



# COUNTY PROFILE

## GRAYS HARBOR AND PACIFIC



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



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**GRAYS HARBOR  
AND PACIFIC COUNTIES PROFILE  
APRIL 2002**

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch  
Employment Security Department

This report has been prepared in accordance with  
*RCW 50.38.050*

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**Price \$4.50**  
**plus 8.0% sales tax for Washington residents**

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# INTRODUCTION

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This report profiles the labor market and economic characteristics of Grays Harbor and Pacific 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 *Grays Harbor and Pacific County Profile* of April 1998, the purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive labor market and economic analysis of Grays Harbor and Pacific counties. 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 which can be accessed by area or by type of information. The site address is:

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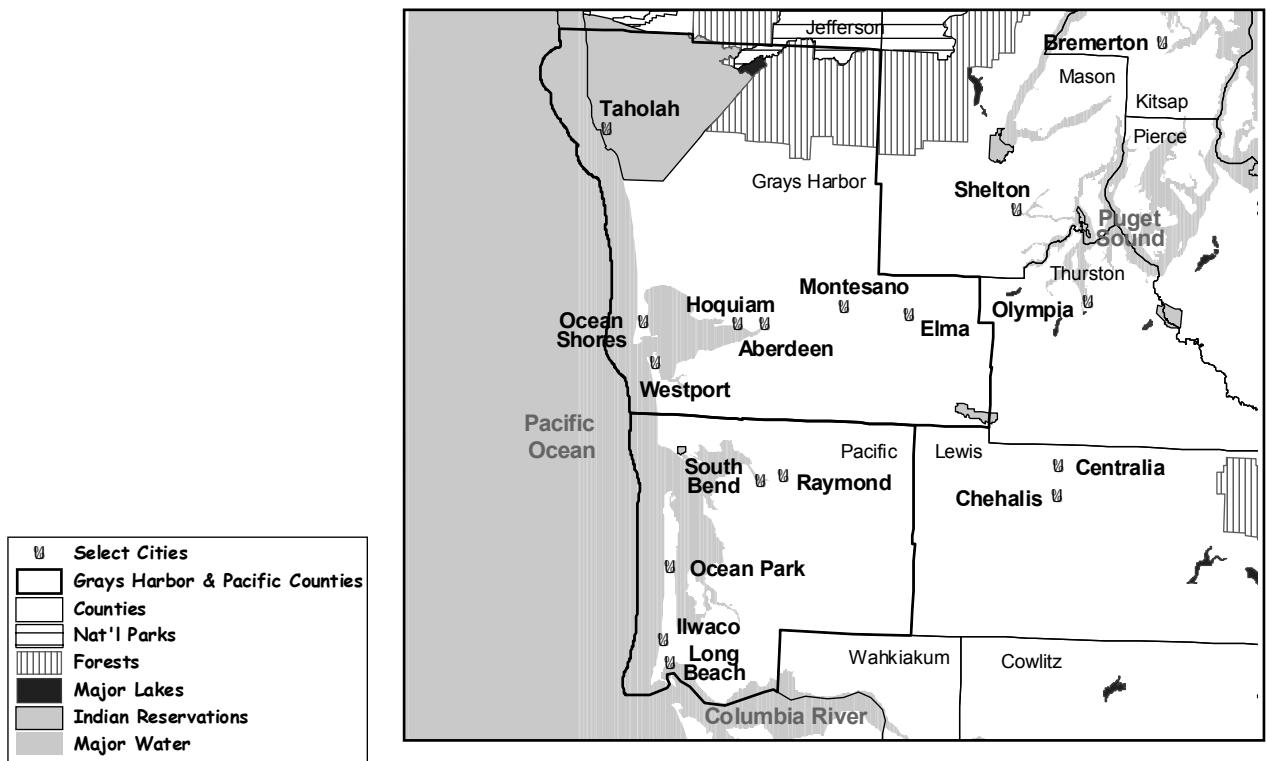
# GEOGRAPHY

Grays Harbor and Pacific counties are situated along the Pacific coast of Western Washington. The area's coastline extends from the lower Olympic Peninsula to the mouth of the Columbia River. It is bounded by Jefferson County to the north, parts of Wahkiakum County and the Washington-Oregon border to the south, and parts of Mason County, Thurston County, and Lewis County to the east.

Extending inland from 30 to 50 miles, Grays Harbor and Pacific counties constitute geographic areas of 1,918 square miles and 908 square miles, respectively. As such, they rank 15th and 30th in size amongst Wash-

ington counties. Together, the two counties represent just over 4 percent of the state's total land mass.

The topography of the region is only slightly varied. Two large bays—Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor—dominate the coastal characteristics of the region. As one moves inland, the topography shifts from the river lowlands and rolling hills which constitute most of Pacific County and the southern half of Grays Harbor County to the Olympic Mountains in northern Grays Harbor County. Over 90 percent of this region is classified as forest land.



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# ECONOMIC HISTORY

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Long before the first white settlers arrived, numerous coastal Indian tribes inhabited the region destined to become Grays Harbor and Pacific counties. In Grays Harbor County, the Chehalis tribe was by far the largest and most powerful. Other tribes in the area were the Hoquiam, Humptulips, Satsop, Quinault, and Wynooche. Of the tribes in the Pacific County area, the largest was the Chinooks, who inhabited the mouth of the Columbia River in what is now southwest Pacific County. Smaller tribes were the Wilapah, Nickomen, Wharhoots, Querquelins, Palus, Nemah, and Nasal—all of whom lived near the coast. The Indian population, though, was decimated by the 1850s because of outbreaks of smallpox, measles, and other diseases introduced by white explorers and settlers.

The Indians were the first to embrace commerce in the region by means of fishing, hunting, and gathering. Foods such as fish and shellfish, meat, and roots and berries made up the Indians' varied diet. Through the use of nets and spears, they caught salmon and sturgeon—which were either consumed fresh or dried and stored for winter use. Also important were clams, oysters, crabs, mussels, and barnacles. The Indians included meat in their diet by hunting deer, elk, and assorted birds. Roots and bulbs, especially camas, and an assortment of wild berries—salmonberries, huckleberries, serviceberries, and strawberries—rounded out the Indian diet.

In July of 1775, non-Indians entered the area for the first time. Spanish explorers Bruno Heceta and Juan Francisco de Bodegay Quadras landed parties ashore at what is now Point Grenville. However, they stayed only briefly and did not claim the area as Spanish dominion. Heceta, after leaving Point Grenville, came upon the mouth of the Columbia River. Thinking that he was at the mouth of a bay, he named it Bahia de la Asuncion. In late June of 1788, the English Captain Meares also came upon the mouth of the Columbia. Thinking it was part of the sea, he named the jetty Cape Disappointment and the water inside Deception Bay. A week later, Meares discovered and named Shoalwater Bay (now called Willapa Bay).

In the late 1780s, the Boston Fur Company was formed to engage the Pacific Northwest Indians in the trading of sea otter furs. The success of the first journey (around Nootka Sound) in 1788, led to the organiza-

tion of another—this one off the Northwest coast. In May of 1792, Captain Robert Gray sailed his brig, the Columbia, into Bullfinch Harbor (later renamed Grays Harbor). Searching for still more Indians with whom to trade, Gray sailed into the mouth of the Columbia River, advancing some 15 miles. It was May 10, 1792—just three days after he had sailed into Grays Harbor. To commemorate the event, the river was named Columbia in honor of the ship.

Through the turn of the century, the Americans continued to ply the coastline in the interest of fur trading. Still, they showed little other interest and did not venture inland. For example, in 1824, a party from the Hudson's Bay Company passed through the region on its way to Puget Sound. In 1841, an American surveying expedition similarly journeyed through the area. In both cases, their assessment of the area was not flattering; scraggly, stunted pines extending to water's edge, wet and foggy climate, windy exposure to the ocean, swamps, and frequently flooded (at high tide) marshes, etc.

Determined to find a commercial waterway from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean—the so-called Northwest Passage—President Thomas Jefferson directed his personal secretary, Meriwether Lewis, to form an expedition. Lewis chose William Clark as his second in command. Although the expedition found no such route, it did successfully navigate the Snake and Columbia rivers from Eastern Washington to the Pacific. On November 15, 1805, they made camp at what is now the town of Chinook in Pacific County. The party ventured north along the coast as far as Long Beach before turning around to head south along the Oregon coast.

At the turn of the century, John Jacob Astor formed the Pacific Fur Company. There were now a total of three principal trading companies—the Pacific Fur Company, Boston Fur Company, and the English Hudson's Bay Company—in the region. The fur trade was abandoned several years later as intense competition depleted the otter population.

The transformation of the geographical area into modern political units occurred in the 19th century, as the Northwest became a magnet for immigration during the 1840s and 1850s. The U.S. Government actively encouraged settlement of the region, whose ownership was disputed. More American citizens living in the area would give the U.S. a more valid claim than that of the other

claimant, England. The Donation Land Act of 1850 bestowed U.S. recognition upon land claims of settlers—320 acres for a single person and 640 acres for a married couple.

Both counties, and most of what is now western Washington, were initially founded as the Oregon Territory's Lewis County in 1845. At that time, Lewis County extended from the Pacific to the Cascades and from the Columbia River up to the 54th parallel in Canada. In the early 1850s, the Washington Territory was founded with Lewis County a part of it rather than the Oregon Territory.

After the establishment of the Washington Territory, Lewis County was partitioned into a number of different counties. Present-day Grays Harbor and Pacific counties eventually resulted from this territorial legislative action. Grays Harbor County, of course, takes its name from the explorer, Captain Gray, and Pacific County is named after the ocean.

Most of the early settlers were drawn to the area by excellent fishing. Not surprisingly, they focused their efforts on plentiful salmon—mostly King, Chinook, Blueback, Steelhead, Silver, and Chum. Many fished the harbor in small boats with nets, gaffs, and hook and line. In the 1850s, the early white settlers, fishing alongside local Indians, set traps and nets at the mouth of the Columbia, Willapa, Chehalis, and other rivers during the spring and summer salmon runs. By the turn of the century, the Grays Harbor County fishing industry employed roughly 300 gillnetters and managed an annual payroll of approximately \$75,000.

In addition to eating fresh catch, the settlers used to salt and pack (or barrel) some for later consumption. From this practice a fish processing and canning industry eventually emerged. The growing East Coast demand for salmon gave rise in 1864 to the area's first cannery at Chinook. By the 1870s, several firms were engaged in this activity. And in the 1890s, processing and canning razor clams and cultivated oysters became equally important in the counties. Some crabs were harvested from deeper waters at the mouth of the Columbia River, Willapa Bay, and Grays Harbor. The industry continued to grow through the 19th century and into the 20th. By 1930, for example, there were approximately 800 persons employed in the Pacific County's canning industry.

Other settlers came to cultivate the land or raise cattle. The farmers distanced themselves from the coast and river valleys, opting instead to seek the open prairies. Although promising at first, the thin topsoil was quickly exhausted, forcing them to retreat to the more fertile

valleys. The valleys also provided excellent pasture for cattle. The demand for both industries' products—particularly livestock—surged in the mid 1870s when gold prospectors flocked to areas near the Fraser River.

While dairying became the most successful agricultural pursuit, with its resultant milk, butter, cream, and cheese industries, it spawned others. Forage crops were grown—oats, rye, and vetches—and poultry became a significant industry. Sheep, beef cattle, and pigs were raised in small numbers, mainly for local use. Pacific County in particular, developed berry production, especially cranberries, for which soil and moisture conditions were preeminently satisfactory.

No matter their pursuit, few of the early settlers found their journey into the two-county area easy. The shorelines and river valleys were densely forested. Fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce, and a variety of deciduous trees blanketed the area. These "obstacles" to settlement gave rise to a logging industry as clearings had to be cut. Initially, ox or bull teams were used to pull fallen trees from the forest on skidded (greased) roads. Splash dams, river driving, steam-driven donkey engines, and tracks later replaced this method.

What started as a means of clearing land for settlement evolved into one designed to meet the demand for lumber as towns sprang up in the wake of homesteading and prospecting in Washington, Oregon, and especially California. By the 1880s, logging was firmly established in the region.

Naturally, the lumber industry evolved from logging. The second half of the 19th century saw numerous sawmills come into existence. In 1853, the area's first sawmill was erected at Cedarville in what is now the southeast part of Grays Harbor County. Sawmills proliferated during the next thirty to forty years: mills were built at Cosmopolis, Hoquiam, Aberdeen, Willapa, South Bend, Raymond, Ilwaco, and other sites. As more mills were built, lumber became the backbone of the regional economy and by the late 1880s, lumber and logging overtook fishing as the principal industries.

Both logging and lumber concerns enjoyed great prosperity through the turn of the century and World War I. The demand for logs and lumber surged when wooden steam ships were mass-produced in Grays Harbor during the course of World War I. This was perhaps the greatest period of economic growth in the area. The economic boom period during and immediately following the war was also a period of growing labor unrest—particularly in natural resource-oriented regions such as the two-county region. The onset of the Great Depression devas-

tated the timber industry and contributed to the growing strength of the International Workers of the World (IWW) or Wobblies, as they were more commonly known. The labor movement had a tremendous influence on those who lived and worked in the area and even today the counties retain a strong attachment to unionism.

As with the rest of the nation, it was World War II that actually brought the Great Depression to a halt in the two counties. And the aftermath of the war ushered in national economic prosperity during the 1950s and 1960s. The accompanying housing boom created a modest surge in the region's logging and lumber industries. During the 1970s, however, national economic recessions and rising interest rates took their toll on the county's natural resource-oriented economy.

Additionally the 1970s brought the advent of OPEC (The organization of Petroleum Exporting Nations) and subsequent energy shortages. In this environment it was decided to build five nuclear plants, two of which were to be located at Satsop, in Grays Harbor County. The first of the Satsop plants started construction in 1977 and was 76 percent complete when mothballed in 1983. By the early 1980s energy supplies had increased, prices had fallen, and there were huge cost overruns in the plant construction. The second plant was started in 1978, and was much less complete when construction on it stopped in July 1981. Five thousand construction workers lost jobs, many of whom resided in Pacific County as well as Grays Harbor.

Additionally the dual national recessions of the early 1980s (which experienced the highest unemployment rates since the depression) took a toll on the timber industry. When the recessions ended, timber workers were not rehired at the same rate they were in the past because the industry had taken that opportunity to restructure and modernize. The employment situation was exacerbated later in the 1980s and early 1990s when increasing environmental regulations hurt the timber industry on the Olympic Peninsula.

By 1992 the unemployment rate in Grays Harbor reached 15.2 percent, twice that of the state unemployment rate at the time. Pacific County registered an unemployment rate of 12 percent, which was about twice the current national figure. However, with the nation entering what was to become it's longest recorded period of economic expansion, things began to look up for Grays Harbor and Pacific counties. Until 1993, the Satsop plants were maintained by a preservation program, but it was finally determined that they should be dismantled. In 1996 legislation was passed turning over ownership of the Satsop site to local authority for the purpose of developing it. Along with this authority came seed money to develop infrastructure and tax changes to encourage relocation of high-tech firms from the Seattle area. Recently, unemployment rates have been about 2 to 3 percentage points higher in these counties than the statewide rate.

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# POPULATION

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The Office of Financial Management estimated Grays Harbor County's population to be 68,500 and Pacific County's to be 21,000 in 2001, making them the 17th and 28th largest of Washington's 39 counties. While Grays Harbor had a low population density of 35.7 persons per square mile, Pacific County had an even lower density with 21.5 persons per square mile.

Population is viewed as one key indicator of an area's economic vitality. In areas where economic opportunities exist, over time, population will rise accordingly. It takes time for people to arrive in areas where jobs are prevalent and it takes time for them to leave once the demand for labor slackens, therefore population should be considered a lagging indicator as opposed to a leading indicator.

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## Trends

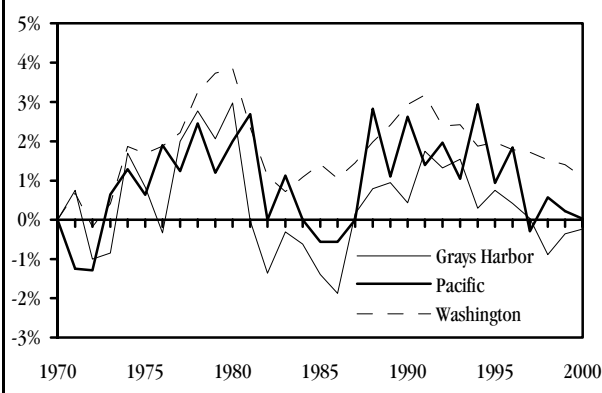
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Changing growth rates for Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Washington between 1970 and 2000 are depicted in *Figure 1*. The three show similar trends over the period; after beginning the 1970s on a slow note, growth accelerated through most of the decade. However, with the dual national recessions and local shut down of Satsop, population growth declined for the state and became negative for Grays Harbor and Pacific. From the late 1980s until the mid 1990s, there was solid population growth, tapering off at the end of the decade.

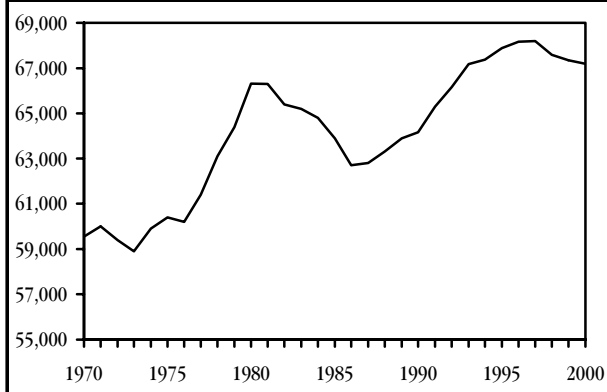
Despite the similar growth trends, the degree of growth has been rather different. Between 1970 and 2001, Grays Harbor's population grew from 59,553 to 68,500. This amounts to an increase of 15 percent over the period and averages out to 0.4 percent annually. To put this in perspective, Washington State's population grew by 75.1 percent in the 32 years and had an annual increase of 1.8 percent. At an annual rate of 0.9 percent and an increase of 32.9 percent since 1970, Pacific County fell between Grays Harbor and the state in terms of population growth. *Figures 2 and 3* show changes in the actual population numbers. As the charts indicate, Grays Harbor's population seems to be much more susceptible to change than that of Pacific.

There are two driving forces behind population change: the natural change and the migratory change. The natural change stems from the difference in the number of births and deaths. Generally, the natural change rate is subject only to major socioeconomic upheavals. During the Great Depression, for example, the birth rate fell to its lowest point in the century, but was followed by the postwar *baby boom*. The migratory

**Figure 1**  
**Population Growth**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and State, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*



**Figure 2**  
**Population Growth Rate**  
**Grays Harbor County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*

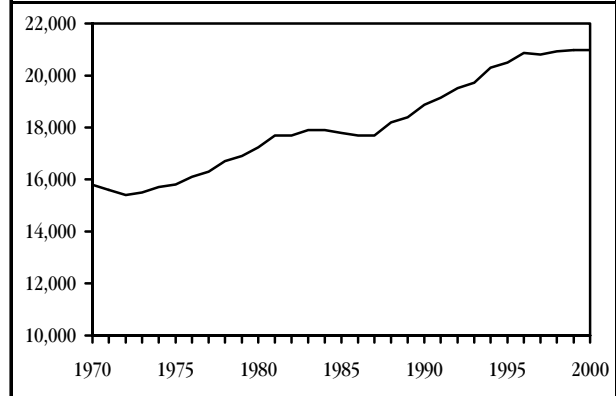




element is the one that responds quickly to economic changes. Net migration is the difference between those entering and those leaving an area.

Based on the notion that migration is more volatile than the natural components of population change, one would expect Grays Harbor to be more influenced by migration. However, as *Figure 4* illustrates, quite the opposite is true. From 1990 to 2000 there was a net migration of 2,645 persons into Pacific County. This represents 12.6 percent of the total population in 2000. In the same period, Grays Harbor experienced a net increase of only 1,538, which is a mere 2.3 percent of the total population. These figures in part must be viewed in context of the start and stop of construction at the Satsop nuclear power plant. In a two-year period (1980-1982), migration went from a 1,333 increase to a 1,329 decrease.

**Figure 3**  
**Population Growth Rate**  
**Pacific County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*



**Figure 4**  
**Components of Population Change**  
**Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties, 1990-2000**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*

County	Census		Change, 1990-2000		Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration
	1990	2000	Total	Percent				
Grays Harbor	64,175	67,194	3,019	4.7%	8,825	7,344	1,481	1,538
Pacific	18,882	20,984	2,102	11.1%	2,113	2,656	-543	2,645

## Age Groups

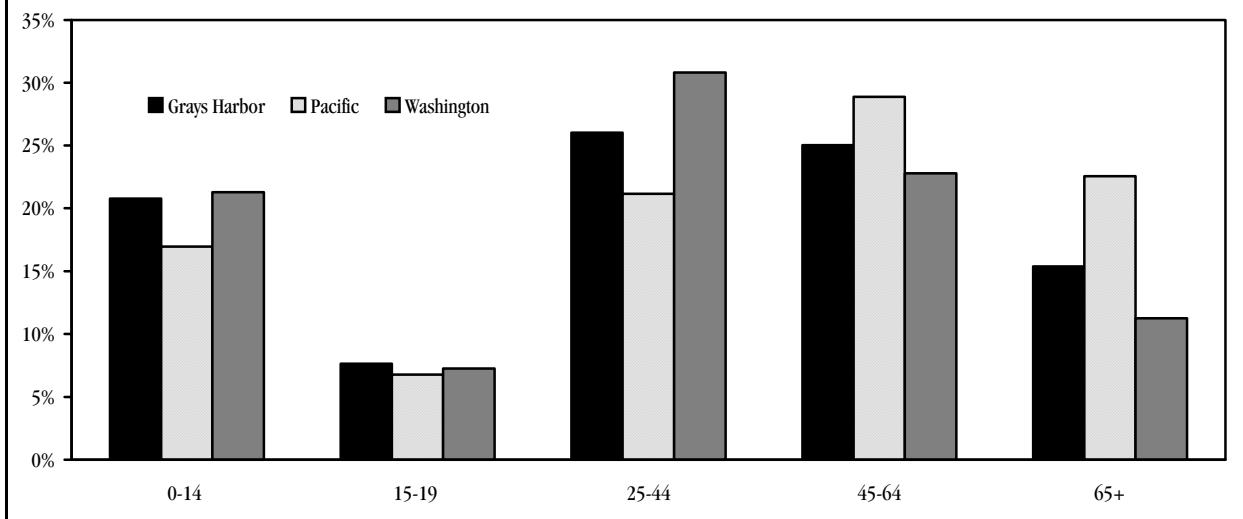
Another possible explanation for this difference in population growth rates may lie in age disparities between Pacific and Grays Harbor. Whereas the median age (midpoint between the oldest and youngest) in Grays Harbor (38.8) was relatively close to that of the state (35.3), the median age in Pacific County was a much older 45.8. A younger population will be much more inclined to migrate into and out of the county in pursuit of economic opportunities. Therefore changes in the relatively young population in Grays Harbor can be expected to fluctuate more closely with changes in the economy.

The distribution of the population among various age groups as well as changes in that distribution over time can show aspects of the population that aren't revealed by just the overall numbers. *Figure 5* compares the age makeup of Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Washington State. Their respective populations are divided into the below groups because of the differing roles they play in current and future labor forces.

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

The data displayed in *Figure 5* coincide with the previously mentioned median-age information. Pacific County has in percentage terms, quite a bit more population in the "45-64" and "65+" age groups than either Grays Harbor or Washington. On the other hand, the three youngest groups (in particular the "25-44" group) are relatively under-represented in Pacific. Grays Harbor County has a little higher preponderance of the two older groups, but a smaller representation for the "25-44" age group when compared to statewide figures.

**Figure 5**  
**Age Demographics**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Washington, 2000**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*



This relatively older work force is expected to become more of the norm for the state of Washington by the year 2020. Forecasters predict that while the overall population grows by 23 percent, those over the age of 65 will increase by almost 46 percent. In Pacific County this group will have a projected expansion of almost 40 percent by 2020, while in Grays Harbor expansion is

projected at 35 percent. By 2020, the total Grays Harbor population is expected to rise by 16.8, with the “20-24,” “45-64,” and “15-19” groups growing by less than 8.0 percent. In Pacific County, the biggest drag on population increases will come from the “15-19” and “20-24” groups. The county population as a whole is predicted to reach 26,729 by 2020.

## Demographics

Out of the 67,194 Grays Harbor County residents, the 2000 Census determined that 49.7 percent were male and 50.3 percent female. This was almost identical to the gender split at the state level, where females experienced a slight majority of 50.2 percent. In Pacific County females comprised a marginally larger share of 50.4 percent of the population. In the coming 20 years their projected share will fall incrementally to 50.3 percent. However by that year in Grays Harbor, males are projected to enjoy a majority of 50.8 percent.

Looking at the population by race and Hispanic origin, though, one can readily see a divergence in the counties from the statewide mix (see Figure 6). Estimates for 2000 show both Grays Harbor and Pacific counties to be more homogeneous than the state as a whole. Racially, both counties are predominantly white: Grays Harbor at 91.1 percent white and Pacific at 93.2 percent. The state as a whole was 84.9 percent white in 2000.

Native Americans constituted 4.8 percent of the Grays Harbor population and 2.5 percent of Pacific's. For both

counties, blacks constituted less than one percent of the total. Asians made up 1.3 percent and Pacific Islanders were 0.1 percent of the total in Grays Harbor County. In Pacific County, Pacific Islanders were proportionately identical to Grays Harbor, but Asians were a more robust 2.1 percent of the population. Those of Hispanic origin, who can be of any race, were 5.0 percent of Grays Harbor's population and 5.2 percent of Pacific's population.

Since the previous census in 1990, the only racial groups to grow significantly in Grays Harbor were African Americans (85.2 percent) and Hispanics (177.7 percent). The county reflected the state pattern of much higher growth rates for the nonwhite population: 62.0 percent in Grays Harbor and 95.7 percent in Washington. While the nonwhite (29.6 percent) population grew faster than the white (6.7 percent) population in Pacific County, it was to a lesser degree than for the state. Hispanics were the only group to grow faster in Pacific than in the state as a whole where the 10-year percentage change was 143 percent.

**Figure 6**  
**Population Estimates by Race & Hispanic Origin**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Washington, July 2001**  
**Source: Office of Financial Management**

	Census*	% of total	Census	% of total	% change
<b>Grays Harbor</b>	<b>1990</b>		<b>2000</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,175</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65,111</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
White	60,609	94.4%	59,335	91.1%	-2.1%
Black	122	0.2%	226	0.3%	85.2%
Indian/Aleut	2,723	4.2%	3,132	4.8%	15.0%
Asian	721	1.1%	818	1.3%	13.5%
Pacific Islander	-	-	73	0.1%	-
Other Race	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	1,173	1.8%	3,258	5.0%	177.7%
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>1990</b>		<b>2000</b>		<b>% change</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,882</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20,392</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
White	17,806	94.3%	18,998	93.2%	6.7%
Black	58	0.3%	42	0.2%	-27.6%
Indian/Aleut	533	2.8%	513	2.5%	-3.8%
Asian	485	2.6%	436	2.1%	-10.1%
Pacific Islander	-	-	19	0.1%	-
Other Race	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	433	2.3%	1,052	5.2%	143.0%
<b>Washington</b>	<b>1990</b>		<b>2000</b>		<b>% change</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,866,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,894,121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>
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/Pac Islanders	215,454	4.4%	438,502	7.4%	103.5%
Other Race	-	NA	287,400	4.9%	NA
Hispanic	214,570	4.4%	441,509	7.5%	105.8%

*\*Note: the 1990 Census did not separate Asian and Pacific Islanders.*

## Towns and Cities

Figure 7 breaks down population based on cities, incorporated, and unincorporated areas. Cities in Grays Harbor County have experienced some very different population growth rates between the 1990 and 2000 census. For example, Aberdeen, which by a wide margin is the county's largest city, suffered a loss of population. McCleary saw an even larger percentage loss while Hoquiam and Elma experienced negligible growth. At the other end of the spectrum, Ocean Shores rose by more than 70 percent and Oakville saw a large but less impressive increase of almost 29 percent. Other cities in Grays Harbor experienced moderate growth. While the county's unincorporated areas make up just slightly more than one-third of the total population, they did

have marginally higher growth rate (7.2 compared to 6.4 percent) than the incorporated areas.

Pacific County has four incorporated cities: Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend. Though Raymond easily remains the largest city, at 2.6 percent it had a much smaller growth rate than all other incorporated areas. The other cities had population growth rates ranging from 12.1 to 16.5 percent, with South Bend recording the largest increase. Unlike Grays Harbor, Pacific County has about two-thirds of its population in unincorporated areas. This distribution will likely become more weighted toward unincorporated areas if trends of the past 10 years persist.

**Figure 7**  
**Population of Cities and Towns**  
**Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties, 1990-2000**  
**Source: Office of Financial Management**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Chg 90-01
<b>Grays Harbor</b>	<b>64,175</b>	<b>65,100</b>	<b>65,400</b>	<b>66,500</b>	<b>67,400</b>	<b>67,700</b>	<b>68,200</b>	<b>68,300</b>	<b>67,900</b>	<b>67,700</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>68,500</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
Unincorporated	25,000	25,673	25,815	26,246	26,923	26,930	27,050	26,925	26,625	26,525	26,245	26,800	7.2%
Incorporated	39,175	39,427	39,585	40,254	40,477	40,770	41,150	41,375	41,275	41,175	40,855	41,700	6.4%
Aberdeen	16,565	16,660	16,630	16,665	16,750	16,700	16,700	16,690	16,610	16,420	16,290	16,491	-0.4%
Cosmopolis	1,372	1,370	1,372	1,375	1,377	1,495	1,515	1,535	1,540	1,555	1,545	1,595	16.3%
Elma	3,011	3,000	3,005	3,011	2,840	2,855	2,945	3,015	3,045	3,045	3,050	3,050	1.3%
Hoquiam	8,972	8,970	8,970	8,970	8,940	9,015	9,020	9,035	8,995	8,995	8,820	9,035	0.7%
McCleary	1,473	1,473	1,498	1,501	1,510	1,525	1,540	1,555	1,560	1,565	1,530	1,445	-1.9%
Montesano	3,060	3,056	3,081	3,510	3,520	3,530	3,640	3,610	3,555	3,580	3,575	3,325	8.7%
Oakville	529	608	616	632	655	665	665	665	670	670	700	680	28.5%
Ocean Shores	2,301	2,400	2,493	2,620	2,830	2,930	3,055	3,180	3,220	3,270	3,270	3,930	70.8%
Westport	1,892	1,890	1,920	1,970	2,055	2,055	2,070	2,090	2,080	2,075	2,075	2,150	13.6%
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>18,882</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
Unincorporated	12,356	12,679	12,875	13,180	13,600	14,035	14,216	14,375	14,533	14,600	14,481	13,885	12.4%
Incorporated	6,526	6,521	6,525	6,620	6,700	6,765	6,884	6,925	6,967	6,900	6,819	7,115	9.0%
Ilwaco	838	856	880	890	870	875	864	874	876	860	819	950	13.4%
Long Beach	1,236	1,230	1,250	1,290	1,360	1,365	1,400	1,410	1,420	1,440	1,435	1,385	12.1%
Raymond	2,901	2,890	2,850	2,870	2,885	2,905	2,960	2,971	2,997	2,950	2,920	2,975	2.6%
South Bend	1,551	1,545	1,545	1,570	1,585	1,620	1,660	1,670	1,674	1,650	1,645	1,807	16.5%

# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

The resident civilian labor force is defined as all persons 16 years of age and older within a specified geographic area that are either working or actively looking for work. This excludes those serving in the armed forces and those in institutions such as schools or correction facilities. In 2000, the labor force in Grays Harbor County was estimated at 25,580. In Pacific County, it was estimated to be 7,730. Perhaps even more so than the general population, the labor force and its expansions and contractions are seen as indicators of an area's economic vitality.

Figures 8, 9, and 10 illustrate changes in the labor forces of Grays Harbor County, Pacific County and Washington State. The most salient feature of these figures is how the Grays Harbor civilian labor force changed in the early 1980s. The balloon, of course, represented the tremendous buildup of construction workers who came into the county to build the Satsop nuclear power plant.

In 1970, the labor force stood at 24,370. A national recession had just ended that year and the county, along with the nation, was beginning its recovery. Growth in the work force was strong for several years; by 1973 it reached 26,150. The severe oil embargo induced recession of 1973-1975 reversed the upward trend, and the numbers declined in 1974 and 1975.

But, 1976 marked the beginning of an unparalleled spike in labor force growth. Construction began at Satsop, and over the next six years, 9,710 people joined the labor force. The county averaged a 5.0 percent annual increase from 1976 through 1981. Cessation of work at

Satsop coincided with the dual recessions of the early 1980s. The resultant decline was every bit as steep as the increases. From 1981 to 1985, the numbers decreased by 9,430, putting the labor force size almost exactly where it was when the expansion had begun a decade earlier.

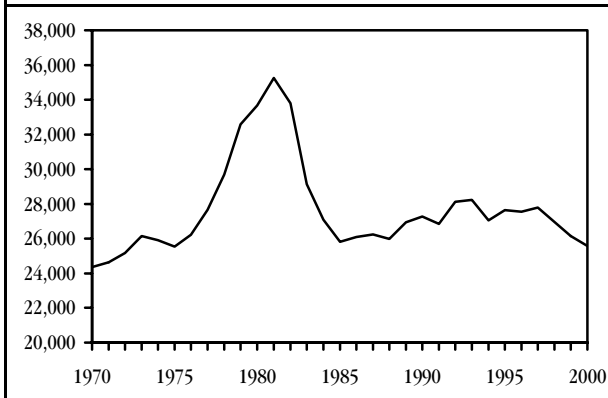
Since then, growth has been moderate; a slight dip in 1988 and a larger one coinciding with the recession of 1990-91 failed to offset the pattern of increase. Gains in 1992 and 1993 were followed by a slump in 1994. However, after reaching a peak of 27,800 in 1997, the civilian labor force in Grays Harbor fell 8 percent by 2000. Presumably, many of the work force had been retrained and took other jobs outside the county. In many cases, retiree's who weren't in the work force replaced them.

Between 1970 and 2000, the Grays Harbor civilian labor force grew by only 1,210 persons, a 5 percent increase. Annually this averages out to only 0.2 percent increase per year. By comparison, in the same period, Washington's statewide labor force grew by 115.0 percent and 2.5 percent annually.

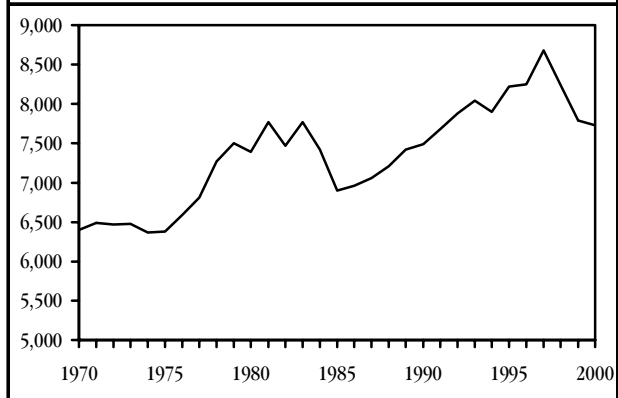
As shown in Figure 9, the patterns are different in Pacific County. Though lower than the state increase, the growth of Pacific's labor force at 20.8 percent in the last 30 years, was four times that of Grays Harbor. The annual average growth rate of 0.6 was also three times faster.

Coming out of the 1969-1970 recession, Pacific County's labor force added 90 people. After that jump in 1971, however, growth reached a plateau where it remained for the next few years. The recession of 1973-75

**Figure 8**  
**Civilian Labor Force**  
**Grays Harbor County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



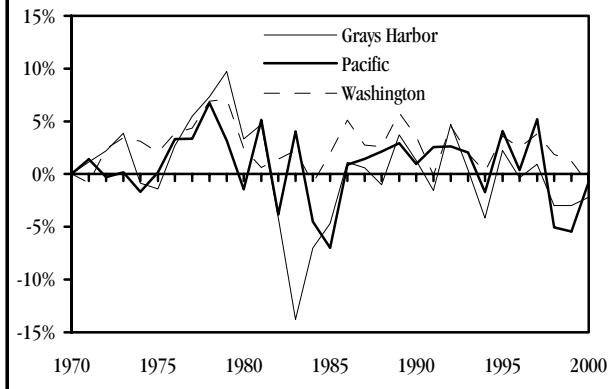
**Figure 9**  
**Civilian Labor Force**  
**Pacific County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



caused a two-year decline, but that in turn was followed by another boom. The strong growth beginning in 1975 was affected by the Satsop project, but not to the extent it was in Grays Harbor County—growth was not limited to construction.

Because the Pacific County labor force was not as influenced by the nuclear plant, the decline in Pacific County was not as severe as in Grays Harbor. The labor force fell from its 1983 peak of 7,770 to 6,900 in 1985. Pacific County's labor force trend again differed from Grays Harbor in the early 1990s. Surprisingly, at this period of national recession, Pacific County experienced above average growth in its labor force. However, the end of the decade was not so benevolent. In 1998 and 1999 declines were over 5 percent, followed by a much smaller decrease of 0.8.

**Figure 10**  
**Civilian Labor Force Growth Rate**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and State, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



## Demographics

By a large margin, most of Grays Harbor's labor force is white. While Whites make up 92.9 percent, the only other group with significant representation is Native Americans with 3.4 percent of the total. In the Pacific County labor force, Whites represent 90.5 percent, whereas they represent 85.5 percent on the state level.

Pacific has a little more labor force representation among Asian and Pacific Islanders (4.3 percent) and Hispanics (3.6 percent), though a little less (3.6 percent) among Native Americans. In Washington, Blacks are much more preponderant making up almost 28 per-

cent of the entire work force. Other than Whites, every group is proportionally much larger at the state level than in Grays Harbor or Pacific counties.

Differences between these two counties and the state when examining gender are much less disparate. State-wide, women comprise a larger proportion of the labor force at 45.6 percent, than either of the counties. The female proportion in Pacific (45.4 percent) is close to that of the state, but it is somewhat lower (42.2 percent) in Grays Harbor. These demographic data are summarized in *Figure 11*.

**Figure 11**  
**Resident Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, by Sex and Minority Status**  
**Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties Annual Average, 1997**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

Sex and Minority Status	Grays Harbor						
	Number in Labor Force	Percent of Total	Number Employed	Percent of Total	Number of Unemployed	Percent of Total	Unemp Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,750</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25,160</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>
White	25,690	92.6%	23,380	92.9%	2,310	89.2%	9.0%
Black	20	0.1%	10	0.0%	10	0.4%	50.0%
Native American	1,060	3.8%	850	3.4%	210	8.1%	19.8%
Asian & Pacific Islander	350	1.3%	310	1.2%	40	1.5%	11.4%
Hispanic	630	2.3%	610	2.4%	20	0.8%	3.2%
<b>Female Total</b>	<b>11,710</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>10,630</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>41.7%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>
White	10,860	39.1%	9,900	39.3%	960	37.1%	8.8%
Black	10	0.0%	10	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Native American	430	1.5%	360	1.4%	70	2.7%	16.3%
Asian & Pacific Islander	160	0.6%	130	0.5%	30	1.2%	18.8%
Hispanic	250	0.9%	230	0.9%	20	0.8%	8.0%

**Figure 11 (Continued)****Resident Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, by Sex and Minority Status  
Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties Annual Average, 1997****Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Sex and Minority Status</b>	<b>Number in Labor Force</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Number Employed</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Number of Unemployed</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Unemp Rate</b>
<b>Male Total</b>	<b>16,040</b>	<b>57.8%</b>	<b>14,530</b>	<b>57.8%</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
White	14,830	53.4%	13,480	53.6%	1,350	52.1%	9.1%
Black	10	0.0%	-	0.0%	10	0.4%	100.0%
Native American	630	2.3%	490	1.9%	140	5.4%	22.2%
Asian & Pacific Islander	190	0.7%	180	0.7%	10	0.4%	5.3%
Hispanic	380	1.4%	380	1.5%	-	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Pacific</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,650</b>	<b>90.9%</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
White	7,450	88.5%	6,920	90.5%	530	68.8%	7.1%
Black	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Native American	300	3.6%	180	2.4%	120	15.6%	40.0%
Asian & Pacific Islander	360	4.3%	310	4.1%	50	6.5%	13.9%
Hispanic	300	3.6%	230	3.0%	70	9.1%	23.3%
<b>Female Total</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
White	3,320	89.5%	3,150	90.8%	170	70.8%	5.1%
Black	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Native American	120	3.2%	70	2.0%	50	20.8%	41.7%
Asian & Pacific Islander	160	4.3%	150	4.3%	10	4.2%	6.3%
Hispanic	110	3.0%	100	2.9%	10	4.2%	9.1%
<b>Male Total</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>55.9%</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
White	4,130	87.7%	3,770	90.2%	360	67.9%	8.7%
Black	10	0.2%	10	0.2%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Native American	180	3.8%	110	2.6%	70	13.2%	38.9%
Asian & Pacific Islander	200	4.2%	160	3.8%	40	7.5%	20.0%
Hispanic	190	4.0%	130	3.1%	60	11.3%	31.6%
<b>Washington</b>							
<b>Both Sexes Total</b>	<b>2,988,200</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,845,800</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>142,400</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
White	2,536,400	84.9%	2,432,500	85.5%	103,900	73.0%	4.3%
Black	83,100	27.8%	75,100	2.6%	8,000	5.6%	10.7%
Native American	43,200	14.5%	37,500	1.3%	5,700	4.0%	15.2%
Asian & Pacific Islander	161,900	6.4%	154,100	5.4%	7,800	5.5%	5.1%
Hispanic	163,600	6.5%	146,600	5.2%	17,000	11.9%	11.6%
<b>Female Total</b>	<b>1,365,300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,297,100</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>68,200</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
White	1,165,100	85.3%	1,114,600	85.9%	50,500	74.0%	4.3%
Black	35,600	2.6%	32,000	2.5%	3,600	5.3%	10.1%
Native American	19,400	1.4%	17,000	1.3%	2,400	3.5%	12.4%
Asian & Pacific Islander	77,000	5.6%	72,600	5.6%	4,400	6.5%	5.7%
Hispanic	68,200	5.0%	60,900	4.7%	7,300	10.7%	10.7%
<b>Male Total</b>	<b>1,622,900</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,548,700</b>	<b>54.4%</b>	<b>74,200</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
White	1,371,300	84.5%	1,317,900	85.1%	53,400	72.0%	4.1%
Black	47,500	2.9%	43,100	2.8%	4,400	5.9%	10.2%
Native American	23,800	1.5%	20,500	1.3%	3,300	4.4%	16.1%
Asian & Pacific Islander	84,900	5.2%	81,500	5.3%	3,400	4.6%	4.2%
Hispanic	95,400	5.9%	85,700	5.5%	9,700	13.1%	11.3%

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# UNEMPLOYMENT

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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 are 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.

Glancing at *Figure 12* leads to two basic conclusions about unemployment in Grays Harbor and Pacific counties. One is that changes in rates between the two counties and the state are remarkably similar. This stands in contrast to trends in civilian labor forces as depicted in *Figure 10*. For example, in the 1980s as often as not, changes in the Washington and Grays Harbor labor forces were in opposite directions. The likely explanation is that most movements in labor force were from one area to another within the state. The second thing that stands out is that with the exception of the early 1970s, Washington had consistently lower unemployment rates.

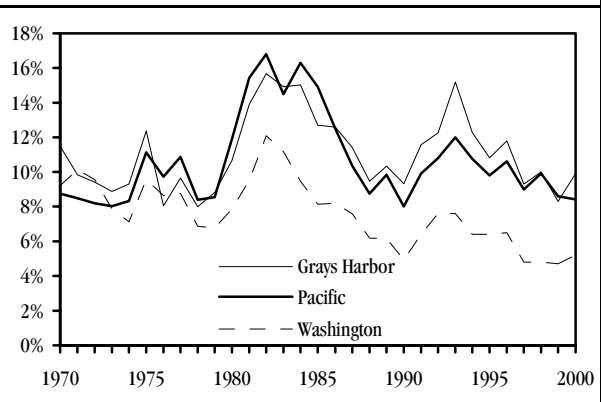
Since 1970, the Grays Harbor annual unemployment rates have been below the state only three times (1971, 1972, and 1973). In this period regional unemployment averaged 11.1 percent, which is 3.5 percentage points above the state average. From 1980 until 1987, the Grays Harbor rate never fell lower than 10.7 percent and reached a high watermark of 15.7 percent in 1982. The period between 1991 and 1996 also was a difficult time with rates being at least 10.8 percent each year. The end of the decade saw falling unemployment with a low-point of 8.3 in 1999. This rate was only bettered in 1976 and 1978 when the Satsop plant was under construction. However, the nonbenchmarked

average unemployment rate for 2001 indicated fast rising unemployment at 10.2 percent. While this is still below the long-run trend, it does represent the end of declining unemployment rates.

In many ways the history of unemployment in Pacific County mirrors that of Grays Harbor. The early 1970s were the only time local rates were below that of the state and the difference between county and state rates has generally been rising over time. The worst year for employment in Pacific County (and in fact for the state as well) was 1982 when it reached an even higher 16.8 percent. Unemployment rates remained at 10.3 percent or higher per year until 1988. From the mid-1970s until the mid-1980s, for the most part Pacific County suffered higher unemployment than its neighbor, Grays Harbor. This trend was reversed and from the mid-1980s on Pacific tended to enjoy lower rates (*see Figure 12*).

As mentioned earlier in the discussion of civilian labor force, Pacific Harbor saw large declines in the latter part of the 1990s. Unemployment data suggests that this decline was not in response to worsening job opportunities. After 1996 unemployment rates dropped each year until it reached 8.4 percent in 2000. Only three times in the past 31 years did Pacific achieve a lower unemployment rate (all of them in the early 1970s). If accurate, the nonbenchmarked unemployment rate of 8.8 percent sets Pacific County at its highest rate in three years.

**Figure 12**  
**Unemployment Rates**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and State, 1970-2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**





# Demographics

Unemployment differences among racial lines for 1997 are depicted in *Figure 13*. The most distinguishing feature of *Figure 13* is the extremely high unemployment rate in Grays Harbor and low rate in Pacific for Blacks. It should be noted however, that for the two counties combined, there is a total work force of 30 persons and thus should be considered statistically unreliable.

Also standing out is the difference between Grays Harbor and Pacific for Hispanic and Native American unemployment rates. Grays Harbor Hispanics, who achieved a 3.2 percent rate, were the only ethnic group to record a lower unemployment rate than for Whites. Despite this, in nearby Pacific County, Hispanics saw over 23 percent of their work force unable to secure work. Unemployment rates for Native Americans in Grays Harbor were very high at just under 20 percent, but the level was more than doubled in Pacific County.

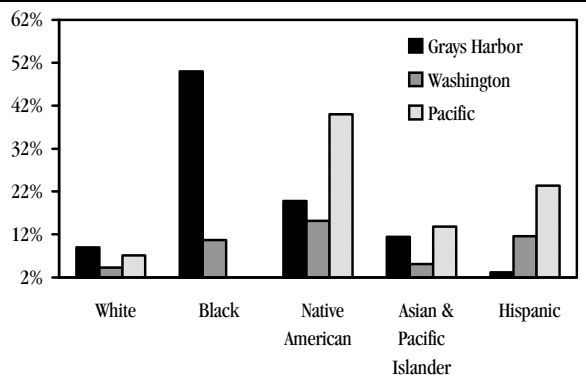
Among nonwhites, Asians and Pacific Islanders generally had rates not too far above that of Whites. In Grays Harbor County, the nonwhite labor force failed to find work 13.6 percent of the time, compared to 9.0 percent for Whites. This disparity was close to that of the state (8.5 percent versus 4.3 percent) but less than the wide difference experienced in Pacific County (24.7 percent compared to 7.1 percent).

In Washington State as a whole, women had a more difficult time finding work than men. In Grays Harbor

and Pacific counties women actually were more successful finding jobs than their male counterparts. The female unemployment rate for Washington was 5.0 percent, for Grays Harbor, 9.3 percent and for Pacific, 7.1. For the two counties the numbers are below the rate for all workers, whereas it is above for Washington.

In Grays Harbor, White, Black, and Native American women had lower unemployment rates than did men from their respective ethnic groups. The same can be said for Whites, Asian and Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics in Pacific County.

**Figure 13**  
**Unemployment by Race and Hispanic Origin**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and State, 1997**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

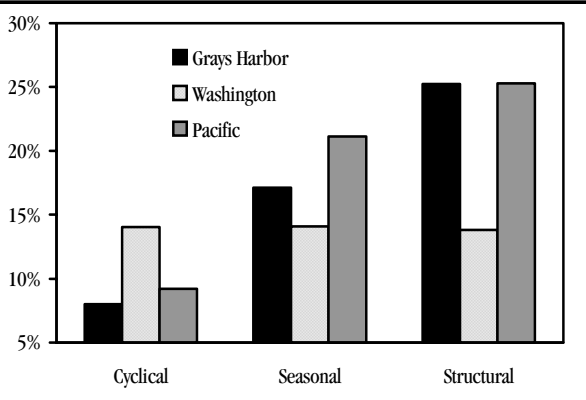


# Industrial Typology

A number of specific industries within Washington State have been defined as being seasonal, structurally mature, or cyclical. These designations relate to the 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 percentages of workers employed in these types of industries in Grays Harbor County, Pacific County, and the state are illustrated in *Figure 14*. In Grays Harbor County for 2000, 8.0 percent of all nongovernmental employment was concentrated in cyclical industries, 17.1 percent in seasonal industries, and 25.0 percent

**Figure 14**  
**Industrial Typology**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and State, 2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



in structurally mature industries. Among Pacific County industries 9.1 percent were cyclical, 21.1 were seasonal and 25.3 percent were structural. At the state level there was more cyclical industry (14 percent), a little less seasonal (14 percent) and structural employment than in either county.

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 com-

paring 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 the most recent business cycle 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. It has been categorized as both seasonal and cyclical.*

Based on this information, unemployment in both Grays Harbor and Pacific counties can be expected to fluctuate less with the ups and downs in the economy than for the entire state. On the other hand, long-run loss of jobs and seasonal employment instability is likely for these counties. Because much of Washington's economy is distributed amongst cyclical, seasonal, and structurally maturing industries—but not overly concentrated in any of the three—the state typically experiences unemployment rates more representative of those nationwide, and less comparable to those in areas such as Grays Harbor and Pacific counties.

## Unemployment Insurance Claims

When deriving unemployment figures, one of the key factors in the computation is the number of people who file claims for unemployment insurance benefits. The accompanying table (*Figure 15*) lists, by occupation rather than industry, the number of people who filed claims between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2001, in Grays Harbor and Pacific counties and Washington State.

Sorting the professions, rather loosely, into blue-collar and white-collar groupings, and comparing the counties to the state, a difference between their employment bases is readily discerned. White-collar includes professional, technical and managerial, clerical, sales, and services professions; blue-collar subsumes the rest. The miscellaneous category is excluded.

Grays Harbor County had 38.4 percent of its claims originate from white-collar professions and 61.6 percent from blue-collar professions. Pacific County had 38.8 percent white-collar and 61.2 percent blue-collar. The state as a whole had 47.2 percent white-collar and 52.8 percent blue-collar.

In Grays Harbor structural occupations recorded the most unemployment insurance claims (19.4 percent) followed by services with 14.1 percent of all claims. The occupations with the lowest amount of claims were benchwork (2.1 percent), processing (3.6 percent), and sales (4.0 percent). In Pacific County services led all occupations with 14.1 percent of claims, followed by agriculture, forestry, and fishing (13.7 percent), and packaging and materials handling (13.4 percent). As

with Grays Harbor, in Pacific County benchwork and sales saw the fewest unemployment claims. The biggest difference at the state level is that professional, techni-

cal, and managerial become the largest supplier of claims, while services and packaging and materials handling provided somewhat fewer claims.

**Figure 15**

**Unemployment Insurance Claims**

**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Washington State, July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001**

*Source: Employment Security Department*

	Grays Harbor		Pacific		Washington	
	Claimants	Percentage	Claimants	Percentage	Claimants	Percentage
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>396,088</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	789	11.8%	168	10.5%	82,581	20.8%
Clerical Occupations	575	8.6%	180	11.3%	45,618	11.5%
Sales Occupations	268	4.0%	46	2.9%	20,598	5.2%
Service Occupations	946	14.1%	224	14.1%	38,074	9.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations	551	8.2%	219	13.7%	27,209	6.9%
Processing Occupations	244	3.6%	133	8.3%	19,128	4.8%
Machine Trade Occupations	617	9.2%	93	5.8%	23,387	5.9%
Benchwork Occupations	141	2.1%	17	1.1%	13,121	3.3%
Structural Work Occupations	1,298	19.4%	201	12.6%	77,515	19.6%
Motor Freight and Transportation Occupations	534	8.0%	94	5.9%	18,453	4.7%
Packing and Materials Handling Occupations	708	10.6%	213	13.4%	27,243	6.9%
Miscellaneous Occupations (NEC)	35	0.5%	5	0.3%	3,161	0.8%
White-Collar*	2,578	38.4%	618	38.8%	186,871	47.2%
Blue-Collar*	4,128	61.6%	975	61.2%	209,217	52.8%

*\*Miscellaneous/NEC occupations excluded*

# INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGES

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

in this section stem from the Employment and Wages program; other employment information comes from the CES program.

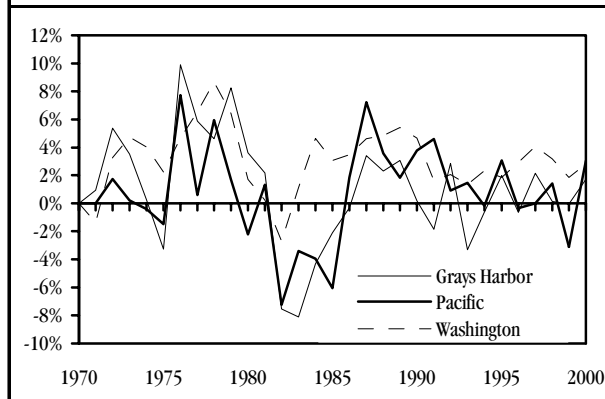
The data differs from the labor force data presented earlier: nonagricultural employment numbers are derived from surveys of establishments located within the counties: the labor force data is based on individual residence in the county, regardless of where the employing establishment is located.

## Employment Trend

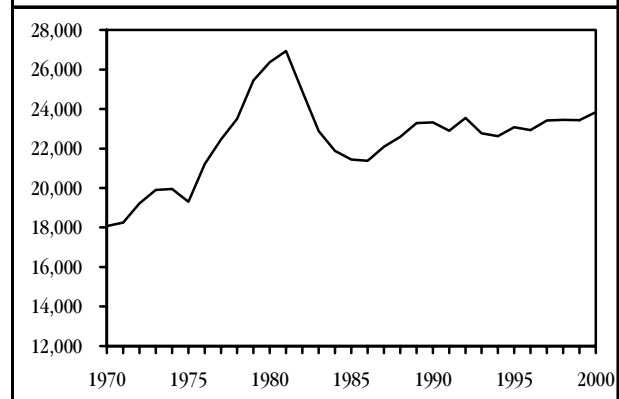
Collectively, *Figures 16, 17, and 18* paint a picture of nonagricultural employment in Grays Harbor County, Pacific County and Washington State since 1970. *Figure 16* compares growth rates between the three regions. The two counties show somewhat erratic growth with periods of declines in nonagricultural employment. Statewide, growth was a little steadier with the only period of negative growth in the recessionary early 1980s. The various sectors and industries contributing to this will be discussed later in this section. But overall from 1970 through 2000, nonagricultural employment in

Grays Harbor County increased by almost 32 percent from 18,070 to 23,840 workers. In Pacific County the increase was just over 24 percent, going from 4,650 to 5,780. Cessation of work at Satsop and the effects of the national recessions of the early 1980s caused severe job losses in both counties: about 5,500 in Grays Harbor and about 1,000 in Pacific. Since then, as *Figure 18* indicates Pacific County recovered and reached a new peak in 1998. However, Grays Harbor has yet to reach the peak nonagricultural employment level of 26,930 reached in 1981 (*see Figure 17*).

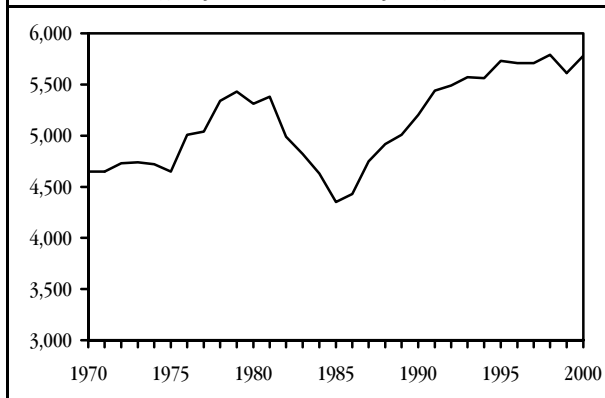
**Figure 16**  
Nonagricultural Unemployment Growth Rate  
Grays Harbor, Pacific, and State, 1970-2000  
Source: Employment Security Department



**Figure 17**  
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment  
Grays Harbor County, 1970-2000  
Source: Employment Security Department



**Figure 18**  
**Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment**  
**Pacific County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



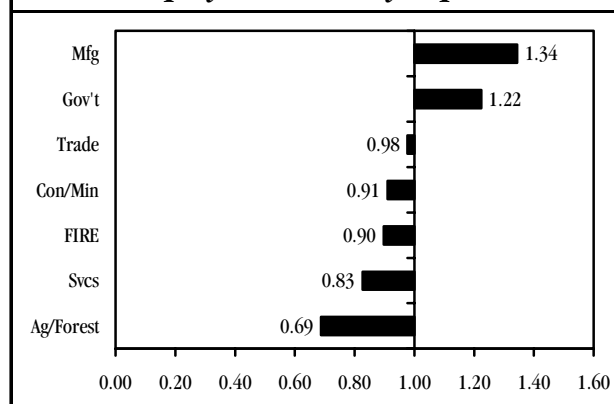
## Location Quotients

One way to understand the industrial makeup of an area is to contrast it with another area. The following section shows specifically, by industry sector, how Grays Harbor and Pacific counties' 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. The concept of labeling as "importing" or "exporting" has

**Figure 19**  
**Location Quotients**  
**Grays Harbor County, 2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

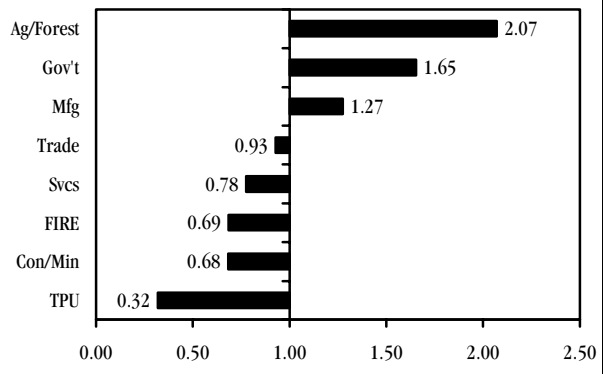


limits and the reader may be more comfortable thinking of the quotient as an indicator of relative industry concentration.

The location quotients for Grays Harbor are shown from highest to lowest in *Figure 19*. Services and transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services (TCU) are somewhat under-represented in the county. Somewhat higher than average concentrations of the government and manufacturing divisions are found in Grays Harbor. Finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE), construction and mining, and trade are proportionally about the same size locally as in the state.

The highest quotient shown in *Figure 20* is for agriculture, forestry, and fishing in Pacific County: the main factor behind it is the shellfish industry there, which employs extraordinary numbers of workers compared to the industry statewide. Both government and manufacturing are very strong, with quotients well over 1.0. Most manufacturing employment comes from the timber industry, which, although diminished, remains good-sized, and is a heavy exporter. All other major divisions in Pacific with the exception of trade have very low concentrations.

**Figure 20**  
**Location Quotients**  
**Pacific County, 2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



## Average Annual Covered 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. Currently, 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.

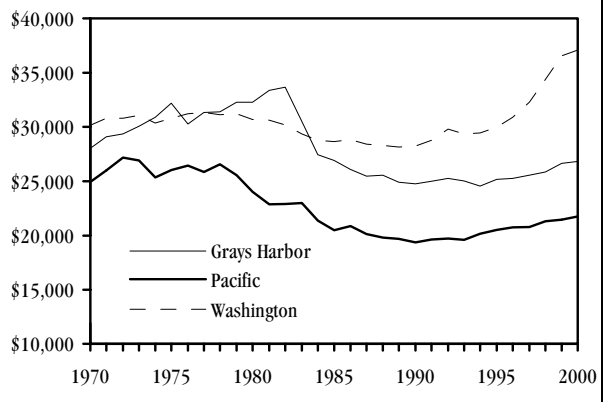
*Figure 21* shows real average covered wages for Grays Harbor and Pacific counties and Washington State. Real wages are adjusted to take out the affect of rising prices. This allows us to accurately compare changes in wages over time without the distortion of changing prices. In *Figure 21* the numbers have been adjusted to 2000 dollars using the Implicit Price Deflator for Personal Consumption Expenditures. It should also be noted that in the mid-1980s, the state of Washington allowed corporate officers to be exempted from unemployment insurance coverage. Because the majority of the highly paid workers dropped out of the database, data prior to the event cannot be accurately compared to data after it.

Real average income in Pacific County has since 1970 been consistently lower than both Grays Harbor and the state. The high point came in 1972 when the average resident earned \$27,340. Wages remained somewhat steady through 1978 (when earnings were \$26,684). For the next 12 years Pacific County residents suffered steady losses in wages, reaching a low of \$19,450 in 1990. Since then wages have increased slowly, but steadily to \$21,736 in 2000.

Changes in real average wages in Grays Harbor have been much more erratic than either the state or Pacific. Once again, much of this can be attributed to the start and stop of construction at the Satsop nuclear plant. In 1975, Grays Harbor residents on average earned more (at \$32,333) than the typical Washingtonian. By 1982 it had climbed to \$33,383, which was \$3,498 more than the statewide average. In the following two years there was a sharp decline in wages that Grays Harbor has yet to recover from. The real average wage in 2000 was \$26,838, which though higher than in Pacific, was only 73 percent of what the average Washington worker earns and 56 percent of average King County wages.

*Figure 22* shows the average wage by broad industry sector and some major industries in Grays Harbor and Pacific counties and in Washington State. There are sig-

**Figure 21**  
**Real Wages**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and State, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



nificant differences between wages in the various sectors, particularly, for example, in the relatively lower wages paid in retail trade and agriculture. Some industries, notably in the retail trade and agricultural sectors, rely heavily upon part-time workers. Even so, the table gives a good indication of wage differentials among sectors and industries.

Only in agriculture, forestry, and fishing did Pacific County wage earners score higher than their statewide counterparts. In other divisions, such as TCU, wholesale trade, and services, wages were less than half the state average. Overall, Grays Harbor workers' earnings fell between that of Pacific County and the state. This relationship holds true for all major division groups in Grays Harbor.

**Figure 22**  
**Annual Average Covered Wage, 2000**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Washington**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

SIC	Total	Washington	Average Wage Grays Harbor	Pacific
		<b>\$37,031</b>	<b>\$26,838</b>	<b>\$21,736</b>
	<b>Agriculture, Forestry, &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>\$18,036</b>	-	<b>\$20,347</b>
01	Agricultural Production Crops	\$14,554	-	\$11,207
02	Agricultural Production Livestock	\$21,105	-	\$17,788
07	Agricultural Services	\$19,995	-	*
08	Forestry	\$29,579	-	*
09	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	\$56,580	-	\$22,637
	Other Industries		-	\$12,374
	<b>Mining</b>	<b>\$46,706</b>	-	<b>\$29,942</b>
10	Metal Mining	\$72,058	-	-
12	Coal Mining	\$64,692	-	-
13	Oil & Gas Extraction	\$40,064	-	-
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, except fuels	\$39,883	-	\$29,942
	<b>Construction</b>	<b>\$37,509</b>	<b>\$31,838</b>	<b>\$23,817</b>
15	General Building Contractors	\$36,671	\$31,170	\$28,284
16	Heavy Construction, exc. Building	\$45,470	\$38,238	\$20,205
17	Special Trade Contractors	\$36,320	\$28,197	<b>\$19,880</b>
	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>\$46,988</b>	<b>\$39,253</b>	<b>\$27,087</b>
20	Food & Kindred Products	\$31,620	\$23,716	\$17,381
22	Textile Mill Products	\$34,776	-	-
23	Apparel & Other Textile Products	\$23,064	-	*
24	Lumber & Wood Products	\$37,553	\$36,333	\$37,913
25	Furniture & Fixtures	\$29,347	\$15,317	*
26	Paper & Allied Products	\$52,138	\$52,554	-
27	Printing & Publishing	\$35,162	\$21,673	\$16,173
28	Chemicals & Coal Products	\$116,251	\$54,415	-
29	Petroleum & Coal Products	\$69,427	-	-
30	Rubber & Misc. Plastics products	\$31,945	*	*
31	Leather & Leather Products	\$22,138	-	-
32	Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	\$36,376	\$33,284	*
33	Primary Metals Industries	\$46,620	*	-
34	Fabricated Metal Products	\$33,714	*	*
35	Industrial Machinery and Equipment	\$53,595	\$56,998	*
36	Electronic & Other Electronic Equipment	\$43,146	*	-
37	Transportation Equipment	\$58,890	\$29,690	\$16,882
38	Instruments & Related Products	\$57,579	-	*
39	Misc. Manufacturing Industries	\$38,688	\$19,441	-
	Other Industries		\$33,104	\$8,128

**Figure 22 (Continued)**  
**Annual Average Covered Wage, 2000**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Washington**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

	Washington	Average Wage Grays Harbor	Pacific
<b>Transportation &amp; Public Utilities</b>	<b>\$47,392</b>	<b>\$30,368</b>	<b>\$21,543</b>
41 Local & Interurban Passenger Transit	\$20,704	\$9,364	*
42 Trucking & Warehousing	\$32,008	\$29,255	\$24,231
44 Water Transportation	\$56,413	*	-
45 Transportation by Air	\$40,433	*	-
46 Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	\$65,299	-	-
47 Transportation Services	\$38,057	\$19,266	*
48 Communication	\$68,667	\$32,802	\$24,201
49 Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	\$55,898	-	\$19,990
Other Industries		\$36,210	\$15,790
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>\$43,365</b>	<b>\$29,770</b>	<b>\$18,775</b>
50 Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	\$48,108	\$30,896	\$10,589
51 Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	\$37,041	\$28,351	\$20,139
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>\$20,844</b>	<b>\$15,987</b>	<b>\$13,351</b>
52 Building Materials & Garden Supplies	\$25,890	*	*
53 General Merchandise Stores	\$22,947	\$16,952	*
54 Food Stores	\$21,255	\$19,130	\$15,431
55 Auto Dealers & Service Stations	\$31,831	\$26,914	\$13,379
56 Apparel & Accessory Stores	\$22,739	*	*
57 Furniture & Homefurnishings Stores	\$30,055	\$19,925	*
58 Eating & Drinking Places	\$13,535	\$10,299	\$9,860
59 Misc. Retail	\$24,941	\$13,910	\$13,542
Other Industries		\$15,381	\$21,229
<b>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate</b>	<b>\$44,360</b>	<b>\$26,444</b>	<b>\$25,634</b>
60 Depository Institutions	\$38,510	\$29,238	\$27,530
61 Nondepository Institutions	\$52,594	\$23,523	*
62 Security & Commodity Brokers	\$102,500	*	-
63 Insurance Carriers	\$47,631	\$36,847	*
64 Insurance Agents, Brokers, & Service	\$42,280	\$18,459	\$18,544
65 Real Estate	\$28,356	\$21,277	\$16,062
67 Holding & Other Investment Offices	\$77,663	*	-
Other Industries		\$48,457	\$31,303



**Figure 22 (Continued)**  
**Annual Average Covered Wage, 2000**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and Washington**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

	Washington	Average Wage Grays Harbor	Pacific
<b>Services</b>	<b>\$40,991</b>	<b>\$20,595</b>	<b>\$15,419</b>
70 Hotels & Other Lodging Places	\$16,918	\$14,577	\$10,039
72 Personal Services	\$18,227	\$14,171	\$15,466
73 Business Services	\$78,675	\$26,738	\$25,775
75 Auto Repair, Services, & Parking	\$25,842	\$21,768	\$16,138
76 Misc. Repair Services	\$30,376	\$26,942	\$17,937
78 Motion Pictures	\$14,262	\$7,442	\$5,633
79 Amusement & Recreation Services	\$21,779	\$12,225	\$14,691
80 Health Services	\$33,218	\$28,821	\$20,374
81 Legal Services	\$47,977	\$38,439	\$17,348
82 Educational Services	\$30,210	\$13,411	-
83 Social Services	\$17,918	\$13,946	\$14,071
84 Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	\$24,642	\$16,898	*
86 Membership Organizations	\$22,943	\$19,102	\$20,963
87 Engineering & Management Services	\$49,011	\$28,800	\$24,923
88 Private Households	\$9,207	\$8,608	\$7,251
89 Services, NEC	\$44,784	-	*
<b>Government</b>	<b>\$36,293</b>	<b>\$31,719</b>	<b>\$29,411</b>
Federal Government	\$44,691	\$35,892	\$30,121
State Government	\$36,844	\$33,889	\$32,357
Local Government	\$33,877	\$30,885	\$28,693

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

## Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

Though the industries making up this sector were dominant ones in the counties' early days, their size in relation to the rest of the economy has decreased. In Grays Harbor County, the sector accounts for about 2 percent of all covered employment, which is even less than the statewide share of about 3 percent. Overall, the sector is an "exporting" one for Pacific County. This is primarily driven by fishing, hunting and trapping, which had a phenomenal location quotient of 57.86. The county, which makes up only 1.1 percent of the total state population provides over 12 percent of these jobs.

In Grays Harbor County, the larger industries are berry farming (especially cranberries—the climate and soil conditions are conducive to bogs), dairy farming, vet-

erinary services, forestry services, and commercial fishing. The bulk of commercial fishing is involved in crabbing and oyster harvesting. Commercial fin fishing also employs a fairly large number of people.

Employment in Pacific County's agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector is more heavily concentrated in fishing than is Grays Harbor County. Over 70 percent of the sector's employment stems from fishing and most of the fishing is for shellfish. Agricultural employment in Pacific County is pretty much limited to berries and tree fruits. There is little employment in dairy farming, unlike Grays Harbor County, and consequently not nearly the employment in veterinary services.

# Construction

The data presented here include mining employment, but because mining is quite small, the discussion will concern only construction. *Figure 23* shows construction employment in Grays Harbor County from 1970 to 2000. What is immediately apparent is the huge spike occurring in the late 1970s through the mid-1980s. Work on the Satsop nuclear power plant took employment from an annual average of about 800 workers up to its peak of 5,270 in 1981. Cessation of work and the dual national recessions of the early 1980s drove construction employment down as rapidly as it had gone up.

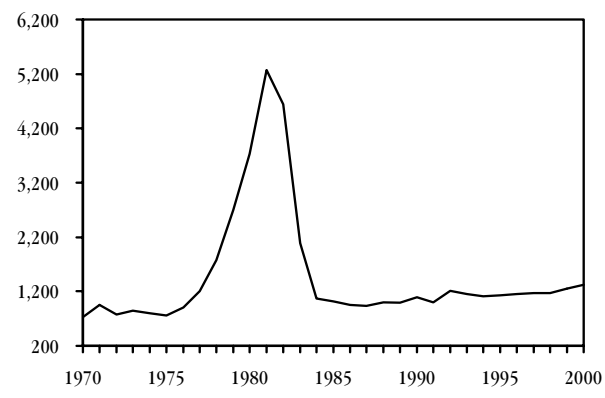
The level of employment, however, did not fall as far as its pre-Satsop level in Grays Harbor. The average annual number of construction workers from 1984 through 2000 has been 1,101, several hundred more than prior to Satsop construction. By the year 2000, employment in the sector reached 1,320, which is the highest level since 1978. In the past 30 years the construction division grew by 82 percent and averaged 1.9 percent growth.

The annual average covered wage in construction for Grays Harbor was \$31,838 in 2000. Heavy construction was the highest paying work in the sector, while special trade contractors were the lowest paid.

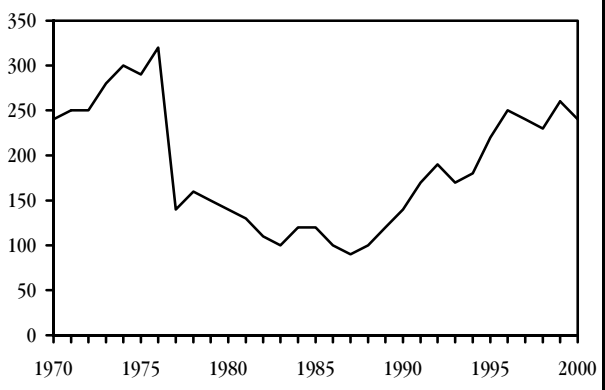
As *Figure 24* indicates, Pacific County construction employment followed a much different course than that of Grays Harbor. When Grays Harbor was booming in the 1970s and 1980s, Pacific experienced a sharp decline. This is probably attributable to a loss of construction employers and employees to Grays Harbor County to work on Satsop. (The CES data presented here are based on place of employment rather than employee residence.) Note that the sharp decline coincided with the beginning of the buildup in Grays Harbor County.

Beginning in 1970 with 240 workers, construction expanded steadily, reaching its peak in 1976 at a 320 level. The following year, though, the number decreased by more than half, to 140, as there was an exodus to neighboring Grays Harbor County. From 1977 through 1987, employment steadily decreased by small amounts

**Figure 23**  
**Construction and Mining Employment**  
**Grays Harbor County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 24**  
**Construction and Mining Employment**  
**Pacific County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



and bottomed out at 90 workers in 1987. With the employment of 260 persons in 1999, Pacific County construction attained its highest level since 1976. However, the following year the division lost 20 jobs.

The average wage for Pacific County construction workers was \$23,817 in 2000. As in Grays Harbor, heavy construction workers in Pacific County had the highest compensation and special trade contractors, the lowest.

# Manufacturing

Since 1970, manufacturing has experienced the most sluggish growth of all the divisions in Washington State. Statewide employment in the division has increased by only 46 percent, which averages out to 1.2 percent annually. As bad as that performance has been, it far out-

paces manufacturing employment in both Grays Harbor and Pacific counties. Manufacturing employment since 1970 has fallen by 39 percent in Grays Harbor and by 48 percent in Pacific. Despite this trend, manufacturing as indicated by the relatively high location quotients (1.34

for Grays Harbor and 1.27 for Pacific), remains important in both counties.

Unlike construction and mining, the graphs for employment in the manufacturing division for the two counties are remarkably similar. *Figure 25* illustrates employment in Grays Harbor's manufacturing sector from 1970-2000. The actual decline began with the national recessions of the early 1980s and has, for the most part, continued unabated. The severe declines from the 1980s into the 1990s brought employment to its lowest point in the past 31 years—4,130 jobs in 2000—a far cry from its zenith of over 8,000 in 1977.

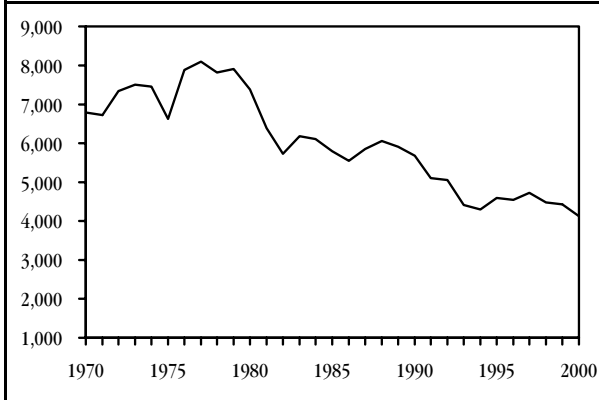
Lumber and wood processing dominate the manufacturing base in Grays Harbor. The long run decline in timber industry employment is depicted in *Figure 26*. Between 1983 and 1999 there was a 49 percent fall in timber related employment. With 2,174 persons employed in lumber and wood processing, it makes up more than 50 percent of manufacturing employment. Within the industry, logging itself is the largest employer. Its 709 workers in 2000 accounted for about one third of employment in lumber and wood processing. Mill workers made up the bulk of the rest. The average annual wage for lumber and wood processing is relatively high and contributes considerably to the economic health of the county. The wage was \$36,333 in 2000. Industrial machinery and equipment was the highest paying manufacturing industry in Grays Harbor at \$56,998.

Paper and allied products which employed about 750 workers in 2000, is closely related to lumber and wood processing and is also one of the major manufacturing industries in the county. Pulp and paper mills are the major employers in this industry and their continued prosperity, of course, depends upon a healthy supply of timber.

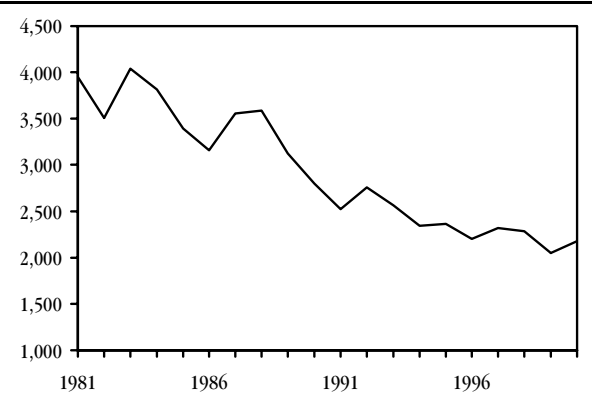
Even though lumber and wood processing dominates the manufacturing arena, there is some diversity. Food processing, both canned fruits and canned and/or cured seafood, is another major manufacturing industry in Grays Harbor County. It employed on average over 300 workers in 2000. Also given the proximity to the ocean and marine recreation, there was significant employment tied to watercraft. Boat and ship building and repair employed over 360 persons in 2000. Unfortunately most manufacturing in this area is either directly related to or very closely tied to the natural resources base of the economy, the forests, the land, and the sea. Recent years have shown what the effects of reliance on resource-base manufacturing can be and a reversal of this trend in the future is unlikely.

The manufacturing sector in Pacific County consists almost entirely of logging, sawmills, and food processing. These industries account for about 93 percent of

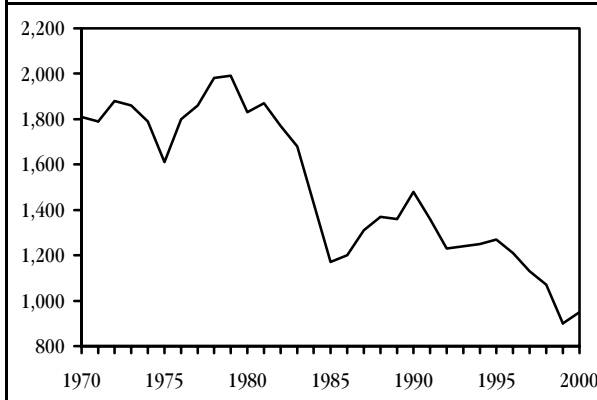
**Figure 25**  
**Manufacturing**  
**Grays Harbor County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 26**  
**Timber Industry Employment**  
**Grays Harbor County, 1981-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 27**  
**Manufacturing**  
**Pacific County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



all manufacturing in Pacific County. *Figure 27* illustrates manufacturing employment in Pacific County since 1970.

Lumber and wood processing (which includes logging and sawmills) employed 433 workers in 2000 and paid an average wage of \$37,913. This was easily the highest paying industry in Pacific County by a wide margin. Further, it is quite a bit higher than the county's overall average wage of \$21,736.

Food processing in Pacific County is almost exclusively concerned with seafood; canned or cured finfish and shellfish and fresh or frozen fish. Shellfish by itself provided 30 percent of all manufacturing jobs in Pacific County. In 2000, 403 persons were employed in food processing. Unlike the timber industry, though, the wages averaged a relatively low \$17,381.

## Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCU)

Unlike the manufacturing division, TCU has never been an important source of employment for either Grays Harbor or Pacific counties. However, like manufacturing, the track record since 1970 has been a poor one. In both the state and Grays Harbor, TCU has been the second slowest growing division with a 103 percent increase and a 16 percent decrease respectively. In Pacific County, employment in TCU has fallen by 55 percent, which is even worse than manufacturing. The TCU location quotient for Grays Harbor was 0.64 and for Pacific, 0.32. This designates this division as an importer, meaning typically the goods and services produced by these industries come from other counties. TCU includes transportation by land, sea, and air (trucking and warehousing are in this sector); communications systems (radio, television, telephone, etc.); and public utilities such as electric, gas, and sanitary.

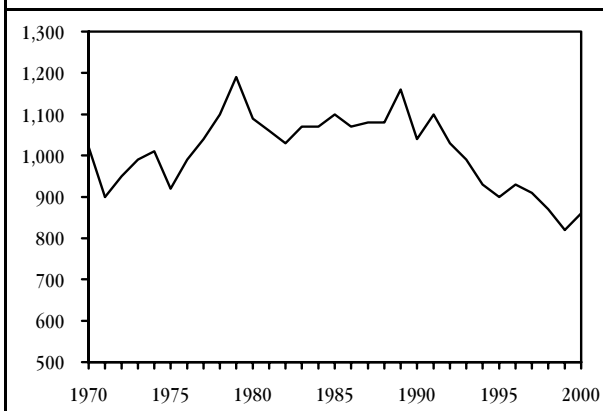
*Figure 28* shows an overall increase in Grays Harbor TCU employment through much of the 1970s and increasing toward the latter part of the decade. Though employment in the division never reached the peak attained in 1979, it remained high during the 1980s. The

1990s, however, have been characterized by declines, with about 200 jobs being lost from 1991 to 1995. A brief reversal of this trend occurred in 1996, when employment rose to 930 workers in 1996. However, by 2000, 70 more jobs had been lost.

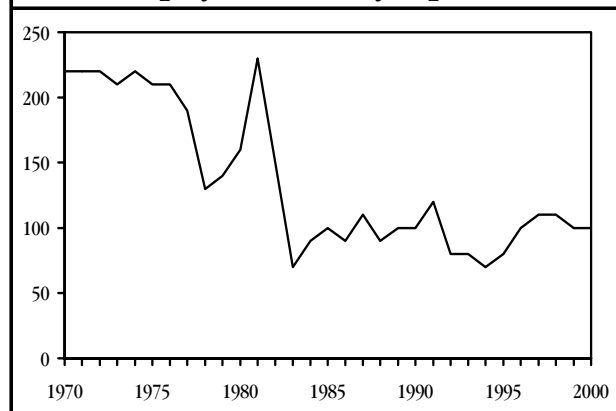
Trucking which in 2000 paid an average wage of \$29,255, employed 58 percent of all TCU workers in Grays Harbor. The other industry with a substantial amount of employment is communications. Workers totaled 147 in 2000, about equally divided between radio, television, and telephone systems. Other transportation types (water and air) and transportation services employed over 100 workers.

In Pacific County, as *Figure 29* shows, there are only about 100 people working in this division. This number is less than half of the 220 that were employed in TCU jobs back in 1970. The largest industry, as in Grays Harbor County, is trucking and warehousing, followed by electric, gas, and sanitary services, then communications. Together, these industries accounted for almost all of the sector's jobs.

**Figure 28**  
**TCU Employment**  
**Grays Harbor County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 29**  
**TCU Employment**  
**Pacific County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



# Trade

The trade sector is normally divided into wholesale and retail trade (the two charts below depicting trade combine the two). In general, retail trade is a much larger sector while wholesale trade pays higher wages. In both counties, the trend has been relatively good growth. However, as *Figures 30 and 31* indicate, Pacific County's growth has been much more erratic than Grays Harbor.

Since 1970, Grays Harbor County has experienced 58 percent growth in trade employment. This growth is moderate compared to other sectors and to the statewide growth rate of 171 percent. With wholesale and retail combined, trade employs more than any other division in the county. In 2000, trade jobs were estimated at 5,600, almost one-fourth of the county's total employment. In 1970, the share was less than 20 percent.

The average trade employee in Grays Harbor earned \$17,573 while wholesale trade averaged \$29,770. Trade's overall average wage is strongly driven by the retail sector, which accounts for more than 20 percent of all employment (versus 2.6 for wholesale).

Grays Harbor's largest industry in retail trade was eating and drinking places by a wide margin. Employing 1,708 workers in 2000, restaurants, bars, and taverns paid an average wage of only \$10,299. However, it must be noted that much of this work is part time. The wage determination system for workers does not distinguish between part-time and full-time employment. Nor does it take tips or other remuneration into account.

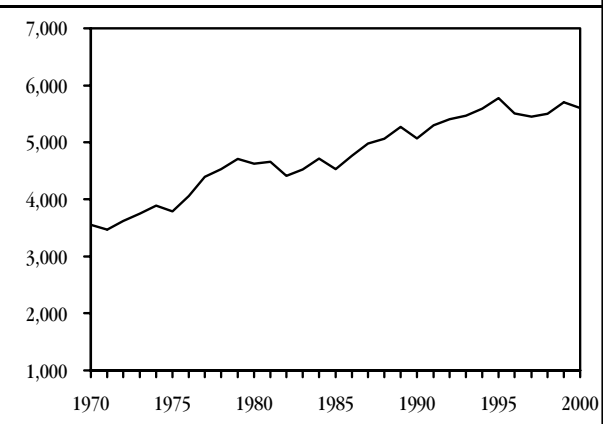
Food stores were the second largest retailer in the county in terms of employment. They employed 918 workers in 2000 with an average wage of \$19,130, which was well above the sector norm. The third largest industry in retail trade is auto dealers and service stations. With an average wage of \$26,914 (2000) and employing on average 617 persons, the industry is a sizeable part of the trade sector. Department stores also play a strong part in the trade sector. The industry got a significant boost in 1994 with the opening of a large WalMart retail trade center in Aberdeen. Employing well over 200 workers, it has also affected consumer shopping patterns, drawing consumers who previously traveled to the Olympia area to spend their money. Overall, department stores employed about 500 workers in 2000.

Trade growth in Pacific County was faster than all divisions except finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE)

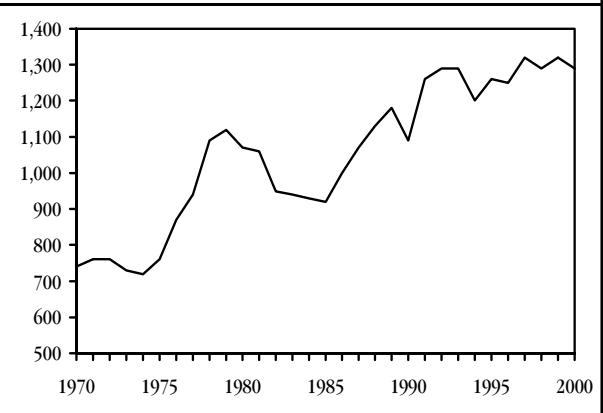
and services. Trade grew by an average annual rate of almost 2 percent and increased employment by 74 percent overall in the past 31 years.

Wholesale workers averaged \$18,775 and retail workers averaged \$13,351. This was significantly less than their counterparts in Grays Harbor earned. The two largest industries in the trade sector in 2000 were eating and drinking places (526 employees) and food stores (255 employees). Earnings in eating and drinking establishments were \$9,860 whereas food store workers received \$15,431 in 2000.

**Figure 30**  
**Trade Employment**  
**Grays Harbor County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 31**  
**Trade Employment**  
**Pacific County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



# Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)

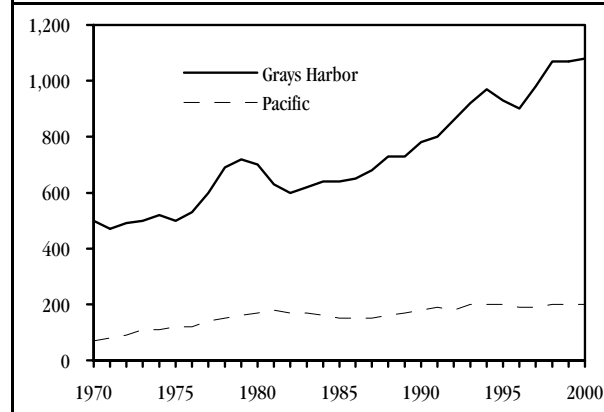
This sector consists of banks, savings and loans, credit unions, insurance agents and brokers, real estate agents, etc. While this division provides relatively few jobs it has been growing, particularly in Pacific County. In 1970, only 1.5 percent of all jobs were from FIRE. This has increased by 186 percent since then to employ 200 persons. Currently, 3.5 percent of Pacific County employment comes from FIRE. During the same period, employment growth statewide was 135 percent or 2.8 percent annually.

Grays Harbor exhibited milder growth in this sector since 1970, averaging an increase of 2.5 percent per year and increasing by 116 percent overall. These numbers however, seem incongruous with the information depicted in *Figure 32*, which gives the appearance of higher growth in Grays Harbor. However, a closer look at the numbers explains the discrepancy. Though Pacific County had a much higher growth rate between 1970 and 2000, much of it was in percentage terms and most of it occurred by 1982. The amount of FIRE jobs in Pacific County increased by 143 percent between 1970 and 1982, but only by 18 percent since then. Overall Grays Harbor has added 580 jobs compared to 140 in Pacific.

Depository institutions and real estate were the only FIRE industries in Grays Harbor to have proportionately higher employment in the county than the state (as measured by location quotients). The two industries provided three fourths of the 1,015 employed in the FIRE division. Insurance carriers and agents made up the bulk of the remaining jobs.

FIRE pay was about on par with the average in Grays Harbor, but it was almost half what the same workers got on average statewide. Depository institution pay was above the county average at \$29,238, but real estate with a certain amount of part-time work was below average at \$21,304. Remuneration for insurance carriers was quite a bit higher for carriers of insurance than for agents (\$37,176 versus \$18,459). Average wages for Pacific County for this division were close to that of Grays Harbor, but in most cases slightly lower.

**Figure 32**  
**FIRE Employment**  
**Grays Harbor & Pacific Counties, 1970-2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**



## Services

The services sector encompasses a wide gamut of industries, including hotels and motels, business services, auto repair, motion pictures, health and legal services, accounting and engineering, etc. Since 1971, the state services division has averaged 5 percent employment growth every year. That average growth has made services the uncontested leader in adding jobs throughout the state. The industry division has come to employ almost 30 percent (from 16 percent in 1970) of the nonagricultural work force. Though Grays Harbor and Pacific counties didn't keep pace with the state, it was the second fastest growing division in Pacific (3.4 percent per year) and the fastest in Grays Harbor (2.7 percent per year).

For Grays Harbor much of this growth had transpired by 1981. From 1970 to 1981, services employment had increased by an impressive 84 percent. Like most other industrial divisions the early 1980s meant little or no growth. Growth did pick up in the late 1980s but the 1990-91 recession dealt it a blow and the sector declined through much of the 1990s. The declines reversed by the end of the decade with the division growing by 17 percent and adding 840 jobs between 1995 and 2000. *Figure 33* illustrates these changes.

While service jobs had a relatively low average wage of \$20,615 (about one half of the state average), most employment was in the higher paying (\$28,888) health services field. Twenty nine percent of all service work and 7

percent of total Grays Harbor County employment was in health care. The largest group of health care workers—about a third—were employed in local hospitals, and the next largest group worked in medical offices and clinics.

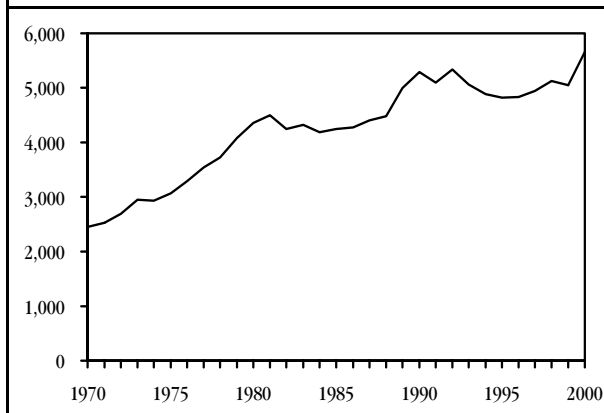
Both hotels and membership organizations had high location quotients and were the next largest component of service employment. Hotels and other lodging, which includes trailer parks, campsites, and recreational camps, employed 836 persons but only paid on average \$14,577. The seasonal nature of the work should be taken into account when considering the low wage in this industry. That employment in this industry is high should come as no surprise when one considers the attractions of the county's scenic coastline. Within membership organizations, the bulk of employment is in the grouping called civic and social organizations. Normally this would include paid workers for organizations like the Elks, Lions, Rotary, etc. However, also included in this grouping is Native American tribal administration; and employment in the Quinault Indian Reservation is what drives the unusually large employment level in

membership organizations. Membership organizations in Grays Harbor paid on average \$19,102.

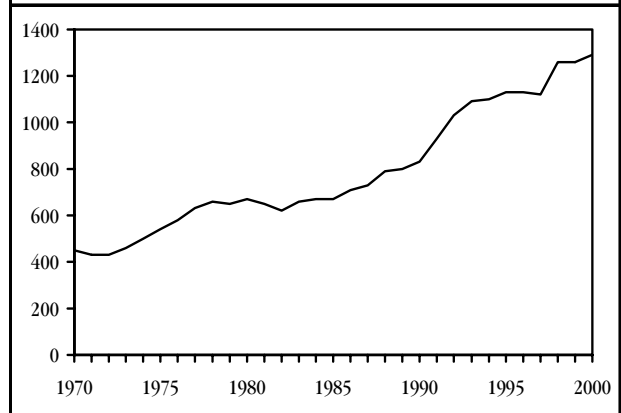
As *Figure 34* shows, the only period of uninterrupted service employment growth in Pacific County were the early 1980s and the mid-1990s. Unlike Grays Harbor, job losses during these stagnations were relatively minimal. Currently services provide over 23 percent of all nonagricultural employment but are only paid on average \$15,419.

Unlike in neighboring Grays Harbor, the hotel industry provides more employment than any other service industry in Pacific County. Twenty five percent of service jobs and 6 percent of all jobs in the county were related to hotels and other lodging in the county. However, the hotel industry, which employs 338 persons, is closely followed by the health field, which employs 300. The pay in health services is twice that of hotels and other lodging, \$20,374 compared to \$10,039. Social services and membership organizations were the third and fourth largest service contributors to service employment, each supplying over 100 jobs.

**Figure 33**  
**Services Employment**  
**Grays Harbor County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 34**  
**Services Employment**  
**Pacific County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



## Government

Government employment is an important aspect of the economies of both counties. In addition to the services provided by government, it is valuable because it generates a large payroll, injecting many dollars in the economy. Washington State has 18 percent of its non-agricultural workers in government; Grays Harbor County has 22 percent and Pacific County has 29 percent (2000). Despite that fact, the growth of government

employment since 1970 was actually slower (71 percent versus 98 percent) in Grays Harbor than the state and slower yet in Pacific (52 percent).

Government employment in Grays Harbor County had a location quotient of 1.23 in 2000. This indicates that there is more of this type of employment proportionately than at the state level. *Figure 35* illustrates the fact that much of the growth happened in the first 10 years

following 1970. In that period government employment rose by 48 percent, compared to a rise of only 16 percent in the next 10 years.

More than three fourths of all government employees in Grays Harbor worked at the local level and 43 percent of them worked in K-12 education. These 2,087 primary education workers made-up 57 percent of all local government employees. Executive and legislative employment contributed another 29 percent to local government employment. Local government was a relatively well-paying industry, averaging \$30,885.

Of the 937 state employees in Grays Harbor the majority either worked in correctional facilities or at the local community college. State workers on average earned \$33,889 and comprised 19 percent of all county government employment. The only significant federal contribution to employment in the county came from the 250 postal employees. Federal government employment, which paid on average \$35,892, was one of the highest paying industries.

As mentioned, government employment has grown somewhat slower in Pacific County than the state, but it continues to have a larger presence there. The government division is the largest employer, providing almost 30 percent of all nonagricultural jobs. This is due in part to the loss of economies of scale in providing things like primary education. In other words rural areas typically require more teachers per student because of fewer students and greater geographic dispersion of them.

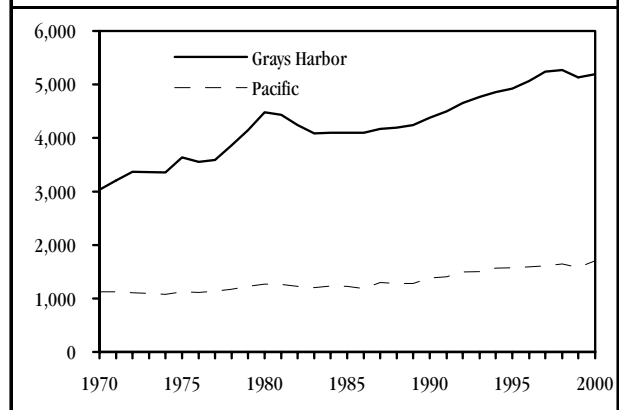
*Figure 35* also shows the trend in Pacific County government employment from 1970 to 2000. Though there was some stagnation in employment in the early 1980s and mid-1990s, it entailed very little job loss. From 1985 until 1995 was a period of sustained job growth in the government division. The number of workers almost

doubled from 670 to 1,130. Since then growth has slowed considerably, adding only 160 jobs.

Local government in Pacific County makes up 78 percent of the government presence, state government forms 18 percent, and the federal government is at 4 percent. As in most areas, education is the largest entity in local government. In Pacific County, it represents 46 percent of all local government employment. Most of the remaining local government employees are divided about evenly between hospitals or in executive or legislative offices. Average earnings in local government were \$28,693.

The largest state government employer is the Naselle Youth Camp, which accounts for about half of the 301 state public employees. State government workers were the highest compensated in the division, earning \$32,465. Over two thirds of Pacific County residents employed by the federal government worked for the postal service in 2000.

**Figure 35**  
**Government Employment**  
**Grays Harbor & Pacific Counties, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*





# Industry Employment Projections

Employment Security Department analysts have made the employment projections, based on industry divisions, shown in *Figure 36*. The table shows employment estimates for 2000 and projections for 2008, the percentage change, numeric change, and annualized average growth.

In the two counties job growth will be slower, but not markedly so, than statewide. Washington is expected to see overall growth of 13.4 percent, Grays Harbor, 10.1 percent and Pacific, 11.5 percent. The bigger differences come from where in the economy the growth is materializing. Manufacturing growth will be zero for Grays Harbor and negative for Pacific. In the two coun-

ties government growth is projected to be somewhat larger than for the state. Services will be the fastest growing sector in Grays Harbor and the state, whereas FIRE and government employment are expected to rise a little faster in Pacific County. Employment in trade will increase more, relatively, in the counties than statewide.

Generally it can be assumed that the ongoing trend of resource based manufacturing activities giving way to trade and services will continue in Grays Harbor and Pacific counties. This will have the likely outcome of suppressing real income. This is due to the stagnation in the relatively well-paid manufacturing division, com-

**Figure 36**  
**Industry Projections**  
**Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties, and Washington, 2000 and 2008**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

	2000	2008	% Change	# Change	Annual Average
<b>Grays Harbor County</b>					
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>23,780</b>	<b>26,180</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Manufacturing	4,370	4,370	0.0%	0	0.0%
Construction and Mining	1,290	1,350	4.7%	60	0.6%
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	900	990	10.0%	90	1.2%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5,660	6,340	12.0%	680	1.4%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,050	1,140	8.6%	90	1.0%
Services	5,480	6,260	14.2%	780	1.7%
Government	5,030	5,730	13.9%	700	1.6%
					<b>Annual Average</b>
<b>Pacific County</b>					
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Manufacturing	950	930	-2.1%	-20	-0.3%
Construction and Mining	240	260	8.3%	20	1.0%
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	100	110	10.0%	10	1.2%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,290	1,480	14.7%	190	1.7%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	200	230	15.0%	30	1.8%
Services	1,320	1,500	13.6%	180	1.6%
Government	1,740	2,000	14.9%	260	1.8%
					<b>Annual Average</b>
<b>Washington State</b>					
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>2,716,800</b>	<b>3,080,700</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>363,900</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Manufacturing	350,300	365,500	4.3%	15,200	0.5%
Construction and Mining	165,200	183,800	11.3%	18,600	1.3%
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	146,600	162,200	10.6%	15,600	1.3%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	653,200	731,400	12.0%	78,200	1.4%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	137,200	153,300	11.7%	16,100	1.4%
Services	780,800	940,800	20.5%	160,000	2.4%
Government	483,500	543,700	12.5%	60,200	1.5%

bined with the fact that trade and services do not contain elements that are likely to push wages up. State-wide, almost one-fourth of trade is wholesale, which pays significantly higher wages, on average, than retail. In Grays Harbor County, wholesale is about 11 percent of the total and in Pacific County it is almost nonexistent. Also, services in the two counties lack the high-tech and professional industries (i.e. computer software and pro-

gramming industries, accounting, managerial, and engineering services, etc.) that shore up wages state-wide. On the brighter side, government employment, which tends to be stable and relatively well paying, should grow at an above state-average pace. All in all, there will probably be no sharp changes, either for better or worse, in the coming eight years.

# OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

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

Figure 37 shows employment estimates for 2000 and projected employment for 2008, in the Pacific Mountain Partnership WorkSource area, for the major occupational divisions. The Pacific Mountain area includes the counties of Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston. The table also provides estimates and projections for Washington State. The data are based on an Occupational Employment Survey (OES) conducted in the area by the Employment Security Department in 1999 and 2000.

**Figure 37**

## Occupational Employment and Projections

Pacific Mountain Region and Washington State, 2000 and 2008

Source: Employment Security Department

	2000		Pacific Mountain Partnership*		% Change	New Jobs
			2008			
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,821</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>196,376</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>2,044</b>
Managerial & Administrative	17,883	10.2%	19,927	10.1%	11.4%	2,044
Professional, Paraprof., & Tech	44,118	25.1%	49,998	25.5%	13.3%	5,880
Marketing & Sales	17,187	9.8%	19,192	9.8%	11.7%	2,005
Clerical & Admin. Support	26,210	14.9%	29,427	15.0%	12.3%	3,217
Services	27,923	15.9%	32,424	16.5%	16.1%	4,501
Ag., Forestry, Fishing & Related	8,018	4.6%	8,278	4.2%	3.2%	260
Prec. Production, Craft, & Repair	16,022	9.1%	17,415	8.9%	8.7%	1,393
Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers	18,460	10.5%	19,715	10.0%	6.8%	1,255
White-Collar	133,321	75.8%	150,968	76.9%	13.2%	17,647
Blue-Collar	42,500	24.2%	45,408	23.1%	6.8%	2,908
			Total Washington			
	2000		2008		% Change	New Jobs
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,154,747</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,563,844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>409,097</b>
Managerial & Administrative	251,217	8.0%	288,545	8.1%	14.9%	37,328
Professional, Paraprof., & Tech	740,215	23.5%	861,822	24.2%	16.4%	121,607
Marketing & Sales	362,655	11.5%	402,609	11.3%	11.0%	39,954
Clerical & Admin. Support	470,640	14.9%	533,225	15.0%	13.3%	62,585
Services	492,741	15.6%	567,130	15.9%	15.1%	74,389
Ag., Forestry, Fishing & Related	121,036	3.8%	125,180	3.5%	3.4%	4,144
Prec. Production, Craft, & Repair	350,389	11.1%	388,202	10.9%	10.8%	37,813
Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers	365,854	11.6%	397,131	11.1%	8.5%	31,277
White-Collar	2,317,468	73.5%	2,653,331	74.5%	14.5%	335,863
Blue-Collar	837,279	26.5%	910,513	25.5%	8.7%	73,234

\*Pacific Mountain Partnership includes Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston counties

Between 2000 and 2008 the expected average growth among all of the occupations is 11.4 percent, which would amount to 2,044 jobs. Currently the largest occupational grouping is professional, paraprofessional, and technical jobs, which make up 25 percent of the work force in the region. Service jobs have the second largest impact, followed by clerical jobs, which provide 16 and 15 percent of the local work force respectively. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and related, provided the fewest employment opportunities in 2000 (5 percent). In the Pacific Mountain Partnership area, approximately three quarters of all occupations are considered to be white-collar.

Overall, Washington State occupational patterns mirror those of this region. The top three occupational groupings are the same for the state and are about the same proportions. Professional and technical jobs make up 23.5 percent, services 15.6 percent, and clerical 14.9 percent of total statewide jobs. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and related is also the smallest for the state, at 3.8 percent. The Pacific Mountain Partnership area surprisingly, has a lower blue-collar presence than the state. This is surprising given that logging and manufacturing of timber products have traditionally formed the backbone of the economy. However, as *Figure 37* indicates, the agriculture, forestry, and fishing and related occupations, though small are large relative to the state as a whole. It should be noted that the relatively urban Thurston County contains over 50 percent of the region's population and thus skews these data. In comparison, Grays Harbor and Pacific counties populations combined comprise only 21 percent of the regional population.

The greatest rate of growth is expected in service occupations (not to be confused with the services division, an industry classification) (16.1 percent) and professional and paraprofessional occupations (13.3 percent). Services and marketing and sales represent the only occupational areas that are projected to grow

faster locally than for the entire state. Managerial and administrative and professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations, if projections are accurate will increase much quicker at the state level than for the Pacific Mountain counties. In both cases the projected state growth rate is more than 2 percentage points higher than the local rate between 2000 and 2008. The agriculture, forestry, fishing and related occupations are projected to have the least growth at both the state and regional level. Overall the state is expected to see a 13.0 percent increase in occupational employment by 2008, compared to 11.4 percent in the Pacific Mountain area.

*Figure 38* is also based on an occupational survey conducted in The Pacific Mountain Partnership counties by the Employment Security Department in 2000. The list of occupations and wages presents the 200 most common nonfarm jobs in the area and their average level of pay. Wages are generally provided as hourly rates, except for those occupations for which hourly rates are unavailable. The rank of each occupation, in terms of the number of people employed, is also shown.

The occupations are organized under nine broad categories, for example, "management." Within each category the occupations are sorted by rank, the most common occupation will be at the top of the list within its category. The most common occupation in the Pacific Mountain counties numerically is office clerks, who get paid on average \$11.34 per hour. The much better paid general and operations managers (\$30.05) are the second most common followed by cashiers (\$8.99).

Note that earnings may be listed in hourly or annual terms. Lawyers at \$50.72 per hour earned the highest hourly wage, whereas educational administrators received the largest Mason County salary. Host and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop occupations wage of \$6.37 per hour was the lowest recorded wage. It was however, closely followed by the \$6.39 earned by fast food cooks.

**Figure 38****Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Pacific Mountain Partnership  
(Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston Counties), 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
<b>Management, Professional and Related Occupations</b>		
General and Operations Managers	\$30.05	2
Teacher Assistants	\$20,690	7
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	\$22.93	8
Registered Nurses	\$24.52	12
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$43,121	16
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$42,095	20
Accountants and Auditors	\$21.74	24
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	\$24.97	26
All Other Teachers, Primary, Secondary, and Adult	\$27,100	30
Computer Programmers	\$24.82	34
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	\$18.25	41
Lawyers	\$50.72	42
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	\$14.57	44
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$43,230	51
Civil Engineers	\$26.75	56
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	\$8.75	57
Rehabilitation Counselors	\$15.55	60
Computer Support Specialists	\$13.01	65
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	\$13.91	72
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	\$18.21	78
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	\$43,307	79
Managers, All Other	\$40.86	89
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	\$20.91	90
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	\$21.01	93
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	\$9.97	99
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	\$20.25	101
Financial Managers	\$30.85	103
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	\$18.79	106
Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School	\$42,811	109
Urban and Regional Planners	\$25.45	111
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	\$23.20	112
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

**Figure 38 (Continued)****Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Pacific Mountain Partnership  
(Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston Counties), 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
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
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists and Technicians	\$22.78	113
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	\$22.29	114
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	\$15.12	116
Tax Examiners, Collectors, and Revenue Agents	\$19.96	117
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	\$69,649	122
Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists	\$19.02	128
Public Relations Specialists	\$24.80	132
Librarians	\$21.81	133
Management Analysts	\$20.83	134
Cost Estimators	\$22.85	135
Financial Specialists, All Other	\$24.75	138
Chief Executives	\$48.47	143
Social and Human Service Assistants	\$9.77	147
Computer Systems Analysts	\$24.31	148
Legal Support Workers, All Other	\$23.58	149
Dental Hygienists	\$31.46	151
Foresters	\$22.47	154
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	\$40,724	155
Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	\$14.75	156
Pharmacists	\$32.93	160
Civil Engineering Technicians	\$19.43	161
Library Technicians	\$12.92	163
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	\$18.36	167
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	\$43,229	169
Floral Designers	\$8.81	173
Administrative Services Managers	\$28.34	176
Coaches and Scouts	\$30,310	181
Environmental Engineers	\$28.10	185
Construction Managers	\$30.14	187
Budget Analysts	\$24.16	188
Economists	\$24.20	189
Pharmacy Technicians	\$13.39	191
Loan Officers	\$22.05	192
Statisticians	\$20.69	196

**Figure 38 (Continued)****Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Pacific Mountain Partnership  
(Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston Counties), 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
<b>Service Occupations</b>		
Waiters and Waitresses	\$8.46	5
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	\$8.21	6
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$9.65	15
Cooks, Restaurant	\$8.49	21
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	\$8.98	23
Dishwashers	\$6.78	25
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$7.71	35
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	\$14.23	36
Cooks, Short Order	\$8.62	38
Correctional Officers and Jailers	\$15.26	45
Cooks, Fast Food	\$6.39	50
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	\$6.85	52
Home Health Aides	\$8.18	53
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	\$10.09	54
Food Preparation Workers	\$8.52	55
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	\$6.37	62
Bartenders	\$7.63	64
Personal and Home Care Aides	\$8.04	76
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	\$10.57	80
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	\$21.19	81
Gaming Dealers	\$9.25	82
Security Guards	\$8.52	83
Medical Assistants	\$11.06	87
Child Care Workers	\$8.54	91
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	\$8.54	94
Chefs and Head Cooks	\$10.92	96
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	\$8.98	98
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	\$7.45	119
Crossing Guards	\$16.06	120
Fire Fighters	\$15.77	121
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	\$11.83	125
Dental Assistants	\$14.09	126
Medical Transcriptionists	\$13.49	131
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	\$10.98	157
Detectives and Criminal Investigators	\$19.74	158
Protective Service Workers, All Other	\$13.26	168
Recreation Workers	\$12.46	170
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	\$14.57	190
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	\$12.19	197
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	\$29.75	199
<b>Sales and Office Occupations</b>		
Office Clerks, General	\$11.34	1
Cashiers	\$8.99	3
Retail Salespersons	\$10.55	4
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	\$12.94	11
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	\$9.42	14
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	\$18.64	17

**Figure 38 (Continued)**  
**Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Pacific Mountain Partnership**  
**(Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston Counties), 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	\$12.72	18
Tellers	\$9.60	19
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	\$16.87	22
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	\$16.78	27
Customer Service Representatives	\$13.53	28
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Production	\$18.33	32
Receptionists and Information Clerks	\$9.30	47
New Accounts Clerks	\$11.83	49
Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators	\$11.78	61
Counter and Rental Clerks	\$9.87	67
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	\$13.93	70
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	\$11.20	74
Postal Service Mail Carriers	\$17.19	85
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	\$9.45	104
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	\$14.82	107
Medical Secretaries	\$11.72	108
Bill and Account Collectors	\$13.04	124
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	\$13.80	129
Order Clerks	\$11.26	136
Postal Service Mail Sorters, Processors, and Processing Machine Operators	\$13.32	137
Parts Salespersons	\$14.04	139
Legal Secretaries	\$16.36	140
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	\$14.60	150
Data Entry Keyers	\$10.68	159
Insurance Sales Agents	\$21.81	164
File Clerks	\$8.75	165
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	\$18.37	171
Telemarketers	\$10.25	175
Gaming Change Persons and Booth Cashiers	\$8.20	177
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	\$7.90	178
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	\$9.83	179
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	\$13.96	182
Travel Agents	\$10.75	194
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	\$34.28	198
<b>Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations</b>		
Carpenters	\$15.07	13
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	\$14.58	33
Electricians	\$18.53	48
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	\$15.58	58
Logging Equipment Operators	\$17.23	63
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	\$16.60	66
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	\$25.43	68
Construction Laborers	\$16.34	69
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	\$24.91	73
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	\$21.51	77
Helpers--Carpenters	\$9.69	84
Automotive Body and Related Repairers	\$13.51	86
Logging Workers, All Other	\$17.03	88
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	\$15.80	95



**Figure 38 (Continued)****Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Pacific Mountain Partnership  
(Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston Counties), 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	\$18.48	105
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	\$19.61	123
Roofers	\$13.04	141
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	\$19.40	144
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	\$19.39	145
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers, All Other	\$14.77	146
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	\$22.43	152
Helpers--Electricians	\$11.91	153
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	\$19.15	174
Sheet Metal Workers	\$18.38	180
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	\$12.47	183
Highway Maintenance Workers	\$18.24	186
Fallers	\$23.97	193
Tire Repairers and Changers	\$10.15	195
<b>Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations</b>		
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	\$9.61	9
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	\$15.99	10
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	\$14.10	29
Driver/Sales Workers	\$8.04	31
Packers and Packagers, Hand	\$7.98	37
Team Assemblers	\$12.37	39
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	\$13.42	40
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	\$11.87	43
Bus Drivers, School	\$10.95	46
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	\$22.82	59
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	\$15.01	71
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	\$14.16	75
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	\$13.10	92
Fiberglass Laminators and Fabricators	\$15.22	97
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	\$12.67	100
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	\$10.48	102
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	\$7.37	110
Helpers--Production Workers	\$10.94	115
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	\$15.41	118
Bakers	\$11.18	127
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	\$21.30	130
Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Except Sawing	\$12.73	142
Photographic Process Workers	\$10.22	162
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle	\$22.58	166
Photographic Processing Machine Operators	\$9.80	172
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	\$9.20	184
Sewing Machine Operators	\$11.38	200

\* 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.

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# INCOME

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

sis (BEA). All income data have been adjusted to 1999 dollars. The purpose of converting to “real” data is to allow comparisons across time periods without the distorting effect of changing prices.

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## Personal Income

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Personal income is generally seen as an important indicator of a region’s economic vitality. Conceptually, personal income captures all types of income. Wages, salaries, government transfer payments, retirement income, farm income, self-employed income, proprietors’ income, interest, dividends, and rent are all included in this measure. Because business and corporate incomes are not included, it is considered personal income.

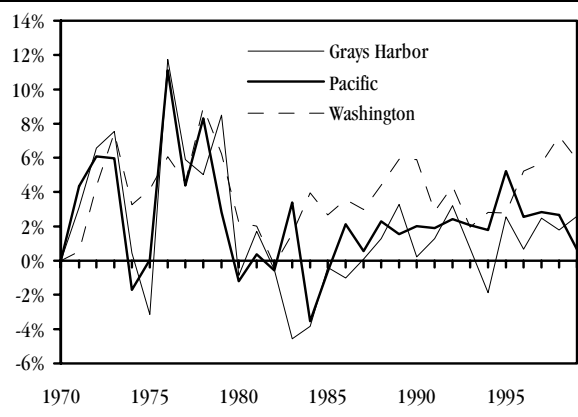
While using constant 1999 dollars allows us to compare income data (free from inflation distortions) over time, per capita income (PCI) allows us to compare income for different populations of varying sizes. PCI is a useful indicator of an area’s economic well-being. The BEA derives PCI by dividing total personal income by its corresponding population.

With the exception of the mid-1980s, growth rates in Grays Harbor County personal income move in conjunction with the state personal income (see *Figure 39*). However, the degree of growth shown at the state level has rarely been matched in Grays Harbor. When adjusted to 1999 prices, total personal income for Grays Harbor in 1970 was \$836 million. Over the next 30 years this grew by 69 percent to reach \$1,409 million. At the same time total income in Washington grew from \$55 billion to \$175 billion, which amounts to an increase of 220 percent.

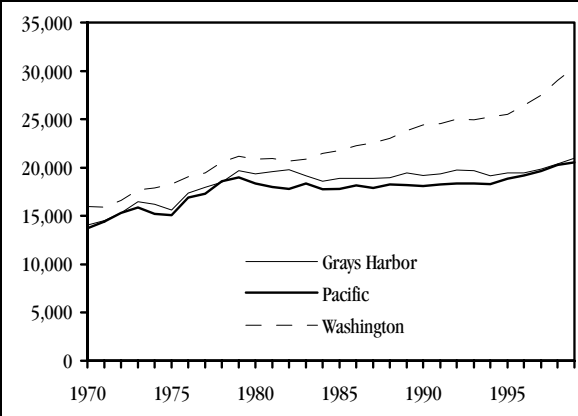
From *Figure 40* it is apparent that since 1970, per capita income in Grays Harbor has consistently been below that of the state. The difference between the local and the state income has, however varied. There was a steep rise of 26 percent in county per capita income between 1975 and 1979. Since that year real per capita income has only climbed by \$1,294, an increase of under 7 percent. Overall, per capita income in Grays Harbor has averaged 1.3 percent annual growth in the last 30 years. The collapse following Satsop is a partial factor, but more ominous was the lengthy decline of well-paying goods producing jobs. While these jobs also declined statewide, it was not as severe and it was offset by strong growth of

well-paying services producing jobs (i.e., computer software, engineering, accounting, etc.). Services producing jobs have grown in Grays Harbor County, but they are

**Figure 39**  
**Growth in Real Personal Income**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and State, 1970-1999**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



**Figure 40**  
**Per Capita Income**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and State, 1970-1999**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



not the type to command relatively high wages and could not offset losses in the timber industry.

Growth of Pacific County personal income, as depicted in *Figure 39*, has been less susceptible to changes in the wider economy. Since 1970, total personal income in the county grew by 97 percent, which is less than the state but more than Grays Harbor. Total personal income in Pacific County in 1999 was \$426 million.

During the past 30 years, per capita income in Pacific County has grown at an identical rate to that of Grays Harbor (1.3 percent annually). The two counties have identical per capita income growth rates as well

but Pacific's total personal income has grown quite a bit faster than Grays Harbor. The obvious explanation is that Pacific County has seen in percentage terms, more than double the population growth of Grays Harbor. The same can be said for Washington State, which had total personal income growth over three times that of Grays Harbor, but less than double the per capita income. The trend in per capita income for Pacific County mimics that of Grays Harbor in that during the period from 1975 to 1979, growth was 26 percent, but only 8 percent in the following years.

## Components of Personal Income

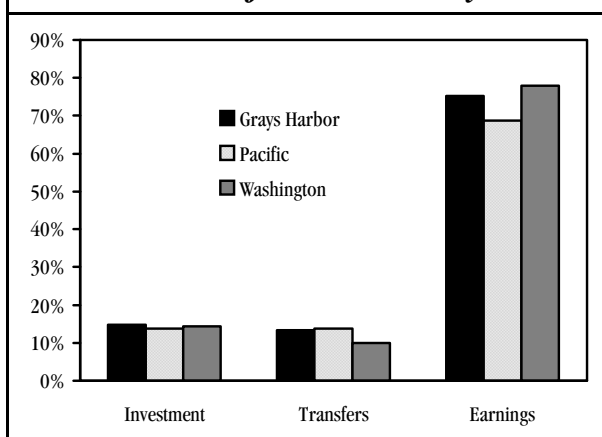
As mentioned earlier, personal income encompasses many different types of income. All the various types, however, can be subsumed under the three broad categories of earnings, transfer payments, and investment income. Earnings include wages, salaries, and proprietors' income; transfer payments include income maintenance, unemployment insurance, and retirement payments; investment income consists of interest, dividends, and rent. *Figures 41 and 42* show how these major components of personal income have changed from 1970 to 1999.

When looking at the components of personal income in 1970 (*Figure 41*), it is interesting to note that there was not a lot of difference between the two counties and Washington. All three derived about 14 percent of income

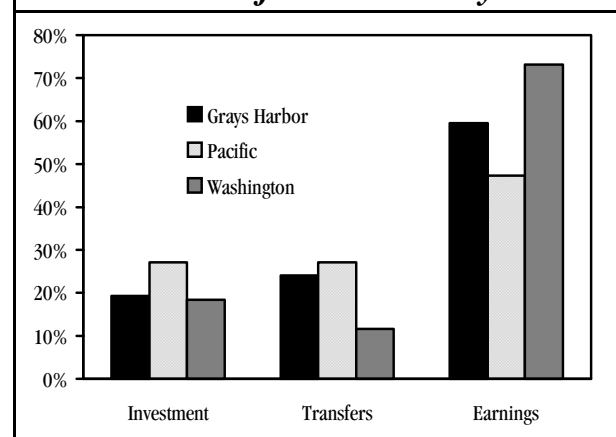
from investments, about 14 percent (10 percent for Washington) from transfers, and between 69 and 78 percent from earnings. By 1999 (*Figure 42*), there had been a general trend away from earnings toward the other two sources but the extent of the change differed by region.

In 1999, in Grays Harbor, 19 percent of personal income came from investments, 24 percent from transfers and 60 percent from earnings. In Pacific County with a larger retired population, there was more (27 percent for both) income coming from investments and transfers and less than 50 percent coming from earnings. State-wide there was less change in the last 30 years. Earnings were the source of 73 percent of personal income, investment, 18 percent, and 12 percent from transfers.

**Figure 41**  
**Personal Income Components**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and State, 1970**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



**Figure 42**  
**Personal Income Components**  
**Grays Harbor, Pacific, and State, 1999**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



# Earned Income

There are three types of earnings: wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and "other labor income." Other labor income includes a number of items but is mainly driven by employer contributions to health care and retirement plans. The components that make up earned income are based on residence within the county. In addition to the three primary components there is also an "adjustment for residence," referred to as "external" income. This is the amount of income earned outside of the county by residents of the county, or, if the figure is negative it is the amount of money earned within the county by nonresidents of the county. This can be a very large percentage in counties with substantial numbers of commuters.

Earnings in Grays Harbor County, after increasing tremendously during the Satsop construction period, decreased just as sharply when work at Satsop ceased, and have been essentially stagnant since then. For the period 1970-1999, Grays Harbor only had an increase of 33 percent in earnings. Pacific County had a slightly larger 35 percent gain in overall earnings over the same period.

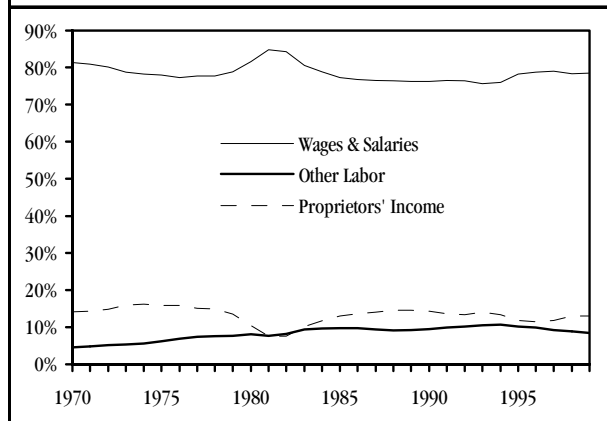
Growth of all the earned income components was much higher in the rest of the state than in Pacific and Grays Harbor. This has been particularly the case in wages and salaries. For the state, this category rose by 197 percent since 1970, but for Grays Harbor the increase was only 29 percent and for Pacific it was only 22 percent. *Figures 43 and 44* show how these components have changed in percentage terms during this period.

Other Income has been the fastest growing component both at the state and county levels. In Washington, this health care and retirement plan component grew by an impressive 369 percent in the last 31 years. Though not as big, growth in Grays Harbor registered at 147 percent and 156 percent in Pacific. Despite this growth, other labor remains the smallest contributor to earned income. At the state level it comprises 8.7 percent, in Grays Harbor, 8.5 percent, and in Pacific, 8.4 percent.

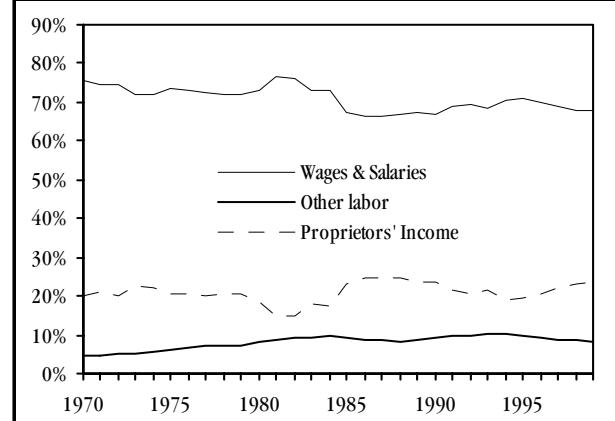
Proprietors' income is a more important source of earned income in Pacific County (where it makes up 24 percent of the total) than either in Grays Harbor (13 percent) or the state as a whole (11 percent). The rest of the state has had more growth in this area than Pacific County, 152 percent compared to 59 percent. In Grays Harbor, proprietors' income grew even slower (23 percent) and fell from comprising 14 percent of earned income to 13 percent.

Grays Harbor posted negative external income figures every year prior to 1994 and during the 1980-1982 period averaged between negative 12 and 15 percent of the total. However, from 1994 on, the numbers have been positive and growing. What these data indicate is that during the Satsop construction project there were large numbers of workers coming from outside of Grays Harbor. In the latter part of the 1990s, Grays Harbor has reversed this trend and has become more of a bedroom community. Pacific County, on the other hand has seen very consistent numbers for external income. Pacific has averaged 6.5 percent of all earned income, meaning that a number of residents work outside of the county.

**Figure 43**  
**Earned Income Components**  
**Grays Harbor County, 1970-1999**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



**Figure 44**  
**Earned Income Components**  
**Pacific County, 1970-1999**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



# Transfer Payments

Transfer payments comprise the second largest component of personal income after earnings in Grays Harbor and Pacific counties. Their growth has been rapid, and their share of personal income has been consistently increasing. In Grays Harbor, these payments totaled \$111 million in 1970, 13 percent of all personal income. In Pacific, the 1970 amount was 30 million, or 14 percent of personal income. In 1999, it had grown by 205 percent to make up 24 percent of income. In Pacific, the growth was even more phenomenal at 292 percent, to a point where it comprises 27 percent of personal income. Washington State has seen growth of 276 percent to reach over 20 billion by 1999.

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

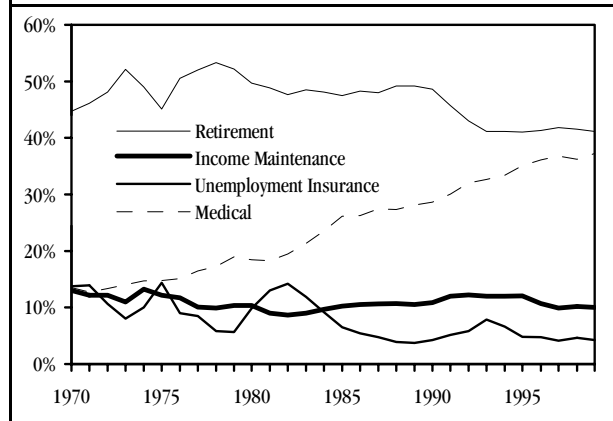
Figures 45 and 46 show the various components of transfer payments and their growth (as a percentage of all transfers) since 1970. On the whole, the two figures look remarkably similar. The only glaring difference is that unemployment insurance has stayed fairly constant in Grays Harbor, but in Pacific County it has fallen from a spike in 1983. In 1970, retirement was the largest segment of transfers in both counties as well as statewide. While it still remains the largest portion, retirement has lost share in Grays Harbor and Pacific. Retirement payments grew by 275, 181, and 265 percent in Washington, Grays Harbor, and Pacific, respectively.

In all three geographic areas, by far, the largest increase came from the medical aspect of transfers. Grays Harbor has seen medical payments increase 740 percent since 1970. In the same time period medical has grown 769 percent statewide and 856 percent in Pacific County. Medical payments to Grays Harbor residents now make up 37 percent of all transfers, up from 14 percent in 1970.

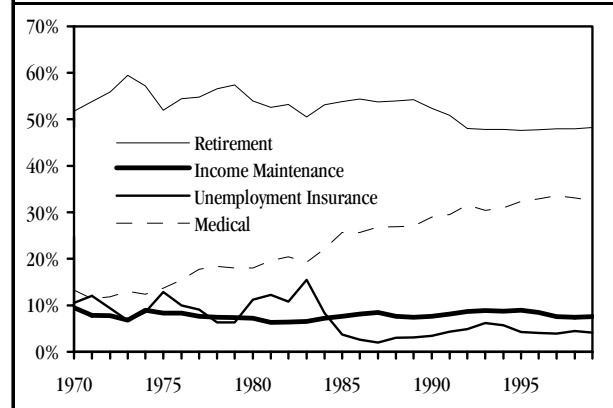
While the state experience was much like Grays Harbor, Pacific County with its relatively older population, receives only 33 percent transfers from medical.

The "welfare" part of transfers grew more than 130 percent in each of the areas, but also declined as a percentage of total transfers in each. Income maintenance as a percentage of the whole is largest in Grays Harbor (10 percent), but at 209 percent has seen the most growth in Pacific County. Unemployment insurance has been the most stagnant of all components of transfers. It makes up less than 5 percent of the total in both counties and the state, and had negative growth in Grays Harbor. In 1970 unemployment insurance provided about 14 percent of all transfer payments for Washington and the two counties.

**Figure 45**  
**Transfer Payments Components**  
**Grays Harbor County, 1970-1999**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



**Figure 46**  
**Transfer Payments Components**  
**Pacific County, 1970-1999**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



## Dividends, Interest, and Rent

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These types of income (collectively called investment income) are the prime examples of making money with money. Money which has been used to purchase stocks, bonds, or which resides in bank accounts, or has been loaned, or which was used to purchase rental properties, can return a profit. No service or work is performed, yet income is derived from the invested money.

Investment income increased substantially in both counties since 1970, but much more so, in relative terms, in Pacific County than in Grays Harbor County. In 1999, total investment income in Grays Harbor was \$271 million; in Pacific it was \$115 million. Since 1970, how-

ever, the dollar amount grew by 120 percent in Grays Harbor and 291 percent in Pacific. In both of the counties, there was very rapid growth from the mid-1970s through 1982. Since then it leveled off in Grays Harbor County and had actually declined (in real dollars) from 1989 to 1994. Since then investment income has grown every year. Growth rates in Pacific County have generally followed the statewide pattern, although at a slightly lesser level. Investments make up a higher percentage of personal income in Grays Harbor (19.3 percent) and Pacific (27 percent), than is typical for the state (18 percent).

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# JOB TRAINING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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**Grays Harbor WorkSource Center.** A WorkSource Center is a facility characterized by the provision of colocated 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 on site 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 Grays Harbor WorkSource Center is located at 511 West Heron, Aberdeen, Washington 98520 [hours of operation] 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. [telephone] 360-533-9318 [fax] 360-533-9444 or 360-538-2391 [e-mail address] [rschmidt@ghctc.org](mailto:rschmidt@ghctc.org)

*Grays Harbor County.* The Grays Harbor Economic Development Council, located in Aberdeen, is a non-profit corporation with both public and private sector members. The public sector members include Grays Harbor County, nine incorporated cities in the county, the Port of Grays Harbor, Grays Harbor Public Utility District #1, and the Satsop Public Development Authority. A thirty-four member board of directors establishes overall policy and budget. The council has a staff of four people. The work program is divided into three basic parts; community and infrastructure development, business job retention and expansion, and business marketing and recruitment.

Other economic development organizations in Grays Harbor County are the Port of Grays Harbor, Tourism Grays Harbor, and the Grays Harbor Chamber of Commerce.

*Pacific County.* Organized in 1983, the Raymond-based Pacific County Economic Development Council (EDC) is responsible for a portion of the county's economic development efforts. Like most such organizations, it is a private, nonprofit firm whose purpose is to work with existing businesses with an emphasis on business retention. The EDC also works on value added processing of natural resources as well as some recruitment of diversified, relatively small industries. Some of its other activities include providing information to local businesses, helping to improve infrastructure, assisting start-up businesses develop business plans, providing training workshops and counseling, distributing tax assistance information, etc.

There are a number of economic development organizations in Pacific County, including six merchant or chamber organizations. There are four Port Districts, as well as Shorebank Enterprise Pacific, a private nonprofit that loans money to businesses and emphasizes conservation-based economic development.

**Infrastructure.** The infrastructure of an area is an integral part of economic development. The following paragraphs make note of some of the primary infrastructure elements already in place in Pacific and Grays Harbor counties.

*Roads and Highways.* The most important arterials for the area are the east-west routes which connect with Interstate 5, the west coast's primary north-south route. These include US Routes 12, 6, and 4. Route 12, from Aberdeen, intersects I-5 north of Chehalis. It also branches into State Route 8 to Olympia and the Puget Sound area. From Raymond, travelers can take State Route 6 east through central Pacific County and into Lewis County and I-5. From the southern end of Pacific County, State Route 4 heads east along the Columbia River, meeting with I-5 in Kelso.

The principal north-south transportation route is US Route 101 which runs the entire length of the counties. It passes through, from south to north, Ilwaco, South Bend, Raymond, Aberdeen, and Hoquiam before exiting Grays Harbor County at Queets. From Aberdeen, travelers can exit US 101 and hook up to either State Route 109 or State Route 105 to venture north or south along the coast. State Route 103, in Pacific County, runs the entire length of the peninsula forming Willapa Bay.

*Air Transportation.* There are four public airports in Grays Harbor County and two in Pacific County. The longest, Bowerman Field (5,000-foot runway), is located in Hoquiam and was recently upgraded to a full-service instrument airport by the E.A.A. Others include: Ocean Shores Municipal (2,700-foot runway), Elma Municipal Airport (2,280-foot runway), Westport Municipal (2,000-foot runway), Willapa Harbor Airport (3,000-foot

runway), and Port of Ilwaco Airport (2,000-foot runway). The airports accommodate private and charter aircraft only. None are served by air carriers.

*Ports and Railroad Service.* Deep water marine terminals in Grays Harbor County are owned by the Port of Grays Harbor (four berths and one barge slip), Weyerhaeuser (two berths) and Roderick (one berth). While logs and lumber are typical cargoes handled by these ports, they have been expanding into other areas (e.g., aluminum, granite, steel coils).

The two ports in Pacific County—Willapa Harbor and Ilwaco—are smaller than those in Grays Harbor County and, as a result, cannot accommodate large ships. Rather, both provide only barge slips. The cargoes they handle include wood products, bulk cargo, fresh and frozen fish, and general cargo.

The Puget Sound and Pacific Railroad, a shortline hauler, which connects to the main lines of the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Railroads, serves Grays Harbor County. Although all three companies can handle all commodities, their principal cargo is lumber.

#### **Grays Harbor/Pacific County Resource List:**

Grays Harbor Economic Development Council  
506 Duffy Street  
Aberdeen, WA 98520  
(360) 532-7888  
FAX: (360) 532-7922  
E-mail: ghedc@techline.com

Pacific County Economic Development Council  
408 Second Street  
Raymond, WA 98577  
(360) 942-3629  
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# SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

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Economic conditions in both Grays Harbor and Pacific counties have been difficult in the years from the early 1980s leading up to 1999. The area has been long reliant upon a natural resource base for its industrial strength, and that base has dwindled. Restructuring and modernization of the timber industry coupled with environmental concerns and mandated protection of endangered species have caused serious cutbacks in timber production and employment. Where annual output in Grays Harbor once stood at 320 million board feet, it now totals just 10 million. Consequently, the area's economy is attempting to diversify into other areas.

The manufacturing sector, which is essentially composed of lumber and wood products industries, lost about 4,160 jobs from 1979 through the present. The greatest losses occurred during the early 1980s as a result of industry restructuring but a substantial loss also occurred in the late 1980s and 1990s because of a shift in public policy regarding public land usage, primarily driven by environmental concerns.

There has been good growth in the trade and services sectors in both counties, which has more than offset the declines in manufacturing employment. While this growth, on a job-for-job basis, has kept the labor force size up, the trade-off has resulted in lower wages. A retail clerk just does not earn as much as a logger. Most of the growth in trade has been on the retail side, particularly in Aberdeen, while the wholesale sector remains quite small.

The shift away from timber manufacturing has produced predictable results. After adjustment for inflation, wages and income have been declining. While personal per capita income, which takes all types of income into account, has been flat over the last fifteen years, the average real wage is down significantly. In 1981, the wage in Grays Harbor was \$33,351 (admittedly, a peak year); in 2000 it was \$26,838. In Pacific, the wage started declining earlier: it decreased from \$26,553 in 1978 to \$21,736 in 2000. On a more positive note, both the average wage and per capita income have been rising for the last few years, due in part to a robust national economy and perhaps to recent local economic development efforts. The long downward spiral seems to have bottomed out for now. The national recession of 2001 slightly depressed retail sales and dampened some elements of tourism. A modest rebound appears to be in store for the area.

Unemployment has been a persistent longer-term problem. While there have been many new jobs created, especially in the trade and services sectors, there have not been enough to satisfy the demand of the labor force. Consequently, unemployment tends to be high. But this is not a new phenomenon: since 1970, double-digit unemployment has been the rule rather than the exception in the two-county area. Preliminary figures for 2001 show both counties moving back up toward traditional levels (8.8 percent for Pacific and 10.2 percent for Grays Harbor). This is the highest rate in Grays Harbor since 1996 and the highest in three years in Pacific.

The growing challenge to diversify the local economy has encouraged the local communities to take a bolder set of steps toward that end. Consequently, the local economy stabilized in 1999 and positioned itself to assess its strengths and move forward. The Port of Grays Harbor, at one time the largest round log exporter in the world, had been forced by weakness in the Pacific Rim economies to look toward other endeavors. The Port did not handle any export logs in 2001 and does not expect to in 2002. It has compensated by carrying large amounts of paper, pulp, sand, granite, and aluminum in addition to lumber. Forest products, however, will continue to drive the Port's business for a long time to come. The Port has also signed an agreement with Ag Processing Inc., a farmer-owned cooperative from Omaha, Nebraska, to receive agricultural commodities for shipment to Pacific Rim customers by 2003. A new bulk handling facility will be built at the Port's Terminal 2 by the cooperative and the Port property will be leased to them.

Another enterprise in which the Port has engaged is boat building and maintenance. One scenario involves the use of a work dock at Westport Marina that would allow boaters to clean, maintain, and change parts. Westport Shipyard has also leased a warehouse from the Port to increase production of its 98' Yacht line.

Grays Harbor has recognized its distinct oceanfront location advantage and has made a commitment to support and develop its tourism industry. This is being accomplished in several ways. An advertising campaign has been put together to promote the area to Puget Sound residents, particularly those in Pierce County. The *Quinault Beach Resort and Casino* was built by the Quinault Nation in 2001. It has proved to be successful in attracting conferences and visitors to the area. The

Port of Grays Harbor has also moved to support tourism. A plan has been introduced to improve and develop retail stores and centers around the Westport Marina, thus making it more tourist-accessible. Another project that mingles together the Port and tourism is the proposed Links at Half Moon Bay, a destination golf course and resort sited for Westport.

Grays Harbor also initiated in 1995 a plan and process to convert the Satsop energy site into an industrial park. Legislation in 1999 helped create the Grays Harbor Public Development Authority (PDA) as a body for directing the business development into what has become the Satsop Business Park. The PDA, with the help of public monies, has invested significantly in telecommunications and other infrastructure upgrades. It has since been able to sign long-term leases with Boise Cascade and Duke Energy to complement its anchor tenant, Safeharbor, an internet and Web support services company.

The timber industry no longer dominates the local economies, but still plays a significant role. Weyerhaeuser is still the largest employer in the area. It has had to rise to the global challenge by achieving efficiency gains through the incorporation of new technologies. It also just recently completed a successful merger with rival Willamette Industries. Sierra Pacific Industries, a California-based forest products firm, has injected itself into the Aberdeen economy as it builds a new sawmill there.

Even though there are problems with wages and unemployment, recent developments in the local economies of the two counties generate a degree of optimism. The trade and services sectors have become major job providers and expansion will undoubtedly continue. And what should not be overlooked is that lumber and wood products will continue to be a major industry in the area. While its employment has declined, it has done so from a very high level, and will consequently continue to be the area's major employer for the immediate future, providing many good jobs with good wages. Further, the large government presence tends to shore up and stabilize the area economies. Tourism-related activities should provide a growing number of jobs. Together with the Satsop Business Park, the local economies have positioned to establish both an independent identity but stand ready to capture spillover prosperity from the Puget Sound.

Employment growth is expected to be somewhat slow over the next five years. Most new jobs will be coming in the trade and services sector, while government will also add a substantial amount of jobs. Annualized average growth in Grays Harbor County should be around 1.2 percent; in Pacific County, 1.4 percent. That is slower, but not significantly slower, than the projected statewide growth of 1.6 percent per year.

**Appendix I**  
**Grays Harbor County, Selected Economic Data**  
**(Dollars are current unless otherwise noted)**

Year	Resident Population <sup>1</sup>		Civilian Labor Force <sup>2</sup>				Nonagricultural Employment <sup>2</sup>								Annual	Annual Avg.
	Total	65 & Older	Total	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate	Total	Const. & Mining	Mfg.	TCU	Trade	FIRE	Services	Gov't	Average Covered Wage <sup>2</sup>	Cov. Wage <sup>2</sup> 2000 Dollars
1970	59,553	6,900	24,370	21,570	2,800	11.5%	18,070	730	6,790	1,020	3,550	500	2,450	3,030	\$7,215	\$28,172
1971	60,000	6,930	24,640	22,220	2,420	9.8%	18,240	950	6,720	900	3,470	470	2,530	3,200	\$7,828	\$29,250
1972	59,400	7,020	25,180	22,810	2,370	9.4%	19,220	770	7,330	950	3,620	490	2,690	3,370	\$8,170	\$29,495
1973	58,900	7,120	26,150	23,830	2,320	8.9%	19,900	850	7,500	990	3,750	500	2,950	3,360	\$8,816	\$30,197
1974	59,900	7,240	25,920	23,510	2,410	9.3%	19,950	800	7,450	1,010	3,890	520	2,930	3,350	\$9,976	\$31,036
1975	60,400	7,310	25,550	22,390	3,160	12.4%	19,300	760	6,620	920	3,790	500	3,070	3,640	\$11,235	\$32,333
1976	60,200	7,460	26,230	24,120	2,110	8.0%	21,210	910	7,880	990	4,060	530	3,290	3,550	\$11,181	\$30,443
1977	61,400	7,610	27,670	25,000	2,670	9.6%	22,460	1,200	8,090	1,040	4,400	600	3,540	3,590	\$12,339	\$31,516
1978	63,100	7,820	29,700	27,300	2,370	8.0%	23,500	1,780	7,820	1,100	4,530	690	3,720	3,860	\$13,241	\$31,519
1979	64,400	8,130	32,590	29,720	2,870	8.8%	25,440	2,700	7,900	1,190	4,710	720	4,080	4,140	\$14,846	\$32,421
1980	66,314	8,396	33,670	30,080	3,590	10.7%	26,360	3,730	7,380	1,090	4,620	700	4,360	4,480	\$16,461	\$32,415
1981	66,300	8,620	35,250	30,350	4,900	13.9%	26,930	5,270	6,380	1,060	4,660	630	4,500	4,430	\$18,552	\$33,516
1982	65,400	8,763	33,800	28,500	5,300	15.7%	24,900	4,640	5,730	1,030	4,410	600	4,250	4,240	\$19,798	\$33,838
1983	65,200	8,961	29,140	24,790	4,350	14.9%	22,880	2,090	6,180	1,070	4,520	620	4,320	4,080	\$18,743	\$30,656
1984	64,800	9,045	27,090	23,020	4,070	15.0%	21,890	1,070	6,100	1,070	4,720	640	4,190	4,100	\$17,510	\$27,590
1985	63,900	9,237	25,820	22,540	3,280	12.7%	21,430	1,020	5,790	1,100	4,530	640	4,250	4,100	\$17,809	\$27,060
1986	62,700	9,427	26,100	22,810	3,290	12.6%	21,360	950	5,550	1,070	4,770	650	4,270	4,100	\$17,751	\$26,212
1987	62,800	9,621	26,250	23,260	2,990	11.4%	22,090	930	5,850	1,080	4,980	680	4,400	4,170	\$17,986	\$25,587
1988	63,300	9,738	25,980	23,520	2,460	9.5%	22,600	1,000	6,060	1,080	5,060	730	4,480	4,190	\$18,749	\$25,671
1989	63,900	9,962	26,940	24,160	2,780	10.3%	23,290	990	5,910	1,160	5,270	730	4,990	4,240	\$19,069	\$25,009
1990	64,175	10,146	27,280	24,740	2,540	9.3%	23,330	1,090	5,680	1,040	5,070	780	5,290	4,380	\$19,832	\$24,866
1991	65,296	10,249	26,850	23,740	3,110	11.6%	22,900	1,000	5,100	1,100	5,300	800	5,100	4,500	\$20,769	\$25,087
1992	66,157	10,391	28,120	24,670	3,450	12.3%	23,550	1,210	5,050	1,030	5,410	860	5,340	4,650	\$21,646	\$25,385
1993	67,176	10,336	28,230	23,940	4,290	15.2%	22,770	1,150	4,410	990	5,470	920	5,060	4,770	\$21,961	\$25,150
1994	67,373	10,356	27,050	23,730	3,320	12.3%	22,630	1,110	4,300	930	5,590	970	4,880	4,850	\$21,953	\$24,649
1995	67,880	10,428	27,650	24,660	2,990	10.8%	23,080	1,130	4,600	900	5,780	930	4,820	4,920	\$23,017	\$25,262
1996	68,162	10,426	27,550	24,300	3,250	11.8%	22,930	1,150	4,550	930	5,510	900	4,830	5,060	\$23,582	\$25,350
1997	68,188	10,402	27,800	25,200	2,600	9.3%	23,420	1,170	4,730	910	5,450	980	4,940	5,240	\$24,375	\$25,714
1998	67,587	10,242	26,970	24,290	2,690	10.0%	23,450	1,170	4,470	870	5,500	1,070	5,120	5,270	\$24,895	\$25,977
1999	67,349	10,036	26,160	23,980	2,180	8.3%	23,440	1,250	4,430	820	5,700	1,070	5,050	5,130	\$26,073	\$26,725
2000	67,194	9,824	25,580	23,050	2,530	9.9%	23,840	1,320	4,130	860	5,600	1,080	5,660	5,190	\$26,838	\$26,838

<sup>1</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management

<sup>2</sup> Source: Employment Security Department

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

Year	Personal Income <sup>3</sup>												Farm Income & Expenses
	Per Capita Income	Place of Residence							Place of Work				
		Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments				Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors		
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI					Medical	
1970	\$3,699	\$220,146	\$32,457	\$29,350	\$13,113	\$3,828	\$4,050	\$3,968	\$165,577	\$134,566	\$7,571	\$23,440	\$3,675
1971	\$3,988	\$237,254	\$34,097	\$32,866	\$15,177	\$4,000	\$4,591	\$4,201	\$179,343	\$145,070	\$8,624	\$25,649	\$4,581
1972	\$4,358	\$261,658	\$35,965	\$34,958	\$16,819	\$4,258	\$3,707	\$4,665	\$201,756	\$161,650	\$10,403	\$29,703	\$5,899
1973	\$4,938	\$296,602	\$41,790	\$39,518	\$20,603	\$4,325	\$3,193	\$5,530	\$229,783	\$180,820	\$12,307	\$36,656	\$10,343
1974	\$5,353	\$328,013	\$48,624	\$48,401	\$23,728	\$6,399	\$4,839	\$7,110	\$247,876	\$193,755	\$13,837	\$40,284	\$10,569
1975	\$5,570	\$343,473	\$49,803	\$59,180	\$26,694	\$7,209	\$8,495	\$8,740	\$251,517	\$196,099	\$15,625	\$39,793	\$8,214
1976	\$6,558	\$405,765	\$55,491	\$59,830	\$30,274	\$7,009	\$5,383	\$9,066	\$314,157	\$242,795	\$21,517	\$49,845	\$9,334
1977	\$7,225	\$457,985	\$63,238	\$64,027	\$33,286	\$6,460	\$5,423	\$10,556	\$361,745	\$280,817	\$26,704	\$54,224	\$12,318
1978	\$7,984	\$516,072	\$76,203	\$67,988	\$36,204	\$6,785	\$3,996	\$11,742	\$412,747	\$320,538	\$30,860	\$61,349	\$11,244
1979	\$9,276	\$610,408	\$92,632	\$78,132	\$40,802	\$8,072	\$4,482	\$14,804	\$503,516	\$396,868	\$38,752	\$67,896	\$13,101
1980	\$10,101	\$671,098	\$109,145	\$94,789	\$47,103	\$9,867	\$9,319	\$17,495	\$559,837	\$456,771	\$45,267	\$57,799	\$8,052
1981	\$11,139	\$744,102	\$126,840	\$112,664	\$55,023	\$10,191	\$14,661	\$20,597	\$629,906	\$533,839	\$48,364	\$47,703	\$8,011
1982	\$11,915	\$782,353	\$140,864	\$126,741	\$60,376	\$11,038	\$17,963	\$24,693	\$633,597	\$534,005	\$51,854	\$47,738	\$10,625
1983	\$12,038	\$780,255	\$137,960	\$137,245	\$66,568	\$12,320	\$16,343	\$29,321	\$575,271	\$463,293	\$54,069	\$57,909	\$11,492
1984	\$12,121	\$778,715	\$154,263	\$145,021	\$69,732	\$14,079	\$13,331	\$34,152	\$526,240	\$414,779	\$50,261	\$61,200	\$7,332
1985	\$12,770	\$804,270	\$161,516	\$154,582	\$73,473	\$15,884	\$10,057	\$40,494	\$534,606	\$413,372	\$52,191	\$69,043	\$6,529
1986	\$13,142	\$819,166	\$164,237	\$160,010	\$77,306	\$16,813	\$8,681	\$42,075	\$538,809	\$413,349	\$52,188	\$73,272	\$5,223
1987	\$13,652	\$851,064	\$166,164	\$166,531	\$79,898	\$17,752	\$7,929	\$45,751	\$563,285	\$431,312	\$52,804	\$79,169	\$3,468
1988	\$14,238	\$895,686	\$172,761	\$176,349	\$86,830	\$18,873	\$6,892	\$48,247	\$593,456	\$453,480	\$53,642	\$86,334	\$4,541
1989	\$15,251	\$965,865	\$200,715	\$190,640	\$93,870	\$20,130	\$7,174	\$53,705	\$622,049	\$474,174	\$57,639	\$90,236	\$6,336
1990	\$15,725	\$1,012,630	\$197,474	\$208,486	\$101,347	\$22,765	\$8,823	\$59,644	\$652,449	\$497,300	\$61,657	\$93,492	\$8,304
1991	\$16,469	\$1,064,720	\$205,374	\$239,584	\$109,639	\$28,673	\$12,399	\$72,036	\$664,313	\$508,615	\$65,336	\$90,362	\$7,785
1992	\$17,298	\$1,131,632	\$202,314	\$264,615	\$113,835	\$32,467	\$15,456	\$84,819	\$711,742	\$543,807	\$72,449	\$95,486	\$10,120
1993	\$17,678	\$1,166,843	\$202,246	\$289,190	\$119,017	\$34,562	\$22,827	\$94,305	\$719,771	\$543,783	\$75,228	\$100,760	\$10,171
1994	\$17,517	\$1,167,790	\$201,717	\$293,838	\$120,838	\$35,291	\$19,579	\$98,162	\$713,373	\$542,244	\$75,787	\$95,342	\$9,228
1995	\$18,211	\$1,225,306	\$223,351	\$308,535	\$126,607	\$37,341	\$14,928	\$108,378	\$737,517	\$576,619	\$74,178	\$86,720	\$9,316
1996	\$18,585	\$1,259,472	\$236,884	\$317,865	\$131,375	\$34,079	\$15,073	\$114,738	\$746,280	\$587,690	\$73,223	\$85,367	\$8,884
1997	\$19,356	\$1,316,512	\$253,453	\$322,285	\$134,703	\$31,966	\$13,397	\$118,584	\$783,395	\$618,787	\$72,030	\$92,578	\$8,142
1998	\$20,045	\$1,352,310	\$259,845	\$330,493	\$137,403	\$33,663	\$15,339	\$119,570	\$801,305	\$627,260	\$70,339	\$103,706	\$9,935
1999	\$21,004	\$1,409,431	\$271,736	\$340,054	\$139,930	\$34,044	\$14,450	\$126,569	\$838,550	\$658,435	\$70,898	\$109,217	\$9,937

<sup>3</sup> Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Appendix III**  
**Grays Harbor County, Selected Economic Data**  
**Constant 1999 Dollars**  
**(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)**

Year	Personal Income <sup>3</sup>											
	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	\$14,049	\$836,154	\$123,278	\$111,477	\$49,806	\$14,539	\$15,383	\$15,071	\$628,891	\$511,106	\$28,756	\$89,029
1971	\$14,495	\$862,329	\$123,930	\$119,456	\$55,163	\$14,538	\$16,687	\$15,269	\$651,844	\$527,275	\$31,345	\$93,224
1972	\$15,304	\$918,868	\$126,299	\$122,762	\$59,064	\$14,953	\$13,018	\$16,382	\$708,509	\$567,668	\$36,532	\$104,308
1973	\$16,452	\$988,217	\$139,236	\$131,666	\$68,645	\$14,410	\$10,638	\$18,425	\$765,590	\$602,455	\$41,004	\$122,130
1974	\$16,199	\$992,618	\$147,144	\$146,469	\$71,805	\$19,364	\$14,644	\$21,516	\$750,111	\$586,333	\$41,873	\$121,906
1975	\$15,593	\$961,519	\$139,419	\$165,669	\$74,727	\$20,181	\$23,781	\$24,467	\$704,097	\$548,960	\$43,741	\$111,397
1976	\$17,368	\$1,074,645	\$146,965	\$158,456	\$80,179	\$18,563	\$14,257	\$24,011	\$832,027	\$643,028	\$56,987	\$132,012
1977	\$17,950	\$1,137,849	\$157,113	\$159,073	\$82,698	\$16,050	\$13,473	\$26,226	\$898,744	\$697,681	\$66,345	\$134,718
1978	\$18,486	\$1,194,934	\$176,443	\$157,422	\$83,828	\$15,710	\$9,252	\$27,188	\$955,691	\$742,186	\$71,454	\$142,050
1979	\$19,705	\$1,296,663	\$196,774	\$165,972	\$86,674	\$17,147	\$9,521	\$31,447	\$1,069,597	\$843,050	\$82,319	\$144,229
1980	\$19,348	\$1,285,468	\$209,064	\$181,566	\$90,224	\$18,900	\$17,850	\$33,511	\$1,072,351	\$874,931	\$86,708	\$110,712
1981	\$19,575	\$1,307,620	\$222,898	\$197,986	\$96,693	\$17,909	\$25,764	\$36,195	\$1,106,942	\$938,122	\$84,991	\$83,829
1982	\$19,809	\$1,300,699	\$234,193	\$210,713	\$100,378	\$18,351	\$29,864	\$41,053	\$1,053,385	\$887,809	\$86,210	\$79,367
1983	\$19,152	\$1,241,350	\$219,488	\$218,351	\$105,907	\$19,601	\$26,001	\$46,648	\$915,230	\$737,078	\$86,021	\$92,131
1984	\$18,578	\$1,193,545	\$236,441	\$222,275	\$106,879	\$21,579	\$20,433	\$52,345	\$806,574	\$635,736	\$77,036	\$93,802
1985	\$18,874	\$1,188,731	\$238,725	\$228,476	\$108,595	\$23,477	\$14,864	\$59,851	\$790,161	\$610,974	\$77,140	\$102,047
1986	\$18,877	\$1,176,625	\$235,905	\$229,834	\$111,040	\$24,150	\$12,469	\$60,435	\$773,929	\$593,722	\$74,961	\$105,246
1987	\$18,891	\$1,177,690	\$229,935	\$230,443	\$110,562	\$24,565	\$10,972	\$63,310	\$779,466	\$596,843	\$73,069	\$109,553
1988	\$18,963	\$1,192,914	\$230,091	\$234,869	\$115,644	\$25,136	\$9,179	\$64,257	\$790,391	\$603,965	\$71,443	\$114,983
1989	\$19,456	\$1,232,166	\$256,055	\$243,202	\$119,751	\$25,680	\$9,152	\$68,512	\$793,556	\$604,910	\$73,531	\$115,115
1990	\$19,178	\$1,235,014	\$240,841	\$254,272	\$123,604	\$27,764	\$10,761	\$72,742	\$795,734	\$606,512	\$75,198	\$114,024
1991	\$19,350	\$1,251,005	\$241,307	\$281,502	\$128,822	\$33,690	\$14,568	\$84,640	\$780,542	\$597,603	\$76,767	\$106,172
1992	\$19,733	\$1,290,898	\$230,788	\$301,857	\$129,856	\$37,036	\$17,631	\$96,756	\$811,912	\$620,342	\$82,645	\$108,925
1993	\$19,693	\$1,299,867	\$225,303	\$322,159	\$132,585	\$38,502	\$25,429	\$105,056	\$801,827	\$605,776	\$83,804	\$112,247
1994	\$19,131	\$1,275,414	\$220,307	\$320,918	\$131,974	\$38,543	\$21,383	\$107,209	\$779,118	\$592,217	\$82,772	\$104,129
1995	\$19,442	\$1,308,143	\$238,451	\$329,394	\$135,166	\$39,865	\$15,937	\$115,705	\$787,377	\$615,602	\$79,193	\$92,583
1996	\$19,433	\$1,316,963	\$247,697	\$332,375	\$137,372	\$35,635	\$15,761	\$119,975	\$780,345	\$614,516	\$76,565	\$89,264
1997	\$19,843	\$1,349,614	\$259,826	\$330,389	\$138,090	\$32,770	\$13,734	\$121,566	\$803,093	\$634,346	\$73,841	\$94,906
1998	\$20,366	\$1,373,947	\$264,003	\$335,781	\$139,601	\$34,202	\$15,584	\$121,483	\$814,126	\$637,296	\$71,464	\$105,365
1999	\$21,004	\$1,409,431	\$271,736	\$340,054	\$139,930	\$34,044	\$14,450	\$126,569	\$838,550	\$658,435	\$70,898	\$109,217

<sup>3</sup> Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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

Year	Resident Population <sup>1</sup>		Civilian Labor Force <sup>2</sup>				Nonagricultural Employment <sup>2</sup>								Annual	Annual Avg.
	Total	65 & Older	Total	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate	Total	Const. & Mining	Mfg.	TCU	Trade	FIRE	Services	Gov't	Average Covered Wage <sup>2</sup>	Cov. Wage <sup>2</sup> 2000 Dollars
1970	15,796	2,460	6,400	5,840	560	8.8%	4,650	240	1,810	220	740	70	450	1,120	\$6,421	\$25,072
1971	15,600	2,500	6,490	5,940	550	8.5%	4,650	250	1,790	220	760	80	430	1,120	\$6,993	\$26,130
1972	15,400	2,520	6,470	5,940	530	8.2%	4,730	250	1,880	220	760	90	430	1,100	\$7,573	\$27,340
1973	15,500	2,550	6,480	5,960	520	8.0%	4,740	280	1,860	210	730	110	460	1,090	\$7,899	\$27,056
1974	15,700	2,590	6,370	5,840	530	8.3%	4,720	300	1,790	220	720	110	500	1,080	\$8,185	\$25,464
1975	15,800	2,610	6,380	5,670	710	11.1%	4,650	290	1,610	210	760	120	540	1,120	\$9,086	\$26,149
1976	16,100	2,690	6,590	5,950	640	9.7%	5,010	320	1,800	210	870	120	580	1,110	\$9,765	\$26,587
1977	16,300	2,720	6,810	6,070	740	10.9%	5,040	140	1,860	190	940	140	630	1,140	\$10,183	\$26,009
1978	16,700	2,780	7,270	6,660	610	8.4%	5,340	160	1,980	130	1,090	150	660	1,170	\$11,210	\$26,684
1979	16,900	2,850	7,500	6,860	640	8.5%	5,430	150	1,990	140	1,120	160	650	1,220	\$11,768	\$25,699
1980	17,237	2,968	7,390	6,510	880	11.9%	5,310	140	1,830	160	1,070	170	670	1,270	\$12,247	\$24,117
1981	17,700	3,113	7,780	6,580	1,200	15.4%	5,380	130	1,870	230	1,060	180	650	1,260	\$12,703	\$22,949
1982	17,700	3,248	7,480	6,220	1,260	16.8%	4,990	110	1,770	150	950	170	620	1,220	\$13,473	\$23,028
1983	17,900	3,391	7,760	6,640	1,120	14.4%	4,820	100	1,680	70	940	170	660	1,200	\$14,116	\$23,088
1984	17,900	3,486	7,430	6,220	1,210	16.3%	4,630	120	1,430	90	930	160	670	1,230	\$13,623	\$21,466
1985	17,800	3,584	6,900	5,870	1,030	14.9%	4,350	120	1,170	100	920	150	670	1,220	\$13,550	\$20,589
1986	17,700	3,701	6,960	6,090	870	12.5%	4,430	100	1,200	90	1,000	150	710	1,180	\$14,197	\$20,964
1987	17,700	3,798	7,060	6,330	730	10.3%	4,750	90	1,310	110	1,070	150	730	1,290	\$14,206	\$20,209
1988	18,200	3,841	7,220	6,590	630	8.7%	4,920	100	1,370	90	1,130	160	790	1,280	\$14,554	\$19,927
1989	18,400	3,931	7,420	6,690	730	9.8%	5,010	120	1,360	100	1,180	170	800	1,280	\$15,073	\$19,768
1990	18,882	4,039	7,490	6,890	600	8.0%	5,200	140	1,480	100	1,090	180	830	1,380	\$15,513	\$19,450
1991	19,146	4,152	7,680	6,920	760	9.9%	5,440	170	1,360	120	1,260	190	930	1,410	\$16,320	\$19,713
1992	19,522	4,248	7,890	7,040	850	10.8%	5,490	190	1,230	80	1,290	180	1,030	1,490	\$16,888	\$19,805
1993	19,726	4,376	8,040	7,080	970	12.0%	5,570	170	1,240	80	1,290	200	1,090	1,500	\$17,195	\$19,693
1994	20,306	4,461	7,900	7,040	850	10.8%	5,560	180	1,250	70	1,200	200	1,100	1,560	\$18,048	\$20,264
1995	20,496	4,550	8,220	7,420	800	9.8%	5,730	220	1,270	80	1,260	200	1,130	1,570	\$18,774	\$20,605
1996	20,874	4,597	8,250	7,380	870	10.6%	5,710	250	1,210	100	1,250	190	1,130	1,590	\$19,383	\$20,836
1997	20,813	4,585	8,690	7,890	780	9.0%	5,710	240	1,130	110	1,320	190	1,120	1,610	\$19,805	\$20,893
1998	20,932	4,606	8,240	7,420	820	9.9%	5,790	230	1,070	110	1,290	200	1,260	1,640	\$20,492	\$21,382
1999	20,979	4,635	7,790	7,120	670	8.6%	5,610	260	900	100	1,320	200	1,260	1,580	\$20,943	\$21,466
2000	20,984	4,664	7,730	7,080	650	8.4%	5,780	240	950	100	1,290	200	1,290	1,700	\$21,736	\$21,736

<sup>1</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management

<sup>2</sup> Source: Employment Security Department

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

Year	Personal Income <sup>3</sup>												Farm Income & Expenses
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Place of Residence					Place of Work				
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical	Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors	
1970	\$3,614	\$56,924	\$8,501	\$7,783	\$4,024	\$737	\$815	\$1,039	\$39,155	\$29,589	\$1,737	\$7,829	\$1,650
1971	\$3,973	\$62,080	\$9,233	\$8,735	\$4,703	\$682	\$1,058	\$1,004	\$42,793	\$31,852	\$2,018	\$8,923	\$2,372
1972	\$4,365	\$68,170	\$10,011	\$9,421	\$5,260	\$727	\$882	\$1,113	\$47,406	\$35,377	\$2,423	\$9,606	\$2,568
1973	\$4,766	\$76,145	\$11,461	\$10,924	\$6,494	\$742	\$728	\$1,420	\$52,407	\$37,860	\$2,795	\$11,752	\$4,487
1974	\$5,027	\$82,404	\$13,267	\$13,017	\$7,452	\$1,170	\$1,109	\$1,614	\$54,668	\$39,497	\$3,014	\$12,157	\$4,317
1975	\$5,380	\$89,121	\$14,378	\$16,109	\$8,375	\$1,341	\$2,078	\$2,212	\$57,394	\$42,102	\$3,459	\$11,833	\$3,633
1976	\$6,391	\$104,667	\$16,279	\$17,843	\$9,717	\$1,496	\$1,784	\$2,762	\$69,120	\$50,397	\$4,617	\$14,106	\$3,562
1977	\$6,962	\$116,467	\$18,793	\$19,973	\$10,929	\$1,534	\$1,808	\$3,543	\$75,938	\$55,146	\$5,480	\$15,312	\$4,631
1978	\$8,020	\$135,347	\$22,842	\$21,286	\$12,050	\$1,583	\$1,340	\$3,907	\$90,654	\$65,345	\$6,506	\$18,803	\$4,881
1979	\$8,934	\$151,721	\$28,932	\$23,962	\$13,761	\$1,764	\$1,517	\$4,328	\$97,880	\$70,361	\$7,256	\$20,263	\$4,925
1980	\$9,581	\$166,238	\$35,815	\$30,076	\$16,221	\$2,157	\$3,393	\$5,424	\$98,546	\$72,193	\$7,972	\$18,381	\$4,103
1981	\$10,228	\$181,841	\$42,477	\$36,546	\$19,210	\$2,283	\$4,465	\$7,170	\$101,327	\$77,692	\$8,678	\$14,957	\$3,693
1982	\$10,710	\$191,158	\$47,292	\$40,495	\$21,524	\$2,604	\$4,396	\$8,247	\$101,890	\$77,372	\$9,501	\$15,017	\$4,645
1983	\$11,542	\$206,539	\$50,865	\$46,373	\$23,407	\$3,005	\$7,187	\$8,952	\$108,423	\$79,110	\$10,044	\$19,269	\$5,799
1984	\$11,582	\$206,806	\$55,025	\$46,050	\$24,442	\$3,326	\$3,845	\$10,206	\$103,852	\$75,841	\$9,961	\$18,050	\$3,862
1985	\$12,044	\$213,073	\$57,814	\$48,261	\$25,977	\$3,697	\$1,780	\$12,380	\$103,717	\$69,810	\$9,682	\$24,225	\$3,718
1986	\$12,621	\$223,940	\$58,499	\$50,584	\$27,488	\$4,106	\$1,293	\$13,005	\$113,385	\$75,328	\$10,040	\$28,017	\$4,262
1987	\$12,947	\$233,768	\$60,662	\$52,726	\$28,335	\$4,438	\$1,047	\$14,121	\$119,007	\$79,089	\$10,314	\$29,604	\$4,578
1988	\$13,698	\$248,476	\$64,495	\$57,177	\$30,802	\$4,360	\$1,727	\$15,364	\$125,504	\$83,693	\$10,567	\$31,244	\$3,957
1989	\$14,253	\$263,404	\$71,347	\$60,748	\$32,954	\$4,524	\$1,862	\$16,384	\$130,201	\$87,905	\$11,484	\$30,812	\$4,326
1990	\$14,832	\$281,096	\$71,917	\$67,955	\$35,616	\$5,207	\$2,279	\$19,660	\$139,516	\$93,598	\$12,648	\$33,270	\$5,279
1991	\$15,542	\$297,328	\$75,624	\$76,215	\$38,735	\$6,234	\$3,267	\$22,494	\$144,329	\$99,193	\$13,816	\$31,320	\$6,680
1992	\$16,068	\$313,672	\$74,571	\$84,899	\$40,826	\$7,358	\$4,150	\$26,748	\$153,533	\$106,876	\$15,358	\$31,299	\$6,994
1993	\$16,470	\$327,898	\$75,840	\$90,393	\$43,254	\$8,018	\$5,627	\$27,518	\$161,674	\$110,774	\$16,391	\$34,509	\$7,895
1994	\$16,773	\$340,425	\$79,790	\$96,185	\$45,984	\$8,425	\$5,492	\$29,741	\$165,325	\$116,450	\$17,322	\$31,553	\$8,145
1995	\$17,644	\$366,386	\$86,800	\$103,033	\$49,030	\$9,244	\$4,344	\$33,395	\$177,865	\$126,109	\$17,315	\$34,441	\$10,550
1996	\$18,338	\$383,674	\$94,219	\$107,085	\$51,101	\$9,096	\$4,355	\$35,180	\$183,516	\$128,591	\$17,164	\$37,761	\$10,840
1997	\$19,177	\$402,420	\$100,825	\$110,699	\$53,108	\$8,316	\$4,325	\$37,168	\$191,000	\$131,674	\$17,126	\$42,200	\$11,113
1998	\$19,987	\$416,829	\$102,438	\$113,710	\$54,474	\$8,424	\$5,028	\$37,583	\$201,108	\$136,911	\$17,257	\$46,940	\$12,867
1999	\$20,523	\$426,213	\$107,115	\$115,800	\$55,824	\$8,664	\$4,769	\$37,731	\$201,309	\$137,174	\$16,901	\$47,234	\$13,052

<sup>3</sup> Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Appendix VI**  
**Pacific County, Selected Economic Data**  
**Constant 1999 Dollars**  
**(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)**

Year	Personal Income <sup>3</sup>											
	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	\$13,727	\$216,208	\$32,288	\$29,561	\$15,284	\$2,799	\$3,096	\$3,946	\$148,718	\$112,384	\$6,597	\$29,736
1971	\$14,440	\$225,637	\$33,558	\$31,748	\$17,094	\$2,479	\$3,845	\$3,649	\$155,536	\$115,770	\$7,335	\$32,432
1972	\$15,329	\$239,393	\$35,156	\$33,084	\$18,472	\$2,553	\$3,097	\$3,909	\$166,476	\$124,234	\$8,509	\$33,734
1973	\$15,879	\$253,700	\$38,186	\$36,397	\$21,637	\$2,472	\$2,426	\$4,731	\$174,609	\$126,142	\$9,312	\$39,155
1974	\$15,212	\$249,367	\$40,148	\$39,391	\$22,551	\$3,541	\$3,356	\$4,884	\$165,434	\$119,524	\$9,121	\$36,789
1975	\$15,061	\$249,486	\$40,250	\$45,096	\$23,445	\$3,754	\$5,817	\$6,192	\$160,669	\$117,860	\$9,683	\$33,125
1976	\$16,926	\$277,204	\$43,114	\$47,256	\$25,735	\$3,962	\$4,725	\$7,315	\$183,060	\$133,474	\$12,228	\$37,359
1977	\$17,297	\$289,358	\$46,691	\$49,622	\$27,153	\$3,811	\$4,492	\$8,802	\$188,665	\$137,008	\$13,615	\$38,042
1978	\$18,570	\$313,388	\$52,889	\$49,286	\$27,901	\$3,665	\$3,103	\$9,046	\$209,904	\$151,302	\$15,064	\$43,537
1979	\$18,978	\$322,294	\$61,459	\$50,901	\$29,232	\$3,747	\$3,222	\$9,194	\$207,922	\$149,465	\$15,414	\$43,044
1980	\$18,352	\$318,424	\$68,603	\$57,610	\$31,071	\$4,132	\$6,499	\$10,390	\$188,762	\$138,284	\$15,270	\$35,208
1981	\$17,974	\$319,551	\$74,645	\$64,223	\$33,758	\$4,012	\$7,846	\$12,600	\$178,063	\$136,529	\$15,250	\$26,284
1982	\$17,806	\$317,809	\$78,625	\$67,325	\$35,785	\$4,329	\$7,309	\$13,711	\$169,397	\$128,635	\$15,796	\$24,966
1983	\$18,363	\$328,594	\$80,924	\$73,777	\$37,239	\$4,781	\$11,434	\$14,242	\$172,496	\$125,860	\$15,980	\$30,656
1984	\$17,752	\$316,974	\$84,337	\$70,581	\$37,463	\$5,098	\$5,893	\$15,643	\$159,175	\$116,242	\$15,267	\$27,665
1985	\$17,801	\$314,927	\$85,450	\$71,331	\$38,395	\$5,464	\$2,631	\$18,298	\$153,296	\$103,181	\$14,310	\$35,805
1986	\$18,128	\$321,661	\$84,026	\$72,657	\$39,483	\$5,898	\$1,857	\$18,680	\$162,863	\$108,199	\$14,421	\$40,243
1987	\$17,916	\$323,485	\$83,943	\$72,961	\$39,210	\$6,141	\$1,449	\$19,540	\$164,680	\$109,442	\$14,272	\$40,966
1988	\$18,244	\$330,931	\$85,897	\$76,151	\$41,023	\$5,807	\$2,300	\$20,462	\$167,152	\$111,466	\$14,074	\$41,612
1989	\$18,183	\$336,028	\$91,018	\$77,497	\$42,040	\$5,771	\$2,375	\$20,901	\$166,099	\$112,142	\$14,650	\$39,307
1990	\$18,089	\$342,828	\$87,711	\$82,879	\$43,438	\$6,351	\$2,779	\$23,978	\$170,155	\$114,153	\$15,426	\$40,576
1991	\$18,261	\$349,349	\$88,855	\$89,550	\$45,512	\$7,325	\$3,839	\$26,430	\$169,581	\$116,548	\$16,233	\$36,800
1992	\$18,329	\$357,818	\$85,066	\$96,848	\$46,572	\$8,394	\$4,734	\$30,513	\$175,141	\$121,918	\$17,519	\$35,704
1993	\$18,348	\$365,280	\$84,486	\$100,698	\$48,185	\$8,932	\$6,268	\$30,655	\$180,105	\$123,403	\$18,260	\$38,443
1994	\$18,319	\$371,799	\$87,143	\$105,049	\$50,222	\$9,201	\$5,998	\$32,482	\$180,561	\$127,182	\$18,918	\$34,461
1995	\$18,837	\$391,156	\$92,668	\$109,999	\$52,345	\$9,869	\$4,638	\$35,653	\$189,890	\$134,635	\$18,486	\$36,769
1996	\$19,175	\$401,188	\$98,520	\$111,973	\$53,434	\$9,511	\$4,554	\$36,786	\$191,893	\$134,461	\$17,947	\$39,485
1997	\$19,659	\$412,538	\$103,360	\$113,482	\$54,443	\$8,525	\$4,434	\$38,103	\$195,803	\$134,985	\$17,557	\$43,261
1998	\$20,307	\$423,498	\$104,077	\$115,529	\$55,346	\$8,559	\$5,108	\$38,184	\$204,326	\$139,102	\$17,533	\$47,691
1999	\$20,523	\$426,213	\$107,115	\$115,800	\$55,824	\$8,664	\$4,769	\$37,731	\$201,309	\$137,174	\$16,901	\$47,234

<sup>3</sup> Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis