



COUNTY PROFILE

KLICKITAT



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



Klickitat County Profile
JUNE 2002

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
Employment Security Department

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INTRODUCTION

This report profiles the labor and economic characteristics of Klickitat 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 Klickitat 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:

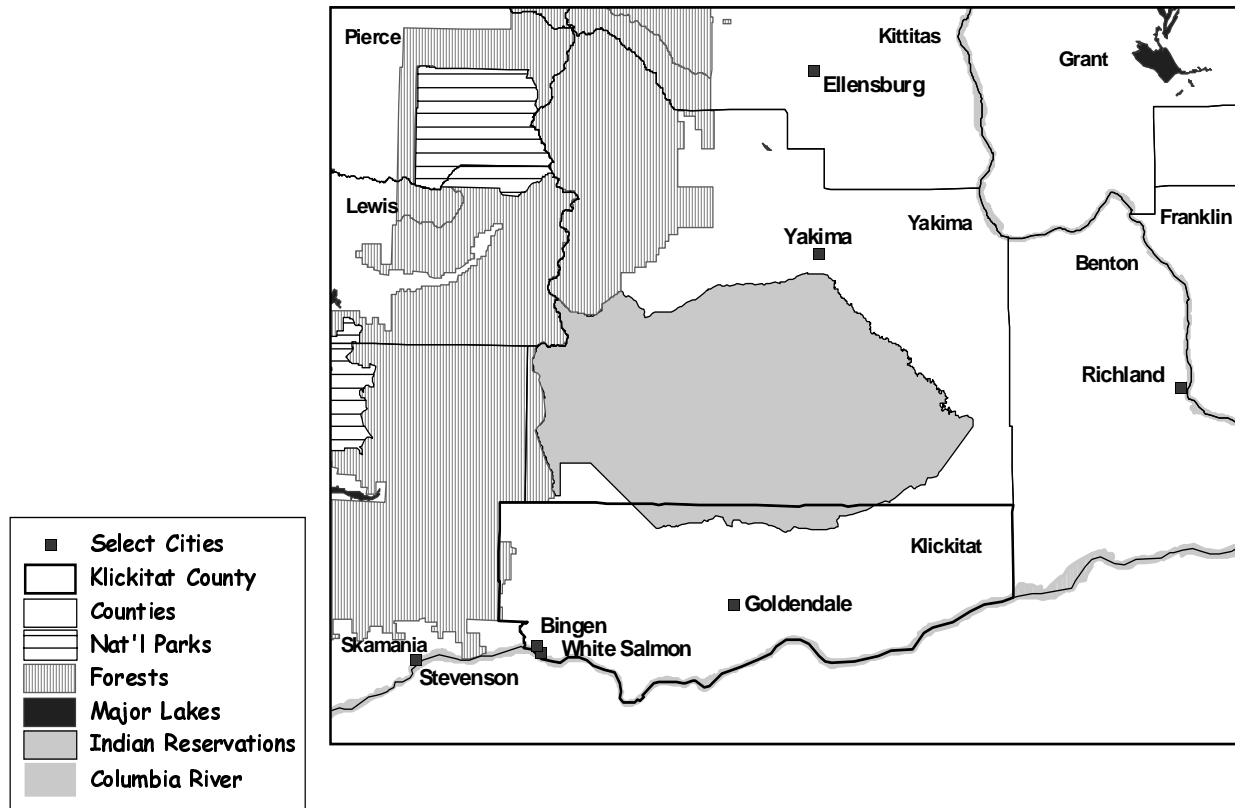
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Any inquiries or comments about information in the profile should be directed to the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch.

GEOGRAPHY

Klickitat County is situated east of the Cascade Range at the farthest extension of what is generally recognized as south central Washington. The region is bounded by Yakima County to the north, Skamania County to the west, Benton County to the east and the Columbia River (and state of Oregon) to the south. With a geographic area of 1,880 square miles, it ranks 16th in size among Washington's 39 counties. The county represents almost 3 percent of the state's total land mass. The most southerly of the counties which form a plateau extending out of the Cascade Range and descending toward the Columbia River, its terrain is characterized by sparsely vegetated hills in the north county (i.e., the Simcoe

Mountains and Horse Heaven Hills) which descend into the rich and fertile valleys in the south county. These valleys are fed by the myriad of rivers and streams, which carry water down, from the Cascades. Most notable of these tributaries are the White Salmon and Klickitat rivers in the western half of the county, as well as Rock and Alder creeks in the eastern half. These waterways flow into the Columbia River, which forms the county's southern border. Elevations in the county range from as little as 50 feet above sea level along the shores of the Columbia River to almost 6,000 feet above sea level at Indian Rock north of Goldendale.



ECONOMIC HISTORY

The county derives its name from the Klickitat Indians who were intermediaries in trade between coastal Indians such as Chinooks and the Yakima and Toppenish Indians in eastern Washington as well as local traders themselves. The term Klickitat has been interpreted as meaning either “robber-thief” or “beyond,” though the latter is more generally accepted.

In the centuries leading up to the advent of white settlement, thousands of Native American Indians roamed the hilly plains of Klickitat and the banks of the Columbia River, particularly during the fishing season. In their capacity as intermediaries in trade between tribes in eastern and western Washington, the Klickitat Indians were among the first regional inhabitants to engage in commerce. Indian artifacts from as far away as Alaska, Canada, and even the Great Lakes region have been discovered along the riverbanks. It is believed that numerous tribes migrated to the Columbia annually to participate in the salmon hunt, as well as to engage in social and cultural exchange. Some of the most historic Indian fishing grounds—the Long Narrows, Wishram, and Celilo Falls—are found along Klickitat’s stretch of the Columbia.

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led the first recorded white expedition into Klickitat County. The explorers camped at present-day Wishram in October of 1805. There, they traded with the Indians and replenished supplies before resuming their task of charting the region around the Columbia River as it flowed to the Pacific Ocean. For the next 50 years, the only whites in Klickitat were adventurers and fur trappers and traders. White settlement did not commence until the late 1850s. However, once begun, it grew rapidly. Many towns in central Klickitat were platted during this period, prompting the territorial legislature to establish the area as a county in 1859. It had been partitioned from what was previously Skamania County.

Many of Klickitat’s first white settlers brought along small herds of cattle—thus establishing one of the region’s first industries. The settlers were drawn to Klickitat’s central valley, an area particularly well suited to cattle raising. For example, there were open ranges and meadows of grass and clover hay west of the Klickitat River. By the 1870s, large herds of Durham and Shorthorn cattle grazed in the area. Most of the eastern sections of Klickitat County eventually were used to graze sheep.

Before the turn of the century, severe winter storms and subsequent feed shortages devastated the county’s livestock industry. From this event rose the practice of planting and stockpiling both hay and grain for winter use, forcing many cattle ranchers to assume farming responsibilities. It further cleared the way for newcomers to cultivate crops. By the early 1900s, most farmers were producing wheat, and the cattle industry dwindled primarily into small herds raised for dairy products and some beef. The era of wide-open cattle ranges was over. In its place was a more evenly distributed network of farms and ranches.

During World War I, the demand for beef led to an increase in the number of cattle in Klickitat County. Their number peaked at 13,000 head by 1920—substantially more than the 3,000 head recorded 10 years earlier. At that time, and extending into the 1930s, the process of substituting alfalfa hay for wheat was implemented to replenish nutrient-depleted soil that had been exhausted by more than a quarter-century of extensive wheat production. In addition to the benefits of soil recovery, the move stimulated the cattle industry. It also had long-term benefits when the demand for beef increased again during World War II. By that time, the county’s cattle industry had introduced new breeds such as the Hereford and Black Angus.

At the close of World War II, an agricultural pattern emerged in the county’s central valley—a pattern that perseveres to this day. The pattern is based on the rotation of soft winter wheat and alfalfa hay crops with cattle as the balancing factor (note: agricultural patterns vary in the county’s western and eastern extremes where soil composition and climates differ). Although the agricultural makeup has not changed, the volume of wheat produced has. This is primarily due to the development of new high-yield varieties of winter wheat by scientists at Washington State University in the 1950s. Technological advances in the areas of tilling, harvesting and irrigation also led to increased wheat production.

Two additional Klickitat industries with roots that go back as far as the first white settlers are logging and lumber. There was an abundance of harvestable timber in areas just to the north and west of the Klickitat Valley. At first, loggers fell pines for homesteaders who, in turn, used them for log cabins and fuel. By 1860, the first sawmill was established in the valley as a means of pro-

ducing lumber necessary to build early communities such as Goldendale as well as to satisfy the needs of newcomers who wished to live in houses rather than cabins.

By the 1880s, the county's lumber (and logging) industries were well established. However, as cold winters proved water-powered mills to be unreliable several months each year, the industry began converting to steam-powered mills. The process was fairly complete by the 1890s. In fact, new portable steam-powered mills operable at the logging site were developed to overcome the increasingly difficult task of hauling large, heavy logs from the forest to riverfront mills (note: some logging operations located near rivers were able to float logs downstream to mill sites). In 1892, there were nine lumber mills and five shingle mills operating in Klickitat County. Through the turn of the century, the number of standing and portable mills increased. In fact, by 1903, there were 23 lumber mills plus seven mills that produced shingles, rail ties, and planed wood. Meanwhile, logging and lumber operations became increasingly more specialized, with only a few remaining as combined operations.

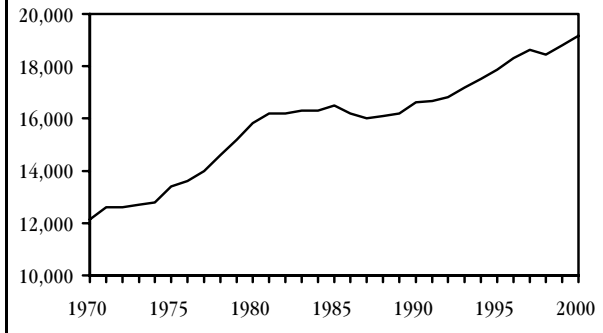
By 1920, it was common practice for trucks to haul processed lumber from portable mills at the logging site. It was not until the 1930s that technological advances in truck and tire designs made it practical to transport unprocessed logs to full-scale mills in the valley. One of the last major events during that era was the introduction of portable, gas-powered chain saws just after World War II. Until that time, loggers continued to fall trees by hand. By the 1950s, though, chain saws were an industry standard.

During the 1950s, both The Dalles Dam and the John Day Dam were constructed on the Klickitat-Oregon section of the Columbia River. The dams were built to increase power for the growing population and to enhance navigation on the river. The dams also created some environmental problems; traditional salmon runs were altered and historic Indian villages and fishing sites such as those around Celilo Falls were submerged by backwater. Low-cost power eventually led to the construction of an aluminum smelter in Goldendale.

POPULATION

The population in Klickitat County has alternated between periods of relatively strong growth and stagnation since 1970 (see *Figure 1*). The Office of Financial Management estimated the 2001 population at 19,300. Since 1970, population growth has average 1.5 percent per year, slower than the state average of 1.8 percent, but faster than the U.S. trend rate of 1.1 percent. Over the past decade, the growth rate was 1.4 percent per year.

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

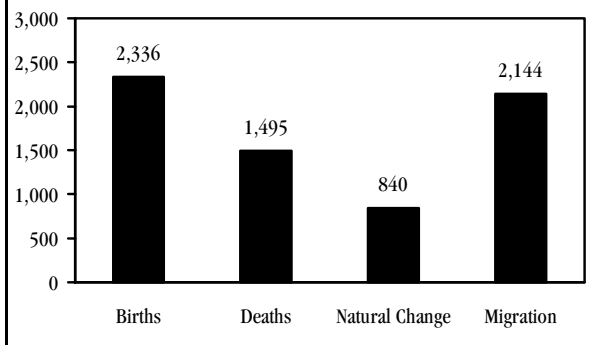


Components of Population Change

There are two components of population change: births and deaths, or natural change, and in- or out-migration. Natural changes depend upon the birth rates of women of fertile age, on the one hand, and mortality rates, on the other. Birth rates in the U.S. have dropped gradually over the last 25 years; women aged 40 to 44 averaged 1.9 children in 1998 compared to 3.1 in 1976. Mortality rates have dropped steadily over the years due to medical advances and improved safety. In the case of Klickitat County, the number of births has fallen off slightly, from about 250 a year during the 1975-85 period to 230 a year over the past decade; while the number of deaths has risen somewhat from 130 to 150 per year on average. Thus the net natural change has fallen from about 120 per year down to 80 per year in the 1990s. In the past two years, an increase in the mortality rate has pushed natural increase down to an estimated 39 in 2001.

The other component of population change, migration, is more directly influenced by the economy, since employment is one of the major factors motivating the constant influx and outflow of residents. Migration can only be measured indirectly, and on a net basis. Klickitat's population growth thus reflects in part the general condition of the economy in the Pacific Northwest as well as

Figure 2
Components of Population Change
Klickitat County, 1970-2000
Source: Office of Financial Management



specific events in the county economy. *Figure 2* shows net migration and the natural change from 1970-2000. Like the rest of the Northwest, the county experienced strong growth due to immigration in the late 1970s, before hitting a wall during the 1982 recession. From 1982 to 1988, the county had two years of population loss and four of near-zero change. Since then, growth has moderated, with net migration averaging around 200 per year. The current economic downturn has likely put a damper on net immigration for the time being.

Towns and Cities

Of Klickitat County's 19,161 residents in 2000, roughly two-thirds lived in unincorporated areas and one-third in incorporated areas. There are three municipalities in the county: Goldendale (2000 pop. 3,760), which serves as the county seat; White Salmon (pop. 2,193); and

Bingen (pop. 672). The three cities have each had about the same growth rate over the period shown (*see Figure 3*). The unincorporated areas have grown much more than the incorporated ones.

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

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Chg. 90-00
Klickitat	16,616	16,800	17,100	17,500	17,700	18,100	18,700	19,000	19,100	19,300	19,161	15%
Unincorporated	10,786	10,935	11,173	11,565	11,700	12,000	12,550	12,799	12,841	12,990	12,536	16%
Incorporated	5,830	5,865	5,927	5,935	6,000	6,100	6,150	6,201	6,259	6,310	6,625	14%
Bingen	645	650	650	650	660	665	670	691	698	705	672	4%
Goldendale	3,324	3,345	3,365	3,375	3,425	3,460	3,490	3,520	3,550	3,570	3,760	13%
White Salmon	1,861	1,870	1,912	1,910	1,915	1,975	1,990	1,990	2,011	2,035	2,193	18%

Demographics

Disaggregated by age groups, the county's population differs from the state and nation in some important ways. While a similar proportion of county residents are below the age of 20 (29 percent), only 14 percent of its population is aged 20 to 34 compared to 21 percent for the state and nation. In effect, about one-third of the county's young adults leave the county. A likely explanation for much of the exodus is the limited availability of educational and job opportunities locally.

Along with the rest of the country, the age of Klickitat's population has shifted upward over time as the baby-boomer generation has reached middle age. The median age in the county has risen from 30.4 in 1980 to 39.9 in 2001. The state median age also increased, from 29.8 to 35.6. This "graying" of the population is expected to continue over the next few decades. *Figure 4* compares six different age groups for the county and state and *Figure 5* shows how these age groups are projected to change by 2020.

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

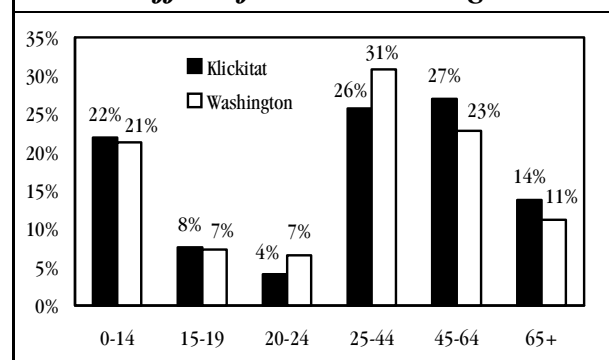
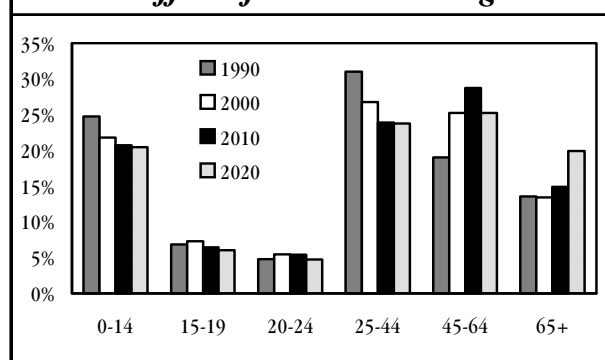
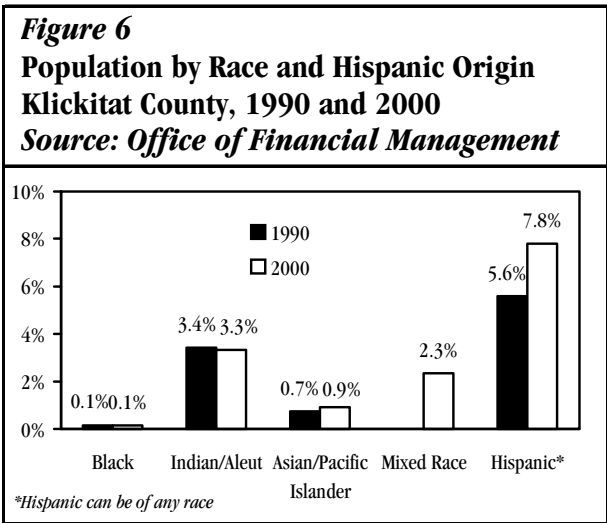


Figure 5
Population by Age Groups
Klickitat County, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020
Source: Office of Financial Management



Klickitat County has less diversity in the race and ethnicity of its residents than does the state or the nation. At the time of the 2000 Census, the county's white population constituted 85 percent of the total compared to 78 percent for the state and 69 percent for the U.S. *Figure 6* shows the share size of the various races. Although whites are by far the largest racial group in Klickitat County, growth rates from 1990 to 2000 were substantially higher for Hispanics and Asian/Pacific Islanders.



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

First, some definitions. Economists define the working-age population as anyone aged 16 and older. They further divide the working age population into those who are employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons work for pay or do unpaid work for a family business. Unemployed persons are available for work and actively seeking employment. Those not in the labor force include retirees, homemakers, students, and others not working or not available to work. "Discouraged workers"—those who would like a job but have given up looking—are classified as not in the labor force.

For the U.S. and the state, labor force and unemployment are measured through a monthly household survey. At the county level, there is no direct measurement of the labor force outside of the Census. Instead, the employment status of county residents is pegged to the state levels, and adjusted up or down depending upon factors such as population, employment by place of work, and unemployment claims. Thus there is a substantial margin of error at the county level. In 2000, Klickitat County's labor force was estimated at 8,710. Monthly totals varied from 8,210 in December to 9,280 in August, with agriculture being the primary driver of seasonal variation.

Like the general population, expansions and contractions of the labor force are seen as indicators of an area's economic health. Between 1978 and 2000, Klickitat County's labor force grew 68 percent. Most of that growth took place from 1976 to 1981, when the Goldendale aluminum smelter was first built and operated. Through

Figure 7
Civilian Labor Force
Klickitat County, 1978-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

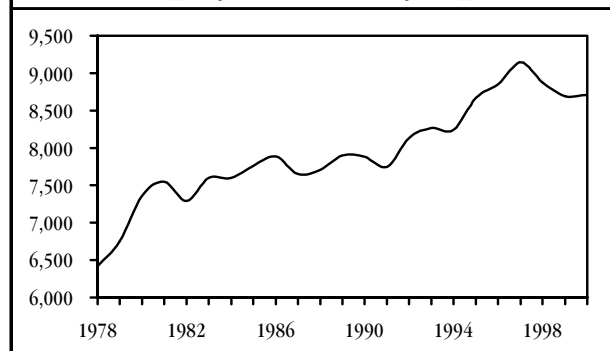


Figure 8
Civilian Labor Force Annual Growth Rates
Klickitat County and Washington, 1980-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

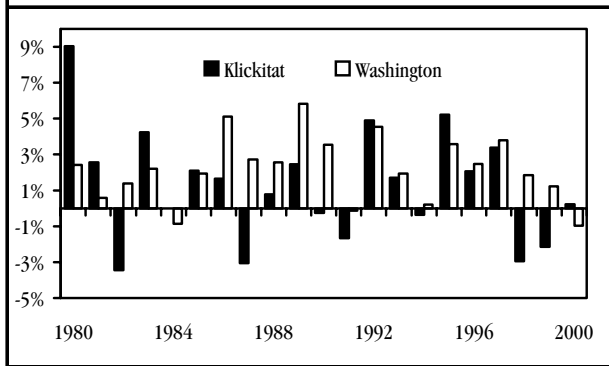
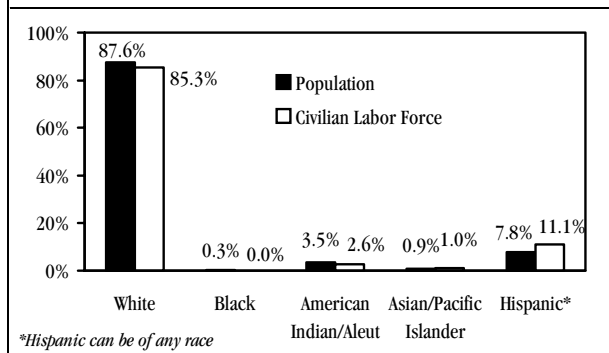


Figure 9
Population and Civilian Labor Force
Klickitat County, 1997
Source: Employment Security Department



the rest of the 1980s, there was very little change in the numbers. The 1990s brought a modest increase to a peak of 9,150 in 1997, and a subsequent decline to the current total. *Figure 7* depicts the overall civilian labor force in Klickitat from 1978-2000, while *Figure 8* compares Klickitat's labor force growth rate to that of the state from 1980-2000.

Estimates of the race/ethnicity and sex of the labor force are based on the 1990 Census. Updated figures await the release of detailed data from the 2000 Census. *Figure 9* breaks down how Klickitat's civilian labor force and population is divided among Whites, Blacks, Native Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics. These numbers are based on 1997 estimates.

Unemployment

As mentioned earlier, the civilian labor force consists of those who are working and those who are not working but are actively looking for work. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the total labor force who are not working but who are available and actively looking for work. Conceptually, unemployment is unrelated to whether a person files for unemployment insurance benefits. Between one third and one half of the unemployed file claims, and a portion of claimants are employed on a part-time basis.

The state and national unemployment rates are determined through a household survey; county rates are calculated through a complex statistical process which combines the state trend with other information (e.g., unemployment insurance claims and surveys of business establishments). Thus there is a high degree of imprecision in county unemployment rates.

In 1970, the unemployment rate in Klickitat County was fractionally higher than in Washington. In 1971, it was a full percentage point lower. Those two years were the last time there was any comparability between the two. Since then, Klickitat County's jobless rate has been 10 percent or higher every year except 1999. The rate topped 22 percent during the 1982 recession, and reached 18 percent again in 1987 when the Goldendale aluminum smelter was temporarily closed. Unemployment trended downward through the 1990s, before ris-

ing again in 2000 with the partial closure of the smelter (see Figure 10). Preliminary estimates put Klickitat's jobless rate at 10.2 percent in 2000 with 920 county residents unemployed.

Figure 11 shows the three year average (1998, 1999, and 2000) figures for counties in Washington that are considered to be *distressed*, that is, they have unemployment rates 20 percent higher than the statewide average for three consecutive years. Klickitat County is included among the distressed counties, making businesses there eligible for some preference in bidding for government contracts.

When deriving county unemployment rates, one of the key factors in the computation is the number of people who file claims for unemployment insurance benefits. The accompanying table (Figure 12) lists, by occupation and by industry, the number of people who filed claims between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2001, in Klickitat County and Washington. Sorting the professions, rather loosely, into blue-collar and white-collar groupings, and comparing the county to the state, a strong difference between the respective employment bases is readily discerned. Klickitat has far more of its claimants working in blue-collar occupations such as materials handling and processing, and far fewer in professional, technical, and clerical occupations. Given the occupational makeup of the county's work force, this is no surprise.

Figure 10
Unemployment Rates
Klickitat, Washington, & U.S., 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

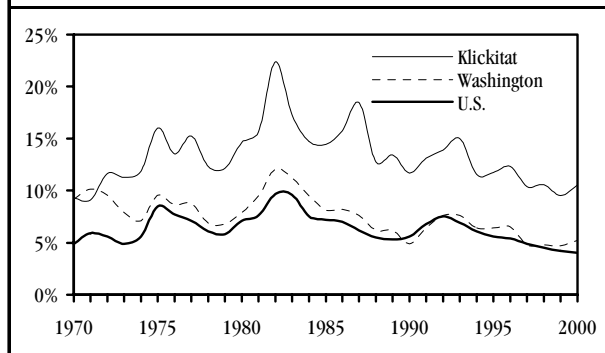


Figure 11
Distressed Counties, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

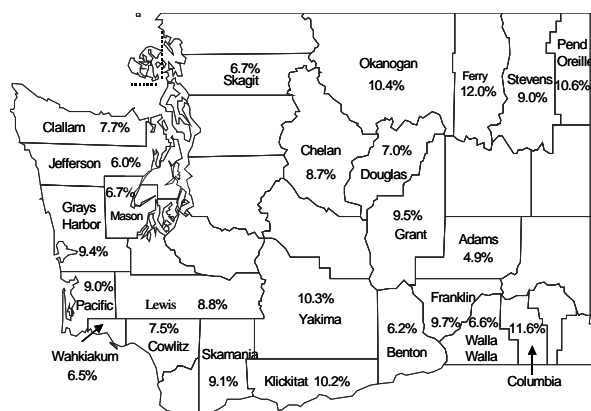


Figure 12

Unemployment Insurance Claims

Klickitat County and Washington State, July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001

Source: Employment Security Department

	Klickitat		Washington	
	Claimants	Percentage	Claimants	Percentage
Total, All Occupations	1,756	100.0%	396,088	100.0%
Structural	541	14.6%	82,581	20.8%
Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	357	9.7%	45,618	11.5%
Clerical	163	4.4%	20,598	5.2%
Machine Trades	432	11.7%	38,074	9.6%
Service	171	4.6%	27,209	6.9%
Sales	72	1.9%	19,128	4.8%
Packaging and Materials Handling	331	9.0%	23,387	5.9%
Benchwork	178	4.8%	13,121	3.3%
Motor Freight and Transportation	779	21.1%	77,515	19.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	209	5.7%	18,453	4.7%
Processing	453	12.2%	27,243	6.9%
Miscellaneous	12	0.3%	3,161	0.8%
White-Collar*	462	26.3%	2,360	0.6%
Blue-Collar*	1,294	73.7%	393,728	99.4%

*Miscellaneous/NEC occupations excluded

Industrial Typology

A number of specific industries within Washington State have been defined as being seasonal, cyclical, or structurally mature. These designations relate to the level of variation in employment or to a decrease in employment over specific time periods. Because all three categories are reflective of employment instability or change, the degree to which a county's economic base depends upon these industries reveals a tendency toward or away from unemployment. The number of workers employed in these type industries in Klickitat County has been tabulated (*Figure 13*). In 2000, 24.8 percent of all employment was concentrated in seasonal industries, 36.8 percent in structurally mature industries, and 12.4 percent in cyclical industries. In comparison, approximately 14 percent of statewide employment fell into each category.

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.

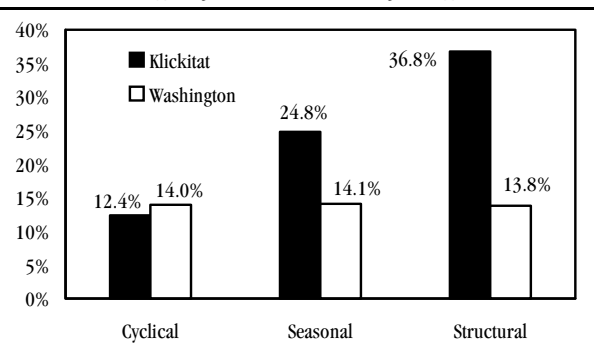
Industries with *seasonal* employment patterns are characterized by large employment increases and decreases in particular months of the year. These varia-

Figure 13

Industrial Typology

Klickitat County and Washington, 2000

Source: Employment Security Department



tions occur during the same months each year and are caused by factors that repeat each year. Poor weather conditions, holiday seasons, and weather related activities such as harvesting are examples of such factors. In Klickitat County, half of the seasonal employment was in agriculture, most of the rest was in K-12 education, and the remainder was in construction and lodging.

Industries with *cyclical* employment patterns are characterized by sharp increases and decreases in em-

ployment during periods of general economic growth and contraction. The employment patterns are generally related to upswings and downturns in overall economic activity. Industries such as ship building and aerospace and automobile manufacturing are examples. In Klickitat, waste disposal and social services accounted for half of the cyclical employment.

Structurally mature industries are characterized by long-term declines in total annual average employment. These declines may be the result of increased productivity, automation, technological change, exhaustion of natural resources, or other factors. Aluminum smelting, lumber and wood products, and agriculture accounted for almost all of the employment classified as structurally mature in the county.

Klickitat County has nearly triple the state percentage of workers in structurally maturing industries, double the number in seasonal industries, and a slightly smaller share in cyclical industries. Given these concentrations of employment, there should be a high level of fluctuation in employment and unemployment during the course of a year based on seasonality, and a higher rate of long-term employment loss due to structural decline.

Because Washington's economy is distributed amongst cyclical, seasonal, and structurally maturing industries—but not overly concentrated in any of the three—the state typically experiences unemployment rates more representative of those nationwide, and less volatile than those in areas such as Klickitat County.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

BY INDUSTRY

Economists use the term *employment* in at least three technical ways. First, there is *resident* employment, a count of the number of employed persons living in a geographic area, regardless of where they work. The second and third types measure the number of jobs in a geographic area (regardless of where the workers may live). *Covered* employment includes all jobs covered by unemployment insurance at businesses within the area of concern. Data for covered employment come from quarterly tax reports filed by employers, and includes not only employment but wages as well. Average and hourly wages for industries are derived from covered employment data. Because of the time lag in reporting and processing, covered employment data are available about six months after the fact.

Nonfarm employment is based largely on covered employment, but with a few important differences. First, as its name implies, farm employment (as well as fishing, hunting, reforestation, and most agricultural services) is excluded, as is employment at private households (e.g. nannies and other caretakers). Second, certain noncovered employment is included; common examples are employees at railroads, religious organizations, private schools, along with elected officials. Corporate officers, usually the highest-paid employees of a business, are also included. Nonfarm employment is estimated and published on a monthly basis, using a sample of employers and historical trends. Preliminary estimates are revised annually when more complete data from all employers are available.

Figures 14 and 15, portray Klickitat County nonfarm employment from 1970 to 2000. The first chart shows the number of jobs while the second one compares Klickitat County with Washington growth rates. County employment expanded from 3,360 in 1970 to 5,630 in 2000, an average growth rate of 1.7 percent per year. Over the same period, the state's employment increased at an annual rate of 3.1 percent, and the nation at a 2.0 percent rate.

Over the years, Klickitat's employment has increased in fits and starts. The county had a spurt of growth in the late 1970s, when the Goldendale aluminum smelter was built, and a downturn in the 1980s, due to the ensuing falloff in construction employment, a decline in timber employment, and in 1986, when the smelter was

Figure 14
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment
Klickitat County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

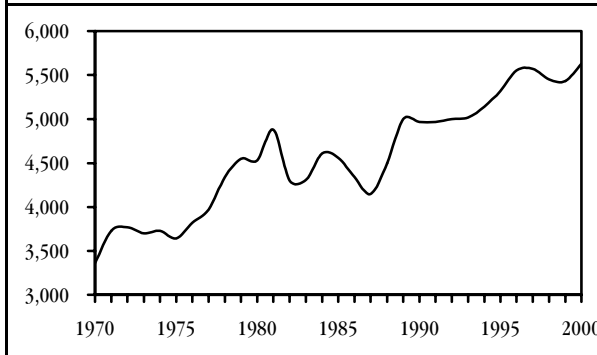
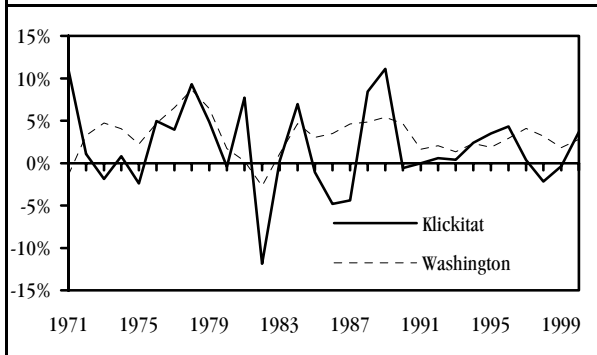


Figure 15
Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate
Klickitat County and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



shut down during an ownership transition. Employment expanded briefly in the 1987-89 period, was flat for four years, and then jumped again, with the opening of the regional landfill. Since 1997, employment has stagnated, and in 2001, nonfarm employment dropped, due to the partial closure of the smelter and the closure of the county's lone nursing home.

Until the last five years, Klickitat has tracked the national growth rate for much of the past three decades. However, as *Figure 15* indicates, the state has grown significantly faster; Klickitat ranked 29th among counties for employment growth in the 1970-2000 period.

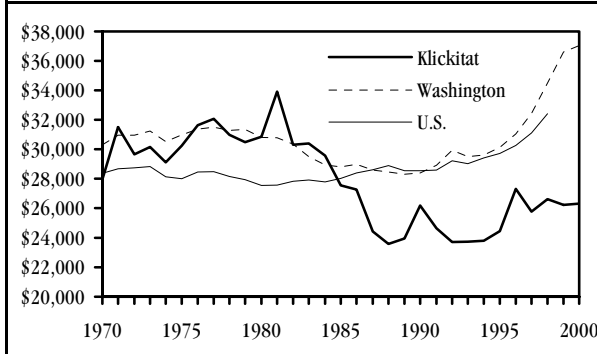
The annual average wage is derived by dividing the total wages paid in an area by the annual average employ-

ment in that area. Only jobs covered by unemployment insurance are included. There have been a number of changes in the jobs covered by unemployment insurance over the years, so comparisons over time are not completely valid. For example, most K-12 education staff was not covered before 1975. Also, beginning in the mid-1980s, corporate officers were given the opportunity to opt out of the program, removing many of the highest-paid jobs from the database. Coverage of farm workers was broadened in 1990, and more private household workers are now included; these latter two industries are low-wage. All wage data have been adjusted for inflation.

From 1970 to 2000, the county's average wage, in real terms, decreased from \$27,950 to \$26,322 (see Figure 16). Only ten counties in the state had slower wage growth over the past quarter century. In the interim, significant changes occurred: it reached a peak of \$33,915 in 1981 and hit a low of \$23,591 in 1988, then fell again in 1992 (\$23,721). There was a relatively small increase in 1995 and a very large one in 1996, which may have been a one-time occurrence due to bonus payments within the aluminum industry (the aluminum plant's payroll change was large enough to account for most of the change in the county's overall average wage).

Figure 17 contains the average wages for the major industry sectors and some specific industries in Klickitat County and compares them with statewide averages. The county's average at \$26,322 in 2000 was 71 percent of Washington's wage, which has been boosted over the past few years by stock options in software, biotech, and other cutting-edge industries. Klickitat ranked 14th among all

Figure 16
Real Average Covered Wage
Klickitat, Washington, and U.S., 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



counties in average wage. All sectors (and most industries) in the county have a lower average wage than the statewide counterparts. The manufacturing sector, which has an average wage near that of the state level, is boosted by high wages in the aluminum industry (whose employment and wages are suppressed here because of confidentiality requirements).

Hourly wages have changed remarkably little over the 1990s. The median hourly wage was \$13.67 in 2000, four cents below the inflation-adjusted 1990 figure. Lower-wage jobs have seen some increase in the past two years due to the increase in minimum wage. The upper third of jobs has also risen as well. The middle third of jobs have seen little or no increase over the past decade. In 2000, one out of every six jobs paid below \$8 per hour compared to only 12 percent for the state.

Figure 17
Annual Covered Wages and Employment
Klickitat County and Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

SIC	Description	Klickitat County		Washington	
		Employment	Avg Wage	Employment	Avg Wage
	TOTAL	6,007	\$26,322	2,703,237	\$37,070
	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	811	\$17,584	91,424	\$18,036
1	Agricultural Production - Crops	506	\$14,629	54,818	\$14,528
2	Agricultural Production - Livestock	*	*	5,785	\$21,087
7	Agricultural Services	*	*	26,187	\$20,017
8	Forestry	*	*	2,354	\$29,575
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	*	*	2,432	\$56,722
	Other Industries	305	\$22,487		
	Construction	233	\$26,677	149,401	\$37,509
15	General Building Contractors	94	\$27,082	40,105	\$36,664
16	Heavy Construction, except Building	73	\$30,678	17,853	\$45,414
17	Special Trade Contractors	66	\$21,673	91,383	\$36,285
	Manufacturing	1,345	\$39,134	345,734	\$46,988
20	Food and Kindred Products	*	*	40,957	\$31,916
23	Apparel and Other Textile Products	*	*	1,058	\$34,679
24	Lumber and Wood Products	*	*	6,431	\$23,125
25	Furniture and Fixtures	*	*	32,197	\$37,950

Figure 17 (Continued)
Annual Covered Wages and Employment
Klickitat County and Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

SIC	Description	Klickitat County		Washington	
		Employment	Avg Wage	Employment	Avg Wage
27	Printing and Publishing	*	*	15,531	\$52,135
30	Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic	*	*	2,195	\$68,331
32	Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	*	*	332	\$22,158
33	Primary Metal Industries	*	*	8,941	\$36,476
35	Industrial Machinery and Computer	*	*	14,505	\$33,703
36	Electronic Equipment, except Computer	*	*	24,550	\$53,578
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	*	*	14,488	\$57,588
	Other Industries	1,345	\$39,134	8,506	\$38,665
	Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	336	\$32,543	139,585	\$47,392
42	Trucking and Warehousing	*	*	6,787	\$20,697
45	Transportation By Air	*	*	8,732	\$58,033
47	Transportation Services	*	*	107	\$61,731
48	Communication	*	*	12,214	\$38,074
49	Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	*	*	35,857	\$68,641
	Other Industries	336	\$32,543		
	Retail Trade	682	\$12,807	481,544	\$20,844
52	Building Materials and Garden Supplies	*	*	21,839	\$26,117
53	General Merchandise Stores	*	*	51,392	\$23,110
54	Food Stores	158	\$12,560	69,792	\$21,254
55	Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	97	\$18,305	48,856	\$31,838
56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	*	*	25,586	\$22,773
57	Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	*	*	22,189	\$29,754
58	Eating and Drinking Places	284	\$8,578	178,116	\$13,557
59	Miscellaneous Retail	102	\$18,787	66,038	\$24,941
	Other Industries	41	\$15,175	-	-
	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	137	\$23,844	133,638	\$44,360
60	Depository Institutions	67	\$25,670	38,769	\$38,614
62	Security and Commodity Brokers	*	*	8,964	\$102,679
63	Insurance Carriers	*	*	26,537	\$47,635
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	19	\$25,787	13,240	\$42,465
65	Real Estate	32	\$15,901	33,476	\$28,344
67	Holding and Other Investment Offices	*	*	2,963	\$77,775
	Other Industries	19	\$28,842	-	-
	Services	681	\$17,841	745,488	\$40,991
70	Hotels and Other Lodging Places	50	\$10,627	28,678	\$16,921
72	Personal Services	19	\$10,965	22,285	\$18,202
73	Business Services	54	\$25,155	182,202	\$79,193
75	Auto Repair, Services, and Parking	18	\$19,175	26,415	\$25,915
76	Miscellaneous Repair Services	18	\$22,422	7,473	\$30,336
78	Motion Pictures	9	\$5,875	9,588	\$14,358
79	Amusement and Recreation Services	26	\$10,218	43,807	\$21,653
80	Health Services	103	\$31,651	186,901	\$33,219
81	Legal Services	12	\$21,948	18,152	\$47,946
82	Educational Services	*	*	24,156	\$30,002
83	Social Services	122	\$14,458	62,756	\$17,902
84	Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	*	*	1,884	\$24,674
86	Membership Organizations	29	\$9,164	25,868	\$22,924
87	Engineering and Management Services	46	\$31,356	67,829	\$48,909
88	Private Households	146	\$7,640	37,064	\$9,239
89	Services, NEC	*	*	2,087	\$44,625
	Other Industries	29	\$30,128	-	-
	Government	1,630	\$28,430	457,530	\$36,293
	Federal	132	\$31,771	69,907	\$44,721
	State	204	\$30,722	119,056	\$36,842
	Local	1,294	\$27,727	269,577	\$33,874

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

Industry Structure

A fair comparison of Klickitat County's industrial makeup with the state and nation is a bit of a stretch, due to the gross differences in size. For purposes of illustration, *Figure 18* summarizes the information. The major differences are as follows.

- Klickitat has far more of its employment in agriculture—17 percent compared to 3 percent for the state and 1.5 percent for the nation.
- Klickitat has substantially more of its employment base in manufacturing. The higher concentration is due to the aluminum smelter and lumber and wood products.
- Klickitat has about the same percentage of jobs in construction, transportation and utilities, and wholesale trade.
- Klickitat has significantly fewer retail jobs, reflected in the leakage of retail spending to Oregon (where there's no sales tax). The leakage has ramifications for the county's tax base due to lost sales tax revenue.
- Klickitat has only half the proportion of jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate. The corporate side of these industries is concentrated in large metro areas.
- Klickitat has far fewer jobs in services—about a third of the state and national average. In part this is due to the public ownership of hospitals in the county, but also is due to the lack of corporate-oriented services such as legal, engineering, software, adver-

Figure 18
Industrial Makeup
Klickitat, Washington, and U.S., 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

	Klickitat	Washington	U.S.
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Manufacturing	20.1%	12.5%	13.8%
Lumber and Wood Products	7.6%	1.2%	0.6%
Other Manufacturing	12.5%	11.3%	13.2%
Construction and Mining	4.4%	5.9%	5.4%
Transport., Comm., and Utilities	5.9%	5.2%	5.2%
Wholesale Trade	5.0%	5.6%	5.2%
Retail Trade	10.4%	17.7%	17.4%
FIRE	2.1%	4.9%	5.7%
Services	9.8%	27.8%	30.2%
Government	24.8%	17.2%	15.5%
Federal	1.9%	2.5%	2.1%
State	3.1%	5.0%	3.6%
K-12	9.4%	5.2%	5.6%
Other Local Government	10.6%	4.5%	4.2%
Agriculture	17.4%	3.3%	1.5%

tising, and so on. Also, the county is not a tourist mecca, so there are relatively few jobs in lodging and recreation.

- Finally, Klickitat has a higher percentage of its employment in government, due to public ownership of the hospitals and the Public Utility District, and the captive audience for K-12 education.

Agriculture

At the time of the last Census of Agriculture in 1997, slightly less than half of Klickitat County—589,000 acres—was classified as farmland. This was a substantial drop from the estimated 690,000 acres of farmland in 1992. In 1997, about 70 percent of the farmland was classified as pasture land or rangeland for livestock. Crops were harvested on 15 percent of the farm acreage, while the rest of the land was reserved for other uses such as wetlands, summer fallow, ponds, roads, and so on. There were 530 farms in the county, roughly the same number recorded in the 1987 and 1992 Censuses. Most were relatively small in acreage; 73 farms contained more than three-fourths of all farmland and 62 contained almost 60 percent of the harvested cropland. A bit more than half of the county's farmers and ranchers listed farming as

their major occupation. More than a third work extensively at a job away from their farm.

Total farm sales in 1997 were estimated at \$33 million, ranking the county at 22nd in the state. Major sales items included tree fruits (chiefly apples, pears, and cherries), \$8 million; cattle and calves, \$6 million; wheat, \$5 million; hay, \$4 million; dairy products, \$3 million; and a variety of vegetables, \$2 million. After adjustment for inflation, farm sales declined by \$7 million or 17 percent from 1987 to 1997 with most of the drop coming from decreased sale of livestock products.

Klickitat's farm employment has been quite stable over the last decade (*see Figure 19*). The apparent increase from 1991-92 was due not so much to an increase in employment but, rather, a reflection of changes in un-

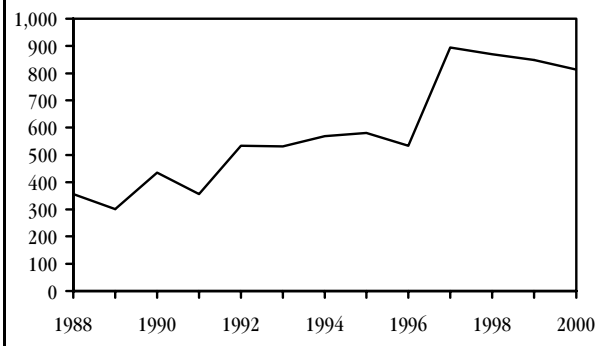
employment insurance regulations which brought all farm workers under coverage—and enumeration—that year. Since 1992, yearly fluctuations in employment have been minor, increasing or decreasing by no more than 30 to 40 workers. The jump in 1997 was due to the reclassification of a large employer from wholesale trade to agricultural services.

While the annual average employment has been steady, monthly swings are substantial. In winter months, employment may drop below 600, before increasing a bit in the spring. June usually brings a jump in hiring, with July typically being the peak month, at around 1,200. Employment usually remains above 1,000 into October, before falling off again. Orchard activities in the White Salmon area are the major driver of the seasonal fluctuations.

In 2000, the average wage paid in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector was \$17,584, about 97 percent of the statewide sector average. Within the crop production industry itself, the average was \$14,629, slightly higher than the same industry statewide.

The annual averages, however, can be misleading; the wage is determined by totaling all the wages paid

Figure 19
Farm Employment
Klickitat County, 1988-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



by employers for the year and dividing them by the average employment for the year. Because no differentiation is made between part-time and full-time employment, the wages can appear to be understated if there are significant numbers of part-time workers, as there are in agriculture.

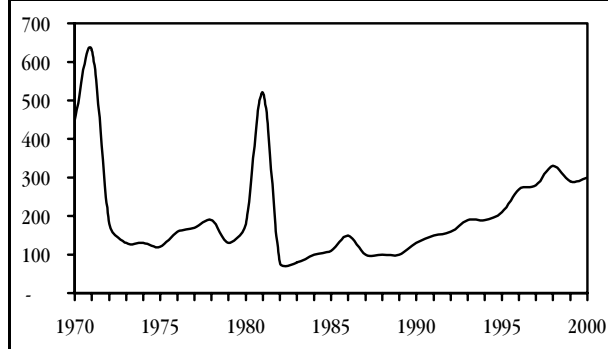
Construction and Mining

Note: Mining employment is included with construction in these data series; however, because mining employment numbers are so small, this discussion will only refer to construction.

After a long period of stagnation, construction employment in the county began increasing in 1989 (see Figure 20). Since 1996, the industry has had about 300 workers. The rise in employment has been due to a general pickup in construction activity. The inflation-adjusted value of construction permits was well below \$20 million per year through most of the 1980s, but now averages more than \$30 million, with a peak of \$40 million in 1997. Employment in 2001 will likely be on the upswing, due to the construction of a natural gas generator in Goldendale.

Employment is still well below previous highs in 1971 and 1981. The former was due to expansions of The Dalles Dam and John Day Dam—originally constructed in the 1950s and 1960s. Ten years later, another capital project, construction of the (then) Martin Marietta aluminum plant, again boosted construction jobs. Currently, just over 5 percent of county nonfarm employment is in this industry compared to 6 percent statewide.

Figure 20
Construction and Mining Employment
Klickitat County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



The average wage in 2000 for construction was \$26,677 in Klickitat County—slightly less than the county's overall average of \$26,322. This wage was considerably less than the statewide construction wage of \$37,070, which is driven by the higher pay rates of the metropolitan Puget Sound area.

Manufacturing

Compared to Washington, Klickitat County has a large concentration of its employment in manufacturing. The state had only 13 percent of its nonagricultural employment in manufacturing in 2000 compared to Klickitat County's 24 percent (1,345 workers). *Figure 22* shows the growth rate in the manufacturing sector since 1970 for Klickitat and Washington. Growth in the county outpaced that of the state for most of the period shown except in 1987 and throughout the 1990s. The sharp downward spike in 1987 was caused by layoffs in the aluminum industry and the gradual decrease in the early 1990s stemming from losses in the timber industry.

The size of the manufacturing sector can be attributed to two industries: lumber and wood products and aluminum production. In 2000, these two industries accounted for close to 90 percent of factory jobs in the county. Employment in the timber industry is fairly evenly grouped into three sectors: logging, sawmills, and veneer and plywood mills. Timber employment, over the last decade, had its peak in 1988 with 959 workers. There was a sharp decline in 1990 with the closure of the Champion mill and further losses in mid-decade. Employment has stabilized around 500 since then. However, early in 2002 the county's major remaining mill, SDS Lumber, announced it was reducing employment by 75 jobs as it ended production of plywood.

Timber harvest in the county has been relatively stable since the late 1970s, averaging just under 100 million board feet per year. Despite this consistency, logging employment has almost been cut in half since the late 1980s. Most of the timberland in the county is privately held, with private-owner harvests amounting to about 70 million board feet per year.

Figure 23 shows covered timber employment since 1981. The number of timber workers peaked in 1988 to 959, but have fallen by 47 percent since then.

Specific data about the aluminum industry are suppressed for reasons of confidentiality: however, the local industry is a major player in the county's economy. It employs a substantial number of workers and injects a very large payroll into the area. In 2001, the Goldendale smelter was temporarily closed due to high-energy

Figure 22
Manufacturing Employment Growth Rates
Klickitat and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

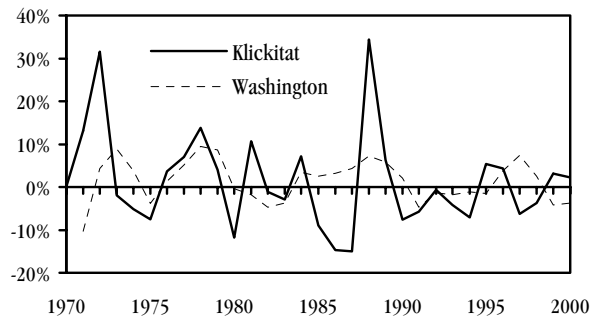
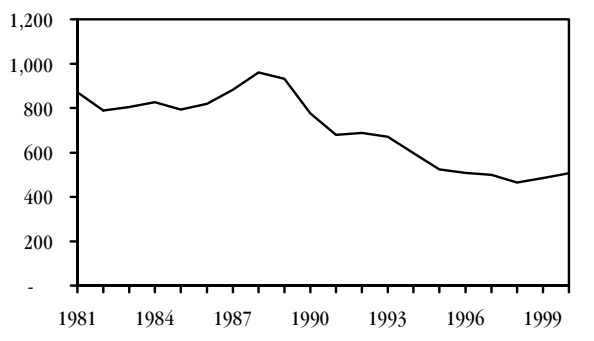


Figure 23
Timber Employment
Klickitat County, 1981-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



prices. Under an agreement with the Bonneville Power Administration, the owner sold energy purchased under contract back to BPA, and used some of the profits to pay its workers. Current plans call for the smelter to reopen in April 2002, though the decision depends upon the cost of energy, on the one hand, and the market price of aluminum, on the other.

The average wage in 2000 for all manufacturing in the county was \$39,134, significantly higher than the county's overall average but lower than the statewide manufacturing average (\$46,988), which is driven by high tech and aerospace firms in the Puget Sound area.

Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (TCU)

In Klickitat County, the TCU sector includes railroads, trucking and warehousing, communications, and electric/gas/sanitary services. Employment growth has varied widely (see Figures 24 and 25). From a low of 170 in 1982 to a high of 440 reached in 1996, the fluctuations in employment have resulted in an annualized growth rate of only slightly over 1 percent. In terms of employment, the sector is dominated by electric/gas/

sanitary services, which accounts for over half of sector employment thanks to the presence of the Roosevelt Transfer Station [Note: public utility districts are included in government, not TCU]. TCU makes up 7 percent of county nonfarm employment compared to 5 percent at the state level. The average TCU wage in 2000 was \$32,543 compared to the sector's statewide average of \$47,392.

Figure 24
TCU Employment
Klickitat County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

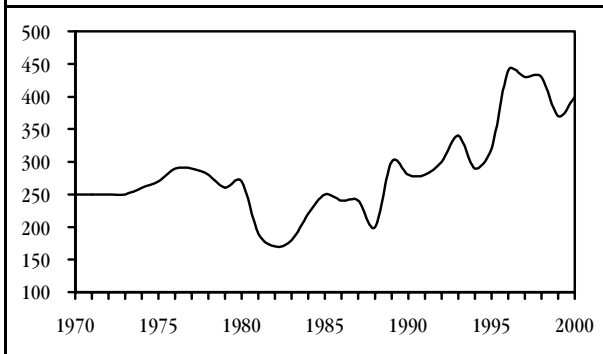
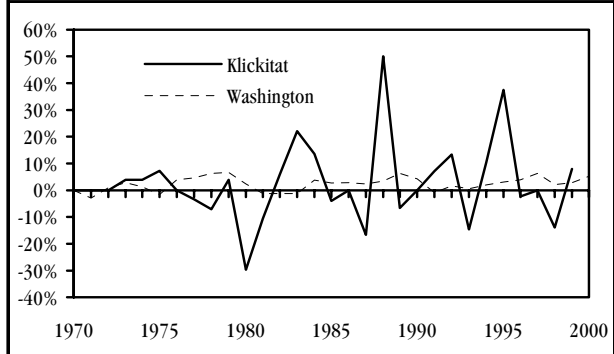


Figure 25
TCU Employment Growth
Klickitat and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

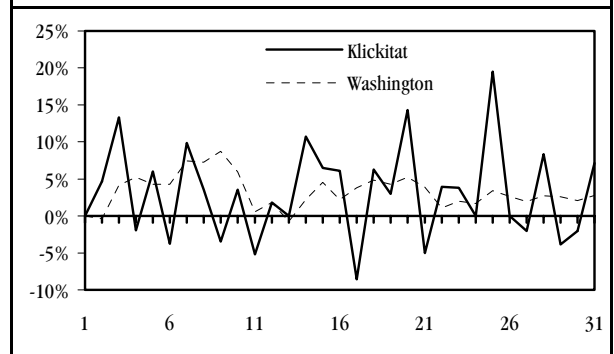


Wholesale and Retail Trade

Klickitat County had 682 retail jobs in 2000, accounting for just under 13 percent of all nonfarm jobs. By contrast, about 19 percent of state employment is in retail. The disparity is even greater when taxable retail sales data are examined. In 2000, sales at retail outlets in the county topped \$36 million. On a per capita basis, this came out to \$1,900 in taxable sales per person. For the state as a whole, the average was \$7,300 per person. The reason for these gaps is threefold. First, like many smaller counties, Klickitat lacks the concentration of population to support large retail establishments. Second, the county is not a center for tourism, and thus does not pull in dollars from outside its borders. Third, the county is just across the Columbia River from Oregon, which doesn't have a sales tax. Residents can easily avoid the tax by shopping in The Dalles or Hood River.

Over the course of the last quarter-century, employment in wholesale and retail trade has expanded fairly consistently with most of the growth coming after 1983.

Figure 26
Trade Growth Rates
Klickitat County and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

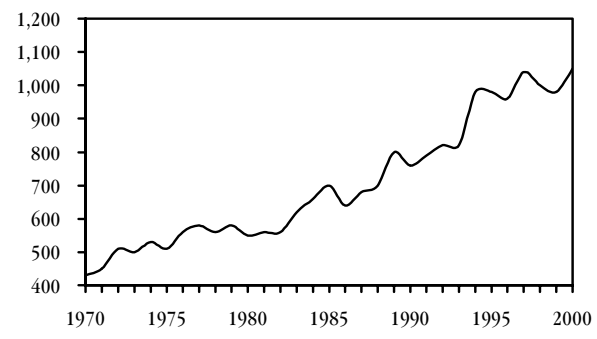


The cumulative growth rate (see Figure 26) shows that, after 1977, job creation in the county lagged the state by large margins until 1993, when the gap narrowed appreciably. In 2000, sector employment stood at 1,050 as

illustrated in *Figure 27*. Employment was concentrated in eating and drinking establishments (e.g., restaurants, fast food outlets, taverns and bars), grocery stores, service stations, and wholesale trade in nondurable goods.

In 2000, Klickitat retail workers earned \$12,807 on average. At the statewide level, the same workers were earning \$20,844. The county average for eating and drinking places was \$8,578, which does not include tips and does not correct for part-time employment.

Figure 27
Trade Employment
Klickitat County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

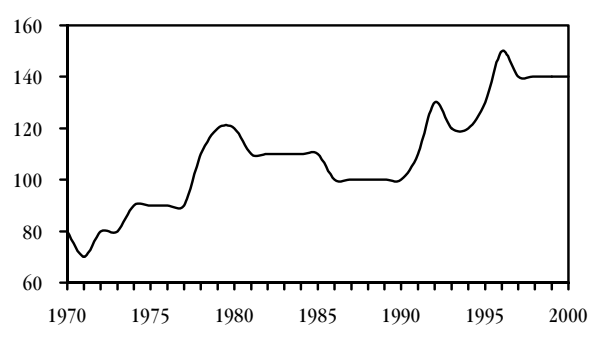


Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)

While employment in FIRE has not amounted to a significant portion of the county's total employment, it has, nevertheless, grown about 75 percent over the last 25 years (see *Figure 28*). Sector employment was 140 in 2000—about 2 percent of total nonfarm employment as opposed to 5 percent statewide.

The average wage in the FIRE sector, at \$23,844, fell below the overall average for the county as well as the average for FIRE employment statewide (\$44,360). Within the sector, the highest wage level was found in insurance agents, brokers, and service, while the lowest was in real estate, where there were high levels of part-time work.

Figure 28
FIRE Employment
Klickitat County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

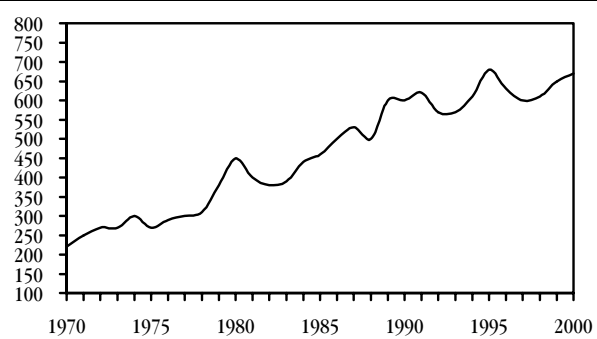


Services

The services sector encompasses widely different industries as diverse as health care, auto repair, hotels, and legal services. The chief ones in Klickitat County, by 2000 covered employment numbers, are health care and social services. However, the closure of the Mt. Adams Nursing Care facility in Goldendale in 2001 has roughly halved health care employment.

Employment in services increased from 220 in 1970 to 681 in 2000; this 205 percent gain was by far the largest increase of any sector in the economy. Other than several relatively minor downturns during periods of national recession, the pattern has been one of relatively strong growth. *Figure 29* shows the employment patterns since 1970. The average services wage (\$17,841) in 2000 was 44 percent of the statewide wage for services.

Figure 29
Services Employment
Klickitat County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Government

The largest employer in Klickitat County is government. Its payroll, 1,630 in 2000, was almost double that of 1970 and constituted 30 percent of all nonagricultural employment. About 80 percent was local government and contrasts sharply with statewide public employment where local government only accounted for 58 percent of the total. The difference is due primarily to the fact that the hospitals and the electrical utility in the county are publicly owned. In Klickitat County, the federal government accounted for 8 percent and state government about 13 percent. Statewide, federal government averaged 16 percent of public employment while state government garnered a 25 percent share.

Federal employment appeared to drop sharply in 1998. In reality, federal employees at the John Day Dam were shifted from the Washington side to the Oregon side. *Figure 30* depicts numbers of government employed in Klickitat County, while *Figure 31* compares government employment growth rates between the county and state.

Government wages average a bit more than the overall average for the county. The Federal government paid a \$31,711 average, and state government came in at \$30,722. Public school employees averaged \$26,322—slightly below the average for all workers—while all local government staff were paid an average of \$27,727.

Figure 30
Government Employment
Klickitat County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

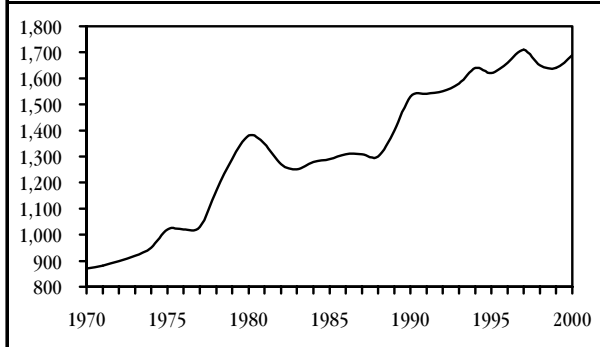
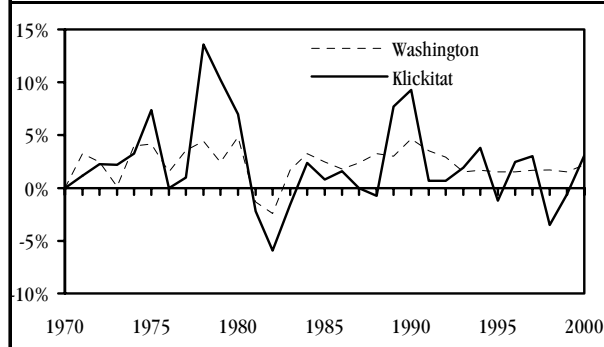


Figure 31
Government Employment Growth Rates
Klickitat and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Industry Employment Projections

Klickitat County's future—at least over the next decade—depends on what happens with the Goldendale smelter. Three distinct paths are possible for the county. In one scenario, the smelter comes back on line, new manufacturing investment is enough to match declines in lumber and wood products, and moderate population growth generates job growth in construction, retail trade, services, and local government. Nonfarm employment would reach 6,500 by 2011.

Another possibility is for the smelter to return to full production, but for relatively slow growth in other sectors, similar to the 1995-2000 period. Nonfarm employment would total about 6,100 in 2011. A third potential outcome is for the smelter to close.

Employment Security Department analysts have made the employment projections, based on industry divisions, shown in *Figure 32*.

Figure 32
Projected Employment by Industry
Klickitat County and Washington, 2000 and 2008
Source: Employment Security Department

	Klickitat				Washington		
	2000	2008	% Change	# Jobs	2000	2008	% Change
Total Nonfarm Employment	5,310	5,810	1.1%	500	2,716,800	3,080,700	1.6%
Manufacturing	1,380	1,370	-0.1%	-10	350,300	365,500	0.5%
Services	600	700	1.9%	100	780,800	940,800	2.4%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	840	1,010	2.3%	170	653,200	731,400	1.4%
Government	1,630	1,820	1.4%	190	483,500	543,700	1.5%
Construction	280	310	1.3%	30	161,600	180,000	1.4%
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	140	150	0.9%	10	137,200	153,300	1.4%
Transportation & Public Utilities	440	450	0.3%	10	146,600	162,200	1.3%

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 occupation data used for employment are based on Occupational Employment Statistics surveys conducted by the Employment Security Department in 2000.

Figure 33 shows employment in the major occupational categories as well as the share of each grouping for the three-county region encompassing Klickitat, Kittitas, and Yakima counties. Washington State employment numbers by occupation are also listed for purposes of comparison. 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 than at the state level.

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. 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.

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.

Figure 33
Occupational Employment
Klickitat, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties, and Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

TOTAL	Klickitat, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties		Washington	
	132,152	100.0%	3,154,747	100.0%
Managerial & Administrative	9,454	7.2%	251,217	8.0%
Professional, Paraprofessionals, & Technical	23,937	18.1%	740,215	23.5%
Marketing & Sales	11,704	8.9%	362,655	11.5%
Clerical & Administrative Support	14,500	11.0%	470,640	14.9%
Services	18,610	14.1%	492,741	15.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Related	24,341	18.4%	121,036	3.8%
Precision Production, Craft, & Repair	12,176	9.2%	350,389	11.1%
Operators, Fabricators, & 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%

Wages

Figure 34 is based on Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) wage and salary surveys conducted in the three-county region comprised of Klickitat, Kittitas, and Yakima counties by the Employment Security Department in 2000. 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 com-

bined 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, farmworkers and laborers in crops/nursery/greenhouse, and hand packers and packagers).

Figure 34
Occupational Wages
Klickitat, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Management, Professional and Related Occupations		
Registered Nurses	\$21.49	4
Teacher Assistants	\$21,852	9
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$40,170	16
General & Operations Managers	\$34.61	23
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	\$17.98	25
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special & Vocational Education	\$41,162	28
Rehabilitation Counselors	\$14.89	33
All Other Teachers, Primary, Secondary, & Adult	\$32,027	35
Middle School Teachers, Except Special & Vocational Education	\$39,999	37
Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	\$15.89	43
Accountants & Auditors	\$21.95	50
Financial Managers	\$28.20	72
Mental Health & Substance Abuse Social Workers	\$13.54	76
Lawyers	\$33.75	79
Educational, Vocational, & School Counselors	\$19.40	82
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	\$19.28	90
Social & Human Service Assistants	\$11.25	91
Education Administrators, Elementary & Secondary School	\$70,237	93
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, & Elementary Schools	\$41,698	107
Substance Abuse & Behavioral Disorder Counselors	\$11.31	108
Civil Engineers	\$25.72	109
Child, Family, & School Social Workers	\$15.61	110
Pharmacists	\$35.32	112
Mental Health Counselors	\$15.17	120
Paralegals & Legal Assistants	\$16.75	121
Floral Designers	\$10.86	124
Medical Records & 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, & Farm Products	\$19.09	142
Pharmacy Technicians	\$12.09	145

Figure 34 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
Klickitat, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Medical & 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 & Computer Systems Administrators	\$23.28	152
Industrial Production Managers	\$34.03	153
Radiologic Technologists & Technicians	\$18.52	156
Cost Estimators	\$20.93	158
Medical & 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 & 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 & Paramedics	\$18.69	187
Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technologists	\$21.24	191
Title Examiners, Abstractors, & Searchers	\$13.66	194
Clinical, Counseling, & School Psychologists	\$24.59	195
Family & General Practitioners	\$39.13	196
Surgical Technologists	\$15.31	197
Construction Managers	\$31.90	198
Graphic Designers	\$12.28	199
Agricultural & Food Scientists	\$18.69	200
Forest & Conservation Technicians	\$17.61	201
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, & Investigators	\$24.05	205
Service Occupations		
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	\$6.57	1
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	\$8.65	13
Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	\$10.17	15
Waiters & Waitresses	\$6.80	19
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, & Coffee Shop	\$7.34	24
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	\$6.97	31
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	\$13.28	38
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	\$10.22	39
Food Preparation Workers	\$7.99	44
Home Health Aides	\$8.91	49
Cooks, Institution & 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 & Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helpers	\$7.59	71
Police & Sheriff's Patrol Officers	\$20.15	73

Figure 34 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
Klickitat, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Recreation Workers	\$10.04	77
Gaming Dealers	\$8.26	83
Fire Fighters	\$16.85	87
Hosts & Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, & Coffee Shop	\$6.50	92
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, & Cosmetologists	\$9.42	98
Personal & Home Care Aides	\$9.72	102
First-Line Sups./Managers of Landscaping, Lawn Service, & Groundskeeping Workers	\$10.48	103
Bartenders	\$7.85	104
Chefs & Head Cooks	\$9.46	130
Private Detectives & Investigators	\$25.16	133
Gaming & Sports Book Writers & 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 & Janitorial Workers	\$14.01	157
Cooks, Short Order	\$8.13	159
Detectives & Criminal Investigators	\$22.97	164
Medical Transcriptionists	\$12.92	171
Amusement & Recreation Attendants	\$8.26	202
Sales & Office Occupations		
Cashiers	\$9.11	2
Retail Salespersons	\$10.33	3
Office Clerks, General	\$10.58	6
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	\$11.96	11
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	\$10.25	17
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	\$12.44	21
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office & Administrative Support Workers	\$18.89	22
Receptionists & 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 & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	\$22.95	32
Tellers	\$9.64	36
Shipping, Receiving, & Traffic Clerks	\$10.83	41
Medical Secretaries	\$11.98	56
Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	\$15.23	57
Counter & Rental Clerks	\$9.02	58
Billing & Posting Clerks & Machine Operators	\$11.65	60
Parts Salespersons	\$12.01	64
Legal Secretaries	\$13.51	67
Postal Service Mail Carriers	\$17.91	74
Police, Fire, & Ambulance Dispatchers	\$14.84	85
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	\$13.73	89
Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks	\$8.36	94
Bill & 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 & Manufacturing, Technical & Scientific Products	\$24.79	137
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll & Timekeeping	\$13.46	138
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, & Ambulance	\$16.47	141
Order Clerks	\$11.31	144
Production, Planning, & Expediting Clerks	\$15.37	148

Figure 34 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
Klickitat, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Demonstrators & Product Promoters	\$11.19	155
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, & Samplers, Recordkeeping	\$9.63	161
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	\$10.21	168
Sales & Related Workers, All Other	\$19.79	172
Loan Interviewers & Clerks	\$13.56	183
Office & 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
Natural Resources, Construction, & Maintenance Occupations		
Graders & Sorters, Agricultural Products	\$8.01	5
Farmworkers & Laborers, Crop, Nursery, & Greenhouse	\$7.10	12
Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	\$14.55	20
Carpenters	\$16.58	27
Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics	\$14.20	40
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Workers, All Other	\$6.43	48
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, & Repairers	\$21.61	65
Electricians	\$20.57	66
Farm Equipment Mechanics	\$13.97	68
Telecommunications Equipment Installers & Repairers, Except Line Installers	\$22.04	75
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	\$24.74	78
Highway Maintenance Workers	\$17.15	81
Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipment Operators	\$16.40	86
Construction Laborers	\$12.29	88
Bus & Truck Mechanics & Diesel Engine Specialists	\$14.57	95
Agricultural Inspectors	\$13.23	111
Helpers--Carpenters	\$10.68	116
Painters, Construction & Maintenance	\$14.50	118
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	\$16.65	122
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Workers	\$17.50	131
Tire Repairers & Changers	\$9.19	132
Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	\$21.51	162
Drywall & Ceiling Tile Installers	\$19.49	163
Roofers	\$17.70	165
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	\$12.38	167
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Workers	\$12.36	169
Heating, Air Conditioning, & Refrigeration Mechanics & Installers	\$16.26	175
Telecommunications Line Installers & Repairers	\$20.06	188
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	\$20.00	193
Production, Transportation, & Material Moving Occupations		
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	\$8.82	7
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	\$15.24	8
Packers & Packagers, Hand	\$7.62	10
Packaging & Filling Machine Operators & Tenders	\$9.81	14
Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	\$11.80	18
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	\$11.70	34
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production & 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, & Tenders, Except Sawing	\$11.58	52
Helpers--Production Workers	\$10.32	53

Figure 34 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
Klickitat, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

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

* Wages either hourly or annual.

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

Projections

Occupational employment projections based on estimated annual openings over the 2000-2008 period for the three-county region covering Klickitat, Kittitas, and Yakima counties are shown in *Figure 35*. 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

Figure 35
Occupational Projections
Klickitat, Kittitas, & Yakima Counties, 2000, 2008
Source: Employment Security Department

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

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.

PERSONAL INCOME

Conceptually, personal income captures three types of income. *Earned* income is related to employment, and includes wages, salaries, self-employed income, proprietors' income, and employers' contributions to benefits. *Investment* income is derived from ownership of assets, and includes actual payments of dividends, interest, and rent, as well as the undistributed earnings of investment and pension funds. Finally, transfer payments covers shifts of income from one group to another, mostly from government to individuals, including social security, Medicare and other medical payments, veterans' benefits., etc.

In Klickitat County, personal income grew substantially between 1970 and 1999 (see Figure 36), rising from \$162 million to \$387 million in constant 1999 dollars. Most of the real growth occurred during three periods: from 1970 to 1973, from 1977 to 1981, and from 1991 through the present. The average growth rate in the county, on an annualized basis, was 3.0 percent from 1970 to 1999. Statewide, the rate was 4.2 percent, more than a full percentage point higher.

Dividing the total personal income of an area by the population yields personal *per capita income*. Analyzing income on a per capita basis allows for a fairer comparison between different areas with unlike populations and income sizes. However, because it is an average, per capita income can be skewed by a relatively small number of high-income individuals, so some caution must still be used in any comparison.

Figure 37 shows per capita income for Klickitat County, Washington, and the U.S. in constant 1999 dollars. Between 1970 and 1999, this income increased

from \$13,289 to \$19,815. In 1973, Klickitat was basically at parity with the state and nation. Since then, its per capita income has steadily fallen behind—by 1999, Klickitat was at 69 percent of the U.S. average and 65 percent of the state average. Thirty counties had a higher per capita income than Klickitat in 1999, including neighboring Benton (\$25,004), Skamania (\$21,702), Yakima (\$20,811), and Wasco (Oregon) (\$23,454).

Farming is an important facet of life in Klickitat County, and farm income is a significant feature in the economy. One of the ways in which the Bureau of Economic Analysis disaggregates personal income is into the two categories of farm and nonfarm income. In 1970, the county's farm income totaled \$17.1 million (in 1999 dollars), or 11 percent of all personal income (see Figure 38). The next few years were very

Figure 36
Total Real and Nominal Income
Klickitat County, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

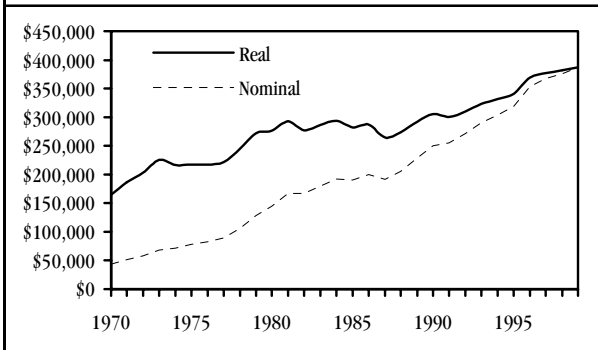


Figure 37
Per Capita Income
Klickitat, Washington, and U.S., 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

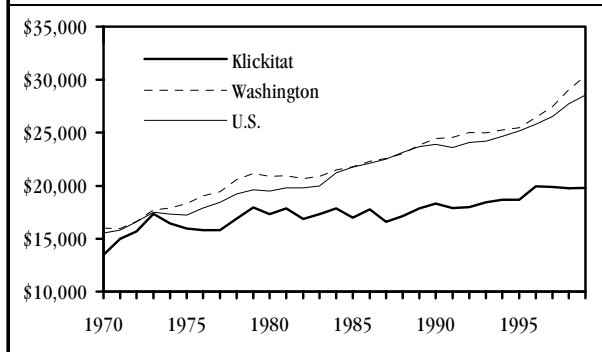
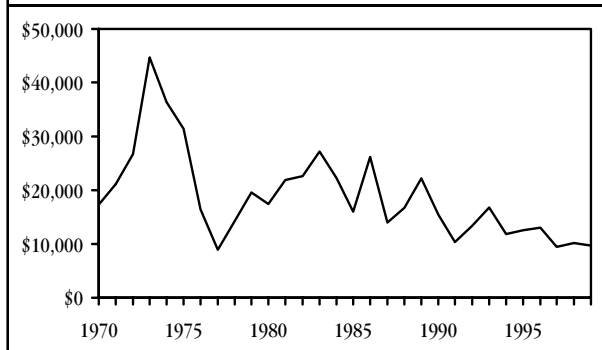


Figure 38
Real Farm Income
Klickitat County, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

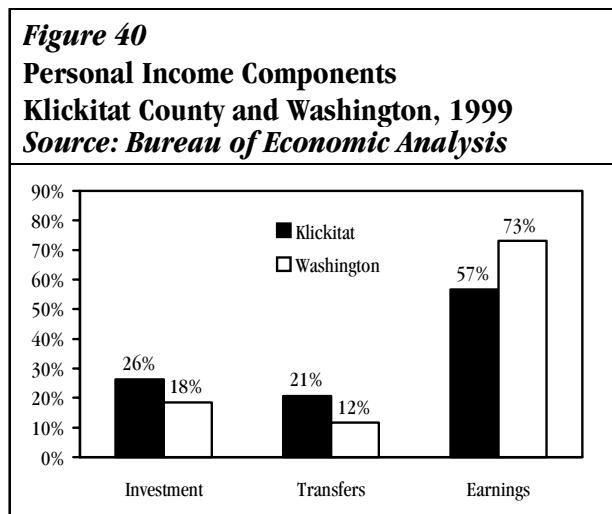
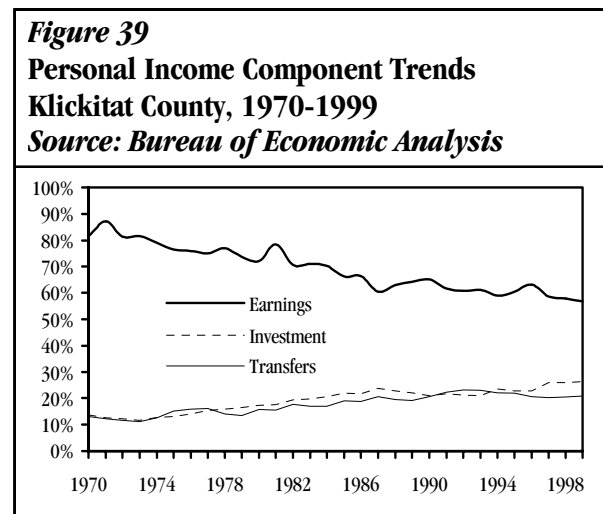


good ones for farming: 1973 saw farm income reach \$44.1 million—a full 20 percent of personal income. However, over the years since then, it has fluctuated between 6 and 10 percent of the total. In 1999, it fell to 2.5 percent (\$9.7 million), the smallest share since 1977. Statewide farm income, though, amounted to only 1 percent of personal income.

As mentioned earlier, personal income encompasses three broad categories: earned income, investment income, and transfer payments. *Figure 39* shows how, as a percentage of personal income, the components have changed over time. *Figure 40* shows the share that each contributes to total personal income. Earnings have been, and undoubtedly will continue to be, the major source of personal income. However, as a percentage

of personal income, earned income decreased from 74 percent in 1970 to 57 percent in 1999, far below the state average of 73 percent. Transfer payments, in contrast, increased from 14 percent to 21 percent of the total. The two factors responsible for the shift were Medicaid and Social Security. Investment income's share grew from 12 percent to 26 percent.

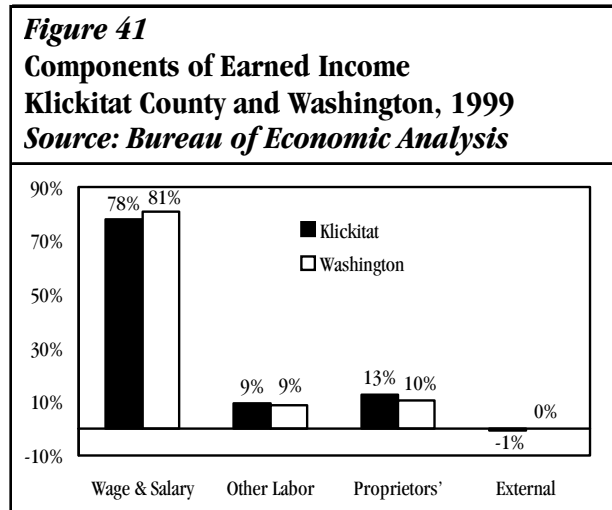
Looking at it a little differently, the dollar amount of per capita earned income, adjusted for inflation, increased only 8 percent from 1970 to 1999. Meanwhile per capita transfer payments more than doubled (136 percent) and per capita investment income almost tripled (185 percent). A significant shift has occurred, and perhaps is still occurring, in the sources of income in Klickitat County.



Earned Income

Earned income is an important reflection of an area's economy because it shows how much income people derive directly from their jobs. Total earned income rose from \$119 million in 1970 to \$205 million in 1999. Per capita earned income in 1999 was \$10,500—less than half of the state average.

Earnings include wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and what is called "other labor income." ("Other labor income" subsumes an assortment of incomes but primarily consists of employer payments into employee pension and health care plans.) Wages and salaries grew from \$101 million (1970) to \$171 million (1999), following the basic economic trends described in previous sections: growth in much of the 1970s, stagnation in the 1980s and early 1990s, a growth spurt in the



mid-90s, before a leveling off in the past three years. Farm proprietors' earnings totaled around \$15 million during the 1980s, before dropping off sharply in the 1990s, turning slightly negative in 1999. Nonfarm proprietors' income also trended around \$15 million dur-

ing the 1980s, but have doubled since 1993, reaching \$29 million in 1999. Other labor income has hovered around \$20 million for the past two decades. *Figure 41* breaks down the components of earned income for Klickitat and Washington in 1999.

Investment Income

Investment income in the U.S. is concentrated among the wealthiest 10 percent of households, and among older residents. Investment income in Klickitat County climbed from \$22 million in 1970 to \$102 million in 1999, as the population expanded and aged, and the stock market boomed. On a per capita basis, the county is slightly below the state and national averages.

While other components of personal income come directly from reasonably reliable sources such as tax returns, it involves a somewhat heroic estimate. Direct payments to individuals of dividends and interest are eas-

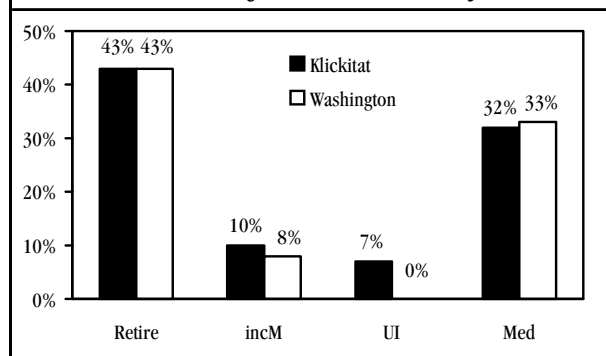
ily traceable. However, the undistributed earnings of pension funds cannot be easily allocated to places of residence. The Bureau of Economic Analysis assumes that undistributed investment income follows the same pattern as direct payments of interest and dividends. In a county like Klickitat, however, with a large number of retirees (collecting direct payments of interest and dividends) and a relatively small level of earned income and other labor income, the result may be an overestimate of investment income for the county.

Transfer Payments

Transfer payments are made up almost entirely by government payments to individuals. In 1999 in Klickitat County, residents received \$80 million in payments, up from \$21 million in 1970. Major components included: Social Security, \$30 million, Medicaid, \$15 million, Medicare, \$10 million, and unemployment insurance, \$6 million. In addition, a variety of income maintenance programs topped \$8 million, including a bit under \$2 million each for welfare (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families), supplemental security income (SSI), and food stamps.

On a per capita basis, the county is 9 percent above the state average, due primarily to higher payments of unemployment insurance and social security. As *Figure 42* indicates, retirement comprises 43 percent of all transfers both at the state and county level. The second largest component, medical, marginally makes up a larger share statewide than in Klickitat.

Figure 42
Transfer Payments Components
Klickitat County and Washington, 1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Workforce Development

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.

Tri-County Workforce Development Council. 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 Klickitat, Kittitas, 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, by fax at (509) 574-1951, or visit their website at www.co.yakima.wa.us/e&t.

WorkSource Columbia Gorge. 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. Operated by the Employment Security Department, WorkSource Columbia Gorge provides WorkSource center services to residents of Klickitat County. WorkSource Columbia Gorge provides customers a one-stop location at which to access programs administered by multiple agencies. WorkSource Columbia Gorge offers access to all WorkSource center system services, most of which

will be available on site. However, not all services are necessarily provided on a full-time basis. Each area has at least one full service center. In terms of services, WorkSource Columbia Gorge offers the following:

- 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)
- 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
- Early Intervention services to potentially dislocated workers
- Rapid Response to plant closures
- WorkFirst (employment services only)

The WorkSource Columbia Gorge Center is located at 107 West Jewett Boulevard, White Salmon, Washington 98672. Their mailing address is P.O. Box 2169, White Salmon, Washington 98672. Office hours are 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 493-1210, toll-free at 1-800-511-7388, TDD at (509) 493-5030, or by fax at (509) 493-5000.

WorkSource Goldendale Affiliate. A WorkSource Affiliate operates on a smaller scale than a center and is run by service providers who focus their efforts on specific populations or services. WorkSource Goldendale Affiliate provides linkages to core services to anyone entering the system at that site or through Internet linkage. Affiliated sites may include community-based organizations, local offices of state agencies, and education and training institutions. In terms of service, WorkSource Goldendale Affiliate offers the following:

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

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

- initial assessment to evaluate job readiness based on job skills, experience, aptitudes, interests, and abilities;
- job counseling to help customers determine what services are available and best use of the information;
- job referral and placement providing access to available jobs and posting of resumes;
- employer services that provide access to labor market information, recruitment, screening, and referral of qualified applicants;
- information and referral to services such as housing, food, and medical assistance;

- information on training and retraining programs such as basic skills, literacy, occupational skills training, and apprenticeships;
- labor market information on current occupational supply and demand and occupational wages;
- computers with Internet access;
- access to a telephone to file for Unemployment Insurance benefits; and
- translation services to customers in their first language using AT&T services or the Internet.

The programs which referral may occur (eligibility required) include:

- WIA Title I (adults, dislocated workers, youth, and national programs)
- Veterans' Employment Programs
- Claimant Placement Program
- Worker Retraining
- Post Secondary Vocational-Technical Programs
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Welfare to Work

- Adult Basic Education Programs
- Worker Profiling
- Migrant Farm Worker Services
- NAFTA/Trade Assistance Act
- Early Intervention services to potentially dislocated workers
- Rapid Response to plant closures
- WorkFirst (employment services only)

The WorkSource Goldendale Affiliate is located at 116 East Main, Goldendale, Washington 98620. Office hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday, and from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 773-5503 or by fax at (509) 773-3796.

Educational Facilities. Although there are no post high school educational institutions in Klickitat County, residents are within range of Central Washington University located in Ellensburg as well as four-year college institutions in Portland, Oregon. Similarly, there are vocational and community college sites in Clark and Yakima counties as well as in The Dalles and Portland, Oregon.

Economic Development

Economic Development Authority. Established in 1995, the Klickitat County Public Economic Development Authority (EDA) Board is a public corporation acting to stimulate economic development through the use of available resources. The fifteen-person EDA board, which includes the County Commissioners, has representatives from the county's businesses and local governments. Working with the county's Economic Development Department and making use of the action plans developed by most of the county's incorporated and unincorporated communities, the EDA board has established infrastructure development, business retention, business recruitment, and community enhancement as its main priorities. With the largest landholdings available for industrial development in the Columbia Gorge, totaling well over 1,000 acres, Klickitat County is well positioned to support industrial expansion occurring in the region. The presence of extensive Bonneville Power Administration transmission lines, the Williams 26-inch natural gas pipeline, and a considerable wind power resource have led to an increasing focus on Klickitat County as an energy producing area. At the same time, the wine growing industry is expanding as the south slopes of the Columbia River Gorge are proving to be excellent wine growing terrain.

Chambers of Commerce. Chambers of Commerce are generally comprised of business owners and other interested individuals who work together to further the business interests of their communities. Klickitat County has two municipally oriented economic development organizations—the Mt. Adams Chamber of Commerce in White Salmon and the Goldendale Chamber of Commerce.

Infrastructure. The infrastructure of an area is integral to its economic development; the following is a synopsis of the county's transportation resources. Major roads and highways in Klickitat County are concentrated, in the south, along the Columbia River border with Oregon. State Route 14 runs east and west through the county on the Washington side of the Columbia River. Interstate Route 84, fairly accessible from Klickitat County, runs parallel to State Route 14 on the Oregon side of the Columbia River. Through the middle of the county lies US Route 97, which, from Goldendale, runs north to Yakima County or south into Oregon. Additionally, State Routes 141 and 142 both run north and south through the western half of Klickitat County. Three bridges connect Klickitat County with communities on the other side of the Columbia River in Oregon (Hood River, The Dalles, and Biggs). These three bridges are very important eco-

nomically; they “leak” retail trade to Oregon and allow workers to take jobs in Oregon, but should eventually help to develop the Dallesport area as a major industrial job site, attracting employees from Oregon.

There are two major airports in Klickitat County—The Dallesport Airport, with a 5,000-foot asphalt runway and Goldendale Municipal Airport, with a 3,580-foot asphalt runway. Both airports are used for only private and chartered aircrafts, not served by any major air carrier. The Portland International Airport, located in the nearby state of Oregon, is a full-service airport that accommodates all major air carriers and is easily accessible to residents of Klickitat County.

The Port of Klickitat operates a barge and recreational boat docking facility. The Ports of Vancouver and Portland, which is a one-hour drive away, provide full marine deep-draft terminal services.

Burlington Northern represents the only private railroad operating in Klickitat County. It has two active spurs. Publicly owned Amtrak operates in the county with two active spurs. Extensive inter-modal capacity, covering barge, trucking, and rail exist in Klickitat County. Several dedicated unit trains to the RABANCO landfill site at Roosevelt in eastern Klickitat County provide considerable backhaul capacity. Comparable opportunities exist in the Dallesport area, which is a ninety minute drive from the Portland-Vancouver Metropolitan area on Interstate 84.

KLICKITAT COUNTY RESOURCE LIST

WorkSource Washington:

Tri-County Workforce Development Council
120 South 3rd Street, Suite 200-A
Yakima, WA 98901
Phone: (509) 574-1950
Fax: (509) 574-1951
Website: www.co.yakima.wa.us/e&t

WorkSource Columbia Gorge Center
107 West Jewett Boulevard
P.O. Box 2169
White Salmon, WA 98672

Phone: (509) 493-1210
Toll-free: 1 (800) 511-7388
TTD: (509) 493-5030
Fax: (509) 493-5000

WorkSource Goldendale Affiliate
116 East Main
Goldendale, WA 98620
Phone: (509) 773-5503
Fax: (509) 773-3796

Economic Development Council:

Klickitat County Public Economic
Development Authority
127 W. Court St., MSCH26
Goldendale, WA 98620
Phone: (509) 773-7060
Fax: (509) 773-4521
Website: www.klickitatcounty.org

Chambers of Commerce:

Mt. Adams Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 449
White Salmon, WA 98672
Phone: (509) 493-3630
Fax: (509) 493-3670
E-mail: mtadamschamber@gorge.net

Greater Goldendale Area Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 524
Goldendale, WA 98620
Phone: (509) 773-3400
Fax: (509) 773-3411
E-mail: ggcc@gorge.net

Port:

Port of Klickitat County
154 E. Bingen Point Way, #A
Bingen, WA 98605
Phone: (509) 493-1655
Fax: (509) 493-4257
E-mail: pok@gorge.net
Website: www.portofklickitat.com

SUMMARY

What makes Klickitat County's economy work? When analyzing a region's economy, classical economists like Adam Smith examined demographic trends, used categories like *land*, *labor*, and *capital*, and assessed industry specialization and trade flows. These and other concepts continue to be useful tools, but perhaps the best starting point is the first law of real estate: location, location, location.

The economic geographer would locate Klickitat County about 80 miles east of the Portland Metropolitan Area, bordering the Columbia River across river from Interstate 84, sharing two dams with Oregon, with land suitable for orchards, vegetables, grasses, livestock, and logging. On the one hand, this handful of locational factors circumscribes those economic activities that account for most of the wealth generated in the county. Klickitat's economic base is tied to agriculture, timber, the Goldendale aluminum smelter, and the Roosevelt waste dump. When compared with the rest of the state, the county has a much higher percentage of its work force in agriculture, manufacturing, and transportation

and utilities (the industry classification which includes landfills). On the other hand, the single fact of the county's relative isolation from major metropolitan areas provides a powerful limit on the types of economic activity that are located there—not only in terms of manufacturing, but in distribution, retail, finance, and services as well.

Like many rural counties with resource-based economies, Klickitat has two other “exports”: its youth, and its savings. According to the 2000 Census, 29 percent of the county's population was children and teenagers, the same proportion as the state and nation. However, only 14 percent were young adults (ages 20 to 34), compared with 21 percent for the state and nation. On a net basis, one third of the county's children grow up, leave the county for college or the “big city,” and do not return, primarily due to lack of job opportunities. Similarly, bank deposits on a net basis appear to leave the county, due to lack of investment opportunities (or rather, higher perceived returns outside of the county).

Appendix I

Klickitat County, Selected Economic Data
Dollars are current unless otherwise noted

Year	Resident Population ¹		Civilian Labor Force ²				Nonagricultural Employment ²							Annual	Annual Avg.	
	Total	65 & Older	Total	Employed	Unemp.	Rate	Total	Const. & Mining	Mfg.	TPU	Trade	FIRE	Services	Gov't	Average Covered Wage ²	Cov. Wage ² 2000 Dollars
1970	12,138	1,410	5,170	4,690	480	9.3%	3,360	450	1,060	250	430	80	220	870	\$7,158	\$27,950
1971	12,600	1,420	5,730	5,210	520	9.1%	3,730	630	1,200	250	450	70	250	880	\$8,431	\$31,503
1972	12,600	1,440	5,860	5,180	680	11.6%	3,770	180	1,580	250	510	80	270	900	\$8,211	\$29,643
1973	12,700	1,460	5,770	5,120	650	11.3%	3,700	130	1,550	250	500	80	270	920	\$8,804	\$30,156
1974	12,800	1,500	5,830	5,140	690	11.8%	3,730	130	1,470	260	530	90	300	950	\$9,357	\$29,110
1975	13,400	1,560	5,750	4,830	920	16.0%	3,640	120	1,360	270	510	90	270	1,020	\$10,509	\$30,244
1976	13,600	1,650	5,320	4,600	720	13.5%	3,820	160	1,410	290	560	90	290	1,020	\$11,614	\$31,622
1977	14,000	1,750	5,970	5,060	910	15.2%	3,970	170	1,510	290	580	90	300	1,030	\$12,555	\$32,067
1978	14,600	1,810	6,420	5,630	790	12.3%	4,340	190	1,720	280	560	110	310	1,170	\$13,011	\$30,971
1979	15,200	1,880	6,750	5,930	820	12.1%	4,550	130	1,790	260	580	120	380	1,290	\$13,956	\$30,478
1980	15,822	1,943	7,360	6,290	1,070	14.5%	4,530	180	1,580	270	550	120	450	1,380	\$15,667	\$30,851
1981	16,200	2,001	7,550	6,370	1,180	15.6%	4,880	520	1,750	190	560	110	400	1,350	\$18,773	\$33,915
1982	16,200	2,048	7,290	5,660	1,630	22.4%	4,300	80	1,730	170	560	110	380	1,270	\$17,726	\$30,297
1983	16,300	2,091	7,610	6,300	1,310	17.2%	4,310	80	1,680	180	620	110	390	1,250	\$18,578	\$30,386
1984	16,300	2,156	7,610	6,490	1,120	14.7%	4,610	100	1,800	220	660	110	440	1,280	\$18,757	\$29,555
1985	16,500	2,199	7,770	6,650	1,120	14.4%	4,560	110	1,640	250	700	110	460	1,290	\$18,133	\$27,553
1986	16,200	2,226	7,890	6,650	1,240	15.7%	4,340	150	1,400	240	640	100	500	1,310	\$18,463	\$27,263
1987	16,000	2,229	7,660	6,250	1,410	18.4%	4,150	100	1,190	240	680	100	530	1,310	\$17,176	\$24,434
1988	16,100	2,222	7,710	6,730	980	12.7%	4,500	100	1,600	200	700	100	500	1,300	\$17,230	\$23,591
1989	16,200	2,236	7,910	6,840	1,070	13.5%	5,000	100	1,700	300	800	100	600	1,400	\$18,265	\$23,954
1990	16,616	2,253	7,880	6,960	920	11.7%	4,970	130	1,570	280	760	100	600	1,530	\$20,867	\$26,163
1991	16,680	2,292	7,760	6,740	1,020	13.1%	4,970	150	1,480	280	790	110	620	1,540	\$20,399	\$24,640
1992	16,815	2,323	8,130	7,000	1,130	13.9%	5,000	160	1,470	300	820	130	570	1,550	\$20,227	\$23,721
1993	17,184	2,350	8,270	7,040	1,240	15.0%	5,020	190	1,410	340	820	120	570	1,580	\$20,728	\$23,739
1994	17,516	2,382	8,240	7,290	950	11.5%	5,140	190	1,310	290	980	120	610	1,640	\$21,202	\$23,805
1995	17,866	2,384	8,670	7,660	1,010	11.7%	5,320	210	1,380	320	980	130	680	1,620	\$22,290	\$24,464
1996	18,312	2,394	8,850	7,760	1,090	12.3%	5,550	270	1,440	440	960	150	630	1,660	\$25,399	\$27,303
1997	18,627	2,388	9,150	8,200	950	10.4%	5,570	280	1,350	430	1,040	140	600	1,710	\$24,413	\$25,754
1998	18,454	2,402	8,880	7,940	940	10.6%	5,450	330	1,300	430	1,000	140	610	1,650	\$25,508	\$26,616
1999	18,793	2,420	8,690	7,860	820	9.5%	5,430	290	1,340	370	980	140	650	1,640	\$25,587	\$26,226
2000	19,161	2,439	8,710	7,800	920	10.5%	5,630	300	1,370	400	1,050	140	670	1,690	\$26,322	\$26,322

¹ Source: Office of Financial Management

² Source: Employment Security Department

Appendix II
Klickitat County, Selected Economic Data
Current Dollars
Dollars in Thousands except Per Capita Income

Year	Personal Income ³												Farm Income & Expenses
	Per Capita Income	Place of Residence							Place of Work				
		Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments				Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors		
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI					Medical	
1970	\$3,558	\$43,353	\$5,949	\$5,670	\$2,779	\$644	\$665	\$776	\$35,378	\$27,024	\$1,397	\$6,957	\$4,573
1971	\$4,123	\$51,211	\$6,488	\$6,243	\$3,189	\$554	\$919	\$704	\$44,676	\$33,891	\$1,943	\$8,842	\$5,809
1972	\$4,461	\$57,896	\$7,080	\$6,801	\$3,548	\$665	\$737	\$871	\$47,111	\$33,564	\$2,498	\$11,049	\$7,609
1973	\$5,210	\$67,736	\$7,969	\$7,519	\$4,269	\$675	\$559	\$1,009	\$55,211	\$35,342	\$2,817	\$17,052	\$13,419
1974	\$5,437	\$71,663	\$9,130	\$9,055	\$4,874	\$984	\$947	\$1,179	\$56,679	\$37,355	\$3,268	\$16,056	\$12,025
1975	\$5,695	\$77,690	\$10,204	\$11,710	\$5,498	\$1,077	\$2,253	\$1,508	\$59,453	\$40,012	\$4,223	\$15,218	\$11,239
1976	\$5,975	\$82,188	\$11,618	\$13,116	\$6,411	\$1,161	\$2,488	\$1,665	\$62,390	\$46,723	\$5,236	\$10,431	\$6,187
1977	\$6,365	\$89,187	\$13,619	\$14,244	\$7,270	\$1,206	\$2,242	\$2,076	\$66,887	\$52,140	\$6,300	\$8,447	\$3,573
1978	\$7,302	\$105,971	\$16,806	\$14,966	\$8,116	\$1,242	\$1,679	\$2,258	\$81,628	\$61,648	\$7,578	\$12,402	\$6,174
1979	\$8,450	\$128,184	\$20,972	\$17,316	\$9,192	\$1,533	\$1,635	\$3,097	\$94,423	\$69,474	\$8,760	\$16,189	\$9,221
1980	\$9,042	\$144,203	\$25,096	\$22,509	\$10,594	\$2,154	\$3,291	\$4,278	\$103,885	\$77,859	\$10,253	\$15,773	\$9,081
1981	\$10,151	\$166,767	\$29,311	\$25,853	\$12,516	\$2,189	\$3,447	\$5,156	\$130,892	\$100,539	\$12,219	\$18,134	\$12,478
1982	\$10,138	\$166,692	\$32,258	\$29,602	\$13,798	\$2,523	\$4,805	\$5,804	\$117,832	\$85,905	\$13,406	\$18,521	\$13,601
1983	\$10,880	\$179,885	\$35,575	\$30,466	\$15,222	\$2,839	\$3,506	\$6,216	\$127,764	\$91,055	\$14,541	\$22,168	\$17,110
1984	\$11,633	\$191,956	\$39,710	\$32,470	\$16,153	\$3,351	\$2,518	\$7,488	\$134,862	\$99,794	\$14,393	\$20,675	\$14,516
1985	\$11,495	\$190,585	\$41,774	\$36,143	\$16,974	\$3,808	\$3,408	\$8,782	\$126,410	\$95,659	\$13,741	\$17,010	\$10,793
1986	\$12,361	\$199,861	\$43,238	\$37,650	\$17,869	\$4,183	\$3,228	\$9,063	\$132,665	\$94,765	\$13,773	\$24,127	\$18,232
1987	\$11,993	\$191,223	\$45,253	\$39,475	\$18,547	\$4,176	\$3,628	\$9,829	\$115,457	\$85,349	\$12,821	\$17,287	\$10,131
1988	\$12,861	\$205,383	\$46,765	\$39,916	\$19,787	\$4,451	\$2,749	\$9,544	\$129,424	\$95,021	\$13,788	\$20,615	\$12,522
1989	\$13,980	\$229,074	\$50,427	\$44,050	\$21,227	\$5,364	\$2,809	\$11,140	\$146,961	\$104,101	\$15,492	\$27,368	\$17,363
1990	\$15,009	\$250,323	\$52,356	\$51,752	\$23,139	\$6,255	\$3,399	\$15,236	\$162,902	\$121,797	\$18,843	\$22,262	\$12,675
1991	\$15,239	\$255,618	\$55,281	\$57,092	\$24,956	\$7,419	\$4,169	\$16,707	\$157,567	\$118,997	\$18,954	\$19,616	\$8,774
1992	\$15,785	\$271,349	\$57,597	\$63,023	\$25,919	\$8,210	\$5,330	\$19,440	\$164,716	\$122,382	\$20,360	\$21,974	\$11,727
1993	\$16,560	\$290,257	\$60,676	\$66,564	\$27,147	\$9,035	\$6,923	\$19,381	\$177,347	\$127,589	\$23,010	\$26,748	\$15,102
1994	\$17,095	\$303,750	\$71,247	\$67,068	\$27,729	\$9,149	\$5,923	\$19,760	\$179,285	\$132,792	\$23,342	\$23,151	\$10,883
1995	\$17,490	\$319,120	\$72,571	\$70,040	\$29,276	\$8,968	\$5,292	\$21,371	\$192,962	\$144,607	\$23,155	\$25,200	\$11,733
1996	\$19,084	\$353,120	\$80,361	\$72,927	\$30,660	\$8,705	\$5,248	\$23,003	\$222,710	\$169,401	\$25,262	\$28,047	\$12,418
1997	\$19,387	\$367,459	\$95,261	\$74,521	\$31,634	\$7,944	\$5,083	\$23,977	\$215,504	\$167,143	\$22,843	\$25,518	\$9,211
1998	\$19,434	\$376,260	\$97,517	\$77,023	\$32,960	\$7,928	\$5,610	\$24,184	\$217,655	\$168,568	\$21,143	\$27,944	\$10,014
1999	\$19,815	\$386,981	\$101,609	\$80,318	\$34,575	\$8,095	\$5,673	\$25,309	\$219,397	\$171,000	\$20,694	\$27,703	\$9,669

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix III

Klickitat County, Selected Economic Data

Constant 1999 Dollars

Dollars in Thousands except Per Capita Income

Year	Personal Income ³											
	Place of Residence								Place of Work			
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments					Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical				
1970	\$13,514	\$276,217	\$5,770	\$21,536	\$10,555	\$2,446	\$2,526	\$2,947	\$134,372	\$102,642	\$5,306	\$26,424
1971	\$14,986	\$293,062	\$5,830	\$22,691	\$11,591	\$2,014	\$3,340	\$2,559	\$162,380	\$123,181	\$7,062	\$32,137
1972	\$15,666	\$277,133	\$5,750	\$23,883	\$12,460	\$2,335	\$2,588	\$3,059	\$165,440	\$117,867	\$8,772	\$38,801
1973	\$17,359	\$286,189	\$5,320	\$25,052	\$14,223	\$2,249	\$1,862	\$3,362	\$183,952	\$117,752	\$9,386	\$56,814
1974	\$16,453	\$294,213	\$5,970	\$27,402	\$14,749	\$2,978	\$2,866	\$3,568	\$171,519	\$113,042	\$9,889	\$48,588
1975	\$15,943	\$281,689	\$6,420	\$32,781	\$15,391	\$3,015	\$6,307	\$4,221	\$166,433	\$112,010	\$11,822	\$42,601
1976	\$15,824	\$287,074	\$6,750	\$34,737	\$16,979	\$3,075	\$6,589	\$4,410	\$165,236	\$123,743	\$13,867	\$27,626
1977	\$15,814	\$264,612	\$7,360	\$35,389	\$18,062	\$2,996	\$5,570	\$5,158	\$166,179	\$129,540	\$15,652	\$20,986
1978	\$16,907	\$273,538	\$7,550	\$34,653	\$18,792	\$2,876	\$3,888	\$5,228	\$189,005	\$142,742	\$17,546	\$28,716
1979	\$17,950	\$292,233	\$7,290	\$36,784	\$19,526	\$3,256	\$3,473	\$6,579	\$200,579	\$147,581	\$18,608	\$34,390
1980	\$17,320	\$305,297	\$7,610	\$43,115	\$20,292	\$4,126	\$6,304	\$8,194	\$198,989	\$149,137	\$19,639	\$30,213
1981	\$17,838	\$300,341	\$7,610	\$45,432	\$21,995	\$3,847	\$6,057	\$9,061	\$230,018	\$176,678	\$21,473	\$31,867
1982	\$16,855	\$309,539	\$7,770	\$49,215	\$22,940	\$4,195	\$7,989	\$9,649	\$195,901	\$142,821	\$22,288	\$30,792
1983	\$17,310	\$323,347	\$7,890	\$48,470	\$24,218	\$4,517	\$5,578	\$9,889	\$203,267	\$144,864	\$23,134	\$35,268
1984	\$17,830	\$331,744	\$7,660	\$49,767	\$24,758	\$5,136	\$3,859	\$11,477	\$206,705	\$152,955	\$22,060	\$31,689
1985	\$16,990	\$340,694	\$7,710	\$53,420	\$25,088	\$5,628	\$5,037	\$12,980	\$186,837	\$141,386	\$20,310	\$25,141
1986	\$17,755	\$369,239	\$7,910	\$54,079	\$25,666	\$6,008	\$4,637	\$13,018	\$190,556	\$136,118	\$19,783	\$34,655
1987	\$16,596	\$376,698	\$7,880	\$54,625	\$25,665	\$5,779	\$5,020	\$13,601	\$159,768	\$118,105	\$17,742	\$23,922
1988	\$17,129	\$382,280	\$7,760	\$53,162	\$26,353	\$5,928	\$3,661	\$12,711	\$172,373	\$126,553	\$18,363	\$27,456
1989	\$17,834	\$386,981	\$8,130	\$56,195	\$27,080	\$6,843	\$3,583	\$14,211	\$187,480	\$132,803	\$19,763	\$34,914
1990	\$18,305	\$2,350	\$8,270	\$63,117	\$28,221	\$7,629	\$4,145	\$18,582	\$198,677	\$148,545	\$22,981	\$27,151
1991	\$17,905	\$2,382	\$8,240	\$67,081	\$29,322	\$8,717	\$4,898	\$19,630	\$185,135	\$139,817	\$22,270	\$23,048
1992	\$18,007	\$2,384	\$8,670	\$71,893	\$29,567	\$9,365	\$6,080	\$22,176	\$187,898	\$139,606	\$23,225	\$25,067
1993	\$18,448	\$2,394	\$8,850	\$74,153	\$30,242	\$10,065	\$7,712	\$21,591	\$197,565	\$142,135	\$25,633	\$29,797
1994	\$18,670	\$2,388	\$9,150	\$73,249	\$30,285	\$9,992	\$6,469	\$21,581	\$195,808	\$145,030	\$25,493	\$25,285
1995	\$18,672	\$2,402	\$8,880	\$74,775	\$31,255	\$9,574	\$5,650	\$22,816	\$206,007	\$154,383	\$24,720	\$26,904
1996	\$19,955	\$2,420	\$8,690	\$76,256	\$32,060	\$9,102	\$5,488	\$24,053	\$232,876	\$177,134	\$26,415	\$29,327
1997	\$19,874	\$2,439	\$8,710	\$76,395	\$32,429	\$8,144	\$5,211	\$24,580	\$220,923	\$171,346	\$23,417	\$26,160
1998	\$19,745	\$382,280	\$99,077	\$78,255	\$33,487	\$8,055	\$5,700	\$24,571	\$221,137	\$171,265	\$21,481	\$28,391
1999	\$19,815	\$386,981	\$101,609	\$80,318	\$34,575	\$8,095	\$5,673	\$25,309	\$219,397	\$171,000	\$20,694	\$27,703

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis