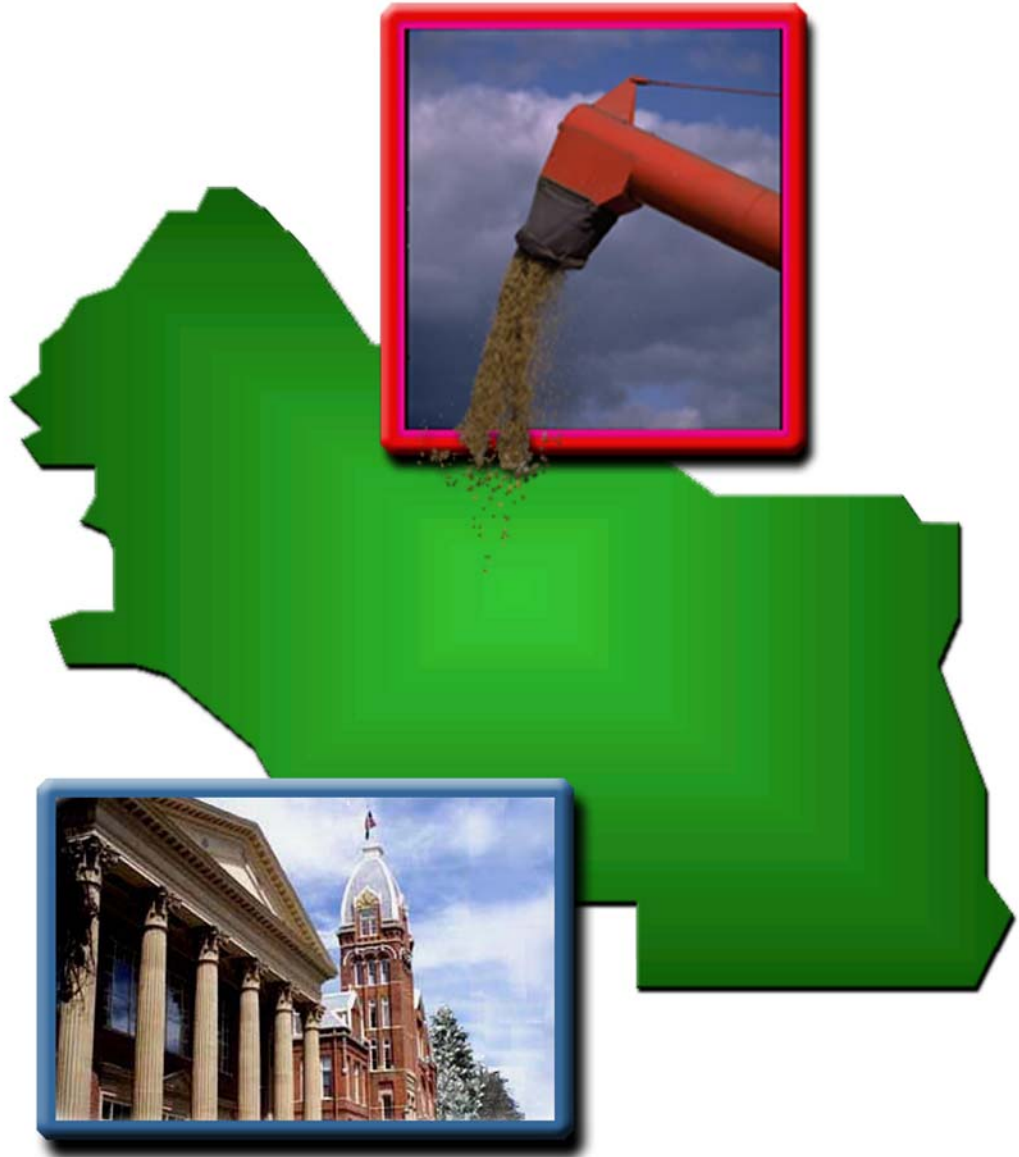




# COUNTY PROFILE

KITTITAS



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



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**KITTITAS COUNTY PROFILE  
NOVEMBER 2002**

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch  
Employment Security Department

This report has been prepared in accordance with  
*RCW 50.12.260*.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Kittitas County, even though it has a rural, natural resource driven heritage, has sharply moved away from total reliance upon that realm and is diversifying into a number of different areas. The most significant aspects of its economy today are a dramatic increase in population, large services, trade, and government sectors, and an unemployment rate at its lowest since 1970.

The natural resource based industries continue to provide important employment and remain a vital part of the local economy. Agriculture in the rich Kittitas Valley is thriving. Its employment accounted for 7 percent of all covered employment in 2000. The manufacturing sector is also driven by the local natural resource base industries. The highest manufacturing employment is found in food processing, followed by lumber and wood products. Manufacturing in Kittitas County employed 700 workers in 2000.

Services and trade, combined, accounted for 46 percent of nonagricultural employment in Kittitas County in 2000. The bulk of these 5,470 workers were employed in relatively low-paying industries, such as restaurants, food stores, tourist and recreation related industries. The average wage in the services sector was \$15,264 in 2000; in wholesale trade, \$29,613; and in retail trade, \$13,250.

The county's strongest industry sector is government. It provides stability to Kittitas County that comes from a large number of relatively secure, relatively well paid jobs. The government sector employed 3,700 people in 2000, which comprised 31 percent of all nonfarm jobs in Kittitas County. The government's county share was significantly higher than the government's 17 percent

share statewide. The state-owned and operated Central Washington University at Ellensburg is the institution that boosts the county's government sector. In Kittitas County, jobs at the state-government level accounted for 47 percent or one-half of government employment; statewide, they accounted for 26 percent or one-fourth. In 2001, the county's annual average wage for government workers (federal, state, and local levels) was \$31,183; the annual average wage for all jobs in Kittitas County was \$22,427.

Unemployment, which has traditionally been a significant problem in the county, declined sharply in recent years. At 5.8 percent in 2000, the county's unemployment rate is less than half of the 1990s highest recorded 12.7 percent in 1992. Although there have been dramatic gains in population and in-migration, the newcomers have been able to find jobs. There has been relatively good job growth in the county itself, and a considerable number of residents commute outside the county, mainly to Seattle. The county's low rate comes at a time when the statewide unemployment rate is at a lower 5.2 percent and in neighboring King County, even lower at 3.6 percent. Consequently, Kittitas County is no longer on the list of economically "distressed" counties as its unemployment situation has brightened considerably.

Over the 2000-2008 period, Kittitas County's non-farm employment is projected to increase at an annualized rate of about 1.5 percent, a rate slightly lower than the statewide 1.6 percent. The trade, services, and government sectors, which are also the county's largest sectors, will not only have the highest job growth, they will also be the fastest growing.

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# INTRODUCTION

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This report profiles the labor and economic characteristics of Kittitas County. The Labor Market and Economic Analysis (LMEA) Branch of the Washington State Employment Security Department prepared this report, which 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.

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive labor market and economic analysis of Kittitas County. Characteristics profiled include the following:

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

The data for this profile are derived from various state and national sources. All dollar figures are in current or nominal values, except where real values are specified. Real dollars are inflation adjusted, using the Personal Consumption Expenditures deflators. The data used are the most currently available at time of publication.

This profile is currently available under Online Publications on the LMEA Internet homepage. Accessed by area or by type of information, the homepage contains regularly updated current and historical labor market information included in this report. The website address is:

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

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

# GEOGRAPHY

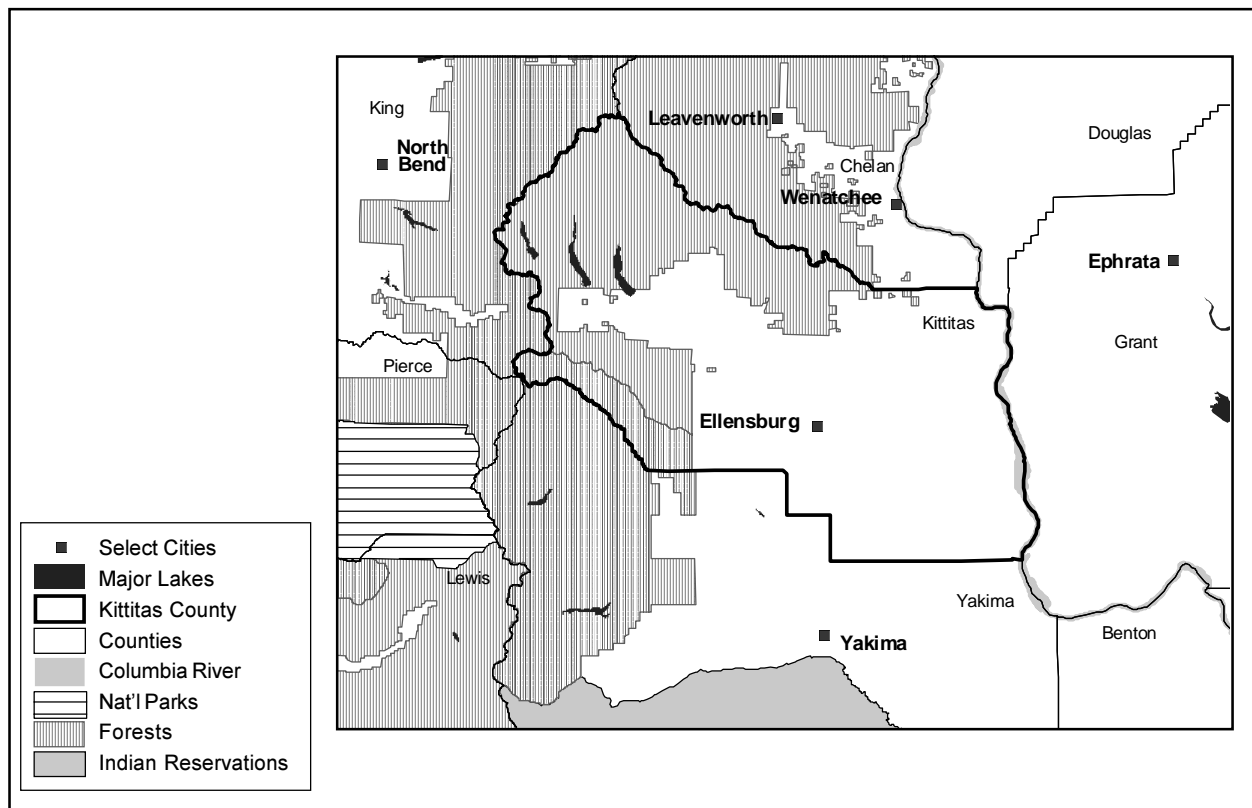
**Topography.** Kittitas County is located in the center of Washington and stretches from east of the Cascade Mountains to the Columbia River. It is bounded to the north by Chelan County, to the south by Yakima County, and to the west by Grant County. The Pacific Crest Trail, high in the Cascade Range, forms its boundary to the west with King County.

Comprising a geographic area of 2,297 square miles in 2000, Kittitas County ranks eighth in size among Washington counties. As such, it accounts for almost 3.5 percent of the state's total landmass.

The topography of Kittitas County is fairly straightforward. As part of the southern extension of the Wenatchee National Forest, the terrain in the county's northwest corner is a rugged and heavily forested wilderness. Extending from the Cascade Range are the Wenatchee Mountains, which run the length of the

county's northern border. And to the south, the Saddle Mountains and the Manastash and Umtanum ridges form a physical barrier that runs east and west to form the county's southern border with Yakima County.

**Water Supply.** At higher elevations in the county's northwest corner, one also discovers a series of major rivers carrying precipitation and snowmelt out of the Cascades and into the Kittitas Valley. The Cooper and Wapatus rivers feed into the Cle Elum River. The North, West, and Middle forks feed into the Teanaway River. From the Wenatchee Mountains run the Naneum and Caribou creeks, both of which eventually join the Yakima River south of Ellensburg. Descending out of the mountains, the Cle Elum and Teanaway rivers feed into the Yakima River, which flows across the remaining county expanse (including Ellensburg) before winding south into Yakima County.



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# ECONOMIC HISTORY

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To this day, there exist numerous explanations as to the origin and derivation of Kittitas County's name. The term "Kittitas" has been said to mean everything from white chalk to shale rock to shoal people to land of plenty. Most anthropologists and historians concede that each interpretation has some validity depending upon the particular dialect spoken.

The county was organized in November of 1883 by the Washington Territorial Legislature and signed into law by Territorial Governor W.A. Newell. It was partitioned from what was then the northern part of Yakima County. Though fragmented, evidence of Native American inhabitants in Kittitas Valley dates far back. It is known for certain that as early as the 1700s, the Pshwan-wap-pams—early forerunners of the contemporary Yakima Nation—occupied the entire stretch of land along the Yakima River, including the Kittitas Valley. The Indians who inhabited the valley were known as the Kittitas or Upper Yakima Indians, both being part of the larger Yakima Nation.

During the spring, the Kittitas Valley was one of only a handful of valleys in the state where tribes could dig for roots such as camas (also known as kamas or quamash) and kouse, both of which were staples in the Indian diet. For this reason, the Kittitas Valley was a traditional gathering place for tribes east of the Cascades. During the fall, local tribes supplemented their diet by gathering wild berries, as well as hunting and fishing.

With the advent of white settlement, the once formidable Native American tribes of the Kittitas Valley were dislocated and began to disperse. The tribes initially relocated to both the Yakima Valley and lower valleys. Eventually, they were moved onto the Yakima Indian Reservation.

By the early 1860s, the first white settlers began arriving in the Kittitas Valley. They brought with them the seeds of many fledgling industries. These included livestock raising, crop farming, dairying, logging, lumber processing, and mining.

Not surprisingly, the abundant bunchgrass and clear streams of the Kittitas Valley gave rise to a prosperous cattle industry. Local Indians who, before the advent of white settlement, grazed horses in the valley and sold them to neighboring tribes and white explorers and traders foretold much of this success. As early as 1861, white ranchers from the Yakima Valley grazed their cattle in the Kittitas Valley before continuing onto booming

mine districts in the north-central region and British Columbia. The mining towns eventually began raising their own cattle, but Puget Sound demand filled the vacuum (the cattle were herded to the sound through Snoqualmie or Naches Pass).

By the late 1860s, cattle ranchers established land claims in Kittitas itself. Over the next ten years, especially in the late 1870s, new ranches flourished and large herds of cattle (though not all local) grazed everywhere. The resulting overproduction led to declining beef prices. Prices, however, rose to earlier levels after the severe winter of 1880-81 killed more than half the cattle. Although cattle herds eventually returned to early levels, overgrazing was beginning to take its toll on the range. As a result, the federal government began to regulate grazing in 1897. This led to a gradual shift from open grazing to fenced pastures and hay feeding (the ravaging effects of the 1889-90 winter laid to rest whatever protests there were to the shift).

The early pioneers who began farming did so primarily to sustain their families. Among the first crops they planted were grains such as wheat, vegetables such as corn and peas, and fruits such as apples, cherries, pears, plums, prunes and peaches. Notable growth in the farm sector came in the wake of railroad expansion and the Homestead Act of 1862, both of which prompted migration into the county.

The first wheat crop in Kittitas Valley was planted in 1868. Wheat was harvested entirely by hand using homemade scythes and flails to cut and thresh the stalks. Production increased more rapidly after 1877, as the horse-pulled thresher was introduced into the valley. Earlier that decade, the county's first flourmill was established near Ellensburg, quickly followed by four others. Although the county's yellowish flour was deemed suitable only for local consumption and for trade with the Orient, wheat production grew annually until the turn of the century. At their peak, county farmers harvested approximately 600,000 bushels of wheat from 20,000 acres. Farming success prompted representatives of the cattle industry to ask Governor Eugene Semple to seek federal intervention as they felt the cattle industry was being unfairly displaced.

The county's logging and lumber industries were established in the early 1870s, fueled primarily by two factors: in-migration of settlers who needed lumber to

build homes and railroads that needed wooden ties to expand their spurs. Most of the logging was concentrated in the western end of the county. Logging camps sprang up along the shores of the county's three large lakes—Cle Elum, Kachess, and Keechelus. Most of the year, harvested timber was hauled from the forest to the riverbank on greased skids or by wagons with horse-teams. During the winter, sleds were substituted for wagons. The spring thaw and subsequent rising river level saw logs floated down river to mills in Ellensburg and Yakima.

Sawmills sprang up wherever access to timber existed. The first sawmill in Kittitas County was established in the early 1870s near Ellensburg. By 1889, there were seven mills operating in the valley (more were started through the turn of the century). Like the logging companies, the sawmills prospered as settlers built homes and as the railroads expanded their lines.

By the turn of the century, major logging companies such as the Cascade Company had overtaken many smaller independent groups of loggers (though they eventually phased out their crews in order to contract work to gyppo loggers). The steam-donkey had taken the place of the horse-team and skids. The down river log drives had been phased out in favor of logging railroads which, in addition to being safer, extended far beyond the river and up to the logging sites. After World War II, the logging railroads were themselves decommissioned as pneumatic tires made logging trucks and logging road construction more practical.

In the early 1880s, coal and mineral activities got underway in the Cle Elum River Valley and the surrounding mountains. Homesteaders first discovered coal in 1883. Early miners extracted the fossil fuel with picks, hoisted it from shafts by basket and rope, and shoveled it onto wagons by hand. Mules and muleskinners were later introduced to replace rope and baskets. These methods were suitable as the coal was primarily for local use. In 1886, the Northern Pacific Company began to actively develop the region's coal deposits. By year's end, a rail had been laid to Cle Elum and Roslyn and the first shipment of coal (1,500 tons) soon made its way to markets of the west. At the turn of the century, several large coal concerns were mining in excess of a million tons of coal annually. Production peaked in the 1920s as companies introduced modern extractors, loaders and conveyors, and electric locomotives. Mining subsided in the face of competition from oil in the 1930s.

Even before the discovery of coal, prospectors flocked to the region searching for precious metals and ores. Efforts centered on gold, but silver, copper, lead, iron,

chromium, mercury, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, and antimony were also present. Local prospectors first discovered gold around Swauk Creek in 1867, but their find was greeted with skepticism by townsfolk. The party found more gold in 1873 and proceeded to establish the Swauk Mining District and mining laws. News of the activity leaked, precipitating a gold rush into the county. Although the original boom fizzled after a year or two, new and rediscovered finds in the late 1870s initiated another rush. By 1884, the pace of activity was such that miners opted to reorganize the mining district, administering it under federal as opposed to local laws (the miners would revert back to local laws in 1905). Mining activity continued at this accelerated pace until peaking during the 1930s.

Interest in reopening mines has surfaced periodically since that time, but the cost of smelting and transportation, combined with the inability to find rich veins, has discouraged activity. The Swauk Mining District remains organized (under federal and state laws) to this day, but mine activity is nonexistent.

Two events—better rail transportation around the turn of the century and irrigation projects in the 1930s—helped expand the county's cattle industry. The railroads provided more effective transport of cattle to the nation's eastern markets. Irrigation projects enhanced the quality of pastures and spurred the growth of row crops, whose by-products were converted into inexpensive cattle feed. By the 1960s, the number of Kittitas County cattle had more than doubled to approximately 70,000. However, price controls and rising feed costs in the early 1970s prompted many ranchers to change from cattle to hay and grain production.

Kittitas Valley is also known for its hay production. Early settlers harvested hay to sustain domestic livestock through the winter. As with grain, they used hand-held scythes and horse-drawn mowers to cut the hay and pitchforks to stack it. As cities and industries employed horses as the principle source of draft-work, the demand for hay soared. Seattle, Tacoma, and other Puget Sound cities needed thousands of tons of hay to feed workhorses, as did the state's lumber and mining companies. Hay production was becoming a big business. County hay farmers constantly modified and upgraded the harvesting and baling machinery and processes to increase their productivity. By the 1920s, cities and industries had largely evolved from horses to combustible engines. Kittitas County and other central and eastern Washington producers felt the adverse effects of the transition. Only the return of horseracing in the



1930s and pleasure horses in the 1950s have helped to sustain the county's hay industry. Today, Kittitas County hay is marketed to numerous states across the country, including Kentucky, as well as the Pacific Rim and European nations.

Kittitas County is home to Central Washington University (CWU). On March 28, 1890, Governor Elisha P. Ferry signed legislation creating Washington State Normal School in Ellensburg. Its purpose was defined as "the training and education of teachers in the art of instructing and governing in the public schools in the state." Washington State Normal School became Central Washington College of Education in 1937, Central Washington State College in 1961, and achieved university status in 1977. The student enrollment in CWU has grown tremendously from 86 students in 1891 to 7,766 students in 2001. CWU has a \$56 million payroll for its 1,300 employees. CWU recorded an average annual expenditure of \$170,000,000 in the local economy by the university, students, and staff. Today, the presence of CWU accounts for Kittitas County's larger younger population (ages 15-24) compared to that of the state.

The development of tourism-related industries in Kittitas County has been significantly impacted by the Gorge Amphitheater, located just outside George, Washington in nearby Grant County. Depending upon the type of concert, lodging can be very difficult to obtain in the county. Retail sales, particularly grocery items and even espresso stands in the area, notice a significant increase on the weekends a concert is scheduled at the Gorge.

The U.S. Army Yakima Training Center (YTC), a subdivision of Fort Lewis, offers comprehensive training and logistics support to the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine, National Guard Reserve and active units, allies, and federal agencies. YTC contains housing for a 1,800-person brigade task force, a post exchange, chapel, medical clinic, community club, post office, gymnasium, and airfield. YTC has approximately 300 personnel—20 military, 100 civilian support, and 200 other civilian agencies. The 323,000-acre YTC is located seven miles north of nearby Yakima County on I-82, although half of it is located in Kittitas County. That half, which is not developed at all, is used exclusively for training exercises with no infrastructure aside from dirt roads. Today, Kittitas County is part of the Army's premier maneuver training area in the Northwest.

# POPULATION

The Office of Financial Management estimated Kittitas County's population at 34,000 in 2001, ranking it the 25th most populated of Washington's 39 counties. With an area covering 2,296.7 square miles, Kittitas County's population density stood at 14.8 people per square mile, making it the 28th most densely populated county in Washington.

Population is viewed as a key economic indicator of an area's vitality. With the exception of retirees and "foot-loose" workers, people tend to migrate to an area that

has economic opportunities. In short, people follow jobs. However, changes in population are lagging, not leading, indicators. It takes time for people to arrive in an area where jobs are prevalent, and it takes time for them to leave once the demand for labor eases. Nevertheless, population changes provide insight into how the economy is performing and how the economy has performed over time.

## Trends

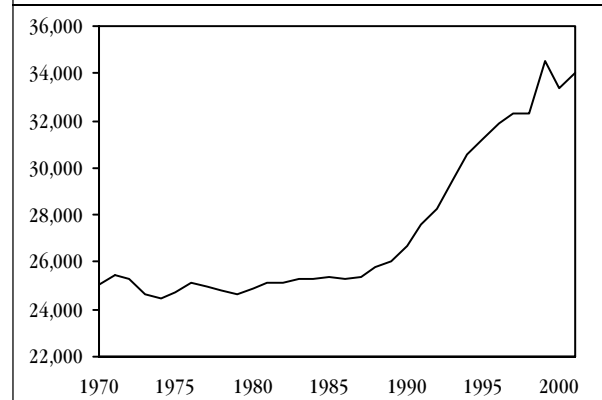
For the years 1970 to 2001, the population of Kittitas grew from 25,039 to 34,000 or 35.8 percent (see *Figure 1*). The course of the county's population growth over the time period fluctuated. Change in the early 1970s was flat, a result of the national recession and the Boeing Bust, which erased a tremendous number of jobs in the Puget Sound area, spurring an out-migration. The stagnation in population growth continued with the double-dip recessions of the early 1980s and into the late 1980s.

Growth picked up at a faster pace in 1989 through most of the 1990s. The 1990-91 national recession did little to lessen the county's expansion. In 1999, the county population reached its latest peak at 34,538, with 6.9 percent growth. As shown in *Figure 2*, Kittitas County's annualized growth rate from 1970 to 2001 was 1.0 per-

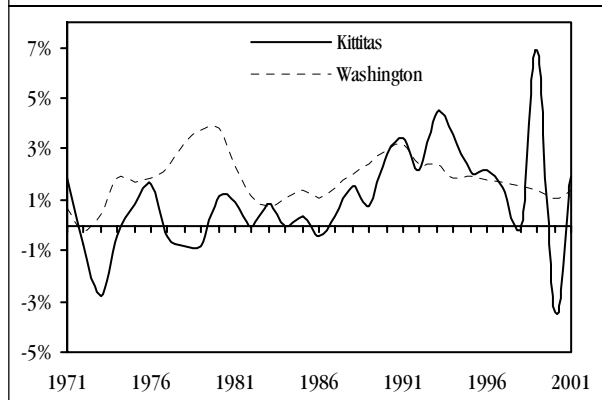
cent, which was lower than the state average of 1.8 percent over the same period. A high number of immigration that occurred in the late-1980s until the mid-1990s influenced the county's strong population growth. Ninety-six percent of Kittitas County's population growth occurred in the last fifteen years, with the numbers climbing from 25,400 to 34,000. The growing demand for space and lower housing costs are associated with the increase in population over this period.

In comparison to the overall state population, Kittitas County's population has grown slowly. While the state's population grew 75 percent from 1970 to 2001, Kittitas County only had negligible growth through 1987. However, from 1987 to 2001, the county grew at a faster rate than the state (33.9 compared to 32 percent).

**Figure 1**  
**Population Trend**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2001**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*



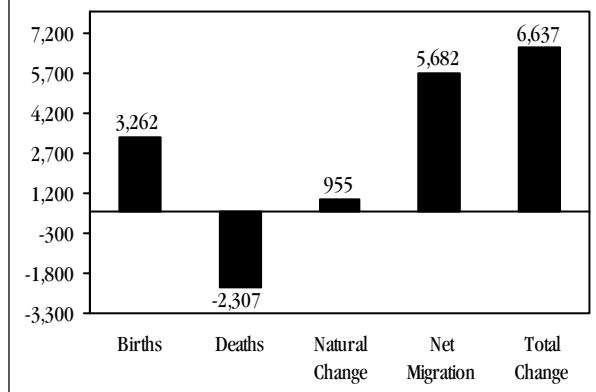
**Figure 2**  
**Population Trend**  
**Kittitas County and Washington, 1971-2001**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*



Two components constitute population change. One cause is the natural change, which is derived from number of births less number of deaths. Only major socio-economic occurrences alter the pattern of natural change. Examples are: the Great Depression, which led to the lowest birth rate in the 20th century; and the aftermath of World War II, which resulted to the Baby Boom. The second cause of population change is migration, which can give insight into an area's current economic trend.

From 1990 to 2000, Kittitas County gained 6,637 residents (see Figure 3). Of that number, 955 were the result of natural population increase (3,262 births less 2,307 deaths) and 5,682 were the result of net migration. The changes in Kittitas County's population were due primarily to the migratory element (in-migration less out-migration), which responds quickly to economic conditions. Over the period, natural change combined with net migration produced an overall population gain of 24.8 percent in Kittitas County, which was greater

**Figure 3**  
**Components of Population Change**  
**Kittitas County, 1990-2000**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*



than Washington's 21.1 percent gain. It has been only in the last 13 years that in-migration has become a major factor in the county's population growth.

## Towns and Cities

The Office of Financial Management estimated Kittitas County's resident population at 34,000 in 2001. Out of that approximation, 41.5 percent of the county's residents lived in unincorporated areas and 58.5 percent, in incorporated areas. Since 1990, the population in unincorporated regions grew by 35.5 percent, while the population for incorporated cities increased 21.9 percent. Statewide growth, on the other hand, was concentrated in the cities, with 41.2 percent and 2.9 percent growth for incorporated and unincorporated areas, respectively.

Figure 4 shows the population for all cities in Kittitas County between 1990 and 2001. Kittitas has a total of five incorporated cities. Of these, the largest is Ellensburg, which accounts for roughly 77.8 percent (15,460) of the county's incorporated population. Other cities include: Cle Elum (8.8 percent at 1,755), Kittitas (5.6 percent at 1,105), Roslyn (5.1 percent at 1,017), and South Cle Elum (2.7 percent at 543). Over the period, all cities within the incorporated areas had population increases, except for Cle Elum. Kittitas had the highest growth at 31.1 percent. Ellensburg, the county's largest city, witnessed 25.1 percent growth.

**Figure 4**  
**Population of Cities, Towns, and County**  
**Kittitas County, 1990-2001**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	%Chg 1990-2001
Kittitas	26,725	27,400	27,800	29,200	29,700	30,100	30,800	31,500	31,400	32,400	33,362	34,000	27.2%
Unincorporated	10,418	10,814	11,276	12,260	12,612	12,841	13,249	13,534	13,595	13,792	13,614	14,120	35.5%
Incorporated	16,307	16,586	16,524	16,940	17,088	17,259	17,551	17,966	17,805	18,608	19,748	19,880	21.9%
Cle Elum	1,778	1,780	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,800	1,800	1,795	1,800	1,795	1,755	1,755	-1.3%
Ellensburg	12,360	12,569	12,439	12,770	12,860	12,990	13,210	13,600	13,440	14,230	15,414	15,460	25.1%
Kittitas	843	902	945	1,010	1,060	1,032	1,095	1,120	1,120	1,135	1,105	1,105	31.1%
Roslyn	869	870	875	885	885	936	936	936	935	938	1,017	1,017	17.0%
South Cle Elum	457	465	480	490	498	501	510	515	510	510	457	543	18.8%

# Age Groups

The population distribution among various age groups as well as the changes in this distribution over time reveals patterns that are not apparent in the overall numbers. *Figure 5* illustrates Kittitas County and Washington's populations measured by age group share size for 2001. These age categories are stratified based on the following labor market assumptions:

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

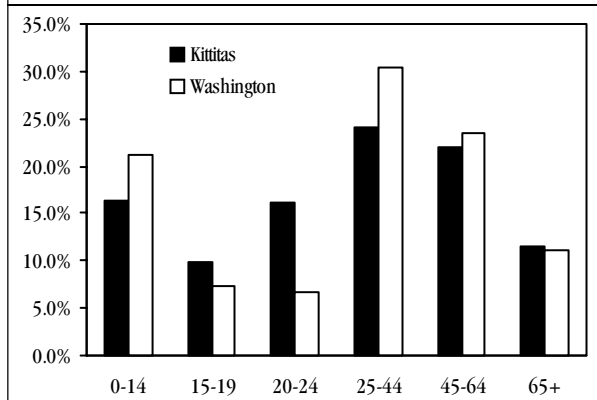
In 2001, a major difference between Kittitas County and Washington was in the share of the population in the age groups 15-19, 20-24, and 65+, where the county share were all higher than the state by 2.8 percent, 9.0 percent, and 0.5 percent, respectively. The age groups 15-19 and 20-24 provided the most striking contrast between Kittitas County and Washington. The presence of Central Washington University in Ellensburg and its younger population accounted for this difference. However, with limited job opportunities in Kittitas County, the bulk of these college students would likely move to other areas upon graduation. As a result, Kittitas County's share size of the age group 25-44 was lower than that of Washington's. Because the age group 25-44 was the largest one having children, Kittitas County's age group 0-14 also remained small compared to the state.

In Kittitas County, the median age (i.e., the age at which half the population is younger and the other half older) was 31.4 in 2000 and 35.3 in Washington. The strong in-migration mentioned earlier (migrants tend to be relatively young) coupled with the large student population kept the median age quite low. The county's median age was the sixth lowest among Washington's 39 counties.

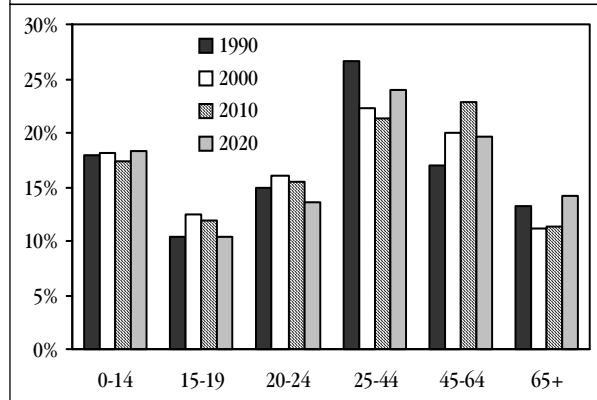
A major similarity between Kittitas County and Washington is that both populations are aging. The primary factor behind this overall trend is the aging of the Baby Boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964). This aging accelerates in coming years as the Baby Boomers approach retirement age.

The Office of Financial Management has estimated Kittitas County's population by age groups through 2020 (see *Figure 6*). The age group 25-44, those in their prime productivity years, will see their share decrease as the smaller percentage of 15 to 24-year-olds reach that age group. A shortage of young, entry-level workers may also be a possibility. Over the next ten to twenty years, the projections indicate that the age group 45-64, those mature workers seasoned with years of accumulated skills and experience, will dominate Kittitas County's work force. The labor force derived from the populace will be older and more experienced, but possibly more resistant to change. This may also have a large effect on many institutions: medical services, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and a host of other socioeconomic services. This, of course, is not unique to Kittitas County. The nation and the state are both graying.

**Figure 5**  
**Population by Age Groups**  
**Kittitas County and Washington, 2001**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*



**Figure 6**  
**Population by Age Groups**  
**Kittitas County, 1990, 2000, 2010, & 2020**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*



# Demographics

**Gender.** The gender makeup of Kittitas County from 1990 to 2000 has remained almost the same (*see Figure 7*). The 1990 Census showed that the county held a slight female advantage, at 50.4 percent of the county population. The 2000 Census showed that Kittitas County's female population again held a slightly lower advantage over males, at 50.3 percent or 16,787 of the county population. The same was true statewide, where females also held a slight majority at 50.2 percent (2,959,821) of the state population. By 2020, the Office of Financial Management projected that females in Kittitas County are expected to maintain their slight advantage over males at a similar rate.

**Race and ethnicity.** *Figure 7* shows the racial characteristics in Kittitas County based on the census taken in 1990 and 2000. The white population constituted 96.8 percent of Kittitas County's population in 1990, which was higher than the state's 90.6 percent share.

Other non-white resident shares fell below the state average, with a black population of 0.6 percent (statewide 3.1 percent), Native Americans at 0.8 percent (statewide 1.8 percent), and Asian/Pacific Islanders at 1.8 percent (statewide 4.4 percent).

The 2000 Census as shown in *Figure 7* used a different set of classifications to derive a more accurate account of racial diversification and interracial characteristics. The changes in the 2000 Census were as follows:

- The word "alone" was added to each race category.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander was a separate race category from Asian.
- Some other race category was added.
- Two or more races category was added.

In 2000, Kittitas County's share of whites alone (91.8 percent) was much higher than the statewide population of 81.8 percent. Other non-white resident shares fell below the state average.

**Figure 7**  
**Population Estimates by Race and Hispanic Origin**  
**Kittitas County and Washington State, 1990 and 2000**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*

	1990 Census		2000 Census	
<b>Kittitas</b>				
Total	26,725	100.0%	Total	33,362 100.0%
White	25,866	96.8%	White alone	30,617 91.8%
Black	155	0.6%	Black or African American alone	236 0.7%
Native American	220	0.8%	American Indian/Alaska Native alone	303 0.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	484	1.8%	Asian alone	731 2.2%
Hispanic	684	2.6%	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	49 0.1%
Female	13,462	50.4%	Some Other Race alone	768 2.3%
			Two or More Races	658 2.0%
			Hispanic	1,668 5.0%
			Female	16,787 50.3%
<b>Washington</b>				
Total	4,866,692	100.0%	Total	5,894,121 100.0%
White	4,411,407	90.6%	White alone	4,821,823 81.8%
Black	152,572	3.1%	Black or African American alone	190,267 3.2%
Native American	87,259	1.8%	American Indian/Alaska Native alone	93,301 1.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	215,454	4.4%	Asian alone	322,335 5.5%
Hispanic	214,570	4.4%	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	23,953 0.4%
Female	2,452,952	50.4%	Some Other Race alone	228,923 3.9%
			Two or More Races	213,519 3.6%
			Hispanic	441,509 7.5%
			Female	2,959,821 50.2%

*\*Hispanics may be of any race*

Some other race alone, the second largest group, comprised 2.3 percent of the county population and 6.2 percent of the state. Asians alone constituted 2.2 percent of Kittitas County and 5.5 percent of the state. Two or more races made up 2.0 percent of the county population; 3.6 percent of the state's. American Indian/Alaskan Natives alone comprise 0.9 percent of the county and 1.6 percent of the state. Blacks or African Americans alone constitute 0.7 percent of Kittitas County versus 3.2 percent statewide. Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders alone, the smallest group, made up 0.1 percent of the county population; 3.6 percent of the state's.

Although Kittitas may be predominantly white, the non-white racial groups are growing faster. Since the 2000 Census used a different set of classifications to

derive more accurate results as mentioned earlier, 1999 data was used to see the racial growth from the 1990 Census. The number of non-whites in Kittitas County grew 78.8 percent while whites grew at 12.7 percent between 1990 and 1999. Statewide, the growth rates were much slower: 33.2 percent for nonwhites and 8.7 for whites.

From an ethnic rather than a racial perspective, Kittitas County has a growing segment of Hispanics. People of Hispanic origin—who can be of any race and are accounted for separately—comprised 2.6 percent of Kittitas County's population, lower than the state's share of 4.4 percent in 1990. The share size of Hispanics increased to 5.0 percent, which was still lower than the 7.5 percent statewide share in 2000.

# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

The resident civilian labor force is defined as all persons 16 years of age and older in a specified geographic area who are either employed—excluding those serving in the armed forces—or unemployed and actively seeking work. Like the general population, the labor force can be seen as a key economic indicator. The labor force tends to grow along with population but at a slightly higher rate due to the increasing percentage of women in the paid labor force. Economic cycles as well as activity in the local industry sectors largely drive patterns of growth and decline in the county's labor force.

At the state and national level, the labor force and unemployment rate are determined by a monthly survey of households. At the county 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 estimates. Since gross domestic product and gross state product are not gathered at the county level, labor force changes, as well as other measures, serve as proxies of economic performance. Because there is no direct measurement of labor force and unemployment at the county level, these estimates do not have the same degree of accuracy as the national level has.

## Trends

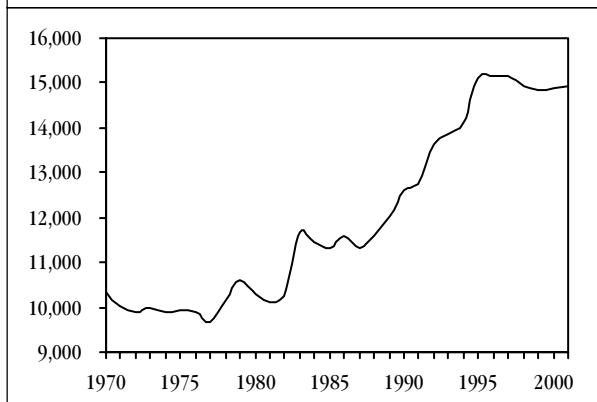
In 2001, the labor force in Kittitas County was estimated at 14,920. *Figure 8* displays the trend of the county's labor force from 1970 to 2001. Over that period, Kittitas County's civilian labor force grew from 10,340 to 14,920. This translated into an annualized growth of 1.2 percent over the thirty-two year period, which was lower than the statewide growth rate of 2.4 percent. However, the county's labor force growth in 1983 and the early-1990s exceeded that of the state. The majority of Kittitas County's labor force growth as shown in *Figure 9* occurred during the late 1980s and 1990s.

From 1970-79, the county's labor force had a 0.3 percent average annual growth rate compared to 3.6

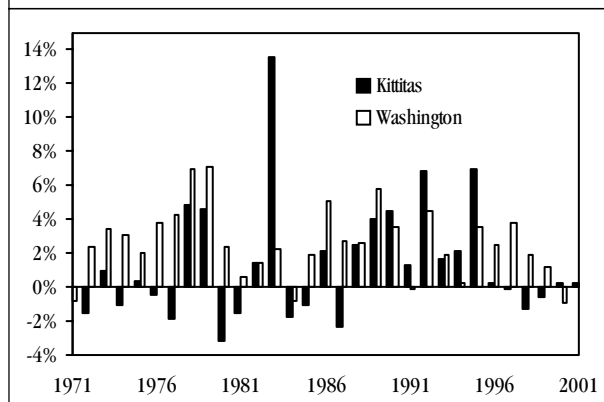
percent for the state. The county had 240 people added to its labor force from 10,340 in 1970 to 10,620 in 1979. The 1970s had a dampening effect on the labor force. National recessions in 1970 and 1973-75 constrained growth. The work force actually fell in size from 10,340 in 1970 to 9,680 in 1977. Following strong growth in 1978 and 1979, the national economy again put a drag on expansion.

The "double-dip" recessions of 1980 and 1981-82 caused another decline. That was followed by a sharp increase of 1,390 or 13.5 percent annual growth in 1983. Kittitas County's labor force growth for 1983 markedly surpassed that of the statewide recorded 2.2

**Figure 8**  
**Civilian Labor Force**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2001**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 9**  
**Civilian Labor Force Annual Growth Rates**  
**Kittitas County and Washington, 1971-2001**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



percent. For four years, the size of the county labor force stagnated with only minor fluctuations. In 1988, real growth began. Kittitas County's labor force grew at an annualized 2.5 percent growth to 4.0 percent in 1989, from a labor force of 11,590 to 12,050.

With annual increases averaging 3.3 percent, the labor force jumped from 11,590 in 1988 to its 1996 level of 15,170. During that time frame, the statewide labor force grew at a lower 2.7 percent annual average. In spite of a mild recession-based setback in 1991 and the slowing economy of the late 1990s, Kittitas County's

labor force grew 2.2 percent between 1990 and 1999. The county's labor force growth for the nineties was slightly behind the statewide average of 2.3 percent. The county had 2,270 people added to its labor force from 12,590 in 1990 to 14,860 in 1999. However, the slowing economy of the late 1990s was reflected in Kittitas County's labor force decline of -0.1 percent in 1997, -1.3 percent in 1998, and -0.6 percent in 1999.

The millennium started on a positive note. Kittitas County's labor force increased 0.2 percent in both 2000 and 2001. Statewide, the labor force declined by 1.0 and 1.6 percent.

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## Demographics

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Demographic data on the civilian labor force are prepared in a fashion that combines race and ethnicity so those minority characteristics can be counted. Unlike census data on the general population, those of Hispanic origin are not counted in their racial groups. The latest available demographic data compiled by the Employment Security Department from the 2000 Census is shown in *Figure 10*.

**Gender.** As mentioned earlier, Kittitas County's population is relatively evenly split between males and females. The county's labor force, however, showed males were at a slight advantage. In 2000, the estimates showed

that males comprised 52.7 percent of the county labor force; females, 47.3 percent. The county's labor force gender composition mirrored the state ratio. Of Kittitas County's female population in 2000, 92 percent were white and 4 percent were Hispanic. Other ethnic groups comprised two percent or less of the female work force.

**Race and Ethnicity.** Kittitas County's racial and ethnic labor force composition is similar to the composition of its population as a whole (*see Figure 10*). The 2000 estimates for both genders combined were virtually identical to the ethnic breakdown for females.



**Figure 10**  
**Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment by Sex and Minority Status**  
**Kittitas County and Washington State, 2000**  
**Source: Office of Financial Management**

<b>Kittitas</b>							
<b>Sex and Minority Status</b>	<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>UE Rate</b>
Male Total	9,009	100.0%	8,125	100.0%	866	100.0%	9.6%
White	8,402	93.3%	7,619	93.8%	774	89.4%	9.2%
Black	49	0.5%	39	0.5%	10	1.2%	20.4%
Native American	58	0.6%	47	0.6%	11	1.3%	19.0%
Asian	100	1.1%	63	0.8%	37	4.3%	37.0%
Pacific Islander	53	0.6%	35	0.4%	9	1.0%	17.0%
Other race	192	2.1%	168	2.1%	24	2.8%	12.5%
Hispanic	504	5.6%	442	5.4%	62	7.2%	12.3%
Female Total	8,074	100.0%	7,384	100.0%	690	100.0%	8.5%
White	7,428	92.0%	6,880	93.2%	548	79.4%	7.4%
Black	82	1.0%	66	0.9%	16	2.3%	19.5%
Native American	79	1.0%	54	0.7%	25	3.6%	31.6%
Asian	151	1.9%	99	1.3%	52	7.5%	34.4%
Pacific Islander	41	0.5%	31	0.4%	10	1.4%	24.4%
Other race	164	2.0%	140	1.9%	24	3.5%	14.6%
Hispanic	338	4.2%	114	1.5%	55	8.0%	16.3%
<b>Washington</b>							
<b>Sex and Minority Status</b>	<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>UE Rate</b>
Male Total	1,601,612	100.0%	1,499,629	100.0%	101,983	100.0%	6.4%
White	1,340,984	83.7%	1,263,499	84.3%	77,485	76.0%	5.8%
Black	45,958	2.9%	41,071	2.7%	4,887	4.8%	10.6%
Native American	20,677	1.3%	17,083	1.1%	3,594	3.5%	17.4%
Asian	79,767	5.0%	75,242	5.0%	4,525	4.4%	5.7%
Pacific Islander	5,633	0.4%	5,028	0.3%	605	0.6%	10.7%
Other race	61,173	3.8%	54,336	3.6%	6,837	6.7%	11.2%
Hispanic	111,997	7.0%	100,042	6.7%	11,955	11.7%	10.7%
Female Total	1,378,212	100.0%	1,294,093	100.0%	84,119	100.0%	6.1%
White	1,151,081	83.5%	1,088,812	84.1%	62,269	74.0%	5.4%
Black	39,092	2.8%	35,344	2.7%	3,748	4.5%	9.6%
Native American	19,745	1.4%	17,392	1.3%	2,353	2.8%	11.9%
Asian	81,029	5.9%	76,276	5.9%	4,753	5.7%	5.9%
Pacific Islander	4,915	0.4%	4,426	0.3%	489	0.6%	9.9%
Other race	39,272	2.8%	32,560	2.5%	6,712	8.0%	17.1%
Hispanic	77,757	5.6%	66,003	5.1%	11,754	14.0%	15.1%

# UNEMPLOYMENT

The civilian labor force consists of both those who are working and those without a job who are looking for work. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the total labor force of those who are not working but are actively looking for work. The unemployed do not include retirees, persons in institutions (including students), or those who have come to be known as “discouraged workers,” i.e., persons who would like to work but who are not actively searching for a job because they do not believe they can find one. None of these

groups of people are included in the unemployment figures because they are not looking for work. Military personnel are another group not included in the civilian labor force figures.

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.

## Trends

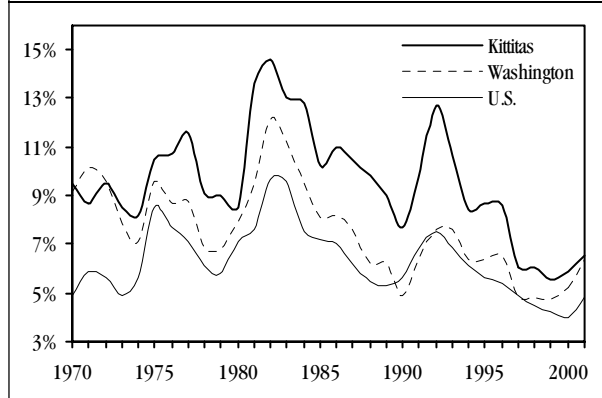
The unemployment rate for Kittitas County has historically been higher than that for Washington and the United States. Even so, unemployment in the county follows the same patterns set by the state and the nation, indicating an interconnected relationship of their economies. As the economy contracts, unemployment rises; as it expands, unemployment shrinks.

The last time the unemployment rate in Kittitas County was less than that for the state was in 1971. Over the 1970-2001 period as shown in *Figure 11*, the unemployment rates went as high as 14.6 percent in 1982 and as low as 5.6 percent in 1996. As can be seen from the chart, unemployment in the county is linked to statewide and national trends. Even though the county’s rate is greater than that of the state and nation, the peaks and troughs occurred in tandem.

Kittitas County hit unemployment peaks during or soon after the national recessions of 1970, 1973-75, 1980, 1981-82, and 1990-91. Declines in unemployment came with the recoveries and expansions following the recessions.

Since 1994, unemployment in both the state and in the county carried a downward trend with minor fluctuations. Unemployment figures for the last seven years in Kittitas County have been moderate to good with none averaging in the double-digit range. In 1997, an unemployment rate of 6.0 percent was sufficiently high to put Kittitas County on the economically distressed area distressed list, although it was lower than it had been in over 25 years and lower than the 1996 statewide rate of 6.5 percent. Counties in Washington are considered to be economically distressed if they have unemployment rates 20 percent higher than the state-

**Figure 11**  
**Unemployment Rates**  
**Kittitas, Washington, and U.S., 1970-2001**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**



wide average based on a three-year consecutive average. Kittitas County, as previously mentioned, has since been removed from the list.

In the late 1990s, particularly the three years between 1997 and 1999, the county’s annual average unemployment rates hit a thirty-year low. Kittitas County itself had been experiencing job growth. Commuters, who made up a substantial number of Kittitas County workers, were lured and found work in the booming economies of neighboring counties. Good job prospects in adjacent Yakima County resulted in a declining unemployment rate. In 1999, Kittitas County’s unemployment rate fell to a historical low of 5.6 percent and rose up to 5.8 percent in 2000. The latest rise on the county’s unemployment rate follows the latest statewide and national trends.

# Industrial Typology

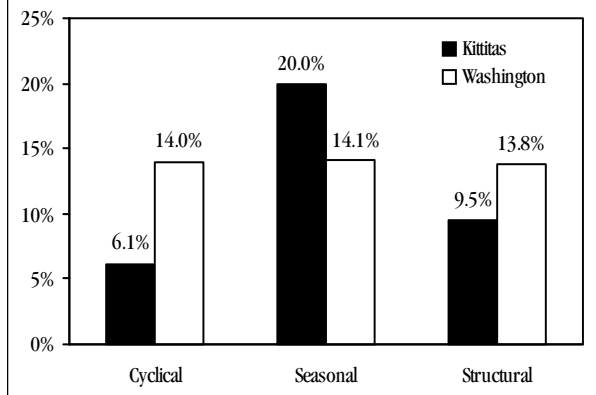
A number of specific industries within Washington have been defined as being seasonal, cyclical, or structurally mature. These designations relate to the level of variation in employment or to a change in employment over specific time periods. Because all three categories reflect employment instability or change, the characteristics of an area's industrial base hint at the unemployment patterns that the area might face. Calculations were made to establish the share of seasonality, cyclicity, and structural maturity in the area's employment base. These terms are defined as follows.

*Seasonality* refers to business and employment patterns characterized by large employment increases and decreases in particular months of the year, often season-related. These variations occur during the same months each year and are caused by factors that repeat each year. Examples are poor weather conditions, holiday seasons, and weather-related activities such as harvesting. Industries susceptible to seasonal factors are classified as seasonal industries. Examples are construction, retail sales, and agriculture. 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.

*Cyclicity* refers to business and unemployment patterns caused by or linked to the broader movements of the economy—growth expansions and contractions. Unemployment in such industries is attributed to a general decline in macroeconomic activity, especially expenditures, which occur during a business-cycle downturn. When the economy dips into a contraction or recession, aggregate demand declines. Less output is produced and sold. Fewer workers and other resources are employed. Business activity of the cyclical variety decreases and unemployment increases. Industries that are especially sensitive to these economic swings are classified as cyclical industries. Examples are aerospace, automobile manufacturing, and shipbuilding. A cyclical industry is one in which the total employment variation over a seven-year period is very high when compared to a straight-line trend projection for the same period.

*Structural maturity* refers to business and employment patterns characterized by long-term declines in total annual average employment. These declines may be the result of increased productivity, automation, technological change, exhaustion of natural resources, or other factors. Decreasing sales are due to either displacement by less-expensive competitors or decreasing

**Figure 12**  
**Industrial Typology**  
**Kittitas County and Washington, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**



overall demand for the good. Affected industries must either shut down or restructure. Areas with a high degree of structurally mature industries experience specific unemployment issues. First, structurally mature industries shed a significant number of workers causing unemployment to increase. Secondly, unemployment can persist because of a mismatch between the skills possessed by the available work force and the skills called for in existing and newly created jobs. The impact of structurally mature industries on local economies can be devastating in the short run. The structurally mature designation is determined by comparing an industry's current employment against its employment at the peak of the last business cycle.

The percentage of workers employed in these types of industries in Kittitas County is shown in *Figure 12*. Only private industries were included when producing these percentages. The large impact of government employment has been excluded. As the chart shows in 2000, seasonal industries accounted for 20.0 percent of all private covered employment in Kittitas County, considerably higher than the state's 14.1 percent. That same year, cyclical industries recorded only 6.1 percent of all private covered employment in the county, considerably lower than the state's 14.0 percent share. Structurally mature industries had 9.5 percent of all private covered employment in the county, somewhat lower than the statewide 13.8 percent. *Note: The percentages will not necessarily add up to 100 percent. An industry can be recognized in more than one typology. Construction, for example, is very dependent upon weather*

and is also highly sensitive to fluctuations in overall economic activity; i.e., the business cycle. It has been categorized as both seasonal and cyclical.

Kittitas County has a higher concentration of workers in seasonal industries than does the state primarily due to its large agricultural sector. During the course of a year, Kittitas County has a tendency toward a high variation in unemployment. As *Figure 11* shows, unemployment in the county tracks very closely with the state (albeit, at a higher level); it rises and falls simultaneously with a similar amplitude of changes. Because

the typologies of Kittitas County and the state differ, it is not unusual that the county has a higher unemployment rate than the state. The higher percentage of workers in seasonal-type industries will cause a higher variation of unemployment throughout the year, as mentioned earlier. Although Kittitas County's concentration of workers in cyclical and structurally mature industries is considerably less than the state, the chart reveals that the county's concentration of workers in seasonal industries is greater than the state.

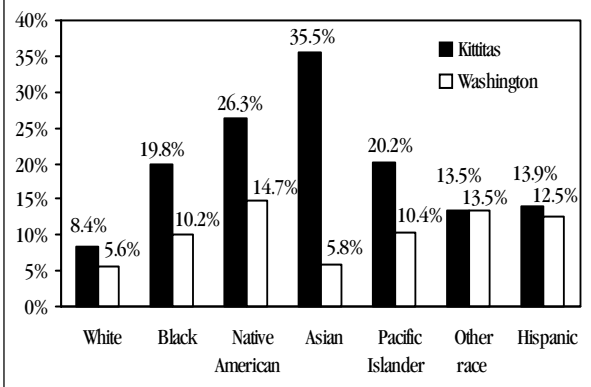
## Demographics

*Figure 13* compares unemployment among the various racial groups and between the state and the county. When categorized by race and ethnicity there are pronounced differences. Unemployment statistics by race and sex are extrapolated from the census and updated by Employment Security Department analysts, factoring in population changes and other variables. Kittitas County's overall unemployment rate in 2000 was 5.8 percent.

**Gender.** Within Kittitas County, the number of unemployed females and males in 2000 was at 44 percent and 56 percent, respectively. Statewide, the female unemployment composition was higher at 45 percent; the unemployed males, lower at 55 percent. The county's unemployment rate for women was 8.5 percent, relatively higher than the statewide rate of 6.1 percent.

**Race and Ethnicity.** The 2000 unemployment rate for whites in Kittitas County was 8.4 percent, higher than the statewide 5.6 percent. Among the non-whites, unemployment rates in the county were as follows: Asians had the highest at 35.5 percent; Native Americans were at 26.3 percent; and Other Race had the lowest at 13.5 percent. Those of Hispanic origin, who can be of any race and are excluded from the racial categories

**Figure 13**  
**Unemployment by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender**  
**Kittitas County and Washington, 2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



in this data series, had an unemployment rate of 13.9 percent in Kittitas County, lower than 12.5 percent statewide.

Overall unemployment by ethnicity followed statewide patterns with the glaring exception of Asians. Asians in the county had a 36 percent unemployment rate whereas the state had 6 percent.

## Unemployment Insurance Claims

One of the key factors used to determine county unemployment rates is the number of claims filed with the Employment Security Department for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Only one-third to one-half of all unemployed persons file claims, making it an inexact indicator. UI claim figures at the county level are not maintained according to occupations. However, UI claims do contain occupational information. *Figure 14* shows the number of UI claims filed in Kittitas County

and Washington during fiscal year (FY) July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001 by occupational groups. Occupational groups differ from industry designations in that the former deal with the type of work performed regardless of industry and the latter deal with work performed within a given industry. Kittitas County residents filed a total of 2,128 UI claims during FY 2000-2001.

The concentration of UI claims in Kittitas County's occupational groups, ranked by size, appeared to re-

semble the concentrations statewide. The difference between county and state were in the degree of UI concentration in each of these groups. The majority of Kittitas County's UI claims fell into four principal groups: structural work (21.4 percent), service (15.1 percent), professional/technical/managerial (13.3 percent), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (11.0 percent). Structural work, primarily construction occupations, was the largest source of UI claims in the county. Its share in the county was a fifth as much as that seen statewide (21.4 percent compared to 19.6 percent). The large share of UI claims in the structural category reflected the seasonal nature of the work as well as the tendency to file a claim for the often short time periods between construction projects. Agriculture/forestry/fishing work, also seasonal in nature, was the county's fourth largest group of UI claims. Its concentration in the county was a tenth as much as that of the state (11.0 percent compared to 6.9 percent). Proportionally, quite a few more agricultural workers filed claims in Kittitas County than statewide, while service and clerical occupation claimants were greater statewide. Truck drivers filed claims at a higher rate in the county than statewide, while sales

jobs had fewer claimants in the county. In reviewing these data, it is important to note that the percent of unemployed in each occupation, who file for unemployment, may vary widely. Claims data should not be viewed as representative of the unemployed as a whole.

Classifying the groupings in *Figure 14* rather loosely into "white-collar" and "blue-collar" jobs, both the county (58.4 percent at 1,242) and the state (52.8 percent at 209,217) have the majority of UI claims stemming from blue-collar occupations. Blue-collar includes the groupings of structural work, agriculture/forestry/fishing, packaging/materials handling, motor freight/transportation, machine trades, processing, and benchwork occupations; white-collar subsumes the rest. UI claims from white-collar occupations were more prevalent statewide (at 47.2 percent compared to the county's 41.6 percent) given the influence of the larger, more urban metropolitan areas statewide. The state white- to blue-collar UI claimant ratio is more evenly distributed—greatly influenced by a more diversified economic base. Overall, Kittitas County is clearly more blue-collar, which means its occupational structure is less diverse than the state's.

**Figure 14**  
**Unemployment Insurance Claimants**  
**Kittitas County and Washington State, July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

	Kittitas		Washington	
	Claimants	Percentage	Claimants	Percentage
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>				
Structural	456	21.4%	77,515	19.6%
Service	322	15.1%	82,581	20.8%
Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	283	13.3%	38,074	9.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	234	11.0%	27,209	6.9%
Clerical	205	9.6%	45,618	11.5%
Motor Freight and Transportation	172	8.1%	19,128	4.8%
Packaging and Materials Handling	151	7.1%	18,453	4.7%
Processing	113	5.3%	23,387	5.9%
Machine Trades	87	4.1%	27,243	6.9%
Sales	76	3.6%	20,598	5.2%
Benchwork	20	0.9%	13,121	3.3%
Miscellaneous Occupations (NEC)	9	0.4%	3,161	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>396,088</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
White-Collar*	886	41.6%	186,871	47.2%
Blue-Collar*	1,242	58.4%	209,217	52.8%

\*Miscellaneous/NEC occupations excluded

# INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGES

Data in this section are derived through two different Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) programs, which are conducted in Washington by the Employment Security Department. The first BLS program, called Current Employment Statistics (CES), generates monthly nonagricultural employment figures. The second BLS program, called Quarterly Employment and Wages (ES-202), in-

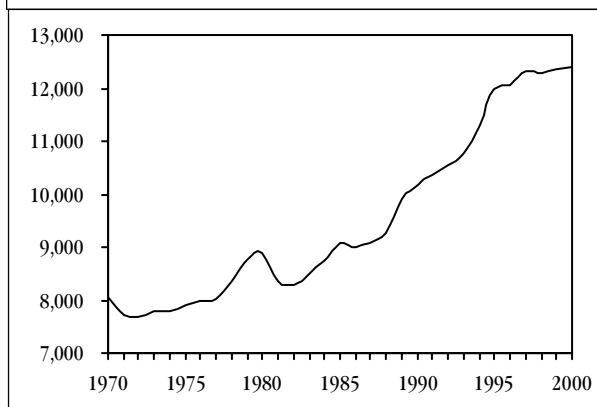
cludes data on both agricultural and nonagricultural employment covered under the state Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Covered employment data are used to revise the initial survey-based CES estimates. All wage data and agricultural employment data in this section stem from the ES-202 program; other employment information comes from the CES program.

## Employment Trends

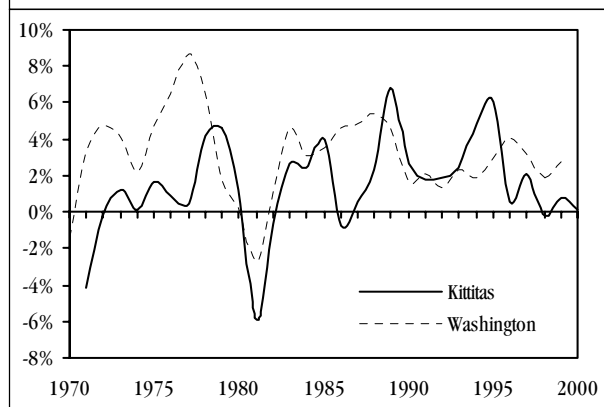
Nonagricultural employment has grown slowly or moderately over the last fifteen years compared to that of the state. The first of the two charts (*Figure 15*) shows Kittitas County's nonagricultural employment numbers from 1970 to 2000. The number of county jobs rose from 8,040 in 1970 to 12,380 in 2000, an overall increase of 54 percent. This increase translated to a county annualized average growth of 1.4 percent. During the same period, the state was at a greater 3.1 percent. Not only has the number of jobs in the state grown faster, the difference between the two has been gradually increasing. Growth tended to be quite slow and halting through the 1970s and mid-1980s (*see Fig-*

*ure 16*). Decreases occurred in 1971, 1981-82, and 1986. Since 1986, there has been growth each year, except in 1998. Of the 4,340 new jobs created since 1970, 3,370 were added since 1986. The 1990-91 national recession seemed to have had no effect on county job growth. The number of county jobs expanded from 10,160 in 1990 to 10,530 in 1992, an annualized average growth of 2.1 percent. Kittitas County's nonagricultural employment averaged at the same annualized growth of 2.1 percent from 1993 to 2000. More recently, the number of county jobs rose from 12,370 in 1999 to 12,380 in 2000, an increase of 0.1 percent versus the statewide 2.8 percent.

**Figure 15**  
**Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



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



# Industry Projections

*Figure 17* shows the county and the state's nonagricultural 2000 employment estimates, 2008 industry projections, and the percentage and growth changes. Looking ahead, Employment Security Department analysts made these projections based on historical trends and anticipated developments in the various industries. Government, trade, and services are the largest industry sectors in Kittitas County. They are also projected to be the fastest growing ones over the 2000-2008 period. Kittitas County's employment is expected to change by 12.6 percent by 2008, behind the statewide 13.4 per-

cent change. This growth change translates into 1,620 more jobs in Kittitas County by 2008. The county growth, which works out to an annualized average of 1.5 percent, is slightly less than the statewide growth, which is projected to increase at an annualized average growth of 1.6 percent. Just like the statewide trend, most of the county's growth is expected to be in the services, government, and trade sectors. Combined, these sectors are expected to account for almost 1,490 of the new jobs by 2008. Slow growth is anticipated in most resource-based industries.

**Figure 17**  
**Industry Projections**  
**Kittitas County and Washington State, 2000 and 2008**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

	Kittitas				Washington			
	2000	2008	% Chg	% Growth	2000	2008	% Chg	% Growth
Total Nonfarm Employment	12,900	14,520	12.6%	1.5%	2,716,800	3,080,700	13.4%	1.6%
Manufacturing	740	750	1.4%	0.2%	350,300	365,500	4.3%	0.5%
Construction	490	550	12.2%	1.5%	161,600	180,000	11.4%	1.4%
Transportation and Public Utilities	510	540	5.9%	0.7%	146,600	162,200	10.6%	1.3%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,420	3,860	12.9%	1.5%	653,200	731,400	12.0%	1.4%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	290	320	10.3%	1.2%	137,200	153,300	11.7%	1.4%
Services	2,440	2,800	14.8%	1.7%	780,800	940,800	20.5%	2.4%
Government	5,010	5,700	13.8%	1.6%	483,500	543,700	12.5%	1.5%

# Location Quotient

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

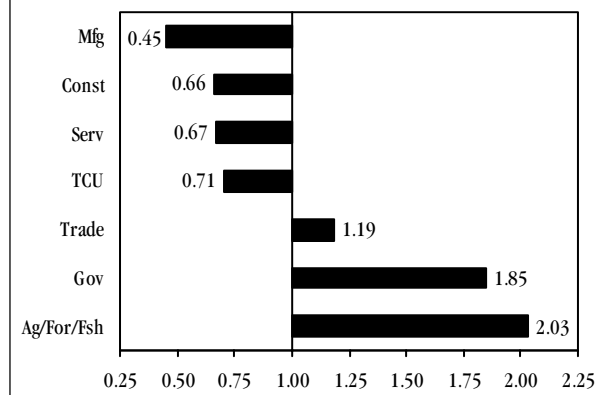
The following section shows fairly specifically, by industry sector, how Kittitas County's employment patterns both differ from and coincide with Washington as a whole. When comparing an industry's share of all employment at the county level to the same industry's share at the statewide level, it becomes apparent that some county employment is distributed differently than statewide employment. The location quotient compares the share of total employment in a particular industry division in the county with the share it represents in Washington.

The quotient is determined by dividing the county industry's share of total employment by the same industry's share of total employment statewide. A quotient of 1.0 denotes an industry in which the county is comparable to the state as a whole. A quotient higher than 1.0 denotes a county industry with a higher concentration of employment than in the same industry statewide. A quotient below 1.0 denotes a county industry with a lesser concentration of employment than in the same industry statewide.

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

Figure 18 shows the 2000 location quotients of the major industry sectors in Kittitas County, which both reveal and conceal several interesting characteristics. Three of the county's major industries had location quotients greater than 1.0, suggesting significant exporting levels or employment concentration. These industries were trade (1.19), government (1.85) and agriculture (2.03). The trade sector is somewhat above the statewide employment concentration level. If a lo-

**Figure 18**  
**Location Quotients**  
**Kittitas County, 2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



cation quotient is run separately for wholesale trade and retail trade, it was the retail trade sector (1.35) and not the wholesale trade sector (0.64) concentration that was responsible for this due to disproportionately high employment in automotive dealers and service stations, eating and drinking places, and food stores. Government, at 1.85, has the second largest quotient of any sector in the county. Employment at Central Washington University at Ellensburg drives up the quotient. The college education service provided by the government is an export in the sense that students go to the area, "buy" an education, and take it with them when they leave. Agriculture, with the largest quotient of 2.03, is the strongest exporter in the county. Exporting is evident since Kittitas County ranks number one in the oats and hay production throughout the state.

The quotients for the rest of the county industries are enough below 1.0 to suggest that importation of these services occur at a moderate level. These quotients show strong differences between Kittitas County and the state. Construction (0.66), services (0.67), transportation, communications, and utilities (0.71), and especially manufacturing (0.45) are all quite a bit below the 1.0 mark.



# Average Annual Wage

Dividing the total wages derives the annual average covered wage and salaries paid in an area by the annual average employment in that area. Jobs not covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) program are excluded. Covered employment, jobs that are covered by the UI program, constitutes over 85 percent of all employment in the state. The annual average covered wage does not include any benefits, like insurance or retirement plans. The annual average covered wage computation includes part-time workers; if they were excluded, the wage would undoubtedly be higher. (Note: all amounts here have been inflation-adjusted to 2000 dollars.)

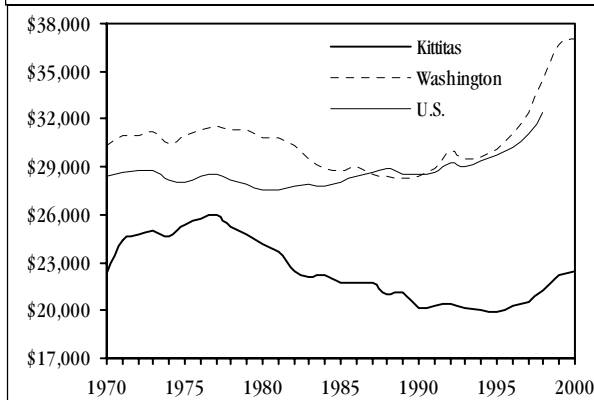
Figure 19 shows the real annual average covered wages in Kittitas County, the state, and the nation from 1970 to 2000. In 1970, the real annual average covered wage in Kittitas County was \$22,397. In 2000, Kittitas County's real annual average covered wage was \$22,427. It was as high as \$25,945 in 1977 and as low as \$19,866 in 1995. The significant aspect of the chart is the long downward spiral of the county's average wage, which lasted from 1978 to 1995. On a brighter note, the decline of the average wage in the nation, the state, and (maybe) the county, seemed to have ended. The trend nationally and statewide turned upward at the beginning of the 1990s; in Kittitas County, starting in 1996. If county wages stay with the trend established by the state and the nation, they should continue to rise.

The very slight \$30 increase of wages from \$22,397 in 1970 to \$22,427 in 2000 is not unique to Kittitas County. This overall slight increase or decline in other counties of the annual average covered wage is a national trend and has been a subject of considerable discussion. Some of the explanations proffered are listed below. Undoubtedly, each is a contributing factor.

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

The wage difference was seen when Kittitas County's economy became trade- and service-oriented. Traditionally, trade and service wages were lower than those of manufacturing and government. The county annual average wage increased by \$2,247 from 1990 to 2000.

**Figure 19**  
**Real Annual Covered Wage**  
**Kittitas, Washington, and U.S., 1970-2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**



Even so, the average wage has not come close to recapturing its 1977 peak of \$25,945. More recently, the annual average wage increased by \$265, from \$22,162 in 1999 to \$22,427 in 2000.

The annual average covered wage in Kittitas County has historically been lower than the statewide average. Kittitas County does not have the level of high-tech and aerospace industries, which are the prime drivers of the higher statewide average. The county's annual average covered wage was as much as 82.3 percent of the state's in 1973 and as little as 60.5 percent in 1999. In 2000, it stood at 60.6 percent of the statewide average or a difference of \$14,604. (It should be noted that average wage data are based upon business establishment location; wages paid outside the county to commuters from Kittitas are not counted in this tabulation.)

Figure 20 displays the 2000 annual average covered wages of the major industry sectors and a number of particular industries within those major industry sectors for Kittitas County and Washington. Annual average covered wages based on total wages and salaries for 2000 were used to compare earnings in comparable county and state industries at the two-digit level of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. The estimates should be used for general comparisons only. Suppressed industries and part-time workers can exaggerate wage disparities between comparable industries.

By major sector classification, retail trade and services in 2000 made the county's lowest annual average covered wages of \$13,250 and \$15,264, respectively. Transportation, communications, and utilities (TCU)

**Figure 20**  
**Annual Covered Wages and Employment**  
**Kittitas County and Washington State, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

SIC Industry	Kittitas			Washington		
	Avg Employ	Total Wages	Avg Wage	Avg Employ	Total Wages	Avg Wage
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$11,828</b>	<b>\$265,873,317</b>	<b>\$22,427</b>	<b>\$2,696,780</b>		<b>\$37,031</b>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing</b>	<b>\$813</b>	<b>\$11,807,531</b>	<b>\$15,912</b>	<b>\$91,424</b>		<b>\$18,036</b>
01 Agricultural Production - Crops	\$635	\$9,230,141	\$14,541	\$54,651	\$796,397,973	\$14,554
02 Agricultural Production - Livestock	*	*	*	\$5,793	\$121,987,163	\$21,105
07 Agricultural Services	\$118	\$2,577,390	\$21,842	\$26,185	\$524,198,241	\$19,995
08 Forestry	*	*	*	\$2,354	\$69,620,588	\$29,579
Other Industries	\$60		\$18,762	\$2,441		\$56,580
<b>Construction</b>	<b>\$433</b>	<b>\$60,621</b>	<b>\$24,226</b>	<b>\$149,401</b>	<b>\$5,597,061,636</b>	<b>\$37,509</b>
15 General Building Contractors	\$153		\$23,263	\$40,174	\$1,470,424,606	\$36,671
16 Heavy Construction, except Building	\$59		\$34,075	\$17,873	\$810,777,706	\$45,470
17 Special Trade Contractors	\$221	\$60,621	\$22,263	\$91,354	\$3,315,859,324	\$36,320
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>\$685</b>	<b>\$36,068,953</b>	<b>\$27,337</b>	<b>\$345,734</b>		<b>\$46,988</b>
20 Food and Kindred Products	*	\$7,239,842	*	\$41,035	\$1,307,193,883	\$31,620
24 Lumber and Wood Products	\$105	\$3,126,441	\$29,826	\$32,176	\$148,714,480	\$37,553
25 Furniture and Fixtures	*	\$7,239,842	*	\$4,708	\$1,221,875,190	\$29,347
27 Printing and Publishing	\$72	\$1,446,756	\$20,094	\$23,589	\$831,943,544	\$35,162
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	*	*	*	\$5,984	\$831,943,544	\$116,251
32 Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	*	*	*	\$8,966	\$7,356,374	\$36,376
33 Primary Metal Industries	*	*	*	\$10,940	\$326,130,115	\$46,620
34 Fabricated Metal Products	*	*	*	\$14,503	\$510,022,609	\$33,714
35 Industrial Machinery and Computer Equipment	*	*	*	\$24,547	\$488,863,922	\$53,595
36 Electronic Equipment, except Computer	*	*	*	\$19,866	\$1,315,332,894	\$43,146
37 Transportation Equipment	*	*	*	\$100,996	\$858,112,774	\$58,890
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	*	*	*	\$8,502	\$328,885,980	\$38,688
<b>Transportation, Communications and Utilities</b>	<b>\$432</b>	<b>\$17,016,072</b>	<b>\$39,384</b>	<b>\$139,585</b>		<b>\$47,392</b>
41 Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	*	*	*	\$6,765		\$20,704
42 Trucking and Warehousing	\$238	\$2,256	\$28,914	\$32,344	\$1,037,533,784	\$32,006
45 Transportation By Air	*	*	*	\$27,253	\$1,101,953,119	\$40,433
47 Transportation Services	\$18	\$581,658	\$16,252	\$12,216	\$6,605,187	\$38,057
48 Communication	\$127	\$7,900,997	\$62,213	\$35,794	\$2,461,243,170	\$68,667
49 Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	\$32	\$1,354,802	\$42,338	\$16,348	\$913,051,737	\$55,898
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>\$421</b>	<b>\$12,463,633</b>	<b>\$29,613</b>	<b>\$148,958</b>		<b>\$43,365</b>
50 Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	\$58	\$1,325,450	\$22,913	\$85,117		\$48,108
51 Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	\$363	\$11,138,183	\$30,684	\$63,841	\$2,403,497,322	\$37,041

**Figure 20 (Continued)**  
**Annual Covered Wages and Employment**  
**Kittitas County and Washington State, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

SIC Industry	Kittitas			Washington		
	Avg Employ	Total Wages	Avg Wage	Avg Employ	Total Wages	Avg Wage
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>\$2,859</b>	<b>\$36,729,579</b>	<b>\$13,250</b>	<b>\$481,544</b>		<b>\$20,844</b>
52 Building Materials and Garden Supplies	\$76	\$1,243,217	\$16,358	\$21,615		\$25,890
53 General Merchandise Stores	\$82	\$1,334,133	\$16,270	\$69,621	\$1,187,678,941	\$22,947
54 Food Stores	\$527	\$8,838,331	\$16,758	\$69,792	\$1,483,331,147	\$21,255
55 Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	\$444	\$8,146,840	\$18,349	\$48,751	\$1,555,465,605	\$31,831
56 Apparel and Accessory Stores	\$33	\$322,517	\$9,773	\$25,398	\$582,666,526	\$22,739
57 Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	\$145	\$2,196,942	\$15,153	\$21,888	\$660,212,083	\$30,055
58 Eating and Drinking Places	\$1,332	\$13,096,822	\$9,770	\$177,661	\$2,414,787,742	\$13,535
59 Miscellaneous Retail	\$220	\$2,793,994	\$12,702	\$65,371	\$1,647,065,091	\$24,941
<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b>	*	*	*	<b>\$133,638</b>	<b>\$485,272,727</b>	<b>\$44,360</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>\$2,193</b>	<b>\$31,687,427</b>	<b>\$15,264</b>	<b>\$745,488</b>	<b>\$485,272,727</b>	<b>\$40,991</b>
70 Hotels and Other Lodging Places	\$194	\$2,394,134	\$12,338	\$28,677	\$405,624,790	\$16,918
72 Personal Services	\$80	\$802,618	\$10,033	\$22,253	\$14,429,133,651	\$18,227
73 Business Services	\$143	\$2,949,426	\$20,641	\$183,094	\$684,550,638	\$78,675
75 Auto Repair, Services, and Parking	\$97	\$1,871,507	\$19,404	\$26,261	\$226,702,997	\$25,842
76 Miscellaneous Repair Services	*	*	*	\$7,466	\$137,663,243	\$30,376
78 Motion Pictures	\$13	\$189,394	\$17,841	\$9,458	\$948,545,282	\$14,262
79 Amusement and Recreation Services	\$322	\$231,928	\$5,952	\$42,793	\$6,208,642,774	\$21,779
80 Health Services	\$643	\$1,916,444	\$21,172	\$186,711	\$870,322,079	\$33,218
81 Legal Services	\$35	\$13,613,822	\$22,906	\$18,140	\$724,736,373	\$47,977
82 Educational Services	\$69	\$801,717	\$16,024	\$23,601	\$1,123,462,256	\$30,210
83 Social Services	\$291	\$1,105,683	\$14,369	\$62,732	\$46,485,556	\$17,918
84 Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	\$14	\$4,181,248	\$9,956	\$1,885	\$592,996,547	\$24,642
86 Membership Organizations	\$124	\$139,385	\$11,628	\$25,876	\$3,317,418,687	\$22,943
87 Engineering and Management Services	\$43	\$1,490,121	\$21,786	\$67,471	\$342,418,632	\$49,011
88 Private Households	\$113	\$924,747	\$7,793	\$36,989	\$93,132,428	\$9,207
89 Services, NEC	*	\$880,659	*	\$2,081		\$44,784
Other Industries	\$12		\$16,116			
<b>Government</b>	<b>\$3,717</b>	<b>\$116,413,161</b>	<b>\$31,183</b>	<b>\$457,530</b>		<b>\$36,293</b>
Federal	\$179	\$6,821,156	\$38,107	\$69,702		\$44,691
State	\$1,752	\$62,952,387	\$35,749	\$118,548	\$3,126,322,952	\$36,844
Local	\$1,786	\$46,639,618	\$26,010	\$269,280	\$4,386,261,109	\$33,877
Not Elsewhere Classified	\$275		\$23,177			

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

were paid the county's highest annual average covered wage of \$39,384. Government (with its employment at CWU) and wholesale trade (with its employment in agricultural based wholesale trade activities) were the county's next highest with annual average covered wages of \$31,183 and \$29,613, respectively. The annual average covered wage for Kittitas County in 2000, as a whole

was less than that of the state. The wage in Kittitas County for all major industrial sectors is lower than their state-wide counterparts. The average wage does not necessarily represent the pay of a full-time, year-round worker. High levels of part-time employment bring the average wage down. A part-time job is counted exactly like a full-time job in the calculation.

## Agriculture

The agriculture/forestry/fishing sector is a significant one in Kittitas County. In 2000, agricultural jobs constituted 6.9 percent of Kittitas County's covered employment base, double the statewide average of 3.4 percent. Employment in agriculture varies from year to year, depending upon how well the crops do and what the markets are like. The 2000 average annual covered wage for this sector was \$15,912, which was \$2,124 lower than the statewide \$18,036. One of the principal reasons for the lower average covered wage in the county versus that of the state was the county's higher proportion of seasonal agriculture employment.

Agriculture is divided into three two-digit SIC codes in Kittitas County: crop production, livestock, and agricultural services. Please note that the figures discussed in this section only include farm workers, not farm owners and perhaps a good number of unpaid family members. Within the county's agricultural sector, the largest employment concentration is in crop production, including tree fruits, oats, hay, and potatoes. Kittitas County is the largest producer of oats and hay in the state. In 2000, agricultural crop production employed 635 persons, more than three-quarters of all sector employment. The 2000 average wage in crop produc-

tion was \$14,541—almost close to their statewide counterpart, but lower than the overall county sector's wage of \$15,912. The county sector's average wage includes and is influenced by the higher wages of the livestock industry, which has been suppressed for confidentiality. Kittitas County is also home to a large number of cattle, both beef and dairy.

*Figure 21* shows the farm demographics and details of crop, livestock, and orchard production in Kittitas County. Although dated years back, this is currently the latest available data as updated in 1997. The new census of agriculture is scheduled for 2002 and will be available in 2003.

Agricultural services in Kittitas County include industries, which are diverse as veterinarian and lawn maintenance services. Agricultural services employed 118 workers with an annual average wage of \$21,82 in 2000, which was \$1,847 higher than the statewide average. The majority (68) of the workers in agricultural services were in lawn and garden services, earning \$27,754 yearly average pay. Veterinary service specialists were the second highest group of agricultural service workers making \$14,019 annual average pay in 2000.

**Figure 21**  
**Agricultural Employment**  
**Kittitas County, 1992 and 1996**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

Orchards - 1992	Number of Farms	Total Acres	Rank in State	Crops - 1996	Acres Harvested	Average Yield	Total Production	Rank in State
Land in Orchards	45	1,342	11	Wheat, Spring (bu)	3,000	73.3	220,000	13
Apples	42	1,095	10	Oats for Grain (bu)	1,000	129	129,000	1
Cherries, All	7	3	23	Potatoes (cwt)	1,000	355	355,000	11
Pears	25	240	9	Hay, Alfalfa (tons)	9,000	4.2	37,700	13
Plums and Prunes	5	2	14	Hay, Other (tons)	39,600	4.7	185,400	1
				Hay, All (tons)	48,600	4.6	223,100	4

*Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture*

*Source: Washington Agricultural Statistics Service*

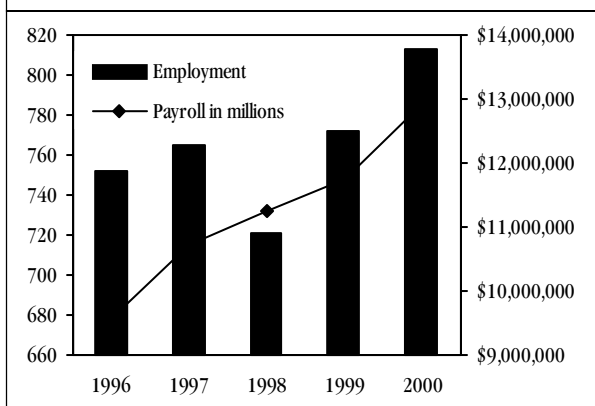
**Figure 21 (Continued)**  
**Agricultural Employment**  
**Kittitas County, 1992, 1996, and 1997**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

Farm Demographics	Value	Rank in State	Livestock Inventory	Number of Head	Rank in State
Average Age of Operator	53	23	All Cattle (January 01, 1997)	58,500	5
Number of Farms	758	18	Beef Cows (January 01, 1997)	19,700	4
Total Land in Farms (acres)	355,360	15	Milk Cows (January 01, 1997)	900	21
Average Size of Farm (acres)	469	16	Sheep & Lambs (January 01, 1997)	5,300	3
Total Cropland (acres)	94,715	16	Hogs & Pigs (December 01, 1996)	300	14
Harvested Cropland (acres)	56,750	18	Horses & Ponies (1992)	2,016	9
Value of Land and Buildings	\$350,296,000	18			
Value of Machinery and Equipment	\$30,355,000	18	<i>Source: Washington Agricultural Statistics Service, except for</i>		
Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold	\$70,276,000	19	<i>Horses &amp; Ponies, which came from the</i>		
All Crops and Nursery	\$32,142,000	15	<i>1992 Census of Agriculture</i>		
All Livestock and Poultry	\$38,134,000	13			
Farm Production Expenses	\$60,630,000	19			
Net Cash Return from Agricultural Sales	\$9,077,000	17			

*Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture*

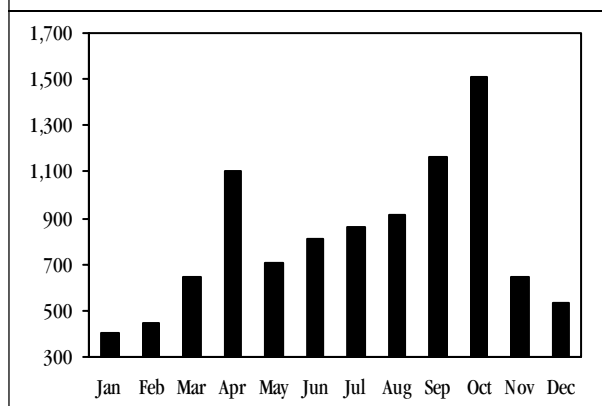
Figure 22 shows the sector's employment numbers from 1996 to 2000 and the sector's annual payroll for each of those years. Except for 1998, the chart depicts that employment and payroll have both been growing at a steady rate. More recently, Kittitas County's agricultural employment averaged a growth rate of 5.3 percent from 1999 to 2000, much higher than the state average of 2.0 percent. During the same two years, the sector's annual payroll increased 10.0 percent, relatively higher than the statewide average of 6.7 percent.

**Figure 22**  
**Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Employment**  
**Kittitas County, 1996-2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**



As mentioned earlier, employment in the agriculture/forestry/fishing sector in Kittitas County averaged 813 in 2000. During the course of a year, that number varied considerably because of the seasonal nature of the work. Figure 23 shows employment in the sector went from a low of 406 workers in January to a high of 1,510 in October. December, January, and February are typically the low-season months while July, August, September, and October were the high season. This type of variation, associated mostly with agricultural work, has a strong effect on unemployment in Kittitas County.

**Figure 23**  
**Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Employment**  
**Kittitas County, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**



# Construction

Construction has been on the upswing in Kittitas County for most of the 1990s, particularly residential construction, and this is reflected in levels of employment. The demand for housing is strong and is driving employment levels.

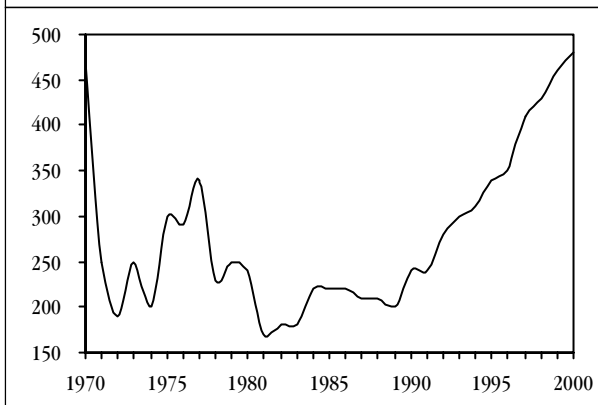
Figure 24 shows sector employment from 1970 through 2000. Overall for the period, Kittitas County's construction employment grew at an annual average of 2.0 percent, lower than the statewide growth of 4.0 percent. After falling precipitously from the peak year of 1970 (following construction at Central Washington University), it seesawed up and down through the 1970s. From 1984 through 1989, the employment level stagnated and declined. Since then, it has increased every year; rising from 1989's 200 to 480 in 2000. Since 1989, while statewide construction increased at an annualized average growth rate of 4.3 percent a year, Kittitas County's construction employment swelled to an annualized average growth rate of 7.4 percent each year. More recently, the highest construction and mining employment growth in the nineties was in 1997, when the county reached 17.1 percent. The year 2000 started out with a lower growth (4.3 percent) compared to its statewide counterpart (5.4 percent). Figure 25 compares the annual growth of the county's sector to the statewide sector.

Construction can be subdivided into three types of industries: general building, heavy construction, and special trades. Of the three, special trades industry

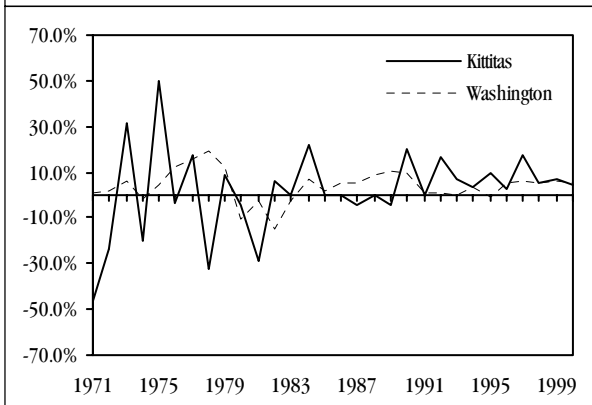
employs the most workers (51 percent) in Kittitas County. These workers include painters, plumbers, carpenters, electricians, etc. In 2000, there were 221 workers in this category. Special trade workers were paid an annual average wage of \$22,263, which was around \$14,000 lower than their statewide counterpart. The general building category, the bulk of whose workers are involved with single-family residential construction, employed about 153 workers. General building contractors were paid a yearly average wage of \$23,263, which was around \$13,400 lower than the statewide pay. Heavy construction employed 59 workers and they were paid an annual average wage of \$34,075, almost \$11,400 lower than the state. The average wage for construction in 2000 was significantly lower in the county than it was for statewide construction: \$24,226 versus \$37,509.

Employment growth in construction will continue in the future at a slower rate than the state. Employment Security Department analysts have projected construction in Kittitas County will change by 12.2 percent from 2000 to 2008, ahead of the 11.4 percent statewide projection. Construction and mining jobs are expected to grow at a county annualized average growth of 1.5 percent, slightly higher than the statewide 1.4 percent. Over the eight-year period, this growth projects 60 new jobs, giving construction a 4 percent share of Kittitas County's nonfarm jobs by 2008.

**Figure 24**  
**Construction Employment**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 25**  
**Construction Employment Growth**  
**Kittitas County & Washington State, 1971-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

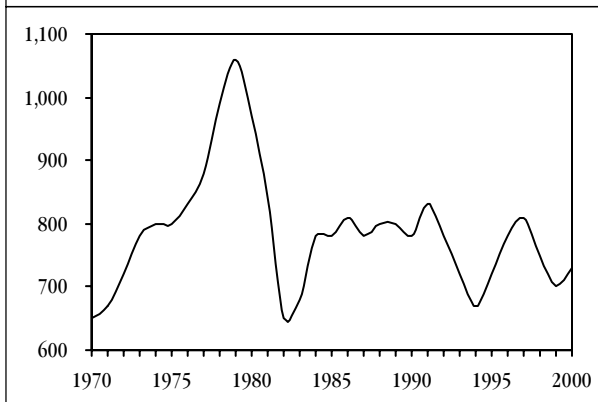


# Manufacturing

Kittitas County's manufacturing increased its number of jobs by 89 percent from 650 in 1970 to 730 in 2000, which translated into an annualized growth rate of 0.4 percent. From 1970 to 2000, the state manufacturing jobs increased at a lower 68.3 percent or an equivalent annualized growth of 1.2 percent. The manufacturing sector grew strongly through most of the 1970s, peaking in 1979 with 1,060 workers. The "double-dip" national recessions of 1980 and 1981-82 disastrously affected employment. During those three years, manufacturing lost 320 jobs (almost 60 percent of the county's entire job loss during the period) and only partially recovered afterward. The optimistic first two years of recovery were followed by flatness and then declined in 1992 through 1994. Employment fell to 670 in 1994, but not quite as low as it did in 1982 (when the figures were down to 650). Except for the negative declines in 1998 and 1999, manufacturing employment has increased every year since, and the yearly gains have all been strong. More recently, Kittitas County's manufacturing employment averaged a positive growth rate of 4.3 percent from 1999 to 2000, which was considerably higher from the statewide average of -3.7 percent. The changes in the county's manufacturing employment level are shown in *Figures 26 and 27*.

In 2000, the size of Kittitas County's manufacturing sector at 5.8 percent is relatively smaller than the statewide 12.8 percent. In both locales, the share size of manufacturing has declined significantly over time. Back in 1970, manufacturing accounted for 8.1 percent of all jobs in the county and 22.2 percent in the state.

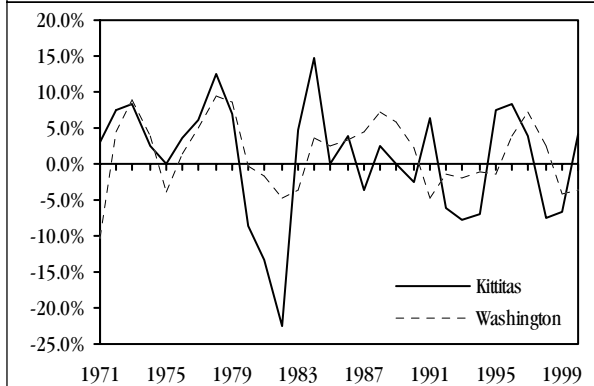
**Figure 26**  
**Manufacturing Employment**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



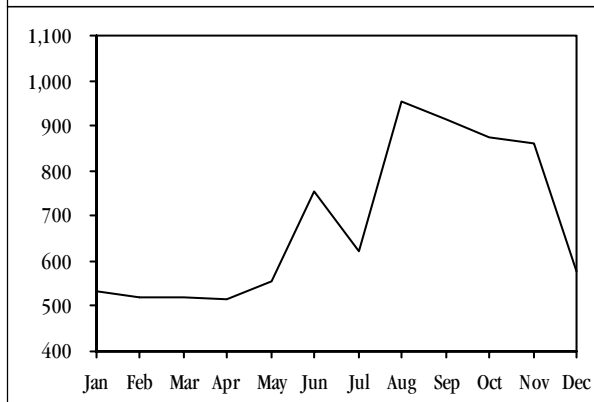
The average wage in manufacturing in 2000 was \$27,337, quite a bit more than the county's overall average wage of \$22,427. When compared to the statewide average for manufacturing of \$46,988, it is significantly less. *Figure 28* shows covered manufacturing employment by month for 2000. The high degree of seasonality—employment will double and then recede by half over the course of the year—is a contributing factor to the lower average wage. Another factor is that the well-paid aerospace and high-tech industries of Puget Sound drive the statewide wage.

Except for lumber and wood products and for printing and publishing, all manufacturing industries in Kittitas County have been suppressed for confidential-

**Figure 27**  
**Manufacturing Employment Growth**  
**Kittitas County & Washington State, 1971-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 28**  
**Manufacturing Covered Employment**  
**Kittitas County, 2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



ity. Employment and wage data for these industries cannot be disclosed for discussion. Lumber and wood products, better known as the timber industry, is a major manufacturing industry in the county. Most industry workers are loggers, with a good number working in sawmills and plane mills. With employment at 105, the county's timber industry paid an annual average wage of \$29,826 in 2000. The printing and publishing industry had 72 workers earning an annual average pay of \$20,094 in 2000.

Employment growth in manufacturing will continue in the future at a slightly lower rate than the state. Employment Security Department analysts have projected manufacturing in Kittitas County will change by 1.4 percent from 2000 to 2008, much lower than the statewide 4.3 percent. Manufacturing jobs in Kittitas County are expected to grow at an annualized average growth of 0.2 percent, lower than the statewide 0.5 percent. Over the eight-year period, this growth projects 240 new jobs, giving manufacturing a 5 percent share of Kittitas County's nonfarm jobs by 2008.

## Transportation, Communications, and Utilities (TCU)

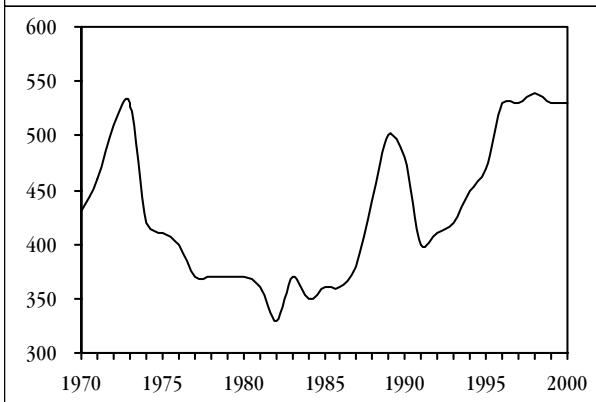
TCU is a relatively small sector in Kittitas County with only 3.7 percent share of the county's nonfarm employment in 2000. The county's TCU sector is proportionally smaller than the same sector statewide. Industries include passenger transit, air transportation, trucking and warehousing (transportation); telephone, television, and radio (communications); and electric, gas, and sanitary services (utilities).

As shown in *Figure 29*, there were large fluctuations in TCU employment during the 1970-2000 period. The number of TCU workers (530) in 1996-97 and 1999-2000 equaled the high back in 1973. In 1998, the county's TCU marked its peak at 540. *Figure 30* shows the employment growth rates of both the county and the state during the same period. The overall total increase was only 100 workers from 430 in 1970 to 530 in 2000. This growth translated to an annualized aver-

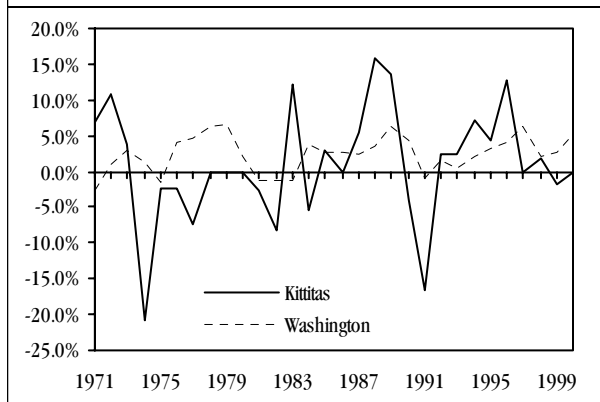
age rate of 0.7 percent in the county; 2.3 percent, statewide. More recently, Kittitas County's 1998-1999 TCU employment declined from 1.9 percent to -1.9 percent, which was considerably lower than the same two-year state average of 2.6 percent. In 2000, employment in the county's TCU sector stayed the same and saw no change.

The greatest factor behind the county's TCU growth rate has been trucking. The county has a larger agricultural industry than does the state. As the state's number two producer of oat and number three for hay, Kittitas County's agricultural industry requires extensive support from the trucking industry. Consequently, Kittitas County's trucking employment within the TCU sector is disproportionately large, and has been steadily growing. Out of the county's 432 TCU workers in 2000, trucking and warehousing account for 238 workers, more than half of the TCU jobs in the sector.

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



**Figure 30**  
**TCU Employment Growth**  
**Kittitas County & Washington State, 1971-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*





The county TCU's yearly average wage was \$39,384 in 2000, which was \$8,000 lower than the state. TCU's highest annual average wage of \$62,213 was paid in communications; \$62,213, in electric, gas, and sanitary services; \$28,914, in trucking and warehousing; and the lowest at \$16,252, in transportation services.

Employment growth in the TCU sector will continue in the future at a slower rate than the state. Employ-

ment Security Department analysts have projected that the TCU sector in Kittitas County will change by 5.9 percent from 2000 to 2008, lower than the statewide 10.6 percent. TCU sector jobs are expected to grow at a county annualized average growth rate of 0.7 percent, lower than the statewide 1.3 percent. Over the eight-year period, this growth projects 30 new jobs, giving the TCU sector a 4 percent share of Kittitas County's nonfarm jobs by 2008.

## Trade

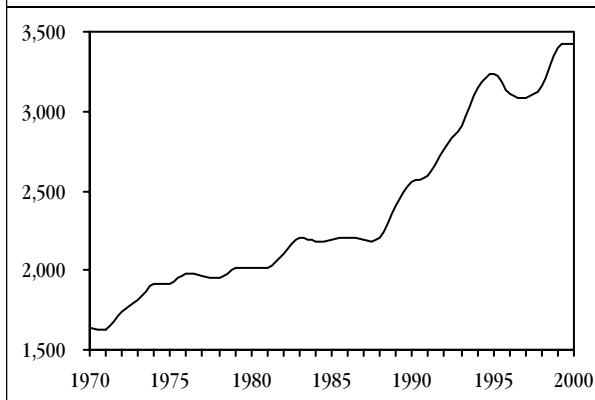
Trade, wholesale and retail combined, is the second largest employing sector in Kittitas County. Almost one out of every four nonfarm workers is involved in trade and the share is continuing to grow, increasing from 20.4 percent in 1970 to 27.6 percent in 2000. Trade employment increased greatly beginning in 1989 in conjunction with the population growth mentioned earlier. From 1970 to 1988, growth averaged 1.6 percent annually producing a total of 560 new jobs. From 1988 to 1997, it averaged 3.5 percent annually, producing over a thousand new jobs. The number of jobs dropped by about 100 in 1996 but inched back up in 1998. The 1996-97 losses were mainly in eating and drinking places. In 2000, the trade sector employed 3,420 workers. This was a 108 percent increase over 1970 employment levels, making trade, after services, the second fastest growing sector in Kittitas County (see *Figures 31 and 32*). This tremendous growth is beneficial in that it provides a large number of jobs. More recently, Kittitas

County's 1999-2000 trade employment growth drastically declined from a high 7.6 percent in 1998-99 to a low 0.6 percent. Statewide, trade employment grew from 2.1 percent in 1998-99 to 2.7 percent in 1999-2000.

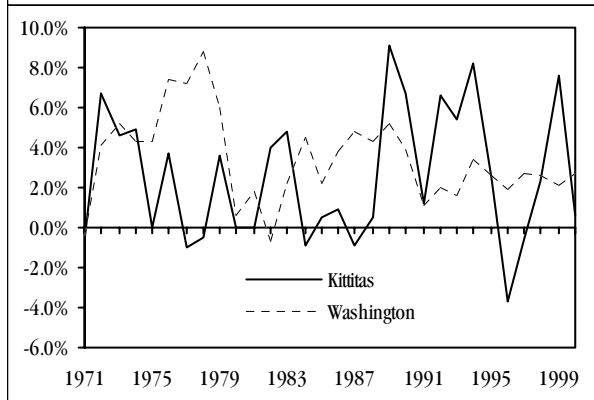
Wholesale trade employs fewer people but pays higher wages. This is true in Kittitas County. Wholesale trade accounted for about 13 percent of all trade employment in 2000—about 420 workers—and paid an average wage of \$29,613. Within wholesale trade, the nondurable goods industry was the largest. Primarily concerned with the sale of farm and ranch products, the industry employed 363 persons in 2000, paying an average wage of \$30,684—the highest of any Kittitas County trade industry.

Retail trade is much larger than wholesale trade. Accounting for 87 percent of trade employment, it also constituted one-fourth of all employment in the county. Its wages, influenced by large amounts of part-time work, were quite low compared to other industries. In 2000,

**Figure 31**  
**Wholesale and Retail Trade Employment**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 32**  
**Wholesale & Retail Trade Employment Growth**  
**Kittitas County & Washington State, 1971-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



the retail trade wage in Kittitas County averaged \$13,250, the lowest of all its sectors. Within Kittitas County's retail sector, the largest industry is eating and drinking places, which employed 1,332 workers in 2000. With very large amounts of part-time work in eating and drinking places, the annual average wage came down to \$9,770, the sector's lowest. The sector's lowest pay was \$3,765 less than their statewide counterpart and \$12,477 lower than the overall county average wage of \$22,247. Other large employers in retail trade were food stores and auto dealers and service stations. Auto dealers and service stations were the sector's highest paid at \$18,349 a year and had 444 workers in 2000. The sector's highest paid was receiving \$2,750 less than their statewide counterpart.

The annual average wage is somewhat misleading, in that it does not necessarily reflect the annual wage of a full-time worker. A part-time job counts the same as a full-time job when the average employment is divided

into total paid wages to determine the average wage. The trade sector is replete with part-time employment. Tip income, which was not figured into the wage data for eating and drinking places, is a significant addition to consider in this sector. Also contributing to the low average are the many entry-level jobs found in the trade sector.

Trade, services, and government are the three industry sectors projected to have the most growth in Kittitas County between 2000 and 2008. Employment growth in trade will continue in the future at a slightly faster pace than the state. Between 2000 and 2008, Employment Security Department analysts have projected that trade in Kittitas County is expected to change faster than the state by 12.9 percent, outpacing the statewide 12.0 percent. Trade jobs are expected to grow at a county annualized average growth of 1.5 percent, slightly higher than the statewide 1.4 percent. Over the eight-year period, this growth projects 440 new jobs, giving trade a 27 percent share of Kittitas County's nonfarm jobs by 2008.

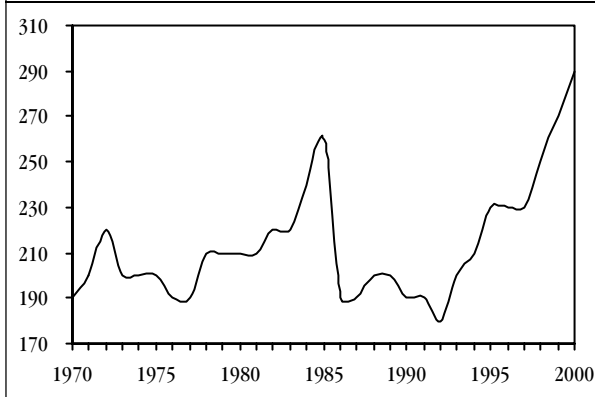
## Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)

The FIRE sector in Kittitas County largely consists of depository institutions and real estate operators and agents. *Figures 33 and 34* show the county changes and growth in the FIRE sector employment from 1970 to 2000.

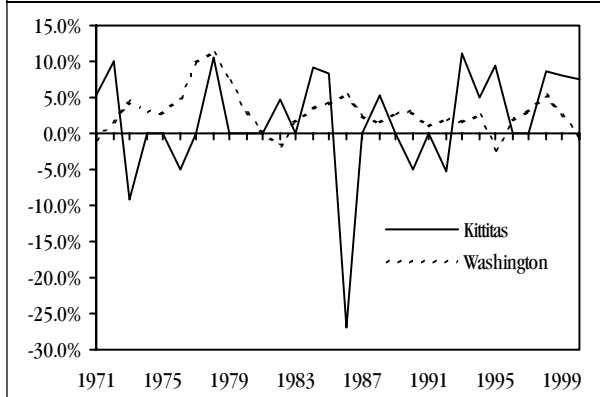
In 2000, FIRE employment at 290 was somewhat higher than the historical average of around 200. Trends

are difficult to detect or validate because of the relatively small numbers involved. Almost half of sector employment is related to depository institutions, a lesser amount in real estate, and an even smaller amount in insurance. Wage and specific employment data in this sector have been suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

**Figure 33**  
**FIRE Employment**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 34**  
**FIRE Employment Growth**  
**Kittitas County & Washington State, 1971-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



# Services

The services sector encompasses many diverse types of industries ranging from hotels and lodging places to health care. Services employment started expanding rapidly after 1984. The years 1970 to 1984 garnered only about 200 new jobs, but 1984 to 1997 brought an additional 1,200. Although the 1990-91 recession caused a drop, employment picked up again in 1993. Since 1970, services had grown almost 250 percent, making it the fastest expanding sector in the county. The number of jobs increased from 930 in 1970 to 2,280 in 2000, at an annualized growth rate of 2.9 percent, which eclipsed the strong statewide growth of 2.6 percent. More recently, Kittitas County's 1999-2000 services employment averaged a strong growth rate of 8.1 percent, relatively higher than the state average of 6.1 percent.

Figures 35 and 36 show the changes in services employment from 1970 to 2000. The growth is part of a trend occurring throughout the state and the nation. In 1970, services comprised only 11.5 percent of Kittitas County's nonfarm employment total; in 2000, the share rose to 18.5 percent. Throughout Washington, the share size went from 16 percent in 1970 to 28 percent in 2000. Nationwide, since 2000 figures are not yet available as of this writing, the proportion went from 16 percent in 1970 to 30 percent in 1999.

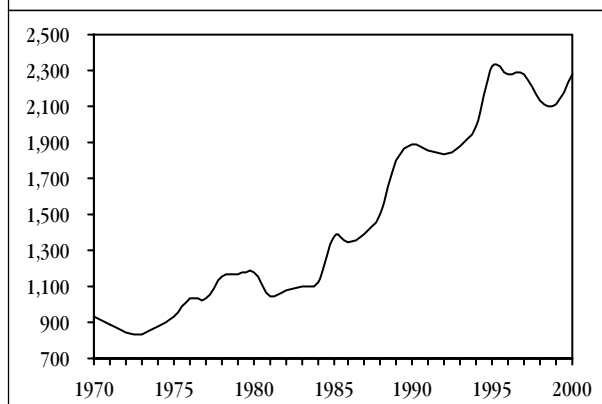
No single industry has been the dominant influence upon this growth; rather, most services industries have contributed to the expansion. The largest industry is health care, which includes employment in hospitals, the offices of physicians and dentists, nursing homes, etc. There were 643 covered employees in this industry

in 2000. Amusement and recreation services is the next largest, with 322 workers. Social services came in third, with 291 workers. All of these industries had employment increases of more than 60 percent over the last thirteen years.

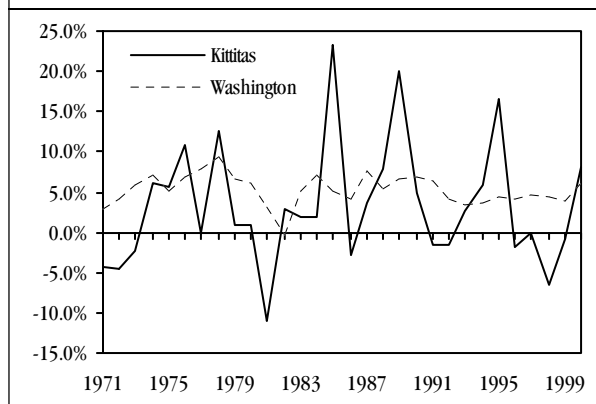
Unfortunately, like in the trade sector, average wages are relatively low. Much of services employment is consistently of a part-time nature, and this employment pattern conspires to bring down the average wage. The sector average covered wage was \$15,264 in 2000. Social services averaged \$14,369 in 2000; hotels and lodging places averaged \$12,338; museums, and botanical, and zoological gardens averaged \$9,956; and amusement and recreation services came in the lowest at \$5,952. The majority of workers in the amusement and recreation service are associated with the skiing business (instructors, lift operators, etc.), who work only from January through March. Amusement and recreation services, although with a substantial number of workers in Kittitas County, paid the lowest of any county industry in 2000. Health care paid a moderate \$21,172 annual average wage. Engineering and management services, with 43 employed, had the sector's second highest annual average pay at \$21,786. Legal services, with 35 employed, paid the sector's highest annual average pay at \$22,906.

Services, government, and trade are the three industry sectors projected to have the most growth in Skagit County between 2000 and 2008. Employment growth in services will continue in the future but not at quite the blistering pace it has historically enjoyed. Employ-

**Figure 35**  
**Services Employment**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



**Figure 36**  
**Services Employment Growth**  
**Kittitas County & Washington State, 1971-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



ment Security Department analysts have projected that the services sector in Skagit County will change by 14.8 percent from 2000 to 2008, slower than the statewide 20.5 percent. Service jobs are expected to grow at a

county annualized average growth of 1.7 percent, lower than the statewide 2.4 percent. Over the eight-year period, this growth projects 360 new jobs, giving services a 19 percent share of Skagit County's nonfarm jobs by 2008.

## Government

As with many of Washington's less populated counties, government provides the true backbone of employment. It is even more visible in Kittitas County because of the large number of jobs associated with Central Washington University in Ellensburg.

Government growth has not been spectacular in Kittitas County. From 1970 to 2000, government growth increased at an average annualized growth of only 0.9 percent. Since the overall number of nonfarm workers has grown at a faster rate, the share of government workers has fallen. In 1970, almost half of the county's employment was in government. In 2000, only 31.4 percent of the county's employment was in government. Since the recessions of the early-1980s, government has grown quite steadily. In 2000, there were 4,920 government workers in Kittitas County, up from 3,730 in 1970. This translated into an average growth of 1.0 percent a year. During that thirty-year period, government employment statewide grew by 2.3 percent. More recently, Kittitas County's government employment averaged a growth rate of 0.4 percent in 2000, which was lower than the state average of 2.2 percent.

The government or public sector has a strong, stabilizing impact on Kittitas County's employment picture. In 2000, almost two out of every five nonfarm jobs were with the government (at the federal, state, and local

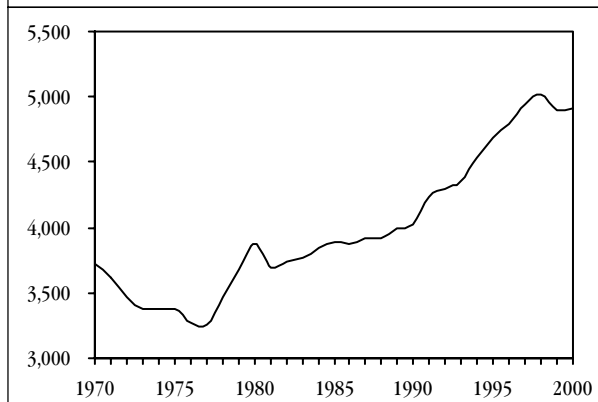
levels). *Figures 37 and 38* depict government employment changes from 1970 to 2000.

Local government is by far the largest level of government employment in Kittitas County. In 2000, local government contained almost half (48 percent) of the county's public employment. State government had a 47.1 percent share; federal government, about 4.8 percent.

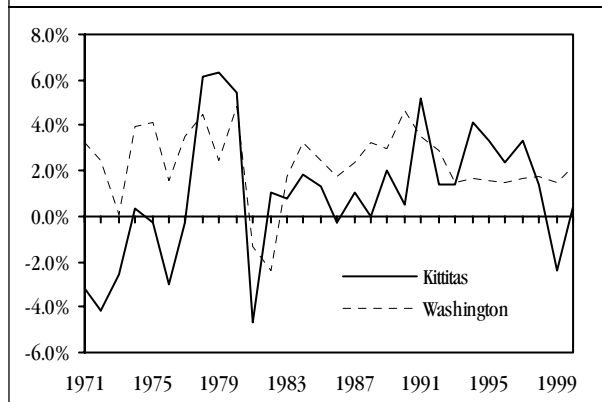
The bulk of local government in Kittitas County is given over to the K-12 public education system, which employed 826 workers in 2000, including faculty and staff. The second largest in local government with 562 employees was the executive and legislative functions of service provision. The county's two public hospitals come in as the third largest local government employers with 259 workers. In 2000, elementary and secondary public education in Kittitas County paid an annual average covered wage of \$23,660; the county's executive and legislative combined, \$28,607; and public hospitals, \$30,618. The overall local government wages in Kittitas County averaged \$26,010, which was \$7,867 lower than the statewide average.

The largest employer in state government is Central Washington University (CWU). In 2000, CWU employed 1,428 faculty and staff, and paid an annual average wage of \$35,777. Other state employers in the county were Washington State Patrol, Employment Security Depart-

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



**Figure 38**  
**Government Employment Growth**  
**Kittitas County & Washington State, 1971-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



ment, Departments of Natural Resources, Fisheries and Wildlife, Transportation, Ecology, and Social and Health Services. The annual average covered wages for these other state-level employers varied from \$9,239 to \$52,423 in 2000. The overall county average wage for state government employees in 2000 was \$35,749, which was \$1,095 lower statewide.

The federal government employment in Kittitas County is almost negligible, only 179 workers in 2000. Its strongest presence in the county is in the land/mineral/wildlife conservation with 75 employees averaging an annual pay of \$35,265 in 2000. The U.S. Postal Service, the second highest federal employer, had 64 workers aver-

aging an annual pay of \$37,489. The overall federal government annual average wage in Kittitas County was \$38,107 in 2000, which was \$6,500 lower than the rest statewide.

Employment growth in government will continue in the future at a slightly higher rate than the state. Employment Security Department analysts have projected that the government sector in Kittitas County will change by 13.8 percent from 2000 to 2008, higher than the statewide 12.5 percent. Government jobs are expected to grow at a county annualized average growth of 1.6 percent, slightly higher than the statewide 1.5 percent. Over the eight-year period, this growth projects 690 new jobs, giving government a 39 percent share of Kittitas County's nonfarm jobs by 2008.

# OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

A different but informative way to view an area's work force is in terms of occupational categories 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 operator, fabricator, and laborer, tracks employment and wages for all workers (16 and older) who perform a certain class of duties regardless of the industry.

## Employment

The Employment Security Department in 2000 bases the occupation data used for employment on Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) surveys conducted.

Figure 39 shows employment in the major occupational categories as well as the share of each grouping for the three-county region encompassing Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima counties and Washington State. From the occupational perspective, the prominence of professional/paraprofessional/technical work in both the three-county region and Washington is quite striking. Because of the large number of professional employees at the university, the three-county region has a larger share of professional and paraprofessional occupations. The services occupations are also proportionally larger in the county, once again the university being the force behind it (e.g., the fast food restaurants catering to college students are all staffed with services jobs). Agricultural

occupations are also over represented compared to the state. All other occupational groupings have lesser shares.

In 2000, 18.1 percent of the workers in the three-county region had occupations in the professional/paraprofessional/technical fields. For the state, the proportion was 23.5 percent. This means that almost one in five workers in the three-county region was involved in professional/paraprofessional/technical jobs, compared to less than one in four for the state as a whole.

In general terms, the three-county region's occupational profile is more "blue-collar" than the state's, and vice-versa with respect to "white-collar" occupations (see Figure 39). Blue-collar work is defined loosely as work done for wages, as opposed to salary, and usually involves some form of non-office work. Based on this definition, the last three occupations listed in the figure are combined to generate the total share of all blue-collar workers.

**Figure 39**  
**Occupational Employment**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties and Washington State, 2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

	Kittitas, Klickitat and Yakima		Washington	
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,152</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,154,747</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Managerial and Administrative	9,454	7.2%	251,217	8.0%
Professional, Paraprofessional, and Technical	23,937	18.1%	740,215	23.5%
Marketing and Sales	11,704	8.9%	362,655	11.5%
Clerical and Administration Support	14,500	11.0%	470,640	14.9%
Services	18,610	14.1%	492,741	15.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Related	24,341	18.4%	121,036	3.8%
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	12,176	9.2%	350,389	11.1%
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	17,430	13.2%	365,854	11.6%
White-Collar	78,205	59.2%	2,317,468	73.5%
Blue-Collar	53,947	40.8%	837,279	26.5%

In 2000, blue-collar work represented a total of 40.8 percent of the county's employment, higher than the statewide 26.5 percent. White-collar work, on the other hand, represented 59.2 percent of the county's employment, versus 73.5 percent for the state's.

## Wages

*Figure 40* is based on Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) wage and salary surveys conducted in the three-county region comprised of Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima counties by the Employment Security Department in 2000. While the information is somewhat dated, the list of occupations and wages offer a good perspective of the types of nonfarm jobs in the three-county region along with their pay levels. Wages are arrayed by hourly or monthly rates. Also included is a ranking of the top 205 occupations based on the size of employment in the particular occupation.

In 2000, the top two occupations with the most number of workers in the three-county region were combined food preparation and serving workers and cashiers in retail trade. The occupations with the least number of workers were new accounts clerks and claim adjusters, examiners, and investigators. The top two highest-paid occupations in the three-county region were dentists and family/general practitioners. The lowest paid were in food service (restaurant hosts/hostesses, food preparation/serving workers, and fast food cooks) and in agriculture (all other farming/fishing/forestry workers, farm workers and laborers in crops/nursery/greenhouse, and hand packers and packagers).

**Figure 40**  
**Occupational Wages**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
<b>Management, Professional, and Related Occupations</b>		
Registered Nurses	\$21.49	4
Teacher Assistants	\$21,852	9
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$40,170	16
General and Operations Managers	\$34.61	23
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	\$17.98	25
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$41,162	28
Rehabilitation Counselors	\$14.89	33
All Other Teachers, Primary, Secondary, and Adult	\$32,027	35
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$39,999	37
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	\$15.89	43
Accountants and Auditors	\$21.95	50
Financial Managers	\$28.20	72
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	\$13.54	76
Lawyers	\$33.75	79
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	\$19.40	82
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	\$19.28	90
Social and Human Service Assistants	\$11.25	91
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	\$70,237	93
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary	\$41,698	107
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	\$11.31	108

**Figure 40 (Continued)**  
**Occupational Wages**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
Civil Engineers	\$25.72	109
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	\$15.61	110
Pharmacists	\$35.32	112
Mental Health Counselors	\$15.17	120
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	\$16.75	121
Floral Designers	\$10.86	124
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	\$11.92	125
Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School	\$43,743	128
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	\$35,851	129
Managers, All Other	\$36.29	135
Chief Executives	\$49.67	139
Loan Officers	\$24.79	140
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	\$19.09	142
Pharmacy Technicians	\$12.09	145
Medical and Health Services Managers	\$33.38	146
Dental Hygienists	\$30.89	147
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	\$13.37	149
Public Relations Specialists	\$24.98	150
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	\$23.28	152
Industrial Production Managers	\$34.03	153
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	\$18.52	156
Cost Estimators	\$20.93	158
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	\$13.83	160
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	\$38,917	166
Sales Managers	\$33.65	170
Civil Engineering Technicians	\$19.69	173
Dentists	\$67.52	174
Speech-Language Pathologists	\$22.33	176
Physician Assistants	\$31.44	177
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	\$19.10	178
Librarians	\$21.71	179
Food Service Managers	\$20.72	180
Biological Technicians	\$14.44	181
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	\$13.65	182
Computer Support Specialists	\$16.88	186
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	\$18.69	187
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	\$21.24	191
Title Examiners, Abstractors, and Searchers	\$13.66	194
Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	\$24.59	195
Family and General Practitioners	\$39.13	196
Surgical Technologists	\$15.31	197
Construction Managers	\$31.90	198
Graphic Designers	\$12.28	199



**Figure 40 (Continued)**  
**Occupational Wages**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
Agricultural and Food Scientists	\$18.69	200
Forest and Conservation Technicians	\$17.61	201
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	\$24.05	205
<b>Service Occupations</b>		
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	\$6.57	1
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	\$8.65	13
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids, and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$10.17	15
Waiters and Waitresses	\$6.80	19
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	\$7.34	24
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$6.97	31
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	\$13.28	38
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	\$10.22	39
Food Preparation Workers	\$7.99	44
Home Health Aides	\$8.91	49
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	\$10.96	51
Dishwashers	\$6.65	54
Cooks, Fast Food	\$6.58	55
Dental Assistants	\$12.47	59
Cooks, Restaurant	\$8.48	61
Child Care Workers	\$7.92	62
Medical Assistants	\$10.78	63
Security Guards	\$10.08	70
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	\$7.59	71
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	\$20.15	73
Recreation Workers	\$10.04	77
Gaming Dealers	\$8.26	83
Fire Fighters	\$16.85	87
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	\$6.50	92
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	\$9.42	98
Personal and Home Care Aides	\$9.72	102
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeping Workers	\$10.48	103
Bartenders	\$7.85	104
Chefs and Head Cooks	\$9.46	130
Private Detectives and Investigators	\$25.16	133
Gaming and Sports Book Writers and Runners	\$6.97	143
Protective Service Workers, All Other	\$12.45	151
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	\$10.38	154
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	\$14.01	157
Cooks, Short Order	\$8.13	159
Detectives and Criminal Investigators	\$22.97	164
Medical Transcriptionists	\$12.92	171
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	\$8.26	202

**Figure 40 (Continued)**  
**Occupational Wages**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
<b>Sales and Office Occupations</b>		
Cashiers	\$9.11	2
Retail Salespersons	\$10.33	3
Office Clerks, General	\$10.58	6
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	\$11.96	11
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	\$10.25	17
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	\$12.44	21
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	\$18.89	22
Receptionists and Information Clerks	\$9.93	26
Customer Service Representatives	\$12.76	29
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	\$18.18	30
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	\$22.95	32
Tellers	\$9.64	36
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	\$10.83	41
Medical Secretaries	\$11.98	56
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	\$15.23	57
Counter and Rental Clerks	\$9.02	58
Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators	\$11.65	60
Parts Salespersons	\$12.01	64
Legal Secretaries	\$13.51	67
Postal Service Mail Carriers	\$17.91	74
Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers	\$14.84	85
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	\$13.73	89
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	\$8.36	94
Bill and Account Collectors	\$11.32	97
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	\$17.76	100
File Clerks	\$9.23	106
Data Entry Keyers	\$10.68	115
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers	\$34.67	117
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	\$24.79	137
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	\$13.46	138
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	\$16.47	141
Order Clerks	\$11.31	144
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	\$15.37	148
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	\$11.19	155
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	\$9.63	161
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	\$10.21	168
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	\$19.79	172
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	\$13.56	183
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	\$12.60	190
Advertising Sales Agents	\$17.73	192
Insurance Sales Agents	\$30.89	203
New Accounts Clerks	\$11.15	204

**Figure 40 (Continued)**  
**Occupational Wages**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
<b>Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations</b>		
Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products	\$8.01	5
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	\$7.10	12
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	\$14.55	20
Carpenters	\$16.58	27
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	\$14.20	40
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Workers, All Other	\$6.43	48
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	\$21.61	65
Electricians	\$20.57	66
Farm Equipment Mechanics	\$13.97	68
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	\$22.04	75
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	\$24.74	78
Highway Maintenance Workers	\$17.15	81
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	\$16.40	86
Construction Laborers	\$12.29	88
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	\$14.57	95
Agricultural Inspectors	\$13.23	111
Helpers-Carpenters	\$10.68	116
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	\$14.50	118
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	\$16.65	122
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	\$17.50	131
Tire Repairers and Changers	\$9.19	132
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	\$21.51	162
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	\$19.49	163
Roofers	\$17.70	165
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	\$12.38	167
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	\$12.36	169
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	\$16.26	175
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	\$20.06	188
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	\$20.00	193
<b>Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations</b>		
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	\$8.82	7
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	\$15.24	8
Packers and Packagers, Hand	\$7.62	10
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	\$9.81	14
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	\$11.80	18
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	\$11.70	34
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	\$21.59	42
Production Workers, All Other	\$9.08	45
Team Assemblers	\$11.07	46
Bus Drivers, School	\$12.36	47
Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Except Sawing	\$11.58	52
Helpers--Production Workers	\$10.32	53

**Figure 40 (Continued)**  
**Occupational Wages**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
Driver/Sales Workers	\$14.09	69
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	\$8.64	80
Bakers	\$9.61	84
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	\$12.29	96
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	\$11.47	99
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	\$13.57	101
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	\$13.72	105
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	\$8.40	113
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle	\$20.70	114
Extruding and Drawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	\$12.39	119
Separating, Filtering, Clarifying, Precipitating, and Still Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	\$13.16	123
Printing Machine Operators	\$15.94	126
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	\$14.58	127
Machinists	\$14.35	134
Butchers and Meat Cutters	\$15.70	136
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	\$13.61	184
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	\$17.40	185
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	\$19.25	189

\* *Wages either hourly or annual.*

\*\* *Rank is by number employed per occupation, from highest (1) to lowest (205).*

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

# Projections

Occupational employment projections based on estimated annual openings over the 2000-2008 period for the three-county region covering Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima counties are shown in *Figure 41*. Overall, the three-county area is projected to gain 11,745 jobs, an 8.9 percent gain. The results are displayed as a percentage of total jobs.

There is growth in professional/paraprofessional/technical, managerial/administrative, and services employment. Professional, paraprofessional, and technical jobs are expected to account for 18.9 percent of the new jobs in the three-county area by 2008 because of the foreseeable demand for highly skilled and technical jobs.

Managerial and administrative jobs, projected at 7.4 percent of the new jobs by 2008, are expected to manage and administer to the new highly skilled and technical jobs. Services jobs are expected to account for 14.9 percent of the new jobs in the county by 2008 due to national trends toward becoming a more service-oriented economy.

Agriculture, precision production, and operators/fabricators/laborers—all blue-collar jobs—are expected to decline in growth between 2000 and 2008. Consequently, the share for blue-collar occupations is expected to fall to 38.9 percent for the county and 25.5 percent for the state by 2008.

**Figure 41**  
**Occupational Projections**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000 and 2008**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

	2000	2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Managerial and Administrative	7.2%	7.4%
Professional, Paraprofessional, and Technical	18.1%	18.9%
Marketing and Sales	8.9%	8.8%
Clerical and Administrative Support	11.0%	11.0%
Services	14.1%	14.9%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Related	18.4%	16.9%
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	9.2%	9.1%
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	13.2%	12.9%
White-Collar	59.2%	61.1%
Blue-Collar	40.8%	38.9%

# PERSONAL INCOME

This section deals with income rather than wages only, which were discussed earlier and which are only one aspect of income. Data in this section are derived

from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All income data in this section have been adjusted to 2000 dollars.

## Total Personal Income

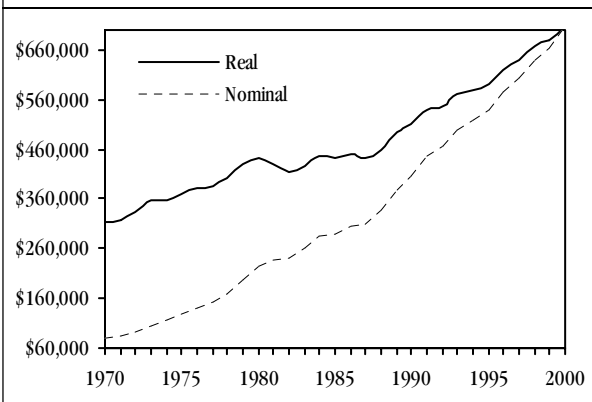
Personal income is generally seen as an important indicator of a region's economic vitality. Conceptually, personal income captures all types of income. Wages, salaries, government transfer payments, retirement income, farm income, self-employed income, proprietors' income, interest, dividends, and rent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

Figure 42 displays both real (adjusted for inflation) and nominal total personal income (TPI) in Kittitas County since 1970. Real TPI in Kittitas County grew from \$312 million in 1970 to \$710 million in 2000. This growth equated to 2.6 percent annual growth, lower than the state's 3.9 percent annual growth. Growth has been fairly constant and moderate with declines occurring in conjunction with national recessions. The most recent recession (1990-91) only slowed growth; it did not cause a decline. There was a sharp uptick in 1992 followed by relatively good growth every year since. In 2000, Kittitas County ranked 25th among the state's 39 counties for TPI.

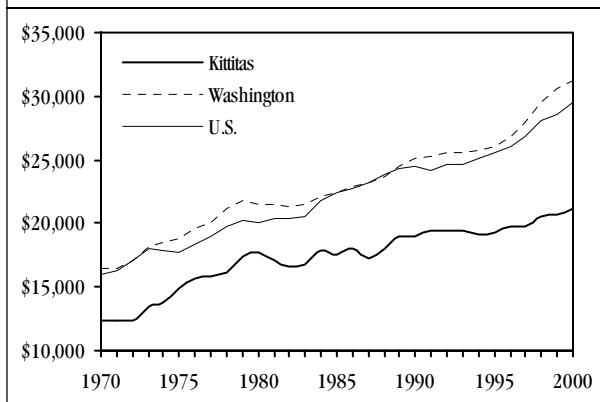
The total amount of income in an area is only a sensible concept if there is some relationship to the number of people in that area. Per capita personal income captures that. By dividing total personal income by the population, one arrives at a figure that can be used as a common denominator between different time periods or different areas. Figure 43 shows per capita personal income for Kittitas County and the state since 1970 (in constant 2000 dollars).

Generally, the county has followed the trend of the state, though at a lower level. In 2000, per capita personal income (PCPI) in Kittitas County was \$21,196, in Washington, \$30,380. Over the last three decades, the county's PCPI has grown only 72 percent, less than the state's 90 percent. This 30-year PCPI growth translated into 1.8 percent annualized growth for the county and 2.2 percent annualized growth for the state. The bulk of the increase in Kittitas County's PCPI occurred during the 1970s. From 1970 to 1980, Kittitas County's PCPI increased about \$5,200. From 1980 to 2000, the county's PCPI grew by only \$3,414. Of Washington's

**Figure 42**  
**Total Personal Income, Real and Nominal**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



**Figure 43**  
**Per Capita Personal Income**  
**Kittitas, Washington, and U.S., 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



thirty-nine counties, Kittitas County's PCPI ranked 30th in 2000 and was 68 percent of the state average. More recently, the county's PCPI average growth rate was 1.6 percent from 1995 to 2000, lower than the 3.1 percent state average over the same period.

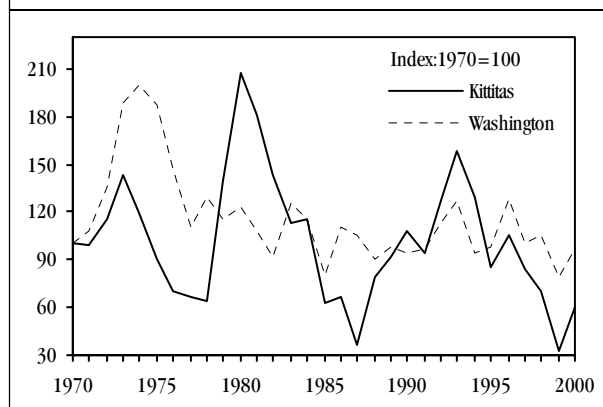
It should be noted that King County and its concentration of wealth and population heavily influence the statewide PCPI figures. The 2000 statewide per capita figure was \$31,230. King and San Juan were the only two counties that exceeded the state, with King at the top of the PCPI rankings at \$45,536.

Per capita personal income is a good measure of how personal income is growing relative to the population. However, it gives no indication of how income is distributed among the population. To a degree, *median household income* does that. It indicates the point in income where half of all households have a higher income and half have a lower income. The Office of Financial Management has made estimates through 2000 of median household income. For 2000, Kittitas County's median household income was \$29,414, ranking the county thirty-sixth among Washington's 39 counties. The statewide median household income was estimated at \$50,182.

## Farm Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis, in one of its data series, separates personal income into two categories: farm and nonfarm income. This is an important measure for an area like Kittitas County, which has a significant amount of farming. In 2000, farm income totaled \$11 million in the county. This equates to 1.6 percent of total personal income, higher than the statewide figure of 0.7 percent. *Figure 44* indexes farm income (1970=100) and compares Kittitas County with Washington from 1970 to 2000. The changes in farm income can be quite volatile as the chart shows. The county seems to have emerged from the doldrums of the mid-1970s and the mid-1980s, but not the late 1990s. Farm income had strong gains in the early 1980s and the mid-1990s. Kittitas County's farm income has declined at an annualized rate of 5.7 percent from 1995 to 2000.

**Figure 44**  
**Farm Income**  
**Kittitas County and Washington, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



## Components of Personal Income

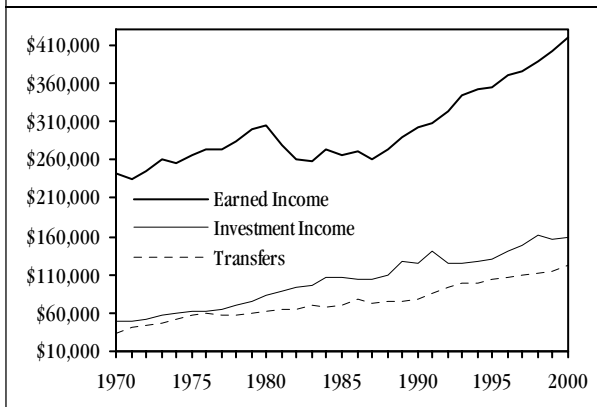
As mentioned earlier, personal income encompasses many different types of income. All the various types can be subsumed under the three broad categories of earnings, transfer payments, and investment income. Earnings include wages, salaries, and proprietors' income. Transfer payments include income maintenance,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

*Figure 45* shows Kittitas County's components of personal income from 1970 to 2000. Earned income grew at an annual average of 1.7 percent over the period, growing from \$242 million to \$419 million. Transfers rose at an average of 4.0 percent—from \$35 million up to \$122 million. Investments increased at an annual average of 3.8 percent, starting at \$49 million to \$159

million. More recent rates of changes for these three personal income components will be discussed in separate sections to follow.

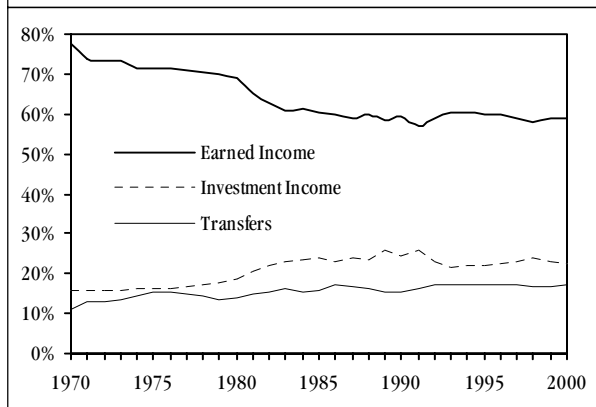
The interesting aspect is that, although earnings has been, and undoubtedly will continue to be, the major source of personal income, its share of all income has diminished significantly. When analyzing the trend from 1970 to 2000, *Figure 46* reveals that the sources of personal income are shifting away from earnings and moving towards investments and transfer payments. In 1970, earned income accounted for 78 percent of personal income; investments, 16 percent and transfer payments, 11 percent. By 2000, earned income accounted for a lower 59 percent of personal income; investments, 22 percent, and transfer payments, 17 percent. The in-

**Figure 45**  
**Personal Income Components**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*

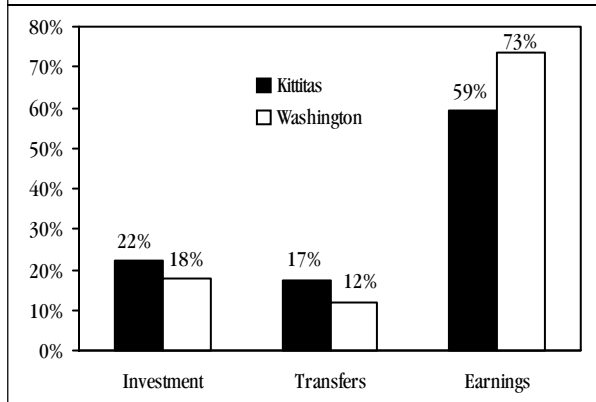


crease in investment income reflects the growth of 401(k) and other pension funds, and the bull market of the 1990s. A significant shift has occurred, and perhaps is still occurring, in the sources of income in Kittitas County. More and more income is being derived from sources that are not earnings. The same shift is occurring statewide. *Figure 47* contrasts the personal income components for Kittitas County and Washington in 2000.

**Figure 46**  
**Personal Income Component Trend**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



**Figure 47**  
**Personal Income Components**  
**Kittitas County and Washington State, 2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



## Earned Income

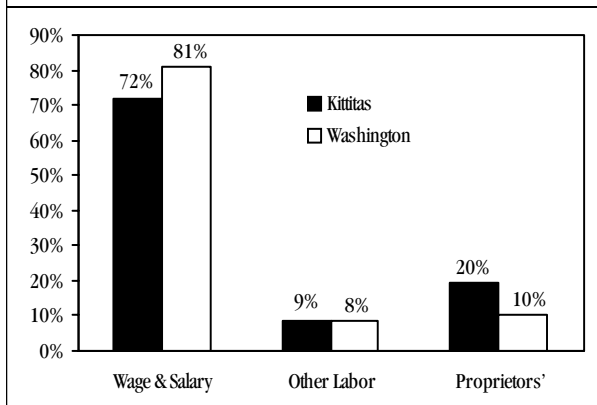
Earned income includes wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and "other" labor income, which covers an assortment of payments but primarily consists of employer contributions to pension and health care plans. Earned income constitutes the largest component of personal income, although earnings are decreasing in share size over the decades. The share size of wages and salaries is decreasing in favor of other labor income and proprietors' income. Earned income is an important reflection of an area's economy. It shows how much Kittitas County residents' income is derived directly from work and work-related factors, regardless where individuals work.

*Figure 48* shows the 2000 share sizes of earned income components in both the county and the state, *Figure 49*, the growth in Kittitas County from 1970 to 2000.

Wages and salaries make up the largest part of Kittitas County's earnings, but the growth has been moderate compared to the others. From 1970 to 2000, the county wages and salaries grew from \$181 million to \$301 million at an annual average of 1.6 percent, which was lower than the statewide 3.7 percent. More recently, wages and salaries of Kittitas County residents averaged at a higher growth rate of 3.1 percent from 1995 to 2000; still lower than the state average of 5.2 percent over the same five years.

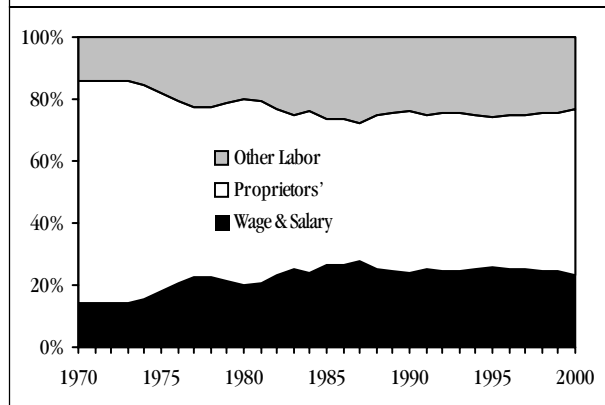


**Figure 48**  
**Earned Income Components**  
**Kittitas County and Washington, 2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



Proprietors' income in the county grew from \$51 million to \$82 million from 1970-2000, which amounts to an annualized growth rate of 1.5 percent. Proprietors' income is the aggregate earnings of all the self-employed workers in the county, including farmers. After the severe "double-dip" national recession of the early 1980s proprietors' income has grown stronger starting in the late eighties, averaging 3.2 percent per year. More recently, Kittitas County's proprietors' income average growth rate was up 3.3 percent from 1995 to 2000; stronger than the state average of 2.6 percent over the same six years.

**Figure 49**  
**Earned Income Component Trends**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



Between 1970 and 2000, other labor ballooned by 261 percent to reach \$36 million. This nearly tripling of other labor income occurred as it is an increasingly popular form of compensation with employers (and employees). It also is reflective of the increased costs of employee benefits, primarily health care and because of its tax advantage that is not realized with direct compensation. More recently, Kittitas County's other labor income average growth rate fell by 0.2 percent from 1995 to 2000. At the same time other labor rose by 1.5 percent statewide.

## Transfer Payments

A transfer payment is generally seen as a payment from someone (usually the government) to another (usually an individual) from whom no service is received. As previously mentioned this form of income has increased far more rapidly than the other two main components of personal income. Transfer payments in Kittitas County grew by 353 percent since 1970, going from \$35 million to \$122 million in 2000.

Figure 50 shows the major components of transfer payment components and their respective share of total transfer payments to Kittitas County and Washington residents in 2000. Previous *county profiles* included the medical component under retirement. As this component has become a significant percentage of transfer payments over time, it is now shown and discussed as a separate component. The county component shares are very similar to the state, except that retirement is slightly higher, and medical is lower.

**Figure 50**  
**Transfer Payment Components**  
**Kittitas County & Washington, 2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*

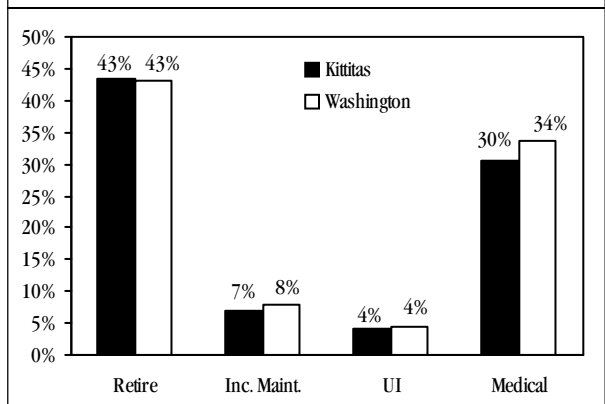


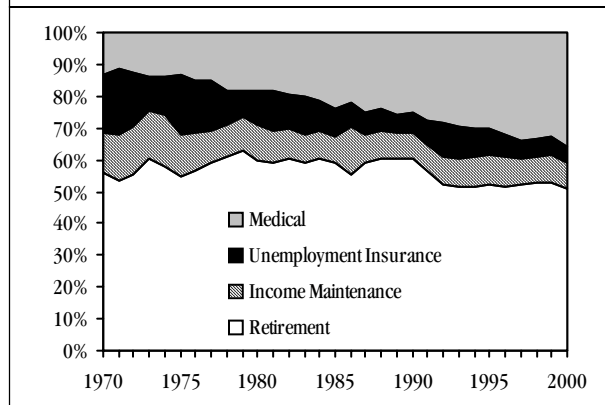
Figure 51 shows the major components of transfer payments from 1970 to 2000 for Kittitas County. The county's medical component dramatically increased from 11 percent of transfer payments in 1970 to 30 percent in 2000. All other components have decreased as a share of the county's total transfer payments over time. Unemployment insurance decreased steadily from 15 percent to 4 percent of the total. Income maintenance dropped from 10 percent to 7 percent of the total. Retirement went down from 46 percent to 43 percent of the total.

Medical transfer payments, which includes Medicare and Medicaid, increased in Kittitas County by 997 percent from 1970 to 2000, which translated into 7.5 percent annualized growth, slightly faster than the statewide 7.2 percent. Kittitas County's medical annual growth rate, however, has declined from 4.0 percent in 1970 to -0.5 percent in 1999. More recently, Kittitas County's medical transfer payments averaged a growth rate of 5.5 percent from 1995 to 2000, higher than the state average of 3.2 percent over the same five years.

Retirement holds the largest portion of transfer payments. Retirement-related category includes social security payments, civilian federal, state, and local government retirement payments, and military pensions. As mentioned earlier, Medicare payments, a very fast-growing item, has been excluded from retirement and is now discussed as a separate component. Retirement-related transfer payments have grown 334 percent from 1970 to 2000, which translated into 3.8 annualized growth rate. Statewide, retirement-related transfer payments grew at the faster pace of 4.4 percent

Income maintenance includes Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), general assistance, food stamps, and other transfer programs generally thought of as welfare. Income maintenance has grown in Kittitas County from \$3.6 million in 1970 to \$8.3 million in

**Figure 51**  
**Transfer Payment Component Trend**  
**Kittitas County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



2000. This translated into 2.7 percent annualized growth. Statewide, income maintenance grew at 2.9 percent annual rate. More recently, Kittitas County's income maintenance declined at an averaged negative growth rate of 0.6 percent from 1995 to 2000; higher than the state average of -2.1 percent over the same period.

Unemployment insurance is the fourth and last significant component of transfer payments. It went from \$5.3 million in 1970 to \$5.0 million in 2000, which represented an annual decline of 0.2 percent. Statewide, unemployment grew, but at a minimal 0.8 annualized percent. The county's unemployment had a steady decline from 1994 to 1997, but had gradually risen since. Unlike the other component trends, unemployment insurance expands and contracts along with the economy, growing greatly as unemployment increases and falling off as it decreases. In 1999, unemployment insurance payments stood at 4 percent of transfer payments in both Kittitas County and Washington.

## Investment Income

Investment income consists of income derived from dividends, interest, and rent, which are prime examples of making money with money. Money that has been used to purchase stocks and bonds, that resides in bank accounts, or that has been used to purchase rental properties can return a profit. No service or work is performed, yet income is derived from the investment.

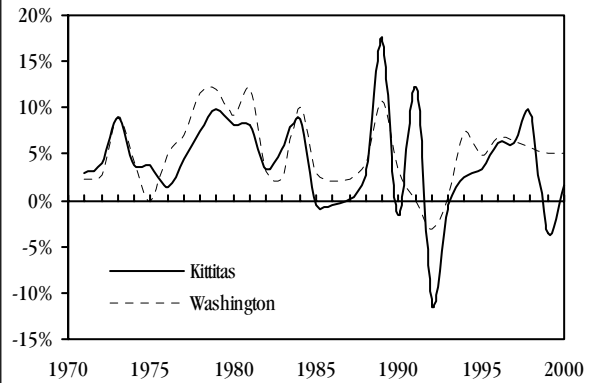
Figure 52 shows the investment income annual growth rates for Kittitas County and Washington from 1970 to 2000. The sharp increase of the late-1980s

ended abruptly with the 1990-91 national recession in both the county and the state. Investment income started to pick up again from 1993 to 1998 before it took a dive from 6.5 percent growth in 1998 to 2.5 percent in 1999. Since then investment income has risen by over 5 percent annually. Overall, the investment income stream in the county was lower than the state.

As measured by its share of all income, the importance of investment income became pronounced in 1981, when the actual dollar amount of earned income began

decreasing and investment income continued growing. As shown in *Figure 52*, investment income represented 22 percent of Kittitas County's 2000 personal income. This was greater than the state's 18 percent share in 2000.

**Figure 52**  
**Investment Income**  
**Kittitas County and Washington, 1970-2000**  
**Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis**



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# WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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## Workforce Development

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**The Workforce Investment Act (WIA)** of 1998 replaced the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982 on July 1, 2000. The purpose of WIA is to provide training, education, and other services that prepare all individuals, not just youth and unskilled adults, for current and future jobs. It is guided by several principles: universal access, individual empowerment, streamlined services, state and local flexibility, strong local role, increased accountability, and improved youth programs. It is upon this legislation that the Employment Security Department and other providers base their training and employment service programs.

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

- Provide input to the state Workforce Development Board (WDB) in the development of the state unified plan, which articulates their local strategies and needs.
- In partnership with the local elected officials, develop and maintain a local unified plan for the workforce development system including, but not limited to, the local plan required by law. The WDC submits a unified plan to the WDB for review and to the Governor for approval.
- Conduct oversight of the local one-stop system, including selection, certification, and de-certification of one-stop providers.
- Promote coordination of workforce development activities at the local level and ensure that they are linked with local economic development strategies.

- Establish youth councils, which are responsible for developing portions of the local plan relating to eligible youth, as well as implement and administer youth programs.
- Provide for a coordinated and responsive system of outreach to employers.
- Identify eligible providers using performance standards established by the WDB.
- On behalf of the Governor, negotiate with local elected officials and the WDB to develop performance measures for local programs.
- Assess the planning process to identify quality improvements.
- Implement a partnership agreement with local elected officials that establishes the working relationships and specific responsibilities of each body in the partnership.
- Collaborate in the development of WorkFirst service area plans.

The Tri-County Workforce Development Council is located at 120 South 3rd Street, Suite 200-A Yakima, Washington 98901. Office hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 574-1950, fax: (509) 574-1951, or visit their website at [www.co.yakima.wa.us/e&t](http://www.co.yakima.wa.us/e&t).

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

- provide all core services;
- provide all required services;
- serve as a "broker" for services not available on site such as training or support services;
- provide referrals for services not provided through the WorkSource system;

- coordinate services for customers; and
- provide access to the Internet and other electronic linkages.

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

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

The programs (eligibility required) include:

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

The WorkSource Kittitas is located at 401 East Mountain View, Ellensburg, Washington 98926. Office hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 925-5311 or by fax at (509) 925-4001.

## Economic Development

**Phoenix Economic Development Group (Phoenix Group)** is appointed by Kittitas County Commissioners to contract with the state of Washington to provide economic development services for Kittitas County. Phoenix Group is a cooperative public/private nonprofit association established to provide leadership that stimulates business and promotes economic opportunities to support the needs of Kittitas County. The organization is engaged in activities designed to encourage diversification and the development of a strong economic base, working with business in a manner that is compatible with the region's people, governmental jurisdictions, and environmental standards.

Phoenix Group provides the following services:

- Information and assistance for retention, expansion, and recruitment of business within Kittitas County
- Demographic information
- Assistance with business plan development and loan packaging

- Access to state incentives
- Access to job training programs
- Information about available sites and buildings

The Phoenix Economic Development Group and the Phoenix Development Authority work in partnership with the Chamber(s) of Commerce, city and county governmental agencies to provide economic development services for Kittitas County.

The mailing address for the Phoenix Group is P.O. Box 598, Ellensburg, WA 98926. Office hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 962-7244, by fax at (509) 962-7241, by e-mail at phoenix@elltel.net or visit their website at [www.kvalley.com/phoenix](http://www.kvalley.com/phoenix).

The Ellensburg Business Incubator is a component of local economic development efforts, designed to meet the needs of small business. Operating out of a 10,000-square-foot facility, the incubator offers a wide range of support services. These services include business advisory services, such as:

- Business plan development
- Loan packaging
- Management counseling
- Business seminars and workshops
- Legal and accounting advice
- Financial management
- Product evaluation
- Assistance with government regulations and labor issues.

The Phoenix Development Authority manages the incubator. There is a small Micro Loan fund for use by local businesses as well as incubator tenants.

The mailing address for the Ellensburg Business Incubator is P.O. Box 598, Ellensburg, WA 98926. Office hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 962-7244, by fax at (509) 962-7241, by e-mail at phoenix@elltel.net or visit their website at [www.kvalley.com/ebdainc](http://www.kvalley.com/ebdainc).

**Chamber of Commerce.** There are several chambers of commerce serving Kittitas County. The Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce, the Cle Elum Roslyn Chamber of Commerce, and the Northern Kittitas County-Roslyn Chamber of Commerce. Each of these entities is composed of business owners and other interested individuals who work together to further the business interests of their communities.

**Infrastructure.** An area's infrastructure can be a significant factor of economic development. A major assist for Kittitas County is U.S. Interstate 90. Running

centrally through the entire east-west length of the county, it provides an excellent route westward out of the county to Puget Sound and eastward out of the county to Spokane. At Ellensburg, commuters can switch from Interstate 90 to U.S. Interstate 82 and travel south to the city of Yakima. U.S. Route 97, when used to enter Kittitas County from the north, intersects Interstate 90 near Ellensburg. Other notable thoroughfares within the county are State Routes 10, 821, 903, and 970. Kittitas County is certainly at the crossroads of major highways that run through central Washington.

Air service is provided out of Bowers Field, located two miles north of the City of Ellensburg and three miles from the nearest I-90 exit. Bowers Field, operated by Kittitas County, is a public use general aviation airport with 5,552-foot and 4,300-foot asphalt runways. Eighty acres of the 1,240-airport property has been zoned for an industrial park or commercial development. Bowers Field has a fixed operator for the airport providing for aircraft maintenance, instruction, and charter flights. Air service is also provided at the Cle Elum Municipal Airport (2,452-foot asphalt runway). There are no scheduled commercial carriers at either site. A full-service, commercial airport is in nearby Yakima at the McAllister Field.

Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) serves Kittitas County. BNSF provides rail access through Ellensburg for intrastate cargo shipping. Typical cargoes are hay, frozen foods, grain, and wood. There is no passenger rail service available in Kittitas County.

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# KITTITAS COUNTY

## RESOURCE LIST

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**WorkSource Washington:**

Tri-County Workforce Development Council  
Yakima County Department of Employment and Training  
120 South 3rd, Suite 200-A  
Yakima, WA 98901  
Phone: (509) 574-1950  
Fax: (509) 574-1951  
E-mail: [patrickb@co.yakima.wa.us](mailto:patrickb@co.yakima.wa.us)  
Website: [www.co.yakima.wa.us/e&t](http://www.co.yakima.wa.us/e&t)

WorkSource Kittitas  
401 East Mountain View  
P.O. Box 519  
Ellensburg, WA 98926  
Phone: (509) 925-5311  
Fax: (509) 925-1004

**Economic Development Council:**

Phoenix Economic Development Group (EDC)  
P.O. Box 598  
Ellensburg, WA 98926  
Phone: (509) 962-7244  
Fax: (509) 962-7241  
E-mail: [phoenix@elltel.net](mailto:phoenix@elltel.net)  
Website: [www.kvalley.com/phoenix](http://www.kvalley.com/phoenix)

**Phoenix Development Authority (Incubator)**

P.O. Box 598  
Ellensburg, WA 98926  
Phone: (509) 962-7244  
Fax: (509) 962-7241  
E-mail: [phoenix@kvalley.com](mailto:phoenix@kvalley.com)  
Website: [www.kvalley.com/ebdainc](http://www.kvalley.com/ebdainc)

**Chambers of Commerce:**

Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce  
609 North Main Street  
Ellensburg, WA 98926  
Phone: (509) 925-2002  
Fax: (509) 962-6148  
E-mail: [chamber@ellensburg.com](mailto:chamber@ellensburg.com)  
Website: [www.ellensburg-chamber.com](http://www.ellensburg-chamber.com)

Cle Elum Roslyn Chamber of Commerce  
401 West 1st Street  
Cle Elum, WA 98922  
Phone: (509) 674-5958  
Fax: (509) 674-1674  
E-mail: [cleelum@cleelum.com](mailto:cleelum@cleelum.com)  
Website: [www.eleelumroslyn.org](http://www.eleelumroslyn.org)

Northern Kittitas County-Roslyn Chamber of Commerce  
P.O. Box 886  
Roslyn, WA 98941  
Phone: (509) 649-2486  
Website: [www.roslynchamber.com](http://www.roslynchamber.com)

**Appendix I**

**Kittitas County, Selected Economic Data**

**Dollars are current unless otherwise noted**

Resident Population <sup>1</sup>			Civilian Labor Force <sup>2</sup>				Nonagricultural Employment <sup>2</sup>									Annual	Ann. Avg.
Year	Total	65 & Older	Total	Employed	Unempl.	Unemp. Rate	Total	Const. & Mining	Mfg.	TPU	Trade	FIRE	Services	Gov't	Average Covered Wage <sup>2</sup>	Cov. Wage <sup>2</sup> 2000 Dollars	
1970	25,039	2,310	10,340	9,360	980	9.5%	8,040	470	650	430	1,640	190	930	3,730	\$5,736	\$22,397	
1971	25,500	2,330	10,030	9,160	870	8.7%	7,710	250	670	460	1,630	200	890	3,610	\$6,516	\$24,347	
1972	25,300	2,350	9,880	8,940	940	9.5%	7,690	190	720	510	1,740	220	850	3,460	\$6,859	\$24,762	
1973	24,600	2,420	9,980	9,130	850	8.5%	7,780	250	780	530	1,820	200	830	3,370	\$7,311	\$25,042	
1974	24,500	2,470	9,880	9,070	810	8.2%	7,790	200	800	420	1,910	200	880	3,380	\$7,904	\$24,590	
1975	24,700	2,500	9,920	8,880	1,040	10.5%	7,920	300	800	410	1,910	200	930	3,370	\$8,832	\$25,418	
1976	25,100	2,580	9,870	8,810	1,060	10.7%	7,990	290	830	400	1,980	190	1,030	3,270	\$9,455	\$25,743	
1977	25,000	2,610	9,680	8,560	1,120	11.6%	8,030	340	880	370	1,960	190	1,030	3,260	\$10,158	\$25,945	
1978	24,800	2,680	10,150	9,230	920	9.1%	8,370	230	990	370	1,950	210	1,160	3,460	\$10,629	\$25,301	
1979	24,600	2,830	10,260	9,660	960	9.4%	8,760	250	1,060	370	2,020	210	1,170	3,680	\$11,338	\$24,760	
1980	24,877	2,942	10,290	9,410	880	8.6%	8,870	240	970	370	2,020	210	1,180	3,880	\$12,250	\$24,123	
1981	25,100	2,965	10,120	8,740	1,380	13.6%	8,350	170	840	360	2,020	210	1,050	3,700	\$13,091	\$23,650	
1982	25,100	3,103	10,270	8,770	1,500	14.6%	8,300	180	650	330	2,100	220	1,080	3,740	\$13,165	\$22,501	
1983	25,300	3,201	11,660	10,140	1,520	13.0%	8,520	180	680	370	2,200	220	1,100	3,770	\$13,495	\$22,072	
1984	25,300	3,213	11,460	9,990	1,470	12.8%	8,730	220	780	350	2,180	240	1,120	3,840	\$14,076	\$22,179	
1985	25,400	3,263	11,340	10,180	1,160	10.2%	9,080	220	780	360	2,190	260	1,380	3,890	\$14,339	\$21,788	
1986	25,300	3,355	11,580	10,300	1,280	11.1%	9,010	220	810	360	2,210	190	1,340	3,880	\$14,682	\$21,680	
1987	25,400	3,432	11,320	10,130	1,190	10.5%	9,060	210	780	380	2,190	190	1,390	3,920	\$15,265	\$21,716	
1988	25,800	3,436	11,590	10,450	1,140	9.8%	9,270	210	800	440	2,200	200	1,500	3,920	\$15,375	\$21,051	
1989	26,000	3,507	12,050	10,960	1,090	9.0%	9,900	200	800	500	2,400	200	1,800	4,000	\$16,089	\$21,101	
1990	26,725	3,524	12,590	11,630	960	7.6%	10,160	240	780	480	2,560	190	1,890	4,020	\$16,119	\$20,210	
1991	27,635	3,587	12,750	11,510	1,240	9.7%	10,340	240	830	400	2,590	190	1,860	4,230	\$16,802	\$20,295	
1992	28,241	3,627	13,630	11,900	1,730	12.7%	10,530	280	780	410	2,760	180	1,830	4,290	\$17,420	\$20,429	
1993	29,491	3,641	13,850	12,370	1,480	10.7%	10,790	300	720	420	2,910	200	1,880	4,350	\$17,650	\$20,214	
1994	30,546	3,688	14,140	12,950	1,190	8.4%	11,310	310	670	450	3,150	210	1,990	4,530	\$17,860	\$20,053	
1995	31,195	3,744	15,130	13,820	1,310	8.7%	11,990	340	720	470	3,230	230	2,320	4,680	\$18,100	\$19,866	
1996	31,866	3,806	15,170	13,860	1,310	8.6%	12,060	350	780	530	3,110	230	2,280	4,790	\$18,848	\$20,261	
1997	32,325	3,818	15,150	14,240	910	6.0%	12,310	410	810	530	3,090	230	2,280	4,950	\$19,427	\$20,494	
1998	32,309	3,913	14,950	14,050	900	6.0%	12,280	430	750	540	3,160	250	2,130	5,020	\$20,374	\$21,259	
1999	34,538	4,036	14,860	14,040	830	5.6%	12,380	460	700	530	2,400	270	2,110	4,900	\$21,622	\$22,162	
2000	33,362	4,162	14,890	14,020	870	5.8%	12,650	480	730	530	3,420	290	2,280	4,920	\$22,427	\$22,427	

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

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



**Appendix II**

**Kittitas County, Selected Economic Data**

**Current Dollars**

**Dollars in Thousands except Per Capita Income**

Year	Personal Income <sup>3</sup>												Farm Income and Expenses
	Per Capita Income	Place of Residence							Place of Work				
		Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments				Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors		
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI					Medical	
1970	\$3,174	\$79,796	\$12,441	\$8,865	\$6,585	\$922	\$1,358	\$958	\$61,924	\$46,405	\$9,180	\$12,948	\$4,694
1971	\$3,319	\$84,846	\$13,388	\$10,778	\$7,655	\$1,261	\$1,862	\$1,041	\$62,667	\$46,158	\$10,802	\$13,733	\$4,893
1972	\$3,405	\$92,093	\$14,426	\$11,957	\$8,806	\$1,492	\$1,659	\$1,238	\$67,653	\$48,901	\$12,115	\$15,614	\$5,839
1973	\$3,951	\$103,926	\$16,567	\$13,947	\$10,943	\$1,718	\$1,286	\$1,566	\$75,990	\$53,916	\$12,154	\$18,397	\$7,635
1974	\$4,444	\$115,022	\$18,942	\$16,403	\$12,506	\$2,269	\$1,628	\$1,939	\$82,322	\$58,711	\$13,597	\$19,353	\$7,019
1975	\$5,179	\$129,017	\$21,259	\$19,751	\$14,511	\$2,178	\$3,062	\$2,115	\$92,162	\$66,940	\$15,684	\$19,662	\$5,741
1976	\$5,737	\$140,607	\$22,781	\$21,471	\$16,385	\$2,173	\$2,913	\$2,618	\$100,082	\$73,330	\$16,163	\$19,726	\$4,758
1977	\$6,171	\$150,600	\$25,355	\$22,376	\$17,609	\$1,922	\$2,845	\$2,765	\$106,948	\$78,930	\$17,644	\$19,907	\$4,769
1978	\$6,780	\$169,190	\$29,224	\$24,143	\$19,961	\$2,090	\$2,092	\$3,563	\$119,297	\$88,124	\$18,407	\$21,993	\$4,925
1979	\$7,935	\$196,283	\$34,994	\$26,776	\$22,660	\$2,347	\$1,769	\$4,067	\$137,557	\$97,438	\$18,809	\$29,317	\$11,684
1980	\$9,030	\$225,210	\$41,951	\$31,353	\$25,653	\$2,922	\$2,778	\$4,710	\$155,357	\$105,991	\$19,155	\$37,251	\$19,280
1981	\$9,462	\$237,968	\$49,405	\$35,613	\$28,806	\$3,035	\$3,772	\$5,490	\$154,595	\$107,849	\$20,855	\$34,592	\$18,363
1982	\$9,712	\$242,994	\$53,941	\$37,416	\$31,012	\$2,906	\$3,498	\$6,303	\$152,123	\$107,334	\$23,553	\$31,192	\$15,366
1983	\$10,264	\$260,100	\$59,474	\$42,160	\$34,657	\$3,108	\$4,395	\$7,263	\$158,268	\$112,258	\$25,826	\$30,326	\$12,709
1984	\$11,301	\$284,176	\$67,209	\$43,090	\$36,206	\$3,319	\$3,565	\$8,001	\$174,288	\$122,295	\$28,045	\$35,830	\$13,412
1985	\$11,540	\$291,346	\$69,360	\$46,658	\$39,734	\$3,467	\$3,457	\$9,670	\$175,318	\$126,047	\$31,079	\$31,627	\$7,610
1986	\$12,203	\$306,327	\$71,007	\$52,428	\$42,060	\$7,120	\$3,248	\$10,183	\$182,779	\$132,252	\$32,844	\$32,120	\$8,314
1987	\$12,132	\$310,083	\$73,865	\$51,476	\$44,535	\$3,981	\$2,960	\$11,135	\$183,386	\$135,061	\$33,532	\$29,516	\$4,596
1988	\$13,130	\$335,796	\$78,848	\$54,522	\$47,150	\$4,183	\$3,189	\$11,348	\$200,494	\$144,422	\$34,286	\$36,917	\$10,558
1989	\$14,416	\$377,739	\$96,881	\$58,091	\$51,243	\$4,049	\$2,799	\$12,935	\$220,543	\$155,527	\$35,266	\$44,161	\$12,777
1990	\$15,136	\$406,535	\$99,666	\$62,284	\$54,596	\$4,451	\$3,237	\$13,832	\$240,568	\$166,571	\$35,659	\$50,444	\$15,851
1991	\$16,034	\$445,584	\$116,108	\$71,561	\$61,560	\$5,329	\$4,672	\$17,366	\$253,853	\$176,407	\$35,635	\$51,620	\$14,216
1992	\$16,518	\$465,844	\$106,123	\$80,189	\$66,557	\$6,113	\$7,519	\$19,795	\$274,443	\$187,986	\$36,271	\$58,412	\$19,872
1993	\$17,029	\$497,692	\$108,054	\$85,397	\$71,418	\$6,194	\$7,785	\$21,808	\$300,663	\$205,306	\$67,825	\$64,278	\$25,295
1994	\$17,093	\$517,428	\$112,914	\$88,543	\$74,708	\$6,936	\$6,899	\$23,154	\$312,477	\$213,805	\$72,202	\$65,828	\$21,054
1995	\$17,566	\$540,432	\$119,406	\$94,195	\$79,965	\$7,874	\$6,356	\$24,630	\$323,877	\$228,823	\$71,712	\$61,522	\$14,340
1996	\$18,315	\$576,448	\$129,499	\$98,980	\$85,145	\$7,962	\$5,873	\$27,702	\$344,035	\$241,769	\$72,358	\$67,980	\$18,026
1997	\$18,781	\$605,263	\$140,036	\$103,834	\$91,770	\$7,477	\$4,587	\$30,298	\$355,921	\$251,732	\$74,174	\$68,923	\$14,712
1998	\$19,738	\$640,671	\$154,836	\$107,139	\$94,859	\$7,359	\$4,921	\$30,623	\$370,975	\$261,900	\$76,906	\$73,416	\$12,251
1999	\$20,164	\$663,681	\$152,066	\$111,253	\$98,018	\$8,028	\$5,207	\$30,986	\$391,769	\$283,434	\$76,725	\$72,700	\$5,911
2000	\$20,111	\$709,800	\$158,552	\$122,333	\$109,000	\$8,331	\$5,002	\$37,303	\$419,295	\$301,020	\$77,100	\$82,004	\$11,076

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

**Appendix III**  
**Kittitas 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	\$12,394	\$311,579	\$48,578	\$34,615	\$25,712	\$3,600	\$5,303	\$3,741	\$241,795	\$181,198	\$35,845	\$50,558
1971	\$12,402	\$317,032	\$50,025	\$40,273	\$28,603	\$4,712	\$6,957	\$3,890	\$234,159	\$172,472	\$40,362	\$51,314
1972	\$12,293	\$332,474	\$52,081	\$43,167	\$31,791	\$5,386	\$5,989	\$4,469	\$244,241	\$176,542	\$43,738	\$56,370
1973	\$13,533	\$355,971	\$56,746	\$47,772	\$37,482	\$5,885	\$4,405	\$5,364	\$260,284	\$184,675	\$41,630	\$63,014
1974	\$13,825	\$357,836	\$58,929	\$51,030	\$38,906	\$7,059	\$5,065	\$6,032	\$256,106	\$182,651	\$42,301	\$60,208
1975	\$14,905	\$371,299	\$61,182	\$56,842	\$41,761	\$6,268	\$8,812	\$6,087	\$265,234	\$192,647	\$45,137	\$56,585
1976	\$15,620	\$382,833	\$62,026	\$58,459	\$44,612	\$5,916	\$7,931	\$7,128	\$272,495	\$199,657	\$44,007	\$53,708
1977	\$15,762	\$384,654	\$64,760	\$57,151	\$44,976	\$4,909	\$7,267	\$7,062	\$273,160	\$201,598	\$45,065	\$50,845
1978	\$16,139	\$402,736	\$69,564	\$57,469	\$47,515	\$4,975	\$4,980	\$8,481	\$283,972	\$209,768	\$43,816	\$52,352
1979	\$17,329	\$428,649	\$76,421	\$58,474	\$49,486	\$5,125	\$3,863	\$8,882	\$300,401	\$212,788	\$41,076	\$64,023
1980	\$17,782	\$443,481	\$82,609	\$61,740	\$50,516	\$5,754	\$5,470	\$9,275	\$305,927	\$208,716	\$37,720	\$73,354
1981	\$17,094	\$429,912	\$89,255	\$64,338	\$52,041	\$5,483	\$6,814	\$9,918	\$279,291	\$194,840	\$37,677	\$62,494
1982	\$16,599	\$415,319	\$92,194	\$63,950	\$53,005	\$4,967	\$5,979	\$10,773	\$260,004	\$183,452	\$40,256	\$53,313
1983	\$16,788	\$425,412	\$97,274	\$68,956	\$56,684	\$5,083	\$7,188	\$11,879	\$258,859	\$183,606	\$42,240	\$49,600
1984	\$17,807	\$447,775	\$105,901	\$67,897	\$57,050	\$5,230	\$5,617	\$12,607	\$274,625	\$192,700	\$44,190	\$56,457
1985	\$17,535	\$442,693	\$105,391	\$70,896	\$60,375	\$5,268	\$5,253	\$14,693	\$266,391	\$191,525	\$47,224	\$48,056
1986	\$18,020	\$452,338	\$104,853	\$77,418	\$62,108	\$10,514	\$4,796	\$15,037	\$269,901	\$195,290	\$48,499	\$47,430
1987	\$17,259	\$441,122	\$105,080	\$73,229	\$63,355	\$5,663	\$4,211	\$15,841	\$260,884	\$192,137	\$47,702	\$41,989
1988	\$17,978	\$459,770	\$107,958	\$74,651	\$64,558	\$5,727	\$4,366	\$15,538	\$274,515	\$197,742	\$46,944	\$50,547
1989	\$18,906	\$495,401	\$127,058	\$76,186	\$67,205	\$5,310	\$3,671	\$16,964	\$289,240	\$203,972	\$46,251	\$57,917
1990	\$18,978	\$509,719	\$124,963	\$78,093	\$68,453	\$5,581	\$4,059	\$17,343	\$301,627	\$208,849	\$44,710	\$63,247
1991	\$19,368	\$538,227	\$140,248	\$86,439	\$74,359	\$6,437	\$5,643	\$20,977	\$306,632	\$213,084	\$43,044	\$62,352
1992	\$19,371	\$546,310	\$124,454	\$94,040	\$78,053	\$7,169	\$8,818	\$23,214	\$321,848	\$220,457	\$42,536	\$68,502
1993	\$19,502	\$569,979	\$123,748	\$97,801	\$81,791	\$7,094	\$8,916	\$24,976	\$344,333	\$235,126	\$77,676	\$73,614
1994	\$19,192	\$580,963	\$126,779	\$99,415	\$83,881	\$7,788	\$7,746	\$25,997	\$350,846	\$240,058	\$81,068	\$73,911
1995	\$19,279	\$593,149	\$131,054	\$103,383	\$87,765	\$8,642	\$6,976	\$27,033	\$355,470	\$251,144	\$78,707	\$67,523
1996	\$19,688	\$619,665	\$139,208	\$106,401	\$91,528	\$8,559	\$6,313	\$29,779	\$369,828	\$259,895	\$77,783	\$73,077
1997	\$19,813	\$638,509	\$147,728	\$109,537	\$96,811	\$7,888	\$4,839	\$31,962	\$375,471	\$265,559	\$78,248	\$72,709
1998	\$20,596	\$668,508	\$161,564	\$111,794	\$98,981	\$7,679	\$5,135	\$31,954	\$387,094	\$273,280	\$80,248	\$76,606
1999	\$20,668	\$680,273	\$155,868	\$114,034	\$100,468	\$8,229	\$5,337	\$31,761	\$401,563	\$290,520	\$78,643	\$74,518
2000	\$20,111	\$709,800	\$158,552	\$122,333	\$109,000	\$8,331	\$5,002	\$37,303	\$419,295	\$301,020	\$77,100	\$82,004

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