

**The Regional Economic Structure  
of  
Clark County, Idaho**

By

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The Idaho Cooperative Extension System at the request of the Clark County Commissioners are conducting an economic study in Clark County, Idaho. The purpose of this study is to develop a complete description of the Clark County economy and predict the impacts on employment and value added (income) from potential policy changes. To make these predictions, the researchers developed an input-output model. This report summarizes the results of the study by describing the employment, value added, and industry output for each sector of the economy for the most current year. Furthermore, the predictions from the model under two different scenarios are reported. In the case of the predictions, the description of the changes include the increase or decrease relative to the baseline and the new levels of employment, value added, and total industry output.

The first part of the report describes the County's economic base. The researchers have divided the economy into five industry sectors and a government sector to discuss the importance of the different sectors in terms of their exports, employment, value added, and industry output (gross sales). Aggregations of sectors have been made to avoid disclosing data from any individual business.

The second section of the report is an impact analysis of two potential policy changes on the resource base of Clark County. While the first section is a description of the actual economy, the second section is a prediction of the potential impacts of policy changes. The impact information for each scenario is presented as changes in employment and value added. In addition, pie charts are used to display the allocation of employment relative to value added.

***Descriptive Analysis of Clark County's Economic Base***

The first part of this paper is a detailed analysis of the economic structure of the region. The wealth of a region can be defined as a function of its total resources and the ability of the community to use them in a sustainable manner to generate income. The measure of total county income used in this report is value added, which is the sum of proprietor income, employee compensation, other property type income, and indirect business taxes. Income is derived from businesses converting resources to salable commodities for customers outside the region, attracting customers or new businesses into the region to purchase goods and services, and obtaining government transfers.

The concept of economic base defines the link between resources a community possesses and regional income generation through flows of income from outside the region to inside. The economy can be divided into two parts, its economic base and its non-basic sectors. The industry components of the economic base are aggregated to major groupings by type of product. In addition, to the industry classifications are government sectors, state and local and federal, and

exogenous investment. The economic base produces the exports from the region and provides the income and the tax revenues necessary for the rest of the economy. The non-basic sectors provide goods and services as inputs into production of the basic sector and as purchases for the residents.

From the above information on the links in the economy, one can visualize the county economy as a system of circular flows within the county and between the county and the larger region. The county generates income through the export base (sales to those outside the county) and transfers from outside the region (state and federal payments as well as passive income). Businesses that produce goods and services for export purchase inputs locally and non-locally from what are called the non-basic sectors. These non-base sectors also purchase from the non-basic sectors and import what they cannot purchase locally. Residents contribute to the cycle by buying locally and importing what they cannot purchase locally.

Thus, businesses that produce exports, businesses that service the exports businesses and residents all contribute to the local economy. A brief description of the basic and non-basic sectors in Clark County is provided in table one below.

*Table One: Sector Description*

Sector	Industry Sectors Included
Agriculture	All production agriculture, both livestock and crops
Construction, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	All new construction and maintenance of residential, industrial, and commercial buildings and roads and bridges, transportation services, electrical services, communications, and water and sewer services
Mining and Manufacturing	All manufacturing of crops into food and feed products and mining of minerals for commercial use
Wholesale and Retail Trade	All wholesale and retail trade
Services and Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Services	All business and personal services, including financial, insurance and real estate services.
Government	Federal, State, and local government

### *Exogenous Investment*

One may notice that the exogenous investment sector was not reported in the table. The tables reported in this section contain only information about the industry and government sectors. Although the tables are informative, they **do not** measure the economic base. There is a certain amount of income and jobs in most of the sectors that can be attributed directly or indirectly to sales to basic industries, which then produce goods and services for export out of the region, to government, or to exogenous investment. For example, hay producers may sell hay to the local hay compressing plant. In this case, the hay producer is acting as a part of the non-basic sector of the economy. The hay producer may also supply hay to ranchers outside the county and, therefore, act as a part of the basic sector of the economy. Both parts of the economy are indispensable, but the manner in which income is brought into the economy is by sales outside the county. In this analysis the components of the economic base are industry exports, government and exogenous investment. These component sectors essentially bring in income from outside the county through sales of exported goods, government transfers, and exogenous investment expenditures. The total value added can be attributed to these activities.

The focus of this report will be on the role of exported goods and, to a lesser degree, government transfers, but first a word about exogenous investment. Both public and private investment purchasing, which is what an input-output model measures, is a function of people's expectations about the future. Investors respond to national and international price expectations; therefore, there is little a small region can do to affect the growth of investment demand. In turn, it may be argued that investment expenditures are exogenous, made apart from or outside other parts of the economy. In addition, the investment expenditures are exogenous to the level of exports and government spending, because investment expenditures are long-run while other decisions are short run.

***Exports and Imports in the County Economy***

The evaluation of Clark County may be assisted by understanding the import and export relationships in the county. Most rural counties are characterized by a trade deficit, or imports greater than exports. Clark County, however, has \$66 million of exports and \$45 million of imports. The county is running a trade surplus of nearly \$21 million.

As is no surprise to residents, the potato dehydration plant contributes largely to the total exports. Other major exporting sectors are cattle and crop production exports. Without the exports of dehydrated food products, the trade surplus would be minimized. However, exports, such as live cattle and hay, also play an important role in the economy. Without the cattle, sheep and crop exports, Clark county would hold a large trade deficit. The exports of the agricultural products constitute about 26 million dollars of the total exports.

***The Economy of Clark County***

Table 2 below displays the employment, total value added, total industry output, and final demand information for 1993. The importance of a sector is often determined by the number of jobs provided by the sector and/or the income, value added, by the sector. The largest employer is agriculture with 340 full and part-time employees. The second largest employer is the mining and manufacturing sector. Government and retail and wholesale trade also employ over 250 persons.

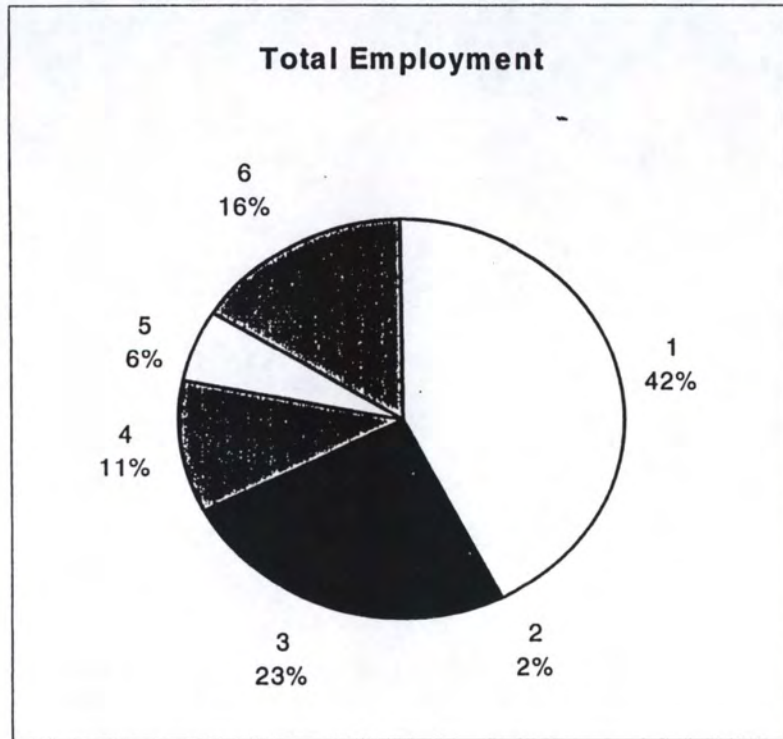
***Table Two: Base Year Model, 1993***

	Total Employment (# of Jobs)	Total Personal Income (Millions)	Total Value Added (Millions)	Total Industry Output (Millions)	Total Final Demand (Millions)
Agriculture	340	5.287712	7.475193	28.0858	1.998719
Construction, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	12	0.398646	0.969787	1.328909	2.646801
Mining and Manufacturing	186	6.824441	10.20142	34.81153	9.51512
Wholesale and Retail Trade	86	1.396608	1.982212	4.526621	1.402709
Services and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	48	0.525665	0.885306	2.220769	4.141192
Government	128	2.547346	2.548469	2.554541	2.697576

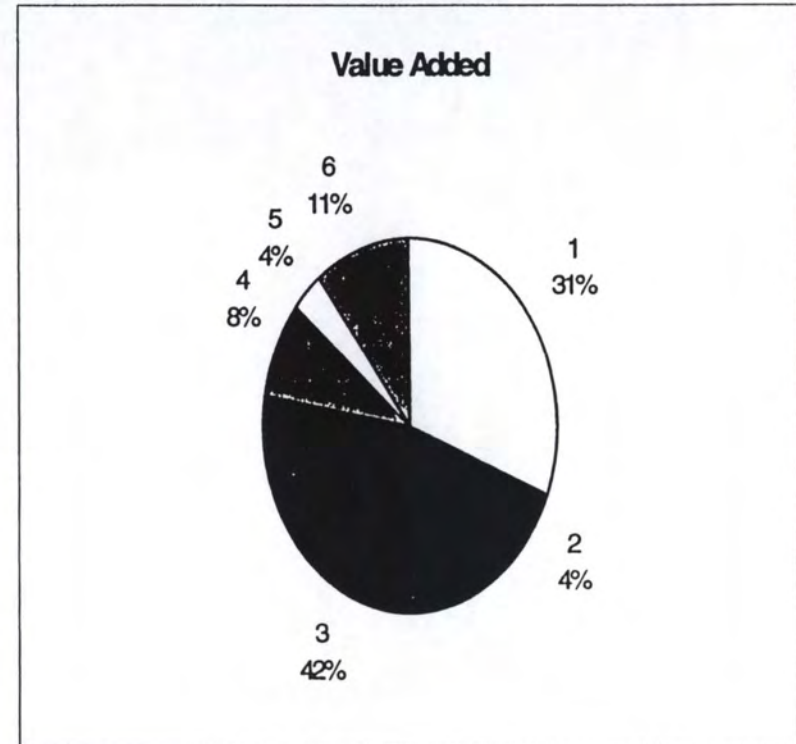
Total county income for Clark County is over 24 million dollars. The largest component of the total value added, total county income, comes from mining and manufacturing, while agriculture remains a close second. The mining and manufacturing sector includes the

dehydration plant, hay compressing plant, opal mining and the mining of limestone and other minerals. The agricultural sector employs the most people and contributes substantially to the county income. Both livestock and crops are important components of agricultural income in Clark County.

Since employment and value added are typically of the most concern to area residents, two pie charts are provided to display the information. The pie charts yield a visual description of the employment and income derived from each of the six sectors in the economy.



- 1-Agriculture
- 2-Construction, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities
- 3-Mining and Manufacturing
- 4-Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 5-Services, including Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Services
- 6-Government

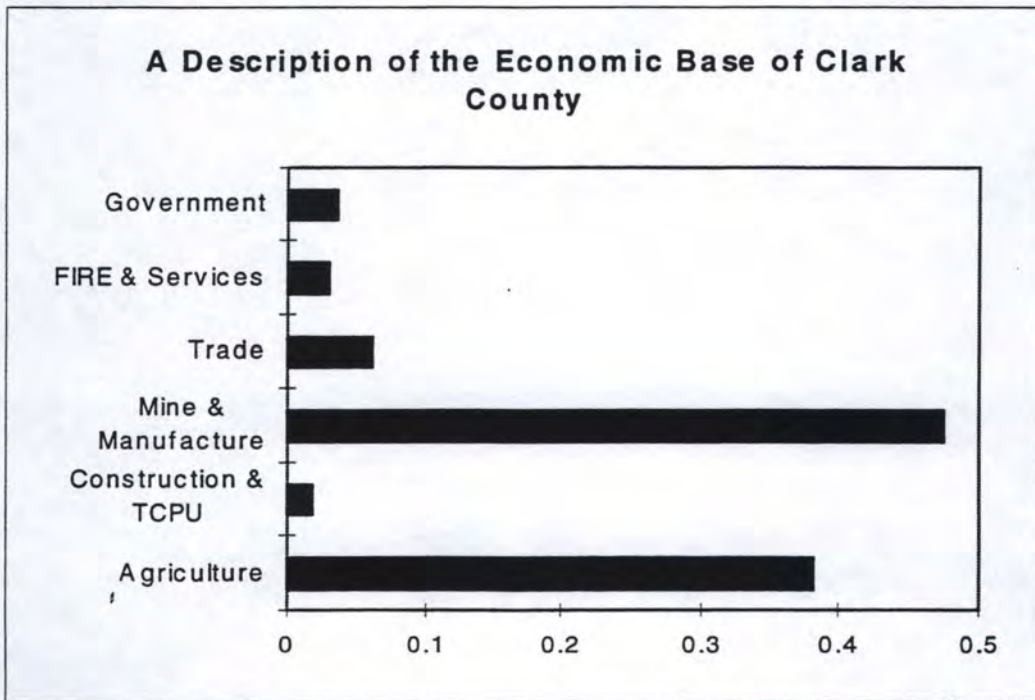


- 1-Agriculture
- 2-Construction, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities
- 3-Mining and Manufacturing
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The pie charts indicate that there is a clear difference between which industries provide the most employment and which industries provide the most income in the county. Mining and manufacturing employ only 23% of the total employment base, but generate 42% of the total county income. Construction, transportation, communication, and public utilities also contribute more income than employment. The remaining sectors provide 75% of the jobs and 54% of the income. The predominant sector in this group is agriculture.

The Table 2 also gives information on personal income, which is employee compensation and proprietary income. The personal income for construction, transportation, communication, and public utilities and mining and manufacturing is much lower than agriculture. This reflects the fact that there are fewer indirect business taxes and other property types of income in agricultural production.

Total industry output is the gross sales in each category. The figure below displays the gross sales from the five industry classifications and a government classification. Mining and manufacturing constitute 47% of the total gross sales in the county. Agriculture also contributes a fairly large portion 38%. Production in agriculture and mining and manufacturing constitute 85% of the total gross sales.



With agriculture and mining and manufacturing generating most of the sales in the county, the final demand for other sectors often exceeds the gross sales. For instance, total final demand for services is nearly twice the value provided by the county's service sector. Many county residents travel to other counties to purchase services that are not available or are selected against by county residents. The wholesale and retail sectors do not show this type of imbalance in large part because of the service stations located near the highway. The service station exports goods out of county by selling to nonresidents passing through the county. Local people, however, purchase a substantial part of their groceries outside the county.

Although the table might appear to be indicating that many of the needs of the people in the county are being met by the businesses in the county, one must remember that the total final demand and total industry output are merely aggregates and do not consider each specific item.

In other words, the county produces dehydrated food products, but does not produce the variety of manufactured goods that people in the county desire.

### *Grazing Land Loss Scenario*

The distribution of income and employment across industries may change when a public policy decision is made. The first scenario requested by the county commissioners does change this distribution. This scenario reduces the grazing allotments on public lands that are available to ranchers and sheepherders. Available grazing is often measured in animal unit months (AUMs). This scenario reduces the number of AUMs on public land by 60%.

There are three different industries that use public lands: the cattle industry, the transhumus sector for cattle, and the transhumus sector for the sheep industry. The cattle industry is the representation of the cattle that stay resident all year in the county. The transhumus sector for cattle represents the inflow of cattle from surrounding counties into Clark County for summer grazing. Many of the cattle in Clark county during the summer are owned by operations outside the county. The cattle graze primarily on public lands for about five to six months in the summer and sometimes graze on crop aftermath, such as third cutting hay, or meadow pasture for a month or two. The transhumus sheep sector is the same type of representation for sheep as the transhumus cattle sector is for cattle. None of the sheep operators in the area keep their sheep in the county through the entire year. The most common time of the year to have sheep in the county is in the summer. However, there are a few operations that lamb in the county and some that feed on public and private pastures and crop aftermath in the fall.

This scenario must account for loss of feed to each of the different types of operations. The loss of public AUMs is created by public policy changes. This public land use loss does not necessarily reduce private grazing lands; therefore, the loss of public land use must be considered as a portion of the total land loss. The loss of 60% of public lands AUMs generates a loss of 48% of the total grazing land available to local ranchers that are resident all year.

The transhumus sector is centered around Clark county providing feed for sheep and cattle operations not located in the county. The ranchers and sheepherders come to Clark County primarily for the grazing ranges for their animals. The ranchers, however, may have hay ground that becomes late fall grazing areas for their cattle. Considering the meadow pasture available to them, the loss of 60% of the public lands AUMs generates a loss of 52% of the total grazing land available to the transhumus sector.

The sheep herders also bring sheep to Clark County for public land grazing. Public land ranges available to sheep are mostly summer grazing pastures. Only two operations lamb in Clark County, primarily on private lands. Fall grazing is both crop aftermath grazing and some public lands. The reduction of public lands available to the transhumus sheep sector is most significant in the summer. Since all sheep grazing in the summer are grazing on public lands, the reduction of 60% of the AUMs on public lands is a 60% reduction for the summer months. The overall decrease in sales, however, is only 16%.

The agricultural sector includes all crop and livestock production. Thus, the decrease in agricultural production is not 60%. By assumption, the grazing land decrease, which impacts the production of livestock, will not impact the production of potatoes or wheat in the area. Only the livestock sectors of agriculture are impacted by the grazing AUMs decrease. The base year model indicates that agriculture employs 42% of the full-time and part-time laborers in the county. The loss of jobs according to this scenario is 38 jobs from the direct and indirect impacts (see table three). In addition to the loss of agricultural jobs is the loss of jobs in trade and services. Each of these sectors loses an additional job.

The loss of jobs in trade and services depends on how interrelated businesses are with the livestock industry. There are not many businesses in Clark County where livestock producers



may purchase goods and services. The direct loss of 30 jobs is three-quarters of the total job loss. There is little loss of employment other than the direct impact; furthermore, there are few jobs lost in sectors other than the agricultural sector (see table three). Clark county shows little interdependency between the local businesses, perhaps due to the small service and trade sectors.

**Table Three: Employment Impacts From AUM Loss**

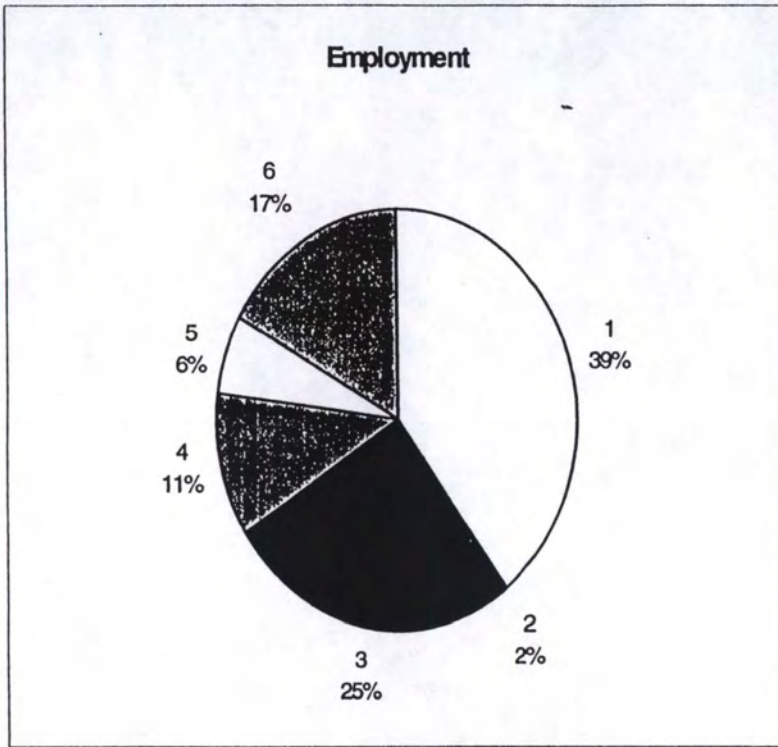
Industry	Direct Employment Change (Number of Jobs)	Secondary Employment Change (Number of Jobs)	Total Employment Change (Number of Jobs)
Agriculture	-30	-8	-38
Construction, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	0	0	0
Mining and Manufacturing	0	0	0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0	-1	-1
Services and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0	-1	-1
Government	0	0	0

In the base year, agriculture contributes 31% to the total value added in the county. The loss of over two million dollars in sales generates a loss of only three quarters of a million dollars in value added (see table four below). This is only 10% of the total value added of agriculture. The secondary impacts are somewhat more visible, however, when looking at value added, instead of employment. The trade and service sectors show losses of over \$20,000. The agriculture sector shows the largest secondary impact of over \$200,000 from the secondary impacts. In addition, the government, mining and manufacturing, and communication sectors all show some decrease in value added.

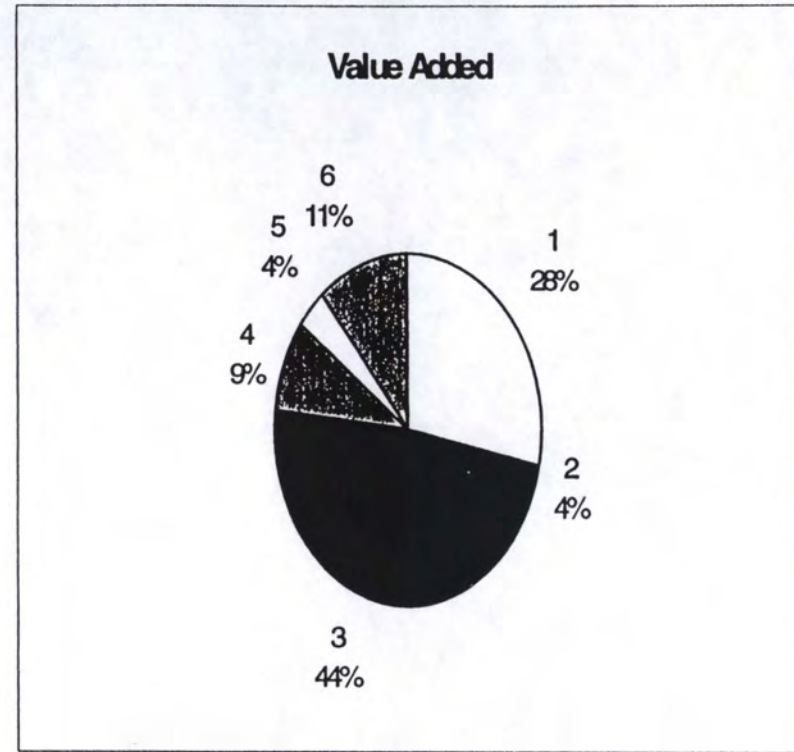
**Table Four: Value Added Impacts From AUM Loss**

Industry	Direct Value Added (Millions)	Secondary Value Added (Millions)	Total Value Added (Millions)
Agriculture	-0.7718	-0.2114	-0.9831
Construction, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	0	-0.0004	-0.0004
Mining and Manufacturing	0	-0.0001	-0.0001
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0	-0.0233	-0.0233
Service and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0	-0.0294	-0.0294
Government	0	-0.0009	-0.0009

The tables above display the decreases in value added for each of these sectors. The changes in value added for each sector create a modification in the distribution of income and employment in the county. The following page contains the employment and value added pie charts for the new distribution of employment and value added. Naturally, there is less overall employment and income in the county, but the pie charts simply depict how the income and employment is distributed.



- 1-Agriculture
- 2-Construction, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities
- 3-Mining and Manufacturing
- 4-Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 5-Services, including Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Services
- 6-Government



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From the pie charts, one can see that the shock of 60% reduction in federal grazing lands AUMs created a decrease in both the proportion of employment and the proportion of value added that is distributed to the agricultural sector. In fact agricultural employment drops from 42% of the employment to 39%, a three percent decline. The decline in value added is also 3% from 31% to 28%. Although the actual employment does not increase in mining and manufacturing, the proportion of jobs does increase. Thus, the pie chart displays an increase in the proportion of jobs in mining and manufacturing. The same type of impact is seen in the value added sector. Value added in the mining and manufacturing sector declines very little; thus, the mining and manufacturing sector value added increases from 42% to 44% of the value added.

### *Tourism Increase Scenario (Revised 6/23/97)*

A second scenario considers tourism development. Tourism can be a number of things including campers, hunters, snowmobilers, ranch experiences, fishermen, or just people passing through who stop for a few days or a few hours. In this case a number of area residents suggested that increased promotion of the area for its recreational value would help to stimulate the county's economy. The Idaho Transportation Department has determined that an annual average of over 2000 vehicles per day pass through Clark County on Interstate 15, in addition to the vehicle traffic on other highways in the county. Promoting tourism and providing tourist amenities would allow Clark County to realize an economic benefit from traffic passing through the area.

To increase the volume of trade, the county would need to encourage traffic to stop in the area. This scenario involves the development of a hotel/motel truckstop with a restaurant. The new motel/ restaurant and truckstop would be a draw, by providing highway traffic with an option to driving the additional hour or more to reach Dillon, Montana or Idaho Falls, Idaho for tourist services. The hotel/motel would attract people preferring to stay in smaller towns. These people are also quite likely to spend some money at a local store, restaurant, and gas stations. Therefore, it is assumed that development of the new businesses would not decrease trade of the existing motel, restaurants, or gas stations, but would, in fact, increase the number of customers frequenting those businesses.

The new hotel/motel is assumed to have 30 rooms, with an average year-round occupancy rate of 60% per night. At a minimum of \$40 per room per night, the total annual gross sales from this motel is assumed to be \$262,800. In addition to the new motel, the existing businesses expand by 20% to accommodate a larger sales volume.

With the increased flow of traffic into the area, the volume of business to the gas stations would also increase. Existing gas stations would expand their sales volume by about 20%. The new truckstop would have a sales volume of about one-half of the existing volume of two other gas stations combined.

As a full service restaurant with extensive breakfast, lunch, and dinner menus, the new restaurant would be expected to have a larger volume of sales than existing area restaurants. It is assumed that a year-round average of 150 persons are served per day. At an average price of \$6.00 per meal, the estimated gross sales for the restaurant would be \$328,500 per year. This estimate would be even higher if the restaurant menu featured a regional specialty item and/or lounge services, and if entertainment were offered on weekends. The existing restaurants would also be expected to expand their sales volume by 20% as tourist traffic increased in the area.

Sometimes travelers prefer to purchase food or snacks from the store. The local store may choose to expand to service the tourist sector. Gross sales at the local store are assumed to increase

by 20% primarily due to the increased flow of traffic into the area and the increase in the number of people staying overnight in the area.

The increase in employment from the expansion of tourism in the area is 24 employees (see Table 5). Most of the increase in the employment is from the direct impacts. Since the retail and service sector in the area are fairly small, the secondary impacts are only 1 job. Again, Clark County shows little interdependency between the different sectors, since most residents must buy many of their goods and services from outside the county.

**Table Five: Employment Impacts from Tourism Increase**

Industry	Direct Employment Change (Number of Jobs)	Secondary Employment Change (Number of Jobs)	Total Employment Change (Number of Jobs)
Agriculture	0	0	0
Construction, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	0	0	0
Mining and Manufacturing	0	0	0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12	1	13
Service and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11	0	11
Government	0	0	0

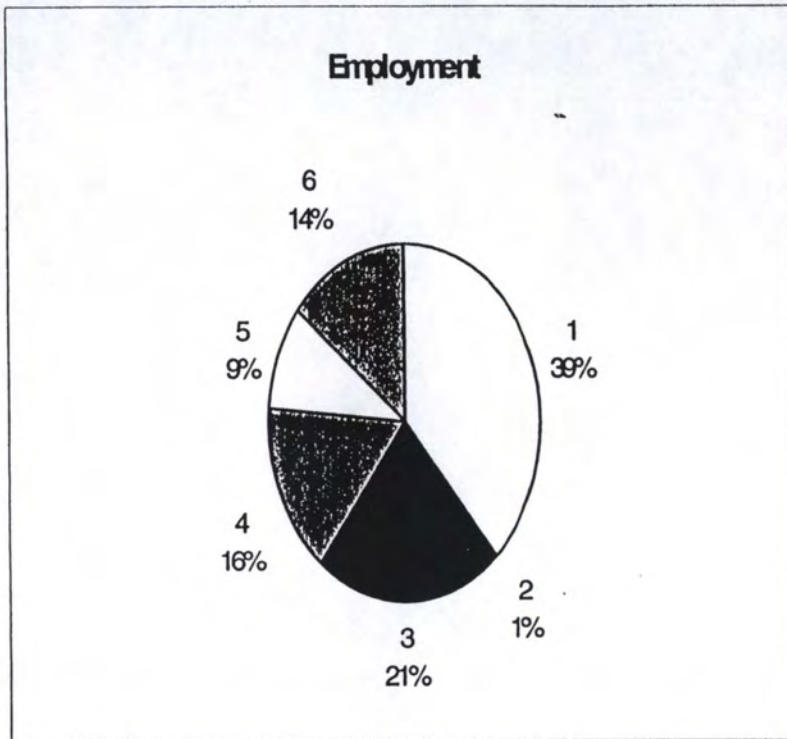
The increase in value added is also primarily from the direct impacts. The wholesale and retail trade sector sees the largest increase and the service sector the second largest increase. The total direct impact is over \$591,000 as shown in Table 6. The secondary impacts create small increases in many different sectors. The rise in value added from the secondary impacts is primarily in the service and trade sectors, but there are small increases in agriculture, government, and mining and manufacturing.

The loose relationships between the different sectors of the economy can be seen in this table. While the direct value added is over \$1 million from the expansion of existing businesses and the additional businesses, the secondary impacts are virtually non-existent. The secondary impacts increase value added by less than \$45,900.

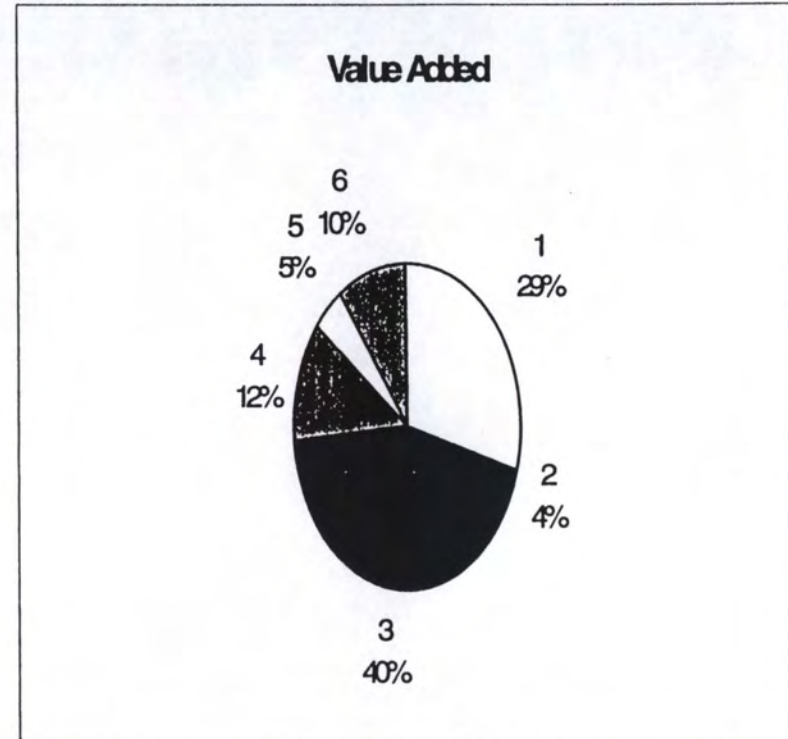
**Table Six: Value Added Impacts From Tourism Increase**

Industry	Direct Value Added (Millions)	Secondary Value Added (Millions)	Total Value Added (Millions)
Agriculture	0.0000	0.0005	0.0005
Construction, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	0.0000	0.0002	0.0003
Mining and Manufacturing	0.0000	0.0004	0.0004
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.3285	0.0269	0.3554
Service and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0.2628	0.0144	0.2772
Government	0.0000	0.0035	0.0035

The tables above express the increase in terms of raw numbers of employees and value added. These increases, however, change the distribution of employment and value added, which can be seen in the pie charts on the following page. The employment in the service and trade sectors greatly increases which gives them a much larger portion of the total employment pie. In the base year, only 17% of the employment of the laborers worked in the trade and services sectors, while under this scenario 25% of the employment is in trade or services.



- 1-Agriculture
- 2-Construction, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities
- 3-Mining and Manufacturing
- 4-Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 5-Services, including Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Services
- 6-Government



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- 6-Government

The total value added for trade and services in the base year was 12% much smaller than the 17% of the employment contributed by them. The increase in employment in these sectors increases value added less than the employment. In the base, year trade and services contribute only 12% of the value added, and, under the scenario, trade and services contribute 17%. The growth in employment redistributes the total employment proportions more than the increase in value added.

### *Comparison of Scenarios*

The increase in total value added by the tourism scenario would not make up for the decline created by the loss of AUMs. The number of jobs in the tourism sector needed to create that increase in total value added is much greater than the number of jobs lost in the agricultural sector. It takes many more jobs in the trade and service sector to create the same value of total value added than it does in the agricultural sector.

These scenarios are just two potential future shocks. A number of assumptions could be made and the results reported. However, the researchers hope this information will yield some insight into the interrelationships of the industries in the Clark County economy. A loss of fewer AUMs or a gain of slightly less tourism would have a different impact on the economy.

One other consideration may be given to the predictions given by the model. The model is a linear model. Economies of scale are not a factor in this model. Thus, the implications of a decrease in one unit is 1000 times greater than the implications of a decrease of 1000 units.

Although the scenarios show a trade-off AUM losses (agricultural sector value added and employment) could be compensated for by an increase in tourism and trade, they can not be directly compared because the individuals may not want or be able to change occupations and become proficient at new skills.

## APPENDIX A

**Total Final Demand** - Total final demand is a derived element. The components of final demand are personal consumption expenditures, state and local government purchases, federal government purchases, commodity credit, inventory purchases, capital formation, and foreign exports. Total final demand sums all the purchases for final use or consumption.

**Personal Consumption Expenditures** - Personal consumption expenditures are commodity purchases by individuals for personal use by low, medium, and high income households.

**State and Local Government Purchases** - State and local government purchases are expenditures for goods and services required to provide government services. These include both education and non-educational goods and services.

**Federal Government Purchases** - Federal government purchases are expenditures for goods and services required to provide federal government services. Federal government purchases include both military and non-military purchases.

**Commodity Credit** - Commodity credit is excess goods bought by the federal government Commodity Credit Corporation.

**Inventory Purchases** - Goods that are not dispersed in a particular year are stored for sale in the next year. The value of inventory purchases reflects the gross additions to inventories in the year.

**Capital Formation** - Capital formation is goods purchased for the formation of private capital.

**Foreign Exports** - Exports of commodities to foreign countries are foreign exports.

**Sales** - Sales include all government and inventory sales.

**State and Local Government Sales** - State and local government sales are sales of goods and services that have been produced or stockpiled by state and local governments.

**Federal Government Sales** - These are sales of goods and services that have been produced or stockpiled by the federal government.

**Inventory Sales** - These are sales of private inventories that were stored in the previous year and sold in the current year.

**Value Added** - Value added is defined as the costs which are added to the intermediate costs of producing goods and services.

**Employee Compensation** - Employee compensation is wages and salaries paid to employees by industries plus the value of benefits, and any contributions to social security and pension funds by employee and employer.

**Proprietary Income** - Proprietary income is the income of sole proprietorships (self employment).

**Indirect business taxes** - This category covers sales, excise, and value added taxes, as well as customs duties. These are taxes paid during normal operation of industry. Since other types of taxes, such as income and property taxes, are paid out of income, they are exogenous to the I-O model and are not included in the economic model database.

**Other property income** - Other property income includes corporate income, corporate transfer payments, interest, and rental income.



**Total Value Added** - Total value added is the sum of employee compensation, proprietary income, indirect business taxes, and other property income. This is the total value added to the intermediate cost of goods and services.

**Employment** - The employment estimates are total employees which includes both full-time and part-time employment.

**Total Employment** - Total employment is the number of jobs of both full and part-time employment utilized to produce the total industrial output in the county.

**Full Time Equivalent Employment** - Full time equivalent employment is the number of full-time jobs plus the sum of the part-time employment divided by the employment of one worker.

**Total Industry Output** - Total Industry Output is the gross industry sales from production.

#### **Other Definitions**

**Exogenous Transfers** - Exogenous transfers are inflows into the county from sources outside the county.

**Base sectors** - Base sectors are agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and federal government. Those sectors, which would exist regardless of the rest of the sectors.

**Non-Base Sectors** - The non-base sectors are sectors which are not base sectors.

**Personal Income** - Personal income is the current income of residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions of Social Security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deduction of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from business, Federal, State and local governments, households, institutions and foreign governments. It consists of wages and salaries (in cash and in kind, including tips and bonuses as well as contractual compensation), various types of supplementary earnings (the largest item being employer contributions to private pension, health, and welfare funds), the net incomes of owners of unincorporated businesses (agriculture and nonagriculture, with the latter including the incomes of independent professionals), net rental income, royalties, dividends, interest, and government and business transfer payments (consisting, in general, of disbursements to persons for which no services are rendered currently, such as unemployment benefits, Social Security payments, Medicare benefits, retirement pay of governmental programs, and welfare relief payments).

**Real Personal Income** - Real personal income is personal income that has been adjusted for inflation.

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Conversations with citizens and public officials in Clark County