

A SocioEconomic Profile

Wisconsin

Economic Profile System (EPS)



Produced by the
Sonoran Institute's
Economic Profile System (EPS)

November 30, 2005

About The Economic Profile System (EPS)

This profile was produced using the Economic Profile System (EPS). EPS is designed to allow any user to automatically and efficiently produce a detailed socio-economic profile using the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel. This profile contains tables and figures that illustrate long-term trends in population; employment and personal income by industry; average earnings; business development; retirement and other non-labor income; commuting patterns; and agriculture. Databases used for EPS profiles are from: Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EPS was developed in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management as a tool to assist public land managers, planners, elected officials, and citizens. EPS, databases for the entire country, the User's Manual, and a related PowerPoint demonstration are available for free from the Sonoran Institute at: www.sonoran.org/eps. For more information about EPS or to request a training workshop please contact: ray@sonoran.org or ben@sonoran.org.

About The Sonoran Institute

A nonprofit organization established in 1990, the Sonoran Institute brings diverse people together to accomplish their conservation goals. The Institute works with communities to conserve and restore important natural landscapes in western North America, including the wildlife and cultural values of these lands. The lasting benefits of the Sonoran Institute's work are healthy landscapes and vibrant communities that embrace conservation as an integral element of their quality of life and economic vitality.

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There are two related systems for producing socioeconomic profiles: the Economic Profile System (EPS) and the Economic Profile System Community (EPSC). For best results, use both profile systems. Below is a table highlighting how the two systems complement each other.

	EPS	EPSC
Geographic level of detail	Nation Region (metro, non-metro, total) State (metro, non-metro, total) County	Nation, Region, Division, States, Counties, County Subdivisions, Places (Towns), Indian Reservations, Congressional Districts
Databases used	Bureau of the Census (Census) County Business Patterns (CBP) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Regional Economic Information System (REIS)	Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing, 1990, 2000. (1990 to 2000 comparisons at the county level only)
Time series used	Continuous data from 1970 to as close to the present as possible.	2000. At the county level only 1990 to 2000 comparisons can be made to show changes in age and household income distribution.
Advantages	Long-term trend analysis; changes in employment and personal income by sector, change of businesses establishments by type and size, and non-labor sources of income, like retirement and age-related income. Counties are compared to states and nation.	Age distribution, race, housing costs, housing affordability, education rates, poverty. Finer geographic detail. Allows comparisons to user-selected 'benchmark' areas.
Disadvantages	For some counties employment and personal income data may be suppressed for some industries and for some years. EPS includes a system for estimating these data gaps, and a chapter in the EPS User's Manual profiles step-by-step instructions.	Census data is not suppressed, but it is less useful than REIS data used in EPS for long-term trends by industry; it is only available only for 2000.

Important notes:

- 1) Total employment figures from the Bureau of the Census (used in EPSC) and the Regional Economic Information System (used in EPS) can differ for the following reasons:
 - Census employment figures are reported by place of residence, while BEA REIS figures are by place of work.
 - BEA REIS counts all jobs, regardless of whether part-time or whether a person has several jobs. For example, if a person has three part-time jobs, they count it as three jobs.
 - In some areas seasonality may play a role: the census is taken in the spring, a shoulder season for many "resort" areas, while BEA REIS data is an annual average.
- 2) Tables and charts may be copied from Excel into any other program, like Word or PowerPoint: highlight the selection, choose copy from the edit menu, then open Word or PowerPoint and insert by choosing "Paste Special" in the Edit Menu. We recommend that you paste charts as a picture.
- 3) EPS is updated every year with the latest figures.
- 4) This profile also shows business cycles, represented as vertical bars on selected charts.

The following pages (2-25) contain long-term trends in demographics, employment and income, for types of information **where no disclosure restrictions occur**.

What is a 'disclosure restriction'?

A disclosure restriction means a gap exists in the data. Information has been suppressed by the U.S. Department of Commerce to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Generally, the smaller the geographic level of analysis and the smaller the population of the county, the higher the chances that industry-specific information is suppressed and that disclosure restrictions will occur.

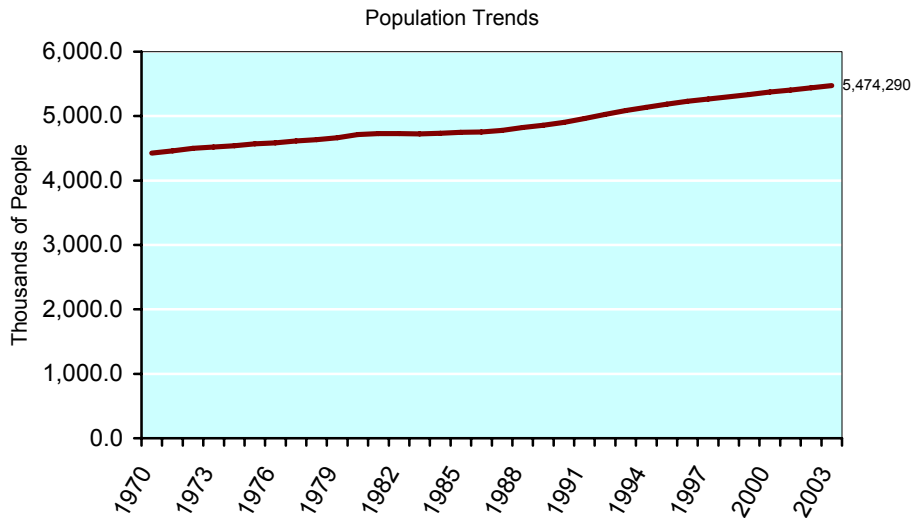
The last section of this profile contains long-term trends on employment and personal income by industry sector (services, retail trade, manufacturing, etc.). This type of data most often has data gaps, or disclosure restrictions. EPS has a built-in system for estimating data gaps.

In this section you will learn about:

1. Changes in population, age distribution, household income distribution and housing affordability.
2. Comparisons of the county to the state and the nation.
3. Employment and income by type: proprietors versus wage and salary.
4. Personal income by type: labor versus non-labor income.
5. The role of transfer payments.
6. How well do we recover from recessions?
7. Trends in government employment.
8. Earnings per job versus per capita income.
9. Growth in firms by size and industry type.
10. Unemployment rates.
11. Cross-county flow of dollars via commuting.
12. Trends in agricultural businesses.

Population

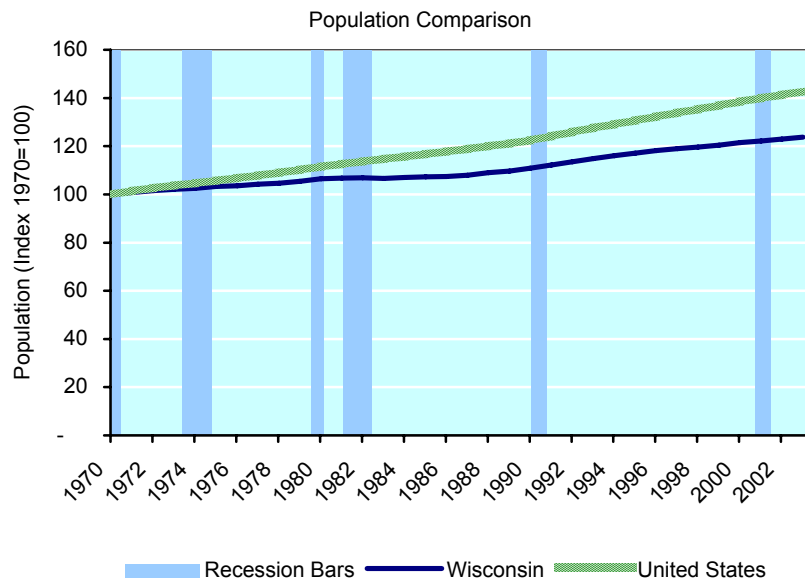
- From 1970 to 2003 population grew by 1,048,346 people, a 24% increase in population.
- At an annual rate, this represents an increase of 0.6%.



The vertical shaded bars on the figure below represent the last five recession periods: November 1973 to March 1975; January 1980 to July 1980; July 1981 to November 1982; July 1990 to March 1991; March 2001 to November 2001. More information about recessions is available on the next page.

Population Growth Compared to the Nation

- Over the last 33 years population growth in Wisconsin has been slower than the nation.
- Population growth is not generally impacted by national recessions.



Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA30

How well do we recover from recessions?

An important indicator of economic performance is the ability to recover quickly from recessions.

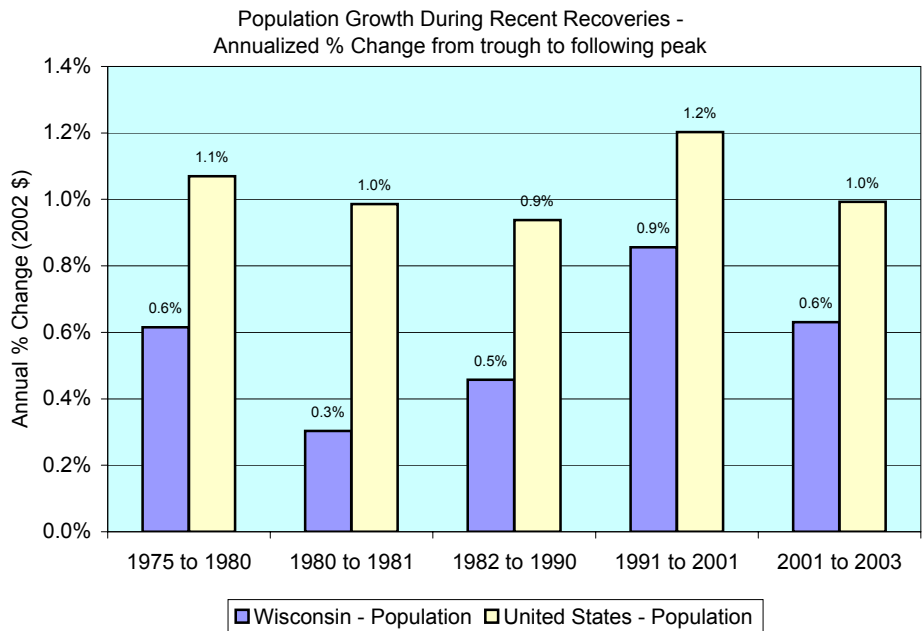
A recession is defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research as “a significant decline in activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, visible in industrial production, employment, real income, and wholesale-retail sales.”

The graph below shows how well we have recovered from the last five recessions. The recovery period used is from the end of one recession (the trough) to the beginning of the next recession (the peak).

This type of graph is repeated throughout the profile to show how the region recovers from recessions compared to the state and the nation.

See <http://www.nber.org/cycles.html> for more information about business cycles.

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2003), per capita income growth in the United States (up 1.0%) has outpaced Wisconsin.
- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), the United States (up 1.2%) grew the fastest.
- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 0.9%) grew the fastest.



Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA30

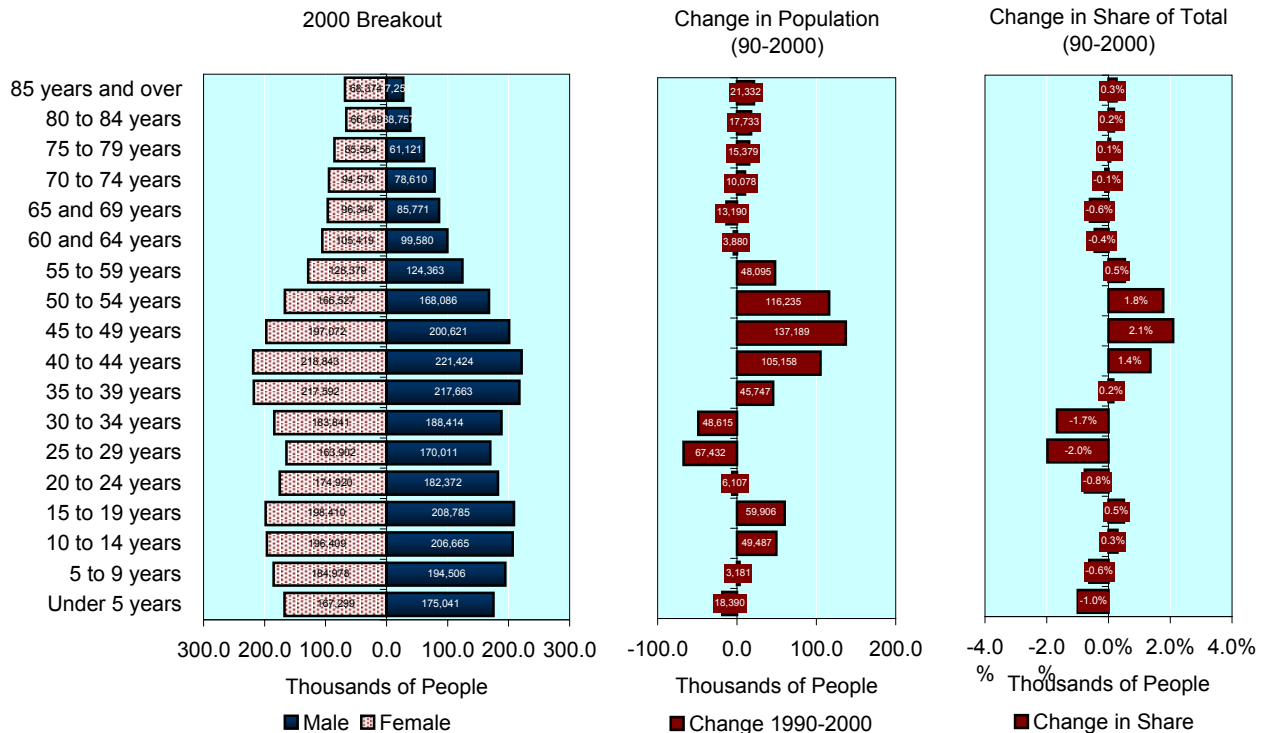
(From EPSC)

- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 36.0 years, up from 32.9 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 40 to 44 years old (440,267 people or 8.2% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 5,363,675 people, up 10% from 4,891,769 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 45 to 49 years, up 137,189 people. Their share of total rose by 2.1%

Population by Age and Sex									
	Total Number	Under 20 years		40 - 54 (Baby Boom in 2000)		65 years and over		Median Age	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.)
		Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share		
Total Population									
2000	5,363,675	#####	29%	#####	22%	702,553	13%	36.0	99
1990	4,891,769	#####	29%	813,991	17%	651,221	13%	32.9	90
10 Yr. Change	471,906	94,184	-1%	358,582	5%	51,332	0%	3.1	9
10 Yr. % Change	10%		7%		44%		8%	9%	10%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	2,649,041	784,997	30%	590,131	22%	291,510	11%	35.0	
Female	2,714,634	747,096	28%	582,442	21%	411,043	15%	37.1	
Male/Female Split	49% / 51%		51% / 49%		50% / 50%		41% / 59%		

2000 Table SF1 - P12 & 1990 SF1 Table P05 & P12

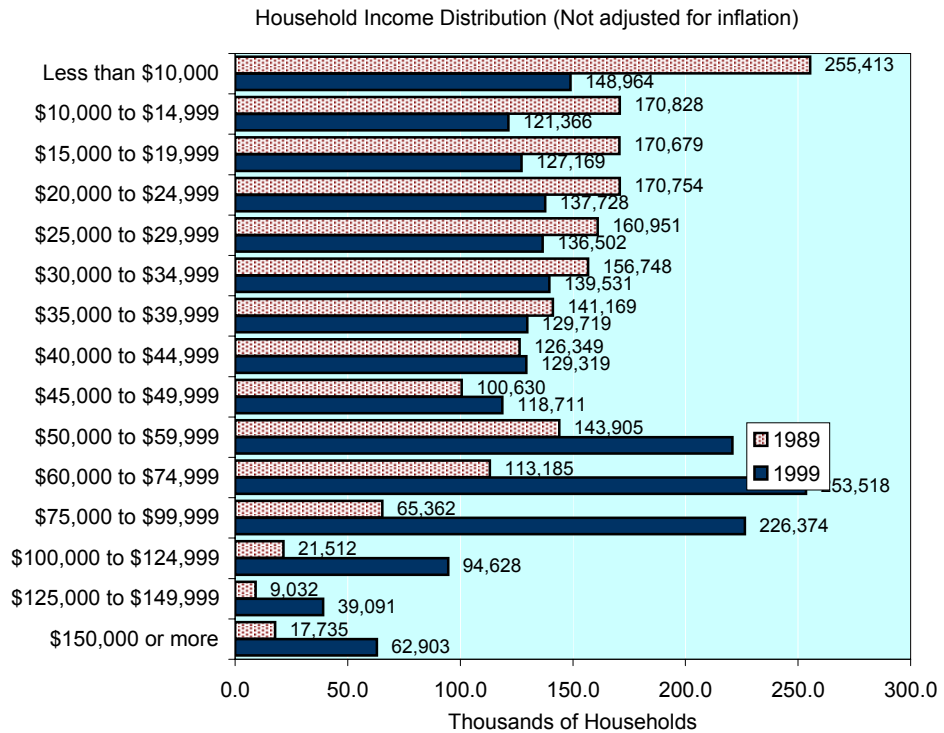
In the graphs below, changes in population by age are shown two ways. The "Change in Population" graph illustrates how each age bracket has changed in the last 10 years. The "Change in Share" graph illustrates how each category has changed as a share of total. Note that an age bracket can have an increase in population while declining as a share of total. The "Change in Share" graph usually demonstrates how the baby boom has caused a demographic shift in the population (growth in the 40-60 age brackets).



Source: Census 2000 and Census 1990

Income Distribution

- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 3.4 households that made under \$30K. 10 years earlier, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 19.2 households that made under \$30K.
- Please note that the income distribution is not adjusted for inflation so some of the changes are due to inflation.



Housing Affordability - Owner Occupied

- The housing affordability index is 167, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *
- Housing affordability has not changed in the last decade.

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability	1990	2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjusted for	\$ 81,818	\$ 112,200
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	15%	15%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 27,595	\$ 31,704
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	167	167

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 21,271
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$)	\$ 38,790	\$ 43,791
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$)	\$ 46,221	\$ 52,911

Universe: Total population, Households, Families

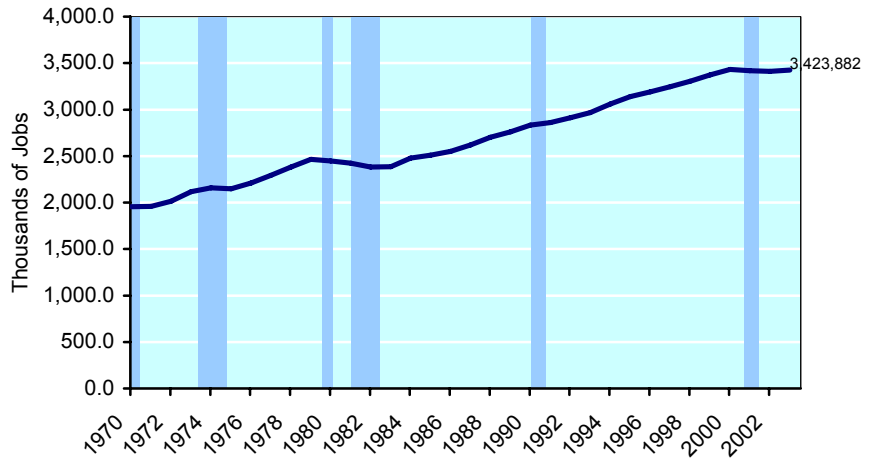
SF3 - P82,P53,P77

* Note: The housing affordability figures assume a 20% down payment and that no more than 25% of a family's income goes to paying the mortgage. It is based on an interest rate of 10.01% in 1990 and 8.03% in 2000. Use this statistic as a comparative, rather than absolute, measure.

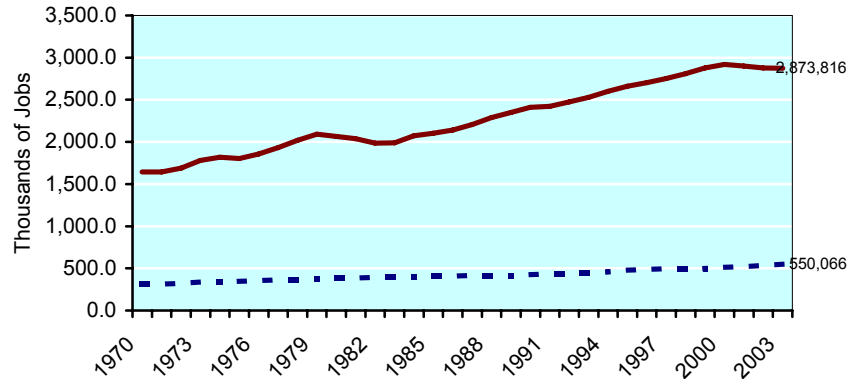
Source: Census 2000 and Census 1990

Total Employment

- From 1970 to 2003, 1,469,951 new jobs were created.
- From 1970 to 2003, the majority of job growth, 84% of new jobs, has been in wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else).



- Employment of proprietors contributed to 16% of new employment from 1970 to 2003, and 24% of new employment since 1993.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 15.9% of total employment; by 2003, they represented 16.1%.



— Wage and salary jobs - - - Number of proprietors

Employment by Industry
Changes from 1970 to 2003

	1970	% of Total	1993	2003	% of Total	New Employment (70-03)	% of New Employment	New Employment (93-03)	% of New Employment
Total full-time and part-time employment	#####		#####	#####		1,469,951		455,039	100.0%
Wage and salary jobs	#####	84.1%	#####	#####	83.9%	1,229,767	83.7%	345,368	75.9%
Number of proprietors	309,882	15.9%	440,395	550,066	16.1%	240,184	16.3%	109,671	24.1%
Number of nonfarm proprietors 5/	202,046	10.3%	357,177	470,917	13.8%	268,871	18.3%	113,740	25.0%
Number of farm proprietors	107,836	5.5%	83,218	79,149	2.3%	-28,687	NA	-4,069	NA

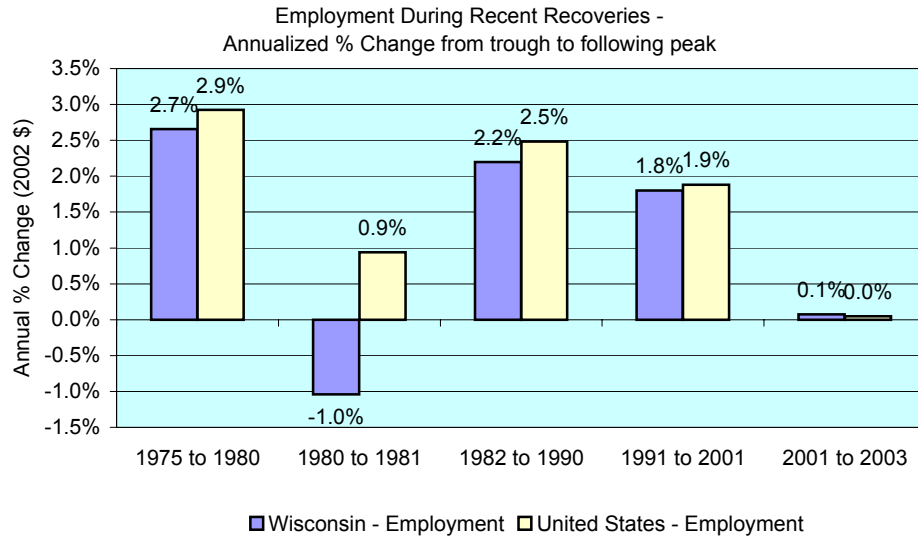
Proprietors include sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Wage and salary employment refers to employees.

Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA30

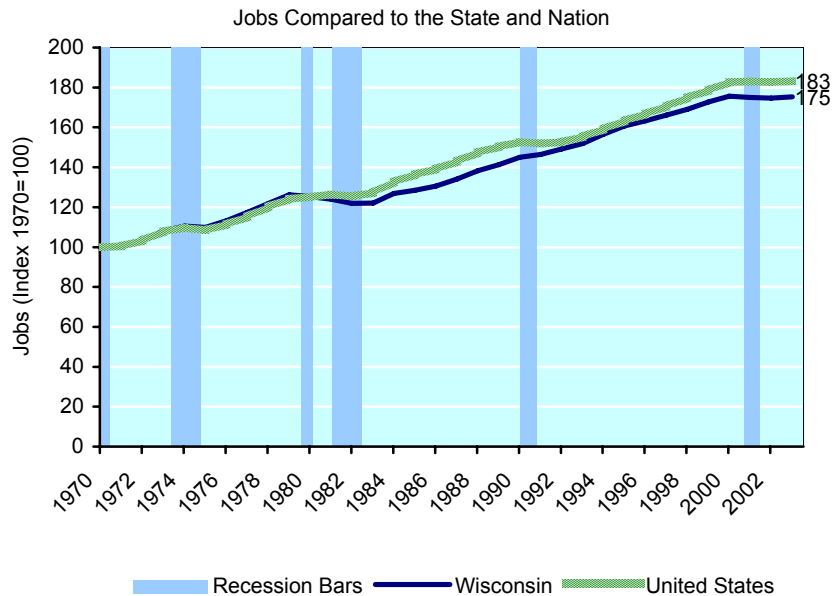
How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2003), employment growth in Wisconsin (up 0.1%) has outpaced the United States.
- Alternatively, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), the United States (up 1.9%) grew the fastest.
- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 2.5%) grew the fastest.



Job Growth Compared to the Nation

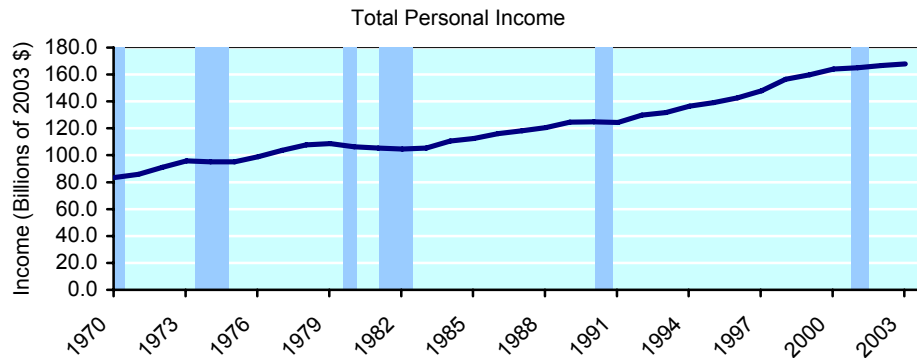
- Over the last 33 years job growth in Wisconsin has been slower than the nation.
- Some areas can experience employment gains even during the recessions. If so, check to see how much is due to migration and population changes.



Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA30

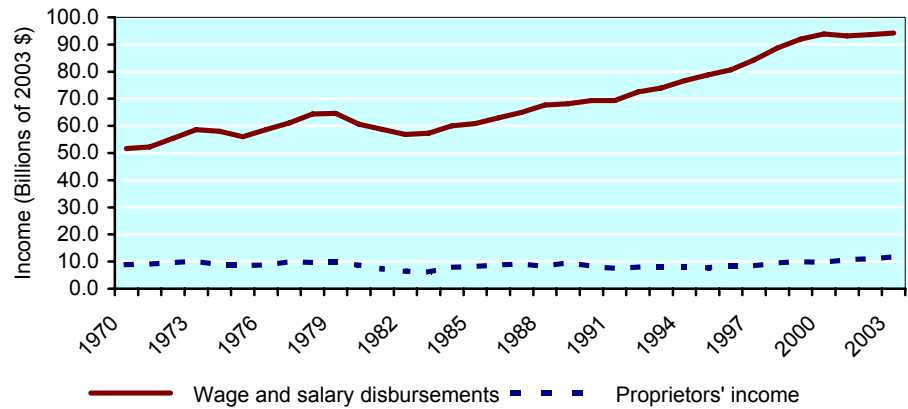
Long term trend

- From 1970 to 2003, personal income added \$84,472 million in real terms.
- The annualized growth rate was 2.1%.



Importance of Proprietors

- In the last 33 years, wage and salary disbursements grew at an annual rate of 1.8%, outpacing proprietors' income which was roughly unchanged.
- 5.5% of new labor income from 1970 to 2003 was from proprietors' income.



Wages and Salaries vs. Proprietors

All income in millions of 2003 dollars	1970		1993		2003		New Income 70-03	% of New Income
	1970	% of Labor	1993	% of Labor	2003	% of Labor		
Labor Sources	63,112	100%	89,656	100%	117,337	100%	54,225	100.0%
Wage and salary disbursements	51,638	82%	73,990	83%	94,257	80%	42,619	78.6%
Proprietors' income	8,824	14%	7,854	9%	11,794	10%	2,970	5.5%
Nonfarm proprietors' income	6,259	10%	7,355	8%	11,308	10%	5,049	9.3%
Farm proprietors' income	2,565	4%	498	1%	486	0%	(2,079)	NA

Wage and salary is monetary remuneration of employees, including employee contributions to certain deferred compensation programs, such as 401(K) plans.

Proprietors is income of sole proprietorships, partnerships and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA05N and CA30

Definitions:

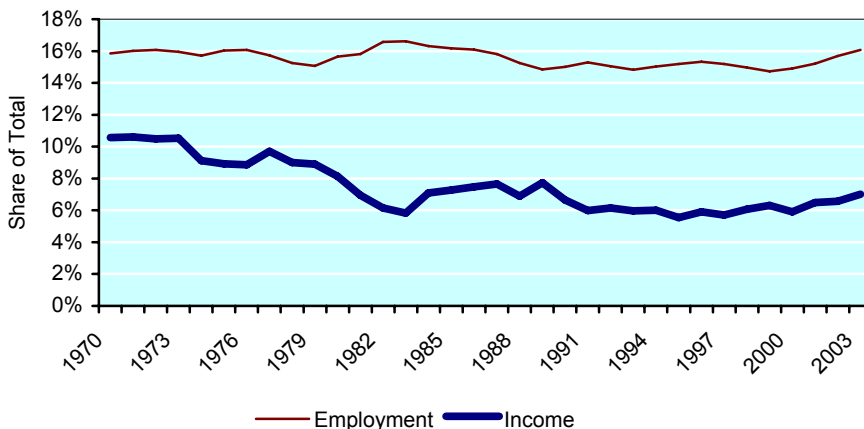
“Proprietors” refers to employment and income from sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-except cooperatives. “Wage and salary” refers to employees; people who work for someone else.

Are proprietors an important indicator of economic health?

- 1) Growth of proprietor employment and income can be a healthy sign that opportunities for entrepreneurship exist. Another way to gauge the health of small business growth is to look at changes in businesses by type and size of establishment (later in this profile).
- 2) Growth of proprietors can also mean that a rising number of people in the community want to (or need to) have side jobs in addition to their wage and salary jobs. When this is the case, earnings from second jobs can pull down average wages. To see if this is a sign of stress, look for other potential stress indicators in this profile: unemployment rates over time, changes in earnings per job.

Proprietors' Share of Total (Income vs. Employment)

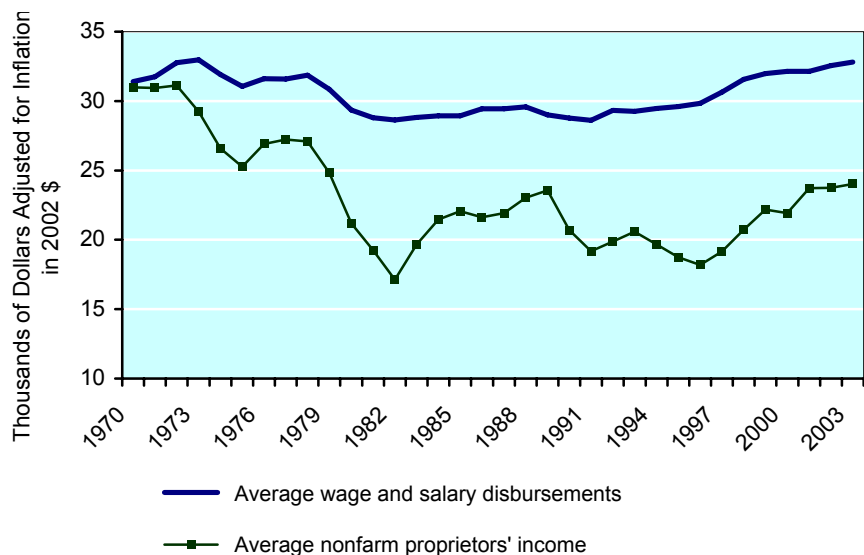
- In 2003, proprietors' share of total employment (16%) was higher than proprietors' income share of total (7%) .
- From 1970 to 2003, proprietors' income share of total fell by 33.6%, while proprietors' employment share of total grew by 1.3%.



How are Proprietors Doing?

- From 1970 to 2003, average wage and salary disbursements grew at an annualized rate of 0.1% (adjusted for inflation), faster than from average nonfarm proprietors' income, which fell by 0.8%.
- In 2003, average wage and salary disbursements were \$32,799 (adjusted for inflation), more than average nonfarm proprietors' income (\$24,013).
- Similarly, in 1970 average wage and salary disbursements were \$31,408 (adjusted for inflation), more than average nonfarm proprietors' income (\$30,976).

If these shares vary widely, it suggests that proprietors and wage earners have different earnings.

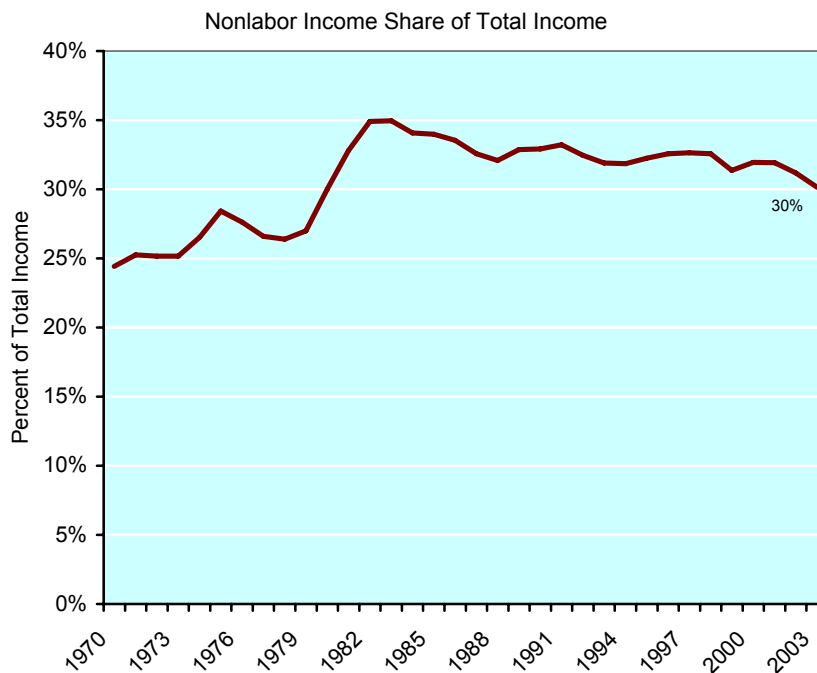


Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA30

The term "Non-Labor Income" is also referred by some economists as "Non-Earnings Income". It consists of Dividends, Interest and Rent (collectively often referred to as money earned from investments) and Transfer Payments (payments from governments to individuals, age-related, including Medicare, disability insurance payments, and retirements).

(See methods section for definitions and further explanations.)

- In the last 33 years, non-labor sources grew at an annual rate of 2.8%, outpacing labor sources which grew at a 1.9% rate.
- 30.1% of total personal income in 2003 was from non-labor sources.
- 35.8% of new income from 1970 to 2003 was from non-labor sources.



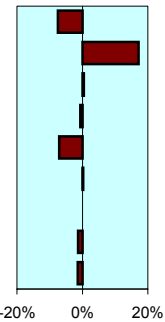
Non-labor income under estimates retirement income because it does not include pensions (401Ks).

Labor vs. Non-Labor											
	1970	1970		1993	1993		2003	New	% of	% Chg	% Chg
All income in millions of 2003 dollars	1970	% of Total	% of 1993	% of Total	% of 2003	% of Total	Income 70-03	New Income	Ann. Rate 70-03	Ann. Rate 93-03	
Total Personal Income	83,506	100%	#####	100%	#####	100%	84,472	100.0%	2.1%	2.5%	
Labor Sources	63,112	76%	89,656	68%	#####	70%	54,225	64.2%	1.9%	2.7%	
Non-Labor Sources	20,394	24%	41,982	32%	50,642	30%	30,248	35.8%	2.8%	1.9%	
Dividends, interest, and rent	12,813	15%	23,765	18%	27,203	16%	14,390	17.0%	2.3%	1.4%	
Personal current transfer receipts	7,581	9%	18,217	14%	23,439	14%	15,858	18.8%	3.5%	2.6%	

Percentages do not add to 100 because of adjustments made by BEA, such as residence, social security, and others.

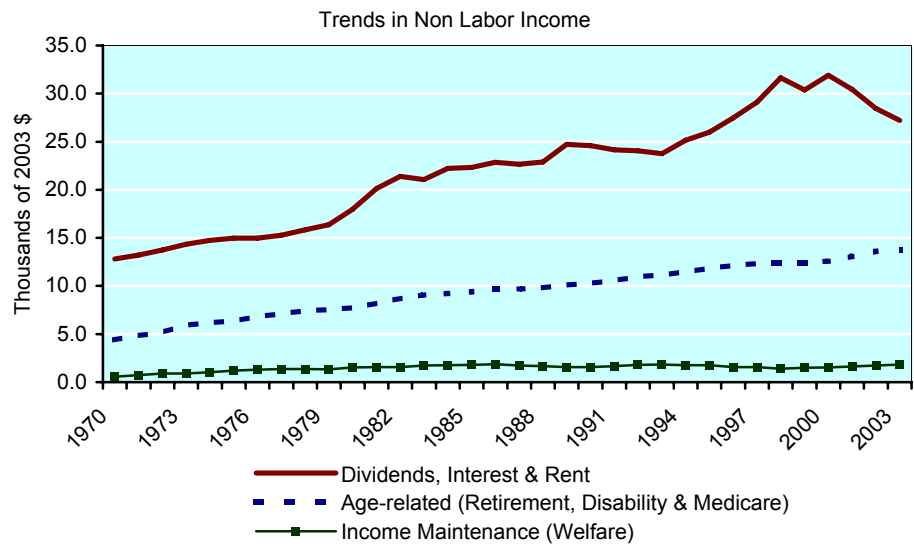
Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA30

Components of Transfer Payments							
All figures in millions of 2003 dollars	1970	% of Total TP	2003	% of Total TP	New Payments 1970 to 2003	% of New Payments	Change in Share of Total (1970 - 2003)
Government payments to individuals	7,037.5	93%	22,413.6	96%	15,376.1	97.0%	
Retirement & disab. insurance benefit payments	3,737.0	49%	9,805.2	42%	6,068.2	38.3%	
Medical payments	1,562.5	21%	8,856.4	38%	7,293.9	46.0%	
Income maintenance benefit payments ("welfare")	559.4	7%	1,842.9	8%	1,283.5	8.1%	
Unemployment insurance benefit payments	429.1	6%	1,179.4	5%	750.4	4.7%	
Veterans benefit payments	704.0	9%	514.7	2%	(189.3)	NA	
Federal educ. & trng. asst. pay. (excl. vets)	44.5	0.6%	192.7	0.8%	148.3	0.9%	
Other payments to individuals	1.0	0.0%	22.2	0.1%	21.2	0.1%	
Payments to nonprofit institutions *	322.5	4%	679.2	3%	356.7	2.2%	
Business payments to individuals	221.5	3%	346.6	1%	125.1	0.8%	
Age-related (Retirement, Disability & Medicare)	4,383.5	58%	13,749.0	59%	9,365.5	59.1%	



Trends in Non-Labor Income by Type

- The largest components of Non-Labor Income are from Dividends, Interest & Rent (i.e. money earned from past investments).
- In 2003 welfare represented 7.9% of transfer payments, and 1.1% of total personal income. This is up slightly from 1970 and down from 1980.



Components of Transfer Payments

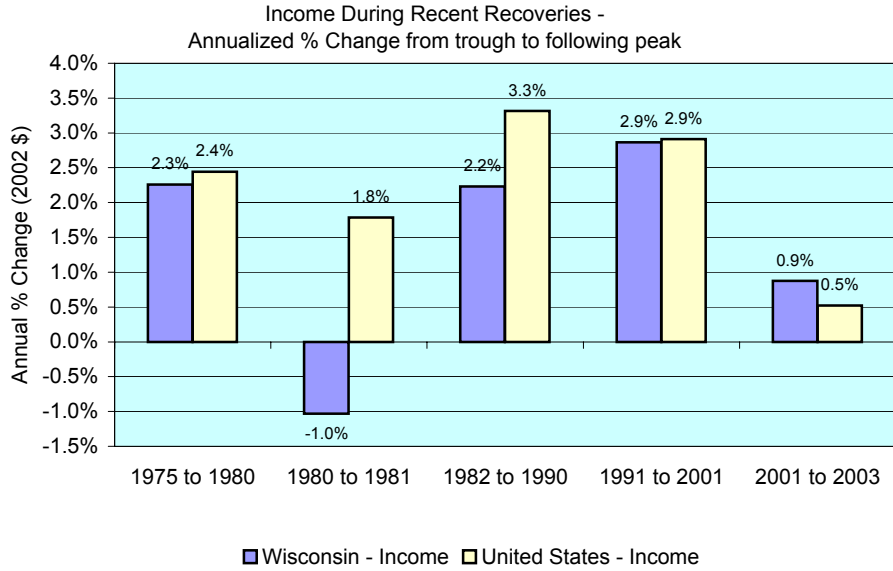
- In 2003, 59% of Transfer Payments were from age-related sources (retirement, disability, insurance payments, and Medicare), while 8% was from welfare.

* See glossary for definitions.

Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA35

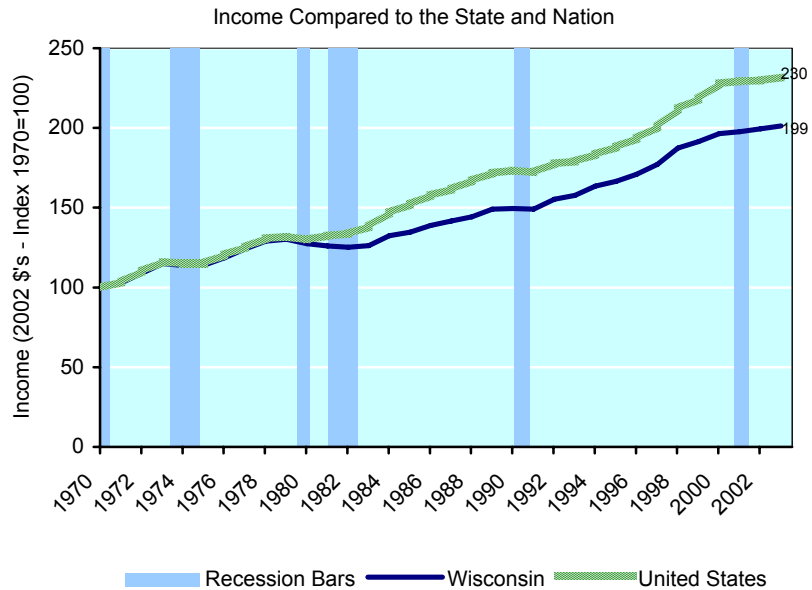
How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2003), per capita income growth in Wisconsin (up 0.9%) has outpaced the United States.
- Alternatively, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), the United States (up 2.9%) grew the fastest.
- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 3.3%) grew the fastest.



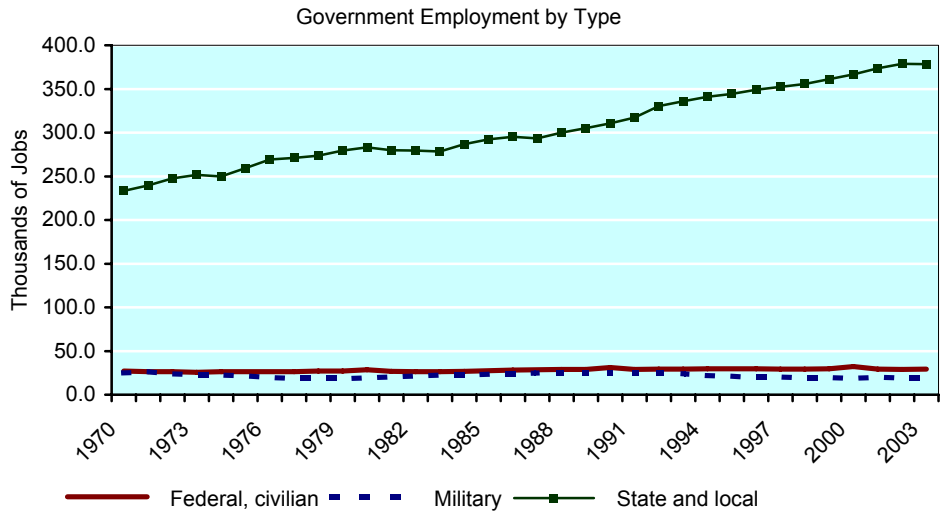
Income Growth Compared to the Nation

- Over the last 33 years income growth in Wisconsin has been slower than the nation.
- Some areas can experience income gains even during the recessions. If so, check to see how much of the change is due to changes in earnings per job, employment, migration and population changes.

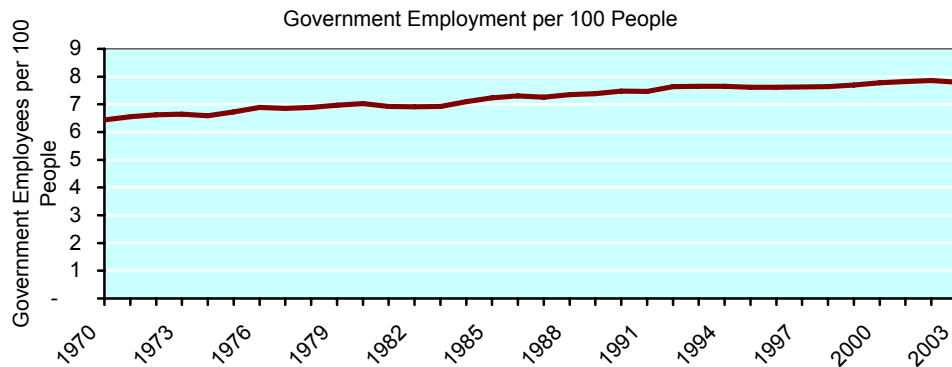
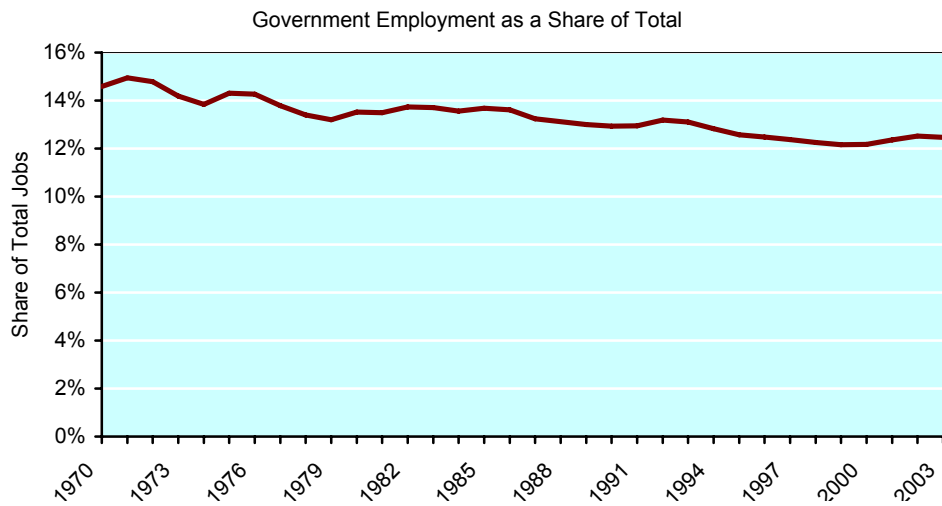


Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA30

- The majority of the growth in government employment has been in state and local government (102%).



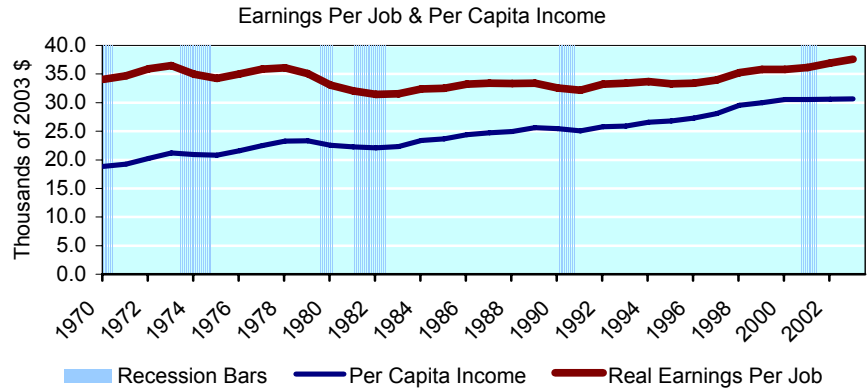
- Is the size of government getting bigger? One way to answer this is to look at whether government employment has grown. If so, what type of government employment, and how does it compare to population growth? The figures on this page show government employment by type.



Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA25 and CA25N

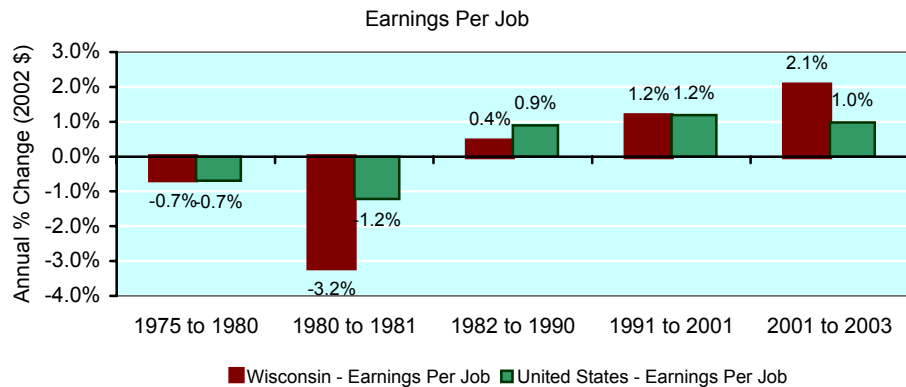
$$\text{Average Earnings per Job} = \frac{\text{Total Wages Earned}}{\text{Total \# of Workers}}$$

- Average earnings per job, adjusted for inflation, have risen from \$34,049 in 1970 to \$37,611 in 2003.
- In 2003, Average earnings per job in Wisconsin (\$37,611) were the same as the state (\$37,611) and lower than the nation (\$42,553).



How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2003), per capita income growth in Wisconsin (up 2.1%) has outpaced the United States.
- Alternatively, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), the United States (up 1.2%) grew the fastest.
- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 0.9%) grew the fastest.



There are several reasons why earnings per job may change over time:

- 1) Average earnings per job statistics include full and part-time employment. In some counties only a portion of the eligible workforce works full-time, driving down wage statistics. Run an EPSC profile to see the percentage of people working full-time.
- 2) Communities with an increase in tourism may see a decline in earnings due to a rise in seasonal (part-time) workers.
- 3) Communities that have established themselves as regional retail trade centers may see a decline in wages due to the low wages paid in retail trade.
- 4) Structural changes may have resulted in the loss of relatively high-wage occupations. Look at the long-term trends in employment, by industry, and compare to the nation and other counties. Are the changes local, or part of nation-wide trends?
- 5) More women have entered the workforce, and because of relatively lower pay, or because of fewer hours worked (depending on the region both may occur), earnings may decline over time. For a comparison of male versus female income run an EPSC profile.
- 6) Earnings will decline if job growth is primarily from low-wage services industries. Look at the breakdown of different industrial sectors to see the type of service industries that are growing. Does the community have what it takes (education, airports, amenities, etc.) to attract the high-wage service industries (engineering, finance, etc.)?
- 7) People may be choosing to live in some communities for quality of life reasons. In some areas the increase in population can outpace the rate of job creation, thereby flooding the labor market and causing a downturn in wages. Look at the growth rates of population relative to growth in jobs and personal income.

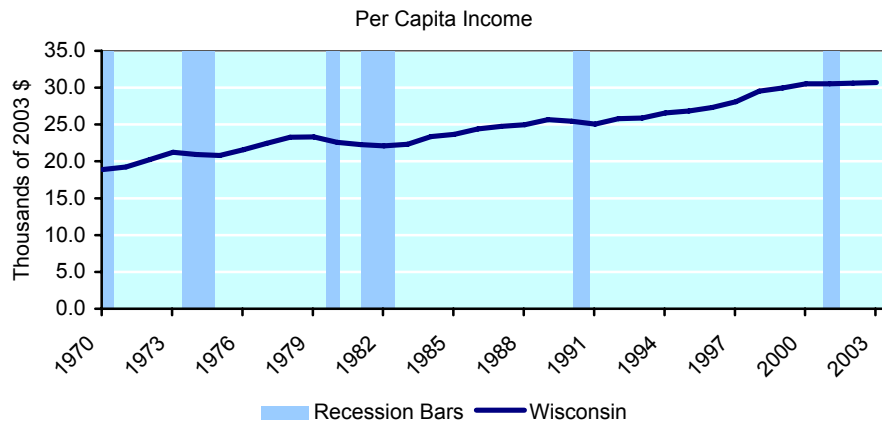
Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA30

$$\text{PCI} = \frac{\text{Total Personal Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

Per capita income is often used as a measure of economic performance, but it should be combined with changes in earnings for a realistic picture of economic health:

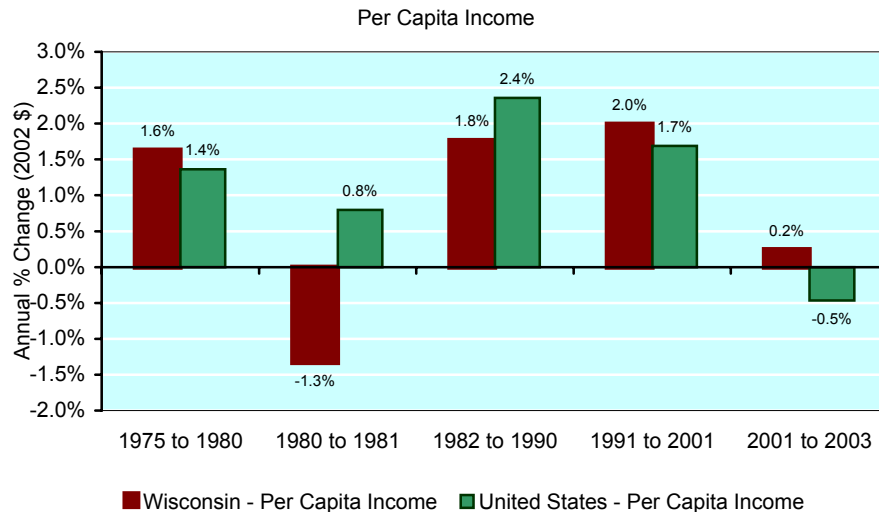
Since total personal income includes income from 401(k) plans as well as other non-labor income sources like transfer payment, dividends, and rent, it is possible for per capita income to rise, even if the average wage per job declines over time. In other words, the non-labor sources of income can cause per capita income to rise, even if people are earning less per job.

- Per capita income, adjusted for inflation, has risen from \$18,869 in 1970 to \$30,685 in 2003.
- In 2003, per capita income in Wisconsin (\$30,685) was the same as the state (\$30,685) and lower than the nation (\$31,472).



How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2003), per capita income growth in Wisconsin (up 0.2%) has outpaced the United States.
- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), Wisconsin (up 2.0%) grew the fastest.
- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 2.4%) grew the fastest.



Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA30

The advantage of this data source is that it never has disclosure restrictions. This source also releases data for hundreds of sectors (available on demand). The data on this page are from the US Census County Business Patterns, which unlike the REIS data, does NOT include proprietors, government, household services or railroad workers. If available, we encourage you to look at employment and income data from BEA REIS starting on page 26 as well.

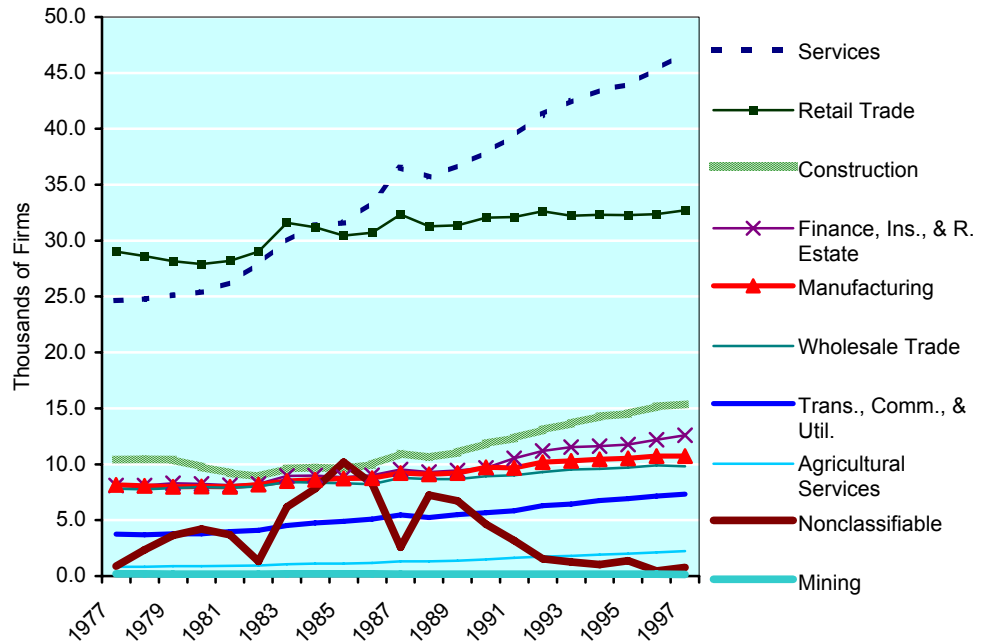
Growth

- The employment category whose share of total gained the most was services, which went from 26.3% in 1977 to 33.8% in 1997.

Decline

- The category whose share of total shrank the most was retail trade, which went from 30.9% in 1977 to 23.6% in 1997.

County Business Patterns Number of Establishments



Firms by Industry

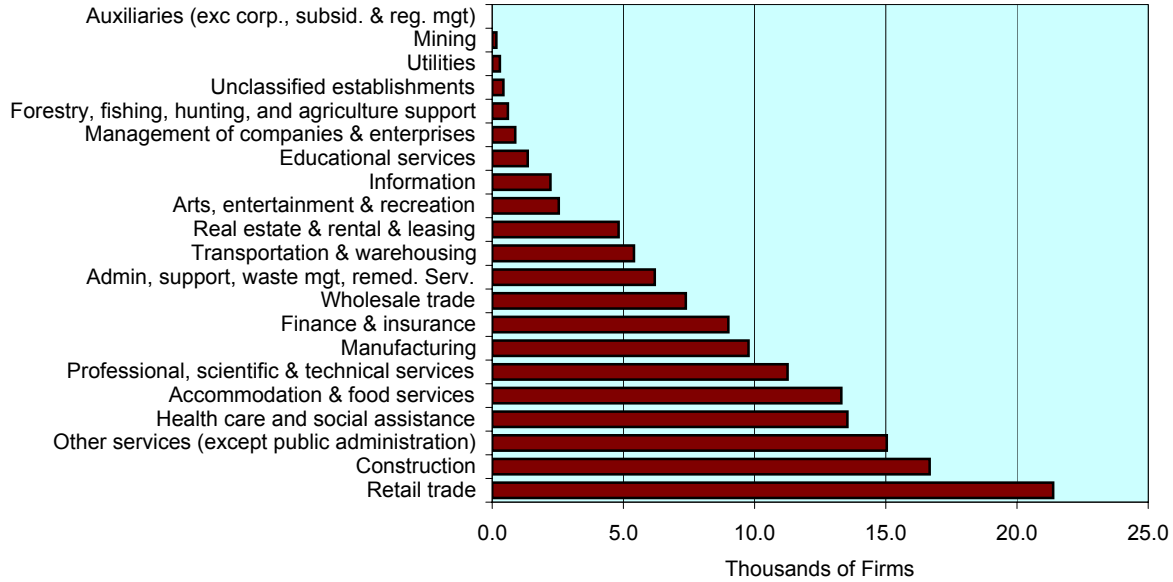
	1977			1987			1997			New Firms		Change in Share of Total
	Count	Shr of Tot	Count	Shr of Tot	Count	Shr of Tot	77-97	Shr of Tot				
Total	93889		116915		138427		44538					
Agricultural Services	838	0.9%	1325	1.1%	2226	1.6%	1388	3.1%				
Mining	202	0.2%	182	0.2%	155	0.1%	-47	NA				
Construction	10424	11.1%	10969	9.4%	15361	11.1%	4937	11.1%				
Manufacturing	8165	8.7%	9212	7.9%	10733	7.8%	2568	5.8%				
Trans., Comm., & Util.	3755	8.3%	5464	7.5%	7323	7.1%	1988	4.5%				
Wholesale Trade	7821	8.3%	8773	7.5%	9809	7.1%	1988	4.5%				
Retail Trade	29034	30.9%	32352	27.7%	32703	23.6%	3669	8.2%				
Finance, Ins., & R. Estate	8113	8.6%	9527	8.1%	12599	9.1%	4486	10.1%				
Services	24649	26.3%	36522	31.2%	46747	33.8%	22098	49.6%				
Nonclassifiable	888	0.9%	2589	2.2%	771	0.6%	-117	NA				

Data ends in 1997 because the CBP switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 1997.

Source: Census County Business Patterns

Firms by Industry in 2001 (NAICS)

Firms by Industry in 2003



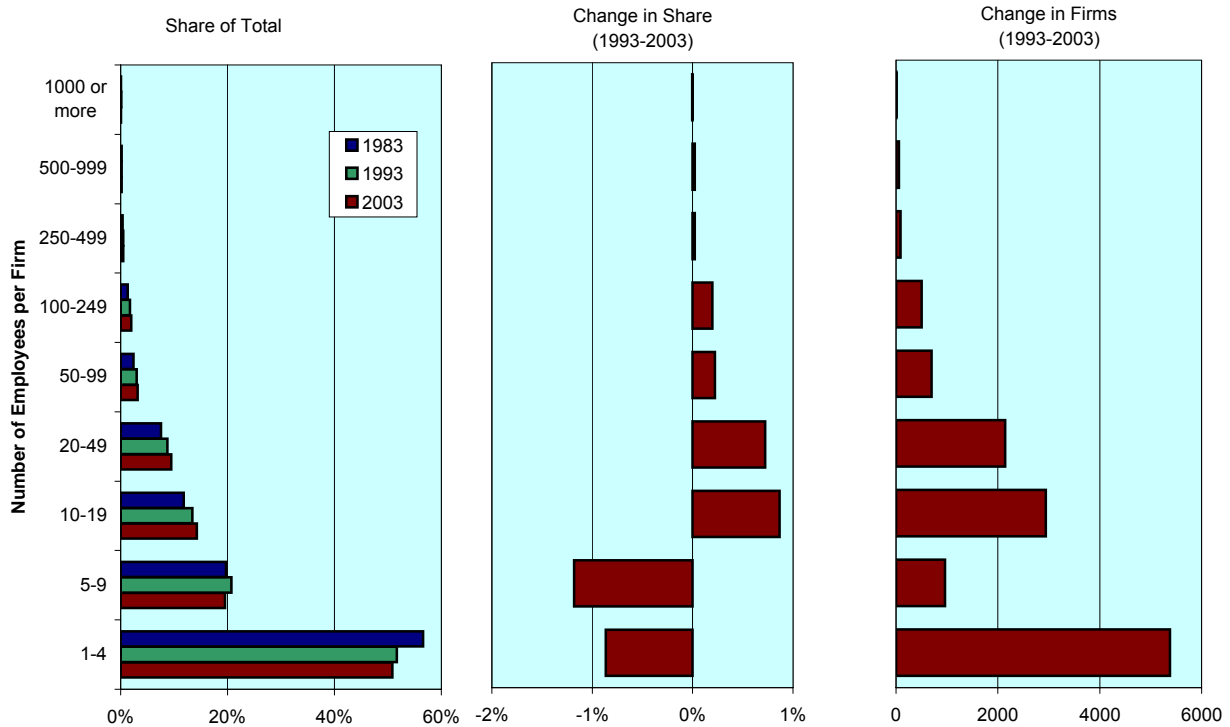
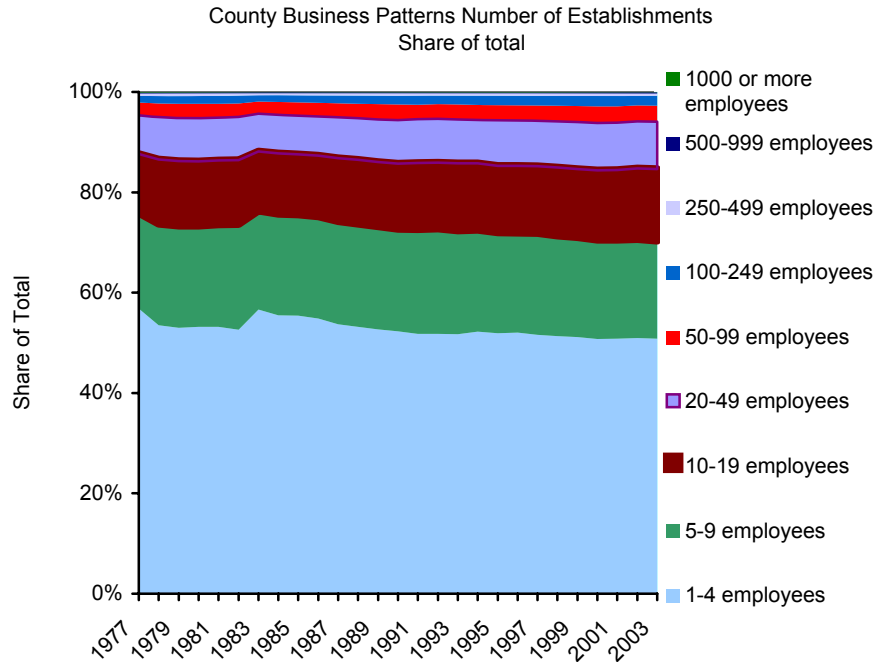
Firms by size and industry in 2003

	Total	Number of Employees per Firm								
		1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
Forestry, fishing, hunting, and agriculture s	598	448	99	28	14	4	4	0	1	0
Mining	164	68	42	27	18	3	5	1	0	0
Utilities	294	97	43	45	45	25	27	6	4	2
Construction	16671	11,099	2,911	1,552	817	188	74	26	2	2
Manufacturing	9766	2,826	1,623	1,596	1,664	916	742	245	118	36
Wholesale trade	7377	3,497	1,417	1,164	861	268	130	28	11	1
Retail trade	21372	8,966	5,497	3,756	1,916	639	529	63	3	3
Transportation & warehousing	5407	3,152	717	662	539	193	103	21	13	7
Information	2215	1,006	334	356	288	121	65	30	13	2
Finance & insurance	9003	5,031	1,839	1,142	644	191	102	26	16	12
Real estate & rental & leasing	4815	3,349	758	480	169	38	20	1	0	0
Professional, scientific & technical services	11259	7,215	1,920	1,224	624	178	78	15	2	3
Management of companies & enterprises	875	277	132	142	130	91	52	31	13	7
Admin, support, waste mgt, remed. Serv.	6194	3,504	901	707	567	263	180	55	14	3
Educational services	1355	560	199	231	235	73	34	8	9	6
Health care and social assistance	13540	5,566	3,241	2,435	1,249	429	424	103	57	36
Arts, entertainment & recreation	2540	1,441	390	314	251	82	48	10	3	1
Accommodation & food services	13307	5,141	2,207	2,529	2,622	680	107	15	5	1
Other services (except public administratio	15041	8,641	3,477	1,893	799	153	59	16	2	1
Auxiliaries (exc corp., subsid. & reg. mgt)										
Unclassified establishments	427	404	14	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	142220	72,288	27,761	20,290	13,454	4,535	2,783	700	286	123

Source: Census County Business Patterns

Firms by Size

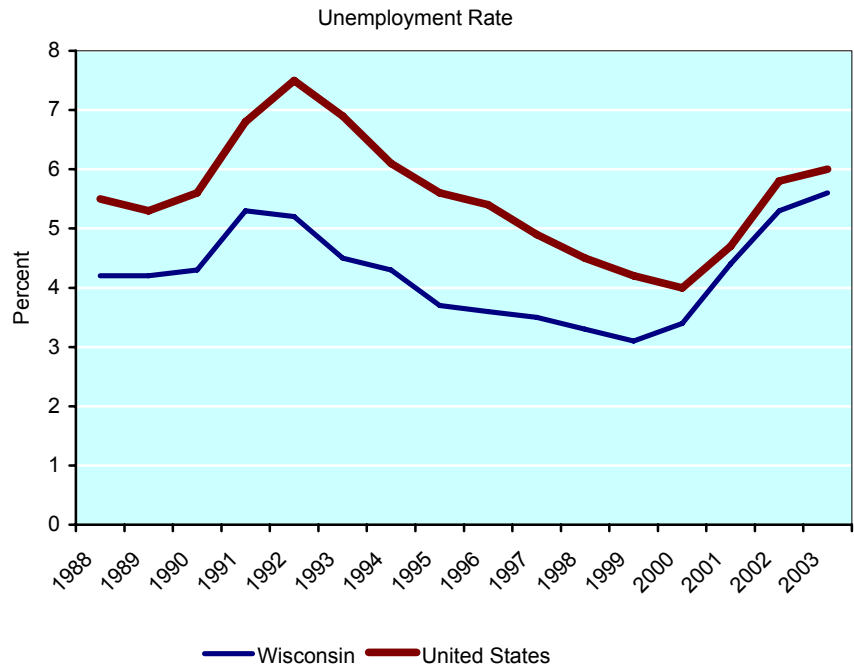
- The size category that grew the most was 1-4 employees.
- As a share of total, the size category that gained the most was 10-19 employees.
- In 2001, 85% of the firms had fewer than 20 employees.



Source: Census County Business Patterns

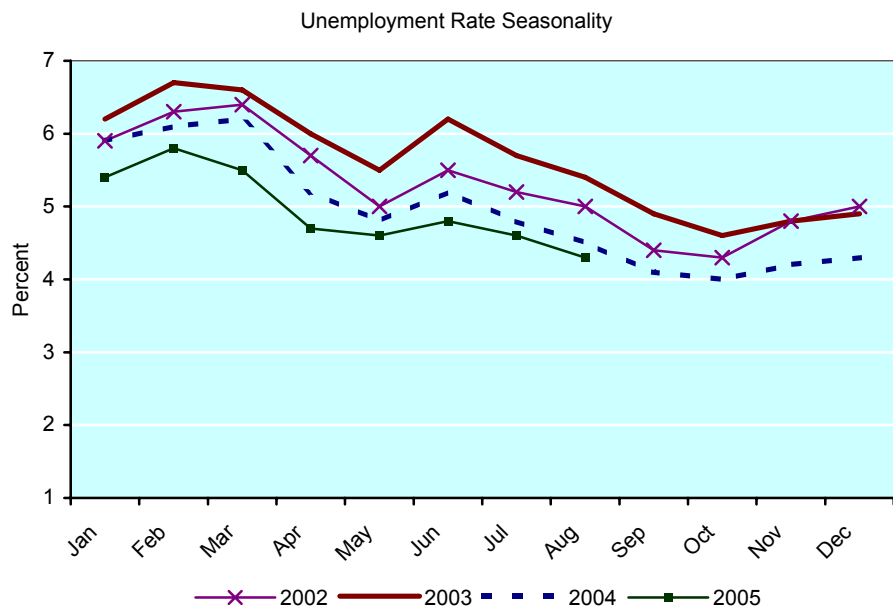
Annual Average Unemployment Rate Compared to the Nation

- In 2004, the unemployment rate was 4.9%, compared to 5.5% in the nation.



Unemployment Rate Seasonality

- This graph illustrates the seasonal variation in the unemployment rate over the last three years. In 2004, the unemployment rate varied from from a low of 4.0% in October 2004 to a high of 6.2% in March 2004



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

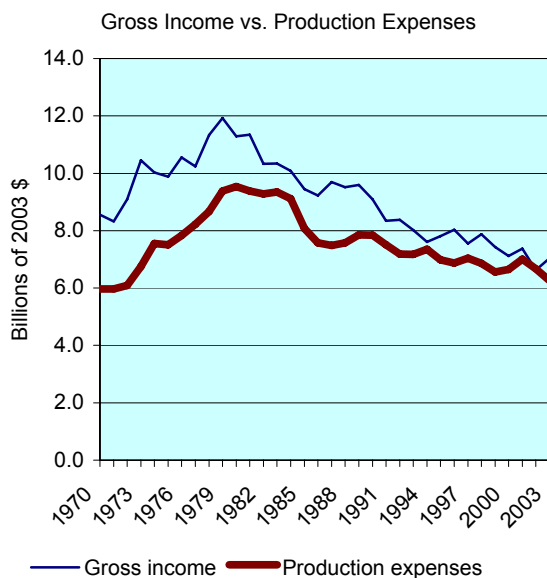
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Farm income figures presented on this page reflect income from farming *enterprises* (income of the business). The term “farm” includes farming and ranching, but not agricultural services such as soil preparation services and veterinary services. In contrast, farm income figure presented in the next section reflect personal income earned by *individuals* (income of individuals, both proprietors and wage and salary employees) who work in farming and ranching.

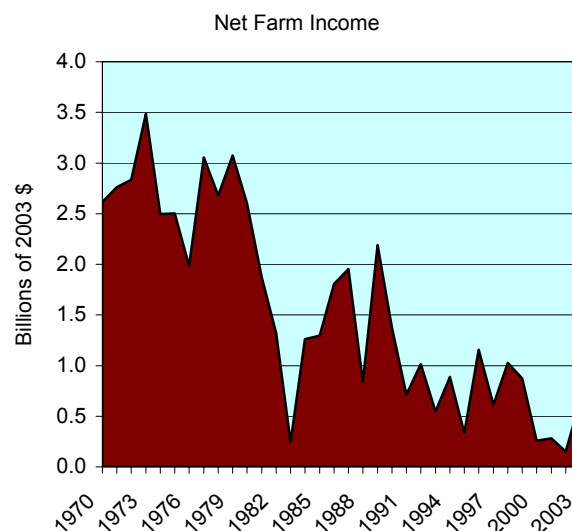
Farm income of businesses differs from individual farm income because it also includes government payments, rent, the value of inventory change and production expenses. In some areas, net farm income can be negative when production expenses exceed gross income.

Gross Income, Expenses, and Net Income from Farming and Ranching							
All figures in thousands of 2003 dollars	1970	% of Gross Income	1993	% of Gross Income	2003	% of Gross Income	70-03 Change in Share
Gross Income (Cash + Other)	8,556,251		8,019,442		7,039,160		
Cash Receipts from Marketings	8,031,752	94%	7,303,733	91%	6,116,834	86.9%	-7%
Livestock & Products	6,987,841	82%	5,625,868	70%	4,392,079	62.4%	-19%
Crops	1,043,911	12%	1,677,865	21%	1,724,755	24.5%	12%
Other Income	524,500	6%	715,709	9%	922,326	13.1%	7%
Government Payments	244,967	3%	394,954	5%	484,302	6.9%	4%
Imputed Rent & Rent Received	279,533	3%	320,755	4%	438,024	6.2%	3%
Production Expenses	5,964,175		7,176,572		6,261,429		
Realized Net Income (Income - Expenses)	2,592,076		842,870		777,731		
Value of Inventory Change	22,554	0%	(295,845)	-4%	(126,358)	NA	NA
Total Net Income (Inc. corporate farms)	2,614,631		547,025		651,373		

Gross Income vs. Production Expenses



Net Farm Income



Source: BEA REIS 2003 CD Table CA45

In the following pages (23-25) you will learn about:

1. The economic diversity of the county, compared to the state and the nation.
2. The year to year stability of personal income growth, comparing the county to the state and the nation.
3. The stability of personal income over time, comparing labor versus non-labor income.
4. If this is a county profile, numerous performance characteristics of the county (population growth, employment growth, employment stability, etc.), are used to compare the county to the median county in the country (a “benchmark”).

One measure of economic success is economic diversity, or the lack of specialization. States that are heavily reliant on only a few industries are economically vulnerable to disruptions. This page documents one measure of specialization based on employment data from the 2000 Census. In the following table, the higher values of the index (low rank) indicate a higher level of specialization.

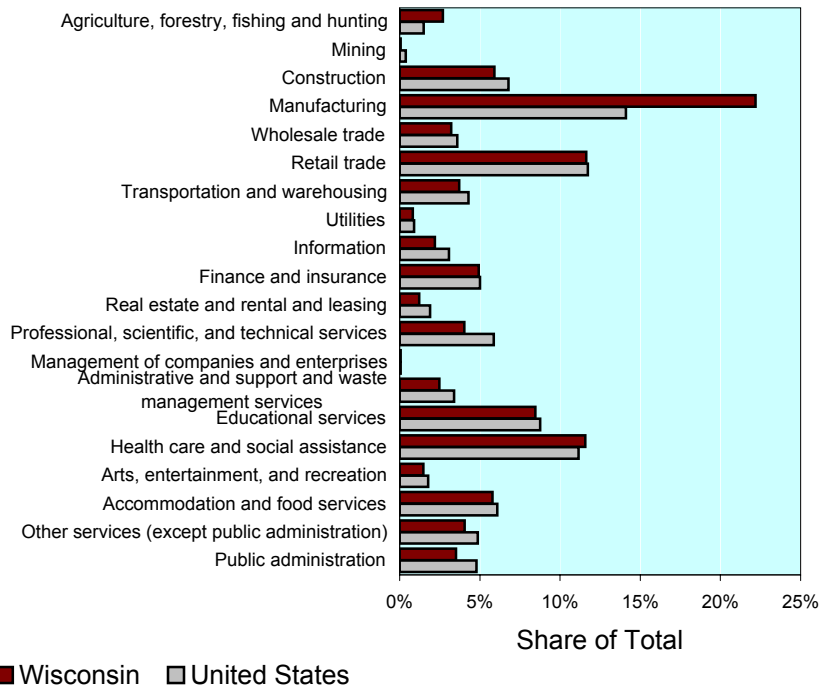
Ranked from most diverse to most specialized (Wisconsin is ranked 3).

State	Special	Rank	State	Special	Rank	State	Special	Rank
Colorado	711	52	Nebraska	775	35	Pennsylvania	872	18
Wyoming	724	51	North Dakota	780	34	Maine	874	17
Florida	729	50	Idaho	781	33	Vermont	877	16
Arizona	733	49	New York	782	32	Kentucky	880	15
New Mexico	741	48	South Dakota	790	31	Iowa	881	14
California	746	47	Georgia	792	30	District of Columbia	882	13
Texas	747	46	Oregon	796	29	Mississippi	894	12
Louisiana	750	45	Nevada	798	28	Alabama	898	11
Montana	752	44	Delaware	811	27	Rhode Island	899	10
Alaska	758	43	Missouri	815	26	Tennessee	905	9
Virginia	758	42	West Virginia	818	25	South Carolina	927	8
Washington	759	41	Illinois	820	24	New Hampshire	931	7
Maryland	761	40	Kansas	821	23	North Carolina	934	6
Oklahoma	764	39	Puerto Rico	830	22	Arkansas	944	5
New Jersey	766	38	Massachusetts	834	21	Ohio	952	4
Utah	770	37	Connecticut	845	20	Wisconsin	1,017	3
Hawaii	771	36	Minnesota	853	19	Michigan	1,038	2
						Indiana	1,042	1

- The above table illustrates how this state compares to all of the other states in the nation.

- The chart to the right illustrates the data on which the index is based - employment share of total from the 2000 Census. There are more timely breakouts by industry from a different data source later in the profile.

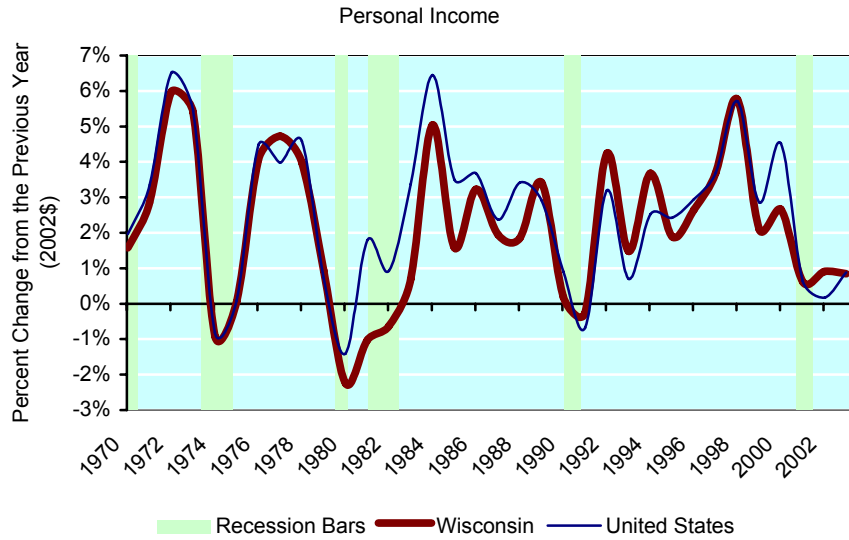
Employment Share of Total (2000 Census)



Source: Census 2000 SF3 Table P49.

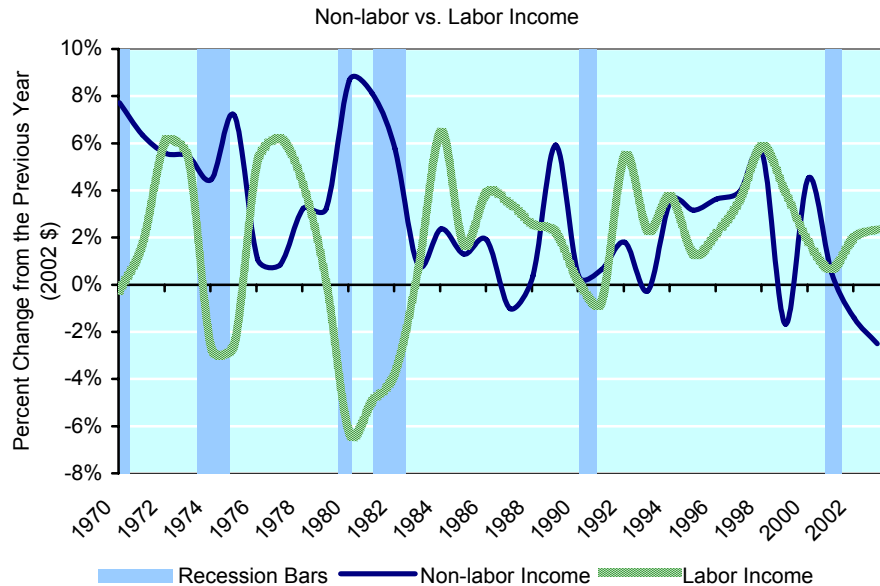
Stability vs. State and Nation

- Different regions can behave very differently during recessions and recoveries.
- Note: Below 0% means absolute decline. Above 0% means absolute growth, but at different rates.



Labor vs. Non-Labor Income Stability

- Non-labor income sources can have a stabilizing effect on the economy and are sometimes, but not always, counter-cyclical to labor income.



Source: BEA REIS 2003 Table CA30

Performance Comparisons

This page is blank because the system does not contain data for this geography.

In the following pages (28-30) you will learn about:

1. Employment and personal income trends, from 1970 to 2003
2. How the structure of the economy has changed during the last three decades

Information for some industries and for some years may not be available from the U.S. Department of Commerce because of disclosure restrictions.

What is a 'disclosure restriction'?

A disclosure restriction means a gap exists in the data. Information has been suppressed by the U.S. Department of Commerce to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Generally, the smaller the geographic level of analysis and the smaller the population of the county, the higher the chances that industry-specific information is suppressed and that disclosure restrictions will occur.

We are currently building a new system that will allow you to estimate these data that have not been disclosed. Once the new system is done, we will send an email to all of our registered users to announce the release.

Important Notes on the Industrial Classification Systems used by EPS

The U.S. Department of Commerce made a transition in how economic information is gathered and organized. The Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) was used from 1970 to 2000; the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS, pronounced “nakes”) is used currently, for data from 2001 and beyond.

Unfortunately the two systems are not backward comparable, so they are presented separately in EPS: 1970 to 2000 data are organized by SIC, and data beyond those years are organized by NAICS.

The most important change resulting from the shift to NAICS is the recognition of hundreds of new businesses in today's economy. NAICS divides the economy into 20 broad sectors rather than the SIC's 10 divisions. This is especially helpful in giving a more detailed breakdown of the fastest growth area in the country's economy – “services.” For example, advanced technology related “service” industries (e.g., professional, scientific and technical services) are clearly differentiated from “in-person” services (e.g., health care) and low-wage services (e.g., accommodation and food services).

For historical data (1970-2000, organized by SIC) EPS was designed to illustrate the complexity of the service economy in a couple of ways:

- 1) We use the term “Services and Professional” to underscore an important point: service occupations are not just “hamburger flippers and maids,” but rather consist of a combination of high-paying and low-paying professions, mixing physicians with barbers, and chambermaids with architects and financial consultants.
- 2) We reorganized the SIC categories into different types of services, such as Consumer Services, Producer Services, Social Services, and Government Services.

The transition to NAICS has alleviated the need to explain that “services” are actually a wide mix of low, medium, and high-wage industries.

About Missing Data

This profile is organized so that all non-disclosed information is presented first. Employment and personal income by industry is presented last. For some rural counties, and for some industries, data gaps may be estimated using a variety of techniques.

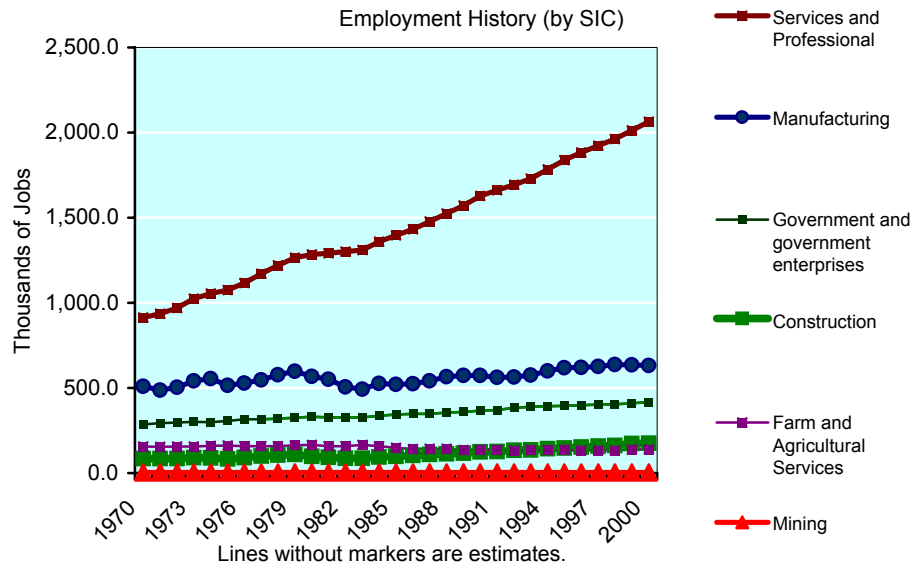
Data ends in 2000 because the BEA switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 2001.

Growth

- The employment category whose share of total gained the most was services and professional, which went from 46.7% in 1970 to 60.1% in 2000.

Decline

- The category whose share of total shrank the most was manufacturing (incl. forest products), which went from 26.1% in 1970 to 18.4% in 2000.



Employment by Industry Changes from 1970 to 2000							
	1970	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Employment	% of New Employment	Change in Share
Total Employment	1,953,931		3,431,272		1,477,341		
Wage and Salary Employment	1,644,049	84.1%	2,919,766	85.1%	1,275,717	86.4%	
Proprietors' Employment	309,882	15.9%	511,506	14.9%	201,624	13.6%	
Farm and Agricultural Services	156,377	8.0%	138,737	4.0%	-17,640	NA	
Farm	148,414	7.6%	101,352	3.0%	-47,062	NA	
Ag. Services	7,963	0.4%	37,385	1.1%	29,422	2.0%	
Mining	3,834	0.2%	3,774	0.1%	-60	NA	
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	510,310	26.1%	632,250	18.4%	121,940	8.3%	
Services and Professional	912,991	46.7%	2,063,686	60.1%	1,150,695	77.9%	
Transportation & Public Utilities	89,584	4.6%	155,782	4.5%	66,198	4.5%	
Wholesale Trade	73,713	3.8%	150,508	4.4%	76,795	5.2%	
Retail Trade	332,825	17.0%	586,799	17.1%	253,974	17.2%	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	102,268	5.2%	230,817	6.7%	128,549	8.7%	
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Others)	314,601	16.1%	939,780	27.4%	625,179	42.3%	
Construction	85,303	4.4%	175,058	5.1%	89,755	6.1%	
Government	285,116	14.6%	417,767	12.2%	132,651	9.0%	

* Estimates for data that were not disclosed are bold and red in the above table.

* **Agricultural Services** include soil preparation services, crop services, etc. It also includes forestry services, such as reforestation services, and fishing, hunting and trapping. **Manufacturing** includes paper, lumber and wood products manufacturing.

Source: BEA REIS 2003 CD Table CA25

Growth

- The employment category whose share of total gained the most was health care and social assistance, which went from 10.1% in 2001 to 10.6% in 2003.

Decline

- The employment category whose share of total shrank the most was manufacturing, which went from 16.8% in 2001 to 15.3% in 2003.

Employment by Industry (NAICS) Changes from 2001 to 2003 Share of Total

Category	2001	2003	2003 Share of Total	New Jobs	Change in Share of Total (2003 - 2001)
Total employment	#####	#####	100%	5,205.0	
Wage and salary employment	#####	#####	84%	(24,778.0)	
Proprietors employment	520,083.0	550,066.0	16%	29,983.0	
Farm proprietors employment	78,426.0	79,149.0	2%	723.0	
Nonfarm proprietors employment	441,657.0	470,917.0	14%	29,260.0	
Farm employment	99,421.0	98,556.0	3%	(865.0)	
Nonfarm employment	#####	#####	97%	6,070.0	
Private employment	#####	#####	85%	1,834.0	
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and oth.	15,749.0	17,256.0	1%	1,507.0	
Mining	4,052.0	3,681.0	0%	(371.0)	
Utilities	12,554.0	11,751.0	0%	(803.0)	
Construction	180,902.0	179,586.0	5%	(1,316.0)	
Manufacturing	573,370.0	522,830.0	15%	(50,540.0)	
Wholesale trade	126,002.0	122,887.0	4%	(3,115.0)	
Retail Trade	400,164.0	397,930.0	12%	(2,234.0)	
Transportation and warehousing	113,660.0	115,053.0	3%	1,393.0	
Information	60,119.0	55,206.0	2%	(4,913.0)	
Finance and insurance	158,656.0	165,070.0	5%	6,414.0	
Real estate and rental and leasing	78,879.0	82,530.0	2%	3,651.0	
Professional and technical services	141,969.0	145,444.0	4%	3,475.0	
Management of companies and enterprises	36,652.0	40,631.0	1%	3,979.0	
Administrative and waste services	143,847.0	146,286.0	4%	2,439.0	
Educational services	52,398.0	56,517.0	2%	4,119.0	
Health care and social assistance	343,906.0	361,910.0	11%	18,004.0	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	56,980.0	61,105.0	2%	4,125.0	
Accommodation and food services	225,672.0	232,450.0	7%	6,778.0	
Other services, except public administration	171,089.0	180,331.0	5%	9,242.0	
Government and government enterprises	422,636.0	426,872.0	12%	4,236.0	
Federal, civilian	29,294.0	29,189.0	1%	(105.0)	
Military	19,714.0	19,312.0	1%	(402.0)	
State and local	373,628.0	378,371.0	11%	4,743.0	
State government	97,884.0	99,268.0	3%	1,384.0	
Local government	275,744.0	279,103.0	8%	3,359.0	

Source: BEA REIS 2003 CD Table CA25N

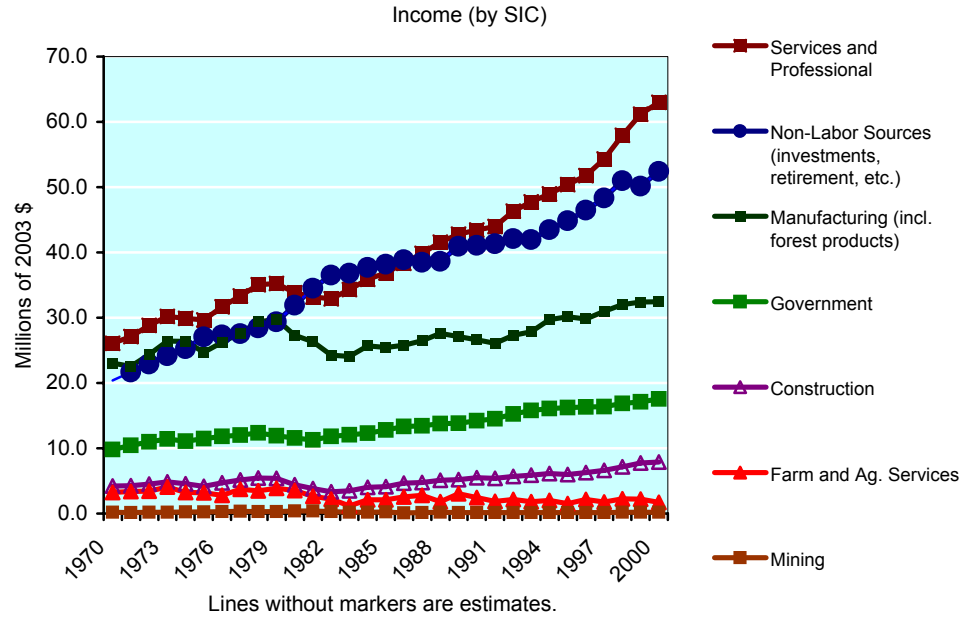
Data ends in 2000 because the BEA switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 2001.

Growth

- The income category whose share of total gained the most was services (health, legal, business, oth.), which went from 9.9% in 1970 to 17.7% in 2000.

Decline

- The category whose share of total shrank the most was manufacturing (incl. forest products), which went from 27.6% in 1970 to 19.8% in 2000.



New Income by Type							
All figures in millions of 2000 dollars	1970	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Income 1970 to 2000	% of New Income	Change in Share
Total Personal Income*	83,506		164,069		80,563		
Farm and Agricultural Services	3,249	3.9%	1,693	1.0%	-1,556	NA	
Farm	2,993	3.6%	937	0.6%	-2,055	NA	
Ag. Services	256.5	0.3%	755.4	0.5%	499	1%	
Mining	175.2	0.2%	211.1	0.1%	36	0%	
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	23,043	27.6%	32,460	19.8%	9,417	12%	
Services and Professional	26,068	31.2%	62,974	38.4%	36,906	46%	
Transportation & Public Utilities	4,046	4.8%	7,223	4.4%	3,176	4%	
Wholesale Trade	3,376	4.0%	7,336	4.5%	3,960	5%	
Retail Trade	7,658	9.2%	10,749	6.6%	3,091	4%	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,694	3.2%	8,705	5.3%	6,011	7%	
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Oth.)	8,294	9.9%	28,962	17.7%	20,667	26%	
Construction	4,198	5.0%	7,885	4.8%	3,687	5%	
Government	9,799	11.7%	17,551	10.7%	7,752	10%	
Non-Labor Income	20,394	24.4%	52,411	31.9%	32,017	40%	
Dividends, Interest & Rent	12,813	15.3%	31,917	19.5%	19,104	24%	
Transfer Payments	7,581	9.1%	20,494	12.5%	12,912	16%	

* Estimates for data that were not disclosed are bold and red in the above table.

*The sum of the above categories do not add to total due to adjustments made for place of residence and personal contributions for social insurance made by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: BEA REIS 2003 CD Table CA05

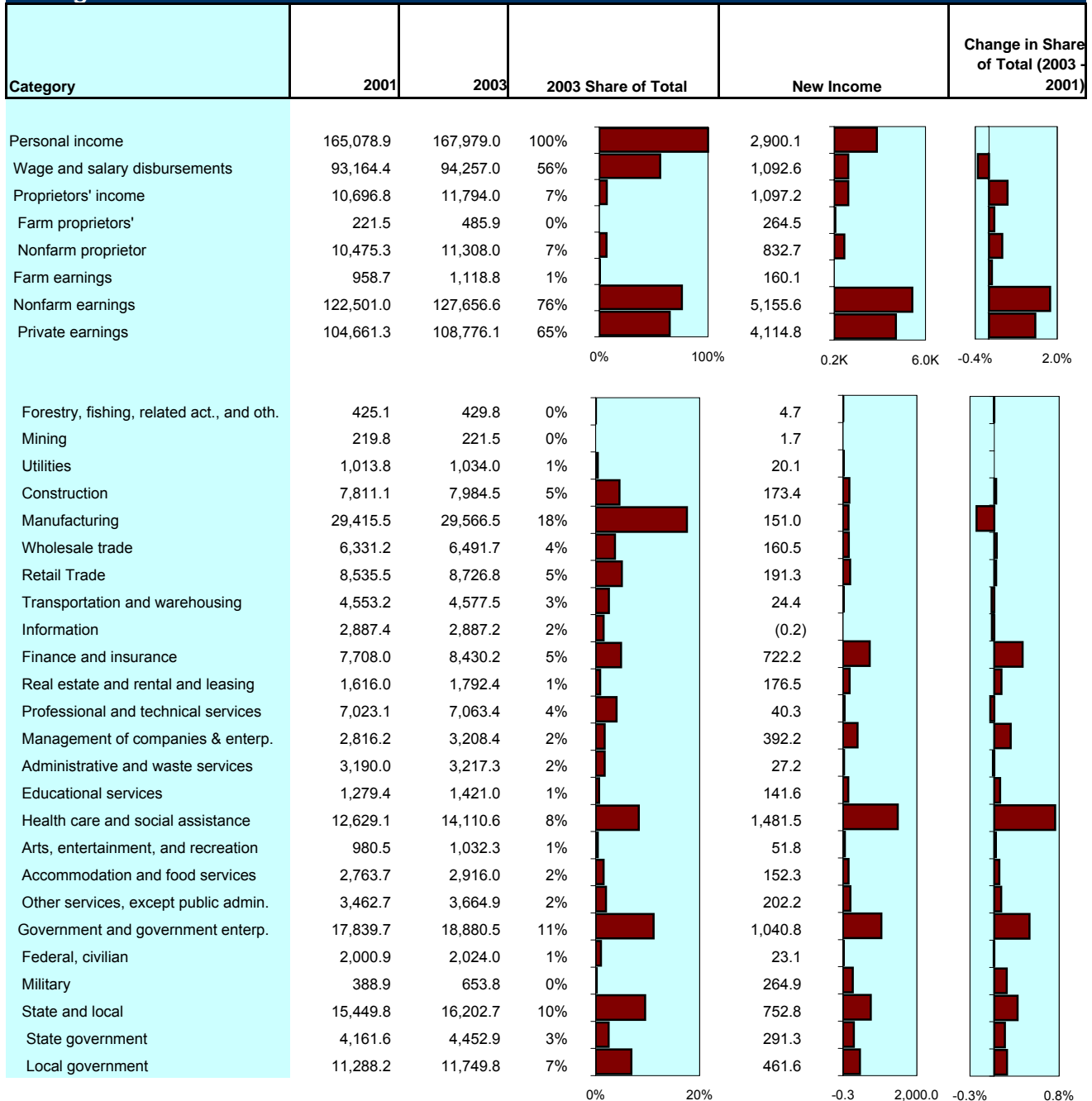
Growth

- The income category whose share of total gained the most was health care and social assistance, which went from 7.7% in 2001 to 8.4% in 2003.

Decline

- The income category whose share of total shrank the most was manufacturing, which went from 17.8% in 2001 to 17.6% in 2003.

Income by Industry (NAICS) Changes from 2001 to 2003 Share of Total



Source: BEA REIS 2003 CD Table CA05N

Data Sources

Data for this profile were obtained from four sources:

- Regional Economic Information System (REIS CD-ROM) of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
- County Business Patterns, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.
- Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The Economic Profile System was designed to focus on long-term trends at the county level. We used this method and geographic scale for several reasons: (1) trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of change than spot data for select years, (2) the most reliable information on long-term employment and income trends is available at the county level, and (3) communities within counties rarely function as economic units themselves. Finally, even though in many areas the most accurate geographic scale to understand economic changes may be at the multi-county or regional level, county-level data is useful in the context of existing political jurisdictions, such as county commissions and planning departments. The list below contains the World Wide Web sites and telephone numbers for the databases used in this report:

- Bureau of Economic Analysis:
<http://www.bea.doc.gov>; Tel. 202-606-9600
- Bureau of Labor Statistics:
<http://stats.bls.gov:80/bls/home>; Tel. 202-606-5886
- Bureau of Census:
<http://www.census.gov>; Tel. 303-969-7750
- University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center:
<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu>; Tel. 804-982-2630

Use of Federal Rather than State Data Bases

Data from state agencies was not used for this profile. Many of the state and local sources of data do not include information on the self-employed or on the importance of non-labor income, such as retirement income and money earned from past investments. In many counties this can result in the underestimation of employment and total personal income by at least one third. The REIS disk of the Bureau of Economic Analysis contains the most robust data set and for this reason it was used as the primary source.

The only disadvantage of the REIS dataset is it's not as recent; 2003 is the latest for REIS, while state data sources provide data for as recent as 2003 and in some instances 2004. By providing long-term trends data, from 1970 to 2003, having the most recent data is less important than being able to discern where the county's economy has been, and the direction in which it has been headed in recent years.

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System

Employment and income information is organized by the US Department of Commerce according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. Industries are classified in broad categories (e.g., Farm), sub-categories (e.g., Agricultural production - crops), and progressively finer levels of detail (e.g., Ag. Production – cash grains). For a detailed description of SIC codes consult *The Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (National Technical Information Service, order no. PB-100012, Tel. 703-487-4600).

Services

Since much of the growth in labor earnings in the U.S. economy over the last two decades has been in "services," it should be noted that the term is defined in various ways by different researchers. Some economists define services broadly as "all output that does not come from the four goods-producing sectors: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and construction."^[1] The U.S. Department of Commerce defines services more narrowly as major groups 70-89 of the SIC code.^[2] However, even their restricted classification includes a wide variety of sectors, ranging from hotels and lodging, and social services to business services, and engineering and management services.

[1] E. Ginzberg and G.J. Vojta. 1981. "The Service Sector in the U.S. Economy." *Scientific American*. 244 (3): 48-55.

[2] SIC codes 70-89 are: Hotels, Lodging and Other Places, Personal Services, Business Services, Auto Repair, Miscellaneous Repair Services, Motion Pictures, Amusement and Recreation Services, Health Services, Legal Services, Educational Services, Social Services, Museum Services, Museums, Botanical, and Zoological Services, Engineering and Management Services, Private Households, and Services Not Elsewhere Classified.

In this profile, we define services broadly as “Services and Professional” industries, and then also into categories -- such as producer, consumer, social and government services -- to gain a clearer picture of where service growth is taking place. We use the term “Services and Professional” to underscore an important point: service occupations are not just “hamburger flippers and maids,” but rather consist of a combination of high-paying and low-paying professions, mixing physicians with barbers, and chambers maids with architects and financial consultants.

According to economist Lester Thurow, “Services is simply too heterogeneous to be an interesting category. The real issue is not the growth of services but whether the economy is making a successful transition from low-wage, low-skill industries ... to high-wage, high-skill industries.”^[1] One way to gauge this is to follow the long-term trends in average earnings per job.

A Transition from SIC system to NAICS: An Important Precaution on the Interpretation of Economic Trend Data.

The long-term historic industry data used in this profile are based on data that is organized by the U.S. Department of Commerce using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. In recent years, the Department of Commerce has reorganized economic data according to a new system, called the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS, pronounced “nakes”). County Business Patterns started organizing their data using new NAICS in 1998, Census in 2000, and the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) in 2001.

The NAICS system is an improvement to the SIC system in several ways: first, businesses that use similar processes to produce goods or services are classified together. Previously, under the SIC system, some businesses were classified on the basis of their production processes while others were classified under different principles, such as class of consumer. Second, NAICS is a flexible system that will be updated every five years in order to keep pace with changes in the economy. Third, the NAICS system recognizes the uniqueness and rising importance of the “information economy,” and provides several new categories, such as cable program distributors and database and directory publishers. Finally, and perhaps the most useful, the NAICS system provides seven sectors to better reflect services-producing businesses that were previously combined into one generic SIC division (the Services division).

This new system allows the data user to differentiate more clearly between what was previously often lumped under the general heading of “services,” into categories such as arts and entertainment; education; professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance, among others.

Arguably the most important change of NAICS is the recognition of hundreds of new businesses in the economy. NAICS divides the economy into 20 broad sectors rather than the SIC’s 10 divisions as seen in the table on the following page. Creating these additional sector-level groupings allows NAICS to better reflect key business activities, as well as chronicle their changes.

[1] Lester Thurow, *The Future of Capitalism* (New York: William and Morrow and Company), p. 71.

SIC Divisions vs. NAICS Sectors

SIC Divisions	NAICS Sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilities Transportation and Warehousing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail Trade Accommodation and Food Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance and Insurance Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services Educational Services Health Care and Social Assistance Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Other Services (except Public Administration)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None (previously, categories within each division) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of Companies and Enterprises

Non-Labor Income

Non-labor income is a mix of Dividends, Interest, and Rent (money earned from past investments), and Transfer Payments (government payments to individuals). Private pension funds (e.g. 401(K) plans) are not counted as part of transfer payments.

Some data sources, such as “Section 202” data available from state unemployment insurance records and reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, do not report non-labor income. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), on the other hand, tracks non-labor income. In order to understand the actual growth (labor and non-labor) of personal income, the REIS/BEA data set must be used, and this is what was used for this profile.

Disclosures

Some data, such as employment and income figures in counties with small economies, are not available because of confidentiality restrictions. In order to protect information about individual businesses, data are sometimes suppressed or, in the case of the publication *County Business Patterns*, a range of values are given instead of a specific value. Generally, the smaller the geographic level of analysis or the smaller the economy under examination the higher the chances that industry-specific information will be suppressed.

In some of the profiles a few disclosure restrictions were encountered. Sometimes *County Business Patterns* data was used to estimate data where disclosures exist in the REIS/BEA database. In other instances the missing data was left blank, particularly if doing so has little effect on the ability to discern long-term trends. In other cases, where data was missing for one or two years, a rolling average was used to estimate the data gaps. In each case where disclosures were estimated, annotations were made in the Excel files.

Adjustments from Current to Real Dollars

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in this profile were adjusted to real (or constant) 2003 dollars using the Consumer Price Index, except the Income Distribution information on page 5 of the profile.

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment is generally available as seasonally unadjusted or adjusted, and there is an advantage to using adjusted data. From the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site (<http://stats.bls.gov/lauseas.htm>), an explanation of why adjusted figures should be used, whenever possible: "Over the year, the size of the Nation's labor force, the levels of employment and unemployment, and other measures of labor market activity undergo sharp fluctuations due to seasonal events including changes in weather, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical, long term trend, and other non-seasonal movements in the series."

Unadjusted numbers were used in this profile in order to obtain an annual average and because county-level data are not available in adjusted format from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site. This may introduce some error in counties where the size of the workforce fluctuates seasonally, such as tourist destination areas.

Farm Income Footnote:

Note that farm income figures on pages 28, 30 & 31 are not the same. In brief, the figures on page 28 (see table) reflect income from farming *enterprises* (farm proprietors and corporate income), while the farm figure on pages 30 & 31(see table) indicates personal income earned by *individuals* (both proprietors, and wage and salary employees) who work in farming.

Note also that the term "farm" includes farming and ranching, but not agricultural services such as supplying soil preparation services and veterinary and other animal services – see table on page 9.

Farm income on page 28 is calculated as follows:

Total cash receipts and other income
less: Total production expenses
Realized net income
plus: Value of inventory change
Total net income including corporate farms

Farm income on pages 30 & 31 is calculated as follows:

Total net income including corporate farms
less: Net income of corporate farms
plus: Statistical adjustment
Total net farm proprietors' income
plus: Farm wages and perquisites
plus: Farm other labor income
Total farm labor and proprietors' income

Specialization Index

The specialization index was calculated as:

$$\text{SPECIAL}_{it} = \sum_{j=1}^{\pi} (\text{EMP}_{ijt}/\text{EMP}_{it})^2$$

SPECIAL_{it} = specialization of economy in county i in year t

EMP_{ijt} = employment in industry j in county i in year t

EMP_{it} = total employment in county i in year t

π = number of industries

This index is commonly used as a measure of industrial specialization in the economy. Counties with a high specialization index can also be described as not being economically diverse.

Mean, Median and Modes

mean

The sum of a list of numbers, divided by the total number of numbers in the list.

median

"Middle value" of a list. The smallest number such that at least half the numbers in the list are no greater than it. If the list has an odd number of entries, the median is the middle entry in the list after sorting the list into increasing order. If the list has an even number of entries, the median is equal to the sum of the two middle (after sorting) numbers divided by two. The median can be estimated from a histogram by finding the smallest number such that the area under the histogram to the left of that number is 50%.

mode

For lists, the mode is the most common (frequent) value. A list can have more than one mode. For histograms, a mode is a relative maximum ("bump").

Income:

- Total Personal Income = private earnings, income from government and government enterprises, dividends, interest, and rent, and transfer payments plus adjustments for residence minus personal contributions for social insurance.
- Wage and salary = monetary remuneration of employees, including employee contributions to certain deferred compensation programs, such as 401K plans.
- Other labor income = payments by employers to privately administered benefit plans for their employees, the fees paid to corporate directors, and miscellaneous fees.
- Proprietors' income = income from sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Transfer Payments:

- Transfer payments = payments to persons for which they do not render current services. As a component of personal income, they are payments by government and business to individuals and nonprofit institutions.
- Retirement & disab. insurance benefit payments = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance payments (Social Security), Railroad Retirement and Disability payments, Federal Civilian Employee & Disability Payments, Military Retirement, and State and Local Government Employee retirement payments.
- Medical payments = Medicare, public assistance medical care and CHAMPUS payments.
- Income maintenance (welfare) = Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Food Stamps, and Other Income Maintenance Payments, such as emergency assistance, foster care payments and energy assistance payments.
- Unemployment insurance benefit payments = unemployment compensation for state and federal civilian employees, unemployment compensation for railroad workers, and unemployment compensation for veterans.
- Veterans benefits = primarily compensation to veterans for their disabilities and payments to their survivors.
- Federal education and training assistance = Job Corps payments, interest payments on Guaranteed Student Loans, federal fellowship payments, and student assistance for higher education.
- Other government payments = compensation of survivors of public safety officers and compensation of victims of crime. In Alaska this item includes Alaska Permanent Fund payments.
- Payments to nonprofit institutions = payments for development and research contracts. For example, it includes payments for foster home care supervised by private agencies.
- Business payments to individuals = personal-injury liability payments, cash prizes, and pension benefits financed by the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation.