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# **A Profile of Socioeconomic Measures**

**Selected Geographies: Tompkins County NY**

**Benchmark Geographies: United States**

Produced by  
**Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit**  
**EPS-HDT**  
May 6, 2011

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## About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See [www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt](http://www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt) for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Ray Rasker at [eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org](mailto:eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org), or 406-570-7044.



**Headwaters Economics** is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



[www.blm.gov](http://www.blm.gov)

**The Bureau of Land Management**, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



[www.fs.fed.us](http://www.fs.fed.us)

**The Forest Service**, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

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## Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. For further information and to download the free software, go to: [www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt](http://www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt).

This report contains color-coded text. **BLUE TEXT** describes data in figures specific to selected geographies. Blue text appears on report pages next to or below figures. **BLACK TEXT** describes what is being measured and data sources used. Black text appears at the top of study guide pages under the heading "What do we measure on this page?" **RED TEXT** explains methodologies and the importance of the information. Red text appears in the middle of study guide pages under the headings "Why is this important?" and "Methods." **GREEN TEXT** lists additional resources that help with interpretation of the information. Green text appears at the bottom of study guide pages under the heading "Additional Resources."

The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. At that point, you can keep some text (most often blue and black text) and delete other text (most often red and green text). Blue text can serve as a starting point for additional description and interpretation of data unique to specific geographies.

## How have population, employment, and personal income changed?

This page describes trends in population, employment, and real personal income. If this report is for an individual county, it also shows the county (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural) classification.

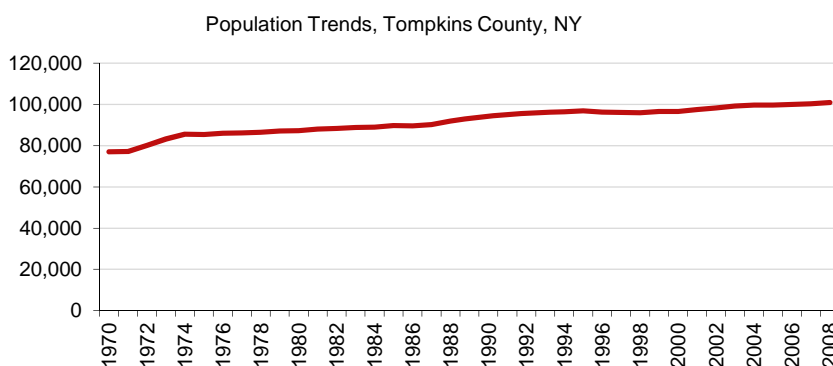
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Tompkins County, NY is designated as a Central Metropolitan Statistical Area.

## Total Population, Employment, & Real Personal Income Trends, 1970-2008

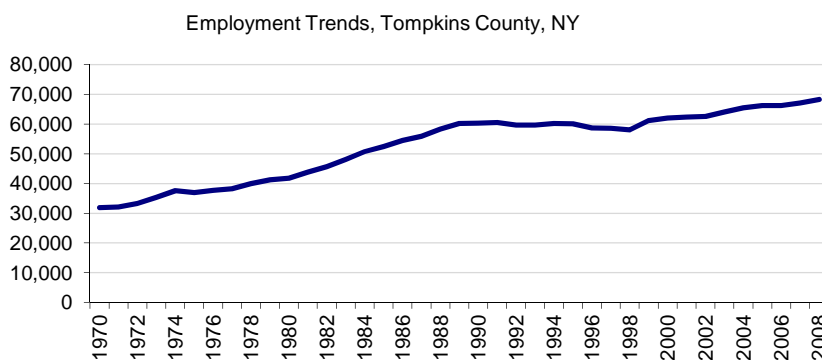
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
Population	77,008	87,331	94,241	96,662	101,027	4,365
Employment (full and part-time jobs)	31,858	41,835	60,340	62,074	68,268	6,194
Personal Income (thousands of 2010\$s)	1,509,094	1,705,565	2,635,242	2,918,726	3,464,102	545,376

Population and personal income are reported by place of residence, and employment by *place of work* on this page.

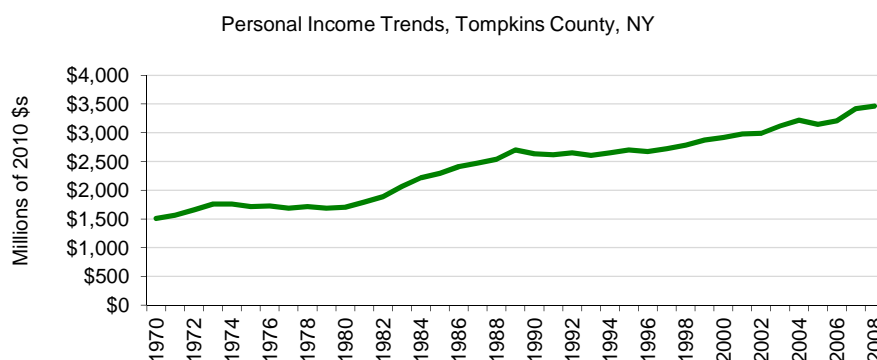
- From 1970 to 2008, population grew from 77,008 to 101,027 people, a 31% increase.



- From 1970 to 2008, employment grew from 31,858 to 68,268 jobs, a 114% increase.



- From 1970 to 2008, personal income grew from \$1,509.1 million to \$3,464.1 million (in real terms), a 130% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

# Components

## How have the components of population changed?

This page describes various components of population change. Total population change is the sum of natural change (births minus deaths) and migration (international plus domestic).

## Components of Population Change, 2000-2009

	Change 2000-2009
<b>Population Change</b>	5,117
<b>Natural Change (Births - Deaths)</b>	2,930
Births	8,394
Deaths	5,464
<b>Net Migration (International + Domestic)</b>	2,986
International Migration	5,197
Domestic Migration	-2,211

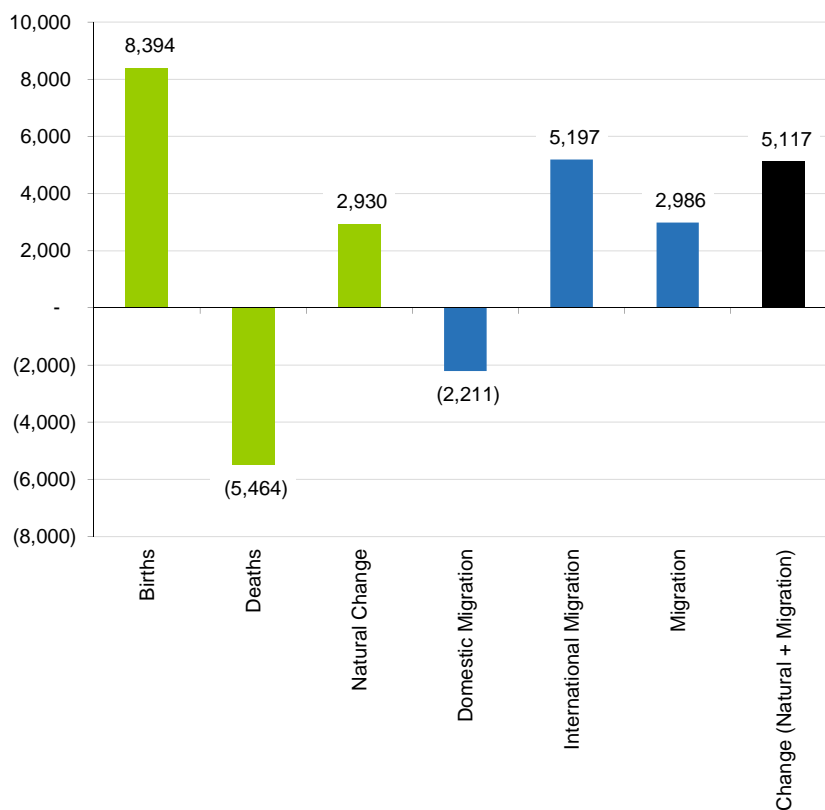
## Percent of Population Change, 2000-2009

<b>Natural Change (Births - Deaths)</b>	64.3%
Births	38.9%
Deaths	25.3%
<b>Net Migration (International + Domestic)</b>	35.7%
International Migration	24.1%
Domestic Migration	11.6%

The Census Bureau makes a minor statistical correction, called a "residual." Because of this correction, natural change plus net migration may not add to total population change in the table and figure.

Components of Population Change, Tompkins County, NY 2000-2009

- From 2000 to 2009, population grew by 5,117 people, a 5% increase.
- From 2000 to 2009, natural change contributed to 64% of population change.
- From 2000 to 2009, migration contributed to 36% of population change.



# Components

## How have the components of employment changed?

This page describes changes in two components of employment: wage and salary jobs, and proprietor jobs.

**Wage and Salary:** This is a measure of the average annual number of full-time and part-time jobs by place of work. All jobs for which wages and salaries are paid are counted. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted with equal weight.

**Proprietors:** This term includes the self-employed in farm and nonfarm sectors by place of work. Nonfarm self-employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual business partners not assumed to be limited partners. Farm self-employment is defined as the number of non-corporate farm operators, consisting of sole proprietors and partners.

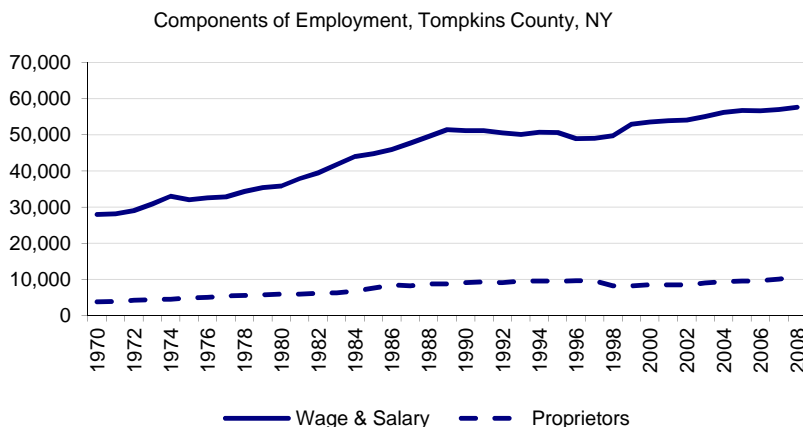
## Components of Employment Change, 1970-2008

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
<b>Total Employment</b>	31,858	41,835	60,340	62,074	68,268	6,194
Wage and salary jobs	27,983	35,857	51,167	53,557	57,555	3,998
Number of proprietors	3,875	5,978	9,173	8,517	10,713	2,196

						% Change 2000-2008
<b>Total Employment</b>						10.0%
Wage and salary jobs	87.8%	85.7%	84.8%	86.3%	84.3%	7.5%
Number of proprietors	12.2%	14.3%	15.2%	13.7%	15.7%	25.8%

All employment data in the table above are reported by *place of work*. Includes full-time and part-time workers.

- From 1970 to 2008, wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else) grew from 27,983 to 57,555, a 106% increase.
- From 1970 to 2008, proprietors (the self-employed) grew from 3,875 to 10,713, a 176% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

# Components

## How has the mix of wage and salary and proprietors income changed?

This page describes the components of labor earnings (in real terms): income from wage and salary, and proprietors' employment. It also looks more closely at proprietors, comparing long-term trends in proprietors' employment and personal income.

### Components of Labor Earnings Change, 1970-2008 (Thousands of 2010 \$s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
<b>Earnings by place of work</b>	1,357,134	1,455,264	2,316,320	2,543,947	2,965,202	421,255
Wage & salary disbursements	1,071,532	1,098,446	1,783,009	1,997,742	2,288,718	290,976
Supplements to wages & salaries	133,722	219,046	306,133	370,413	511,644	141,232
Proprietors' income	151,881	137,772	227,179	175,793	164,840	-10,953

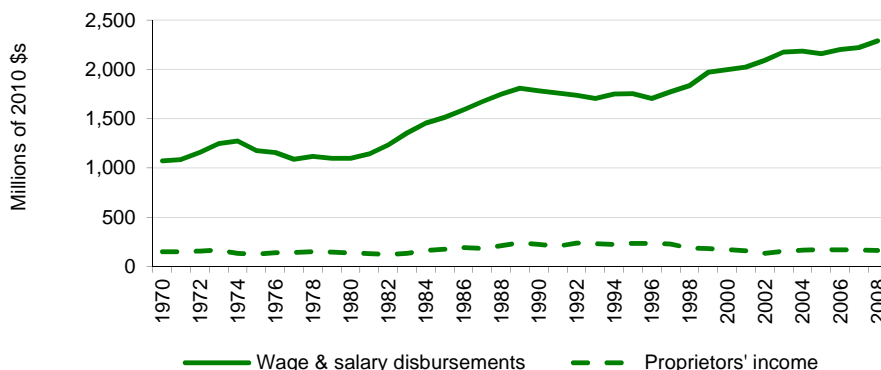
### Percent of Total

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	% Change 2000-2008
<b>Earnings by place of work</b>						16.6%
Wage & salary disbursements	79.0%	75.5%	77.0%	78.5%	77.2%	14.6%
Supplements to wages & salaries	9.9%	15.1%	13.2%	14.6%	17.3%	38.1%
Proprietors' income	11.2%	9.5%	9.8%	6.9%	5.6%	-6.2%

All income data in the table above are reported by *place of work*, which is different than earnings by *place of residence* shown on the following page of this report.

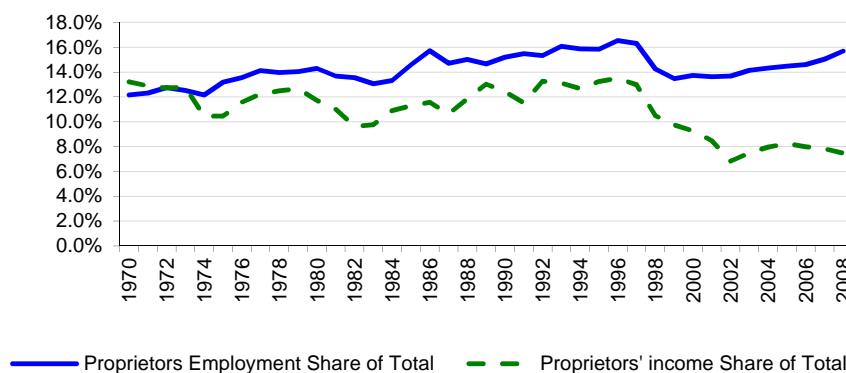
Components of Labor Earnings, Tompkins County, NY

- From 1970 to 2008, labor earnings from wage and salary employment grew from \$1,071.5 million to \$2,288.7 million (in real terms), a 114% increase.
- From 1970 to 2008, labor earnings from proprietors' employment grew from \$151.9 million to \$164.8 million (in real terms), a 9% increase.



Proprietors' Employment Share of Employment & Proprietors' Income Share of Labor Earnings, Tompkins County, NY

- In 1970, proprietors represented 12% of total employment. By 2008, proprietors represented 16% of total employment.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 13% of total labor earnings. By 2008, proprietors represented 7% of total labor earnings.



# Components

## How has the mix of labor earnings and non-labor income changed?

This page describes changes in labor earnings and non-labor sources of income.

**Labor Earnings:** This represents (on this page) net earnings by place of residence, which is earnings by place of work (the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income) less contributions for government social insurance, plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place of residence basis.

**Non-Labor Income:** Dividends, interest, and rent (money earned from investments), and transfer payments (includes government retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments such as mainly Medicare and Medicaid, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, etc.) make up non-labor income. Non-labor income is reported by place of residence.

## Components of Personal Income Change, 1970-2008 (Thousands of 2010 \$s)

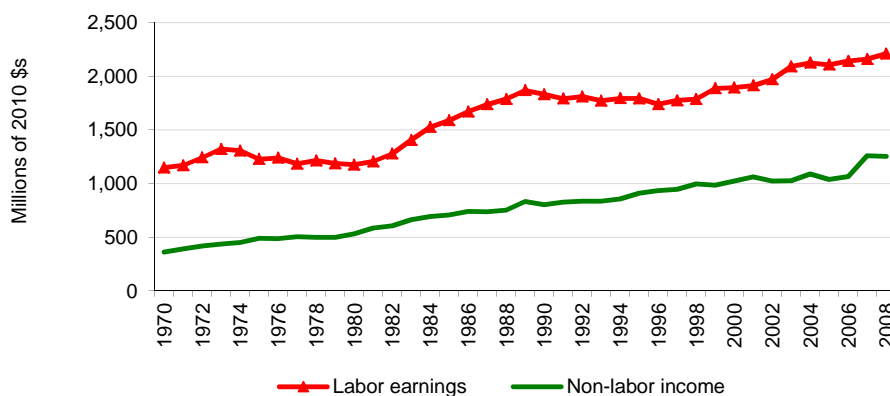
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
<b>Total Personal Income</b>	1,509,094	1,705,565	2,635,242	2,918,726	3,464,102	545,376
Labor Earnings	1,148,492	1,174,697	1,831,201	1,893,444	2,209,544	316,100
Non-Labor Income	360,602	530,868	804,041	1,025,282	1,254,558	229,276
Dividends, Interest and Rent	235,602	309,655	520,546	642,389	762,449	120,060
Transfer Payments	125,000	221,213	283,494	382,893	492,110	109,216

### Percent of Total

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	% Change 2000-2008
<b>Total Personal Income</b>						18.7%
Labor Earnings	76.1%	68.9%	69.5%	64.9%	63.8%	16.7%
Non-Labor Income	23.9%	31.1%	30.5%	35.1%	36.2%	22.4%
Dividends, Interest and Rent	15.6%	18.2%	19.8%	22.0%	22.0%	18.7%
Transfer Payments	8.3%	13.0%	10.8%	13.1%	14.2%	28.5%

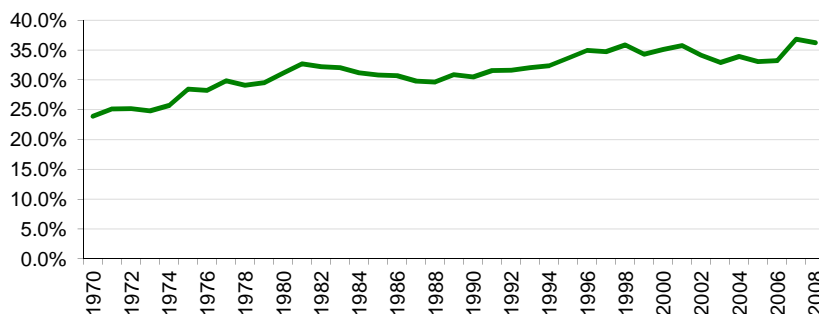
All income data in the table above are reported by *place of residence*. Labor earnings and non-labor income may not add to total personal income due to adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Components of Personal Income, Tompkins County, NY



- From 1970 to 2008, non-labor income grew from \$360.6 million to \$1,254.6 million (in real terms), a 248% increase.
- From 1970 to 2008, labor income grew from \$1,148.5 million to \$2,209.5 million (in real terms), a 92% increase.

Non-Labor Income Share of Total Personal Income, Tompkins County, NY



- In 1970, non-labor income represented 24% of total personal income. By 2008 non-labor income represented 36% of total personal income.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Tables CA05 & CA05N.



# Industry Sectors

## How has employment by industry changed historically?

This page describes historical employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

## Employment by Industry, 1970-2000

	1970	1980	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
<b>Total Employment (number of jobs)</b>	31,858	41,835	60,340	62,074	1,734
<b>Non-services related</b>	7,313	9,953	8,804	8,408	-396
Farm	769	1,318	915	971	56
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	103	692	1,006	763	-243
Mining (including fossil fuels)	225	262	293	308	15
Construction	1,392	1,391	2,116	1,346	-770
Manufacturing (including forest products)	4,824	6,290	4,474	5,020	546
<b>Services related</b>	19,978	26,421	45,723	47,089	1,366
Transportation & public utilities	1,556	1,297	1,589	1,513	-76
Wholesale trade	559	816	950	1,011	61
Retail trade	4,432	6,195	8,461	8,138	-323
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,042	2,834	2,856	2,336	-520
Services	11,389	15,279	31,867	34,091	2,224
<b>Government</b>	4,567	5,461	5,813	6,577	764

## Percent of Total

	% Change 1990-2000				
<b>Total Employment</b>					2.9%
<b>Non-services related</b>	23.0%	23.8%	14.6%	13.5%	-4.5%
Farm	2.4%	3.2%	1.5%	1.6%	6.1%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	0.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	-24.2%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	5.1%
Construction	4.4%	3.3%	3.5%	2.2%	-36.4%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	15.1%	15.0%	7.4%	8.1%	12.2%
<b>Services related</b>	62.7%	63.2%	75.8%	75.9%	3.0%
Transportation & public utilities	4.9%	3.1%	2.6%	2.4%	-4.8%
Wholesale trade	1.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	6.4%
Retail trade	13.9%	14.8%	14.0%	13.1%	-3.8%
Finance, insurance & real estate	6.4%	6.8%	4.7%	3.8%	-18.2%
Services	35.7%	36.5%	52.8%	54.9%	7.0%
<b>Government</b>	14.3%	13.1%	9.6%	10.6%	13.1%

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are shown in *italics* in the table above.

The employment data above are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The data end in 2000 because in 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis switched to organizing industry-level data according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent employment trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent sections of this report.

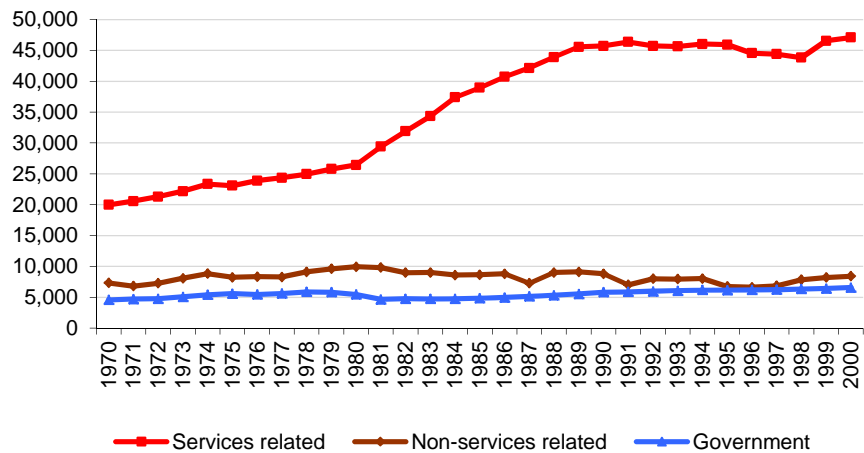
# Industry Sectors

## How has employment by industry changed historically?

This page describes historical employment trends by major industry category (non-services related, services related, and government) and by industry. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

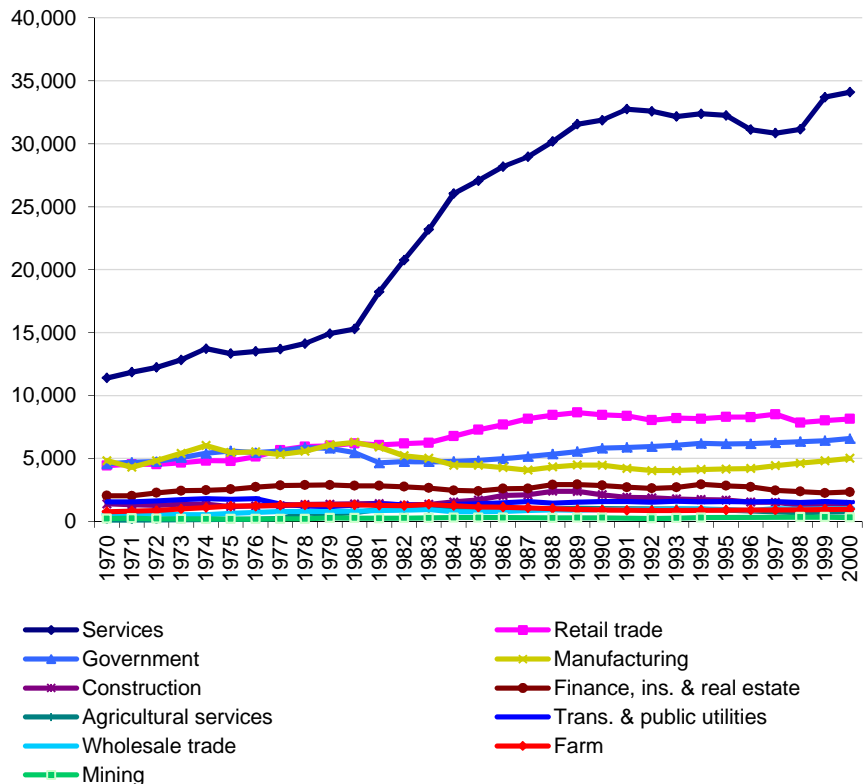
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in services related industries grew from 19,978 to 47,089, a 136% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 7,313 to 8,408, a 15% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in government jobs grew from 4,567 to 6,577, a 44% increase.

Employment by Major Industry Category, Tompkins County, NY



- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were services (34,091 jobs), retail trade (8,138 jobs), and government (6,577 jobs).
- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were services (22,702 new jobs), retail trade (3,706 new jobs), and government (2,010 new jobs).

Employment by Industry, Tompkins County, NY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA25.

# Industry Sectors

## How has employment by industry changed recently?

This page describes recent employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related; services related; and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

## Employment by Industry, 2001-2008

	2001	2008	Change 2001-2008
<b>Total Employment (number of jobs)</b>	62,386	68,268	5,882
<b>Non-services related</b>	7,727	7,391	-336
Farm	981	941	-40
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	500	470	-30
Mining (including fossil fuels)	316	330	14
Construction	1,421	1,695	274
Manufacturing	4,509	3,955	-554
<b>Services related</b>	20,961	25,664	4,703
Utilities	<i>na</i>	296	<i>na</i>
Wholesale trade	661	678	17
Retail trade	5,442	5,636	194
Transportation and warehousing	<i>na</i>	804	<i>na</i>
Information	907	738	-169
Finance and insurance	1,261	1,631	370
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,331	1,767	436
Professional and technical services	4,014	4,673	659
Management of companies and enterprises	<i>na</i>	71	<i>na</i>
Administrative and waste services	<i>na</i>	1,234	<i>na</i>
Educational services	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Health care and social assistance	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,245	1,500	255
Accommodation and food services	3,524	3,919	395
Other services, except public administration	2,576	2,717	141
<b>Government</b>	6,635	6,989	354

			% Change 2001-2008
<b>Total Employment</b>			9.4%
<b>Non-services related</b>	12.4%	10.8%	-4.3%
Farm	1.6%	1.4%	-4.1%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	0.8%	0.7%	-6.0%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.5%	0.5%	4.4%
Construction	2.3%	2.5%	19.3%
Manufacturing	7.2%	5.8%	-12.3%
<b>Services related</b>	33.6%	37.6%	22.4%
Utilities	<i>na</i>	0.4%	<i>na</i>
Wholesale trade	1.1%	1.0%	2.6%
Retail trade	8.7%	8.3%	3.6%
Transportation and warehousing	<i>na</i>	1.2%	<i>na</i>
Information	1.5%	1.1%	-18.6%
Finance and insurance	2.0%	2.4%	29.3%
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.1%	2.6%	32.8%
Professional and technical services	6.4%	6.8%	16.4%
Management of companies and enterprises	<i>na</i>	0.1%	<i>na</i>
Administrative and waste services	<i>na</i>	1.8%	<i>na</i>
Educational services	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Health care and social assistance	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.0%	2.2%	20.5%
Accommodation and food services	5.6%	5.7%	11.2%
Other services, except public administration	4.1%	4.0%	5.5%
<b>Government</b>	10.6%	10.2%	5.3%

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are shown in *italics*.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA25N.

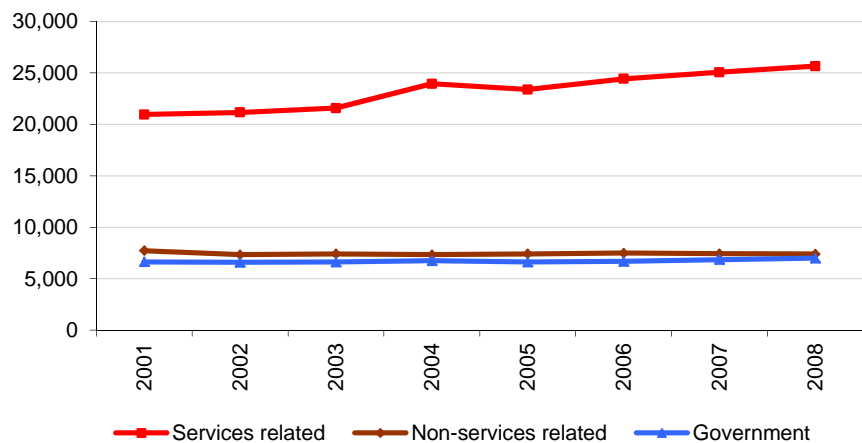
# Industry Sectors

## How has employment by industry changed recently?

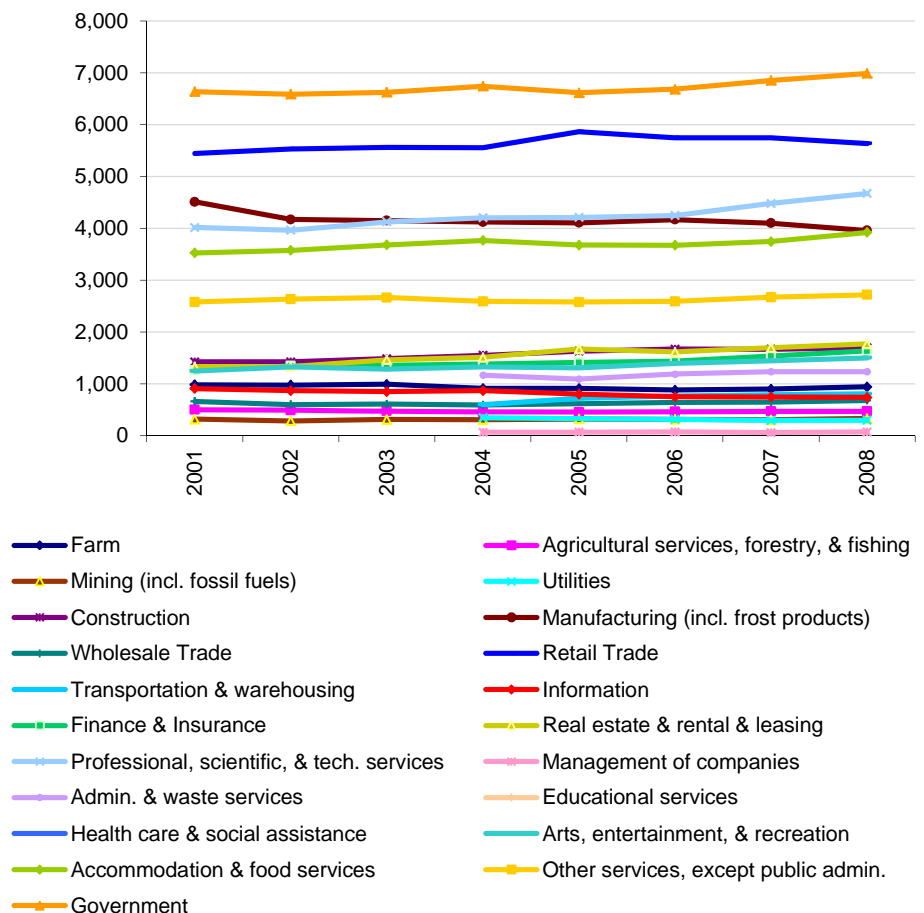
This page describes recent employment trends by major industry category (non-services related, services related, and government) and by industry. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

- From 2001 to 2008, jobs in services related industries grew from 20,961 to 25,664, a 22% increase.
- From 2001 to 2008, jobs in non-services related industries shrank from 7,727 to 7,391, a -4% decrease.
- From 2001 to 2008, jobs in government jobs grew from 6,635 to 6,989, a 5% increase.

Employment by Major Industry Category, Tompkins County, NY



Employment by Industry, Tompkins County, NY



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA25N.

# Industry Sectors

## How has personal income by industry changed historically?

This page describes historical personal income change by industry (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. The personal income data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

## Personal Income by Industry, 1970-2000 (Thousands of 2010 \$s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
<b>Labor Earnings</b>	1,357,134	1,455,264	2,316,320	2,543,947	227,628
<b>Non-services related</b>	363,153	417,355	438,307	387,458	-50,849
Farm	23,593	22,311	27,396	22,030	-5,367
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	4,524	29,647	37,288	17,448	-19,840
Mining (including fossil fuels)	13,645	20,998	19,130	21,028	1,898
Construction	80,405	60,129	97,231	48,049	-49,182
Manufacturing (including forest products)	240,986	284,269	257,263	278,903	21,640
<b>Services related</b>	805,891	809,599	1,610,267	1,832,661	222,394
Transportation & public utilities	104,824	79,148	99,603	107,590	7,987
Wholesale trade	25,504	30,837	44,644	43,091	-1,553
Retail trade	148,840	142,689	196,265	179,188	-17,078
Finance, insurance & real estate	47,253	52,307	90,386	87,718	-2,667
Services	479,470	504,617	1,179,369	1,415,074	235,705
<b>Government</b>	188,090	228,310	267,745	323,828	56,083

## Percent of Total

	% Change 1990-2000				
<b>Labor Earnings</b>					9.8%
<b>Non-services related</b>	26.8%	28.7%	18.9%	15.2%	-11.6%
Farm	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	0.9%	-19.6%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	0.3%	2.0%	1.6%	0.7%	-53.2%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	1.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%	9.9%
Construction	5.9%	4.1%	4.2%	1.9%	-50.6%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	17.8%	19.5%	11.1%	11.0%	8.4%
<b>Services related</b>	59.4%	55.6%	69.5%	72.0%	13.8%
Transportation & public utilities	7.7%	5.4%	4.3%	4.2%	8.0%
Wholesale trade	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	-3.5%
Retail trade	11.0%	9.8%	8.5%	7.0%	-8.7%
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.5%	3.6%	3.9%	3.4%	-3.0%
Services	35.3%	34.7%	50.9%	55.6%	20.0%
<b>Government</b>	13.9%	15.7%	11.6%	12.7%	20.9%

All income data are reported by place of work. Industry categories may not add to total because of adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are shown in *italics* in the table above.

The personal income data above are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The data end in 2000 because in 2001 the U.S. Department of Commerce switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent personal income trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent pages of this report.

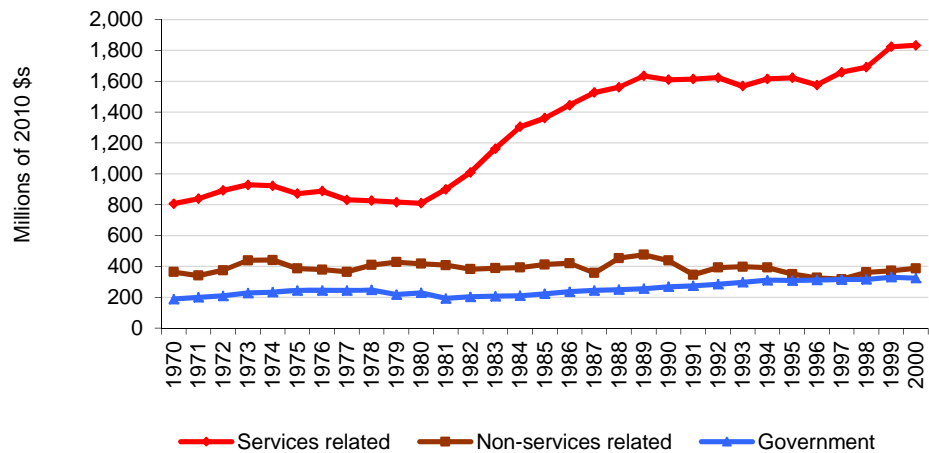
# Industry Sectors

## How has personal income by industry changed historically?

This page describes historical personal income trends by industry (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories (non-services related, services related, and government) and using Standard Industry Classification categories. Data are reported by place of work.

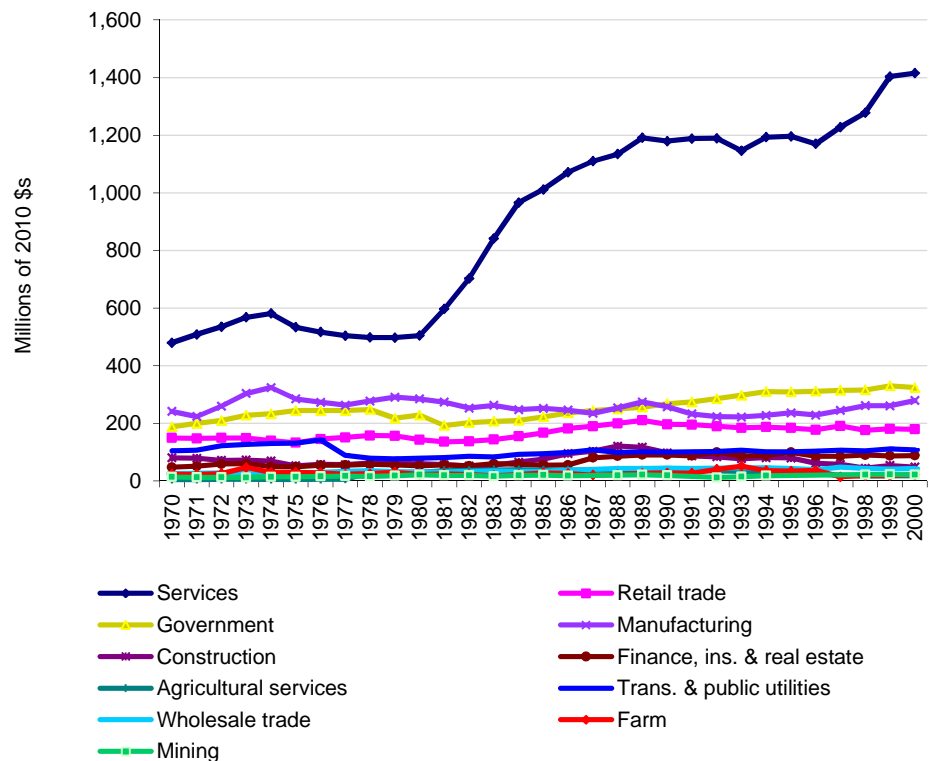
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in services related industries grew from \$805.9 million to \$1,832.7 million (in real terms), a 127% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in non-services related industries grew from \$805.9 million to \$387.5 million (in real terms), a 7% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in government jobs grew from \$188.1 million to \$323.8 million (in real terms), a 72% increase.

Personal Income by Major Industry Category, Tompkins County, NY



- In 2000, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were services (\$1,415.1 million), government (\$323.8 million), and manufacturing (\$278.9 million).
- From 1970 to 2000 the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were services (\$935.6 million), government (\$135.7 million), and finance, ins. & real estate (\$40.5 million).

Personal Income by Industry, Tompkins County, NY



# Industry Sectors

## How has personal income by industry changed recently?

This page describes recent personal income change (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. The personal income data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

## Personal Income by Industry, 2001-2008 (Thousands of 2010 \$s)

	2001	2008	Change 2001-2008
<b>Labor Earnings</b>	2,564,782	2,965,202	400,420
<b>Non-services related</b>	390,912	365,168	-25,744
Farm	22,798	15,982	-6,816
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	20,934	21,009	75
Mining (including fossil fuels)	21,968	26,633	4,665
Construction	61,562	63,978	2,416
Manufacturing	263,650	237,565	-26,085
<b>Services related</b>	589,723	763,281	173,558
Utilities	<i>na</i>	32,769	<i>na</i>
Wholesale trade	29,370	30,332	962
Retail trade	134,386	147,527	13,141
Transportation and warehousing	<i>na</i>	34,003	<i>na</i>
Information	38,318	32,304	-6,014
Finance and insurance	56,046	73,833	17,788
Real estate and rental and leasing	26,146	22,554	-3,592
Professional and technical services	154,922	187,543	32,621
Management of companies and enterprises	<i>na</i>	3,934	<i>na</i>
Administrative and waste services	<i>na</i>	23,052	<i>na</i>
Educational services	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Health care and social assistance	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	18,203	16,306	-1,897
Accommodation and food services	58,428	75,238	16,810
Other services, except public administration	73,904	83,885	9,981
<b>Government</b>	325,210	389,985	64,775
			<b>% Change 2001-2008</b>
<b>Labor Earnings</b>			15.6%
<b>Non-services related</b>	15.2%	12.3%	-6.6%
Farm	0.9%	0.5%	-29.9%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.9%	0.9%	21.2%
Construction	2.4%	2.2%	3.9%
Manufacturing	10.3%	8.0%	-9.9%
<b>Services related</b>	23.0%	25.7%	29.4%
Utilities	<i>na</i>	1.1%	<i>na</i>
Wholesale trade	1.1%	1.0%	3.3%
Retail trade	5.2%	5.0%	9.8%
Transportation and warehousing	<i>na</i>	1.1%	<i>na</i>
Information	1.5%	1.1%	-15.7%
Finance and insurance	2.2%	2.5%	31.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.0%	0.8%	-13.7%
Professional and technical services	6.0%	6.3%	21.1%
Management of companies and enterprises	<i>na</i>	0.1%	<i>na</i>
Administrative and waste services	<i>na</i>	0.8%	<i>na</i>
Educational services	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Health care and social assistance	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.7%	0.5%	-10.4%
Accommodation and food services	2.3%	2.5%	28.8%
Other services, except public administration	2.9%	2.8%	13.5%
<b>Government</b>	12.7%	13.2%	19.9%

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are shown in *italics*.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA05N.

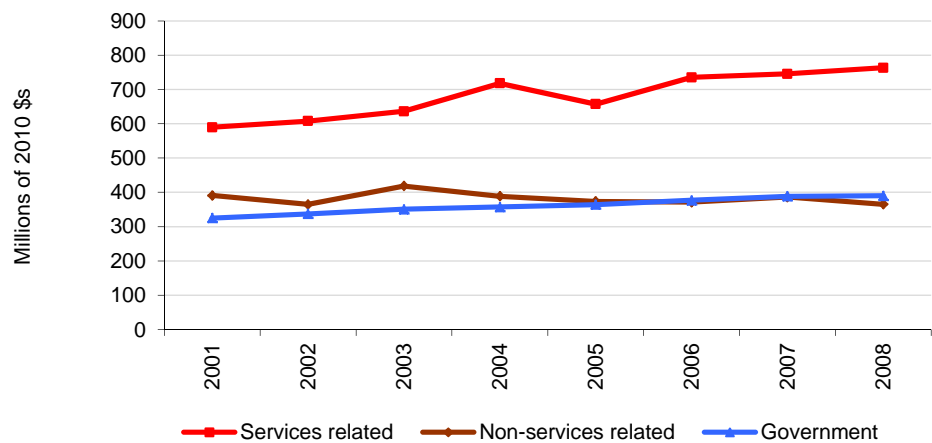
# Industry Sectors

## How has personal income by industry changed recently?

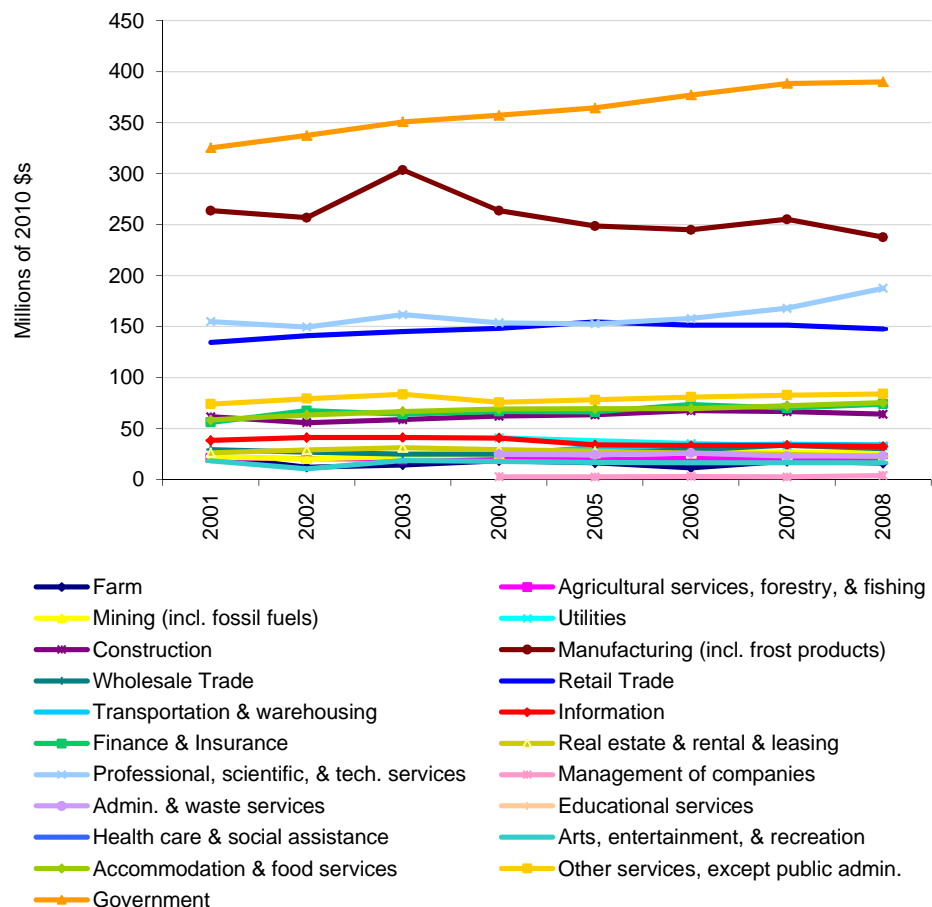
This page describes recent personal income trends (in real terms) by major industry category (non-services related, services related, and government) and by industry. The personal income data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

- From 2001 to 2008, personal income from services related industries grew from \$590 million to \$763 million (in real terms), a 29% increase.
- From 2001 to 2008, personal income from non-services related industries shrank from \$391 million to \$365 million (in real terms), a -7% decrease.
- From 2001 to 2008, personal income from government jobs grew from \$325 million to \$390 million (in real terms), a 20% increase.

Personal Income by Major Industry Category, Tompkins County, NY



Personal Income by Industry, Tompkins County, NY



- From 2001 to 2008, the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were government (\$64.8 million), professional, scientific, & tech. services (\$32.6 million), and finance & insurance (\$17.8 million).



# Performance

## How have earnings per job and per capita income changed?

This page describes how average earnings per job and per capita income (in real terms) have changed over time.

**Average Earnings Per Job:** This is a measure of the compensation of the average job. It is total earnings divided by total employment. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight. Employees, sole proprietors, and active partners are included.

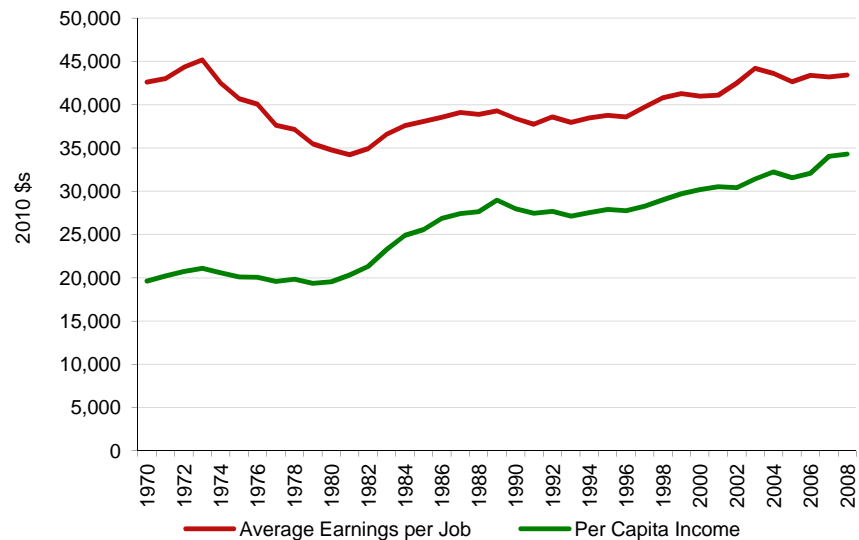
**Per Capita Income:** This is a measure of income per person. It is total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

## Average Earnings per Job & Per Capita Income, 1970-2008 (2010 \$s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
Average Earnings per Job	\$42,599	\$34,786	\$38,388	\$40,982	\$43,435	\$2,452
Per Capita Income	\$19,597	\$19,530	\$27,963	\$30,195	\$34,289	\$4,094
						% Change 2000-2008
Average Earnings per Job						6.0%
Per Capita Income						13.6%

Average Earnings per Job & Per Capita Income, Tompkins County, NY

- From 1970 to 2008, average earnings per job grew from \$42,599 to \$43,435 (in real terms), a 2% increase.
- From 1970 to 2008, per capita income grew from \$19,597 to \$34,289 (in real terms), a 75% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

# Performance

## How do wages compare across industries?

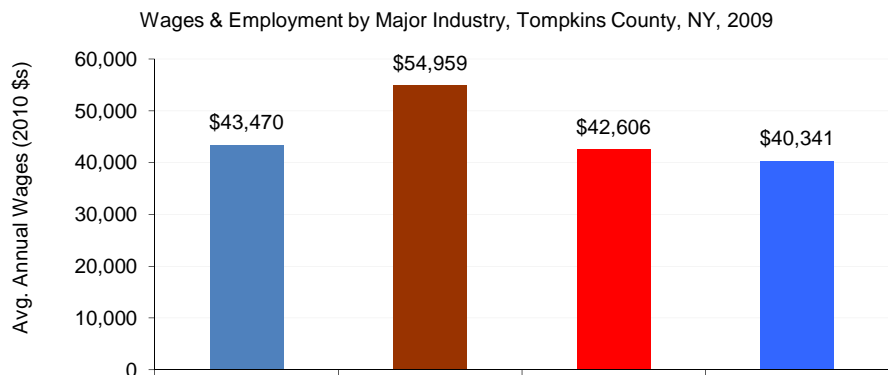
This page describes employment and average annual wages by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government.

## Employment & Wages by Industry, 2009 (2010 \$s)

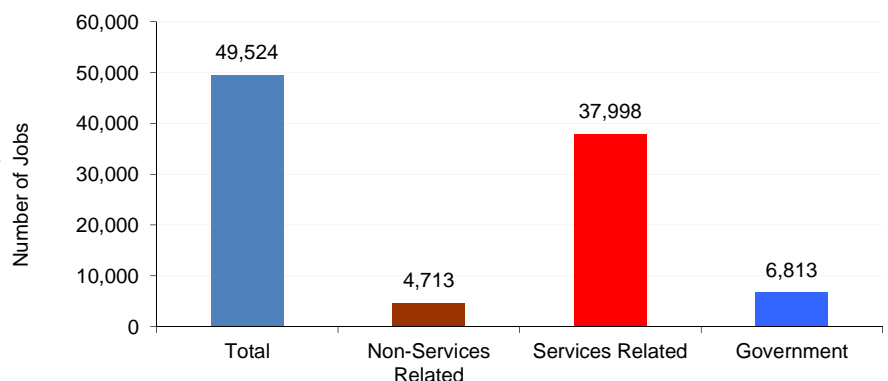
	Employment	% of Total Employment	Avg. Annual Wages	% Above or Below Avg.
<b>Total</b>	49,524		\$43,470	
<b>Private</b>	42,710	86.2%	\$43,970	1.2%
<b>Non-Services Related</b>	4,713	9.5%	\$54,959	26.4%
Natural Resources and Mining	771	1.6%	\$44,602	2.6%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	488	1.0%	\$35,957	-17.3%
Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	283	0.6%	\$59,506	36.9%
Construction	903	1.8%	\$41,165	-5.3%
Manufacturing (Incl. forest products)	3,039	6.1%	\$61,685	41.9%
<b>Services Related</b>	37,998	76.7%	\$42,606	-2.0%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	6,293	12.7%	\$27,988	-35.6%
Information	495	1.0%	\$46,970	8.1%
Financial Activities	1,582	3.2%	\$44,602	2.6%
Professional and Business Services	2,722	5.5%	\$46,780	7.6%
Education and Health Services	21,620	43.7%	\$52,170	20.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	3,901	7.9%	\$16,007	-63.2%
Other Services	1,353	2.7%	\$22,806	-47.5%
Unclassified	32	0.1%	\$15,596	-64.1%
<b>Government</b>	6,813	13.8%	\$40,341	-7.2%
Federal Government	299	0.6%	\$57,633	32.6%
State Government	651	1.3%	\$52,143	20.0%
Local Government	5,863	11.8%	\$38,148	-12.2%

This table shows wage data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

- In 2009, non-services related jobs paid the highest wages (\$54,959), and government jobs paid the lowest (\$40,341).



- In 2009, services related jobs employed the largest number of people (37,998) and non-services related employed the smallest (4,713 jobs).



## How has the unemployment rate changed?

This page describes the average annual unemployment rate and the seasonality of the unemployment rate over time.

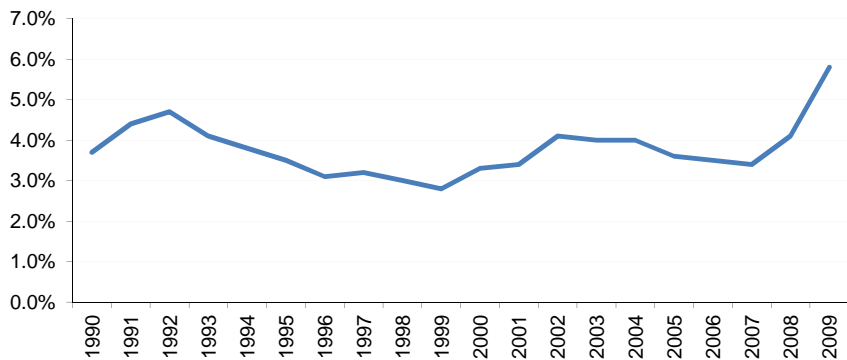
Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work divided by the labor force.

## Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 1990-2009

	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Unemployment Rate	3.7%	3.3%	5.8%	2.5%

Average Annual Unemployment Rate, Tompkins County, NY

- Since 1990, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 2.8% in 1999 to a high of 5.8% in 2009.

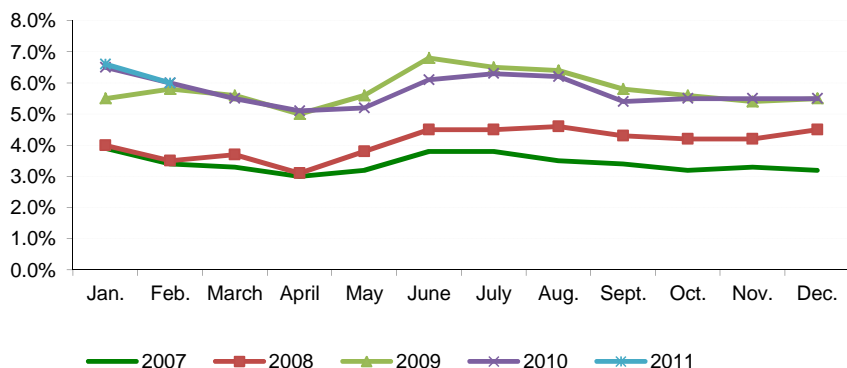


## Seasonal Unemployment Rate, 2006-2011

Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2007	3.9%	3.4%	3.3%	3.0%	3.2%	3.8%	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%
2008	4.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.1%	3.8%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.5%
2009	5.5%	5.8%	5.6%	5.0%	5.6%	6.8%	6.5%	6.4%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.5%
2010	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%	5.2%	6.1%	6.3%	6.2%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
2011	6.6%	6.0%										

Seasonal Unemployment Rate, Tompkins County, NY

- The lowest seasonal unemployment rate was April of 2007. The highest seasonal unemployment rate was June of 2009.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

## What are the commuting patterns in the region?

This page describes the flow of earnings into the county by residents who work in neighboring counties (an "inflow" of earnings because they bring money home); the flow of earnings by residents from neighboring counties who commute into the county for work (an "outflow" of earnings because they take their earnings with them); and the difference between the two ("net residential adjustment").

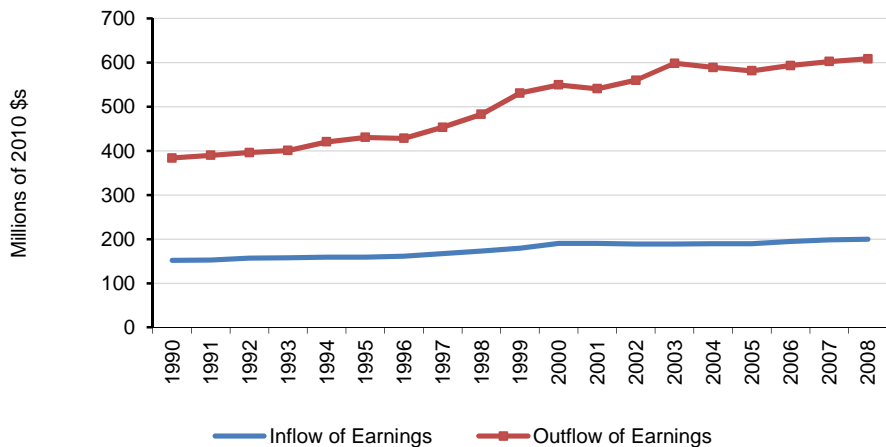
## Cross-County Earnings, 1990-2008

	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
<b>Earnings by Place of Work (2010 \$s)</b>	2,635,242	2,918,726	3,464,102	545,376
<b>Cross-County Commuting Flows</b>				
Inflow of Earnings	151,650	190,213	199,480	9,267
Outflow of Earnings	383,668	549,372	608,298	58,926
Net Residential Adjustment (Inflow - Outflow)	-232,019	-359,159	-408,818	-49,659
				<b>% Change 2000-2008</b>
Net Residential Adjustment Share of Total Personal Income	-8.8%	-12.3%	-11.8%	0.5%

Data are only available at the county level (i.e., this page will be blank for aggregated geographies, states, and the U.S.).

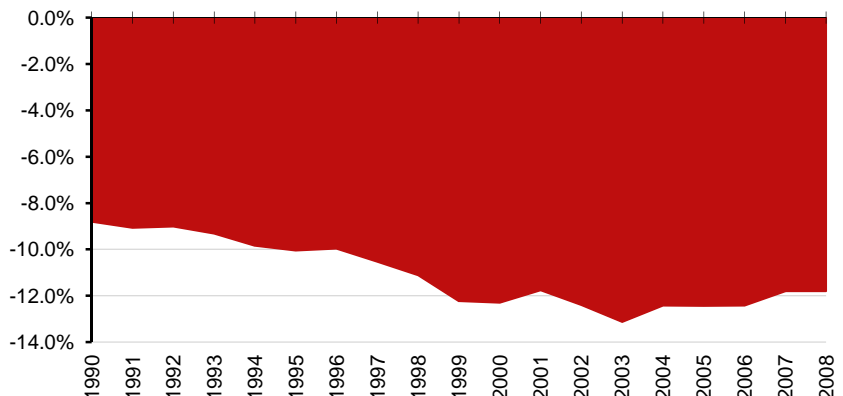
Inflow & Outflow of Earnings, Tompkins County, NY

- From 1990 to 2008, inflow of earnings grew from \$151.6 million to \$199.5 million (in real terms), a 32% increase.
- From 1990 to 2008, outflow of earnings grew from \$383.7 million to \$608.3 million (in real terms), a 59% increase.



Net Residential Adjustment as Share of Total Personal Income, Tompkins County, NY

- From 1990 to 2008, net residential adjustment (inflow - outflow) changed from -8.8 to -11.8 of total personal income.



# Performance

## Do national recessions affect local employment?

This page describes long-term trends in employment during national recession and recovery periods.

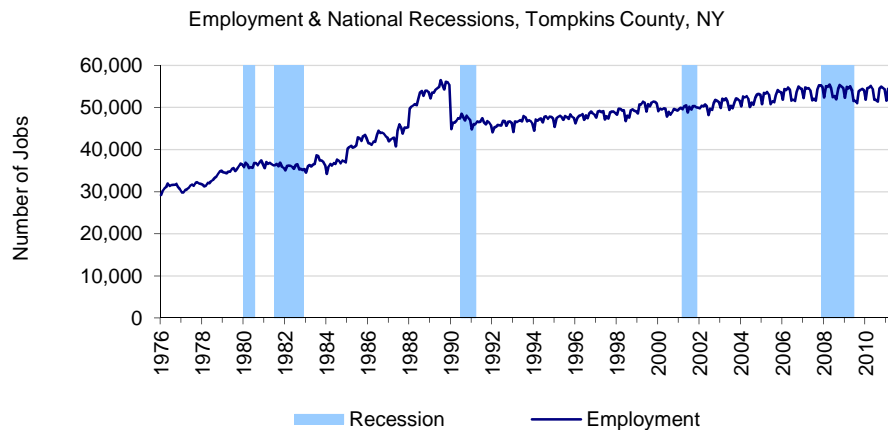
### Employment Change During National Recessions, 1976-2011

	Jan '80 - July '80	July '81 - Nov '82	July '90 - Mar '91	Mar '01 - Nov '01	Dec '07 - June '09
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	1,011	-1,114	-2,534	434	-3,274
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	2.8%	-3.1%	-5.2%	0.9%	-6.0%

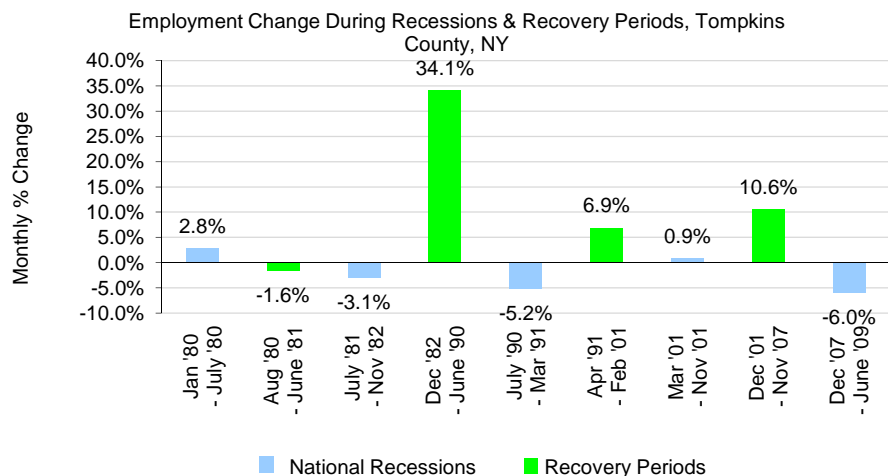
### Employment Change During Recovery from National Recessions, 1976-2011

	Aug '80 - June '81	Dec '82 - June '90	Apr '91 - Feb '01	Dec '01 - Nov '07	July '09 - Feb. '11
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	-599	12,054	3,241	5,288	2,952
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	-1.6%	34.1%	6.9%	10.6%	5.7%

- From 1976 to 2011, employment grew from 29,208 to 54,461 jobs, a 86% increase.



- In the recovery period (Dec '82-Jun '90) following the 1981-1982 recession, employment grew by 12,054 jobs, a 0.4% monthly increase.



Blue vertical bars in the figures above represent the last five recession periods: January 1980 to July 1980; July 1981 to November 1982; July 1990 to March 1991; March 2001 to November 2001; and December 2007 to June 2009. The green columns in the figure above represent the intervening recovery periods.

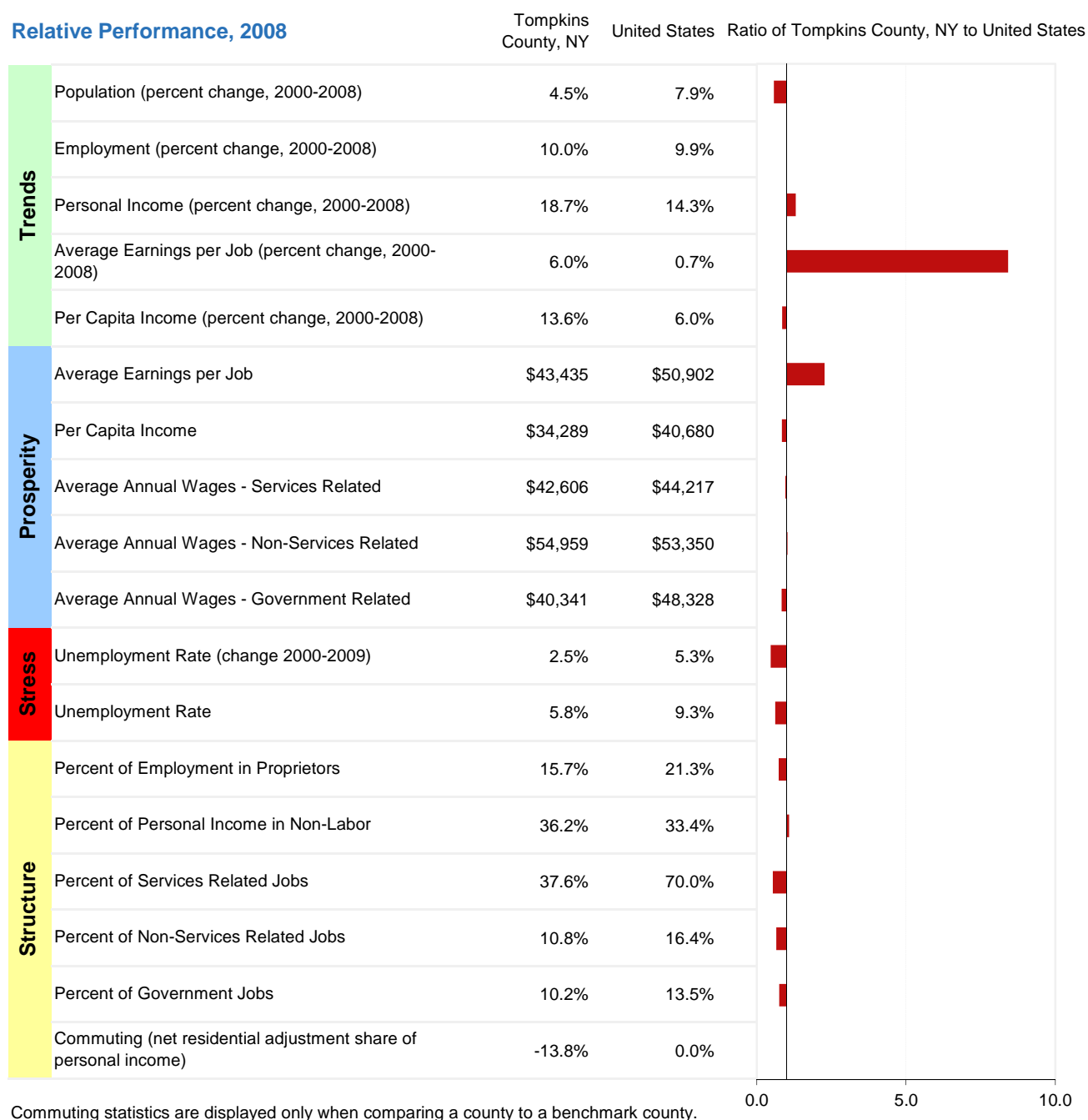
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; National Bureau of Economic Research. 2009. U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, Cambridge, MA..

# Benchmarks

## How does performance compare to the benchmark?

This page describes key performance indicators for the selected geography and compares them to the selected benchmark area. (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS-HDT defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.) Performance indicators are organized by groups (trends, prosperity, stress, and structure) that highlight potential competitive strengths and weaknesses.

### Relative Performance, 2008



Commuting statistics are displayed only when comparing a county to a benchmark county.

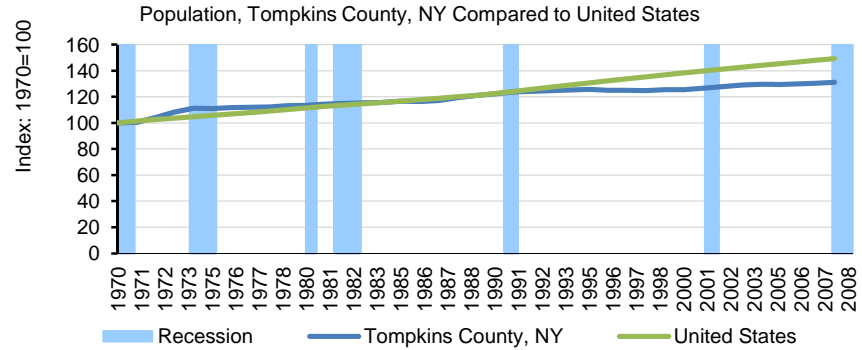
- Tompkins County, NY is most different from the benchmark in average earnings per job (percent change, 2000-2008), per capita income (percent change, 2000-2008), and personal income (percent change, 2000-2008).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Tables CA05N, CA25N, CA30, & CA91; U.S. Department of Labor. 2010. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

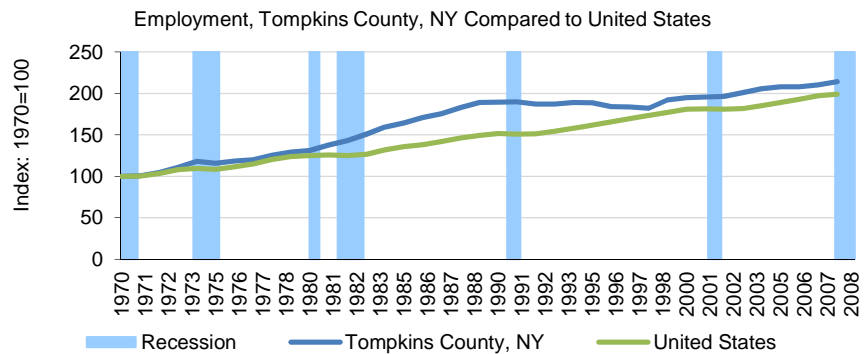
## How does performance compare to the benchmark?

This page describes trends in key performance indicators (change in population, employment, real personal income, and the unemployment rate) for the selected geography and compares them to the selected benchmark area. Blue vertical bars indicate periods of national recession.

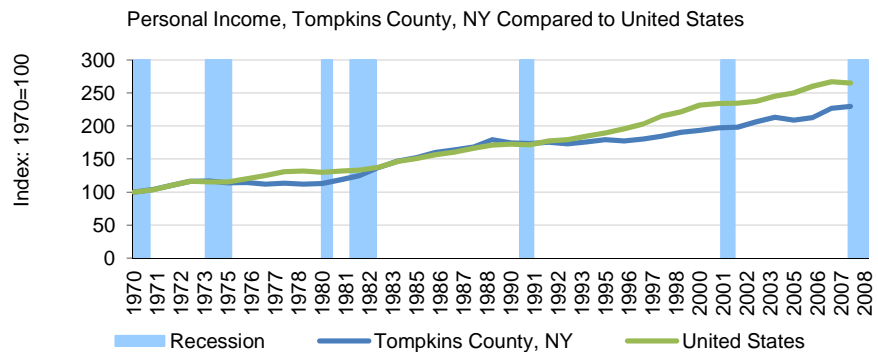
- From 1970 to 2008, population in Tompkins County, NY grew by 31% compared to 49% for the United States.



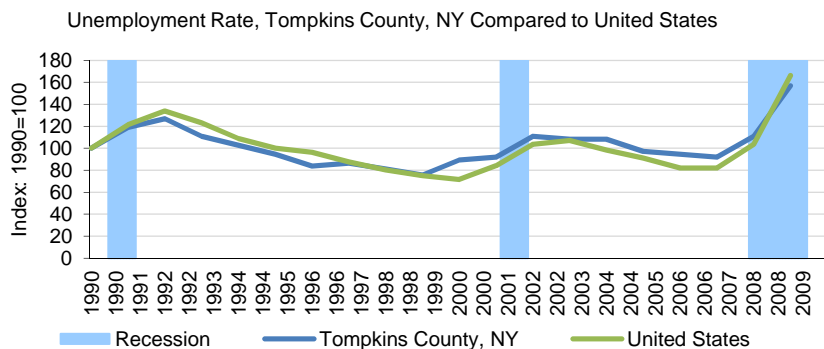
- From 1970 to 2008, employment in Tompkins County, NY grew by 114% compared to 99% for the United States.



- From 1970 to 2008, personal income in Tompkins County, NY grew by 130% compared to 165% for the United States.



- In 2009 the unemployment rate in Tompkins County, NY was 5.8%, compared to 9.3% for the United States.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30; U.S. Department of Labor. 2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C..

# Data Sources & Methods

## Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Measures report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **County Business Patterns**  
Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce  
<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>  
Tel. 301-763-2580
- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics**  
Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor  
<http://www.bls.gov/lau>  
Tel. 202-691-6392
- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**  
Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor  
<http://www.bls.gov/cew>  
Tel. 202-691-6567
- **Regional Economic Information System**  
Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce  
<http://bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>  
Tel. 202-606-9600
- **Population Division**  
Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.  
<http://www.census.gov/population/www/>  
Tel. 866-758-1060
- **National Bureau of Economic Research**  
<http://www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.html>  
Tel. 617-868-3900

## Methods

### EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

### SIC to NAICS

For over sixty years, starting in the 1930s, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system has served as the structure for the collection, aggregation, presentation, and analysis of the U.S. economy. Under SIC, which employed a four-digit coding structure, an industry consists of a group of establishments primarily engaged in producing or handling the same product or group of products or in rendering the same services. As the U.S. economy shifted from a primary emphasis on manufacturing to a more complex services economy, SIC became less useful as a tool for describing the economy's changing industrial composition.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), developed using a production-oriented conceptual framework, groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS uses a six-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors.

County Business Patterns started organizing their data using NAICS in 1998, Census in 2000, and Bureau of Economic Analysis's Regional Economic Information System in 2001. Because the methods underlying SIC and NAICS are fundamentally different (what was sold vs. how it was produced), NAICS is not backward compatible with SIC. There are a few circumstances where it is acceptable to show uninterrupted trends across the SIC-NAICS discontinuity. Total personal income, total labor income, and non-labor income can all be plotted continuously without a problem. In addition, a few industries can also be plotted without a break, though this is not the case for services.

### Adjusting dollar figures for inflation

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 EPS-HDT are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

### Data gaps and estimation

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated in *italics* in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at [www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt](http://www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt).