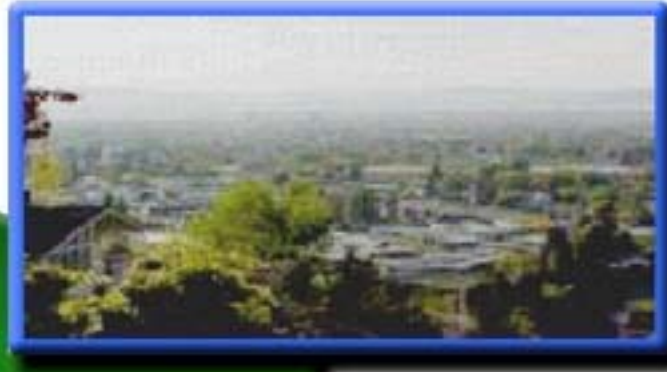




# COUNTY PROFILE

YAKIMA



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



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**YAKIMA COUNTY PROFILE  
DECEMBER 2002**

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch  
Employment Security Department

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

Sylvia Mundy, *Commissioner*  
Washington State Employment Security Department

Greg Weeks, *Director*  
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch  
P.O. Box 9046  
Mail Stop 46000  
Olympia, WA 98507-9046  
(206) 438-4800

Prepared by the *Economic and Policy Analysis Unit*  
Layout by Bonnie Dalebout, *Graphic Designer*  
and Karen Thorson, *Graphic Designer*

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Donald W. Meseck, *Regional Labor Economist*  
Washington State Employment Security Department  
Economics Department  
Central Washington University  
400 East 8th Avenue  
Ellensburg, WA 98926-7486  
(509) 963-2606  
dmeseck@esd.wa.gov

*For additional labor market information, contact our*

- ◆ *homepage at [www.wa.gov/esd/lmea](http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea)*
- ◆ *Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) at  
1-800-215-1617*

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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This profile consolidates a wide array of historical and current information describing economic conditions in Yakima County. Local nonagricultural employment trends in manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade, finance, services, and government are evaluated in substantial detail in this profile, in some cases going back to the 1970s. Geographical characteristics, population demographics, civilian labor force data, and personal income trends unique to the county are also included in this publication. A comprehensive look at agricultural employment and wage data is included in a separate report produced by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, called *Agricultural Workforce in Washington State 2001*.

Between 2000 and 2001 total nonagricultural employment in Yakima County declined at an annual average rate of 0.9 percent, slightly worse than the negative 0.5 percent pace across Washington. Clearly, 2001 was not a good year for either Washington or Yakima County (also called the Yakima Metropolitan Statistical Area or MSA). In aggregate, the annual average rates at which the county

and the state saw their labor markets decelerate during 2001 was not that much different. However, Yakima County's job growth rate was much slower than Washington's in the first half of calendar year 2001. By the second half of 2001 the state's economy began hemorrhaging jobs as dot-com and aerospace layoffs concentrated in King and Snohomish counties began to take effect. Hence, much of the statewide 0.5 percent employment retrenchment in 2001 occurred because of Washington's poor economic performance in this second half of the year and job-loss rates intensified as 2001 wore on. Although the local labor economy added jobs only in the 1st quarter of 2001, by the 4th quarter the over-the-year "employment gap" began to narrow in Yakima County and the job-loss rate slackened slightly. One might say that most of the damage had been done in the local labor market by the last calendar quarter of 2001. When all was said and done, nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Yakima County averaged 74,600 in 2001, 700 jobs less than the 75,300-job average for the year 2000.

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# INTRODUCTION

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This report profiles the labor market and economic characteristics of Yakima County to date. 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 Yakima 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 recently updated, even though some data are up to four years old.

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

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

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

# GEOGRAPHY

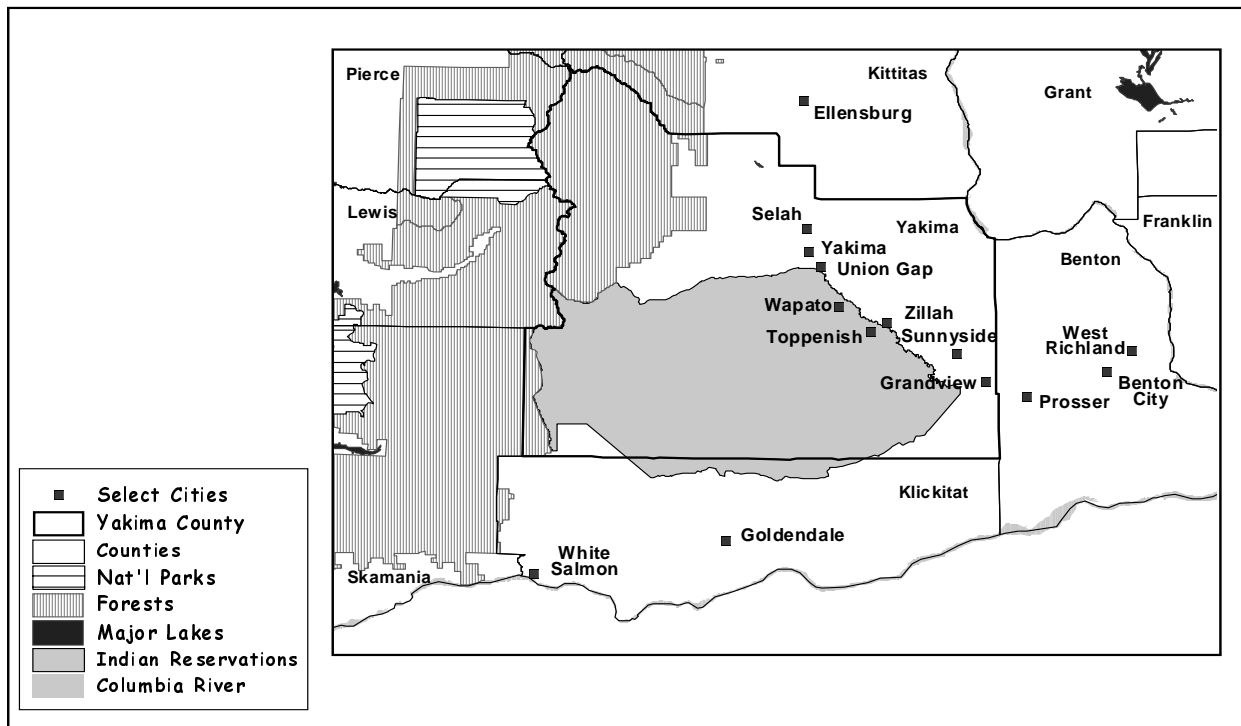
**Topography.** Yakima County is situated in south central Washington State. Comprising a geographic area of 4,296 square miles, it is the second largest among Washington's 39 counties. This wide expanse makes Yakima a study in contrasts.

To the west the terrain is rough, mountainous, densely timbered, and increasingly elevated as it nestles up against the eastern exposure of the Cascade Mountain Range. The mountain range (whose highest point at Mount Adams is 12,307 feet above sea level) forms a barrier against the moisture-laden clouds encroaching from the Pacific Ocean. Once relieved of their watery burden over the Cascades, the lighter clouds pass down into the lowlands known as the upper and lower Yakima Valley.

The eastern two-thirds of Yakima are elevated as the terrain descends from steep, dense pine and fir forests to semi-arid foothills and terraces. These are dotted with sagebrush and sparse vegetation that mark the Yakima Valley. The point of division in the valley is around Union Gap. Yakima County is a land of diverse natural beauty. Clear, blue waters of 71 lakes, 14 rivers and numerous streams accent the area's landscape.

**Climate.** Sunshine is abundant (an average of 300 days a year) in Yakima County. In the upper and lower Yakima Valley, the precipitation level stays relatively low at seven to eight inches a year, almost half of which occurs mostly as snow falls in the months of November, December, and January. Surrounded by mountains, the basin also retains warm air, creating a climate conducive to agriculture. The eastern two-thirds of the county, however, are less precipitous. North of Union Gap, the weather is somewhat cooler, and crops mature a little later than in the lower valley.

**Water Supply.** The Yakima River is the life blood of this dry but productive valley. The Yakima River is a 215-mile tributary of the Columbia River connecting the two adjacent basins. It is fed by waters held collectively in the Lake Cle Elum, Kachess, and Keechulus reservoirs. Secondary water sources, namely the Naches and Tieton rivers, are fed by the waters in the Bumping Lake and Tieton reservoirs. Just outside of Yakima City, the Naches and Tieton rivers merge and join the Yakima River to supply over 2,100 miles of irrigation canals and laterals. With the combination of abundant water, roughly 300 days of sunshine per year, and rich volcanic soil, the Yakima Valley has emerged as a strong agricultural region.



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# ECONOMIC HISTORY

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Yakima County derives its name from the region's Yakama Indian tribe. Its name is widely considered to mean runaway, with reference to the rivers that surround the valley. After being partitioned from a part of Spokane County and most of now-defunct Ferguson County, the county was created in 1865.

The Yakamas were the first to live and prosper in the valley. The livelihood of the largely nomadic tribe was dependent on the Columbia and Yakima rivers, which brought them salmon each year. Abundant indigenous foods such as camas, bitter roots, berries, and deer were also important staples in their diet. In 1855, a treaty was signed establishing a 1.3 million-acre Yakama Indian reservation for the 14 tribes who once roamed the Yakima Valley.

Around the mid-1800s, the arrival of white missionaries and adventurers further signaled the beginnings of significant change. Trappers and fur traders had moved through the area, but found little success and did not stay long. Later in the century, wagon trains from the American Midwest entered the valley, but continued on to Puget Sound or Oregon.

As early as 1859, prime grazing land attracted cattlemen to the area, but their ranches were on the Klickitat side of the Simcoe Mountains. It was not until 1860, the year Fielding Mortimer Thorp became the county's first permanent settler, that the cattle industry began in Yakima. More significantly, he brought 250 head of cattle with him. Other settlers soon followed, further expanding the cattle, and later the sheep, industry. It was during this period that farming was introduced to the area. Of great importance was that the fruit and vegetable industry started to take shape.

Around agriculture emerged the infrastructure by which it could be sustained. In 1884, the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railway to Yakima City opened the door for the transportation of agricultural products. An early settler, named Walter Granger, was the mover behind irrigation in the area. In 1892, the first water sluiced into the Sunnyside Canal. That beginning was followed

by the extensive irrigation system of ditches and canals that now envelops the valley. Following the Reclamation Act of 1902, the first of five large fresh water reservoirs was completed at Bumping Lake in 1910. This allowed a more regulated supply of water to be released according to crop needs.

As agricultural production increased, so did the demand for labor. Prior to World War II, most farm labor was done by the farmers, their families, and hired Native Americans. Because World War II took many workers from the area, the use of migrant workers greatly increased, particularly workers from Mexico through the auspices of the Bracero Program. Many laborers of Hispanic origin also came from Texas to help with the harvesting.

Yakima County's lumber and wood industry had its origins in the late 1800s. Since then, a host of complementary industries, such as logging operations and sawmills, have developed. The processing and shipping of fruits and produce added to the region's industrial base.

During World War II, the Manhattan Project at the Hanford Reservation in nearby Benton County gave rise to the region's nuclear industry. Some of the workers for the project, particularly in construction, resided in Yakima County. In the 1970s, construction work in the same area again for the WPPSS nuclear power program drove up construction employment in Yakima County as well as in the Tri-Cities.

The 1980s were economically challenging times for the county and for most of eastern Washington. The double-dip national recessions were devastating. Work ended on the WPPSS nuclear power project. There was also the Soviet grain embargo, which hurt many in the agricultural community. These all combined to stunt economic growth for most of the decade on the eastern side of the Cascades. The average wage declined precipitously and per capita income was essentially flat.

When recovery ensued, the 1990-91 recession appeared. It was relatively mild and the county's economy and employment grew at a reasonably moderate pace.

# POPULATION

The U.S. Bureau of Census estimated Yakima County's population at 222,581 in 2000, ranking it the 7th most populated of Washington's 39 counties. With an area covering 4,296 square miles, Yakima County's population density stands at 49 people per square mile, making it the 15th most densely populated county in Washington.

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

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

## Trends

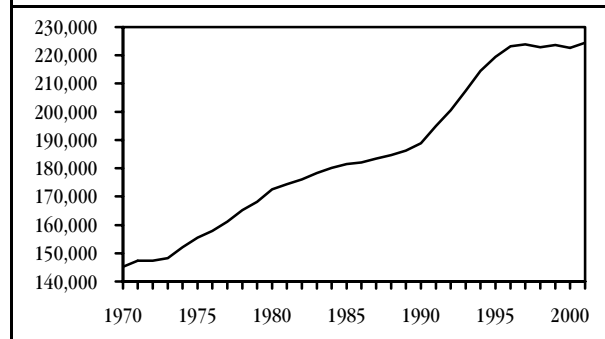
Yakima County's resident population was 224,500 in 2001 (see Figure 1). This was up nine-tenths of a percentage point from 1999 and an increase of 18.9 percent over 1990. In the last thirty-one years, Yakima County's population had increased 54.6 percent. The state's population, by comparison, rose 75.0 percent.

After a recession-caused plateau in the early 1970s, Yakima County experienced an upward trend in population growth until the mid-1990s (see Figure 2). The fastest growth occurred from 1973 through 1980 when the average annual growth rate was 2.0 percent. The growth continued after that but at a slower rate; from 1980 to 1990, the annualized growth rate was 1.1 percent. From 1990 to 2001, the annualized growth rate had risen to 1.6 percent. The population growth in the county peaked at 3.4 percent in the two consecutive years of 1993-94. Population declined 0.5 percent, in 1998 and again in

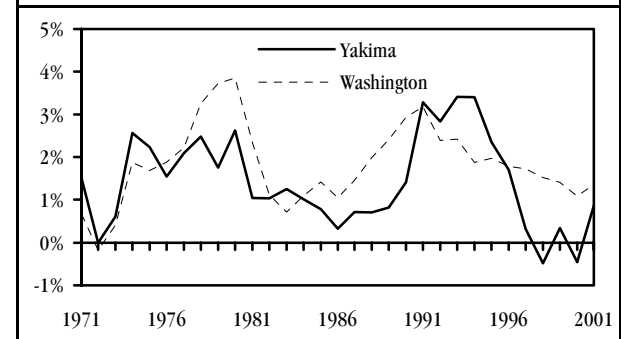
2000. Population growth had slowed down mainly due to the Asian economic crisis and the poor performance of agriculture and its related industries; i.e., the food processing and trucking industries, for example. With the slowdown, Yakima County's annualized growth rate from 1970 to 2001 was 1.4 percent, slightly lower than the state average of 1.8 percent over the same period.

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

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



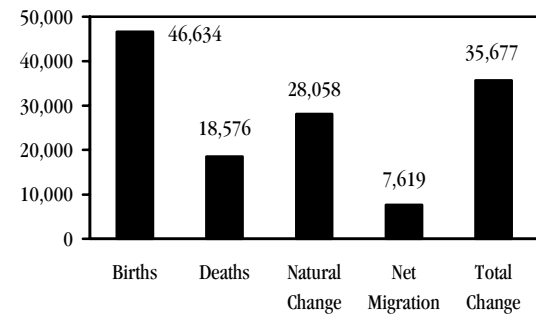
**Figure 2**  
**Population Trend, 1971-2001**  
**Yakima County and Washington State**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*





From 1990 to 2001, Yakima County gained 35,677 residents (see Figure 3). Of that number, 28,058 were the result of natural population increase (46,634 births and 18,576 deaths) and 7,619 were the result of net migration. The changes in Yakima County's population were due primarily to natural change. However, the migratory element of population change would respond quickly to economic conditions. Natural change combined with net migration produced an overall population gain of 17.9 percent in Yakima County from 1970 to 2000, less than Washington's 21.1 percent gain.

**Figure 3**  
**Components of Population Change**  
**Yakima County, 1990-2001**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*



## Towns and Cities

The Office of Financial Management estimated Yakima County's resident population at 224,500 in 2001. Out of that approximation, 41.5 percent of the county's residents lived in unincorporated areas. Since 1990, population in unincorporated regions grew by 5.6 percent, while the population for incorporated cities had increased 30.5 percent. Similarly, statewide growth was also concentrated in the cities with 41.2 percent and 2.9 percent growth for incorporated and unincorporated areas, respectively.

Figure 4 shows the population for all cities in Yakima County between 1990 and 2001. Yakima has a total of 14 incorporated cities, most of which are located on or near the major rivers flowing through the county, especially within the Yakima Valley. The city of Yakima, which is the county seat, is the most populated city comprising 55.6 percent (73,040) of the county's incorporated population. Yakima is followed by Sunnyside (10.7 percent at 14,010) and Toppenish (6.8 percent at 8,975).

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

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	%Chg.
<b>Yakima</b>	188,823	190,500	193,900	197,000	202,100	204,100	207,600	208,700	210,500	212,300	222,581	<b>224,500</b>	19%
Unincorporated	88,214	86,854	88,790	90,328	94,248	94,440	93,370	93,017	93,446	93,313	93,192	93,171	6%
Incorporated	100,609	103,646	105,110	106,672	107,852	109,660	114,230	115,683	117,054	118,987	129,389	131,329	31%
Grandview	7,169	7,320	7,380	7,590	7,690	7,725	7,940	7,930	7,990	8,190	8,377	8,410	17%
Granger	2,053	2,065	2,099	2,081	2,085	2,130	2,180	2,215	2,250	2,255	2,530	2,575	25%
Harrah	352	364	411	442	453	450	465	494	519	545	566	614	74%
Mabton	1,482	1,465	1,465	1,495	1,615	1,625	1,645	1,650	1,650	1,655	1,891	1,905	29%
Moxee	825	836	835	870	925	975	995	1,010	1,020	1,050	821	835	1%
Naches	596	605	689	689	689	685	695	710	715	715	643	703	18%
Selah	5,113	5,110	5,120	5,110	5,170	5,450	5,600	5,730	5,845	6,005	6,310	6,405	25%
Sunnyside	11,238	11,270	11,370	11,420	11,660	11,710	11,720	11,980	12,180	12,290	13,905	14,010	25%
Tieton	693	695	715	855	891	930	995	1,052	1,075	1,122	1,154	1,175	70%
Toppenish	7,419	7,460	7,460	7,550	7,734	7,765	7,760	7,857	7,910	7,940	8,946	8,975	21%
Union Gap	3,120	3,100	3,110	3,170	3,220	3,305	5,370	5,325	5,340	5,350	5,621	5,655	81%
Wapato	3,795	3,760	3,790	3,760	3,790	3,825	3,895	3,880	3,900	3,975	4,582	4,555	20%
Yakima	54,843	57,676	58,706	59,580	59,740	60,850	62,670	63,510	64,290	65,500	71,845	73,040	33%
Zillah	1,911	1,920	1,960	2,060	2,190	2,235	2,300	2,340	2,370	2,395	2,198	2,472	29%

While Yakima was the most populous in 2001, the table shows it was not the fastest-growing city in the county. Union Gap showed the highest growth of 81.3 percent from 1990-2001. The increase was due largely

to the extension of its borders. Other fastest-growing cities in the county were Harrah (74.4 percent growth) and Tieton (69.6 percent growth).

## Age Groups

The distribution of the population among various age groups as well as the changes in this distribution over time reveals patterns that are not apparent in the population. Shown in *Figure 5* are Yakima County and Washington populations measured by age group share size for 2000 to illustrate this point. These age categories are stratified based on the following labor market assumptions:

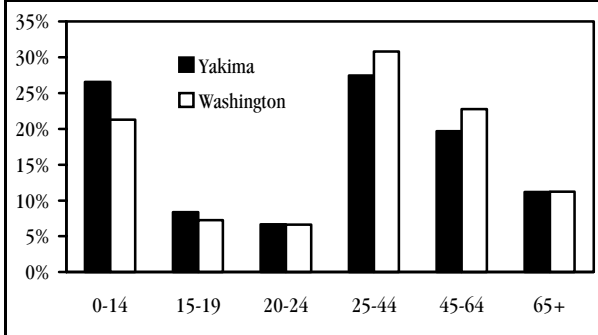
- 0-14 = Infants or adolescents a decade or two removed from the labor force
- 15-19 = Prospective new entrants into the labor force
- 20-24 = New entrants into the labor force
- 25-44 = Workers in their prime working years
- 45-64 = Mature workers with years of accumulated skills and experience
- 65+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

In 2000, a major difference between Yakima County and Washington is in the share of the population in the 0-14 age group, where the county's 27 percent share is greater than the state's 21 percent. Differences are also noted in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups, where the county shares are both lower than the state by 3 percent. In 2000, the median age (the age at which there is an equal number above and below) is 31.2 in Yakima County and 35.3 in Washington.

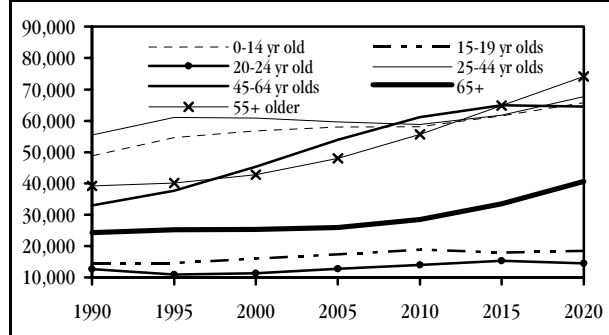
A major similarity between Yakima County and Washington is that both populations are aging. The primary factor behind this overall trend is the aging of the Baby Boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964). This aging accelerates in coming years as the Baby Boomers approach retirement age.

The Office of Financial Management has estimated Yakima County's population by age groups through 2020 (see *Figure 6*). Over the next ten to fifteen years, the projections indicate that mature workers, seasoned with years of accumulated skills and experience, will dominate the county work force. *Figure 6* also shows that the age group of 55 or older, taken separately from the above age group categories, increased significantly to 14 percent from 39,260 in 1990 to 42,823 in 2000. The Office of Financial Management estimates that the 55 or older age group will make up 31 percent (55,656) of the population in 2010. This may have a large effect on many institutions: medical services, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and a host of other socioeconomic services. This, of course, is not unique to Yakima County. The nation and the state are both graying.

**Figure 5**  
**Age Groups**  
**Yakima County and Washington, 2000**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*



**Figure 6**  
**Population Trend**  
**Yakima County, 1990-2020**  
*Source: Office of Financial Management*



# Demographics

**Gender.** The gender makeup of Yakima County remained virtually unchanged from 1990 to 2000. Females held a very slight advantage over males with 50.1 percent (111,491) of the county population in 2000. The same was true statewide, where females also held a slight majority of 50.2 percent (2,959,858) of the state population. By 2020, the Office of Financial Management estimated that females in Yakima County will maintain their slight advantage over males at a similar rate.

**Race and ethnicity.** *Figure 7* shows the racial characteristics in Yakima County based on the census taken in 1990 and 2000. A sizeable Native American population—primarily members of the Yakama tribe, who were mainly congregated on the huge Yakama Indian Reservation—constituted 6.0 percent of the county population in 1990, much higher than the state’s 1.8 percent share. Other nonwhite resident shares fell below the state average, with a black population of 1.3 percent (statewide 3.1 percent) and Asian/Pacific Islanders at 1.7 percent (statewide 4.4 percent). The white popula-

tion (91.0 percent) comprised a share slightly higher than the state share (90.6 percent).

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

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

In 2000, Yakima County’s population share of 4.5 percent American Indians/Alaskan Natives alone was much higher than the state’s 1.6 percent share. The county share of some other race (24.4 percent) was much higher than the statewide 3.9 percent. The other racial resident shares fell below the state average, with a white alone population of 65.6 percent (statewide 81.8 percent), a black/African American alone popu-

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

1990 Census			2000 Census		
Yakima			Yakima		
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,823</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>222,581</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
White	171,741	91.0%	White alone	146,005	65.6%
Black	2,446	1.3%	Black or African American alone	2,157	1.0%
Indian/Aleut	11,414	6.0%	American Indian/Alaska Native alone	9,966	4.5%
Asian/Pac Is	3,223	1.7%	Asian alone	2,124	1.0%
Hispanic	45,114	23.9%	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	203	0.1%
			Some Other Race alone	54,375	24.4%
			Two or More Races	7,751	3.5%
			Hispanic	79,905	35.9%
Washington			Washington		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,866,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,894,121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
White	4,308,937	90.6%	White alone	4,821,823	81.8%
Black	149,801	3.1%	Black or African American alone	190,267	3.2%
Indian/Aleut	81,483	1.8%	American Indian/Alaska Native alone	93,301	1.6%
Asian/Pac Is	210,958	4.4%	Asian alone	322,335	5.5%
Hispanic	214,570	4.4%	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	23,953	0.4%
			Some Other Race alone	228,923	3.9%
			Two or More Races	213,519	3.6%
			Hispanic	441,509	7.5%

lation of 1.0 percent (statewide 3.2 percent), Asians alone at 1.0 percent (statewide 5.5 percent), Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders alone at 0.1 percent (statewide 0.4 percent), and two or more races at 3.5 percent (statewide 3.6 percent).

From an ethnic rather than a racial perspective, Yakima County has a notable population size of His-

panics. People of Hispanic origin—who can be of any race and are counted separately—comprised a considerable 23.9 percent of Yakima County’s population, much higher than the state’s share of 4.4 percent in 1990. In 2000, the share size of Hispanics increased to 35.9 percent, still much higher than the statewide 7.5 percent share.

# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

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

At the state and national level, the labor force and unemployment rate are determined by a monthly survey of households. At the county level, the state's portion of this household survey is integrated with other information (e.g., unemployment insurance claims and surveys of business establishments) to produce estimates. Since gross domestic product and gross state product are not gathered at the county level, labor force changes, as well as other measures, serve as proxies of economic performance. Because there is no direct measurement of labor force and unemployment at the county level, these estimates do not have the same degree of accuracy as the national level has.

## Trends

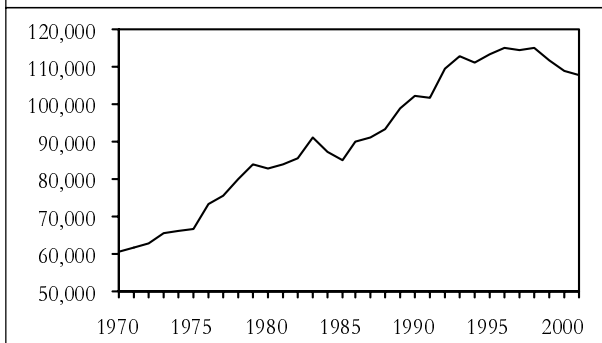
In 2001, the labor force in Yakima County was estimated at 108,000. *Figure 8* displays the trend of the county's labor force from 1970 to 2001. Over that period, Yakima County's civilian labor force grew from 60,430 to 108,000. This translates into annualized growth of 1.9 percent over the thirty-year period, which is below the 2.6 percent statewide growth rate.

In the 1970s, Yakima County experienced a labor force growth stronger than the state (*see Figure 9*). From 1970-79, the county had a 3.7 percent average annual growth rate compared to 3.6 percent for the state. The county had 23,340 people added to its labor force from 60,430 in 1970 to 83,770 in 1979. This 38.6 percent

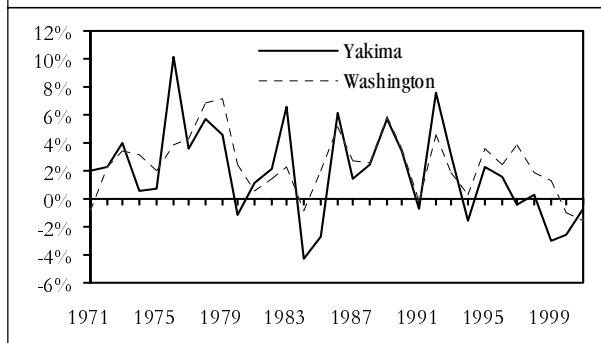
increase outpaced Washington's overall civilian labor force growth of 37.0 percent.

During the 1980s, labor force growth in Yakima County ranged from -4.3 percent in 1984 to 6.5 percent in 1983, going from 82,800 in 1980 to 98,900 in 1989. This 19.4 percent increase lagged behind Washington's overall civilian labor force growth of 23.5 percent. Yakima in the 1980s went through extremes. By 1982, a severe national recession and shutdown of the Hanford projects drove the county's unemployment rate to its historical high. In 1983, large increases in asparagus, apple, and cherry production attracted greater numbers of migrant workers to Yakima County. The labor force grew

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



**Figure 9**  
**Resident Civilian Labor Force**  
**Yakima County and Washington, 1971-2001**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



by 6.5 percent that year alone. Severe cold weather in 1985 adversely affected all fruit and field crop production levels, except asparagus. Agricultural production suffered, which resulted to a labor force decrease of -2.8 percent for Yakima County that year. However, an upward trend followed from 1986 to 1990, which was fairly consistent with the state as a whole.

In the 1990s, the state and county patterns continued to closely match until 1996. With a mild recession-based setback in 1991 and the slowing economy of the late 1990s, the county's labor force grew 1.2 percent between 1990 and 1999. The county had 13,200 people added to its labor force from 102,300 in 1990 to 111,500 in 1999. This 9.0 percent increase once again lagged behind Washington's overall civilian labor force growth of 21.2 percent. Since 1996, Yakima County's labor force declined -0.4 percent in 1997 and -3.0 percent in 1999. The main reason for this decrease in the county's labor force figure appeared to be a much slower total nonagricultural employment than the state's in those two years. The slowing

economy of the late 1990s was reflected in Yakima County's labor force decrease of -2.5 percent in 2000 and 0.6 percent in 2001; simultaneously, Washington declined -1.0 percent in 2000 and 1.6 percent in 2001.

When analyzing labor force changes during the most recent five-year period (1996-2001), it is apparent that the size of the labor force declined in four out of the last five years. Only from 1997 to 1998 did the labor force show even slight growth, from 114,700 to 115,000 people. However, population elevated in three out of the last five years. The number of children and the number of retirees has generally been on the upswing during this five-year period and of course neither of these groups are counted in the civilian labor force numbers. The downturn in the size of the labor force may also be partially attributed to the rising number of discouraged workers in the Yakima MSA. These are people who reside in Yakima County but who have given up looking for work. Other workers have left the county to look for employment, and hence have dropped out of the local labor force numbers.

## Demographics

Demographic data on the civilian labor force are prepared in a fashion that combines race and ethnicity so that minority characteristics can be counted. Unlike census data on the general population, those of Hispanic origin are not separated into their respective racial groups. The latest available demographic data from the Office of Financial Management based on the 2000 Census are shown in *Figure 10*.

**Gender.** As mentioned earlier, Yakima County's population is relatively evenly split between males and females. The county's labor force, however, is not. In 2000, the estimates showed that 45.9 percent of the civilian labor force was female, compared to 54.1 percent males. About 47 percent of whites were female, 45 percent of blacks were female, 67 percent of Native Americans were female, 54 percent of Asians were female, 41 percent of Pacific Islanders were female, and 42 percent of Hispanics were female.

**Race and Ethnicity.** Yakima County's racial and ethnic labor force composition is similar to the composition of its population as a whole (*see Figure 10*). The 2000 estimates showed that 70.6 percent of the county's labor force was predominantly white. Native Americans, the largest nonwhite group in the labor force, accounted for 3.8 percent of the county labor force. Asians accounted for 1.1 percent, blacks for 0.8 percent, and Pacific Islanders, 0.1 percent of the labor force. Those

of Hispanic origin, who can be of any race, accounted for 29.8 percent of the labor force.

**Figure 10**  
**Sex and Minority**  
**Yakima County, 2000**  
**Source: Office of Financial Management**

Status	Labor Force	Percent Distribution
Both Sexes Total	159,645	100%
White	112,693	70.6%
Black	1,295	0.8%
Native American	6,121	3.8%
Asian	1,711	1.1%
Pacific Islander	108	0.1%
Other race	33,083	20.7%
Hispanic	47,499	29.8%
Female Total	81,276	100%
White	58,396	71.8%
Black	596	0.7%
Native American	3,194	3.9%
Asian	969	1.2%
Pacific Islander	57	0.1%
Other race	15,544	19.1%
Hispanic	22,439	27.6%
Female Percent of Total	50.9%	---

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# UNEMPLOYMENT

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

ployment figures because they are not looking for work. Military personnel are another group not included in the civilian labor force figures.

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

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## Trends

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The 1970-2001 unemployment rates for Yakima County, Washington, and the United States are shown in *Figure 11*. Unemployment in Yakima County has traditionally been greater than the state as a whole, and much of this is because of the agricultural base of the county’s economy. An economy with a large, labor intensive agricultural sector will generally have higher unemployment than in other economies. The seasonality of farm labor coupled with the vagaries of weather and its effect on harvests contribute to this “gap” factor.

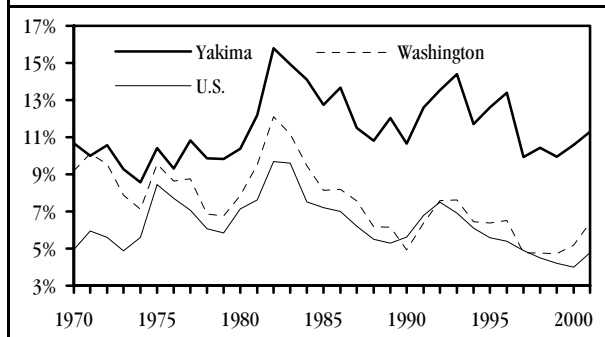
In 1971, the annual average unemployment rate in Yakima County was less than the statewide rate (by one-tenth of a percentage point): that was the only time this occurred in the last thirty years. The rates of 1971 were aberrational, though. During that year, statewide unemployment was at its historically high 10.1 percent during

the 1970s. In the same year, the county’s 10.0 percent unemployment rate (just by one-tenth of a percentage point) was historically lower compared to the state. Since then, there had been a steady widening of the gap between the two.

Over the thirty year period, Yakima County’s unemployment rate was at its record low of 8.6 percent in 1974. During the same period, the county’s unemployment rate reached its peak of 15.8 percent in 1982, during the “double dip” recessions of the early 1980s. Although unemployment decreased in both the state and the county since the national recessions of the early 1980s and the early 1990s, Yakima County’s annual average unemployment rate stubbornly remains at double-digit levels, except in 1997 when the county’s unemployment rate declined to 9.9 percent.

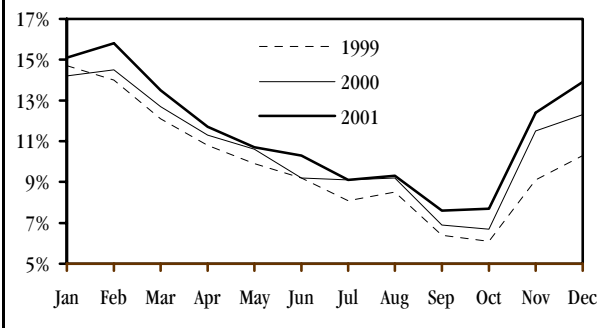
The unemployment rate in Yakima County averaged 11.3 percent in 2001, and 10.4 percent in 2000. By comparison, the annual average unemployment rates across Washington were 6.4 percent in 2001 and 5.2 percent in 2000. Thus, the rate in Yakima County sloped upward over the year by nine-tenths of a percentage point while across Washington it climbed 1.2 percentage points. As the year 2001 progressed, the unemployment situation improved slightly in Yakima County. Conversely, over-the-year unemployment rate differences worsened across the state as the year wore on. Nevertheless, the average number of people unemployed in Yakima County in 2000 was 11,400. This figure expanded, to 12,200, during 2001 according to the federal government’s Labor Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program.

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



Coupled with the relatively high annual average unemployment rate, there is strong seasonal variation in unemployment within the year. The agricultural nature of the economy has a differential effect from national and state rates because it is driven by crop production levels. The jobless rates typically form a “W” pattern, shown in *Figure 12*. The highest rates occur in January or February with a bottoming effect in June or July as the asparagus and cherry harvests overlap. Unemployment then rises with the cessation of these harvests in July or August, but falls to the typically lowest point of the year in September or October. The major harvests of the Red and Golden Delicious apples begin in earnest in mid-September. Thereafter, the rate rises as many industries slow with the winding down of harvest activities. Within a year, the unemployment rate can vary tremendously: in 2001, it ranged from its peak of 15.8 percent in February to its lowest of 7.6 percent in September.

**Figure 12**  
**Monthly Unemployment**  
**Yakima County, 1999-2001**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



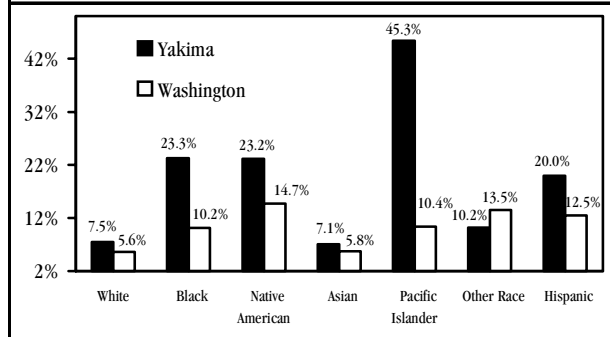
## Demographics

*Figure 13* compares unemployment among the various racial groups and between the state and the county. When categorized by race and ethnicity there are pronounced differences. Unemployment statistics by race and sex are extrapolated from the 2000 Census.

**Gender.** Within Yakima County, 49 percent of the unemployed were females, whereas 57 percent were male. In 2000, unemployment rates were 11.7 percent and 10.6 percent respectively for females and males.

**Race and Ethnicity.** The 2000 unemployment rate for whites in Yakima County was 7.5 percent, higher than the statewide 5.6 percent. Among the nonwhites, unemployment rates in the county were as follows: Pacific Islanders at 45.3 percent, followed by blacks at 23.3 percent, had the highest unemployment rates. Native Americans suffered nearly as bad at 23.2 percent unemployment, while other race had 10.2, and Asians 7.1 percent. Those of Hispanic origin, who can be any race

**Figure 13**  
**Unemployment by Race & Hispanic Origin**  
**Yakima County and Washington, 2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



and are excluded from the racial categories in this data series, had an unemployment rate of 20.0 percent, higher than the 12.5 percent statewide.

## Industrial Typology

A number of specific industries within Washington have been defined as being seasonal, cyclical, or structurally mature. These designations relate to the level of variation in employment or to a change in employment over specific time periods. Because all three categories reflect employment instability or change, the characteristics of an area’s industrial base hint at the unemploy-

ment patterns that the area might face. Therefore, calculations were made to establish the share of seasonality, cyclicity, and structural maturity in the area’s employment base. These terms are defined as follows.

*Seasonality* refers to business and employment patterns characterized by large employment increases and decreases in particular months of the year, often season-

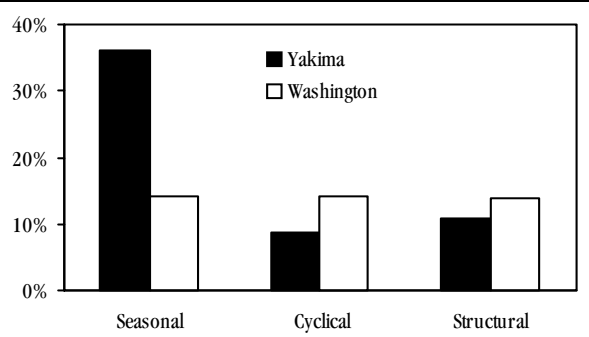


related. These variations occur during the same months each year and are caused by factors that repeat each year; for example: poor weather conditions, holiday seasons, and weather-related activities such as harvesting. Industries susceptible to seasonal factors are classified as seasonal industries; for example: construction, retail sales, and agriculture. A seasonal industry is one in which the maximum variation between the highest and lowest monthly employment is about 19 percent or more of the industry's annual average employment.

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

*Structural maturity* refers to business and employment patterns characterized by long-term declines in total annual average employment. These declines may be the result of increased productivity, automation, technological change, exhaustion of natural resources, or other factors. Decreasing sales are due to either displacement by less-expensive competitors or decreasing overall demand for the good. Affected industries must either shut down or restructure. Areas with a high degree of structurally mature industries experience specific unemployment issues. First, structurally mature industries shed a significant number of workers causing unemployment to increase. Second, unemployment can persist because of a mismatch between the skills possessed by the available work force and the skills called for in existing and newly-created jobs. The impact of structurally mature industries on local economies can be devastating in the short run. The structurally mature designation is determined by comparing an industry's current employment against its employment at the peak of the last business cycle.

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



The percentage of workers employed in these type of industries in Yakima County is shown in *Figure 14*. Only private industries were included in these percentages. The large impact of government employment has been excluded. In 2000, seasonal industries accounted for 36 percent of all private covered employment in Yakima County. That same year, cyclical industries recorded 9 percent of all private covered employment in the county. Structurally mature industries had only 11 percent of all private covered employment in the county. As the chart shows, the county industry typology differs from the statewide typology, especially in terms of seasonality, which was considerably higher than the statewide average due to Yakima County's high concentration of agricultural employment. The county's cyclical and structural shares were both lower than the state averages. Note: The percentages will not necessarily add up to 100 percent. An industry can be recognized in more than one typology. Construction, for example, is very dependent upon weather and is also highly sensitive to fluctuations in overall economic activity, i.e., the business cycle. It has been categorized as both seasonal and cyclical.

Because Yakima County's economy is concentrated primarily in seasonal industries (i.e., agricultural production, food and kindred products, lumber and wood products, and wholesale trading of nondurable goods), there is a tendency toward a high variation in unemployment during the course of a year. However, the economy appears to be more protected from the sharp ups and downs associated with the business cycle and from long range increases in unemployment because of maturing industries.

# Unemployment Insurance Claims

The Employment Security Department collects data on claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. The number of UI claims filed in Yakima County, sorted by major occupational groups and compared to UI claims filed statewide are shown in *Figure 15*. Claims filed from July of 2000 through June of 2001 are shown.

Unemployment claims substantiated that 2001 was a bad year for the resident civilian labor force, in comparison to the prior year. Total benefits paid in 2001 equaled \$51.3 million, \$9.4 million more than the \$41.9 million figure for the calendar year 2000. The number of “final pays” (i.e., claimants who were on unemployment until their benefits were exhausted) also expanded from 3,779 in 2000, to 4,508 one year later.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupations dominated Yakima County’s UI claimant picture with 31 percent of the county’s total claimants in FY 2000-01. This was to be expected given agriculture’s presence in the county as well as the seasonal volatility inherent in that aspect of the county’s economy. By comparison, agriculture, forestry, and fishing accounts for only 7 percent of the statewide claimant base. Packaging and material handling and pro-

cessing were the second and third largest sources of claimants in Yakima County with 14 percent and 11 percent, respectively. These, too, were related to agriculture by way of the complementary nature of packing and processing operations associated with the county’s agricultural commodities. These occupational categories accounted for considerably less shares of the statewide claimant base. Structural work, including construction, was also high in Yakima County at 10 percent, though the statewide share was 20 percent. Yakima County had a comparatively low share of professional, technical, and clerical jobs when compared to the state, the latter’s share pushed up by the dominance of those types of jobs in the Puget Sound area.

A rough division of occupations into white-collar and blue-collar shows that blue-collar jobs comprise the vast majority of Yakima County’s occupations at 74 percent while white-collar occupations constituted only 25 percent. This was significantly removed from the state’s claimant picture, which had a more balanced distribution between blue-collar and white-collar claimants at 52 percent and 47 percent, respectively.

**Figure 15**  
**Unemployment Insurance Claimants**  
**Yakima County and Washington State, July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

	<b>Yakima Claimants</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Washington Claimants</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>27,575</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>354,086</b>	<b>100%</b>
Professional, Technical, & Managerial Occupations	2,111	8%	69,757	20%
Clerical	1,954	7%	39,861	11%
Sales	817	3%	17,729	5%
Service	2,129	8%	35,562	10%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	8,494	31%	26,856	8%
Processing	3,081	11%	17,838	5%
Machine Trades	1,069	4%	21,643	6%
Benchwork	290	1%	10,515	3%
Structural	2,839	10%	68,041	19%
Motor Freight and Transportation	919	3%	16,993	5%
Packaging and Materials Handling	3,802	14%	26,847	8%
Miscellaneous	70	0%	2,444	1%
White-Collar*	7,011	25%	162,909	46%
Blue-Collar*	20,494	74%	188,733	53%

*\*Miscellaneous/NEC occupations excluded*

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# INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGES

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

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

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## Employment Trends

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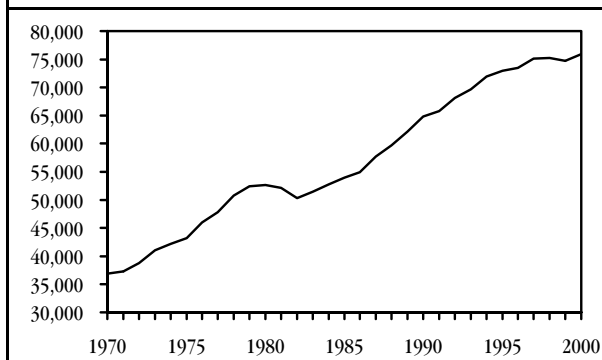
Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Yakima County more than doubled from 36,850 in 1970 to 75,900 in 2000, which translated into a real annual rate of 2.4 percent over the period (*see Figure 16*). By comparison, Washington's nonfarm employment base rose 3.1 percent. Yakima County's lower than average employment growth vis-à-vis the state total was evident in all major industry categories except manufacturing, which turned out to be a bright spot in Yakima County. Total nonagricultural employment in Yakima County has held relatively constant at 3 percent of the statewide nonfarm employment base over that period. The same lower than average pace of nonfarm employment growth was evident in the 2000-2001 data, which showed Yakima County shedding 700 jobs over the year for a 0.9 percent over the year downturn in nonagricultural employment; this compared to the 0.5 percent slackening in statewide

nonagricultural employment. Yakima County's industry trends are examined in greater detail below.

In the most recent five-year period (1996 through 2001) the number of nonagricultural jobs in Yakima County rose from 73,500 to 74,600 which was an annual job growth rate of 0.3 percent. Across Washington the annualized growth rate during this time frame in the nonagricultural sector was a much more robust 2.3 percent, from roughly 2.4 million jobs in 1996 up to 2.7 million in 2001. Although the pace at which nonagricultural jobs were added in Yakima County was sluggish compared with the corresponding pace across Washington, this was not the case in the agricultural sector. Agricultural employment in Yakima County averaged 21,500 in 1996 but provided 21,600 jobs five years later, a small annualized job growth rate of 0.1 percent. Yet, even this small and rather lethargic growth rate was still in the positive direction. Statewide, agricultural employment retrenched at an annual rate of 0.3 percent, from approximately 90,900 in 1996 to 89,700 in calendar year 2001.

Locally, there was much volatility in year-to-year changes in nonagricultural employment, even more so in the agricultural sector, within this five-year time frame. For example, between 1996 and 1997 the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors combined to push employment up by 2,000 jobs. Between 1997 and 1998, approximately 1,400 more jobs were added to the local labor market. Roughly 1,300 of these 1,400 jobs were attributable to agricultural employment expansions in 1998 due to the large apple harvest. However, the 1998 to 1999 period saw large declines in both sectors. Nonagricultural employment dipped by 500 and agricultural

**Figure 16**  
**Nonagricultural Employment**  
**Yakima County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



employment plummeted by one thousand. Thus, in terms of total job losses, 1999 was the worst year in this most recent five-year period. Between 1999 and 2000 nonagricultural businesses and government organizations rebounded by adding about 600 jobs to local payrolls, while farm employment was unchanged. Employment changes

between 2000 and 2001 are analyzed in depth later in this report. Suffice it to say that neither sector, agricultural or nonagricultural, fared well over the year. In addition to the 0.9 percent dip in nonagricultural employment (down 700 jobs), the agricultural sector averaged a 2.7 percent drop (down 600 jobs).

## Location Quotient

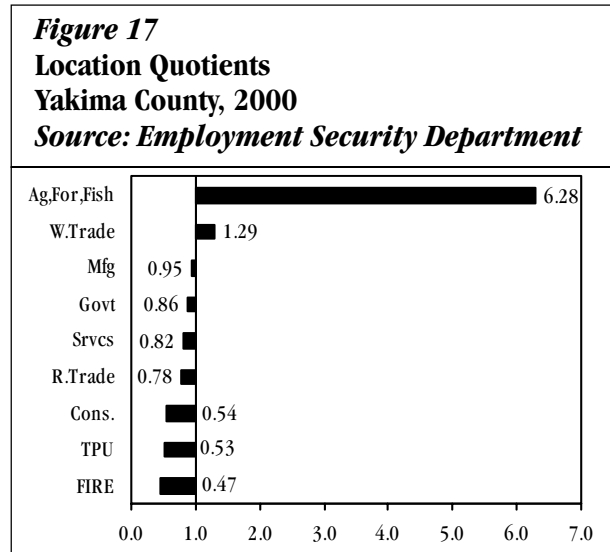
One way of determining the industrial makeup of an area, and thereby its relative economic strength or weaknesses, is to compare it to another area. This comparison can be done using various measures of economic activity, such as employment, income, or retail sales. In the following analysis, location quotients are calculated using employment figures. The data for this section are derived from the ES-202 program, which includes agricultural employment.

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

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

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

Figure 17 shows the 2000 location quotients of the major industry sectors in Yakima County, which both reveal and conceal several interesting characteristics. Two of the county's major industries had location quotients greater than 1.0, suggesting significant levels of exportation. The location quotients picture a strong agricultural economy. Agriculture had an extremely high quotient of 6.28 because Yakima County is a producer of food for the nation and the world. Wholesale trade had a quotient of 1.29 because Yakima County is a dominant exporter of fresh fruits and vegetables. Two of the county's large employment industries (manufacturing and government) are very close to the 1.0 quotient, indicating a relative parity with the economy of the state as a whole. On the other hand, finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation and public utilities; and construction may require outside input for consumption to be similar to that of the state.



# Annual Average Covered Wage

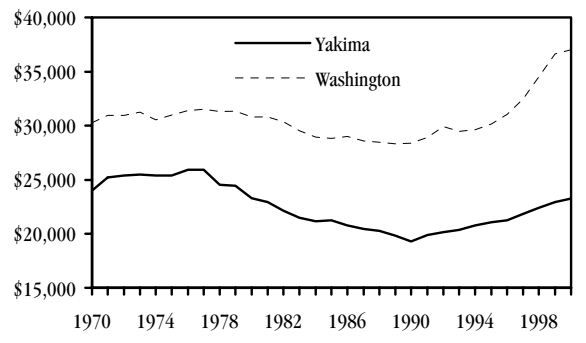
The annual average wage is derived by dividing the total wages paid in an area by the annual average employment in that area. Jobs not covered by the unemployment insurance program are excluded; however, over 85 percent of all employment in the state is covered under the program. The average wage does not include any benefits, like insurance or retirement plans. (Note: all amounts here have been inflation adjusted to constant 2000 dollars.)

The average wage in Yakima County in 2000 was \$23,252, more than 35 percent below the \$37,038 state average wage. The trend (in real dollars) for both, though, has been following the same pattern (see *Figure 18*): flatness through most of the 1970s followed by a long decline which did not bottom out until 1990. Since then, the county's average wage has increased each year.

As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the average job in Yakima County in 2000 (which includes agriculture, forestry, and fishing wages), paid \$23,252 per year. First place amongst the 39 counties across Washington was King County where the corresponding figure was \$47,241 per year. The typical wage earner in Washington State made \$37,038 in 2000. Thus the average breadwinner in Yakima County during 2000 earned only 62.8 percent of the state average wage. This ranked the county 29th out of Washington's 39 counties in terms of annual average covered wages.

Covered wage data for all of 2001 is not yet available, hence average wages for 2000 are listed in *Figure 19*. This table shows total covered wages in Yakima County by industry. The industry which brought in the most money into the economy of the Yakima MSA was the health services industry. With the baby boomers beginning to reach retirement age, it looks like this industry will continue to experience growth. The "average" health services worker earned \$29,868 in 2000, while the industry provided over 8,000 jobs and generated \$240.7 million in covered wages. The smallest industry, in terms of payroll, was the combined veterinary services, livestock services, and landscape services category. This category provided 290-300 jobs at an annual wage of \$15,491. Of course, many of the landscaping jobs are seasonal, which drives the annual average wage rate down considerably.

**Figure 18**  
**Annual Average Covered Wage**  
**Yakima County & Washington, 1970-2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**



In 2000 the highest paying jobs in the county were in the electric, gas, and sanitary services industry where the average employee earned \$52,117 per year. There were only about 240 employees in this industry but the annual payroll was a substantial \$12.4 million. Firms in this industry provide electrical power services, natural gas distribution services, water supply services, sanitary services, irrigation systems services, etc. There are several federal and local government organizations who also provide similar irrigation systems services (i.e., the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation on the federal level and several local government operated drainage and irrigation districts). But, such jobs are classified under their respective levels of government. The electric, gas, and sanitary industry listed in *Figure 19* is part of the transportation, communications, and utilities (or TCU) employment group in the private sector.

Private households (7,179) and motion pictures (9,598) were the lowest paying industries. However, employment in the motion picture industry is negligible. Of the thirty-eight major industries in Yakima County, the ten lowest paying were either in the services or the retail trade employment groups.

**Figure 19****Annual Average Covered Employment and Wages****Yakima County and Washington, 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

		Yakima		Washington	
		Employ	Avg	Employ	Avg
<b>Total</b>		<b>94,127</b>	<b>\$23,252</b>	<b>2,704,966</b>	<b>\$37,038</b>
<b>SIC</b>	<b>Industry</b>				
	<i>Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing</i>	19,991	\$18,097	89,029	\$21,308
01	Agricultural Production - Crops	15,720	\$13,519	54,696	\$14,552
02	Agricultural Production - Livestock	1,167	\$23,572	5,793	\$21,105
07	Agricultural Services	2,979	\$17,947	26,186	\$19,996
08	Forestry	125	\$17,351	2,354	\$29,579
	<i>Construction</i>	2,813	\$29,940	149,445	\$39,486
15	General Building Contractors	1,004	\$27,749	40,182	\$36,673
16	Heavy Construction, except Building	193	\$34,769	17,892	\$45,460
17	Special Trade Contractors	1,616	\$27,301	91,371	\$36,325
	<i>Manufacturing</i>	11,431	\$28,191	343,327	\$44,745
20	Food and Kindred Products	4,253	\$26,046	41,072	\$31,638
22	Textile Mill Products	19	\$15,975	1,058	\$34,776
23	Apparel and Other Textile Products	31	\$19,928	6,454	\$23,064
24	Lumber and Wood Products	1,710	\$30,715	32,187	\$37,972
25	Furniture and Fixtures	16	\$25,890	4,708	\$29,347
26	Paper and Allied Products	751	\$39,359	15,532	\$52,146
27	Printing and Publishing	492	\$29,343	23,591	\$35,166
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	141	\$30,460	6,031	\$115,996
30	Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	625	\$37,659	9,871	\$31,945
32	Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	192	\$30,621	8,966	\$36,376
33	Primary Metal Industries	11	\$18,002	10,940	\$46,620
34	Fabricated Metal Products	864	\$32,153	14,503	\$33,714
35	Industrial Machinery and Computer Equipment	743	\$28,178	24,547	\$53,595
36	Electronic Equipment, except Computer	28	\$37,364	19,877	\$43,160
37	Transportation Equipment	1,049	\$28,536	100,996	\$58,890
38	Instruments and Related Products	33	\$24,947	14,488	\$57,579
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	473	\$24,079	8,506	\$38,677
	<i>Transportation and Public Utilities</i>	2,580	\$31,989	130,834	\$42,634
41	Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	109	\$18,981	6,769	\$20,720
42	Trucking and Warehousing	1,433	\$26,844	32,420	\$32,033
45	Transportation By Air	188	\$29,591	27,257	\$40,428
47	Transportation Services	124	\$24,993	12,216	\$38,057
48	Communication	488	\$39,409	35,824	\$68,666
49	Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	238	\$52,117	16,348	\$55,898

**Figure 19 (Continued)****Annual Average Covered Employment and Wages****Yakima County and Washington, 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

SIC	Industry	Yakima		Washington	
		Employ	Avg	Employ	Avg
	<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	6,758	\$28,378	150,451	\$42,816
50	Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	1,931	\$30,908	85,906	\$48,245
51	Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	4,827	\$25,848	64,545	\$37,388
	<i>Retail Trade</i>	13,202	\$18,594	483,775	\$24,183
52	Building Materials and Garden Supplies	650	\$24,806	21,842	\$26,119
53	General Merchandise Stores	2,054	\$16,973	51,390	\$23,111
54	Food Stores	2,279	\$17,957	69,830	\$21,245
55	Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	1,864	\$24,868	48,811	\$31,869
56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	351	\$15,317	25,492	\$22,857
57	Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	469	\$21,815	22,219	\$29,746
58	Eating and Drinking Places	4,402	\$10,280	178,197	\$13,561
59	Miscellaneous Retail	1,133	\$16,736	65,994	\$24,955
	<i>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</i>	2,188	\$51,504	133,900	\$55,683
60	Depository Institutions	786	\$31,603	38,610	\$38,547
61	Nondepository Institutions	122	\$39,285	10,011	\$52,744
62	Security and Commodity Brokers	65	\$160,852	8,967	\$102,495
63	Insurance Carriers	173	\$33,007	26,564	\$47,660
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	370	\$28,736	13,278	\$42,301
65	Real Estate	623	\$17,629	33,520	\$28,375
67	Holding and Other Investment Offices	49	\$49,412	2,950	\$77,661
	<i>Services</i>	21,430	\$19,941	749,247	\$30,327
70	Hotels and Other Lodging Places	672	\$11,263	28,680	\$16,928
72	Personal Services	661	\$16,718	22,314	\$18,252
73	Business Services	2,078	\$17,054	184,555	\$78,286
75	Auto Repair, Services, and Parking	631	\$20,967	26,379	\$25,911
76	Miscellaneous Repair Services	136	\$19,571	7,466	\$30,376
78	Motion Pictures	204	\$9,598	9,582	\$14,355
79	Amusement and Recreation Services	1,240	\$14,628	43,729	\$21,631
80	Health Services	8,020	\$29,868	186,823	\$33,231
81	Legal Services	457	\$28,261	18,140	\$47,977
82	Educational Services	689	\$21,567	24,134	\$29,910
83	Social Services	2,669	\$18,642	62,793	\$17,914
84	Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	32	\$17,423	1,885	\$24,642
86	Membership Organizations	1,518	\$24,380	25,933	\$22,927
87	Engineering and Management Services	609	\$36,280	67,740	\$48,944
88	Private Households	1,792	\$7,179	37,011	\$9,206
89	Services, NEC	22	\$25,664	2,083	\$44,745
	<i>Government</i>	13,731	\$34,244	457,646	\$38,468
	Local Government	1,581	\$36,638	269,286	\$33,876
	State Government	2,712	\$34,991	118,566	\$36,849
	Federal Government	9,438	\$31,101	69,794	\$44,680

# Agriculture

An examination of covered employment data for Yakima County shows that its agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry went from 11,000 in 1981 to nearly 20,000 in 2000. That reflected a real annual growth rate of 3.2 percent over the 19-year period compared to 4.3 percent growth statewide in the sector over the same period. Agriculture's impact on the Yakima County economy is evident in the data, which show that the county accounted for 22 percent of all agriculture, forestry, and fishing employment in the state in 2000. That's more than one out of every five jobs in the industry statewide. Moreover, the county's share was actually down from 27 percent in 1981.

In 2000, agriculture, forestry, and fishing businesses and farms contributed about \$296.2 million in covered wages into the Yakima County's economy. Over 99 percent of this payroll came from agricultural employers. Private foresters paid out about \$2.2 million in payrolls. There were no reportable jobs or wages in the fishing industry.

For calendar year 2000, if one compares total covered wages in agriculture and forestry, with total covered wages for each of the 38 nonagricultural employment groups/industries in the county, agriculture and forestry wins first place. Coming in a distant second is health services with a total payroll of \$240.7 million. Local government schools ranks third with a total payroll of \$194.0 million. This simply means that agriculture still is a big player in the local economy. True, international competition and overproduction are factors that have put a squeeze on many farmers throughout Yakima County and the Pacific Northwest—and these pressures will not go away. But if American farms continue to be as efficient as they now are, and demand rises from overseas markets while trade barriers to those markets are lowered, there could be some rejuvenation in the local agriculture industry.

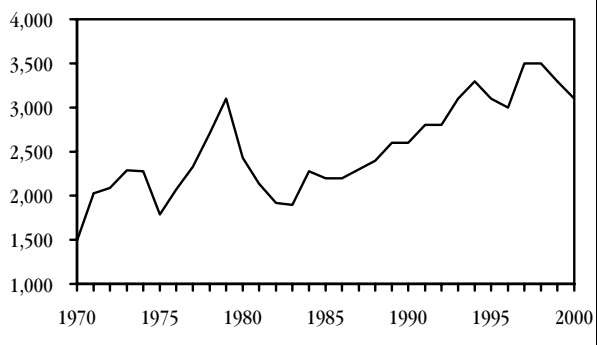
# Construction and Mining

Construction and mining employment in Yakima County doubled from 1,490 in 1970 to 3,100 by 2000. That reflected a real annual increase of 2.5 percent compared to 3.7 percent statewide for that industry (see *Figure 20*). Over the 1970-2000 period, construction and mining employment has remained about 4 percent to 5 percent of the county's total nonfarm employment base, just a tad below the statewide average.

More recently, from 1990-2000, Yakima County's construction and mining sector fell by 200 jobs or -6.1 percent. This was quite the opposite of the trend seen statewide where construction and mining employment was up 5.4 percent over the year.

Between 2000 and 2001, employment at local construction and mining businesses contracted 3.2 percent in Yakima County, a downturn of 100 jobs. This was pretty close to the negative 3.5 percent pace amongst construction and mining firms across Washington. Locally, construction companies provided the vast majority of jobs in this combined category in which the 2000 annual average wages were: \$34,769 in the heavy construction industry, \$27,749 in mining and general construction, and \$27,301 in specialty trades. Specialty trade businesses (i.e., carpentry, electrical, excavating, painting, plumbing, and roofing firms) pumped \$43.9 million into the local economy during 2000. Mining and general construction firms (i.e., general contractors of single family

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



homes, nonresidential building construction firms, etc.) contributed another \$27.9 million. Heavy construction companies (i.e., firms who install water, sewer, and utility lines, or who engage in highway and street construction, etc.) had payrolls of \$6.7 million over the year.

Although the number of building permits in Yakima County rose nominally from 1,191 in the year 2000 to 1,216 in the year 2001, assessed valuation of these projects dropped substantially from \$80.4 million to \$61.8 million between these two years. Most of this decrease occurred in the assessed valuations of *commer-*



*cial additions* and *new commercial* projects. *Commercial additions* were valued at \$8.4 million in 2000 versus only \$1.0 million one year later. The number of *new commercial* permits fell dramatically from 41 in 2000 to 14 in 2001 while the corresponding assessed value of these projects dwindled from \$14.4 to \$4.7 million. The

number and value of *new single family residential* permits was relatively constant over the year. The bottom line is that the over-the-year decrease in construction employment was primarily due to a slowdown in commercial construction activity during 2001.

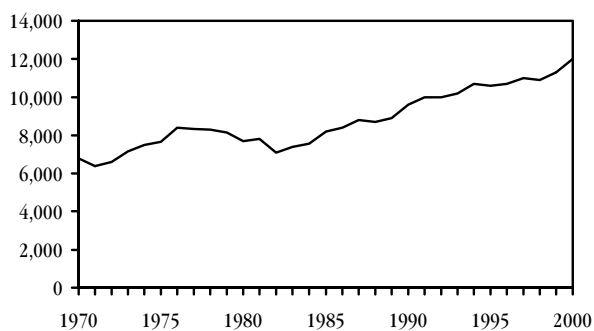
## Manufacturing

Yakima County's manufacturing sector grew from 6,790 in 1970 to 12,000 in 2000 for a 1.9 percent real rate of growth (see Figure 21). This bested the 1.3 percent growth posted statewide in manufacturing. Manufacturing did lose a bit of ground as a share of Yakima County's total nonfarm employment base, going from 18 percent in 1970 to just under 16 percent in 2000. However, manufacturing lost more ground statewide, dropping from 22 percent to 13 percent over the 30-year period.

Between 2000 and 2001 Yakima County manufacturers lost 300 jobs, a 2.5 percent over-the-year decline. Food processors who can, freeze, or preserve food saw employment slide by 200 jobs over the year, which accounted for the lion's share of this manufacturing contraction. The 2001 apple crop in Washington State produced about 76 million boxes, down from the previous year's harvest of 98 million boxes. Fewer apples were sorted, stored, packed, and shipped at the

various packinghouses, or processed into juice at local food processors, with a corresponding diminished requirement for labor.

**Figure 21**  
**Manufacturing Employment**  
**Yakima County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

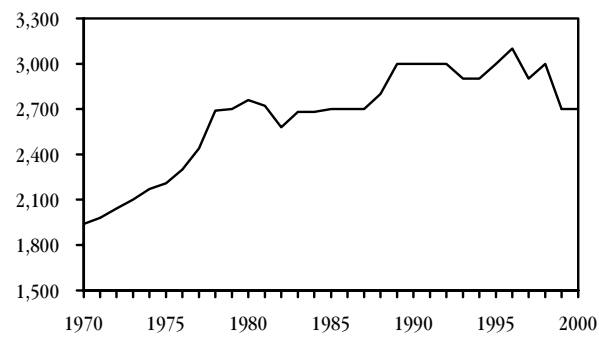


## Transportation, Communications, and Utilities (TCU)

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities (TCU) grew modestly in Yakima County over the 1970-2000 period, climbing from 1,940 to 2,700 (see Figure 22). This translated into a real annual growth rate of 1.1 percent over the period, which was less than half the statewide TCU growth rate of 2.4 percent. TCU lost a small share of Yakima's total nonfarm employment over the past 30 years. It was just over 5 percent of the county's total nonfarm employment in 1970, but closer to 3.5 percent in 2000.

In 2001 however, transportation, communications, and private utilities grew at a much faster rate locally (up 11.1 percent) than throughout Washington (-0.2 percent). Communications companies employed nearly 100 more workers, on the average, in 2001 than in 2000. Motor freight transportation firms added about 100 new

**Figure 22**  
**TCU Employment**  
**Yakima County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



jobs over the year, a 6.7-percent advance. Statewide, motor freight transportation companies netted only a 100-job gain for a marginal 0.3 percent upturn. Thus

the local TCU group fared quite well in 2001 due primarily to this improved employment situation at trucking and communications firms.

## Wholesale and Retail Trade

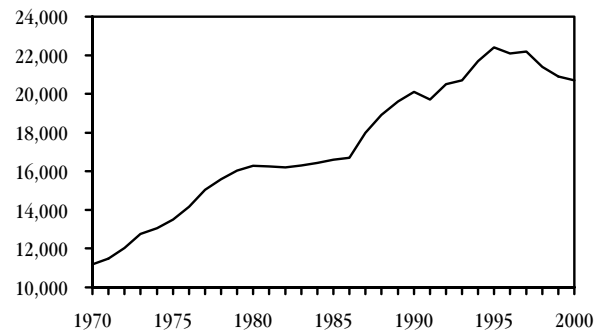
Wholesale and retail trade employment in Yakima County advanced from 11,200 in 1970 to 20,700 in 2000 for a real annual growth rate of 2.1 percent (see Figure 23). The statewide growth rate for the sector was 3.4 percent. Interestingly, trade employment fell as a share of the county's total nonfarm employment base to the tune of three percentage points (30 percent to 27 percent) over the period. This was the opposite of the statewide trend for the sector, which showed its share of nonfarm employment climbing from 22 percent to 24 percent. Still, it is a fact that trade employment constitutes a bigger share of Yakima County's economy than it does the state's economy.

Wholesale and retail trade in Yakima County did not do well in 2001, as exemplified by an over-the-year dip of 2.2 percent in retail trade and a plummeting of 18.5 percent in wholesale trade employment. Across Washington retail trade stores saw employment edge downwards by 0.7 percent. Firms engaged in the wholesale trade of durable and nondurable goods netted a 4.6 percent employment reduction.

Let us examine retail sales and retail sales employment changes first. Local retail trade employers shed 300 jobs between 2000 and 2001. Correspondingly, the dollar value of retail sales for each quarter of 2001 was less than that for the same quarter of the prior year. The encouraging news is that by the last quarter of 2001, the extent of the differences drastically narrowed. Specifically, the retail sales divergence between the 2nd quarter of 2000 and the 2nd quarter of 2001 was \$16.5 million. However, when one compares these dollar values of the 4th quarters of 2000 and 2001, it is observed the more recent figure was only \$1.0 million shy of the corresponding period in the year 2000.

The retail trade sector includes eating and drinking places, food stores, general merchandise and apparel stores, auto dealerships and service stations, building material and garden supply stores, and furniture stores, etc. Much has been written about the "demise" of Yakima County's general merchandise and apparel stores at the Yakima Mall. Nordstrom, a retail magnet store adjacent to the Yakima Mall, closed in March 2001. Mervyn's, another retail landmark, closed its operation at the Mall in October 2001. The Bon Marche is scheduled to move

**Figure 23**  
**Trade Employment**  
**Yakima County, 1970-2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**



from the Yakima Mall to the Valley Mall in Union Gap around August 2002. Countywide however, general merchandise and apparel stores netted a moderate 100-job loss, a 4.2 percent downturn in 2001. This indicates a shifting of the focus of the county's general merchandise and apparel shopping patterns from the Yakima Mall to shopping areas in the vicinity of Union Gap. Food store employment showed a more dramatic, 140-job contraction. Payrolls were also about 140 jobs shorter in the combined building material, hardware, garden supply, and furniture store category. Conversely, restaurants and taverns picked up about 60 new jobs over the year.

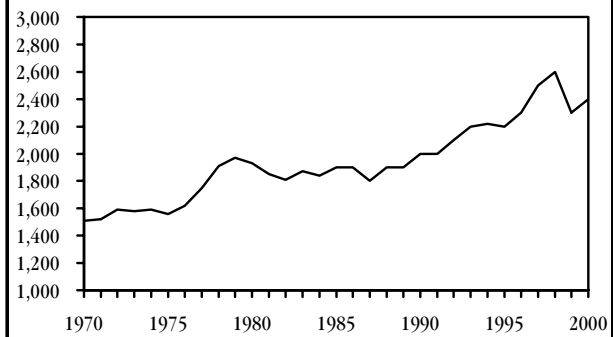
Wholesale trade job losses had a dampening effect on the labor economy of the Yakima MSA during 2001. Fresh fruit and vegetable packing houses (classified under "wholesale trade") alone shed 700 jobs over the year while the larger category of wholesale trade saw employment plummet by 1,200 jobs in this period. Consolidations and automations caused over half of these fresh fruit packing house job losses. However, on January 1, 2001 selected fresh fruit and vegetable packing houses, formerly listed under wholesale trade (SIC Code 51), were reclassified due to economic code changes into agricultural production (SIC 01) or agricultural services (SIC 07). Thus, those jobs were administratively reclassified from the nonagricultural sector into the agricultural sector and were not "lost" from the local labor market.

# Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)

The relatively small finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) sector in Yakima County went from 1,510 in 1970 to 2,400 by 2000. This translated into a real annual growth rate of 1.6 percent compared to 2.9 percent statewide for the same sector (*see Figure 24*). Over the period, Yakima's FIRE sector saw its share of the county's total nonfarm employment base fall slightly from 4 percent to 3 percent. The statewide pattern for FIRE was a bit more stable, dipping less than half a percentage point to 5 percent over the same period.

From 2000-2001 employment in Yakima County's FIRE grouping was unchanged. By contrast, statewide FIRE businesses grew at a rate of 2.5 percent over the year.

**Figure 24**  
**FIRE Employment**  
**Yakima County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



# Services

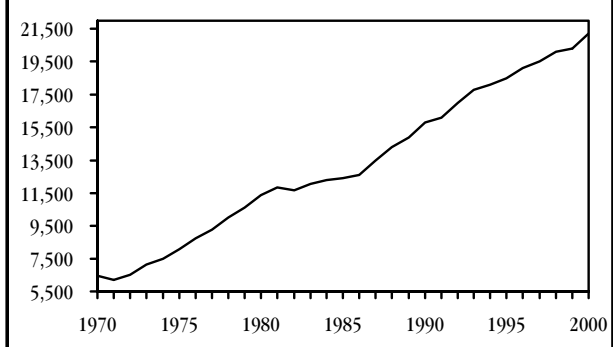
Yakima County's services sector tripled from 6,480 in 1970 to 21,200 by 2000, reflecting a real annual growth rate of 4.0 percent (*see Figure 25*). As healthy as that was, it was bested by the 5.2 percent annual growth posted statewide in services. The services sectors in both Yakima County and Washington showed impressive gains, going from 18 percent to 28 percent in the county and from 16 percent to 29 percent statewide. To the extent that other sectors of the county and state economies lost employment share, they did so primarily to the services sector.

The services employment category in Yakima County is composed of a variety of industries such as: hotels; personal and business services (i.e., laundries, beauty shops, and computer support/maintenance services, etc.); health services; private social services (i.e., senior centers, child day care services, residential care facilities); membership organizations (i.e., business associations; labor organizations; civic, social, and fraternal organizations, etc.).

Over the year, business and personal services firms lengthened payrolls by 7.1 percent while health services businesses expanded personnel rosters by 3.7 percent. How then, could "services" net a 700-job deficit in 2001 when the health, business, and personal service industries all added workers? The answer is, through the reclassification of a large number of services jobs from private enterprise to the government sector.

On December 21, 2000, federal law changed the way Indian Tribes were classified under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA). The law stated that federally

**Figure 25**  
**Services Employment**  
**Yakima County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



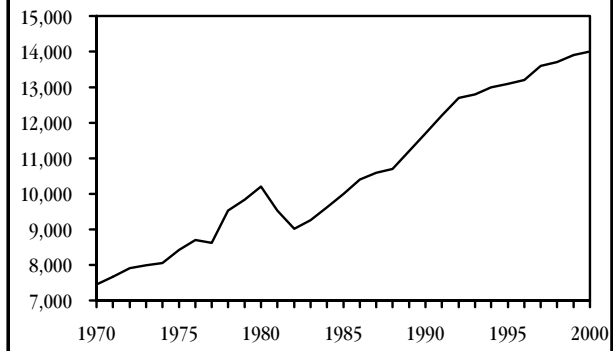
recognized Indian Tribes were to be treated similarly to state and local governments. On April 17, 2001, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) issued a Technical Memorandum directing that states reclassify employment at Indian Tribal Councils and at related business establishments from *private* to the *local government* sector effective January 1, 2001. Thus the 2001 state and local government figure was bolstered by approximately 1,300 jobs "taken" from such services organizations as the Confederated Tribes and Legends Casino. Conversely, there were dramatic 2000 to 2001 employment declines in amusement and recreation services (i.e., casinos) and in membership organizations.

# Government

The government sector in Yakima County went from 7,400 in 1970 to 14,000 by 2000 for a real annual growth rate of 2.1 percent (see *Figure 26*). That was comparable to the 2.3 percent rate of growth seen statewide for the public sector. Over that period, government fell slightly from 20 percent to 18 percent of the county's total nonfarm employment base. Statewide, the share loss was slightly greater, going from nearly 23 percent to just under 18 percent.

One effect of this directive has been to minimize the usefulness of accurately comparing changes in employment between 2000 and 2001 in the services and in the government employment groupings. For example, according to this new federal directive, state and local government employment in Yakima County jumped 15.2 percent over the year. State and local government jobs stood at 12,500 in 2000 but soared to 14,400 in 2001, a 1,900-job expansion. Out of this 1,900-job over-the-year increase in the combined category of state and local governments, roughly 1,300 were attributed to this mandatory reclassification. This directive has had the effect of arbitrarily pushing government employment numbers in Yakima County

**Figure 26**  
**Government Employment**  
**Yakima County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*



through the roof between 2000 and 2001. For example, jobs that in 2000 were classified under such “services” organizations as the Confederated Tribes and Legends Casino are now classified as “government” jobs. In summary, one might say that services’ loss was government’s gain because of this mandatory reclassification.

## Industry Projections

*Figure 27* shows nonagricultural employment estimates for 2000 and industry projections for 2008. Employment Security Department analysts made these projections based on historical trends and anticipated developments in the various industries in Yakima County and Washington.

The annualized growth rate in Yakima County’s employment from 2000 to 2008 is expected to be 1.4 percent, slightly lower than the statewide long-term forecast of 1.6 percent. This growth change translates into 8,600 jobs in Yakima County by 2008. During the same period, the strongest growth is anticipated in the government and services sectors, both in the county and the state.

**Figure 27****Industry Projections****Yakima County, 2000 and 2008****Source: Employment Security Department**

	<b>Estimated 2000</b>	<b>Projected 2008</b>	<b>Annual Growth Rate</b>	<b>2000-2008 # Change</b>
<b>Yakima</b>				
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>75,800</b>	<b>84,400</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>8,600</b>
Manufacturing	11,800	12,300	0.5%	500
Construction and Mining	3,100	3,300	0.8%	200
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	2,700	2,900	0.9%	200
Wholesale and Retail Trade	20,700	22,800	1.2%	2,100
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,300	2,500	1.0%	200
Services	21,200	24,500	1.8%	3,300
Government	14,000	16,100	1.8%	2,100
<b>Washington</b>				
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>2,716,800</b>	<b>3,080,700</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>363,900</b>
Manufacturing	350,300	365,500	0.5%	15,200
Construction and Mining	165,200	183,800	1.3%	18,600
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	146,600	162,200	1.3%	15,600
Wholesale and Retail Trade	653,200	731,400	1.4%	78,200
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	137,200	153,300	1.4%	16,100
Services	780,800	940,800	2.4%	160,000
Government	483,500	543,700	1.5%	60,200
<p><i>Description of process: The base year 1999 estimates for the projections come from annual Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax data, and from estimates of railroad and other noncovered employment by the state and federal UI programs. The projected employment increases were estimated using a long term projections software and methodology developed by the America's Labor Market Information System (ALMIS) with some individual industry adjustments. This work was accomplished in collaboration with the Washington State Office of Financial Management. The projections are based on historical UI tax data through the first 2 quarters of 2000. The projections were made before benchmarking of the 2000 annual estimates was completed by the Regional Labor Economists. As a result, the 2000 numbers for the local areas indicated in these tables may differ from the benchmarked estimates which will be published later this year.</i></p>				

# 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. *Figure 28* shows employment in the major occupational categories as well as the share of each grouping for Yakima, Kittitas, and Klickitat counties and Washington State. These data are based on Occupational Employment Surveys (OES) conducted by the Employment Security Department in 2000.

From the occupational perspective, the prominence of agricultural work in the three-county area is quite striking. In 2000, 18.4 percent of the workers in this region had occupations in agriculture, forestry, or fishery fields. For the state, the proportion was 3.8 percent. This means that almost one in five workers in the three-county area was involved in agriculture and forestry, as opposed to less than one in twenty for the state as a whole.

In general terms, the counties' 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 nonoffice 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 counties' employ-

ment, versus 26.5 percent for the state's. White-collar work, on the other hand, represented 59.2 percent of the counties' employment, versus 73.5 percent for the state's.

Occupational employment projections based on estimated annual openings over the 2000-2008 period for Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima counties are shown in *Figure 29*. There is growth in professional/paraprofessional/technical, services, and managerial and administrative 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. Services as well as managerial and administrative jobs is expected to account for 14.9 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively, of the new jobs in the counties by 2008 due to national trends toward becoming a more service-oriented economy. All other occupational groupings show a decrease in their shares of the employment total.

*Figure 30* is based on Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) wage and salary surveys conducted in Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima counties by the Employment Security Department in 2000. While the information is somewhat dated, the list of occupations and wages offer a good perspective of the types of nonfarm jobs in the 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, combined food preparation and serving workers were the most numerous occupational workers in the counties, while chief executives were the most highly paid.

**Figure 28**  
**Occupational Employment**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, and Washington State, 2000**  
*Source: Employment Security Department*

	Counties		Washington	
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,152</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,154,747</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Managerial & Administrative	9,454	7.2%	251,217	8.0%
Professional, Paraprof., & Tech	23,937	18.1%	740,215	23.5%
Marketing & Sales	11,704	8.9%	362,655	11.5%
Clerical & Admin. 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%
Prec. 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%

**Figure 29****Occupational Projections****Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000 and 2008****Source: Employment Security Department**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
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%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Related	18.4%	16.9%
Prec. 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%

**Figure 30****Occupational Wages****Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
<b>Management, Professional and Related Occupations</b>		
Registered Nurses	\$21.49	4
Teacher Assistants	\$21,852	9
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$40,170	16
General & 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 30 (Continued)**  
**Occupational Wages**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
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
<b>Service Occupations</b>		
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 30 (Continued)**  
**Occupational Wages**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
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
<b>Sales &amp; Office Occupations</b>		
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 30 (Continued)**  
**Occupational Wages**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
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
<b>Natural Resources, Construction, &amp; Maintenance Occupations</b>		
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
<b>Production, Transportation, &amp; Material Moving Occupations</b>		
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 30 (Continued)**  
**Occupational Wages**  
**Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties, 2000**  
**Source: Employment Security Department**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Wage*</b>	<b>Rank**</b>
Driver/Sales Workers	\$14.09	69
Laundry & 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".*

# PERSONAL INCOME

## Total Personal Income

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

From 1970-2000, real total personal income in Yakima County rose from \$1.9 billion to nearly \$4.9 billion (see Figure 31). This translates into an annualized rate of growth of 3.0 percent over the period. By comparison, statewide personal income rose 3.9 percent over the period. In terms of more recent trends, Yakima County's total personal income fell 4.2 percent in 2000, while Washington's total personal income rose a robust 5.9 percent and the nation's total personal income rose an also healthy 3.3 percent.

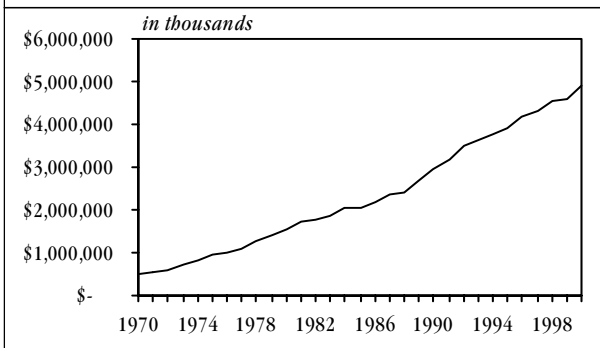
The total personal income generated within an area is more meaningful if there is some relationship to the number of people in that area. Per capita income (PCI) is that relative measure. PCI is calculated by dividing total personal income by total population. PCI provides a figure that can be used as a common denominator between different time periods and/or different areas. It is also useful as an indicator of the character of con-

sumer markets and of the overall economic well-being of the residents of an area.

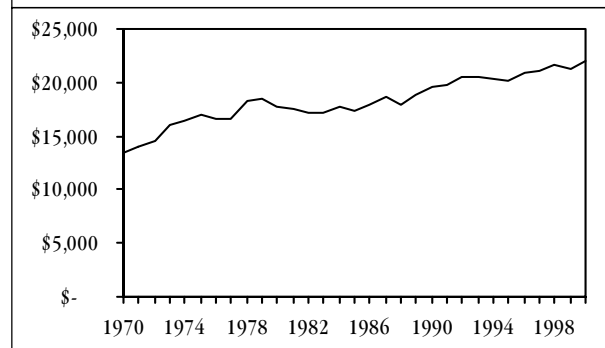
Yakima County's PCI was \$22,022 in 2000, which reflected a 1.6 percent annualized rate of real growth over the 30-year period since 1970 (see Figure 32). This was lower by a third than the \$30,380 seen statewide and lower by a quarter than the \$31,230 seen nationally. Washington and the U.S. also outpaced Yakima County in terms of their rate of annualized PCI growth over the 1970-2000 period at 2.1 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively. In terms of current trend, Yakima County's PCI outpaced the state in 2000, 3.2 to 2.2 percent. At 3.3 percent, the nation's PCI growth was a little stronger than the county and state in 2000.

PCI is a good measure of how personal income is growing relative to population. However, it does not reveal how income is distributed amongst the populace. To a degree, median household money income does that. It demarks the point at which half of all households have a higher income and half of all households have a lower income. The median household money income in Yakima County in 1999 was \$32,063. As such, the county's median household money income was two-thirds that of the state (\$48,289), but higher than those of its immediate neighbors in Klickitat County (\$29,368) and Kittitas County (\$27,606) in south central Washington.

**Figure 31**  
**Total Personal Income**  
**Yakima County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



**Figure 32**  
**Per Capita Income**  
**Yakima County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



# Farm Income

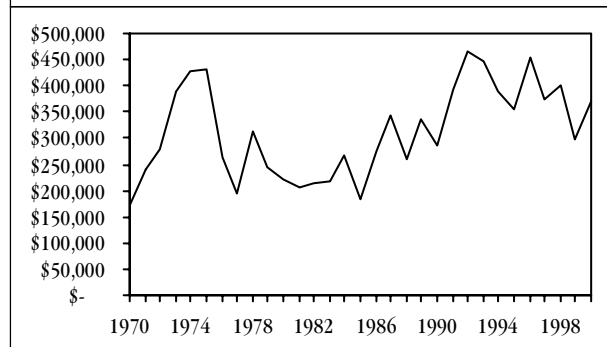
Farm income in Yakima County totalled nearly \$369 million in 2000. In fact, the county's farm income was the highest in Washington that year. The next highest farm income, posted by Grant County, was less than half that in Yakima at \$197 million. This figure represented a 19 percent increase over 1999. Farm income as a general rule tends to swing erratically depending on market and weather conditions both locally and internationally and this growth was preceeded in the year prior by a drop of 26 percent (*see Figure 33*). Much of this increase in farm income can be attributed to apples, which saw an 8 percent rise in the value of production. If these numbers are any indication, 2001 should also register rising farm income as the apple harvest grew in value by 23 percent. Over the 30-year observation period, real farm income in Yakima County was as high as \$466 million in 1992 and as low as \$172 million in 1970.

Nevertheless, it clearly constitutes a much greater share of the county's total personal income (TPI) than it

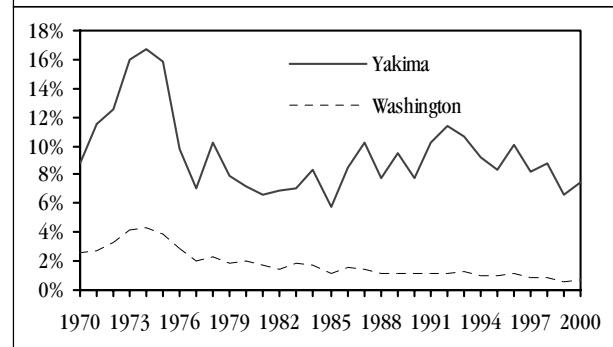
does the state's total personal income (*see Figure 34*). For example, farm income constituted 8 percent of Yakima County's total personal income in 2000 compared to 1 percent of the state's total personal income. The Yakima County share declined annually from 11 percent in 1993. It was as high as 16 percent to 17 percent in the mid-1970s. The state's share, in contrast, peaked at 4 percent during the early and mid-1970s and has since gradually tapered off to its current 1 percent.

As noted, Yakima County's farm income was the highest among Washington counties in 2000. This status is reflected in Yakima County's share of the state's total farm income. From shares in the mid-teens in the 1970s, Yakima County's share of total farm income in Washington climbed to 25 percent or more in the 1990s. In fact, it represented as much as 29 percent of total farm income in the first half of the 1990s and 28 percent in 1998 and 1999.

**Figure 33**  
**Farm Income**  
**Yakima County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



**Figure 34**  
**Farm Income as Share of TPI**  
**Yakima County and Washington, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



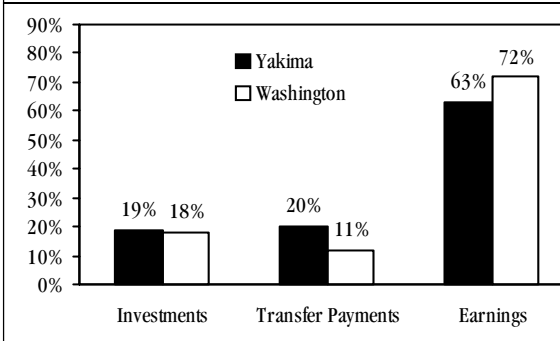
# Components of Personal Income

As mentioned earlier, total personal income encompasses a range of different types of income. All of those types of income, however, can be grouped into three broad categories: earnings, transfer payments, and investment income. Earnings include wages, salaries, proprietors' income; transfer payments include income maintenance, unemployment insurance, medical, and retirement payments; and investment income consists of interest, dividends, and rent.

In viewing those three broad components of personal income in Yakima County compared to Washington in terms of their respective shares of total personal income, it is clear that the major difference in the composition is that Yakima has a greater share of transfer payments and a less share of earned income than does the state (*see Figure 35*). The county's higher share of transfer payments compared to the state shows up in income maintenance and unemployment insurance, where Yakima

County's share of total transfer payments in these two categories is 3 percentage points higher than the state's, and especially medical payments, where there is an 8 percentage point difference favoring Yakima County. It does not show up in the retirement payment category, where the state holds an 11 percentage point advantage, which is consistent with the earlier finding that Yakima County has a younger populace than does the state as reflected in a smaller share of seniors and a lower median age.

**Figure 35**  
**Components of Personal Income**  
**Yakima County and Washington, 2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



## Earned Income

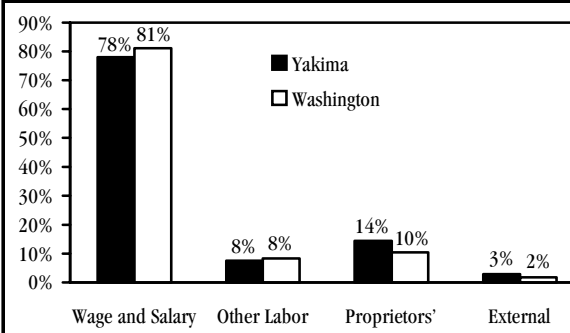
At \$3.1 billion in 2000, earned income constituted the largest component of total personal income in Yakima County. From 1970-2000, earned income in the county grew at a real annualized rate of 2.6 percent compared to 3.7 percent statewide. Despite the positive growth, Yakima County saw its earned income fall as a share of total personal income over the period. Much of the decline came between the early 1970s and early 1980s as the share fell roughly 10 percentage points from as much as 74 percent to 63 percent. The share has remained more or less in the 60 percent to 65 percent range since to where in 2000, it constituted 64 percent of total personal income.

There are three types of earned income: wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and other labor income. Other labor income includes a number of items but mainly consists of employer contributions to health care and retirement plans. The components that comprise earned income are based on residence within the county. In addition to the three primary components, there is also an adjustment for residence, which is referred to as external income. This is the amount of income earned outside the county or, if negative, the amount of income earned within the county by nonresidents. This can be a large percentage in counties with substantial numbers of commuters, but it is a relatively small 3 percent in Yakima (it is up in the 30 percent range in some Puget Sound counties).

With respect to the components of earned income in 2000, Yakima County recorded \$2.4 billion in wages and salaries, \$450 million in proprietors' income, \$237 mil-

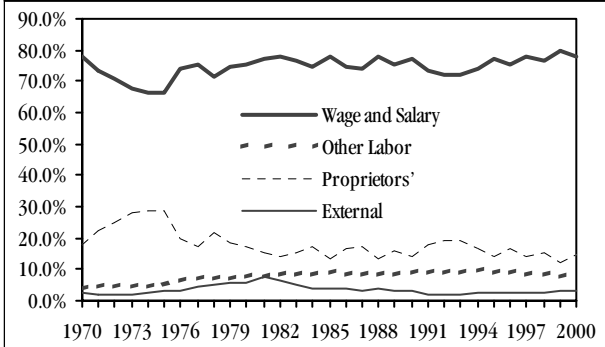
lion other labor income, and \$90 million in external income. To get to that point, each component grew at the following real annualized rates of growth from 1970-2000: wages and salaries, 2.6 percent; proprietors' income, 2.0 percent; and other labor income, 4.7 percent. The state had higher rates of growth at 3.7 percent, 3.1 percent, and 5.1 percent, respectively. As a share of total earned income, however, there was little difference between Yakima County and Washington in 2000 (see Figure 36). Wages and salaries, for example, accounted for 81 percent of earned income at both the state level and 78 percent at the county level. The other components—proprietors' income, other labor income, and external income—also essentially mirrored one another at the county and state levels.

**Figure 36**  
**Components of Earned Income**  
**Yakima County and Washington, 2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



Over the course of the 30-year observation period, it was really wages and salaries and proprietors' income that traded shares from 1970 to 2000 (see Figure 37). Wages and salaries, for example, expanded from 66 percent or two-thirds of earned income in Yakima County in the mid-1970s to 81 percent or four-fifths of the county's earned income by 1999. That represents a 15 percentage point increase in its share over the period. Over the same period, other labor income doubled from 4 percent of earned income in Yakima County to 8 percent, which was likely tied to increasing benefits for an expanding wage and salary employment base. Meanwhile, proprietors' income share of earned income in Yakima County was cleaved by more than 15 percentage points, going from nearly 30 percent of earned income in Yakima County in the mid-1970s to 14 percent in 2000. Part of this share loss is probably attributable to the higher rate of growth in the wage and salary base. However, another contributing factor was probably the loss of some family-owned orchards.

**Figure 37**  
**Earned Income Component Trends**  
**Yakima County, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



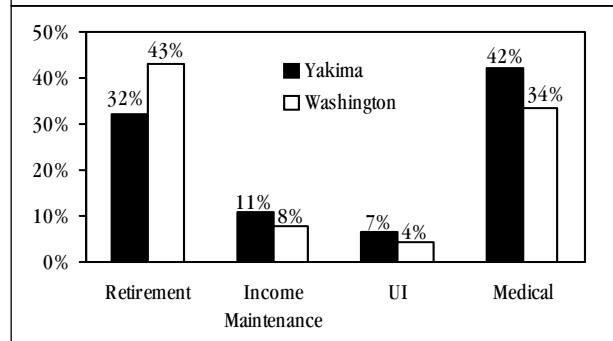
## Transfer Payments

Another component of total personal income is transfer payments. A transfer payment is a payment, usually from the government, to someone from whom no service is required. For the purposes of this discussion, those categories are retirement income, income maintenance, unemployment insurance, and medical payments. Note: The total may not add to 100 percent since veterans' benefits and other smaller types of benefits were not included in the analysis. In 2000, Yakima County received \$975 million in transfer payments. That was more than three times the level in 1970 in real terms, which translated into real annualized growth of 3.9 percent from 1970-2000. It was, however, a lesser rate than the 4.5 percent posted statewide over the same period. Still, the rates of growth in the components of transfer payments varied considerably between Yakima County and Washington, as will be discussed below.

There was stark contrast between Yakima County and Washington with respect to components of transfer payments in 2000 (see Figure 38). Retirement income accounted for only 32 percent of the county's transfer payments compared to a considerably higher 43 percent statewide. As noted earlier, the reasons for this have to do with the county's younger populace relative to that statewide. On the other hand, Yakima County had a notably higher share of income maintenance and unemployment insurance payments than did the state to the

tune of 3 percentage points in both categories. The higher than average share of low-paying, seasonal agriculture employment is likely responsible for the county's higher than average shares in these two categories. More notable was the 42 percent share of Yakima County's transfer payments related to medical payments compared to 34 percent statewide. Again, with a higher than average share of low-paying, seasonal agriculture jobs that probably do not provide health insurance coverage, it is likely that many workers and their children receive state medical assistance.

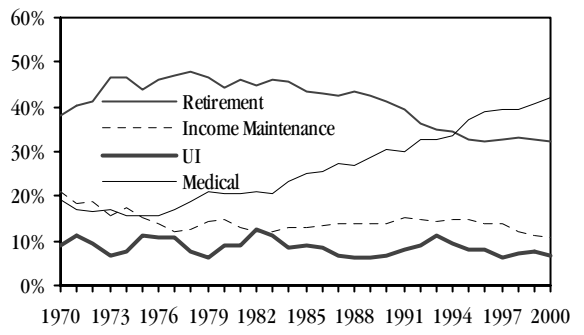
**Figure 38**  
**Transfer Payment Components**  
**Yakima County and Washington, 2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*



Yakima County and Washington also displayed quite disparate rates of growth from one component of transfer payments to another over the 1970-2000 period. For example, retirement income in Yakima County grew at an annual rate of 3.4 percent over the period compared to 4.5 percent statewide. Inasmuch as retirement income is the largest category of transfer payments in absolute terms statewide, this had a big influence on the rate at which transfer payments in general grew statewide compared to Yakima County, with the former expanding at a stronger pace. Much the same could be said for medical payments—the fastest growing form of transfer payments—which grew at a healthy annual rate of 6.6 percent in Yakima County but an even greater rate of 7.4 percent statewide. Income maintenance increased at an annual rate of 1.8 percent, which made it the slowest growing form of transfer payment in Yakima County, compared to 2.9 percent statewide. Unemployment insurance grew 3.0 percent compared to 0.8 percent statewide.

Those rates of growth had a bearing on the respective shares of transfer payments held by each of the components (see Figure 39). Because of the rapid growth of medical payments in Yakima County, they actually went from as little as 16 percent in the mid-1970s to match retirement income as the largest components of transfer

**Figure 39**  
**Transfer Payment Component Trends**  
**Yakima County, 2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*

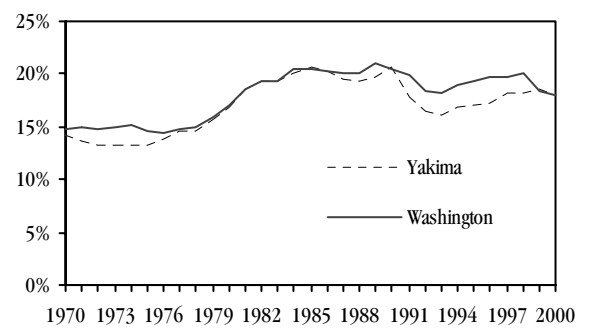


payments in 1994 on the way to 42 percent by 2000. Meanwhile, retirement income went from 45 percent and higher in the 1970s to 33 percent by 1999. Income maintenance share of transfer payments in Yakima County has been roughly halved from 21 percent in 1970 to 11 percent in 2000. Unemployment insurance, which tends to be cyclical and not rise over time, has remained more or less in the 6 percent to 11 percent range depending on the state of the economy.

## Investment Income

Investment income is derived from dividends, interest, and rent. Investment income amounted to \$886 million in Yakima County in 2000, which translated into 19 percent of the county's total personal income. The county's investment income reached that level by climbing at a real annualized rate of 3.8 percent from 1970-2000. By comparison, Washington's investment income grew at a 4.7 percent annualized rate to constitute 18 percent of the state's total personal income in 2000. Indeed, despite their disparate annual rates of growth, Yakima County and Washington have seen relatively similar shares of investment income over time to where they were essentially the same in 2000 (see Figure 40). It is true that during the 1990s, Yakima's share fell vis-à-vis the state share, but that was likely the result of the influence of a lot of high tech stock options in the greater Seattle area.

**Figure 40**  
**Investment Income**  
**Yakima County and Washington, 1970-2000**  
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*





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# WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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## Workforce Development

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

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

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

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

- initial assessment to evaluate job readiness based on job skills, experience, aptitudes, interests, and abilities;
- job counseling to help customers determine what services are available and best use of the information;

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

The programs (eligibility required) include:

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

There are two WorkSource Centers serving Yakima County residents:

**WorkSource Yakima.** The WorkSource Yakima is located at 306 Division, Yakima, Washington 98902. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 574-0100 or by fax at (509) 573-4558.

**WorkSource Sunnyside.** The WorkSource Sunnyside is located at 1925 Morgan Road, Sunnyside, Washington 98944. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 836-5405 or by fax (509) 836-1129.

The **Tri-County Workforce Development Council (WDC)** was established in accordance with the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act in 1999. It represents Region IX, which encompasses Yakima, Kittitas, and Klickitat Counties. Each WDC is responsible for strategic planning for employment and training related programs, oversight of the WorkSource system within its specific geographic area, and service delivery to eligible dislocated workers, adults, and youth. The WDC is led by private business and has wide representation from labor, education, and other local organizations in the community. The WIA and Governor Locke's Executive Order 99-02 describe the functions of the WDC as follows:

- Provide input to the state Workforce Development Board (WDB) in the development of the state unified plan, which articulates their local strategies and needs.
- In partnership with the local elected officials, develop and maintain a local unified plan for the workforce development system including, but not limited to, the local plan required by law. The WDC submits a unified plan to the WDB for review and to the Governor for approval.
- Conduct oversight of the local one-stop system, including selection, certification, and 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 or by fax at (509) 574-1951.

**Educational/Training Institutions.** Formal job training and education are provided through a number of institutions in the area.

*Heritage College* in Toppenish, the county's only four-year college, is a private institution whose major fields of concentration are teacher education, business administration, and social sciences. Nearby Ellensburg (36 miles from Yakima City) is the site of Central Washington University.

The *Yakima Valley College* in Yakima City (with satellite facilities and an agricultural training center located in Sunnyside) is part of the state community college system. It offers vocational, academic, and basic skill courses.

*City University and Trend College*—both private, accredited vocational institutions—are also in Yakima City.

Grandview houses *Yakima Lower Valley College*, a small nonaccredited institution with a practical nurse program.

The *Perry Technical Institute* in Yakima City has the county's one state-approved, non-college degree program. In cooperation with Central Washington University, it offers extension programs in engineering, robotics, and other technology.

# Economic Development

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**The Yakima County Development Association** has a mission to enhance the income, quality of life and employment stability of Yakima County residents by retaining, expanding and recruiting new business and industry. The Association is involved in activities that will:

- assist Yakima County businesses with their expansion plans;
- encourage existing businesses to remain in Yakima County;
- support the creation of new businesses in Yakima County;
- provide policy leadership;
- foster economic linkages between businesses within the county and throughout Washington State;
- market Yakima County to out-of-state companies; and
- build a continuing perception of Yakima County as an excellent place to do business.

One call to the Yakima County Development Association offices connects a business owner or manager with all the assistance and information that is available on the following:

- Business finance resources
- Industrial revenue bonds
- Wa-Cert & S.I.E.D. Funds
- Targeted jobs tax credits
- Manufacturing sales and use tax deferral/exemption
- Process improvement assistance
- Permit requirements
- Succession planning
- Relocation
- Jobs skills training and education

The Yakima County Development Association is located at 10 N. 9th Street, Yakima, Washington 98901. Their mailing address is P.O. Box 1387, Yakima, Washington 98907. Office hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 575-1140 or by fax at (509) 575-1508. Their e-mail address is [newvision@ycda.com](mailto:newvision@ycda.com) or visit their website at [www.ycda.com](http://www.ycda.com).

**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. Yakima County has a number of these organizations, including ones in Yakima, Toppenish, Grandview, Sunnyside, Granger, Selah, and Zillah.

**Infrastructure.** Some other elements conducive to economic development in the area include the Sun Dome, a multi-purpose arena which is available for, among other things, agricultural and business-related exhibitions and shows.

There are three FAA approved airports as well as three private airfields. The largest is *Yakima Air Terminal*, the only one which serves air carriers. It has a 7,603 foot asphalt runway.

The *Union Pacific* and *Washington Central Railroads* both operate in Yakima County, handling a variety of cargoes and commodities. Together, they constitute a major rail system for shipping agricultural products.

*Ports* on the Columbia River are found in adjoining Benton County, giving importers and exporters access to the Pacific Ocean.

One of the most important infrastructure items in the area is, of course, Yakima County's irrigation system. The extensive system of dams and canals is the source of the county's agricultural well-being.

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# YAKIMA COUNTY RESOURCE LIST

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## *WorkSource Centers*

### **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

### **WorkSource Yakima**

306 Division  
Yakima, WA 98902  
Phone: (509) 574-0100  
Fax: (509) 573-4558

### **WorkSource Sunnyside**

1925 Morgan Road  
Sunnyside, WA 98944  
Phone: (509) 836-5405  
Fax: (509) 836-1129

## *Economic Development Councils*

### **Yakima County Development Association**

10 N. 9th Street  
Yakima, WA 98901  
P.O. Box 1387  
Yakima, WA 98907  
Phone: (509) 575-1140  
Fax: (509) 575-1508  
E-mail: [newvision@ycda.com](mailto:newvision@ycda.com)  
Website: [www.ycda.com](http://www.ycda.com)

### **Sunnyside, Inc.**

Contact: John Rayburn  
P.O. Box 329  
Sunnyside, WA 98944-0329  
Phone: (509) 839-0399  
Fax: (509) 839-7462  
E-mail: [john.rayburn@sunnyside.org](mailto:john.rayburn@sunnyside.org)

## *Chambers of Commerce*

### **Greater Yakima Chamber of Commerce**

10 N. 9th Street  
Yakima, WA 98901  
P.O. Box 1490  
Yakima, WA 98907-1490  
Phone: (509) 248-2021  
Fax: (509) 248-0601  
E-mail: [chamber@yakima.org](mailto:chamber@yakima.org)  
Website: [www.yakima.org](http://www.yakima.org)

## *Ports*

### **Port of Sunnyside**

Contact: Amber Hansen  
520 S. 7th  
Sunnyside, WA 98944  
P.O. Box 329  
Phone: (509) 839-7678  
Fax: (509) 839-7462  
E-mail: [ahansen@portofsunnyside.com](mailto:ahansen@portofsunnyside.com)  
Website: [www.portofsunnyside.com](http://www.portofsunnyside.com)

### **Port of Grandview**

Contact: Colleen Byam  
301 Division  
Grandview, WA 98930  
Phone: (509) 882-1331  
Fax: (509) 882-2850  
E-mail: [colleen.byam@hotmail.com](mailto:colleen.byam@hotmail.com)

**Appendix I**

**Yakima County, Selected Economic Data**

**Dollars are current unless otherwise noted**

Year	Resident Population <sup>1</sup>		Civilian Labor Force <sup>2</sup>				Nonagricultural Employment <sup>2</sup>								Annual	Annual Avg.
	Total	65 & Older	Total	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate	Total	Const. & Mining	Mfg.	TPU	Trade	FIRE	Services	Gov't	Average Covered Wage <sup>2</sup>	Cov. Wage <sup>2</sup> 2000 Dollars
1970	145,212	16,400	60,430	53,980	6,450	10.7%	36,850	1,490	6,790	1,940	11,200	1,510	6,480	7,440	\$6,154	\$24,030
1971	147,400	16,710	61,610	55,450	6,160	10.0%	37,250	2,030	6,370	1,980	11,480	1,520	6,210	7,660	\$6,747	\$25,211
1972	147,400	17,120	63,030	56,370	6,660	10.6%	38,810	2,090	6,620	2,040	12,040	1,590	6,530	7,900	\$7,027	\$25,369
1973	148,300	17,500	65,560	59,480	6,080	9.3%	41,010	2,290	7,170	2,100	12,760	1,580	7,130	7,980	\$7,433	\$25,460
1974	152,100	17,850	65,930	60,280	5,650	8.6%	42,140	2,280	7,500	2,170	13,060	1,590	7,490	8,050	\$8,158	\$25,380
1975	155,500	18,330	66,410	59,490	6,920	10.4%	43,220	1,790	7,660	2,210	13,500	1,560	8,080	8,420	\$8,828	\$25,406
1976	157,900	18,940	73,100	66,300	6,800	9.3%	46,010	2,070	8,390	2,300	14,180	1,620	8,750	8,700	\$9,515	\$25,907
1977	161,200	19,470	75,700	67,500	8,200	10.8%	47,780	2,330	8,330	2,440	15,050	1,750	9,260	8,620	\$10,154	\$25,935
1978	165,200	20,080	80,060	72,170	7,890	9.9%	50,730	2,710	8,290	2,690	15,590	1,910	10,010	9,530	\$10,318	\$24,561
1979	168,100	20,570	83,770	75,540	8,230	9.8%	52,380	3,100	8,140	2,700	16,020	1,970	10,610	9,840	\$11,197	\$24,452
1980	172,508	20,921	82,700	74,100	8,600	10.4%	52,670	2,430	7,690	2,760	16,270	1,930	11,390	10,200	\$11,826	\$23,288
1981	174,300	21,242	83,700	73,500	10,200	12.2%	52,150	2,140	7,810	2,720	16,250	1,850	11,850	9,530	\$12,711	\$22,964
1982	176,100	21,748	85,500	72,000	13,500	15.8%	50,300	1,920	7,100	2,580	16,210	1,810	11,670	9,010	\$12,947	\$22,129
1983	178,300	22,178	91,100	77,500	13,600	14.9%	51,450	1,900	7,390	2,680	16,300	1,870	12,050	9,260	\$13,130	\$21,475
1984	180,100	22,508	87,200	74,900	12,300	14.1%	52,710	2,280	7,580	2,680	16,420	1,840	12,290	9,620	\$13,443	\$21,182
1985	181,500	22,877	84,800	74,000	10,800	12.7%	54,000	2,200	8,200	2,700	16,600	1,900	12,400	10,000	\$13,995	\$21,265
1986	182,100	23,264	90,000	77,700	12,300	13.7%	54,900	2,200	8,400	2,700	16,700	1,900	12,600	10,400	\$14,072	\$20,779
1987	183,400	23,686	91,400	80,800	10,600	11.6%	57,700	2,300	8,800	2,700	18,000	1,800	13,500	10,600	\$14,377	\$20,453
1988	184,700	23,825	93,500	83,400	10,100	10.8%	59,700	2,400	8,700	2,800	18,900	1,900	14,300	10,700	\$14,821	\$20,293
1989	186,200	24,033	98,900	87,000	11,900	12.0%	62,100	2,600	8,900	3,000	19,600	1,900	14,900	11,200	\$15,142	\$19,859
1990	188,823	24,355	102,300	91,400	10,900	10.7%	64,800	2,600	9,600	3,000	20,100	2,000	15,800	11,700	\$15,405	\$19,315
1991	195,026	24,674	101,600	88,800	12,800	12.6%	65,800	2,800	10,000	3,000	19,700	2,000	16,100	12,200	\$16,457	\$19,879
1992	200,555	25,006	109,300	94,500	14,800	13.5%	68,100	2,800	10,000	3,000	20,500	2,100	17,000	12,700	\$17,192	\$20,161
1993	207,390	25,100	112,700	96,400	16,300	14.4%	69,700	3,100	10,200	2,900	20,700	2,200	17,800	12,800	\$17,797	\$20,382
1994	214,440	25,016	110,900	98,000	12,900	11.7%	71,900	3,300	10,700	2,900	21,700	2,220	18,100	13,000	\$18,503	\$20,775
1995	219,480	25,066	113,400	99,100	14,300	12.6%	73,000	3,100	10,600	3,000	22,400	2,200	18,500	13,100	\$19,197	\$21,070
1996	223,203	24,827	115,200	99,700	15,500	13.4%	73,500	3,000	10,700	3,100	22,100	2,300	19,100	13,200	\$19,780	\$21,263
1997	223,917	24,660	114,700	103,300	11,400	9.9%	75,100	3,500	11,000	2,900	22,200	2,500	19,500	13,600	\$20,704	\$21,841
1998	222,838	24,555	115,000	103,100	12,000	10.4%	75,200	3,500	10,900	3,000	21,400	2,600	20,100	13,700	\$21,476	\$22,410
1999	223,596	24,418	111,500	100,400	11,100	10.0%	74,700	3,300	11,300	2,700	20,900	2,400	20,300	13,900	\$22,390	\$22,950
2000	222,581	24,278	108,700	97,200	11,500	10.6%	75,900	3,100	12,000	2,700	20,700	2,300	21,200	14,000	\$23,252	\$23,252

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

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

**Appendix II**

**Yakima County, Selected Economic Data**

**Current Dollars**

**Dollars in Thousands except Per Capita Income**

Year	Personal Income <sup>3</sup>												Farm Income & Expenses
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Place of Residence					Place of Work				
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical	Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors	
1970	\$3,439	\$500,777	\$71,027	\$75,297	\$52,766	\$15,840	\$6,691	\$14,355	\$357,616	\$279,625	\$14,775	\$63,216	\$44,155
1971	\$3,738	\$553,335	\$75,699	\$82,927	\$58,503	\$15,304	\$9,120	\$13,997	\$399,909	\$293,365	\$16,782	\$89,762	\$64,057
1972	\$4,055	\$610,398	\$80,712	\$90,757	\$65,372	\$17,000	\$8,385	\$15,027	\$444,899	\$315,260	\$19,585	\$110,054	\$76,882
1973	\$4,710	\$710,711	\$93,766	\$99,252	\$76,683	\$15,689	\$6,880	\$16,677	\$525,639	\$354,692	\$23,139	\$147,808	\$114,105
1974	\$5,281	\$819,749	\$108,906	\$115,080	\$86,187	\$20,238	\$8,655	\$18,043	\$604,245	\$401,901	\$27,473	\$174,871	\$136,954
1975	\$5,912	\$941,211	\$125,327	\$137,620	\$101,316	\$21,199	\$15,105	\$21,469	\$682,769	\$453,837	\$34,911	\$194,021	\$149,428
1976	\$6,127	\$992,952	\$137,635	\$149,270	\$112,671	\$20,698	\$15,901	\$23,315	\$711,314	\$525,365	\$44,168	\$141,781	\$97,193
1977	\$6,534	\$1,072,965	\$156,953	\$161,861	\$124,274	\$19,868	\$17,719	\$27,350	\$750,581	\$566,769	\$52,109	\$131,703	\$76,316
1978	\$7,643	\$1,272,100	\$184,802	\$175,195	\$139,875	\$22,236	\$13,084	\$32,884	\$902,967	\$645,859	\$61,234	\$195,874	\$130,918
1979	\$8,418	\$1,422,595	\$223,360	\$202,470	\$161,250	\$28,732	\$12,488	\$42,350	\$980,595	\$731,867	\$70,322	\$178,406	\$112,308
1980	\$8,993	\$1,556,884	\$263,256	\$241,673	\$184,642	\$35,246	\$21,785	\$50,248	\$1,036,638	\$783,667	\$77,279	\$175,692	\$111,498
1981	\$9,734	\$1,705,533	\$315,632	\$268,416	\$208,491	\$35,308	\$24,617	\$54,711	\$1,092,115	\$845,219	\$82,542	\$164,354	\$113,247
1982	\$10,085	\$1,783,338	\$344,283	\$302,790	\$229,195	\$36,225	\$37,370	\$63,272	\$1,119,722	\$871,117	\$90,695	\$157,910	\$123,979
1983	\$10,478	\$1,878,090	\$362,961	\$322,497	\$246,757	\$39,485	\$36,255	\$67,140	\$1,189,932	\$908,955	\$102,092	\$178,885	\$132,860
1984	\$11,259	\$2,028,996	\$408,377	\$342,905	\$268,963	\$44,324	\$29,618	\$79,331	\$1,290,170	\$960,046	\$107,001	\$223,123	\$168,861
1985	\$11,393	\$2,065,778	\$425,767	\$379,876	\$295,973	\$50,139	\$33,764	\$95,664	\$1,273,845	\$991,762	\$114,043	\$168,040	\$120,338
1986	\$12,151	\$2,198,913	\$446,071	\$397,182	\$311,082	\$53,038	\$33,062	\$101,555	\$1,372,197	\$1,028,554	\$117,814	\$225,829	\$187,056
1987	\$13,051	\$2,371,495	\$462,704	\$414,276	\$327,923	\$57,764	\$28,589	\$113,171	\$1,517,740	\$1,126,285	\$125,155	\$266,300	\$240,993
1988	\$13,102	\$2,429,873	\$469,584	\$437,437	\$348,926	\$60,568	\$27,943	\$117,808	\$1,552,018	\$1,211,708	\$130,337	\$209,973	\$189,081
1989	\$14,418	\$2,704,429	\$535,016	\$480,608	\$384,265	\$66,188	\$30,155	\$138,069	\$1,726,499	\$1,304,301	\$145,404	\$276,794	\$256,412
1990	\$15,655	\$2,965,915	\$612,900	\$538,813	\$428,298	\$74,545	\$35,970	\$163,973	\$1,852,162	\$1,428,881	\$165,223	\$258,058	\$229,454
1991	\$16,384	\$3,177,008	\$567,196	\$606,136	\$466,424	\$91,947	\$47,765	\$180,935	\$2,070,497	\$1,519,161	\$185,106	\$366,230	\$326,939
1992	\$17,549	\$3,491,965	\$577,000	\$684,250	\$519,841	\$101,923	\$62,486	\$223,395	\$2,303,081	\$1,656,486	\$204,582	\$442,013	\$397,138
1993	\$17,855	\$3,647,152	\$590,078	\$737,087	\$548,676	\$106,759	\$81,652	\$240,315	\$2,393,163	\$1,722,876	\$218,797	\$451,490	\$389,900
1994	\$18,106	\$3,783,461	\$637,595	\$750,799	\$568,331	\$110,519	\$71,949	\$253,793	\$2,470,794	\$1,826,989	\$234,296	\$409,509	\$346,325
1995	\$18,299	\$3,890,329	\$660,391	\$820,464	\$633,434	\$119,922	\$67,108	\$303,428	\$2,489,364	\$1,919,010	\$227,924	\$342,430	\$323,264
1996	\$19,431	\$4,176,687	\$722,081	\$856,631	\$670,494	\$118,654	\$67,483	\$332,083	\$2,677,854	\$2,009,192	\$231,576	\$437,086	\$422,109
1997	\$19,953	\$4,333,704	\$788,803	\$872,246	\$695,921	\$121,144	\$55,181	\$345,500	\$2,751,220	\$2,142,389	\$230,984	\$377,847	\$354,502
1998	\$20,709	\$4,550,799	\$843,638	\$876,111	\$707,045	\$105,795	\$63,271	\$345,905	\$2,911,513	\$2,238,090	\$232,615	\$440,808	\$383,904
1999	\$20,730	\$4,593,274	\$839,278	\$919,975	\$746,412	\$105,185	\$68,378	\$371,767	\$2,911,773	\$2,329,870	\$232,053	\$349,850	\$291,694
2000	\$22,022	\$4,906,149	\$886,355	\$975,153	\$804,183	\$106,433	\$64,537	\$411,828	\$3,122,531	\$2,436,346	\$236,619	\$449,566	\$368,874

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

**Appendix III**

**Yakima County, Selected Economic Data**

**Constant 2000 Dollars**

**Dollars in Thousands except Per Capita Income**

Year	Personal Income <sup>3</sup>											
	Place of Residence								Place of Work			
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments					Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical				
1970	\$13,428	\$1,955,384	\$277,339	\$294,012	\$206,035	\$61,850	\$26,126	\$56,052	\$1,396,383	\$1,091,852	\$57,692	\$246,839
1971	\$13,967	\$2,067,566	\$282,853	\$309,861	\$218,600	\$57,184	\$34,077	\$52,301	\$1,494,282	\$1,096,174	\$62,707	\$335,401
1972	\$14,639	\$2,203,657	\$291,386	\$327,651	\$236,006	\$61,373	\$30,272	\$54,250	\$1,606,173	\$1,138,151	\$70,706	\$397,317
1973	\$16,133	\$2,434,352	\$321,171	\$339,961	\$262,657	\$53,739	\$23,566	\$57,123	\$1,800,437	\$1,214,903	\$79,257	\$506,277
1974	\$16,429	\$2,550,257	\$338,809	\$358,016	\$268,130	\$62,961	\$26,926	\$56,132	\$1,879,819	\$1,250,323	\$85,469	\$544,028
1975	\$17,014	\$2,708,722	\$360,680	\$396,058	\$291,578	\$61,009	\$43,471	\$61,786	\$1,964,948	\$1,306,103	\$100,471	\$558,375
1976	\$16,682	\$2,703,527	\$374,741	\$406,420	\$306,771	\$56,355	\$43,294	\$63,480	\$1,936,706	\$1,430,420	\$120,257	\$386,029
1977	\$16,689	\$2,740,506	\$400,880	\$413,416	\$317,414	\$50,746	\$45,257	\$69,856	\$1,917,091	\$1,447,609	\$133,094	\$336,388
1978	\$18,193	\$3,028,076	\$439,898	\$417,030	\$332,955	\$52,930	\$31,145	\$78,276	\$2,149,400	\$1,537,387	\$145,760	\$466,254
1979	\$18,383	\$3,106,707	\$487,780	\$442,160	\$352,143	\$62,746	\$27,272	\$92,485	\$2,141,453	\$1,598,274	\$153,571	\$389,608
1980	\$17,709	\$3,065,799	\$518,401	\$475,900	\$363,595	\$69,406	\$42,899	\$98,948	\$2,041,336	\$1,543,188	\$152,177	\$345,971
1981	\$17,585	\$3,081,208	\$570,219	\$484,919	\$376,659	\$63,787	\$44,473	\$98,841	\$1,973,010	\$1,526,969	\$149,120	\$296,921
1982	\$17,237	\$3,048,032	\$588,439	\$517,520	\$391,734	\$61,915	\$63,872	\$108,143	\$1,913,798	\$1,488,889	\$155,013	\$269,895
1983	\$17,138	\$3,071,751	\$593,649	\$527,467	\$403,589	\$64,581	\$59,298	\$109,812	\$1,946,219	\$1,486,661	\$166,979	\$292,579
1984	\$17,741	\$3,197,080	\$643,478	\$540,314	\$423,804	\$69,841	\$46,669	\$125,001	\$2,032,915	\$1,512,740	\$168,601	\$351,574
1985	\$17,311	\$3,138,898	\$646,942	\$577,212	\$449,724	\$76,185	\$51,304	\$145,359	\$1,935,575	\$1,506,957	\$173,285	\$255,333
1986	\$17,943	\$3,247,029	\$658,692	\$586,500	\$459,360	\$78,319	\$48,821	\$149,961	\$2,026,257	\$1,518,816	\$173,970	\$333,471
1987	\$18,566	\$3,373,673	\$658,240	\$589,346	\$466,501	\$82,175	\$40,671	\$160,996	\$2,159,127	\$1,602,246	\$178,045	\$378,837
1988	\$17,939	\$3,326,970	\$642,952	\$598,936	\$477,748	\$82,929	\$38,259	\$161,302	\$2,125,015	\$1,659,064	\$178,457	\$287,494
1989	\$18,909	\$3,546,830	\$701,668	\$630,312	\$503,959	\$86,805	\$39,548	\$181,076	\$2,264,285	\$1,710,577	\$190,696	\$363,012
1990	\$19,628	\$3,718,705	\$768,463	\$675,571	\$537,006	\$93,466	\$45,100	\$205,592	\$2,322,266	\$1,791,551	\$207,159	\$323,557
1991	\$19,790	\$3,837,550	\$685,124	\$732,160	\$563,400	\$111,064	\$57,696	\$218,554	\$2,500,981	\$1,835,015	\$223,592	\$442,374
1992	\$20,580	\$4,095,136	\$676,666	\$802,441	\$609,634	\$119,528	\$73,279	\$261,982	\$2,700,895	\$1,942,613	\$239,920	\$518,362
1993	\$20,448	\$4,176,884	\$675,784	\$844,145	\$628,369	\$122,265	\$93,512	\$275,220	\$2,740,759	\$1,973,116	\$250,576	\$517,067
1994	\$20,329	\$4,248,030	\$715,885	\$842,989	\$638,116	\$124,090	\$80,784	\$284,956	\$2,774,182	\$2,051,324	\$263,065	\$459,792
1995	\$20,084	\$4,269,815	\$724,809	\$900,497	\$695,223	\$131,620	\$73,654	\$333,026	\$2,732,191	\$2,106,202	\$250,157	\$375,833
1996	\$20,888	\$4,489,820	\$776,217	\$920,854	\$720,762	\$127,550	\$72,542	\$356,980	\$2,878,617	\$2,159,824	\$248,938	\$469,855
1997	\$21,049	\$4,571,745	\$832,130	\$920,157	\$734,147	\$127,798	\$58,212	\$364,478	\$2,902,339	\$2,260,066	\$243,671	\$398,601
1998	\$21,609	\$4,748,531	\$880,294	\$914,178	\$737,766	\$110,392	\$66,020	\$360,935	\$3,038,018	\$2,335,335	\$242,722	\$459,961
1999	\$21,248	\$4,708,106	\$860,260	\$942,974	\$765,072	\$107,815	\$70,087	\$381,061	\$2,984,567	\$2,388,117	\$237,854	\$358,596
2000	\$22,022	\$4,906,149	\$886,355	\$975,153	\$804,183	\$106,433	\$64,537	\$411,828	\$3,122,531	\$2,436,346	\$236,619	\$449,566

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