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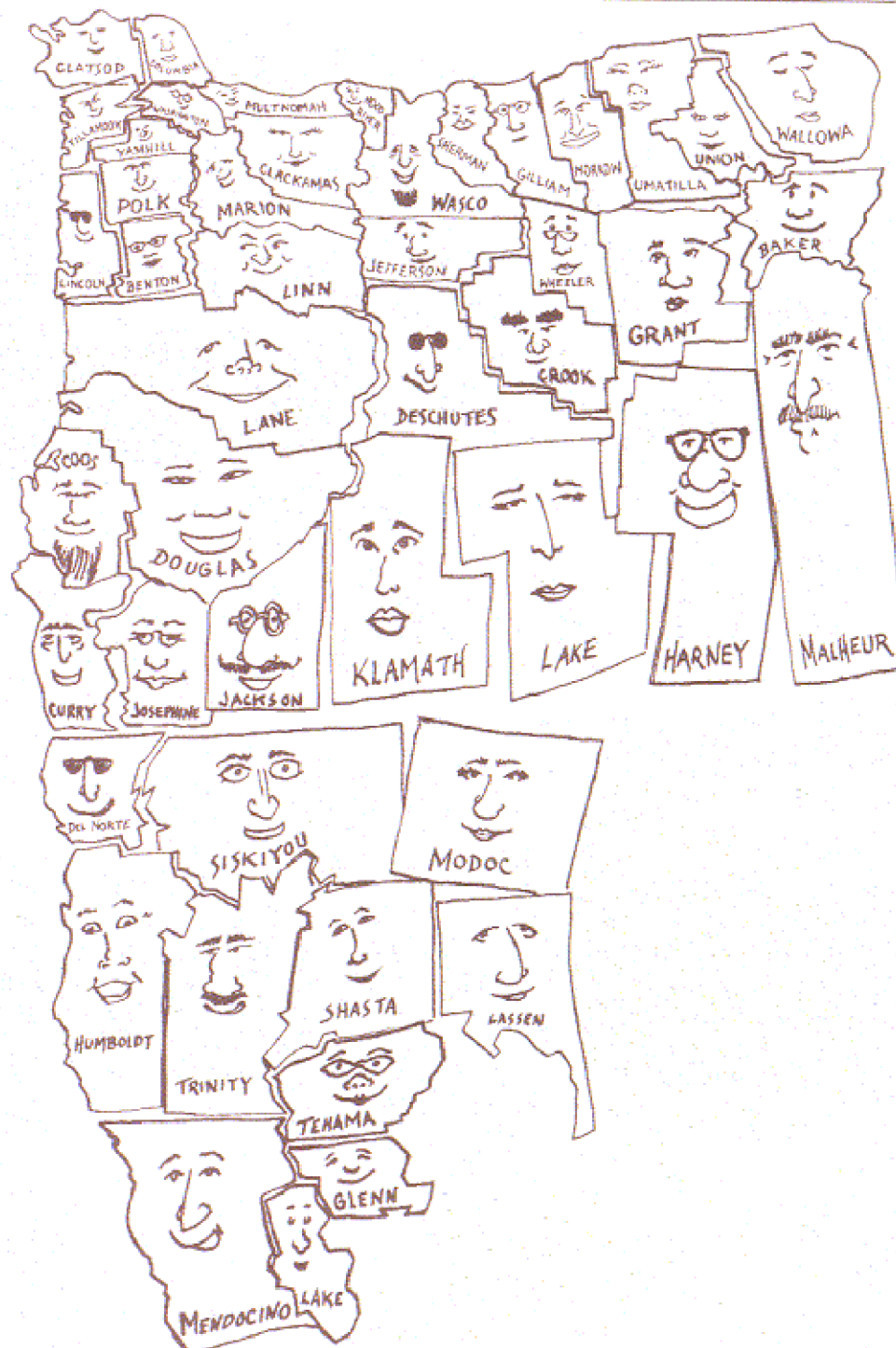
General
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County Portraits of Oregon and Northern California

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Richard H. Phillips,
and Kent P. Connaughton

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Errata

McGinnis, Wendy J.; Phillips, Richard H.; Connaughton, Kent P. 1996.
County portraits of Oregon and northern California. Gen. Tech. Rep.
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On pages 5 and 227 the Race and Hispanic Origin table has two errors under the column labeled United States 1990. The Asian or Pacific Islander population percentage should read 2.9 instead of 9.6, and the Other race population percentage should read 3.9 instead of 13.2. The corrected tables are as follows:

Page 5

Race and Hispanic Origin

	Oregon		United States	
	1980	1990	1980	1990
White	94.6%	92.8%	83.1%	80.3%
Black	1.4	1.6	11.7	12.1
Native American	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.3	2.4	1.5	2.9
Other race	1.6	1.8	3.0	3.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.5	4.0	6.4	9.0

Page 227

Race and Hispanic Origin

	California		United States	
	1980	1990	1980	1990
White	76.2%	69.0%	83.1%	80.3%
Black	7.7	7.4	11.7	12.1
Native American	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	5.3	9.6	1.5	2.9
Other race	10.0	13.2	3.0	3.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	9.2	25.8	6.4	9.0

We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.

Abstract

McGinnis, Wendy J.; Phillips, Richard H.; Connaughton, Kent P. 1996.
County portraits of Oregon and northern California. Gen. Tech. Rep.
PNW-GTR-377. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 315 p.

This publication provides a general picture of the population, economy, and natural resources of the counties in Oregon and northern California. The intent of this report is to provide insight to changes in a county over the last 10 to 20 years, to compare county trends to statewide trends (and state trends to national trends), and to provide information on all the counties in a similar format. This report provides a context and a place to start in examining social and economic trends and conditions, and the importance of natural resources locally. In addition, technical notes for each data series follow the last county profile so that it is clear what is included, how estimates were made, and some cautions on using the data. Data sources are provided for readers interested in obtaining raw data or updated data.

Keywords: Population, income, employment, economic trends, Oregon counties, California counties.

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Introduction

This publication provides a general picture of the population, economy, and natural resources of the counties in Oregon and northern California. Northern California counties include those adjacent to Oregon (because zones of economic interest can cross state lines) and those in the Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative, which is the economic development component of the Northwest Forest Plan. A companion volume for Washington will follow. The two volumes together cover the Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Region and the area involved in the Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative. We envision this publication as a reference tool for people involved in rural development, planning, and social, economic, or cultural impact assessments. A plethora of data exist for counties, but finding and assembling them into a useful format can be time consuming and sometimes frustrating. We have distilled some of the important pieces of information that characterize the economic and demographic situations and trends in a county and provided the information in a format allowing the user to quickly discern trends and make comparisons. In many cases the information provided may not be detailed enough to answer a specific question; however, at the end we have included other resource listings to point you in the right direction. In addition, technical notes for each data series follow the last county profile so that it is clear what is included and how estimates were made, and to provide some cautions on using the data. Data sources are provided for readers interested in obtaining raw data or updated data.

The intent of this report is to provide insight to changes in the counties over the last 10 to 20 years, to compare county trends to statewide trends (and state trends to national trends), and to provide information on all the counties in a similar format. This report provides a context and a place to start in examining social and economic trends and conditions and the importance of natural resources locally. We realize that many important issues are not addressed by this format and the character of individual communities cannot be captured with data at the county level, but we think this publication can be a useful tool. It is helpful to have a county or state context in which to frame a community or subregion. It is useful to be able to describe how a community is similar to or different from the county at large. It is useful to find other counties that closely resemble the community of interest and begin investigating the changes that have taken place in those counties and how they have responded.

Using These Data

The data on the following pages tell a story about the people, economy, and resources of a given area. Each area—whether state or county—has a comparable set of data deliberately chosen from a much larger universe of available information. Together, these data tell not only what recent conditions have been but also how the area has changed over time and how it compares with either the state or Nation. Several broad trends are portrayed on the first page of data with some of the more detailed information underlying those trends on the pages that follow. There are six pages of data for each state and each county. The pages also have text highlighting some of the important points on that page and providing additional information such as rankings. One thing to notice is how information on the different pages is related. For instance, sources of income are related to age structure, and major industries may be related to the land-base and occupational profile.

First page data: Overview of major trends—Population, employment (labor market indicator), nonfarm labor income (economic performance indicator), and per capita income (economic well-being indicator) are four major indicators of economic and social change. These series are displayed to indicate how they have changed over time, and how those changes compare with trends at either the state or national levels. Population and employment are indicators of general economic conditions. Nonfarm labor income is a proxy for local economic activity or local economic performance. Per capita income gives some measure of the average economic well-being of the residents. Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income are displayed as indices. Nonfarm labor income and per capita income have been adjusted for inflation. Employment is actually a count of jobs rather than employed persons and does not account for the changing nature of jobs. See the "Technical Notes and Data Sources" for detailed explanations of each indicator.

Second page data: The population—The demographic data presented on the second page expand on the overall population trends displayed on the first page. Specifically, decadal population trends and projections look at population over the last 40 years or so and how it is expected to change in the next 20 years. The components of population change show how net migration affected population change relative to natural increase (births minus deaths) between 1980 and 1990. The racial composition data show

how racial distributions have changed over the last decade. City and town populations show the size of communities located in or partially in the county, giving some idea of how population is distributed in the county (a slightly different set of data are shown at the state level for a picture of how population is distributed statewide). Finally, the age class data show how the county compares to the state with regard to the distribution of people in various life phases.

Third page data: The workforce—The demographic and economic data on the third page expand on the population and labor market trends displayed on the first page. The occupation profile shows how the area compares with either the state or Nation and gives an overview of the existing skills and types of work being done. The labor force distribution demonstrates the gender-related changes in the workforce over the last decade. The educational attainment data show how the area's educational attainment compares with either the state or Nation.

Fourth page data: Economy and income—The personal income data on the fourth page expand on the nonfarm labor income and per capita income data displayed on the first page. The components of personal income series (reported by place of residence) show how personal income has changed over time and how the distribution by component compares with either the state or Nation. Finally, data are displayed for the different types of transfer payments, and a comparison with either the state or Nation is given. The data on this page in combination with data from other pages may help to describe an area. For instance, a large share of income from transfer payments, an older median age than the state (found in second page text), and a large share of people moving in (in-migrants) who are over 65 (from second page data) may indicate a growing retirement area.

Fifth page data: Economy and industry—The economic data on the fifth page expand on the employment, nonfarm labor income, and per capita income data presented on the first page. The distributions of employment (jobs) and labor and proprietor income (by place of work) across broad industry categories are displayed. The relative size of a division can offer insight into the economic structure of an area. A large agriculture division can indicate a rural economy (note that agriculture usually dominates the agriculture, forestry, and fishing division; see the technical notes for further explanation), whereas large services and trade divisions may indicate a developed urban economy or trade center. The differences between the

contribution of employment and income within a group also provide important information. For instance, an industry group with a significantly smaller share of income than employment can be an indicator of high part-time employment or low-wage jobs.

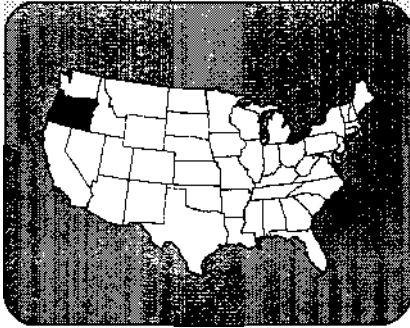
The second half of this page provides information on the export base of the county or state. The export base is defined here as the labor income derived from industries or portions of industries that sell goods and services outside the county (or state). Note that in this context exports are not exclusively international sales. Exports are important because they bring "outside" money into the area (transfer payments are often thought of in a similar light, though we do not consider them as part of the export base here). Thus, the export base identifies key industries bringing "new" money into the local economy. Also, a large export base concentrated in a few industries can indicate potential vulnerability to changes in outside economic conditions or policy shifts. Federal government jobs also bring outside money into the area, because Federal wages and salaries are paid for by taxes from citizens mainly outside the county. Thus we have included Federal wages and salaries as part of the export base. State government wages and salaries should be part of the county export base as well, but we were unable to separate them from local government (not part of the export base because it is a redistribution of local income) in the database and have, for this reason, not included them.

Within the export base, we capture both direct and indirect export income. An example best illustrates the difference between these two types of export income. Consider a logging operation that sells logs to a local sawmill. The sawmill mills these logs and exports them as lumber. The income earned by the sawmill workers is direct export income because it is earned directly from the sale of the goods outside the county. The income earned by the loggers would not be counted in direct export income because the logs are initially sold locally. Yet the loggers' income is indirectly derived from the export of those logs (as lumber) and should be part of the export base. Thus we display the loggers' income as indirect income associated with the sawmilling industry.

The nonbasic portion of the economy includes industries or portions of industries that sell goods and services (not used as inputs for exporting industries) within the county (or state). Labor and proprietor income from these activities is captured under "All other income" in the pie chart at the

lower left of the Economy and Industry page. For example, much of the labor and proprietor income derived from hair care or retail clothing sales is nonbasic (it is basic by the above definition only if these goods or services are sold to nonresidents of the area). Note, too, that goods and services purchased by resident retirees are considered nonbasic by this definition.

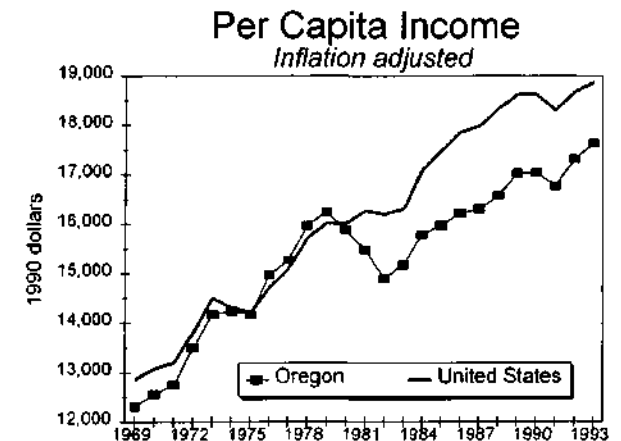
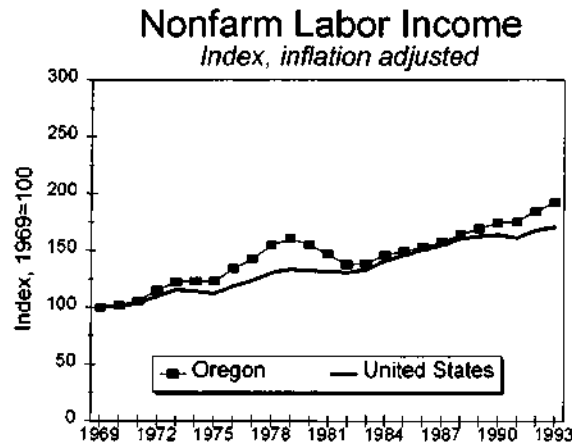
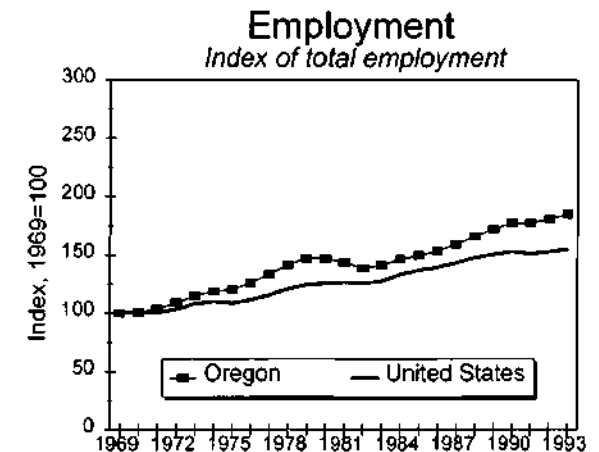
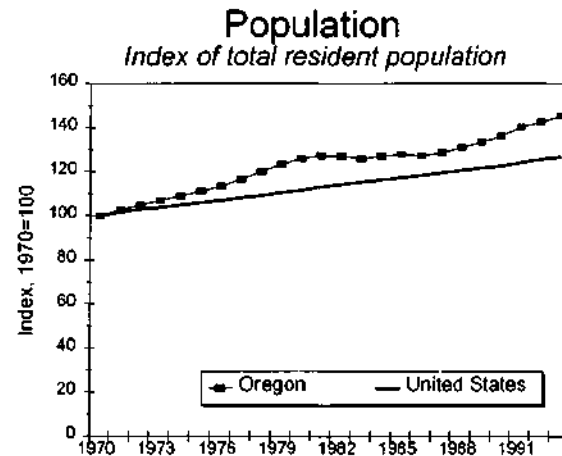
Sixth page data: Natural resources—The data in this section further explore the county's link to natural resources beyond what appears in the economic structure and export base information on the fifth page of data. Natural resource, land use, and production data are displayed for timber, agriculture, and range, when available. The timberland base for the area is displayed by major ownership because landowner behavior and objectives differ widely among the various categories (note that the acreages displayed for the Forest Service [FS] and Bureau of Land Management [BLM] include timberlands, rangelands, and all other land classes under the administration of these agencies). A companion set of timber harvest data by ownership also are presented to show how harvest has changed over time. The amount of timber harvested from Federally administered lands in a given year does not reflect timber offered or sold for that year, because purchasers have several years to complete harvesting. Agriculture and range data are presented in terms of the land allocations, farm number and size, and relative importance in value of products sold.



State of Oregon

Overview: Major Trends Compared With Nation

Population and employment in Oregon grew at or above the national pace for most of the 1970s and 1980s with the exception of the recessionary period in the early 1980s. The 1980s recession impacted nonfarm labor income as well, negating gains made in the late 1970s. Oregon's per capita income was rising much like the national trend in the the 1970s. The decline in income during the 1980s recession led to a decrease in per capita income and pulled the state below the national average. That gap did not narrow substantially throughout the rest of the decade. Oregon ranked 28th in the Nation for per capita income in 1993.



State of Oregon

Oregon's population grew in every decade since 1950, with the largest absolute gain being during the 1970s. The population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due in large part to natural increase (births minus deaths). People over 65 accounted for two-thirds of net in-migration during this period. Over two-thirds of the population lived in metropolitan counties in 1990; and between 1980 and 1990, nonmetropolitan areas lost population. Other population distributions are provided that show similar trends. The population age distribution for Oregon is similar to the United States with a slightly smaller proportion in the 18- to 24-years age group and a slightly higher proportion over 65 years. Oregon's median age of 34.5 is higher than the U.S. median of 32.8.

^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	1,521,341	1,768,687	2,091,533	2,633,105	2,842,321	3,038,000	3,126,873	3,357,591	3,566,189	3,773,678
Change		247,346	322,846	541,623	209,165	195,679	230,718	208,598	207,489	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop.	Natural increase	Net migr. + ages 0-64	Net migr. + ages 65+	1990 pop. ^a
2,633,156	+ 177,627	+ 10,006	+ 26,211	= 2,847,000

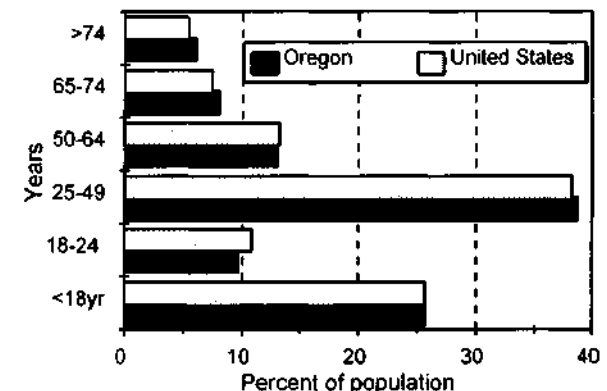
Population Distributions

	1980	1990
Nonmetropolitan	925,161	895,154
Metropolitan	1,707,995	1,947,167
Rural	844,751	839,322
Urban	1,788,354	2,002,999
Unincorporated	1,161,149	1,081,807
Incorporated	1,472,007	1,760,514
East side	338,083	347,998
West side	2,295,073	2,494,323
Native American reservations and trust lands	N.A.	5,865

Race and Hispanic Origin

	Oregon		United States	
	1980	1990	1980	1990
White	94.6%	92.8%	83.1%	80.3%
Black	1.4	1.6	11.7	12.1
Native American	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.3	2.4	1.5	9.6
Other race	1.6	1.8	3.0	13.2
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.5	4.0	6.4	9.0

Population Age Structure, 1990



State of Oregon

The most significant difference between Oregon's occupational profile and that of the United States is the larger proportion of people in the farming, forestry, and fishing category in Oregon. Women accounted for a larger share of the workforce in 1990 versus in 1980, following the trend for the Nation (nationally, 43% of the workforce was female in 1980 and 46% in 1990). Relative to the United States as a whole, Oregon has a larger proportion of people with schooling beyond high school and a particularly large share with some college, no degree.

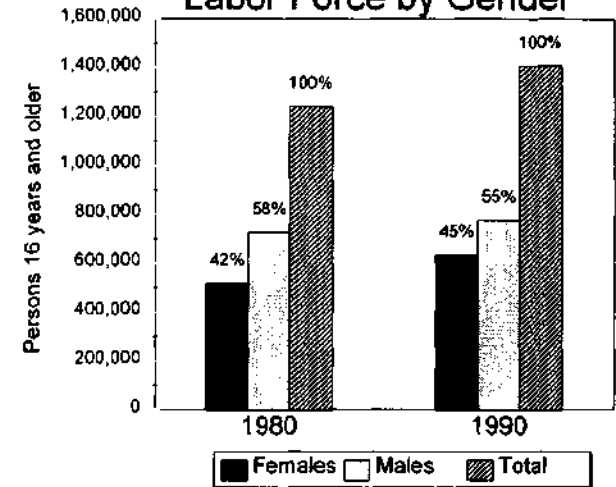
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

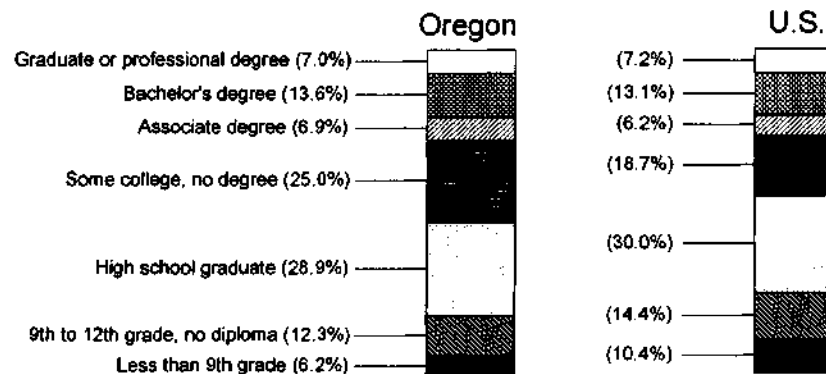
	Oregon*	U.S.*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.8%	12.3%
Professional specialty	13.9	14.1
Technicians and related support	3.1	3.7
Sales	11.8	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	15.0	16.3
Private household services	0.4	0.5
Protective services	1.5	1.7
All other services	11.8	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.5	2.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.7	11.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.5	6.8
Transportation and material moving	4.7	4.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.4	3.9

*The state had 1,319,960 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the Nation was 115,681,202 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

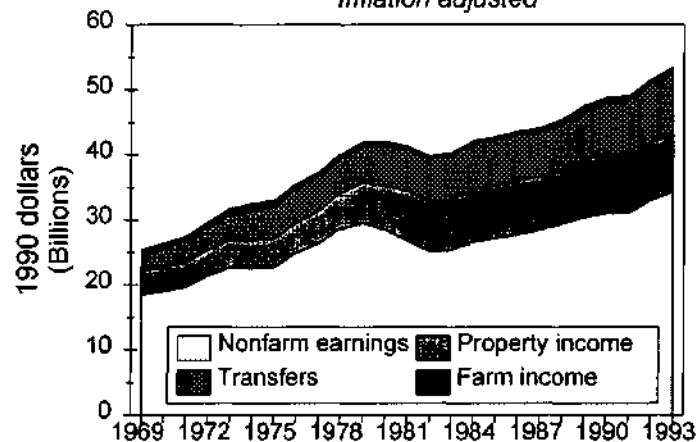


State of Oregon

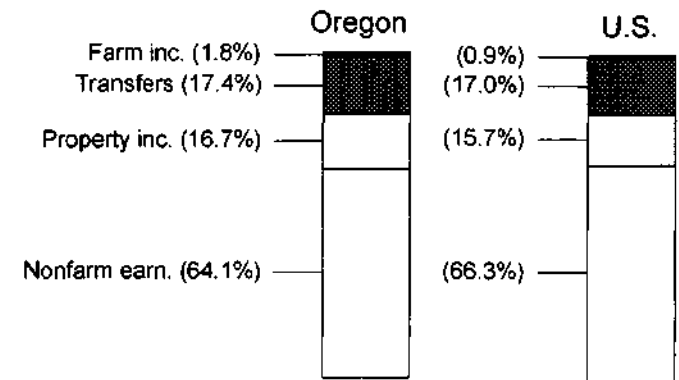
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during both the 1970s and the 1980s despite a significant decline during the recession of the early 1980s. It was the late 1980s before pre-recession levels were reached again. Total personal income (the sum of all four components) surpassed its 1979 level sooner due to growth in the other components. Transfers and property income grew both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income, mirroring national trends since 1969. Nonfarm earnings is a slightly smaller proportion of personal income in Oregon than the United States. Relative to the Nation, medical payments make up a smaller proportion of transfer payments for the state, while retirement payments make up a larger share.

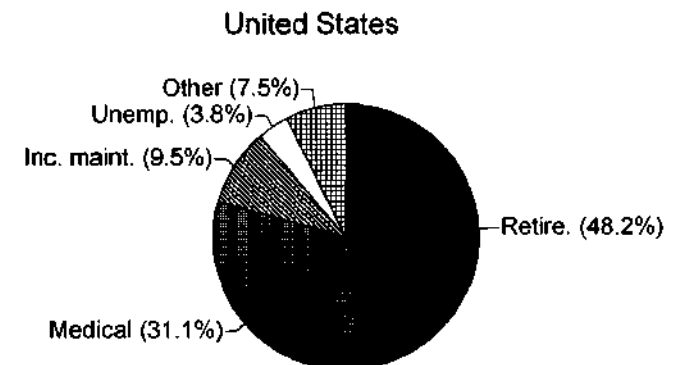
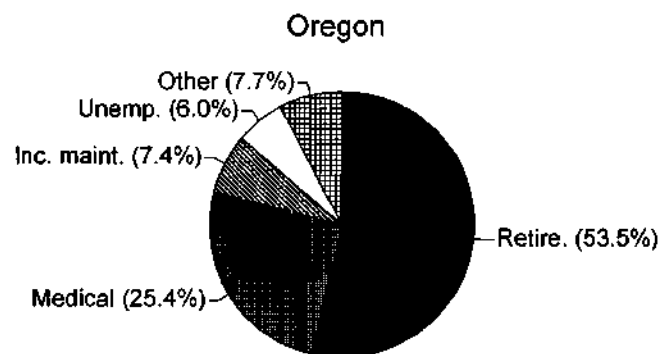
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with Nation



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to Nation



State of Oregon

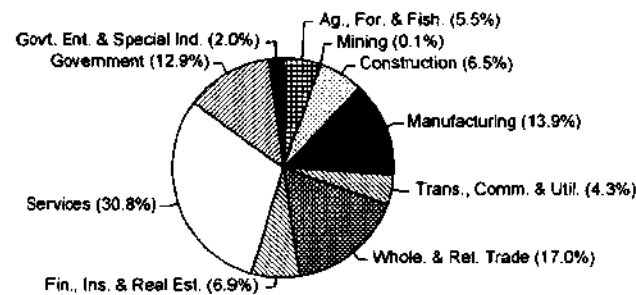
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Services, government, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade are the key industrial divisions in the state. Services provide over 31% of the jobs, but drop to 26% of the income. Conversely, manufacturing generates 14% of the jobs and increases to 20% of the income.

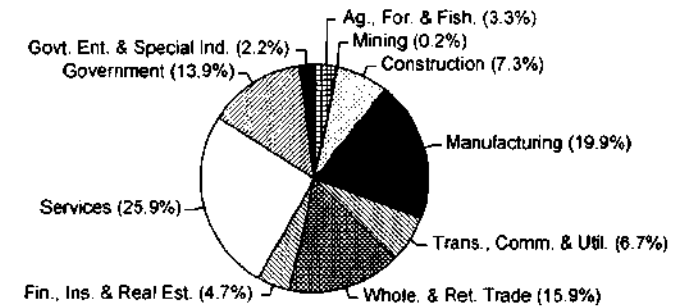
Thirty-five percent of labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-state entities (exports). The top 10 export industries plus Federal government generate 44% of the direct export income indicating that a variety of other industries export as well. The top export industries for the state include wood and paper products, wholesale trade, and freight transport. Tourism represented by lodging and eating industries, electronics, and Federal employment are also important components of the state's export base.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

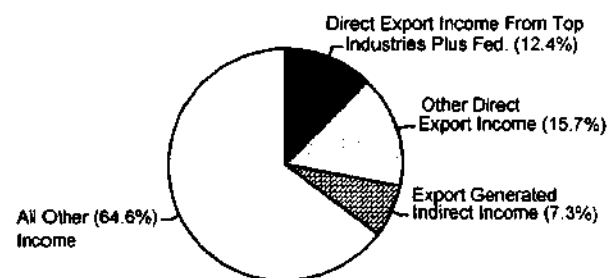


Labor and Proprietor Income

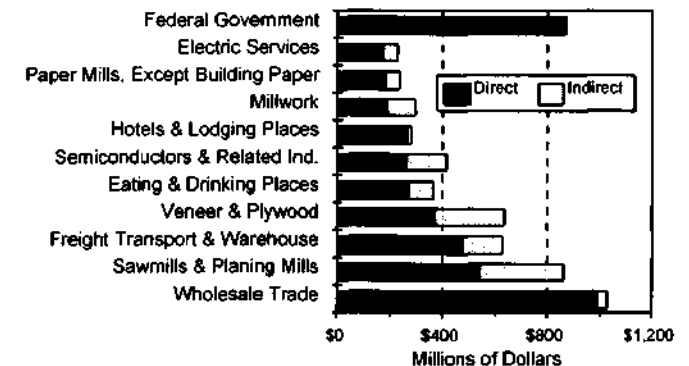


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-State Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



State of Oregon

Oregon is the 9th largest of the 50 states. About half of the land area in the state is under the administration of the FS or BLM and another 14% is private timberland. Historically, timber harvest came mostly from Forest Service- and BLM-administered land and forest industry land. In recent years the harvest from Federal lands has declined substantially (even below the low reached during the 1982 recession), making forest industry the largest component of timber harvest. About 28% of the state's landbase is in farms. While pasture and range is over half of farmland, crops accounted for more than half of the value of farm products sold in 1992. The inflation-adjusted value of crops sold nearly doubled between 1982 and 1992. In 1992, nursery and greenhouse crops was the largest component of crop sales with 25% of the value. Hay and grass seed; fruits, nuts, and berries; vegetables; and wheat are other major crops. Cattle and dairy products are the two largest components of livestock sales.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	61,441,651
Water	1,525,229

Non-Federal Timberland

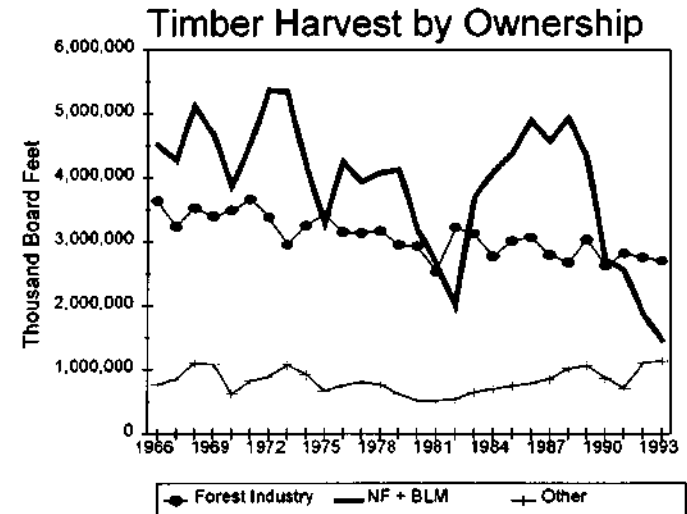
	acres
State	770,000
County and Municipal	113,000
Forest Industry	5,573,000
Nonindustrial Private	3,120,000
Native American	316,000

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	15,714,236
Forest Service	15,659,589
Wilderness	2,075,590

Farms and Farmland

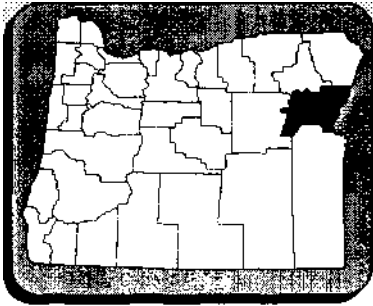
	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	17,739,782	17,809,165	17,609,497
Cropland	5,237,399	5,236,393	5,037,764
Pasture/range	10,150,019	10,409,418	10,383,818
Woodland	1,816,404	1,636,531	1,830,158
Other	535,960	526,823	357,757
Avg. farm size	520	556	552
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	34,087	32,014	31,892
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	1,313	1,390



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$820,575	\$1,048,616	\$1,544,907
Livestock	712,257	797,451	840,760
Dairy	169,979	179,328	208,762

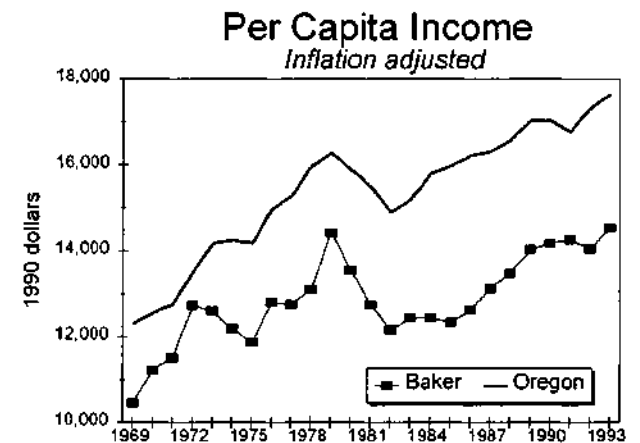
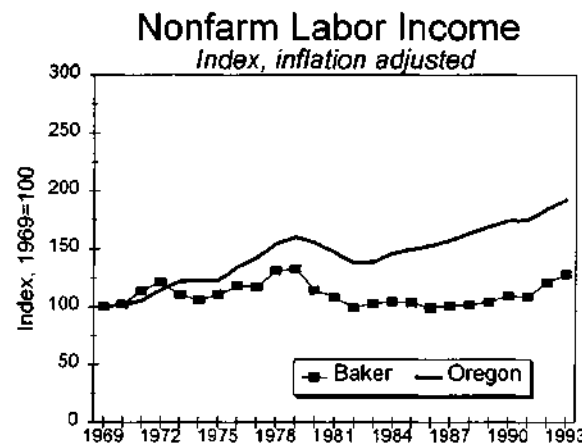
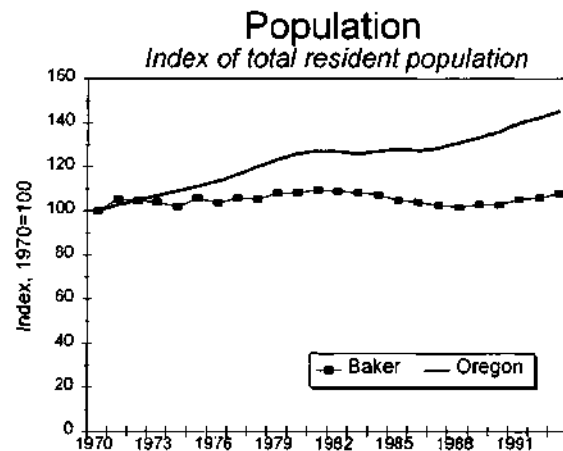
Baker County, Oregon



Baker County is a nonmetropolitan county located along Interstate 84 in eastern Oregon. Baker City is the county seat. The closest metropolitan areas are Boise to the southeast and the Tri-cities to the northwest, both several hours away. Much of the landscape is composed of the nonalpine forests and uplands and valleys of the Blue Mountain ecoregion. The county's 1990 population density of 5.0 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 40% of the population was rural and 7% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income showed little change during the 1980s. The 1980s population and employment were at levels roughly the same as in the 1970s and nonfarm labor income was consistently lower. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession, but the county did not show marked signs of recovery during the rest of the 1980s. Baker's 1990 population ranked 26th out of the 36 Oregon counties. The gap between Baker and the state in per capita income widened during the recessionary period of the early 1980s and did not substantially decrease during the rest of the decade. Baker's per capita income ranked 4th lowest in the state in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Baker County, Oregon

Baker County's population has been relatively constant since 1950. The population growth of the early 1990s has nearly offset the loss from the decade of the 1980s. Note that the 1993 population estimate has exceeded projections for 1995. The county's population decrease between 1980 and 1990 was largely due to out-migration of those less than 65 years of age. Over half of the people in the county reside in Baker City, and the population losses of the 1980s were distributed across almost all the towns. Relative to the State of Oregon, a larger proportion of the county's residents are 50 years and older and a smaller proportion are between the ages of 18 and 49. The county's median age of 37.9 is above the state median of 34.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
16,175	17,295	14,919	16,134	15,317	16,100	16,049	16,667	17,360	18,050
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	1,120	-2,376	1,215	-817	783	618	693	690	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	+ increase	+ ages 0-64	+ ages 65+	pop. ^a
16,134	+ 359	+ -1,262	+ 69	= 15,300

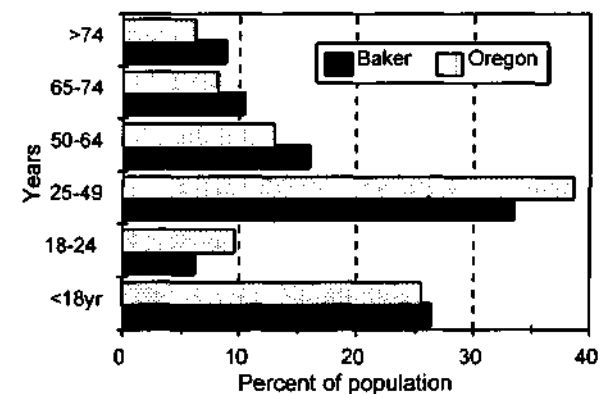
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	98.6%	98.1%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	0.5	1.0
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.2	0.3
Other race	0.6	0.4
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.3	1.8

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Baker	9,471	9,140
Haines	341	405
Halfway	380	311
Huntington	539	522
Richland	181	161
Sumpter	133	119
Unity	115	87

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Baker County, Oregon

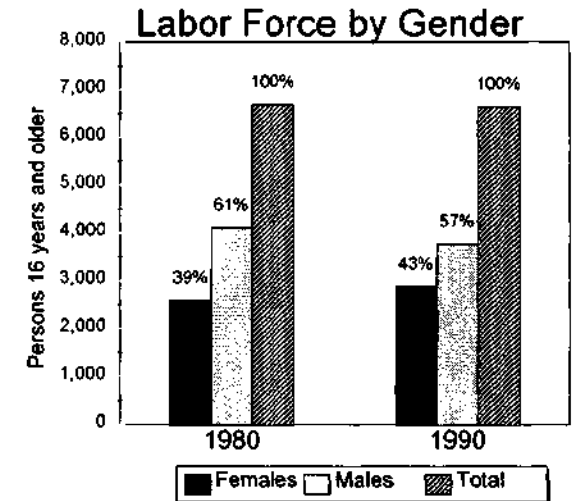
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Relative to the state, Baker County has proportionally more people in the farming, forestry, and fishing category and fewer in executive, administrative, managerial and professional occupations. The county mirrors the state trend of an increasing proportion of the workforce being female. This is due to both an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a decrease in the number of men in the labor force. Proportionally fewer people in the county have college level educations relative to the state as a whole.

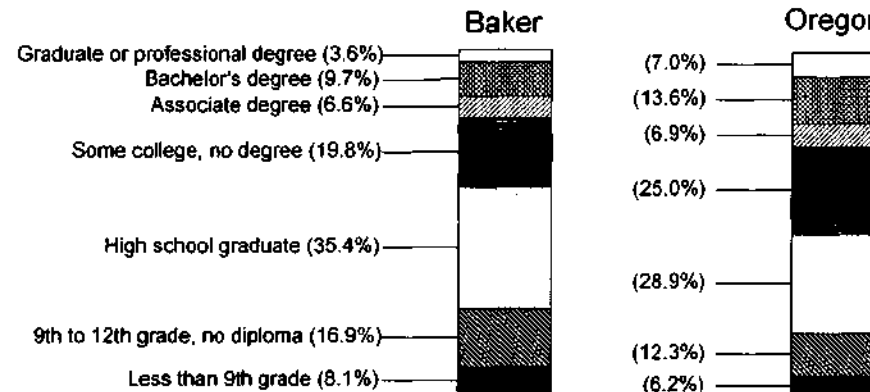
Occupation, 1990

	Baker*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.6%	11.8%
Professional specialty	10.6	13.9
Technicians and related support	1.6	3.1
Sales	10.8	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	13.6	15.0
Private household services	0.3	0.4
Protective services	1.9	1.5
All other services	13.2	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	14.0	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.3	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.3	6.5
Transportation and material moving	5.4	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.3	4.4

*The county had 6,154 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960 persons.



Educational Attainment, 1990

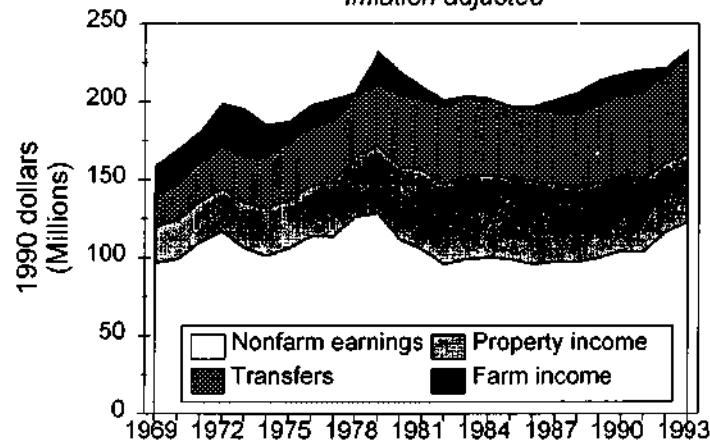


Baker County, Oregon

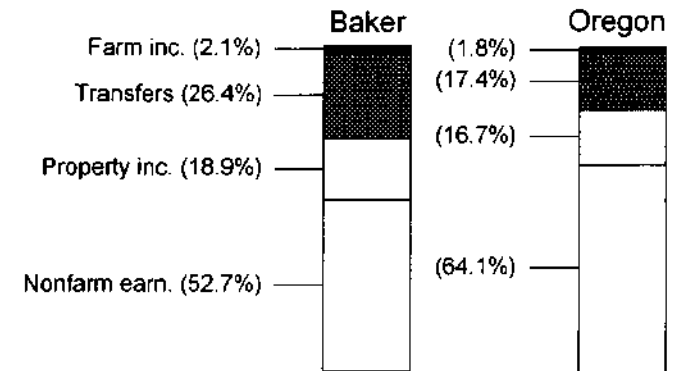
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s except during the mid-decade recession. This component of personal income dropped sharply during the recession of the early 1980s and never returned to its previous level. Transfer payments and property income increased both in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income since 1969. Farm income has been variable. Transfers, property, and farm income each accounted for a larger share of personal income in 1993 relative to the state. Baker's larger transfers and property income components reflect the older age structure of the county's population (see population page). The composition of transfer payments is very similar to the state with the exception of a higher proportion in medical for Baker County.

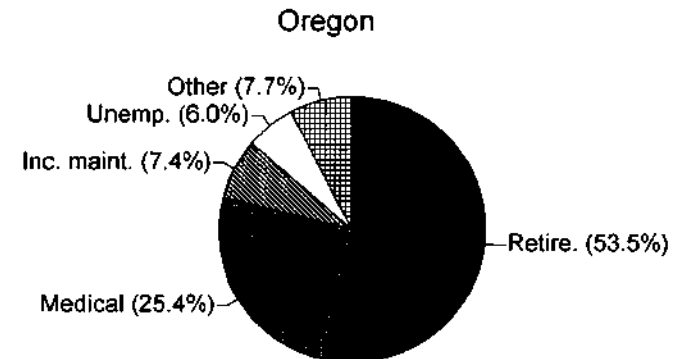
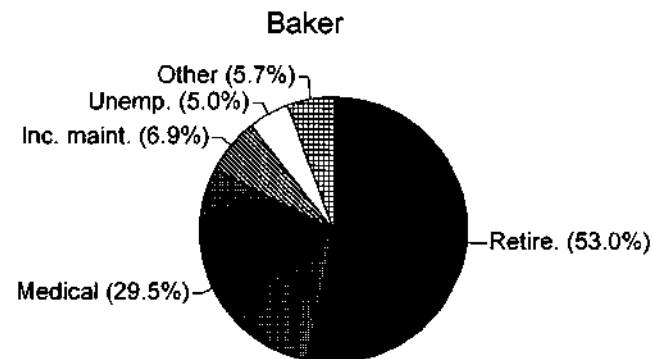
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



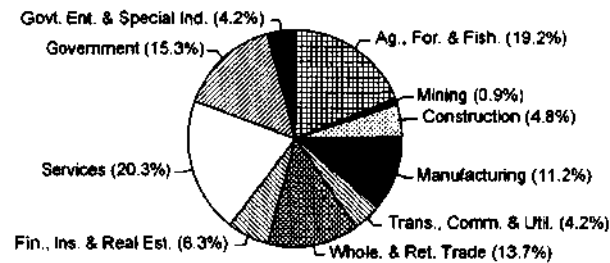
Baker County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

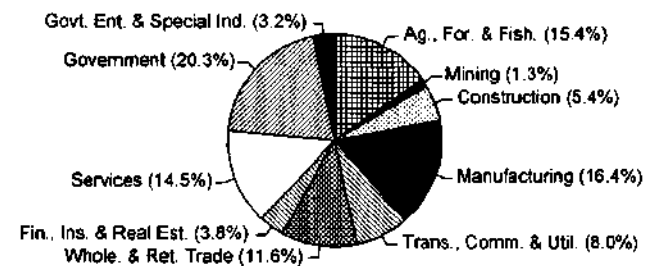
Baker County has an agriculture division about five times larger than the state in terms of its share of income. In contrast, the services division is about one-third smaller than the state and provides 20% of the jobs and 15% of the income. The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for about 58% of labor and proprietor income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 68% of the direct export income. Sawmills and planing mills, along with Federal government dominate the export market for this county. Cement and cattle industries also play major roles.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

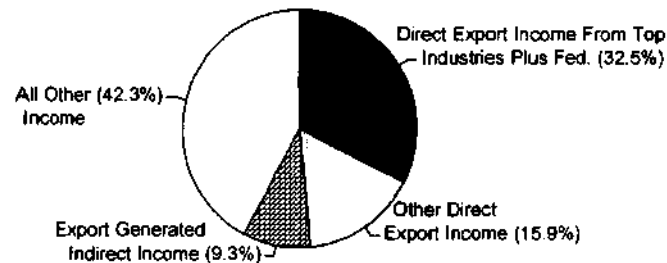


Labor and Proprietor Income

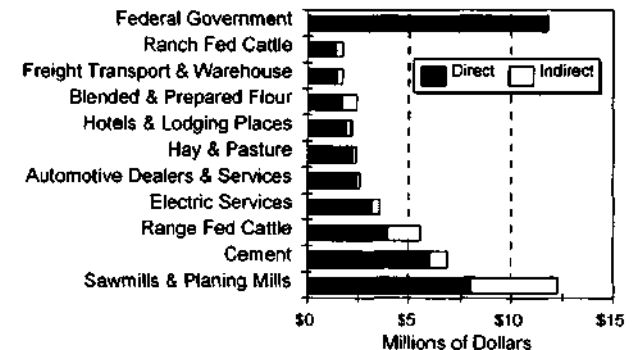


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Baker County, Oregon

Baker County ranked 10th in land area of the 36 counties in the state in 1990.

Just over 40% of the county's land area is in farms and much of the remaining land is administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Historically timber harvest came almost exclusively from the National Forests. However, as harvests from National Forests have declined, timber harvested from forest industry and other lands has increased. Baker ranked 24th in the state for timber harvest in 1988 versus 28th in 1993.

Livestock play a central role in the county's agricultural picture. About two-thirds of farmland is pasture or range and the average farm size is twice the average for the state. Livestock accounted for nearly 80% of the value of farm products sold in 1992. The county ranked 8th in the state for the value of livestock sold in 1992 (mostly cattle).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,963,706
Water	13,005

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	3,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	18,000
Nonindustrial Private	78,000
Native American	---

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

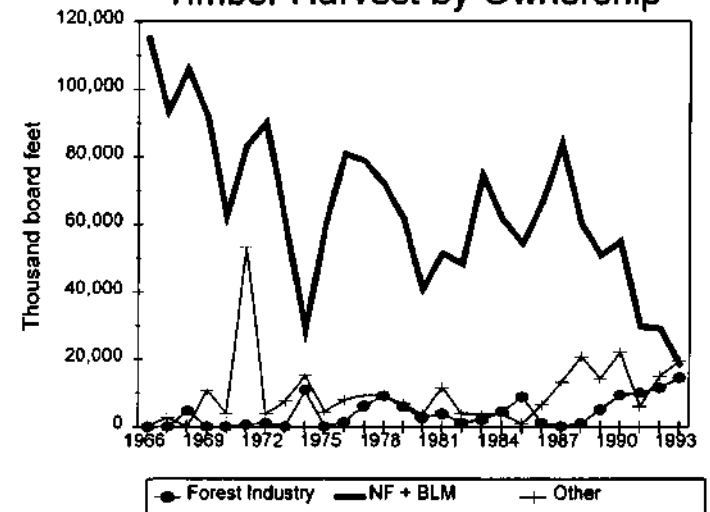
	acres
Bureau of Land Management	367,772
Forest Service	651,036
Wilderness	37,396

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	944,439	919,223	818,736
Cropland	151,301	152,074	143,418
Pasture/range	714,377	686,309	555,006
Woodland	67,836	69,019	113,482
Other	10,925	11,821	6,830
Avg. farm size	1,393	1,480	1,381

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	678	621	593
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	144	160

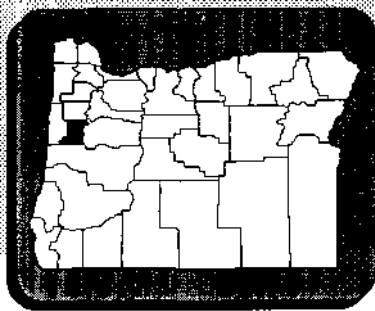
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$4,662	\$3,869	\$6,026
Livestock	28,831	36,888	33,370
Dairy	2,451	3,204	3,258

Benton County, Oregon

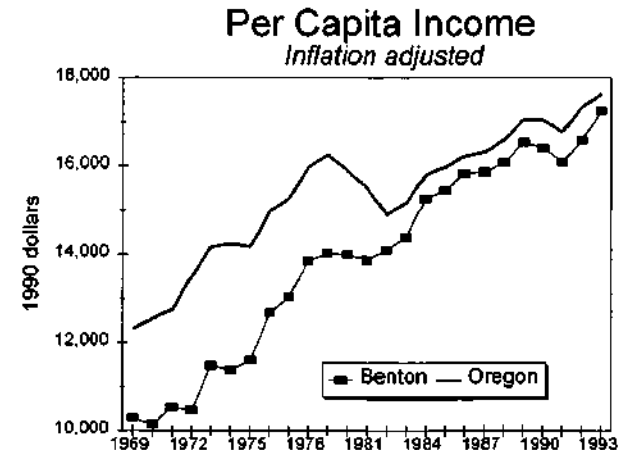
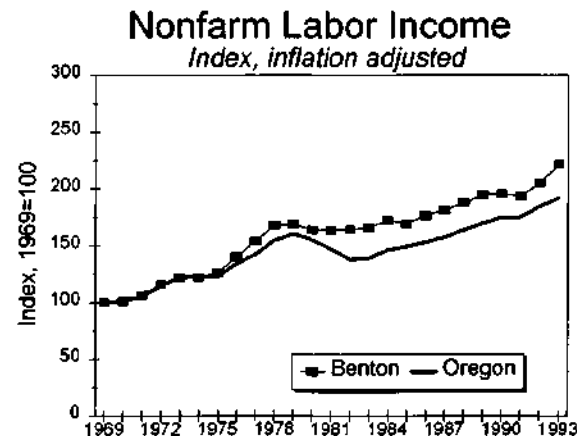
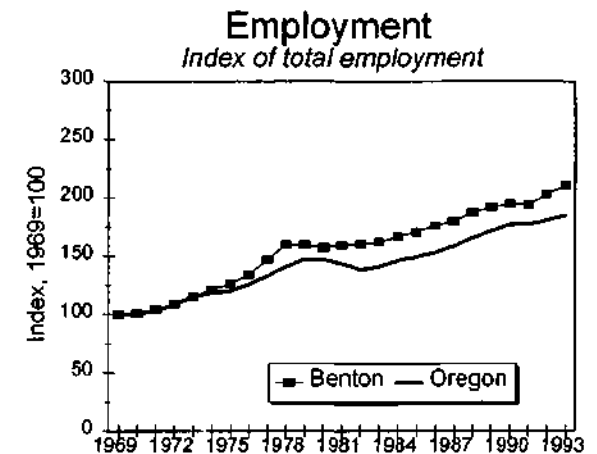
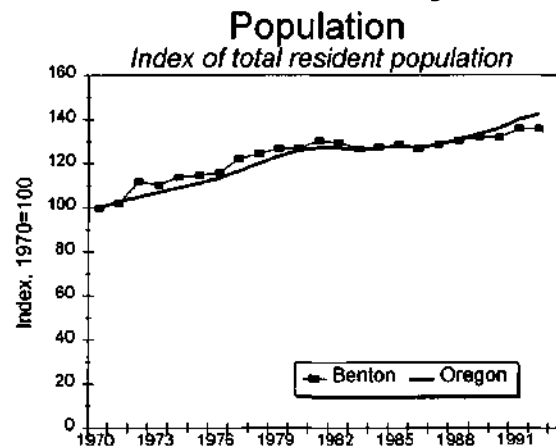


Benton County is a nonmetropolitan county just west of Interstate 5 in the Willamette Valley. State Highway 99W runs north to south along the east edge of the county and U.S. Highway 20 connects Corvallis (county seat and home of Oregon State University) to the coast. The western part of the county is dominated by the forests of the Coast Range. The county's 1990 population density of 104.7 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3; and in 1990, 26% of the population was rural. In 1990, 21% of workers commuted outside, many to Linn County.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income generally grew at rates similar to the state during the 1970s and the 1980s. However, the county did not incur substantial losses in employment and nonfarm labor income during the early 1980s recession. In 1990, Benton County's population ranked 10th in the state out of 36 counties.

Per capita income in Benton was consistently below the state average. The gap narrowed due to a loss in state per capita income in the early 1980s. Benton county had the 6th highest per capita income in the state in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Baker County, Oregon

Benton County's population has grown in every decade since 1950. Population growth slowed during the 1980s. During this decade, natural increase (births minus deaths) offset significant out-migration of the 0- to 64-years age class. Over half of the people in the county reside in Corvallis. Relative to the State of Oregon, a larger proportion of the county's residents are in the 18- to 24-years age class, reflecting the Oregon State University student population. The county's median age of 29.3 ranks lowest in the state.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
31,570	39,165	53,776	68,211	70,811	73,300	77,881	81,824	82,635	86,863
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	7,595	14,611	14,435	2,600	2,489	3,943	811	4,228	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
68,211	+	5,204	+	-2,299	+	84	=	71,200

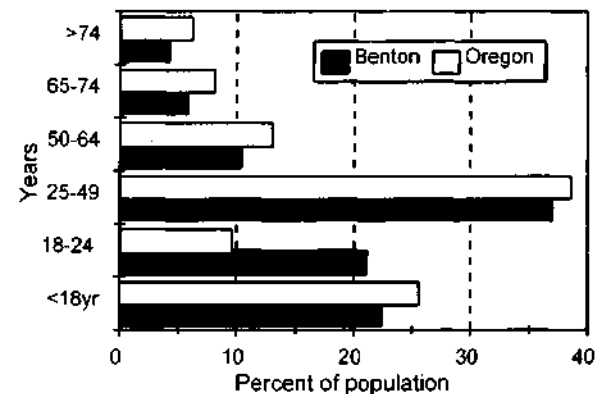
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Adair Village	589	554
Corvallis	40,960	44,757
Monroe	412	448
North Albany ^b	N.A.	4,325
Philomath	2,673	2,983

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	94.9%	92.0%
Black	0.6	0.9
Native American	0.6	0.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	2.5	5.5
Other race	1.4	0.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.8	2.5

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Benton County, Oregon

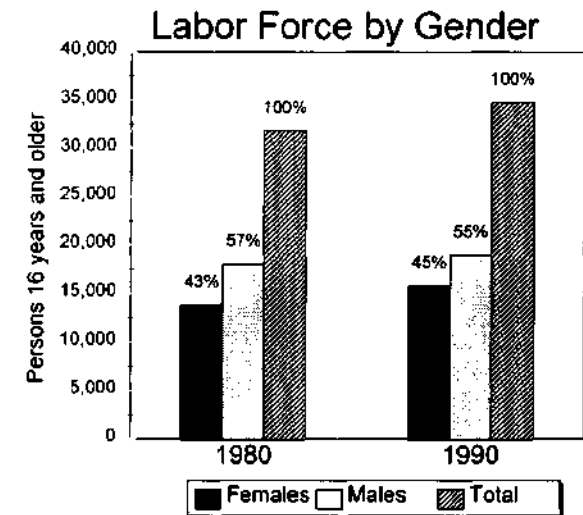
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Relative to the state, Benton County has a larger proportion of workers in professional specialty and technician occupations, reflecting the presence of Oregon State University. Teachers and professors are included in professional specialty occupations. The county also has a much larger proportion of people 25 years and older with bachelors and graduate or professional degrees. These characteristics are also consistent with the presence of a major university. The ratio of women to men in Benton's civilian labor force is the same as the state ratio; and, like the state, women have become a larger proportion of the labor force.

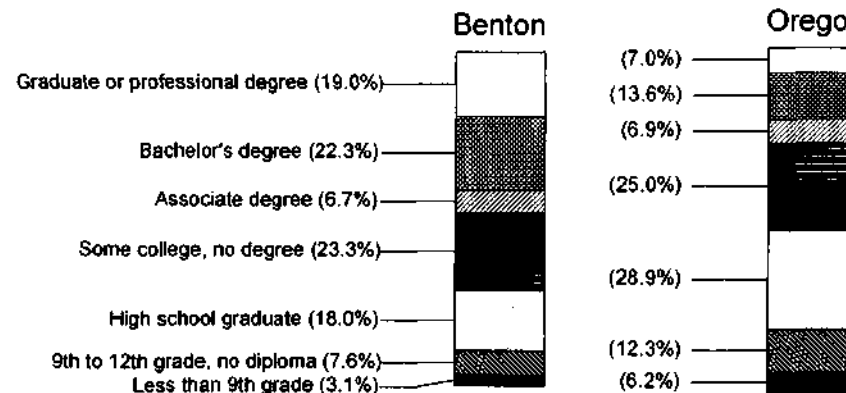
Occupation, 1990

	Benton*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.5%	11.8%
Professional specialty	22.4	13.9
Technicians and related support	6.3	3.1
Sales	9.6	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	14.3	15.0
Private household services	0.4	0.4
Protective services	1.1	1.5
All other services	11.6	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.7	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.8	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.3	6.5
Transportation and material moving	3.0	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.1	4.4

*The county had 32,984 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.



Educational Attainment, 1990



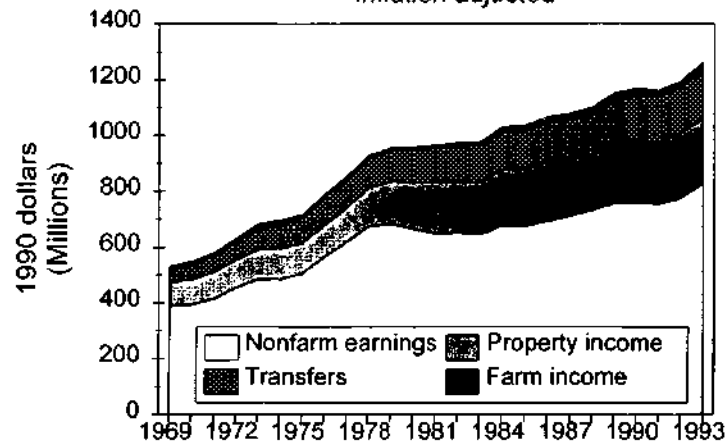
Benton County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

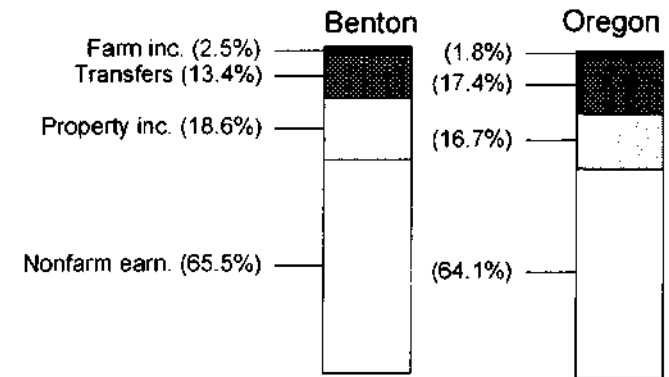
Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s and declined (though not as sharply as many Oregon counties) in the recessionary early 1980s.

Growth resumed after the recession, though at a slower rate than during the 1970s. Transfers and property income grew both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income. Transfers make up a slightly smaller share of personal income for the county than for the state. Retirement payments and "other" payments are larger proportions of transfers in Benton relative to the state, while medical is a smaller proportion. The "other" probably reflects grants and other student assistance. The larger retirement share is due to the definition of retirement payments used here which includes Federal, state, and local government pensions. Government is the 2d largest employer in Benton County (see next page).

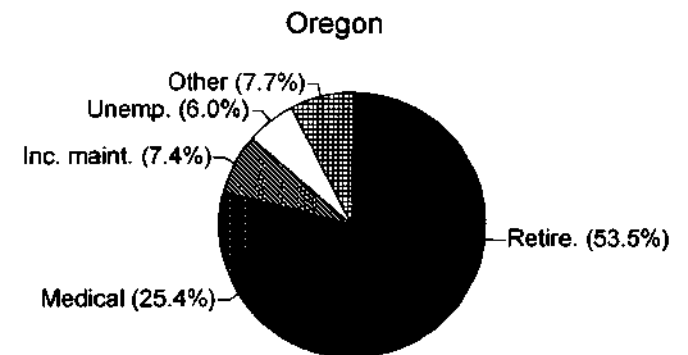
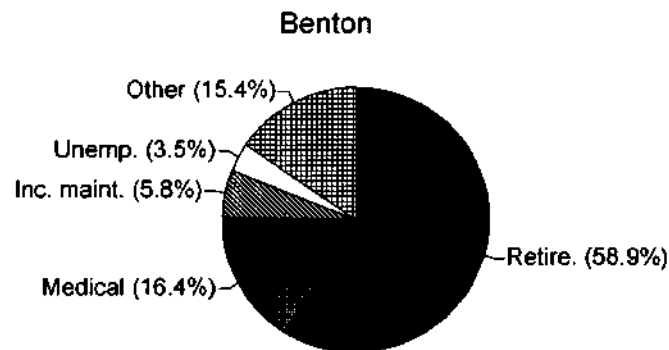
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



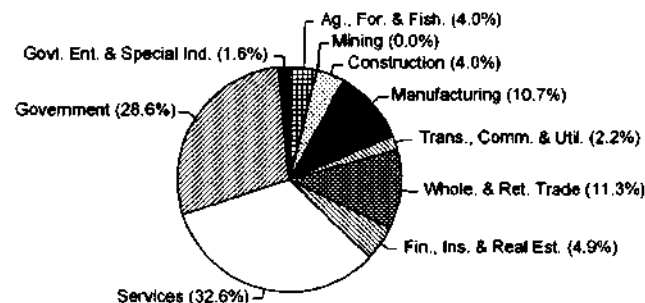
Benton County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

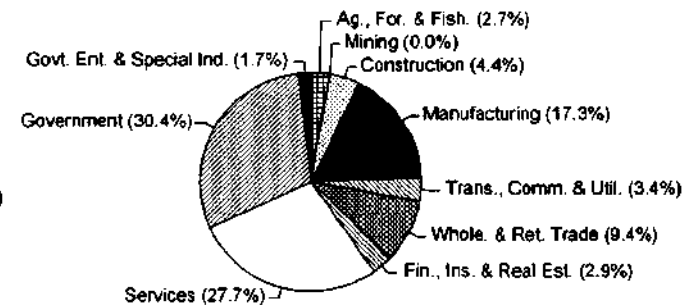
Government, especially Oregon State University, plays a key role in Benton County's economic structure. When compared to other counties, Benton has the largest share of income from government in the state. Like the state, services plays a key role in employment and income, and manufacturing is a major division with respect to income. Thirty-five percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities (this percentage would be higher if it included income earned by state government employees at the university—see technical notes). The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about three-fourths of the direct export income. The top export industries include management and consulting, electronics, and wood products. Federal government is also an important source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

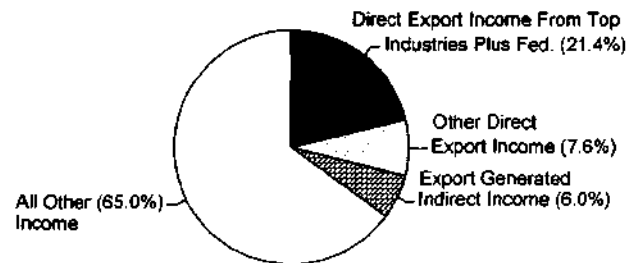


Labor and Proprietor Income

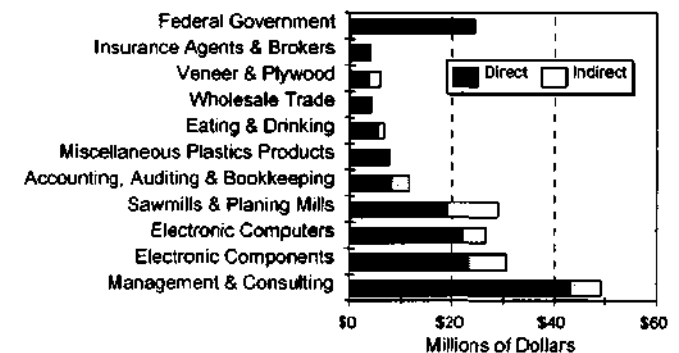


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Benton County, Oregon

In 1990 Benton County ranked 33d in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. Just over 40% of the county's land area is non-Federal timber land, about 17% of the land area is administered by the FS or BLM, and about 27% is in farmland. Historically timber harvest came from a variety of ownerships, but forest industry has been the dominant source since the 1980s. Benton ranked 14th for timber harvest in 1988 and 19th in 1993. Most of the county's agriculture is devoted to crops. About 78% of farmland is cropland. The average farm size is much smaller than the average for the state. Crops accounted for nearly 70% of the value of farm products sold in 1992. Major components of crop value are grass seed and vegetables. The county ranked 16th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 27th for livestock.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	432,960
Water	1,606

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	23,000
County and Municipal	3,000
Forest Industry	102,000
Nonindustrial Private	56,000
Native American	—

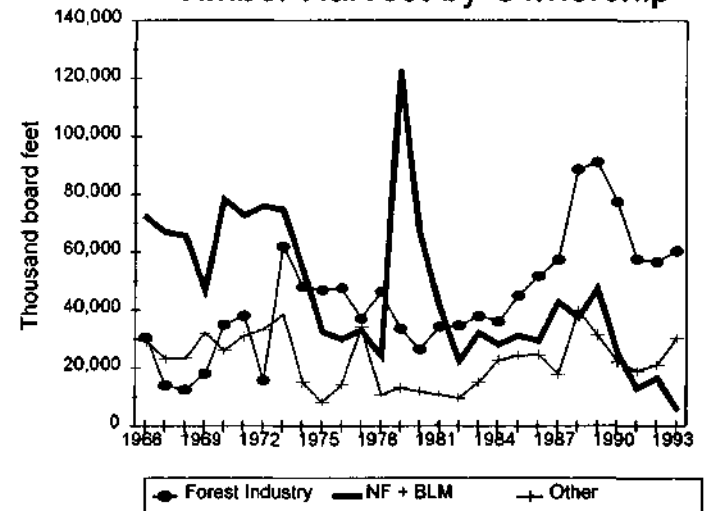
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	57,649
Forest Service	18,030
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	123,310	124,792	118,818
Cropland	86,126	81,454	86,437
Pasture/range	4,928	6,151	5,870
Woodland	25,232	23,357	21,431
Other	7,024	13,830	5,080
Avg. farm size	171	193	181
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	723	645	658
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	2	0

Timber Harvest by Ownership

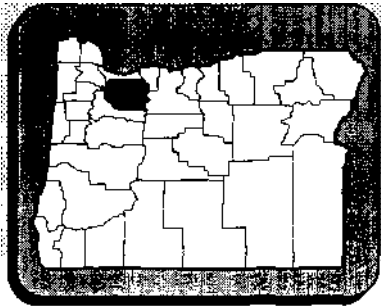


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$16,353	\$23,632	\$30,767
Livestock	7,540	7,835	8,351
Dairy	3,856	3,880	4,595

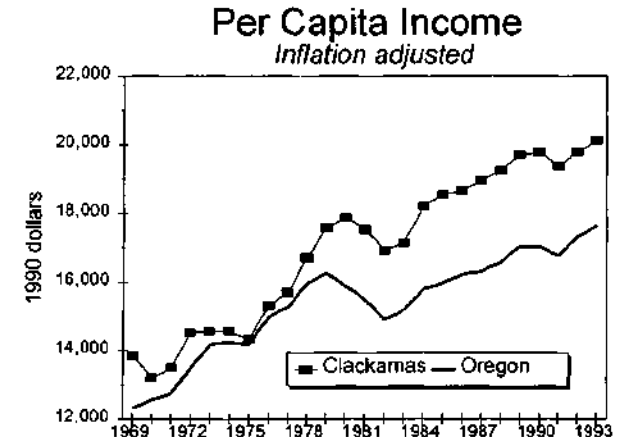
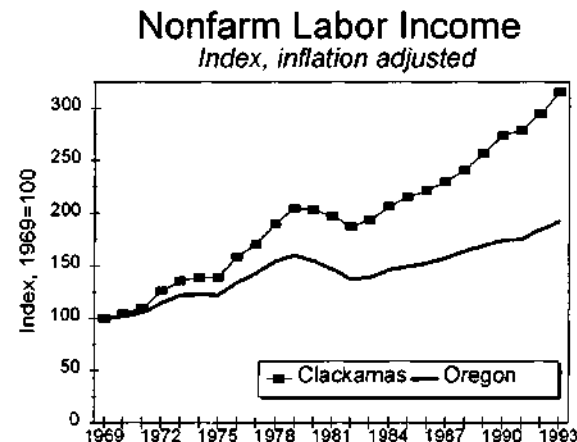
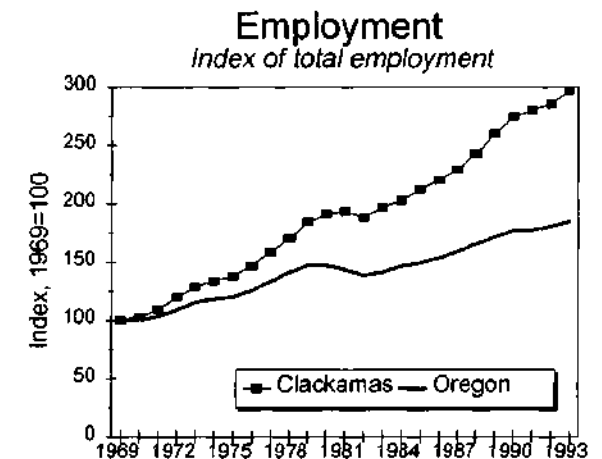
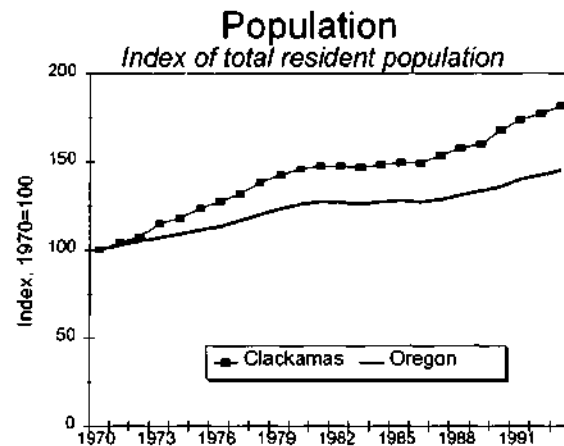
Clackamas County, Oregon

Clackamas County is a metropolitan county with much of its population within commuting distance of Portland. Interstate 5 runs near its western boundary, and the Cascade crest borders it to the east. Its 1990 population density of 149.3 persons per square mile was above the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 35% of the population was rural and 53% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Multnomah County (the Portland area).



Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at rates faster than the state during both the 1970s and the 1980s. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession, but recovered at a faster rate than the state as a whole. In 1990, Clackamas County's population ranked 4th in the state out of the 36 counties. Per capita income in Clackamas was consistently above the state average and the gap widened during the 1980s. Clackamas County had the 3d highest per capita income in the state in 1993. The county's per capita income fell during the 1990-91 recession because income growth did not keep pace with population growth.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Clackamas County, Oregon

Clackamas County's population grew in every decade since the 1950s, and the county has experienced fast-paced growth since the last census in 1990. Between 1980 and 1990, growth occurred due to both natural increase (births minus deaths) and net in-migration of people less than 65 years of age. The communities that are essentially part of the Portland metropolitan area account for most of the county's population. Relative to the state, the county has a larger proportion of people in the working age class of 25 to 49 years of age and a smaller proportion over 65 years of age. The county's median age of 35.1 is above the state median of 34.5.

^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

^c City or town in more than one county—see appendix C.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
86,716	113,038	166,088	241,911	278,850	302,000	312,294	339,451	367,332	395,138
Pop.									
Change	26,322	53,050	75,823	36,939	23,150	27,157	27,881	27,806	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
241,911	+	16,384	+	18,791	+	2,414	=	279,500

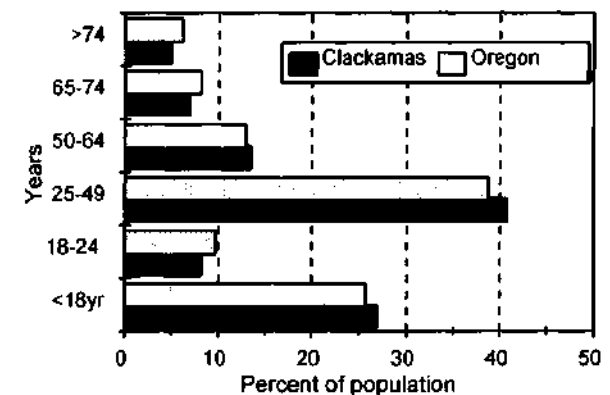
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Barlow	105	118
Canby	7,659	8,983
Clackamas ^b	NA	2,578
Estacada	1,419	2,016
Gladstone	9,500	10,152
Happy Valley	1,499	1,519
Jennings Lodge ^b	NA	6,530
Johnson City	378	586
Lake Oswego ^c	22,868	30,576
Milwaukie	17,931	18,692
Molalla	2,992	3,651
Mount Hood Village ^b	NA	2,234
Oak Grove ^b	NA	12,576
Oatfield ^b	NA	15,348
Oregon City	14,673	14,698
Rivergrove ^c	314	294
Sandy	2,905	4,152
Sunnyside ^b	NA	4,423
West Linn	12,956	16,367
Wilsonville ^c	2,920	7,106

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.4%	96.3%
Black	0.3	0.4
Native American	0.5	0.7
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.0	1.7
Other race	0.8	0.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.5	2.6

Population Age Structure, 1990



Clackamas County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

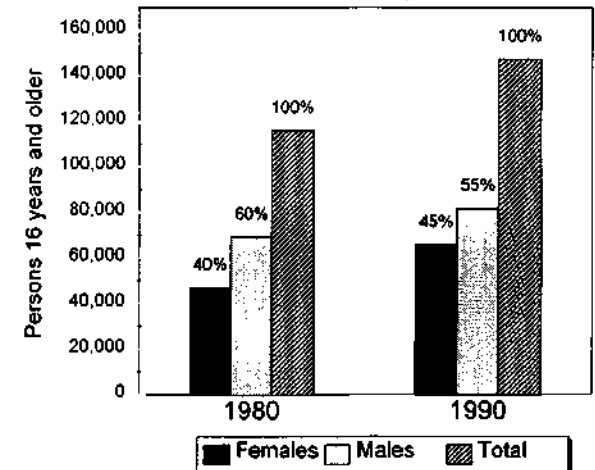
Clackamas County has a larger proportion of workers in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations relative to the state and a larger proportion of people with college level educations. A growing proportion of the civilian labor force is female as is also the case for the state.

Occupation, 1990

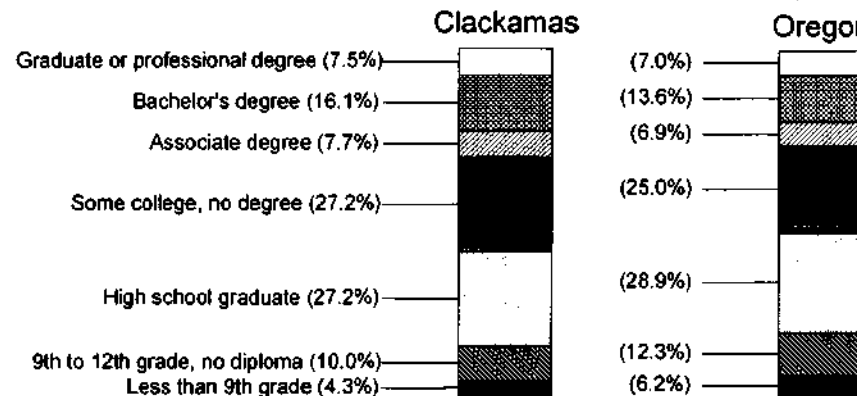
	Clackamas*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.2%	11.8%
Professional specialty	13.9	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.9	3.1
Sales	13.1	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	15.4	15.0
Private household services	0.4	0.4
Protective services	1.4	1.5
All other services	9.9	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3.1	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.2	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.7	6.5
Transportation and material moving	4.5	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.1	4.4

*The county had 141,004 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



Clackamas County, Oregon

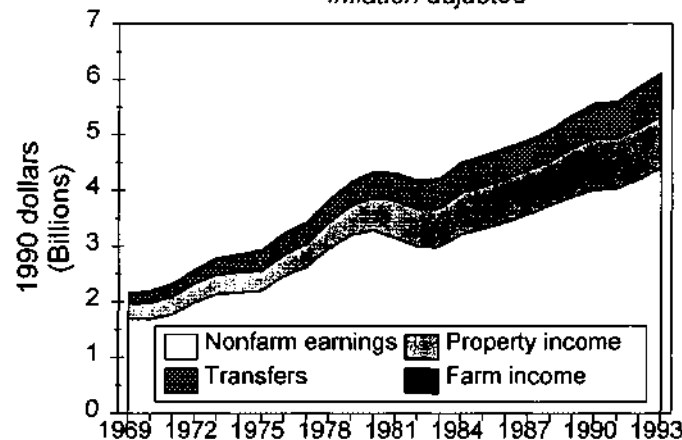
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during both the 1970s and the 1980s despite a setback due to the recession of the early 1980s. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income. In 1993, nonfarm earnings made up a significantly larger proportion of personal income in Clackamas as opposed to the state.

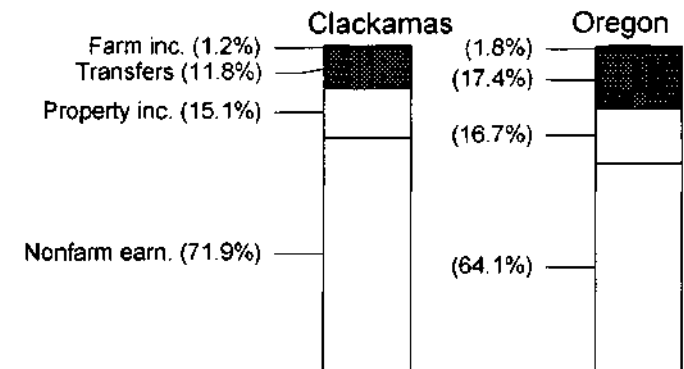
Transfers were correspondingly smaller, reflecting a greater share of the population in the working age classes (see population page).

Relative to the state, income maintenance and medical payments make up a slightly smaller proportion of transfer payments for the county, while retirement payments make up a larger share.

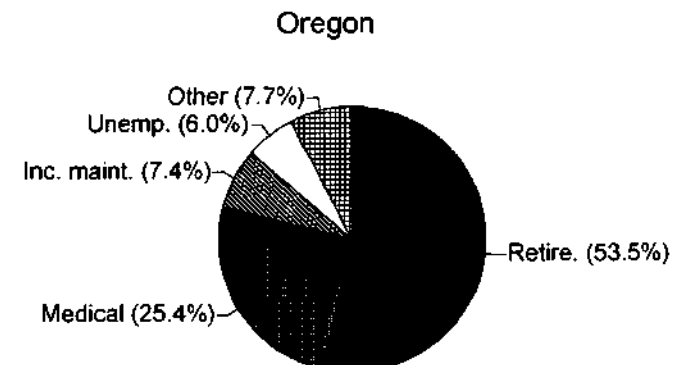
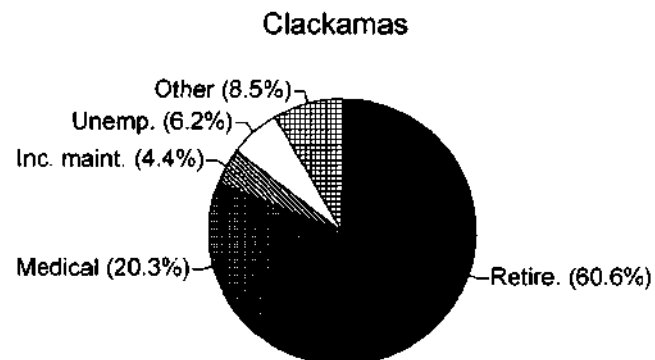
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



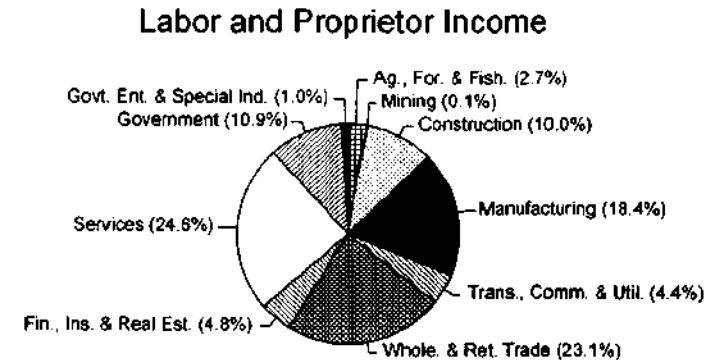
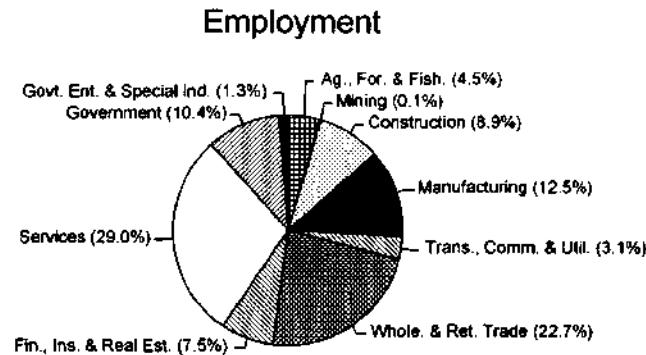
Clackamas County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Clackamas County's proportions of employment and income from wholesale and retail trade are the largest in the state, reflecting the significance of urban trade center activities. The proportion in construction is about 40% greater than the Statewide average. Conversely, government is proportionally smaller.

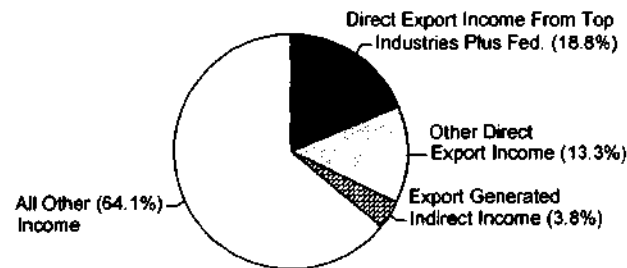
Thirty-six percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 60% of the direct export income. The top export industries include wholesale trade, the wood products manufacturing industries including pulp and paper, and motor freight and warehousing.

Economic Structure, 1991

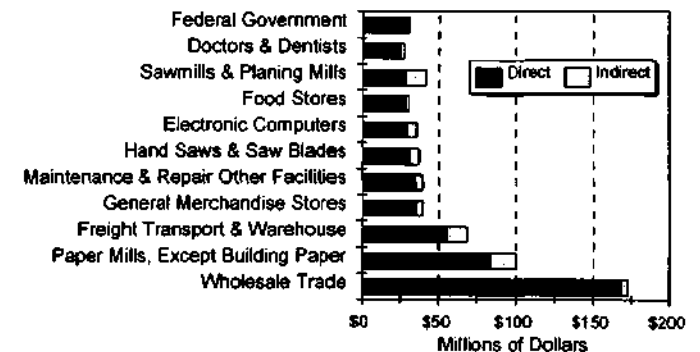


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Clackamas County, Oregon

In 1990 Clackamas County ranked 18th in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. Though most of the county's population is urban, much of the land base is not. National Forest land and private timberland account for almost two-thirds of the county's land area. Historically the county's timber harvest was dominated by National Forest timber, although forest industry also played a major role. In recent years Federal harvests have declined substantially, while "other" owners are harvesting more.

Clackamas ranked 8th for timber harvest in 1988 versus 11th in 1993.

The county has many small farms. Over 60% of farmland is cropland and nearly 20% is woodland. Crops, especially nursery and greenhouse crops, accounted for much of the value of farm products sold in 1992. The county ranked 4th in the state for the value of crops sold and 6th for the value of livestock sold in 1992 (livestock sales were dominated by poultry and poultry products).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,195,712
Water	6,931

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	8,000
County and Municipal	10,000
Forest Industry	128,000
Nonindustrial Private	161,000
Native American	11,000

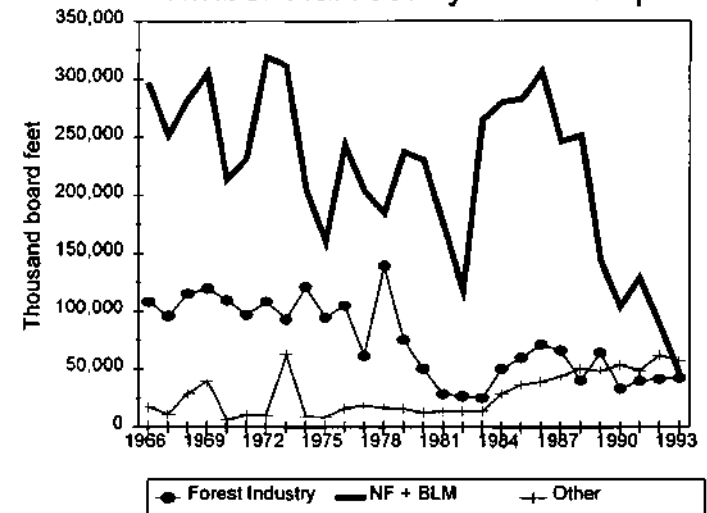
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	67,035
Forest Service	538,991
Wilderness	79,854

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	176,402	161,219	148,848
Cropland	106,034	98,884	93,454
Pasture/range	11,970	12,133	15,037
Woodland	45,481	37,915	29,030
Other	12,917	12,287	11,327
Avg. farm size	51	51	47
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	3,489	3,175	3,155
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	2	2

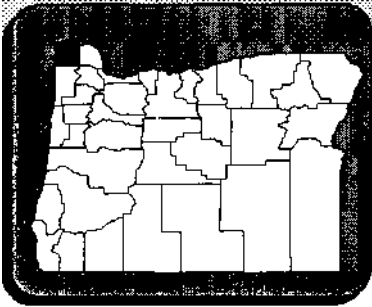
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$47,394	\$79,783	\$115,596
Livestock	33,494	39,769	42,551
Dairy	6,231	6,646	6,603

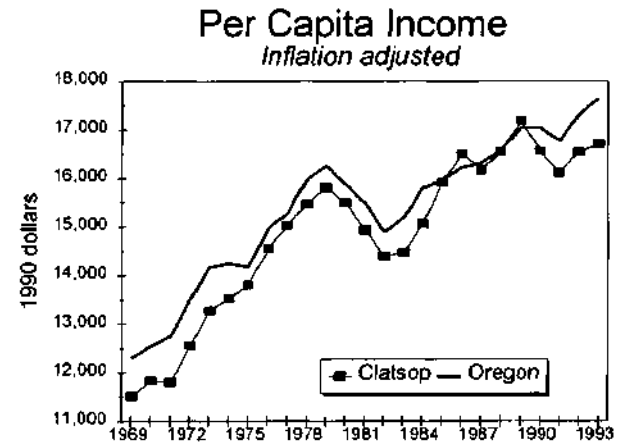
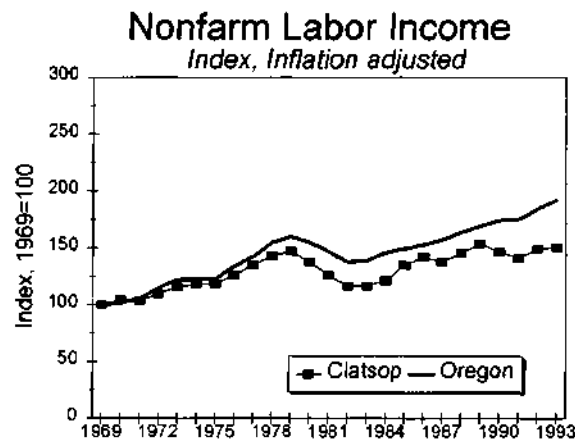
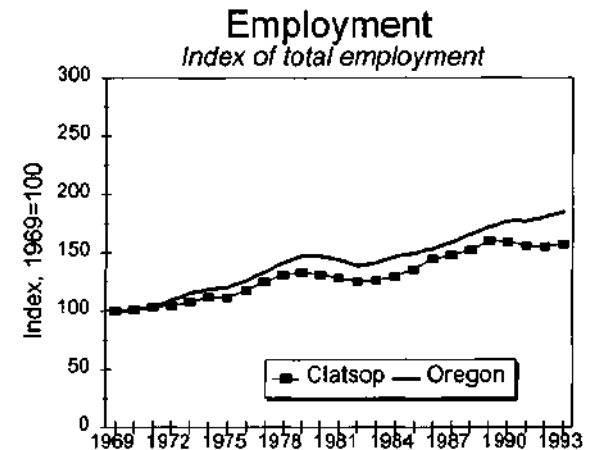
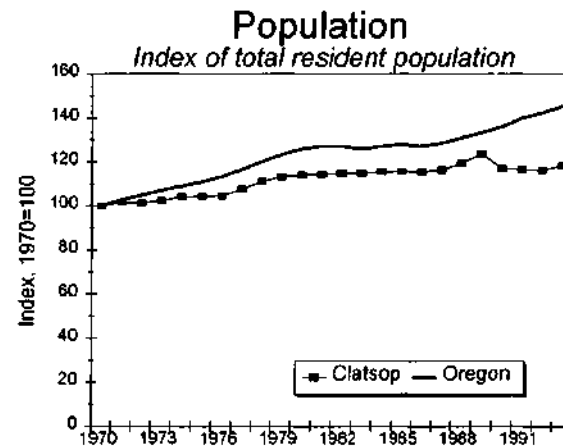
Clatsop County, Oregon



Clatsop County is a nonmetropolitan county located in the northwest corner of the state. Astoria (county seat) has a deepwater port. U.S. Highways 101 and 30 parallel the coast and the Columbia River, respectively; and U.S. 26 provides a link to the Portland metropolitan area. The Coast Range covers much of the interior landbase. The county's 1990 population density of 40.3 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 46% of the population was rural and 8% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Columbia County.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Employment and nonfarm labor income trends in Clatsop County resembled those of the state during both the 1970s and 1980s, but the county has had slower growth or declines in the early 1990s. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession. The county's population has grown more slowly than the state. A population growth spurt during the late 1980s was followed by a drop in 1990 (primarily due to completion of the construction project at Tongue Point). Clatsop ranked 19th in population in 1990 out of the 36 Oregon counties. The county's per capita income has mainly followed state trends. Clatsop County ranked 9th in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Clatsop County, Oregon

Clatsop County's population has been relatively constant apart from a large decrease in the 1950s and a significant increase in the 1970s.

The county's population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increase that more than offset the loss from out-migration.

Growth in the early 1990s challenges projected population declines. About one-third of the people in the county reside in Astoria and another third in unincorporated places. Relative to the State of Oregon, a larger proportion of the county's residents are 50 years and older. The county's median age of 35.9 is above the state median of 34.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
30,776	27,380	28,473	32,489	33,301	33,700	32,849	32,503	31,977	31,328
Pop.									
Change	-3,396	1,093	4,016	812	399	-346	-526	-649	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop. ^a
32,489	+ 1,381	+ -353	+ -17	= 33,500

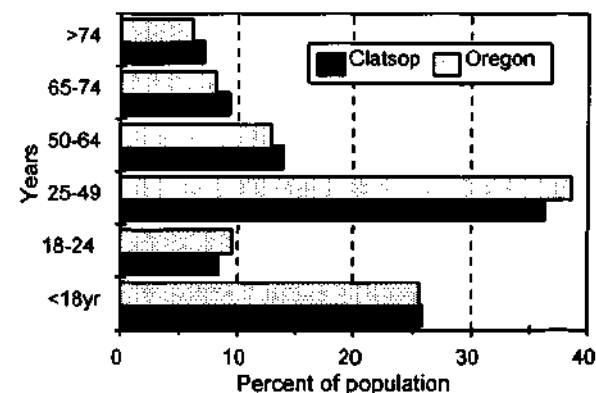
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	96.5%	96.4%
Black	0.5	0.3
Native American	0.8	1.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.4	1.3
Other race	0.9	0.8
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.4	1.9

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Astoria	9,998	10,069
Cannon Beach	1,187	1,221
Gearhart	967	1,027
Hammond	516	589
Seaside	5,193	5,359
Warrenton	2,493	2,681

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Clatsop County, Oregon

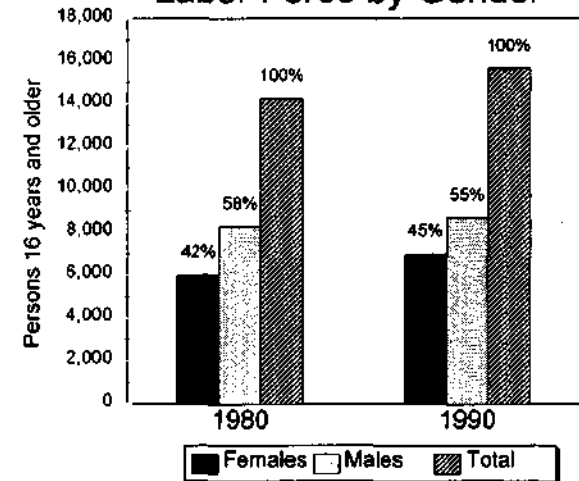
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

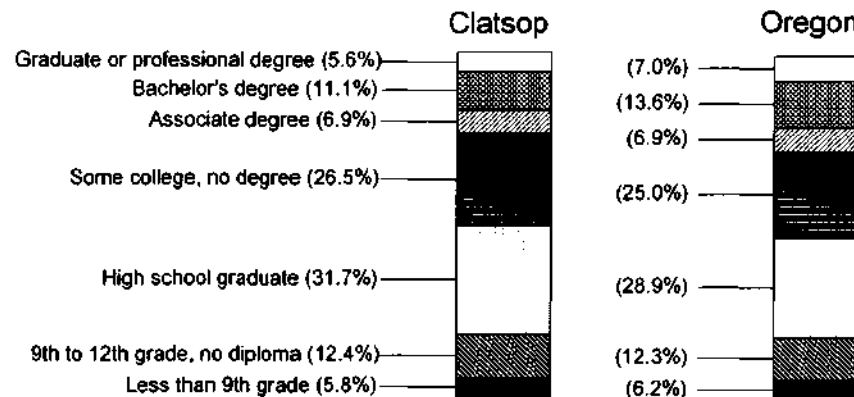
	Clatsop*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.1%	11.8%
Professional specialty	11.4	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.0	3.1
Sales	10.8	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	11.4	15.0
Private household services	0.5	0.4
Protective services	1.7	1.5
All other services	15.9	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.7	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.5	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.7	6.5
Transportation and material moving	5.4	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.8	4.4

*The county had 14,788 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



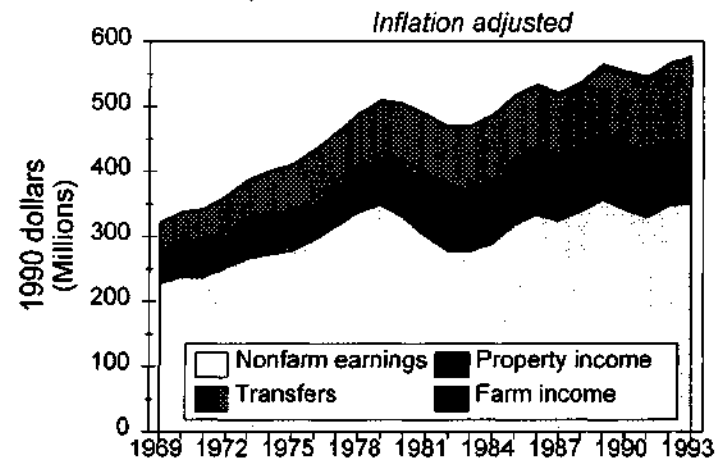
Relative to the state, Clatsop County has proportionally more workers in services and precision production, craft, and repair occupations and fewer in administrative support occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce is the same as the state ratio, and, like the state, this ratio has increased over time. The educational attainment profile for Clatsop County is much like the state, though the county has a slightly smaller proportion of people with college degrees.

Clatsop County, Oregon

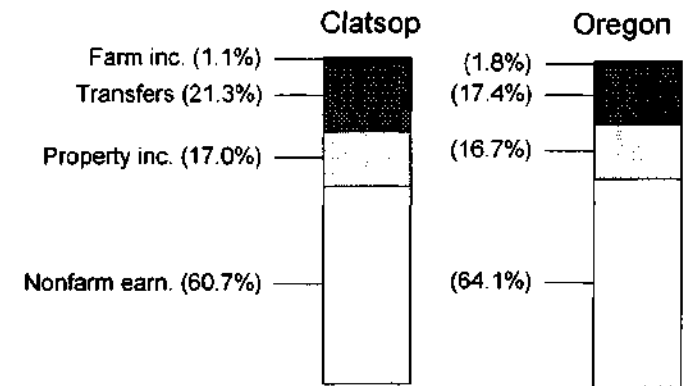
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s, but declined substantially during the recession of the early 1980s. Since then there have been periods of both growth and decline. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and also make up a larger share of personal income now than they did in 1969. Transfers in Clatsop account for a larger share of personal income relative to the state, reflecting the older age structure of the county's population (see population page). Medical payments account for a slightly larger share of transfer payments in Clatsop compared with the state.

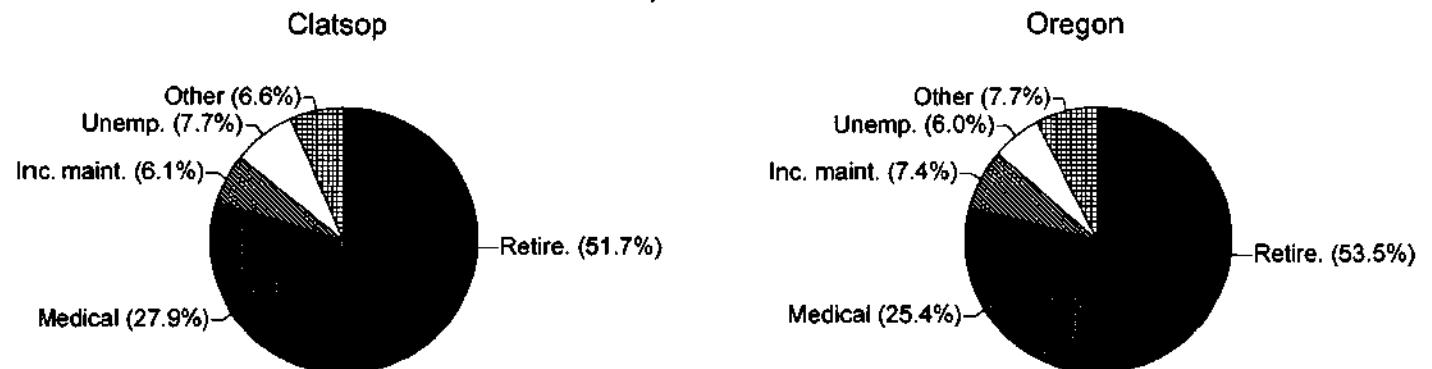
Components of Personal Income



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



Clatsop County, Oregon

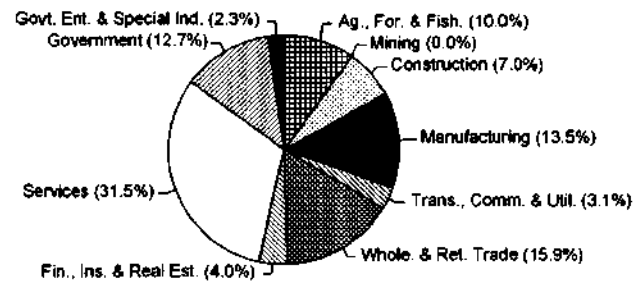
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Clatsop County's economic structure mirrors the state except for the agriculture, forestry, and fishing division. This division's contribution to employment and income is almost twice that for the state, primarily due to commercial fishing. High wages in paper manufacturing industries are reflected in the fact that manufacturing is a substantially higher proportion of income than employment.

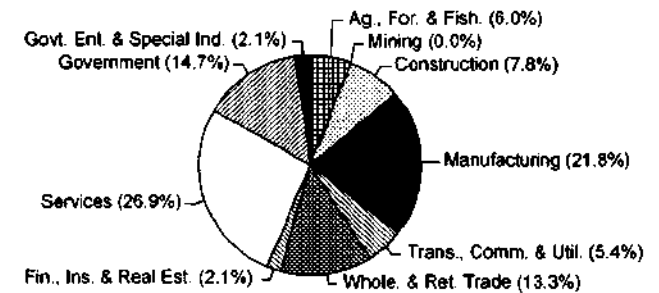
One-half of labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 65% of the direct export income. The top export industries include pulp and paper, tourism associated with lodging and eating places, and fishing and fish processing.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

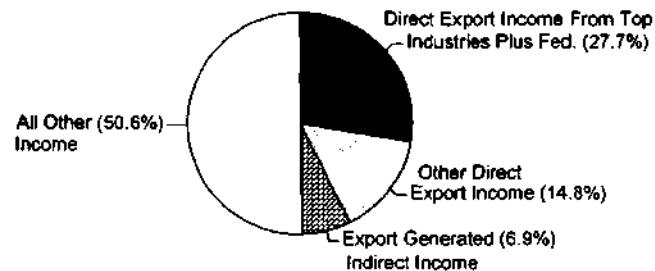


Labor and Proprietor Income

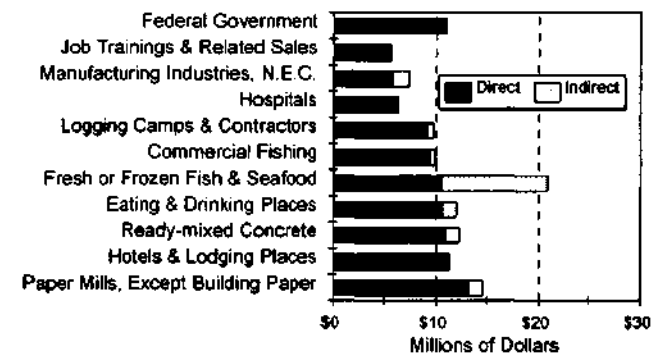


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Clatsop County, Oregon

In 1990 Clatsop County ranked 28th in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. About 80% of the landbase is non-Federal timber land.

Historically the county's timber harvest has been dominated by forest industry. Industry harvest has dropped, however, until by the early 1980s "other" owners contributed nearly an equal amount. Forest industry harvest increased again in the early 1990s. Clatsop ranked 11th in the state for timber harvest in 1988 and increased to 7th in 1993.

Less than 5% of the county's land is farmland. While a larger share of farmland is cropland, livestock accounts for much more of the value of farm products sold than do crops. The county ranked 35th in the state for the value of crops sold and 29th for the value of livestock sold in 1992 (half of which was dairy products).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	529,485
Water	164,794

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	133,000
County and Municipal	13,000
Forest Industry	241,000
Nonindustrial Private	38,000
Native American	---

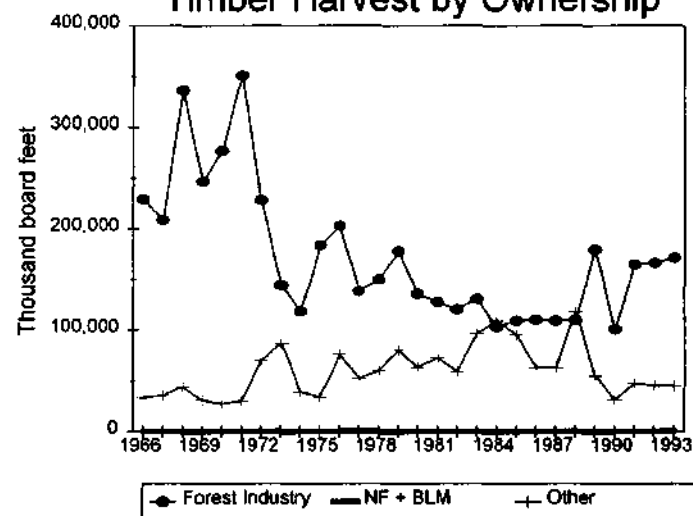
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	43
Forest Service	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	23,780	25,821	24,740
Cropland	12,580	14,189	13,113
Pasture/range	1,971	3,374	3,794
Woodland	N.A.	7,099	6,796
Other	N.A.	1,159	1,037
Avg. farm size	85	109	106
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	281	237	233
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

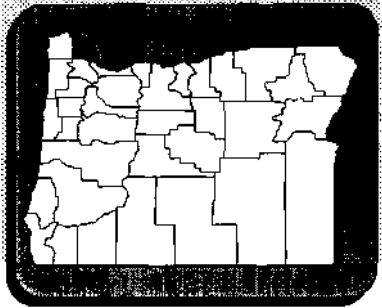
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$118	\$1,014	\$410
Livestock	5,037	7,446	6,172
Dairy	2,307	2,903	3,152

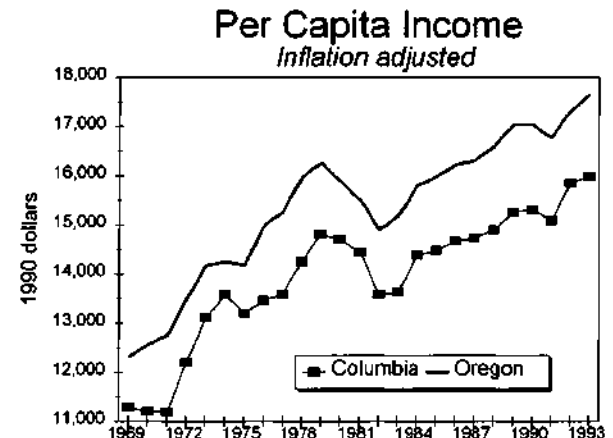
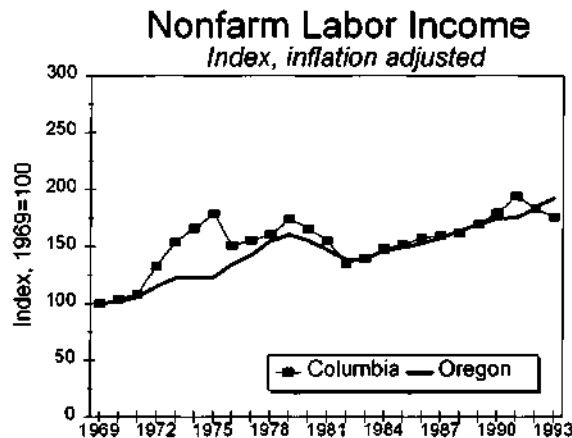
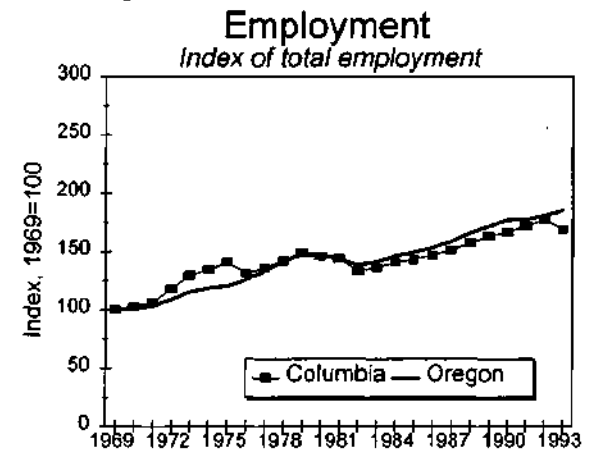
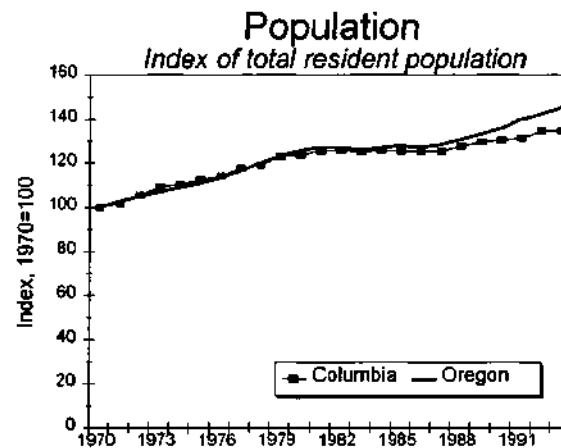
Columbia County, Oregon



Columbia County, recently designated as a metropolitan county, is located in northwestern Oregon along the Columbia River. U.S. Highway 30 connects the county to Portland and a bridge at Ranier provides access to Washington State. The interior is dominated by the Coast Range. The county's 1990 population density of 57.2 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 65% of the population was rural and 41% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Portland or Kelso-Longview. St. Helens is the county seat.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income trends in Columbia County approximate those of the state during both the 1970s and 1980s. However, nonfarm labor income and employment grew faster than the state in the mid-1970s during construction of the Trojan plant. The data here only partially reflect the closure of Trojan which began in 1993. Columbia ranked 18th in population in 1990 out of the 36 Oregon counties. The trend in per capita income in the county followed the trend for the state, though the level for the county was below that of the state. Columbia County ranked 16th in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Columbia County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Columbia County's population growth slowed during the 1980s after rapid growth in the 1960s and 1970s.

During the 1980s natural increase (births minus deaths) was the main contributor to growth. There was minor out-migration of the over 65 age group during this period. Over half of the people in the county reside in unincorporated places. Relative to the State of Oregon, a larger proportion of the county's residents are under 18. The county's median age of 34.8 approximates the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
22,967	22,379	28,790	35,646	37,557	38,800	40,407	43,344	46,452	49,463
Pop.									
Change	-588	6,411	6,856	1,911	1,243	2,937	3,108	3,011	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
35,646	+	2,188	+	123	+	-257	=	37,700

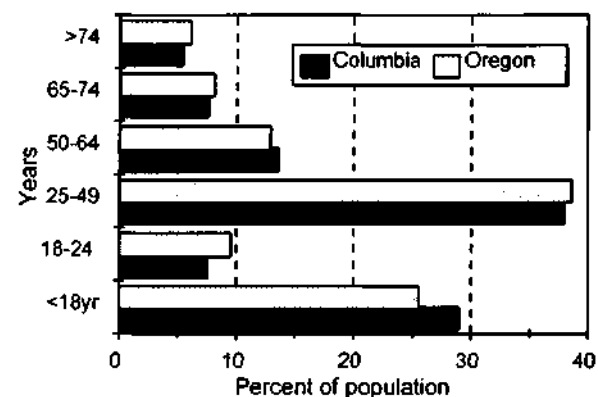
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Clatskanie	1,648	1,629
Columbia City	678	1,003
Prescott	73	63
Rainier	1,655	1,674
Scappoose	3,213	3,529
St. Helens	7,064	7,535
Vernonia	1,785	1,808

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	98.0%	97.3%
Black	0.1	0.1
Native American	0.8	1.4
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	0.8
Other race	0.7	0.5
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.5	1.8

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Columbia County, Oregon

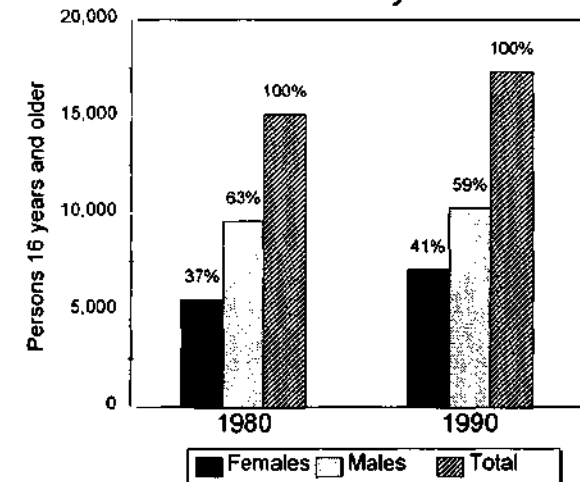
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

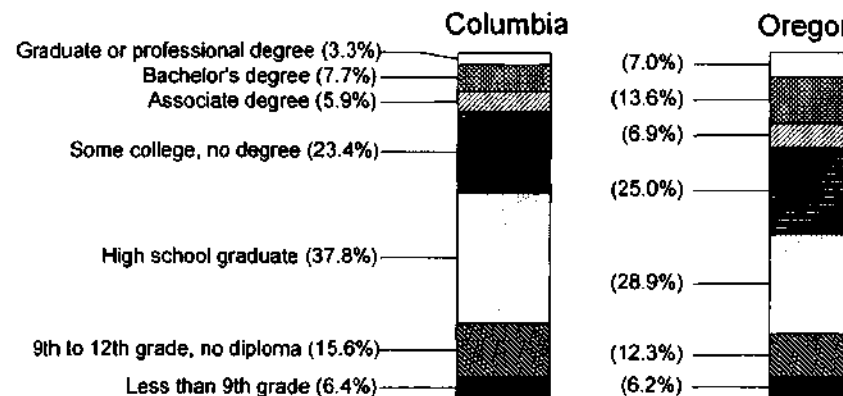
	Columbia*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.3%	11.8%
Professional specialty	10.9	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.3	3.1
Sales	9.0	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	13.8	15.0
Private household services	0.4	0.4
Protective services	2.3	1.5
All other services	10.0	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.2	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.4	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.1	6.5
Transportation and material moving	6.8	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.6	4.4

*The county had 16,369 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



Relative to the state, Columbia County has proportionally more workers in precision production, craft, and repair occupations and proportionally more machine operator, assemblers, and inspectors. Columbia has proportionally fewer workers in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce is lower than the state ratio; but like the state, this ratio has increased over time. Proportionally fewer people in the county have college degrees relative to the state as a whole.

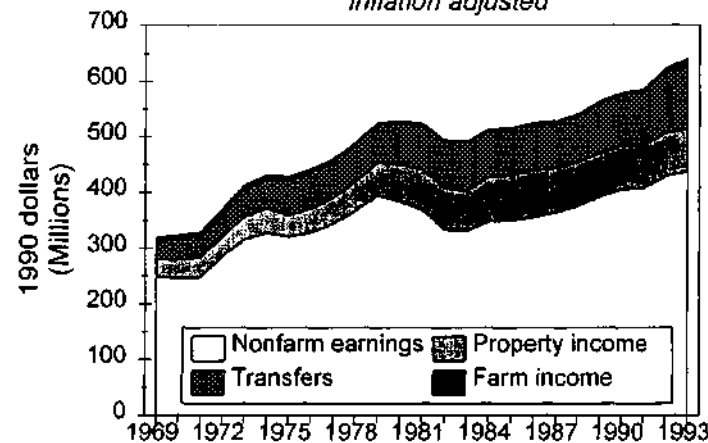
Columbia County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s, but declined substantially during the recession of the early 1980s. Growth resumed, but it was late in the decade before pre-recession levels were reached again. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and also make up a larger share of personal income now than they did in 1969. Nonfarm earnings in Columbia account for a larger share of personal income relative to the state. The distribution of transfer payments for the county is very similar to the state distribution.

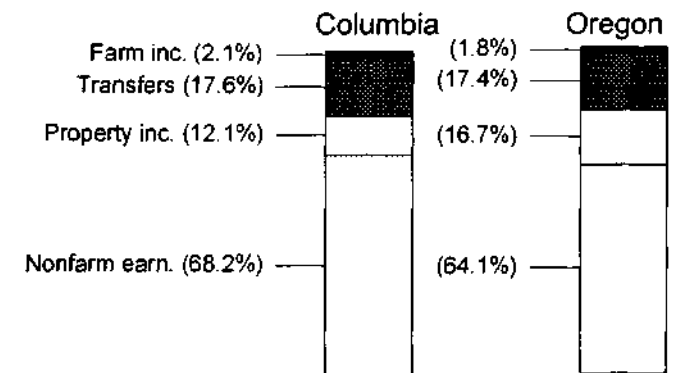
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



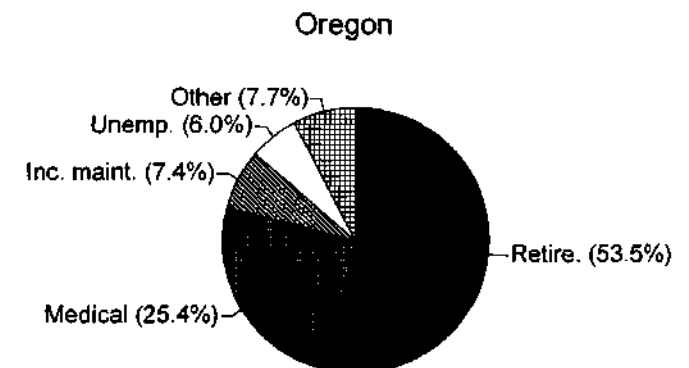
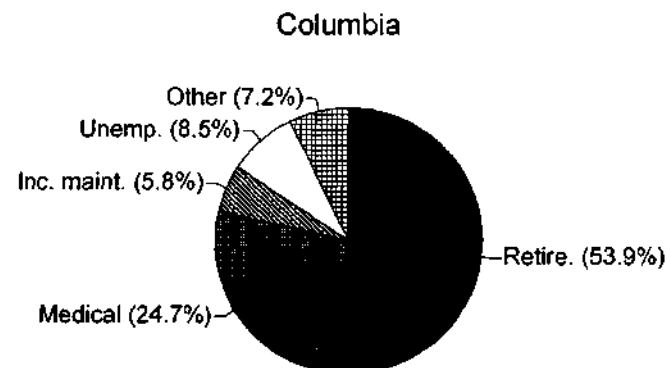
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



Columbia County, Oregon

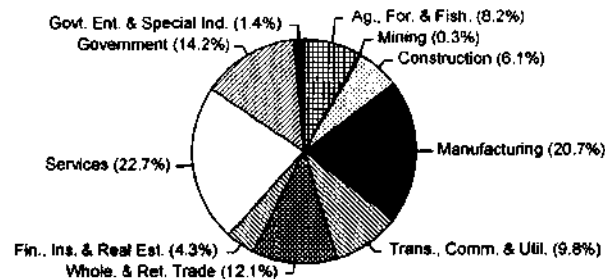
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The economic structure of Columbia County is influenced by its proximity to the Portland metropolitan area. Columbia has a small services division comprised of low paying and part-time jobs—the higher paying service jobs are found in nearby Portland. The now-closed Trojan nuclear plant (electric services) and paper manufacturing are the key components of the manufacturing and utilities divisions, which make up over 50% of the income.

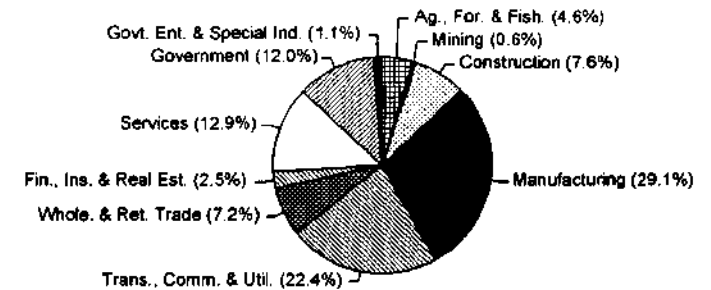
Sixty percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 82% of the direct export income indicating little diversity in the economic structure. The top export industries include wood and paper processing. The Trojan electrical services industry no longer exists.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

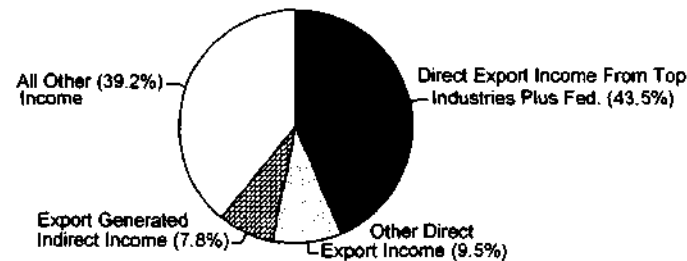


Labor and Proprietor Income

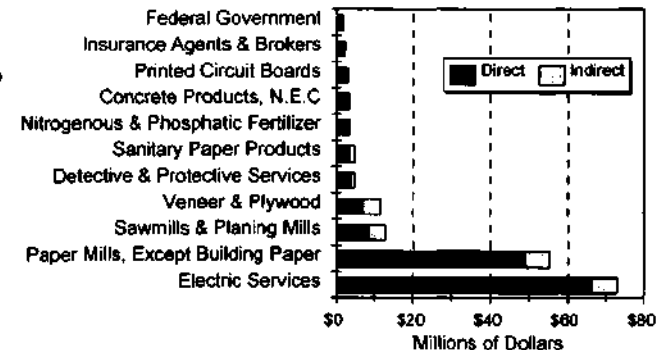


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Columbia County, Oregon

In 1990 Columbia County ranked 34th in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. About 70% of the landbase is private timberland.

The county's timber harvest is dominated by the forest industry. Columbia ranked 9th in the state for timber harvest in 1988 and 8th in 1993.

About 17% of the county's land is in farms—a fairly large number of small farms. Cropland, pasture, and woodland are all substantial shares of the land in farms. The inflation-adjusted value of crops sold doubled between 1982 and 1992, bringing it to nearly the same amount as livestock sales. The county ranked 29th in the state for the value of crops sold and 28th for the value of livestock sold in 1992.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	420,333
Water	20,230

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	9,000
County and Municipal	4,000
Forest Industry	218,000
Nonindustrial Private	78,000
Native American	---

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

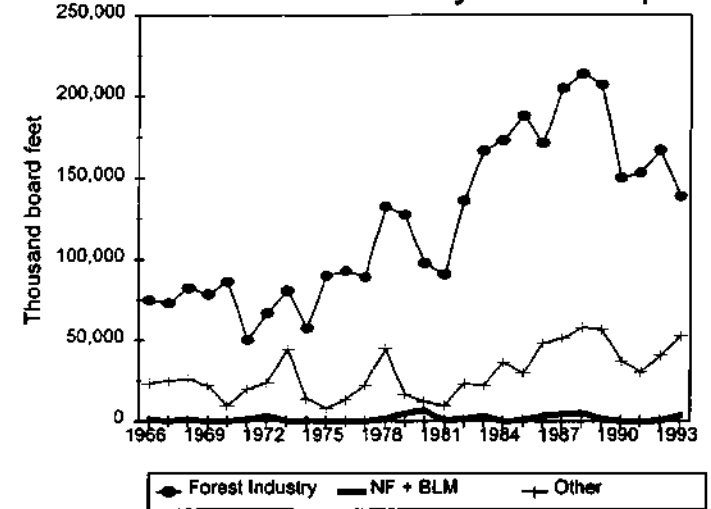
	acres
Bureau of Land Management	11,081
Forest Service	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	77,182	73,949	71,839
Cropland	32,910	30,767	30,709
Pasture/range	21,108	20,715	20,568
Woodland	18,922	19,192	16,656
Other	4,242	3,275	3,906
Avg. farm size	99	106	109

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	781	695	661
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	1	3

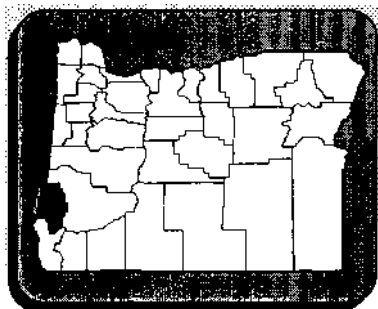
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$3,061	\$2,458	\$5,995
Livestock	6,123	6,301	6,627
Dairy	3,072	2,155	2,274

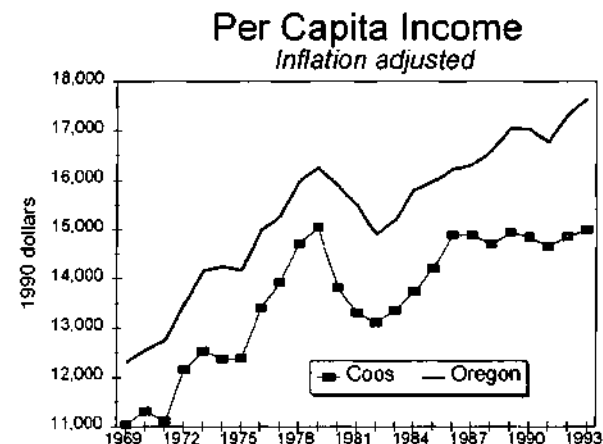
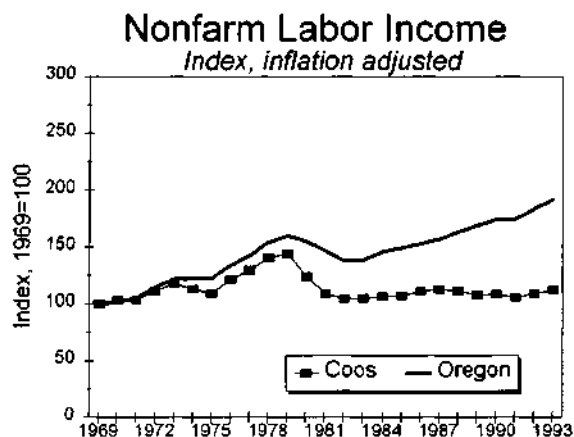
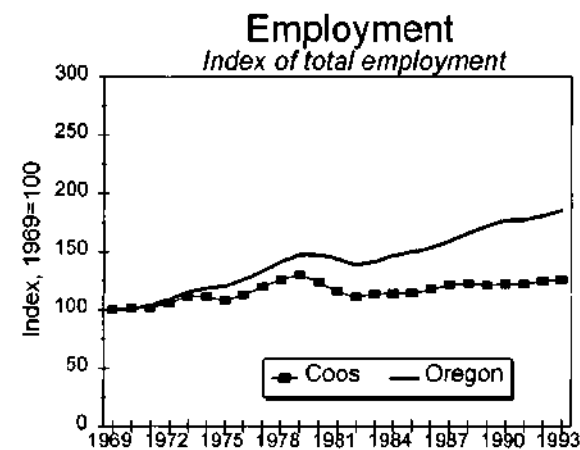
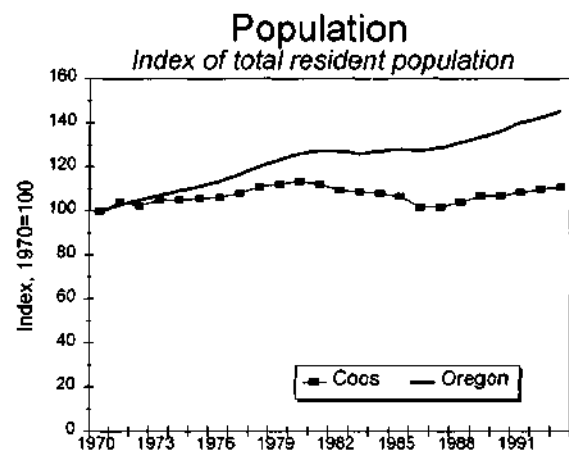
Coos County, Oregon



Coos County is a nonmetropolitan county located along Oregon's southern coast. U.S. Highway 101 follows the coast and State Highway 42 connects Coos Bay (home of a large deep water port) to 1-5, while Highway 38 is another east-west route just north of the county. The Coast Range dominates much of the landscape. Coquille is the county seat. The county's 1990 population density of 37.7 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 48% of the population was rural and 6% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income showed small increases during the 1970s which were wholly or partially negated during the recession of the early 1980s. After the recession, population and employment showed only minor gains, while nonfarm labor income decreased in the last half of the 1980s. Coos County population ranked 13th out of the 36 Oregon counties. The gap between Coos and the state in per capita income widened during the 1980-82 recession and did not substantially decrease during the rest of the 1980s. Coos ranked 27th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Coos County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Coos County's population grew fastest during the 1950s and 1970s with little growth during the 1960s and a decline during the 1980s. The population growth of the early 1990s has partially offset the loss from the previous decade. The county's population decrease between 1980 and 1990 was due to out-migration of those less than 65 years of age. About a quarter of the people in the county reside in Coos Bay and another third in unincorporated places. Relative to the State of Oregon, a larger proportion of the county's residents are 50 years and older. The county's 1990 median age of 37.6 is above the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
42,265	54,955	56,515	64,047	60,273	62,500	64,762	67,995	71,182	74,046
Pop.									
Change	12,690	1,560	7,532	-3,774	2,227	3,233	3,187	2,864	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop. ^a
64,047	+ 2,421	+ -6,840	+ 472	= 60,100

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	96.4%	95.9%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	2.0	2.3
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.7	1.0
Other race	0.8	0.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.8	2.2

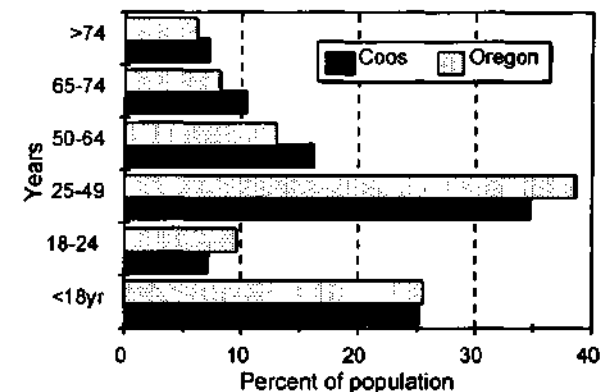
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Bandon	2,311	2,215
Barview ^b	N.A.	1,402
Bunker Hill ^b	N.A.	1,242
Coos Bay	14,424	15,076
Coquille	4,481	4,121
Lakeside	1,453	1,437
Myrtle Point	2,859	2,712
North Bend	9,779	9,614
Powers	819	682

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Res.	4

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Coos County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

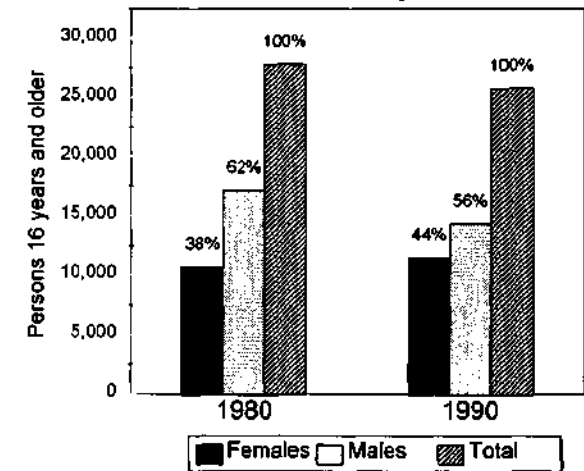
Relative to the state, Coos County has proportionally more workers in the farming, forestry, and fishing occupational category. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce was lower than the state ratio in 1980 but nearly the same by 1990. Thus this ratio increased at an even faster rate for the county than the state. Proportionally fewer people in the county have college degrees relative to the state as a whole, and proportionally more do not have a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

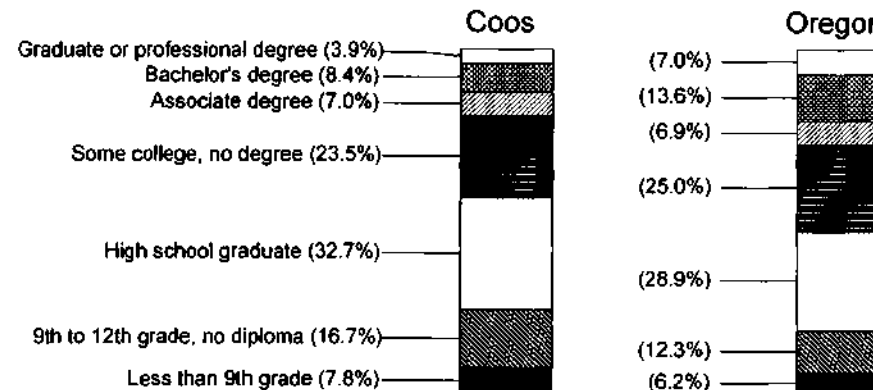
	Coos*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.0%	11.8%
Professional specialty	11.6	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.0	3.1
Sales	11.6	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	12.9	15.0
Private household services	0.2	0.4
Protective services	2.3	1.5
All other services	12.9	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.5	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.1	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.8	6.5
Transportation and material moving	6.3	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.8	4.4

*The county had 23,384 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



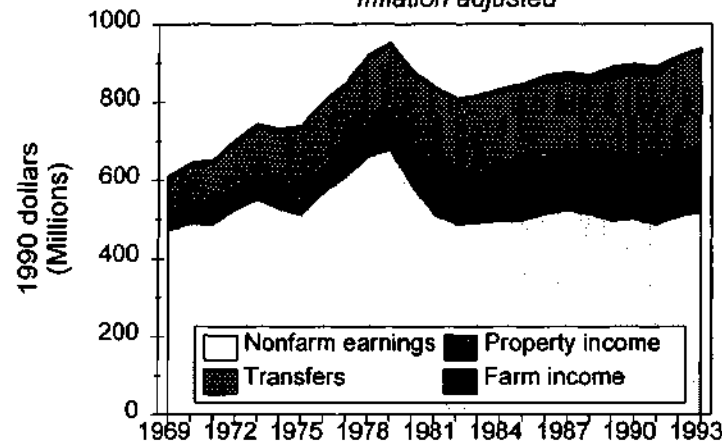
Coos County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

During the 1970s nonfarm earnings grew except during national recessions. This component of personal income dropped sharply, however, during the recession of the early 1980s and has yet to return to its pre-recession level. Transfer payments and property income increased both in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income since 1969. Transfers accounted for a larger share of personal income in 1993 relative to the state. This reflects the older age structure of the county's population (see population page). The composition of transfer payments is very similar to that for the state.

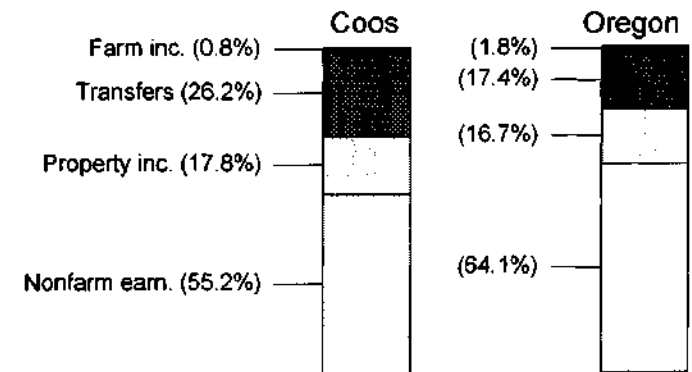
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



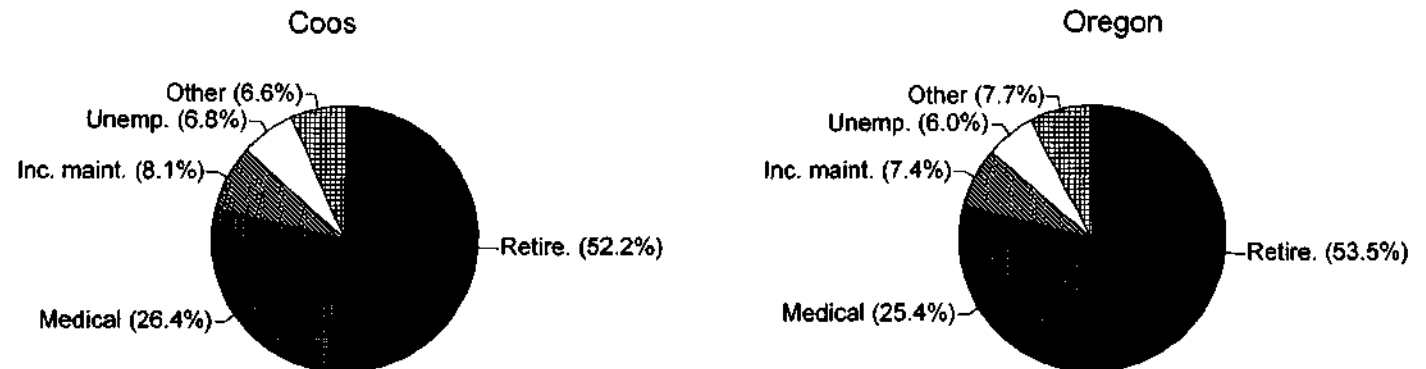
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



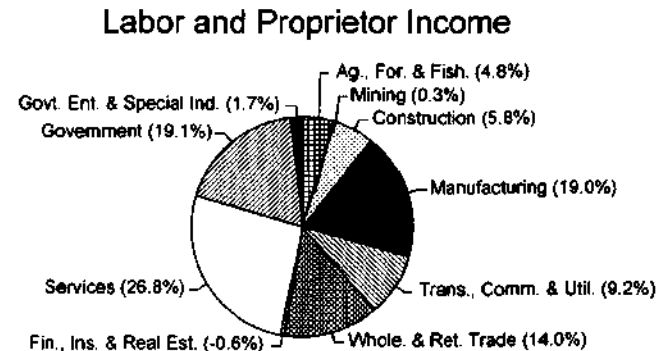
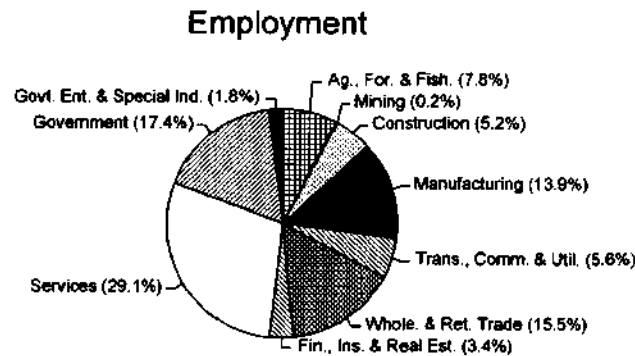
Coos County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Coos County's economic structure reflects the seaport activities of Coos Bay. These activities are evident in the transportation division which generates a larger proportion of the labor and proprietor income in the county than in the state and most other Oregon counties. Government also plays a larger economic role in the county. The negative income within the finance division reflects a loss in credit agency proprietor income.

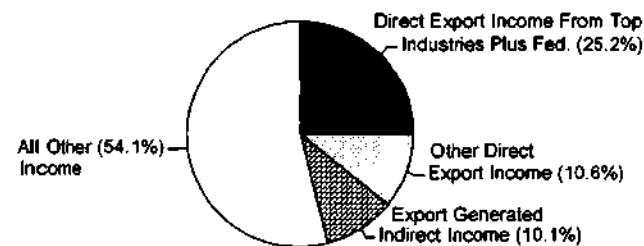
Forty-six percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 70% of the direct export income. The top export industries include wood and paper processing, water based shipping, and medical services.

Economic Structure, 1991

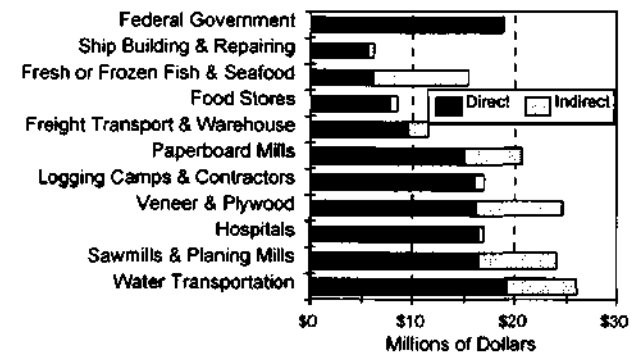


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Coos County, Oregon

In 1990 Coos County ranked 23d in land area of the 36 counties in the state. Almost half of the county's land area is private timberland and about another quarter is administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Historically, timber harvest came from forest industry and Federal lands. Recent declines have brought harvests from Federal lands down to levels experienced during the 1982 recession. Coos ranked 4th for timber harvest in the state in both 1988 and 1993.

Less than one-fifth of the county's landbase is farmland. Woodland accounts for about 45% of farmland with most of the remainder split between cropland and pasture. The inflation-adjusted value of crops (mostly fruits, nuts, and berries) sold increased greatly between 1982 and 1992. The county ranked 9th in the state for the value of dairy products sold in 1992.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,024,346
Water	131,782

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	61,000
County and Municipal	14,000
Forest Industry	369,000
Nonindustrial Private	141,000
Native American	---

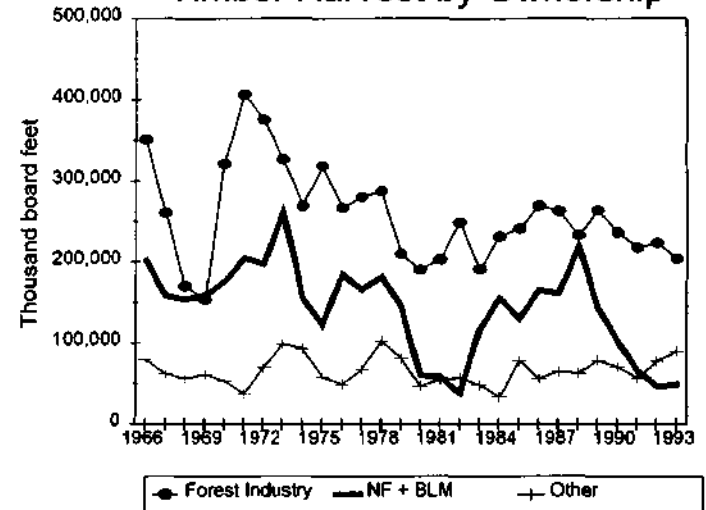
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	168,535
Forest Service	80,548
Wilderness	1,935

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	167,841	163,167	174,872
Cropland	44,647	41,920	47,292
Pasture/range	45,229	32,941	44,071
Woodland	72,037	74,326	78,201
Other	5,928	13,980	5,308
Avg. farm size	215	222	242
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	782	736	722
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	2	7

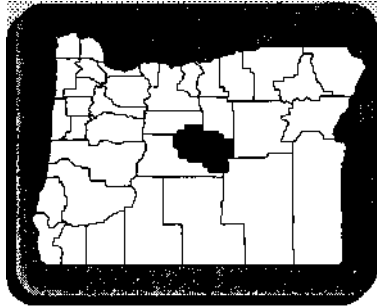
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$3,113	\$6,568	\$12,305
Livestock	15,031	15,823	15,960
Dairy	8,634	8,057	8,061

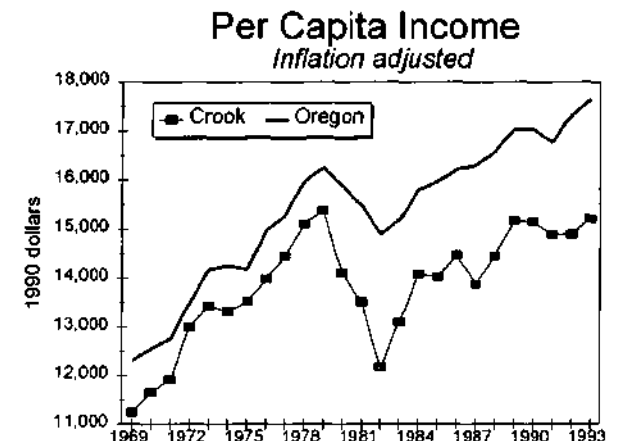
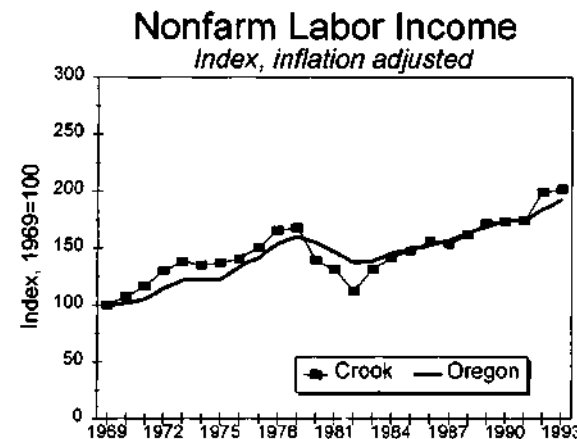
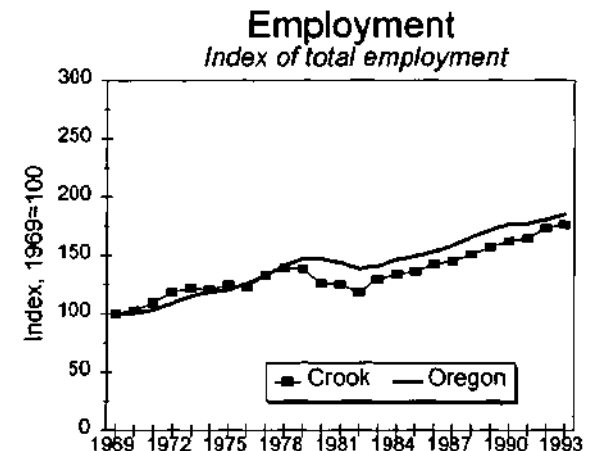
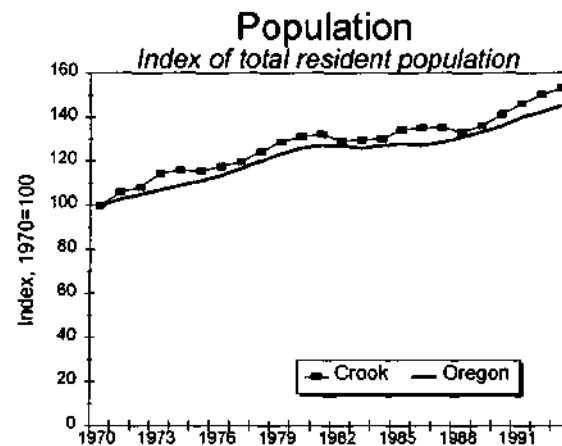
Crook County, Oregon



Crook County is a nonmetropolitan county located in central Oregon. Prineville, the county seat, lies in the northwest corner of the county at the junction of U.S. Highway 26 and State Highway 126. Although partially in the High Desert, the county also has forested land. The county's 1990 population density of 4.7 persons per square mile is well below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 62% of the population was rural and 14% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Deschutes County (the Bend-Redmond area).

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income generally grew at rates similar to the state during the 1970s and the 1980s. The early 1980s recession affected the county to a greater degree in employment and nonfarm labor income. In 1990 Crook County's population ranked 27th in the state out of 36 counties. Per capita income in Crook was consistently below the state average. The gap significantly increased with the recession in the early 1980s. Crook County had the 23d highest per capita income in the state in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Crook County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Crook County's population has grown in every decade since 1950 with much of the expansion taking place during the 1970s. Population growth slowed during the 1980s.

During this decade, natural increase (births minus deaths) and net in-migration of people 65 and older were the key components of population growth. Over half of the people in the county reside in unincorporated places and about a third live in Prineville. Relative to the State of Oregon, a larger proportion of the county's residents are under 18 years of age and over 50 years of age. The county's median age of 35.8 is higher than the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
8,991	9,430	9,985	13,091	14,111	15,300	15,819	17,261	18,585	19,932
Pop.	\		\		\		\		\
Change	439	555	3,106	1,020	1,189	1,442	1,324	1,347	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
13,091	+	726	+	16	+	267	=	14,100

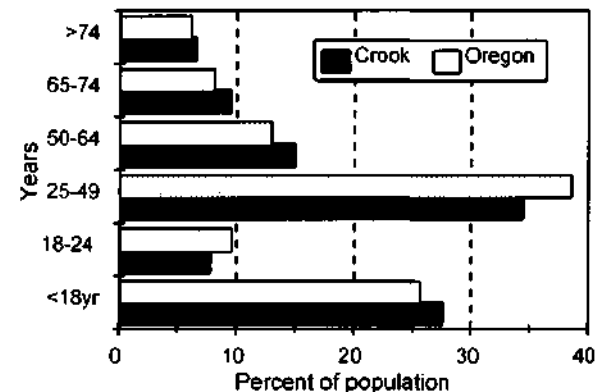
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	98.0%	96.6%
Black	0.0	0.1
Native American	0.9	1.6
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.3	0.3
Other race	0.8	1.4
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.4	2.7

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Prineville	5,276	5,355

Population Age Structure, 1990



³ July 1 population; all others are April 1.

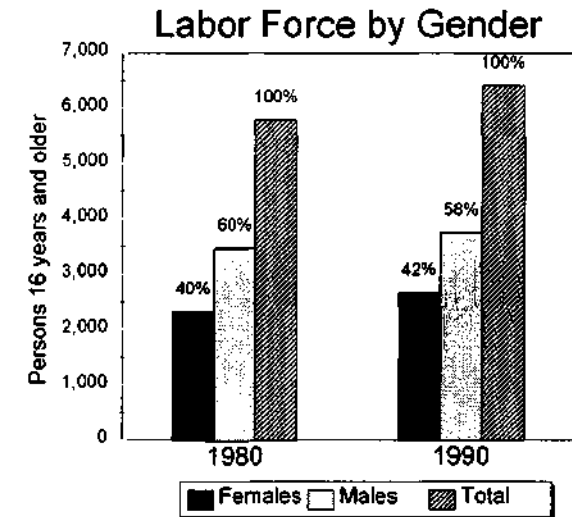
Crook County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

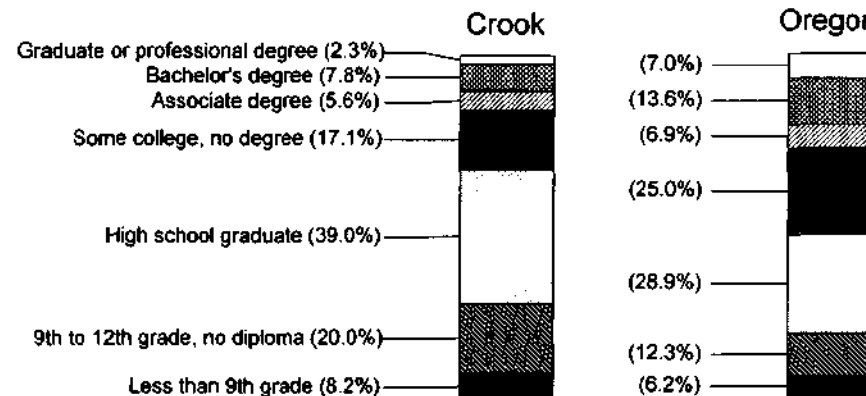
Occupation, 1990

	Crook*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.5%	11.8%
Professional specialty	7.7	13.9
Technicians and related support	1.3	3.1
Sales	6.6	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	11.8	15.0
Private household services	0.5	0.4
Protective services	1.4	1.5
All other services	10.8	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	11.0	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.8	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.9	6.5
Transportation and material moving	7.5	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	7.2	4.4

*The county had 5,968 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.



Educational Attainment, 1990



Compared to the state, a much larger proportion of workers in Crook County are machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors, or in the farming, forestry, and fishing category. Proportionally fewer are in executive, professional, technical, sales, or administrative support occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce is slightly lower than the state ratio; but like the state, this ratio increased between 1980 and 1990. Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college level education relative to the state as a whole and proportionally more do not have a high school diploma.

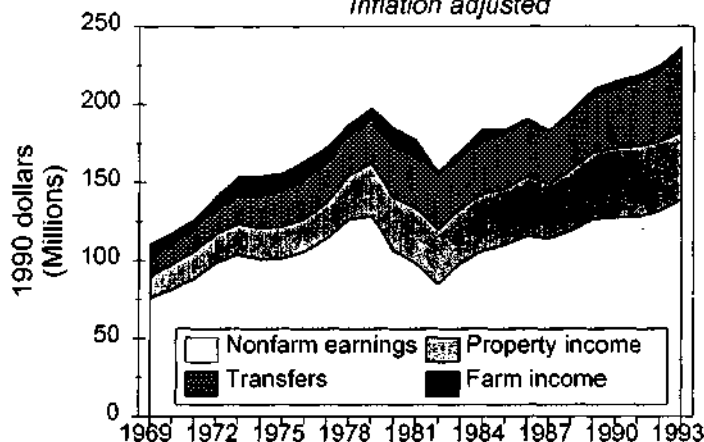
Crook County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s, but much of that gain was negated during the recession of the early 1980s. Growth resumed, though it slowed by the middle of the decade, and it was 1992 before nonfarm earnings reached its 1979 level. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and also as relative shares of personal income over the last two decades. These two components also account for larger shares of personal income in Crook County than in the state due to the older age structure of the county's population (see population page). Retirement payments make up a slightly larger share of transfer payments for the county relative to the state.

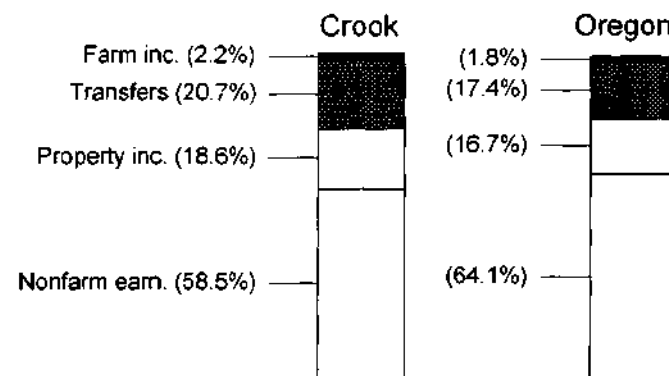
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



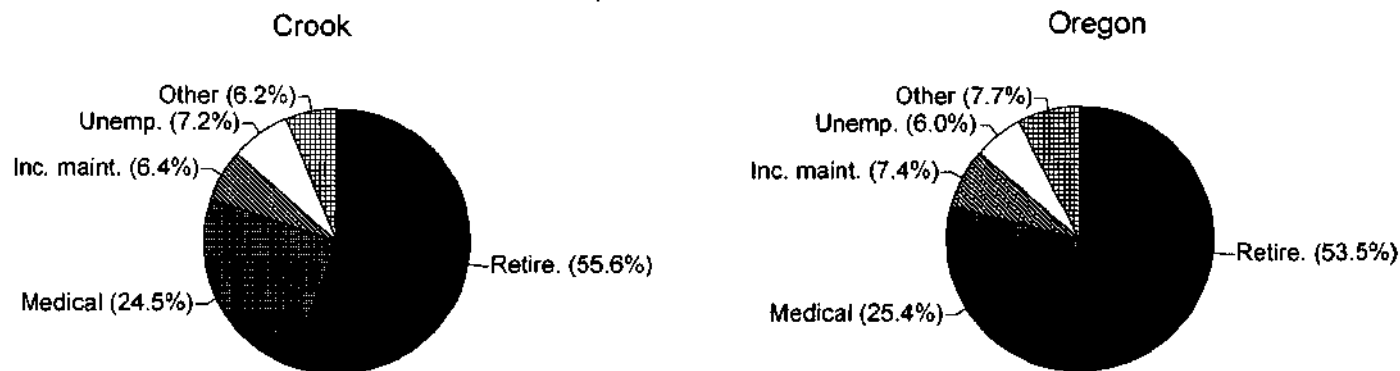
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



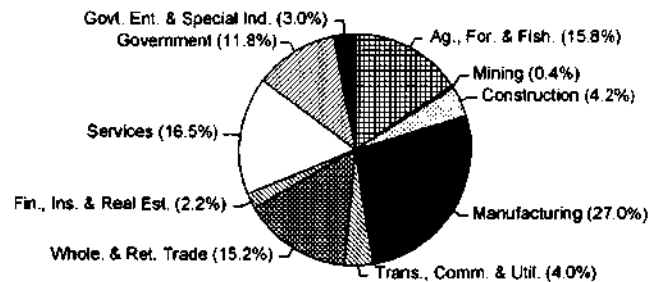
Crook County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

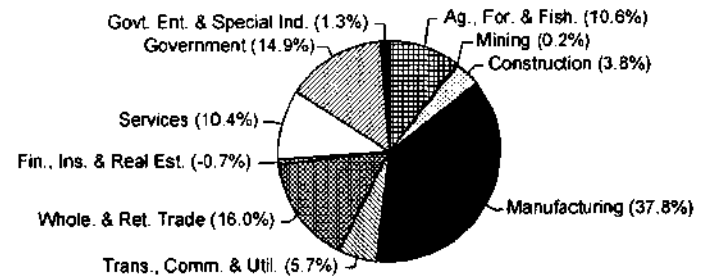
Although agriculture in Crook County is double the proportion found statewide, the county's economic structure is based largely on manufacturing. Almost 40% of all labor and proprietor income is generated by this division alone, a proportion not exceeded by any other county. Services, in contrast with the state, is smaller and provides about 16% of the jobs and only 10% of the income. The negative income within the finance division reflects a loss in credit agency proprietor income. The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for about 70% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 93% of the direct export income, making Crook County greatly influenced by these industries. Exports are dominated by millwork and sawmills and planing mills.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

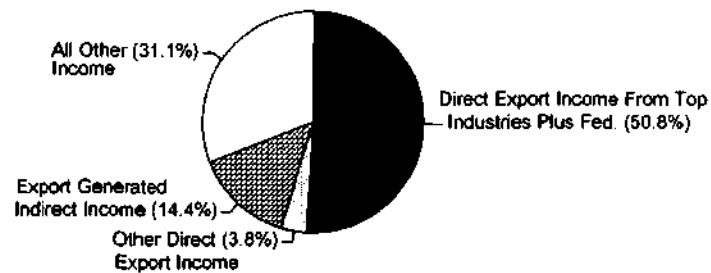


Labor and Proprietor Income

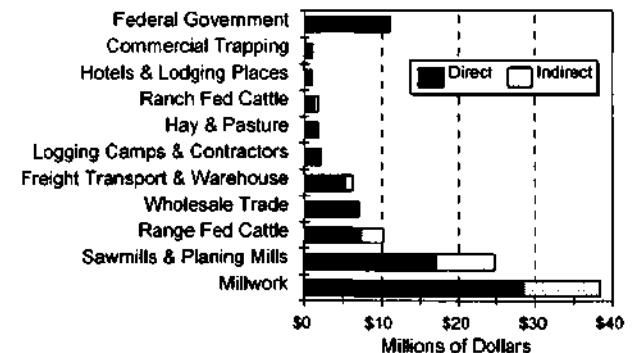


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Crook County, Oregon

In 1990 Crook County ranked 12th in land area of the 36 counties in the state. Almost half of the county's land area is administered by the Forest Service or BLM, and much of the remainder is private pasture or range/and. Historically, timber harvest came almost entirely from Federal lands. In recent years, Federal harvests have declined while harvests from forest industry lands have increased. Crook ranked 28th for timber harvest in the state in 1988 and 22^d in 1993.

Livestock plays a central role in the county's agricultural picture. About 87% of farmland is pasture or range and the average farm size is more than twice the average for the state. Livestock accounted for nearly two-thirds of the value of farm products sold in 1992. The county ranked 18th in the state for the value of livestock sold in 1992. Note that the sum of land in farms, FS- and BLM-administered land, and private timberland is greater than the total area of the county. These are estimates derived through various means, each of which is subject to error, and there may be double counting of nonindustrial private timberland and farms with woodland.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,906,893
Water	5,139

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	57,000
Nonindustrial Private	27,000
Native American	---

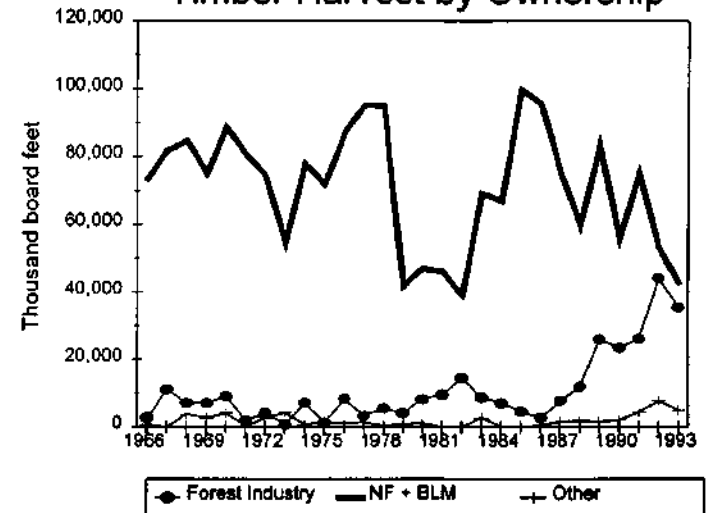
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	511,721
Forest Service	433,929
Wilderness	16,985

Farms and Farmland

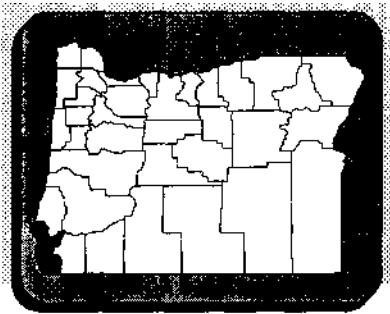
	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	860,462	860,738	894,853
Cropland	71,047	84,289	65,989
Pasture/range	698,793	697,861	778,122
Woodland	65,449	52,980	37,501
Other	25,173	25,608	13,241
Avg. farm size	2,010	2,074	1,779
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	428	415	503
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	87	83

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$6,516	\$6,006	\$10,337
Livestock	16,787	17,194	18,356
Dairy	570	N.A.	N.A.

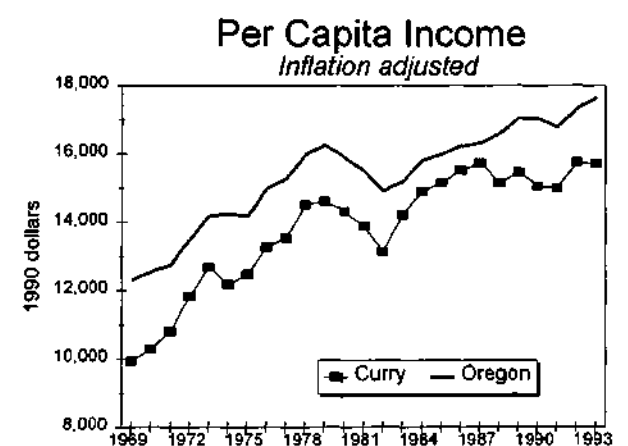
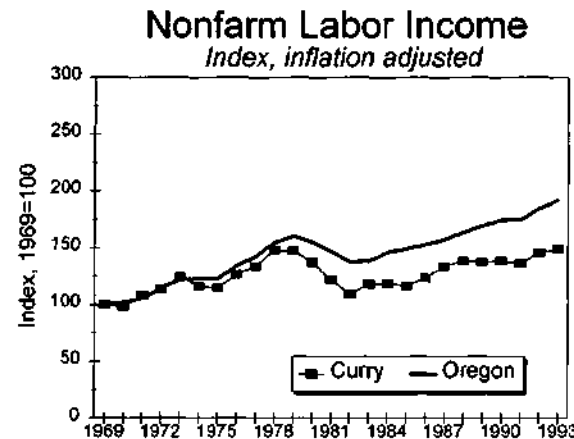
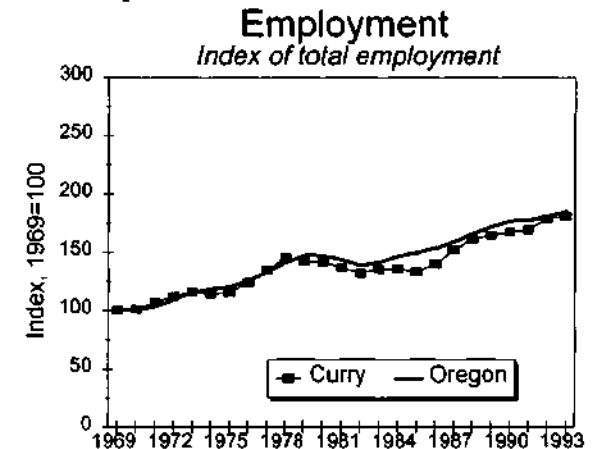
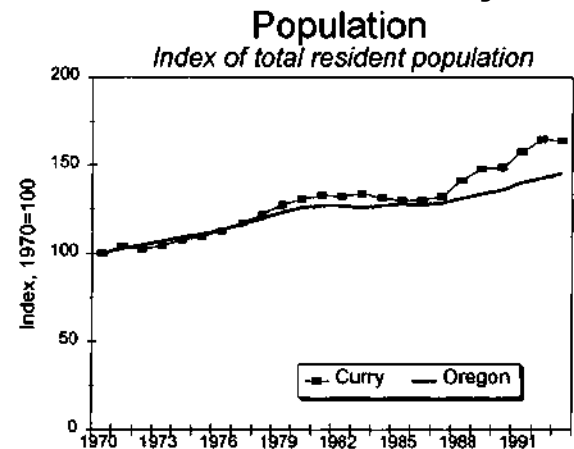


Curry County, Oregon

Curry County is a nonmetropolitan county located in the southwest corner of the State. U.S. Highway 101 follows the coast, and Highway 42 to the north is the main east-west access to I-5. The landbase is dominated by the Coast Range and Klamath Mountains. Gold Beach, the county seat, lies near the mouth of the Rogue River. The county's 1990 population density of 11.9 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 77% of the population was rural and 9% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Coos County, Oregon, and Del Norte County, California.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income trends in Curry County resembled those of the state during the 1970s. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession but Curry's nonfarm labor income did not recover to pre-recession highs. County population growth in the latter half of the 1980s exceeded state growth. Curry ranked 24th in population in 1990 out of the 36 Oregon counties. Although population rates increased at the same time nonfarm labor income decreased, Curry's per capita income levels closed the gap with the state. This is due to in-migration of retirees. Curry County ranked 18th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Curry County, Oregon

Curry County's population has grown in every decade since 1950 with the exception of the 1960s. The largest absolute gain to date occurred in the 1950s. Curry was one of the fastest growing nonmetropolitan counties in the state between 1980 and 1990.

Much of the growth during that time was due to in-migration of those both over and under 65 years old. A larger share of the population is Native American compared to the state, and a smaller share is of Hispanic origin.

Brookings is the largest town with about one-fifth of the population. Over half the county's residents live in unincorporated areas. A much larger share of Curry County's population is over 50 relative to the state. The county's median age of 44.0 in 1990 was much greater than the state median of 34.5 and was the second highest in the state.

^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
6,048	13,983	13,006	16,992	19,327	21,300	23,182	25,766	28,210	30,470
Pop.									
Change	7,935	-977	3,986	2,335	1,973	2,584	2,444	2,260	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
16,992	+	285	+	937	+	1,186	=	19,400

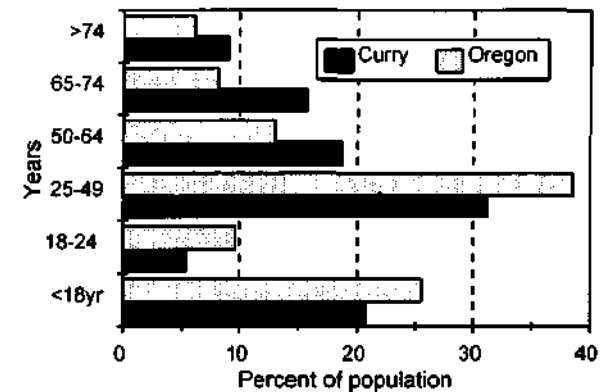
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Brookings	3,384	4,400
Gold Beach	1,515	1,546
Harbor ^b	N.A.	2,143
Port Orford	1,061	1,025

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.1%	96.4%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	2.0	2.4
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.3	0.6
Other race	0.6	0.4
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.3	1.8

Population Age Structure, 1990



Curry County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

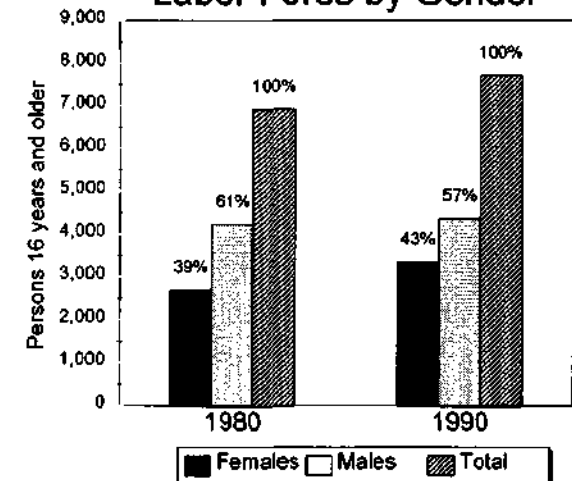
Relative to the state, Curry County has proportionally more workers in services; farming, forestry, and fishing; and precision production, craft, and repair occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce is slightly lower than the state ratio. Like the state, this ratio has increased over time. Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college degree, relative to the state as a whole, and proportionally more people in the county do not have a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

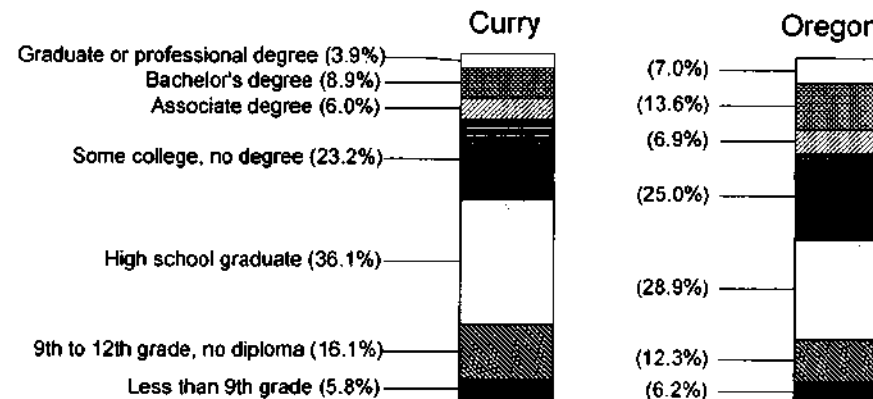
	Curry*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.7%	11.8%
Professional specialty	9.3	13.9
Technicians and related support	1.7	3.1
Sales	12.7	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	12.2	15.0
Private household services	0.5	0.4
Protective services	3.6	1.5
All other services	14.1	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	9.7	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.5	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.7	6.5
Transportation and material moving	5.2	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.1	4.4

*The county had 7,352 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

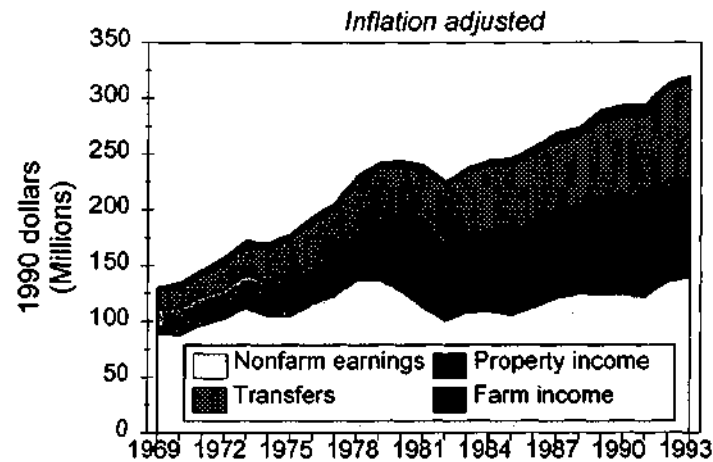


Curry County, Oregon

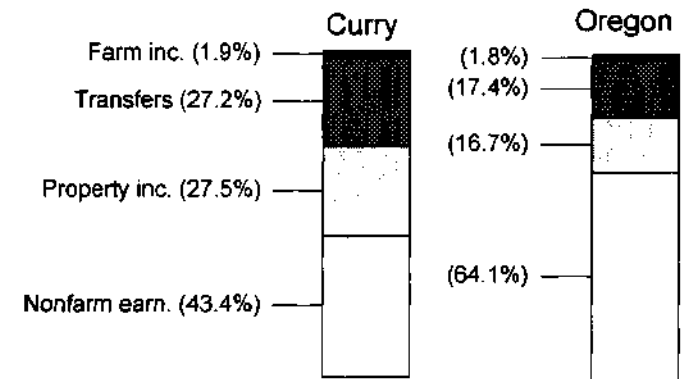
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s except for small declines during national recessions. However, the deeper recession of the early 1980s brought a large drop in nonfarm earnings followed by only modest growth so that this component of income has yet to reach its former level. Transfer payments and property income increased greatly both in absolute and relative terms since 1969. In addition, both are a much greater share of personal income in the county than the state. This reflects the older age structure of the county's population (see population page). Retirement payments make up a greater share of transfer payments for Curry County than for the state.

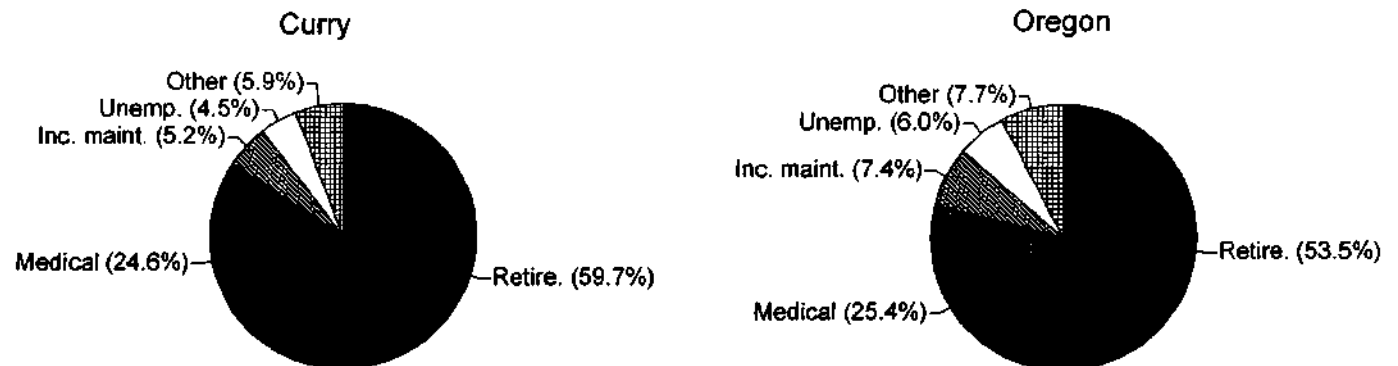
Components of Personal Income



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



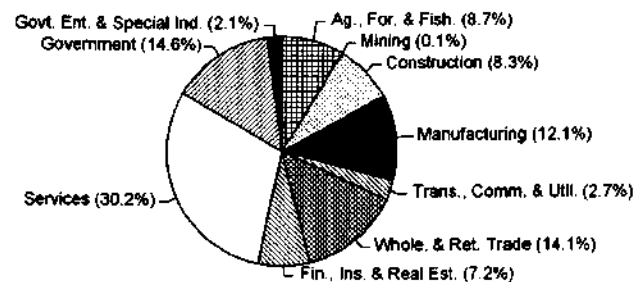
Curry County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

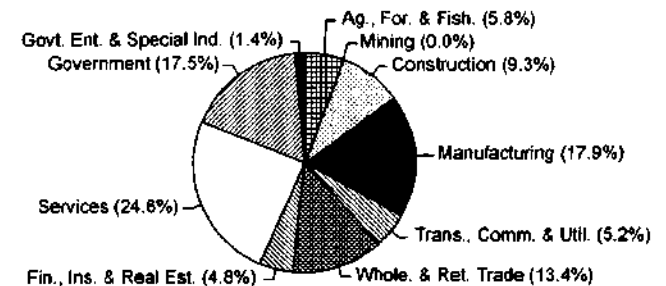
Curry County generally shows similar proportions in each industrial division when compared to the state. The agriculture, forestry, and fishing division is about 50% larger than the state average and is comprised of the commercial fishing and grazing industries. Construction ranks 5th largest among all counties. Slightly less than one-half of the labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 65% of the direct export income. The top export industries include wood products; tourism associated with hotels and eating and drinking places; and fishing and fish processing. Federal employment is also an important source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

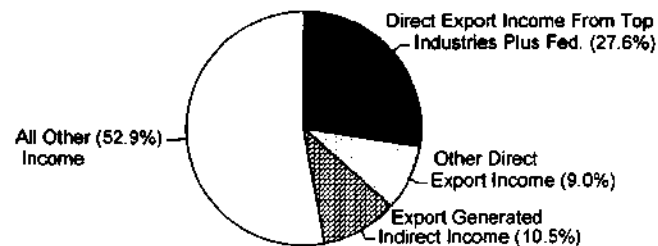


Labor and Proprietor Income

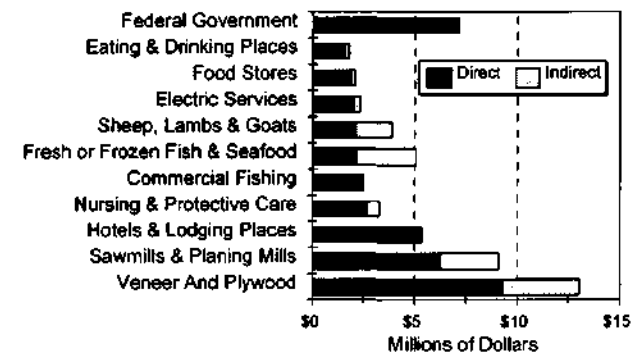


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Curry County, Oregon

In 1990 Curry County ranked 22d in land area of the 36 counties in the state. Nearly two-thirds of the county's land area is administered by the Forest Service or BLM, and another quarter is private timberland. Almost 30% of Forest Service-administered lands are designated as wilderness. Historically, timber harvest came from Federal lands and forest industry lands. In recent years, Federal harvests have declined dramatically while harvests from forest industry and other lands have increased. Curry ranked 13th for timber harvest in the state in 1988 and dropped to 20th in 1993.

Less than 10% of the county's land is farmland and much of that is pasture or woodland. The inflation-adjusted value of crops (mostly fruits, nuts, berries, and nursery products) increased greatly between 1982 and 1992, but is still only a small portion of the state's crop sales.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,041,555
Water	231,174

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	2,000
County and Municipal	—
Forest Industry	181,000
Nonindustrial Private	77,000
Native American	—

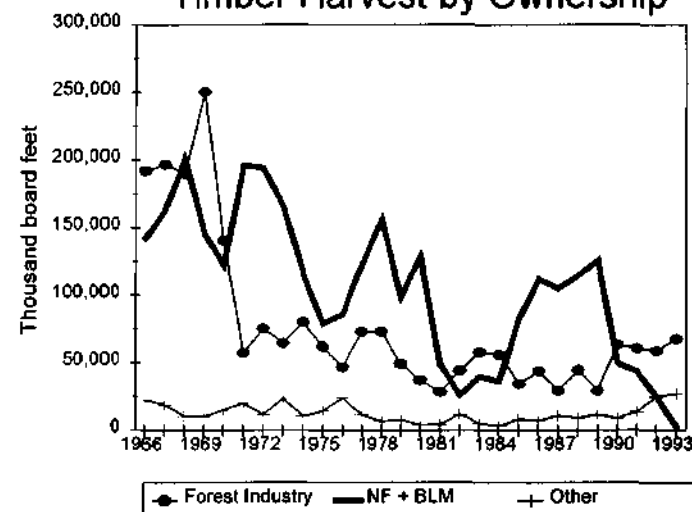
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	67,615
Forest Service	617,691
Wilderness	181,936

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	75,199	79,555	74,375
Cropland	10,358	8,606	7,136
Pasture/range	34,390	34,875	32,027
Woodland	26,824	32,963	31,680
Other	3,627	3,111	3,532
Avg. farm size	435	497	420
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	173	160	177
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	12	6

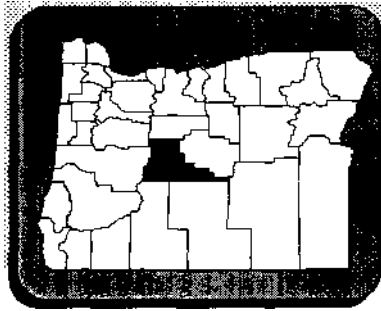
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$1,875	\$3,841	\$7,634
Livestock	2,792	3,237	3,281
Dairy	714	326	161

Deschutes County, Oregon

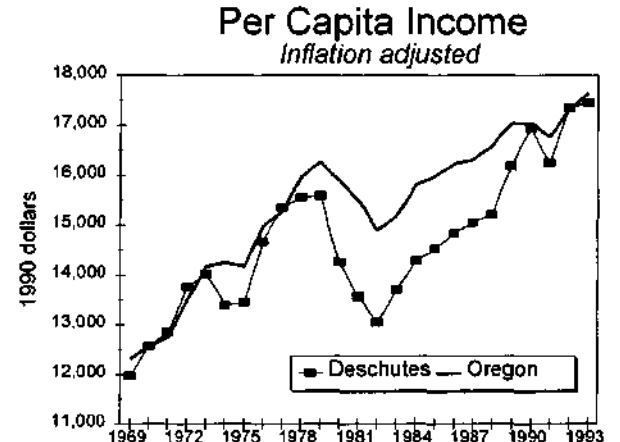
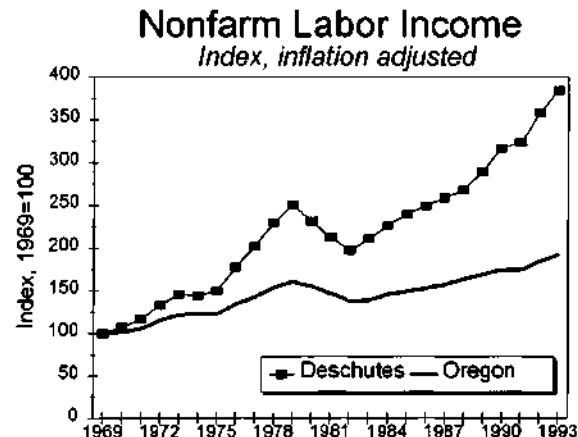
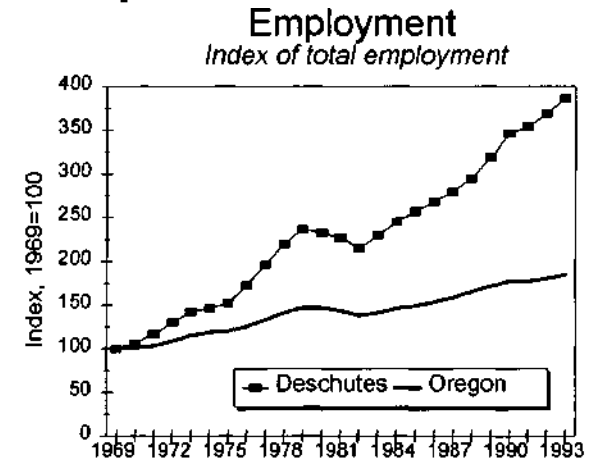
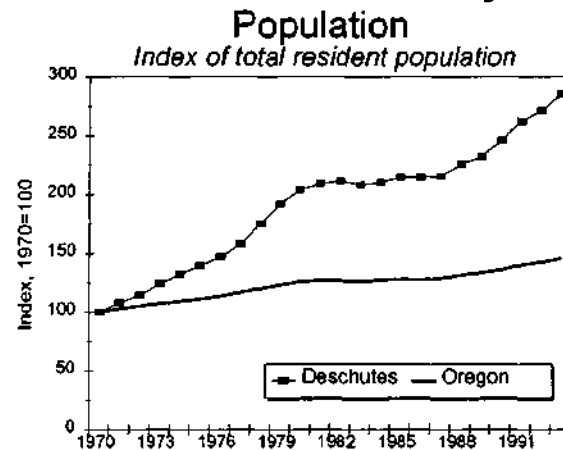


Deschutes County is a nonmetropolitan county in central Oregon. Bend, the county seat, is located along the Deschutes River at the junction of U.S. Highway 20 (a major east-west route) and U.S. Highway 97 (a major north-south route). The landscape is dominated by the slopes and foothills of the eastern Cascades and the High Desert uplands. The county's 1990 population density of 24.8 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 63% of the population was rural and 6% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at significantly faster rates than the state during both the 1970s and the 1980s. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession, but recovered at a faster rate than the state. In 1990, Deschutes County's population ranked 9th in the state out of 36 counties.

Per capita income in Deschutes was slightly below the state average in the 1970s. The gap widened during the recession in the early 1980s and closed by the 1990s. Deschutes County had the 5th highest per capita income in the state in 1993.



Deschutes County, Oregon

Deschutes County has grown in every decade since 1950 with an especially large population increase in the 1970s. It is projected to continue to grow through 2010. This county had the 2d highest percentage population change between 1980 and 1990 in the state. About two-thirds of the growth during this period was from migration of persons over and under age 65. Just over a quarter of the county's residents live in Bend and over 60% live in unincorporated areas. The county's age structure looks much like the state's but with a slightly larger share in the 50- to 65-year-old age group and a slightly smaller share in the 18- to 24-year-old group. The county's median age of 35.9 is higher than the state median of 34.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
21,812	23,100	30,442	62,142	74,958	86,800	92,245	106,671	117,887	128,868
Pop.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Change	1,288	7,342	31,700	12,816	11,842	14,426	11,216	10,981	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
62,142	+	4,878	+	4,990	+	3,590	=	75,600

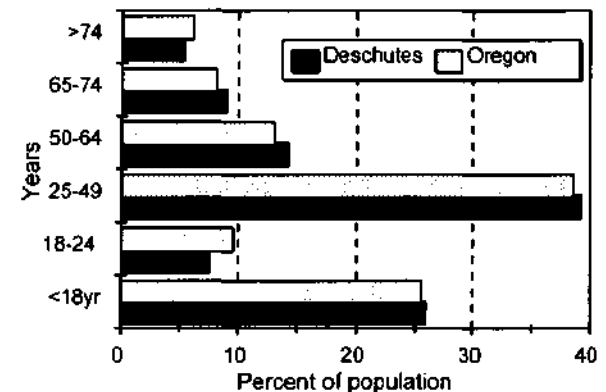
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	98.2%	97.8%
Black	0.1	0.1
Native American	0.8	0.9
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	0.6
Other race	0.6	0.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.7	2.0

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Bend	17,263	20,469
Deschutes River Woods ^b	N.A.	2,373
Redmond	6,452	7,163
Sisters	696	679
Terrebonne ^b	N.A.	1,143
Three Rivers ^b	N.A.	1,268

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Deschutes County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

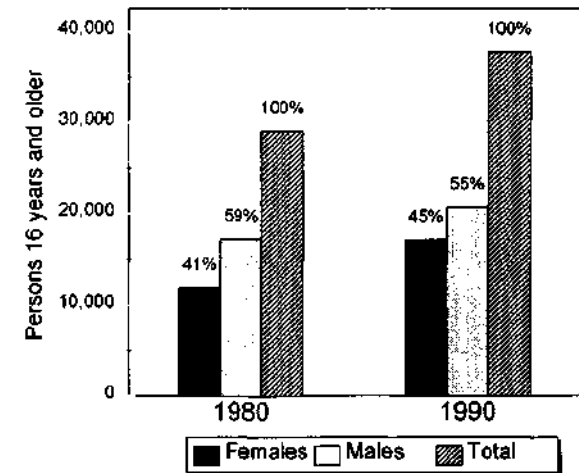
Deschutes County's occupational distribution is very similar to that of the state. The county has a slightly larger proportion of workers in sales and precision production, craft, and repair occupations. The ratio of women to men in Deschutes' civilian labor force is the same as the state ratio; and, like the state, women have become a larger proportion of the labor force over time. The county's educational attainment profile looks very similar to the state's as well.

Occupation, 1990

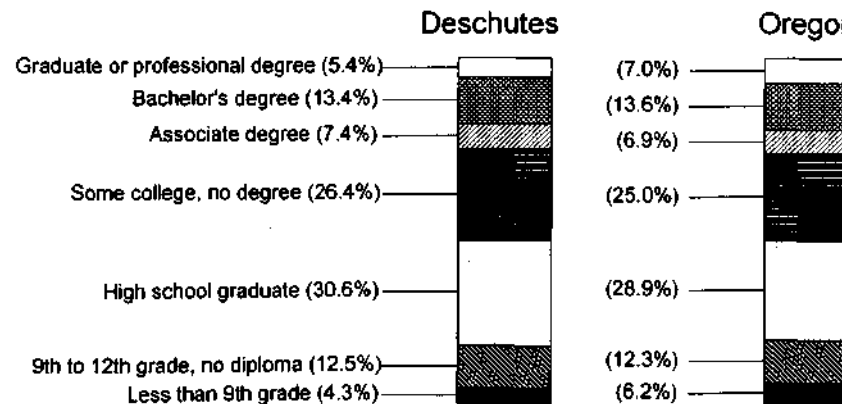
	Deschutes*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.5%	11.8%
Professional specialty	12.5	13.9
Technicians and related support	3.0	3.1
Sales	13.9	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	13.7	15.0
Private household services	0.2	0.4
Protective services	1.3	1.5
All other services	11.6	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3.6	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.2	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.9	6.5
Transportation and material moving	4.2	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.6	4.4

*The county had 35,860 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



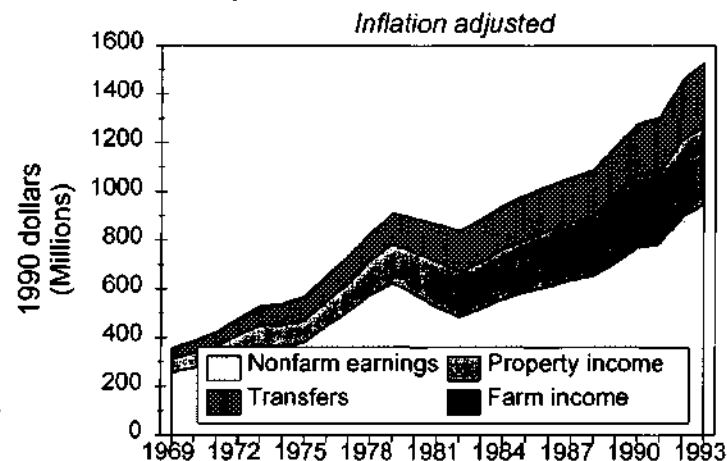
Deschutes County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

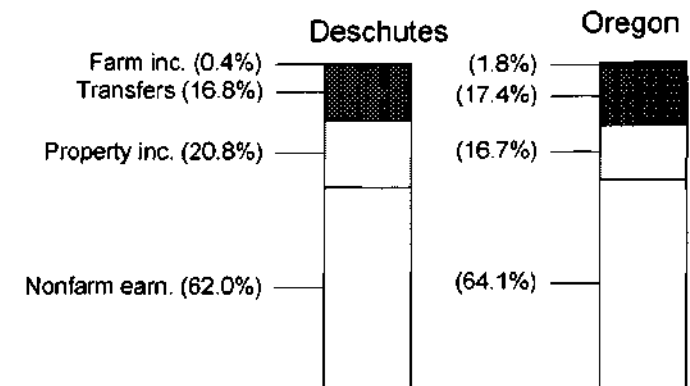
Nonfarm earnings grew during both the 1970s and the 1980s despite a sharp decline due to the recession of the early 1980s. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income.

Relative to the state, property income is a larger share of personal income in Deschutes, possibly reflecting greater investment income of a slightly older population (see population page) or greater rental income from recreation rentals. Retirement payments make up a larger proportion of transfer payments for the county as compared to the state.

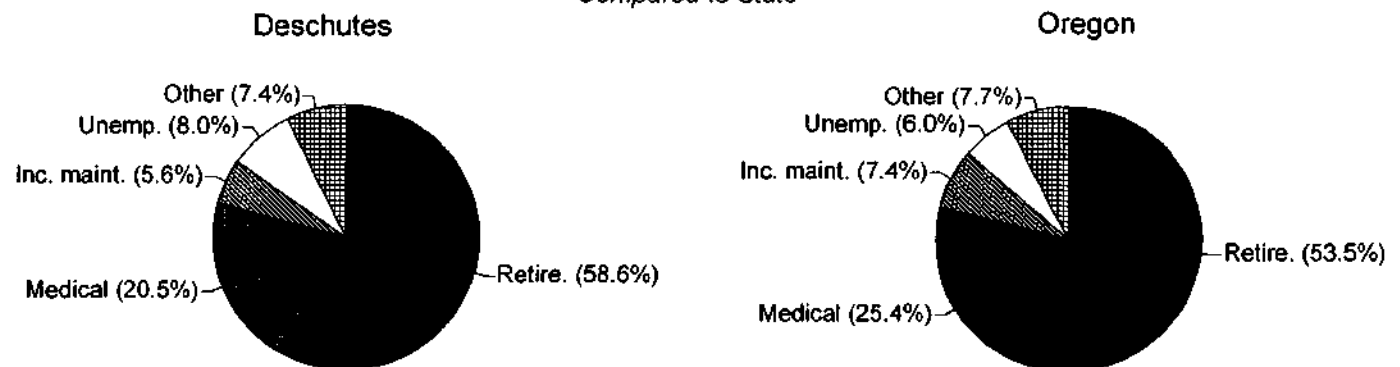
Components of Personal Income



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



Deschutes County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The construction division in Deschutes County is larger than the same division in all other Oregon counties as a proportion of employment and income, and it is 70% greater than the state average.

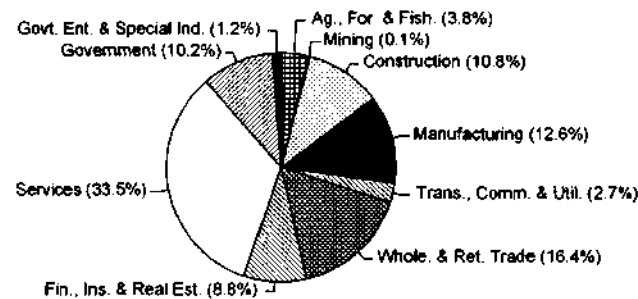
The services division makes up one-third of employment and nearly that much of income and ranks 3d in the state as a proportion of both.

The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for about 45% of labor and proprietor income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 57% of the direct export income.

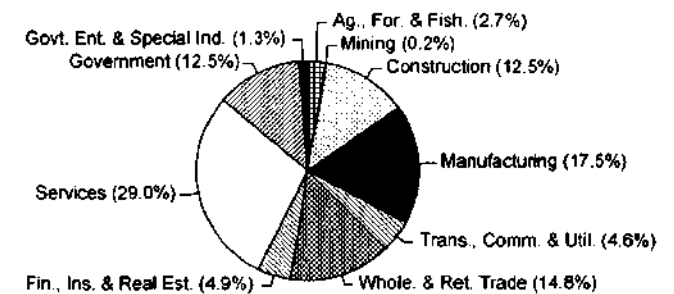
Tourism, represented by hotels, amusement, and eating places, and millwork dominate the export market for this county.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

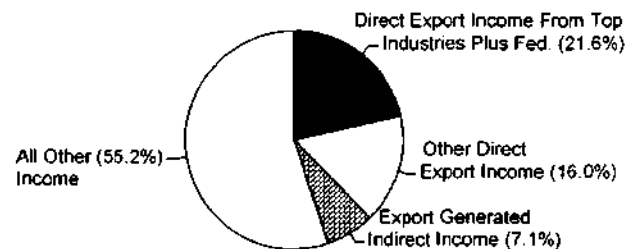


Labor and Proprietor Income

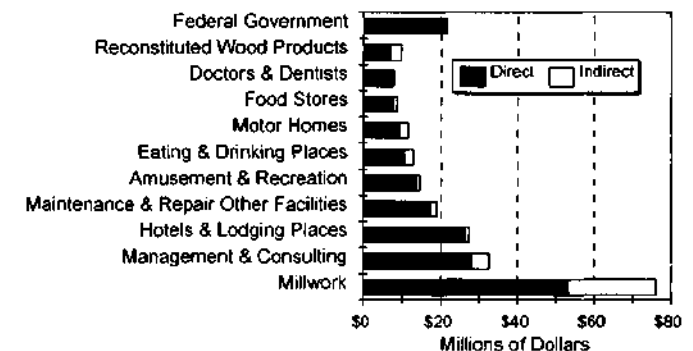


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Deschutes County, Oregon

In 1990 Deschutes County ranked 11th in land area of the 36 counties in the state. Over 75% of the county's land area is administered by the Forest Service (FS) or BLM, and most of the timber harvested in the county is from Federal lands. Timber harvest from Federal lands in the early 1990s is within the limits of historic variation. Deschutes ranked 23rd for timber harvest in the state in both 1988 and 1993. About 10% of FS-administered land is designated as wilderness.

Farmland is less than 10% of the county landbase and the county has a relatively large number of small farms (note that farm size has dropped while the number of farms has grown). About 60% of farmland is pasture or range, and livestock represent a similar share of the value of farm products sold in 1992. The county ranked 24th in the state for the value of livestock sold in 1992 and 26th for crops.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,931,725
Water	23,450

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	58,000
Nonindustrial Private	33,000
Native American	---

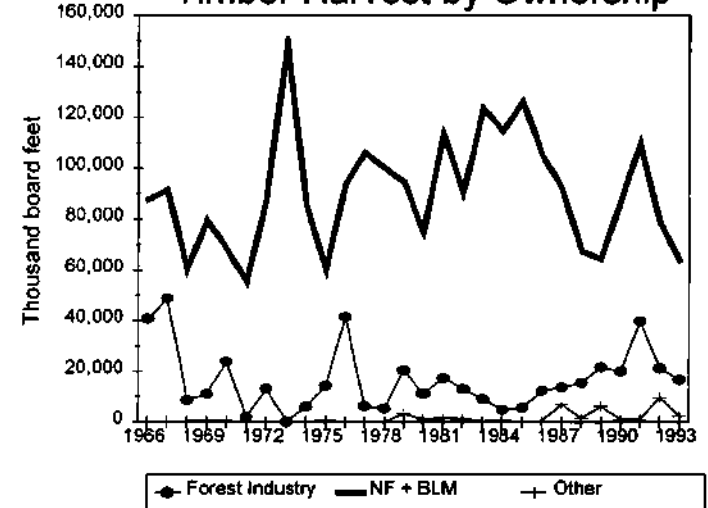
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	506,250
Forest Service	979,553
Wilderness	109,419

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	156,310	152,152	139,483
Cropland	40,125	41,294	39,656
Pasture/range	101,113	97,005	83,937
Woodland	7,340	6,432	7,829
Other	7,732	7,421	8,061
Avg. farm size	178	172	135
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	876	884	1,036
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	34	36

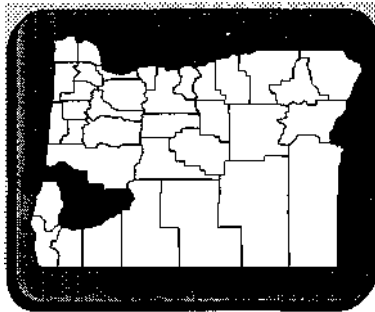
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$3,118	\$3,370	\$6,365
Livestock	11,040	11,486	10,377
Dairy	2,741	1,865	1,997

Douglas County, Oregon

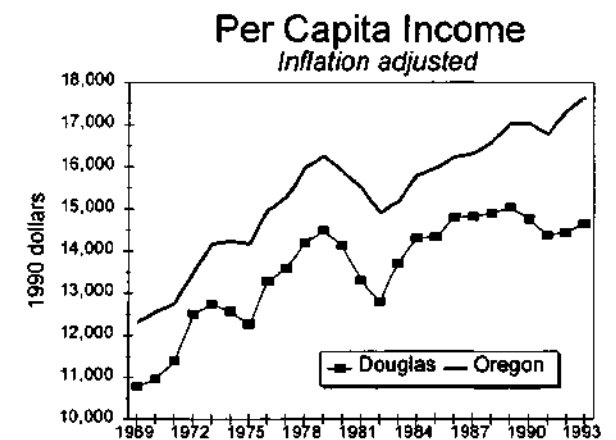
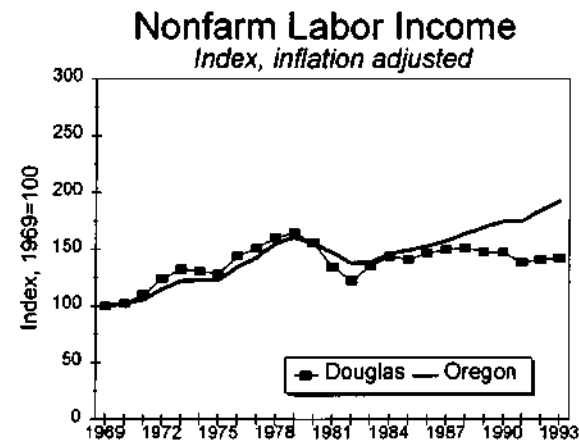
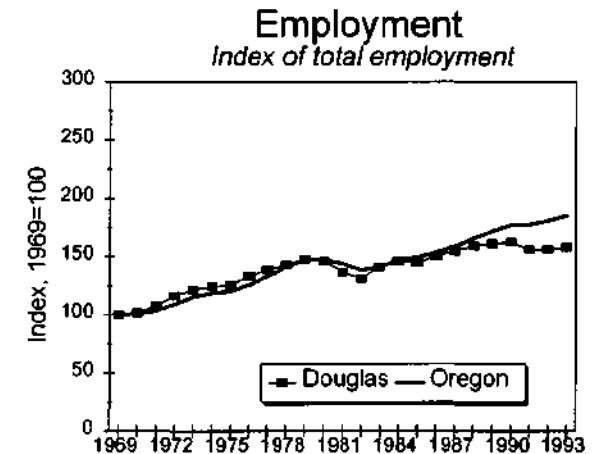
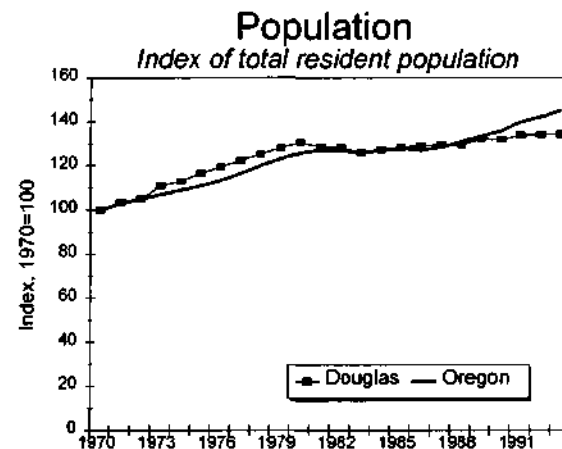


Douglas County is a nonmetropolitan county located in southwest Oregon. It is a large county reaching from the Cascades to the coast. State Highway 42 connects Roseburg (the county seat) to Coos Bay, and highways 38 and 138 also link Interstate 5 to the coast. Much of the landscape is covered by the forests of the Cascade and Coast Ranges. Its 1990 population density of 18.8 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 48% of the population was rural and 5% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income trends in Douglas County generally mirrored those of the state during both the 1970s and 1980s. The county was affected by the early 1980s recession. Growth rates rebounded in the middle 1980s and stagnated in the late 1980s and into the 1990s. Douglas ranked 7th in population in 1990 out of the 36 Oregon counties.

The trend in per capita income in the county followed the trend for the state, though the level for the county was consistently below that of the state. Douglas County ranked 31st in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Douglas County, Oregon

Douglas County has gained population in every decade since 1950 with the fastest growth occurring in the 1970s and the slowest in the 1980s. Between 1980 and 1990 net out-migration of those younger than 65 was offset by natural increase (births minus deaths) and in-migration of people over 65. Roseburg is the largest town with a little less than a fifth of the county's population. While the county has a number of incorporated places, over half of the population lives in unincorporated areas. The county has a larger proportion of its population in the 50- to 65-year-old age group and the under-18 age group than does the state. The county's median age of 36.0 in 1990 was above the state median of 34.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
54,549	68,458	71,743	93,748	94,649	96,400	98,265	101,457	104,424	106,944
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	13,909	3,285	22,005	901	1,751	3,192	2,967	2,520	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
93,748	+	5,566	+	-5,941	+	1,327	=	94,700

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.5%	96.9%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	1.2	1.6
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.7
Other race	0.7	0.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.9	2.4

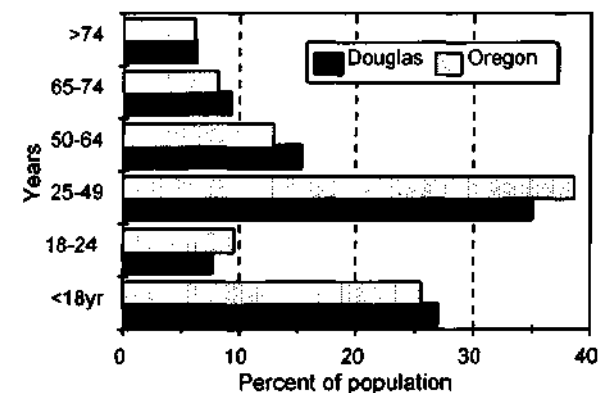
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Canyonville	1,288	1,219
Drain	1,148	1,011
Elkton	155	172
Glendale	712	707
Green ^b	N.A.	5,076
Myrtle Creek	3,365	3,063
Oakland	886	844
Reedsport	4,984	4,796
Riddle	1,265	1,143
Roseburg North ^b	N.A.	6,831
Roseburg	16,644	17,032
Sutherlin	4,560	5,020
Tri-City ^b	N.A.	3,585
Winston	3,359	3,773
Yoncalla	805	919

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Cow Creek Reservation	58

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

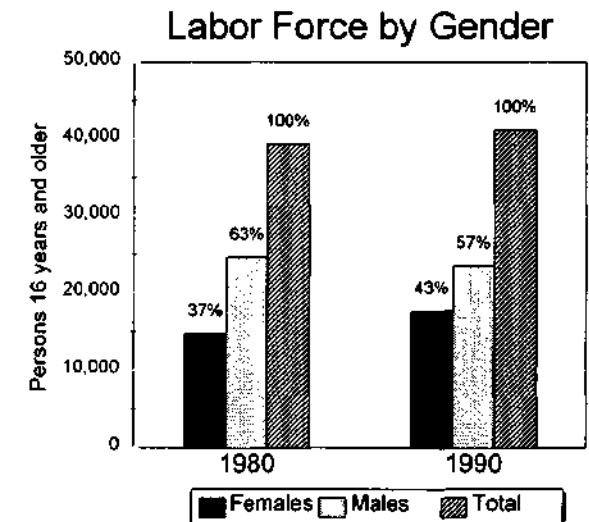
Douglas County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

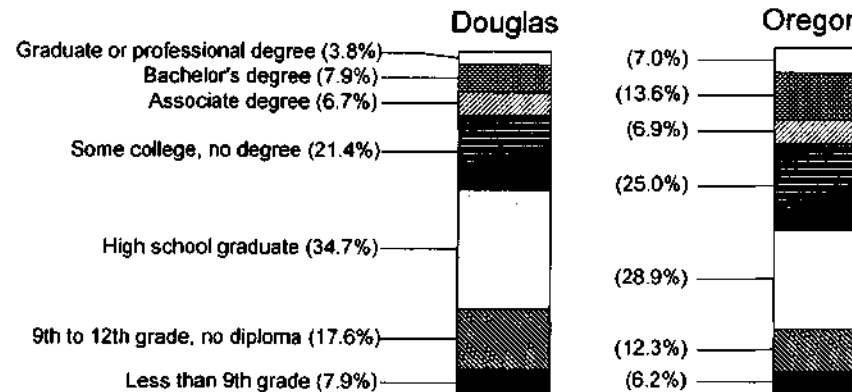
	Douglas*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.8%	11.8%
Professional specialty	11.4	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.2	3.1
Sales	10.0	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	11.2	15.0
Private household services	0.4	0.4
Protective services	1.8	1.5
All other services	13.5	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.0	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.7	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.6	6.5
Transportation and material moving	7.9	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	6.5	4.4

*The county had 37,639 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.



Relative to the state, Douglas County has proportionally more workers in the farming, forestry, and fishing category; machine operations; and transportation of materials. The county has proportionally fewer workers in executive, administrative, managerial, and administrative support occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce in 1990 is slightly lower than the state ratio. Like the state, this ratio has increased over time, and has in fact increased faster for the county. Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college degree relative to the state as a whole, and proportionally more people in the county do not have a high school diploma.

Educational Attainment, 1990

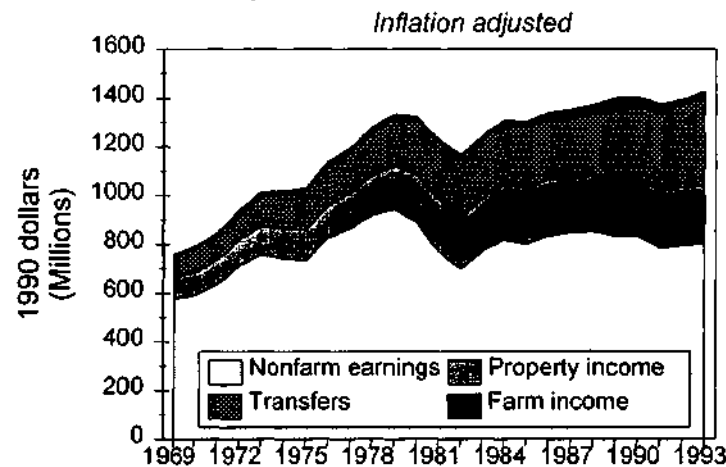


Douglas County, Oregon

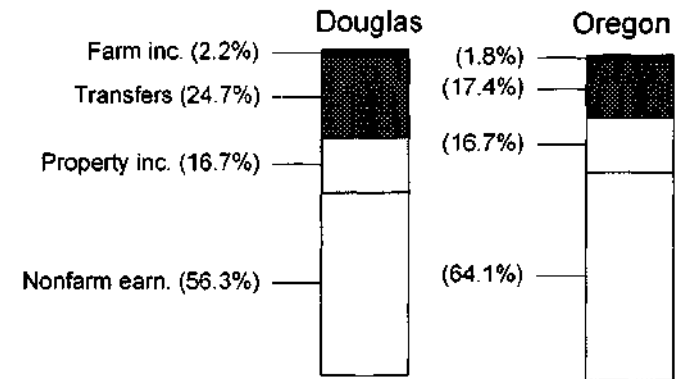
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s except for a small decline during the national recession of 1974. However, the deeper recession of the early 1980s brought a large drop in nonfarm earnings followed by only modest growth so that this component of income has yet to reach its former level. Since 1969 transfer payments and property income increased both in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income. Transfers are a much greater share of personal income in Douglas County than the state. This reflects the older age structure of the county's population (see population page). The composition of transfer payments is similar to the state.

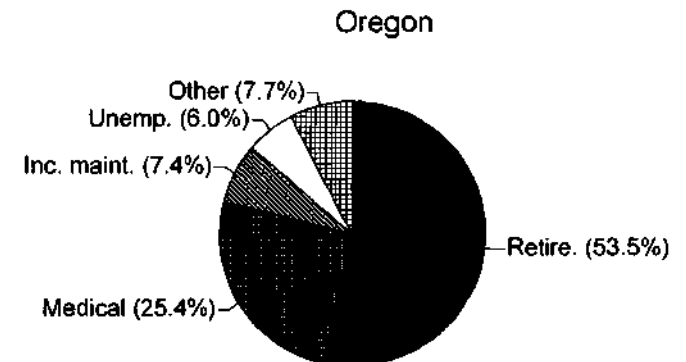
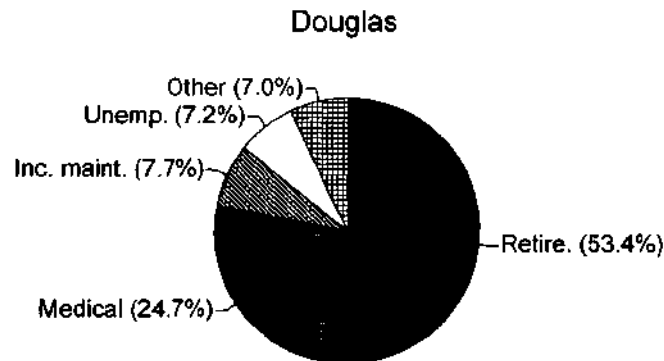
Components of Personal Income



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



Douglas County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

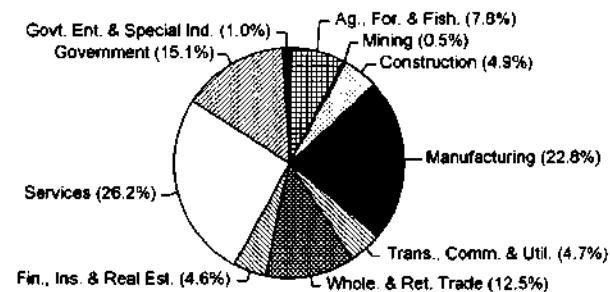
The manufacturing division is 60% larger than the state average and provides almost one-third of all labor and proprietor income in Douglas County. Compared to all other Oregon counties, Douglas County's manufacturing proportion is 3d largest. Conversely, the trade division is about one-third smaller than found statewide.

Fifty-six percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities.

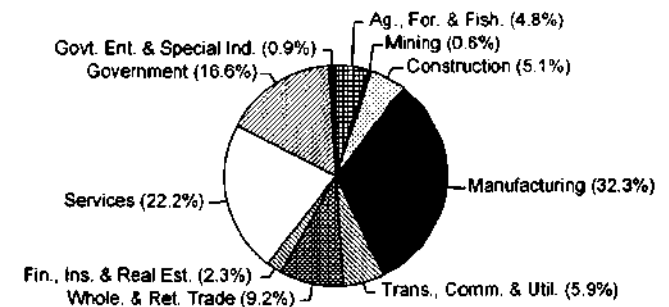
The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up almost 80% of the direct export income. Five of the top exporting industries are associated with wood and paper processing making Douglas County highly specialized in these industries. Income from Federal employment is also an important export component.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

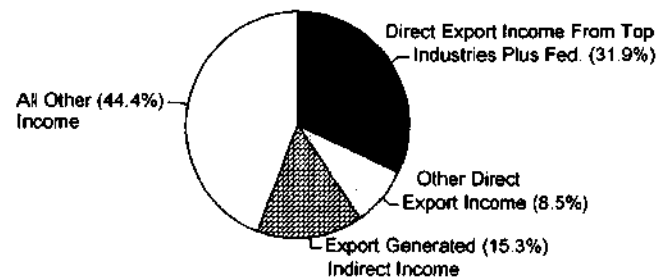


Labor and Proprietor Income

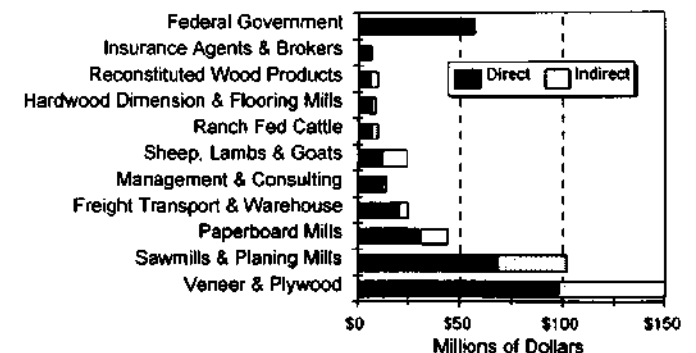


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Douglas County, Oregon

In 1990 Douglas County ranked 5th in land area of the 36 counties in the state. About half of the county's landbase is administered by the Forest Service or BLM and another third is private timberland. Historically, timber harvest came from forest industry and Federal lands. Harvest on industry land dropped in the mid-1980s, and the Federal cut declined in the early 1990s to levels experienced during the 1982 recession. Douglas ranked 2nd for timber harvest in the state in 1988 and 1st in 1993.

Just over 10% of the county's landbase is farmland with a large number of small farms. Pasture and range comprise about 43% of farmland with most of the remainder split between cropland and woodland. Livestock accounts for most of the sales value of farm products. The county ranked 13th in the state for the value of livestock products sold in 1992.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	3,223,578
Water	62,221

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	43,000
County and Municipal	8,000
Forest Industry	750,000
Nonindustrial Private	292,000
Native American	---

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

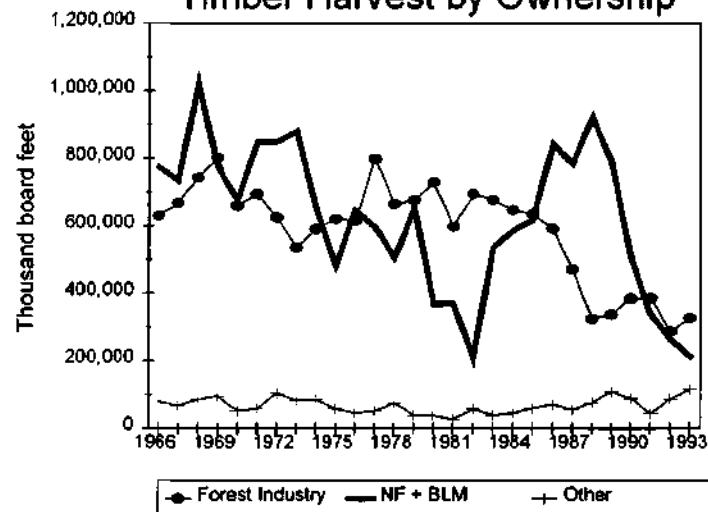
	acres
Bureau of Land Management	654,013
Forest Service	1,002,894
Wilderness	79,474

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	413,827	438,087	402,023
Cropland	120,085	115,353	104,834
Pasture/range	158,505	177,847	174,044
Woodland	120,426	128,964	113,879
Other	14,811	15,923	9,266
Avg. farm size	224	250	221

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,844	1,753	1,823
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	22	24

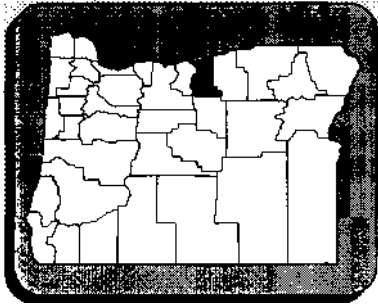
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$5,511	\$5,161	\$6,134
Livestock	18,808	21,336	25,466
Dairy	884	693	194

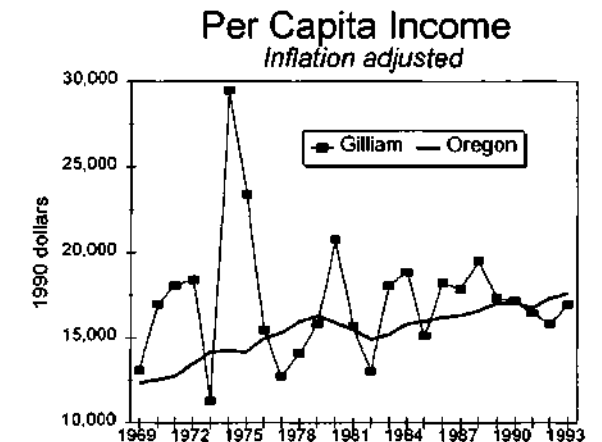
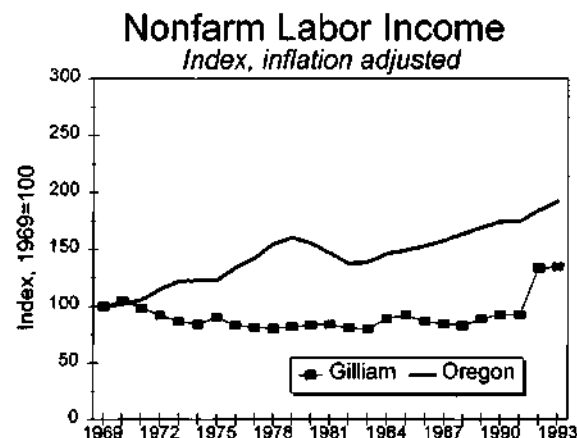
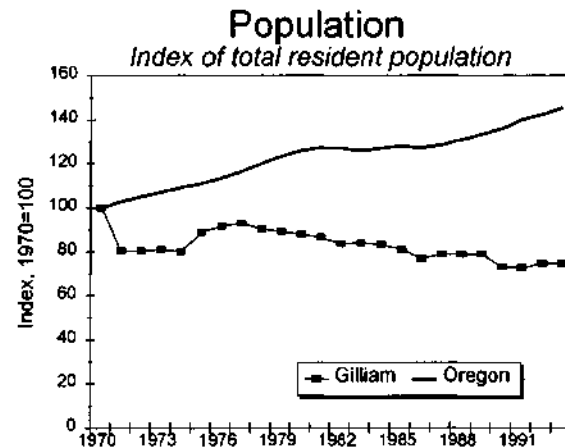
Gilliam County, Oregon



Gilliam County is a nonmetropolitan county located in north-central Oregon on the Columbia Plateau. State Highways 19 and 206 link Condon, the county seat, with Interstate 84, which parallels the Columbia River along the north edge of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 1.4 persons per square mile is greatly less than the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 100% of the population was rural and 8% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Gilliam County population, employment, and nonfarm labor income showed decreases or little change during the 1970s and 1980s. The increase in nonfarm labor income and employment in the early 1990s reflects the construction and opening of the landfill. Gilliam's 1990 population represented one-tenth of one percent of the state population and it ranked 35th out of the 36 Oregon counties. Per capita income is dominated by farm income, which is highly volatile. Gilliam ranked 7th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Gilliam County, Oregon

Gilliam County lost population in each decade from 1960 to 1990, but made a slight gain between 1990 and 1993. The population loss between 1980 and 1990 occurred due to net out-migration (particularly of those under 65), which was only partially offset by natural increase (births minus deaths). About two-thirds of the population lives in Condon or Arlington and one-third in unincorporated areas. Relative to the state, a larger proportion of the county's residents are 50 and older, and to a lesser degree, under 18. The county's 1990 median age of 37.8 was above the state median of 34.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a
2,817	3,069	2,342	2,057	1,717	1,750
Pop.					
Change	252	-727	-285	-340	33

1995	2000	2005	2010
1,691	1,650	1,618	1,591
Change	-41	-32	-27

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
2,057	+	101	+	-380	+	-28	=	1,750

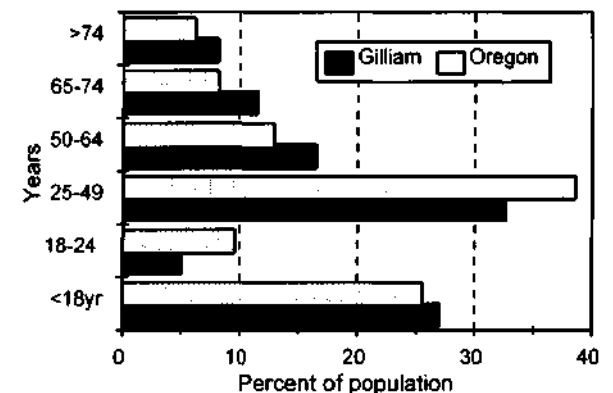
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	96.2%	98.6%
Black	0.0	0.0
Native American	0.4	0.6
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.1	0.5
Other race	3.3	0.3
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.6	1.7

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Arlington	521	425
Condon	783	635
Lonerock	26	11

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Gilliam County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Nearly a quarter of Gilliam County's workforce is in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (mostly farming).

Relative to the state, the county also has a larger proportion of workers in transportation and material moving. Compared to many other rural Oregon counties, Gilliam has a higher percentage of workers in professional specialty occupations (this category includes teachers). Note that the labor force declined between 1980 and 1990.

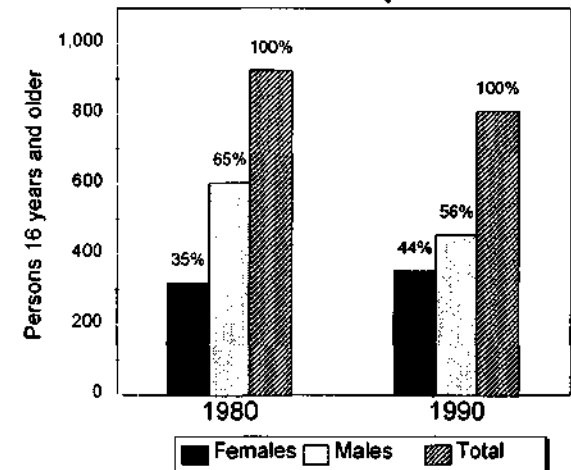
The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce was lower than the state ratio in 1980 but nearly the same by 1990. There was a small increase in the number of women in the labor force and a larger decrease in the number of men during the decade. Gilliam has a higher percentage of people with bachelor's degrees than the state and a smaller percentage without a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

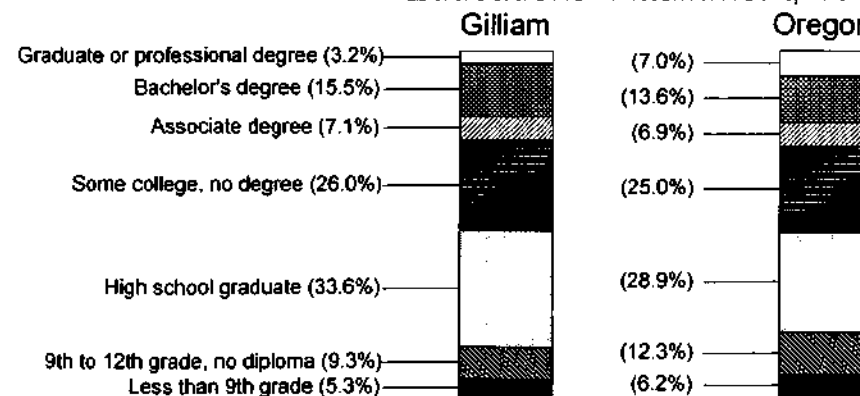
	Gilliam*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.5%	11.8%
Professional specialty	14.1	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.3	3.1
Sales	6.5	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	12.0	15.0
Private household services	0.6	0.4
Protective services	1.1	1.5
All other services	8.2	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	23.9	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.4	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.8	6.5
Transportation and material moving	9.4	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	6.1	4.4

*The county had 785 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



Gilliam County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Farm income is of great importance in Gilliam County and drives the oscillations in personal income. The local economy is more affected by the cycles of the agriculture industry than by national business cycles.

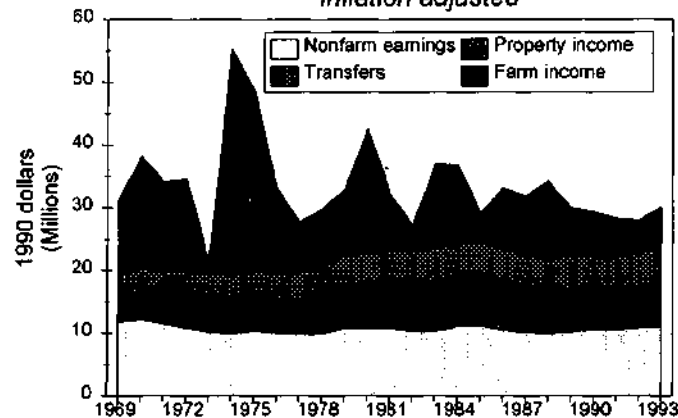
Nonfarm earnings changed little during the 1970s or 1980s. Transfer payments and property income have grown in absolute terms and also as relative shares of personal income since 1969. These two components

also account for slightly larger shares of personal income in the county than in the state due to the older age structure of the county's population (see population page).

Retirement payments make up a larger share of transfer payments, while income maintenance and unemployment account for a smaller share relative to the state.

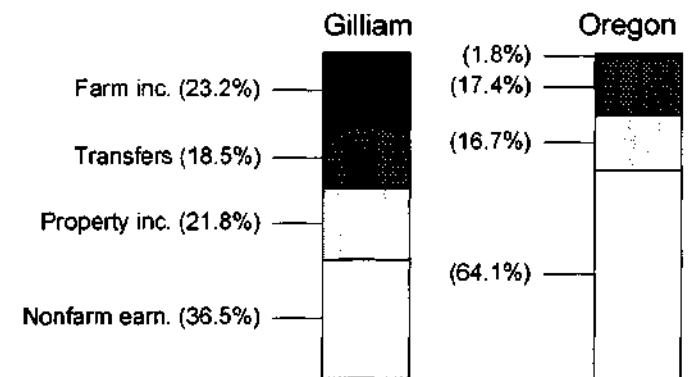
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



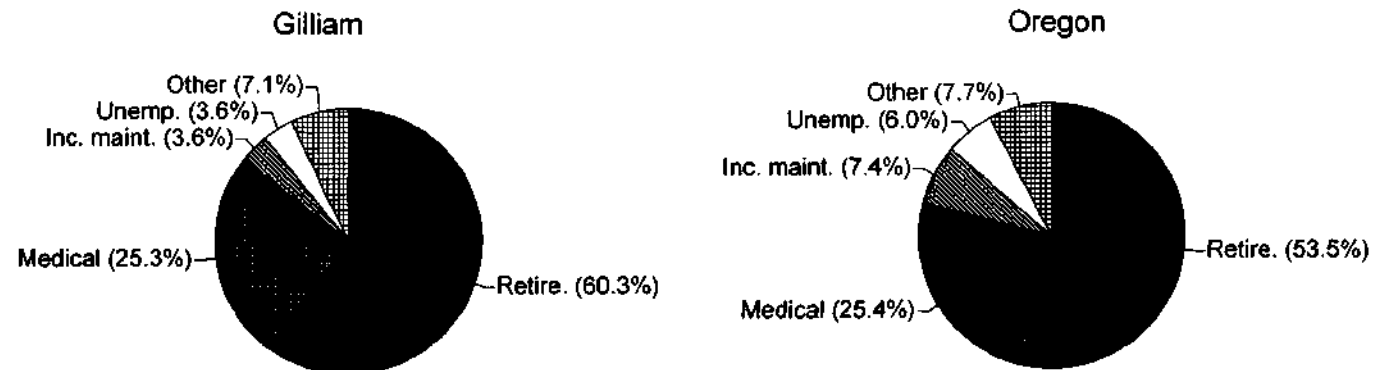
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



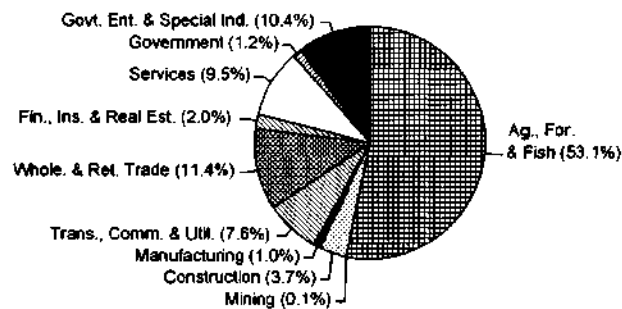
Gilliam County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

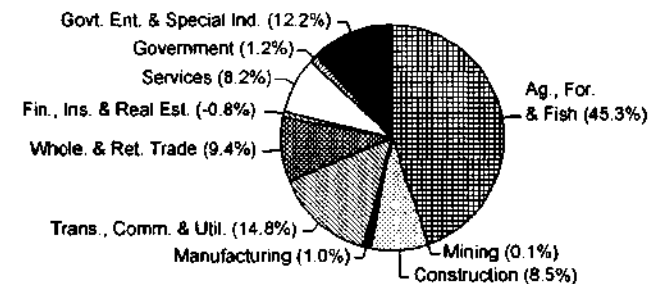
Gilliam County's economic structure is unique, with some of the largest and smallest economic divisions statewide. The agriculture division, largest in the state, provides over one-half of the jobs. Government enterprises is also largest in the state, proportionally, due primarily to the sanitary landfill operations. The services sector is the 2d smallest statewide, the government division is smallest in the state, and manufacturing is 2d smallest. Eighty-five percent of labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up almost 90% of the direct export income. The county's economy is very much tied to exports of these few goods and services, especially food grains, livestock, and the sanitary landfill.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

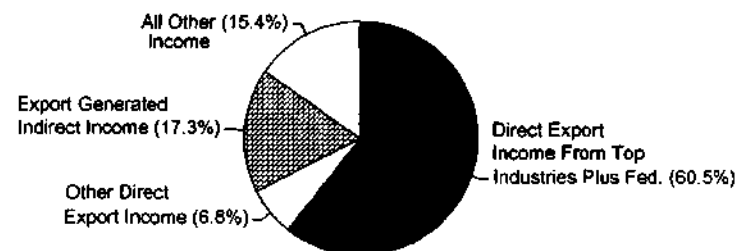


Labor and Proprietor Income

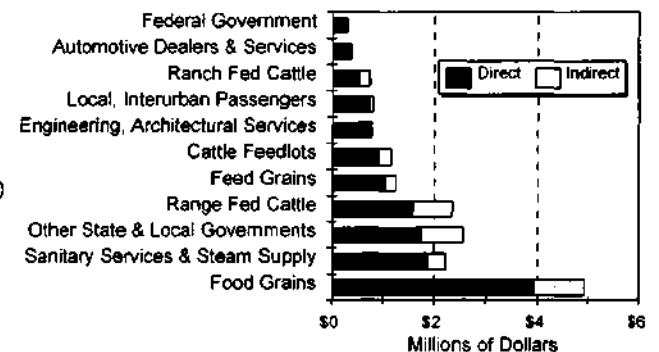


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Gilliam County, Oregon

Gilliam County ranked 24th in land area of the 36 counties in the state in 1990. Nearly all land area is in farms. There is very little Federal land or private timber land and negligible timber harvest. Gilliam ranked 35th for timber harvest in 1988 and 1993.

The county has a relatively small number of very large farms. Over 60% of the farmland is pasture or range and another 30% is cropland. Crops (mainly wheat) accounted for about two-thirds of the value of farm products sold in 1992. The county ranked 21st in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992. Note that the sum of land in farms and acres administered by the BLM is greater than the total area of the county. This serves as a reminder that these are estimates derived through various means each of which is subject to error.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	770,643
Water	12,019

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	1,000
Native American	---

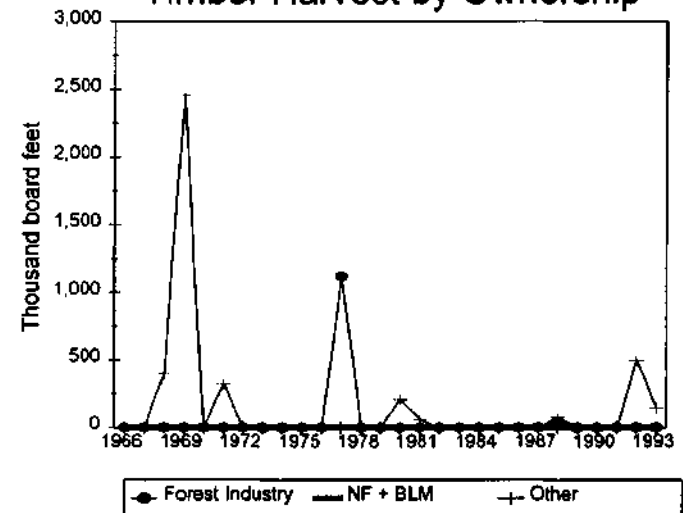
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	23,876
Forest Service	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	746,724	763,612	766,373
Cropland	278,363	287,614	251,932
Pasture/range	N.A.	N.A.	475,027
Woodland	34,869	37,859	24,239
Other	N.A.	N.A.	15,175
Avg. farm size	4,553	4,959	5,359
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	164	154	143
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	14	16

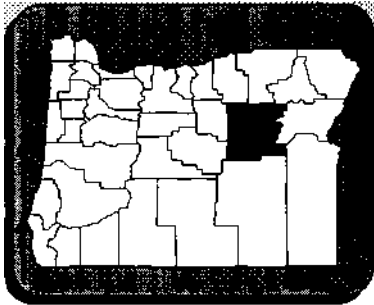
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$17,060	\$13,581	\$12,061
Livestock	5,405	6,810	5,970
Dairy	0	0	N.A.

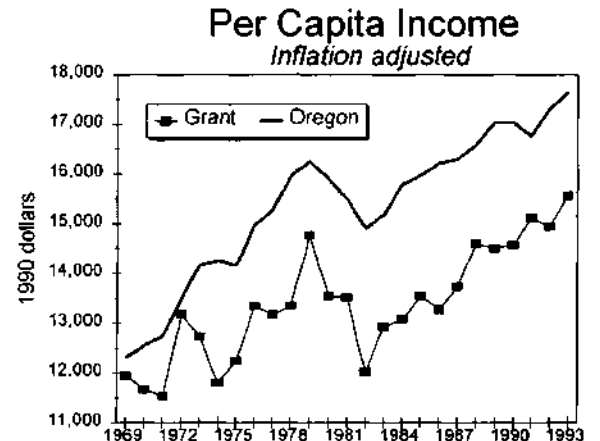
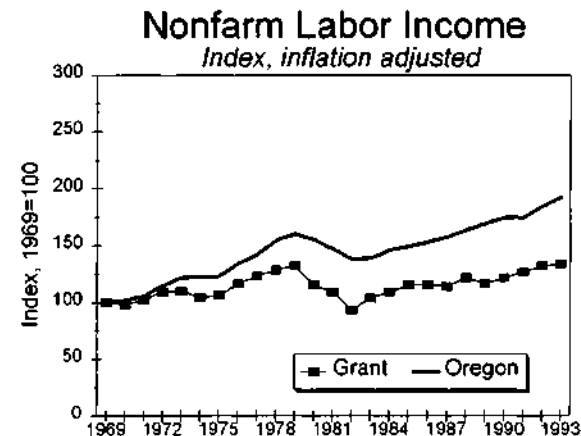
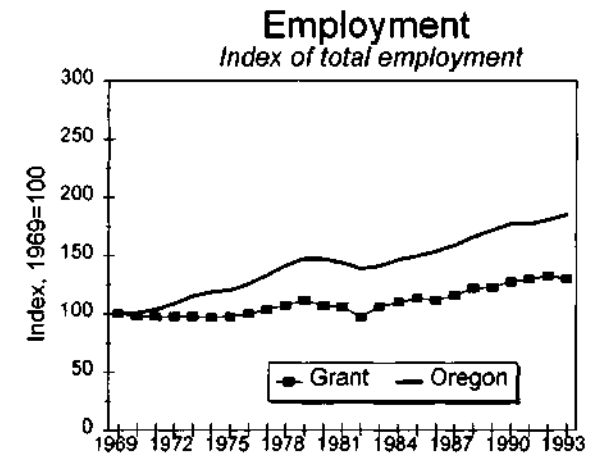
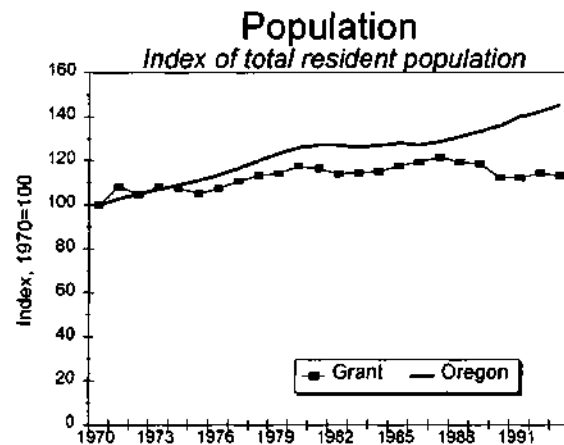
Grand County, Oregon



Grand County is a nonmetropolitan county located in the Blue Mountains of northeastern Oregon. U.S. Highway 395 bisects the county from north to south, and U.S. 26 bisects it from east to west, as does the John Day River. The county is home to the John Day Fossil Beds and the Strawberry Mountain and North Fork John Day Wilderness Areas. Canyon City is the county seat. The county's 1990 population density of 1.7 persons per square mile is well below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 100% of the population was rural and 4% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew more slowly than the state during most of the 1970s and 1980s. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession as evidenced by the significant drop in nonfarm labor income. Grant's 1990 population ranked 29th out of the 36 Oregon counties. The gap between Grant and the state in per capita income widened during the 1980-82 recession and did not substantially decrease during the rest of the 1980s. Grant ranked 21st in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Grant County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Grant County's population has been fairly stable since 1950 with only modest decadal gains and losses. Slow growth is projected to continue through 2010. The population loss between 1980 and 1990 was due mainly to out-migration of persons under 65 years old, which was only partially offset by gains due to natural increase (births minus deaths). John Day and Prairie City are the largest towns and together account for 38% of the county's population. Another 37% live in unincorporated areas. Proportionally, more people are in the 50- to 64- and under-18-year-old groups in the county than in the state. The county's median age of 36.4 is slightly higher than the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a
8,329	7,726	6,996	8,210	7,853	7,900
Pop.					
Change	-603	-730	1,214	-357	47

1995	2000	2005	2010
8,031	8,216	8,419	8,603
Change	185	203	184

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop. ^a
8,210	+ 429	+ -717	+ -22	= 7,900

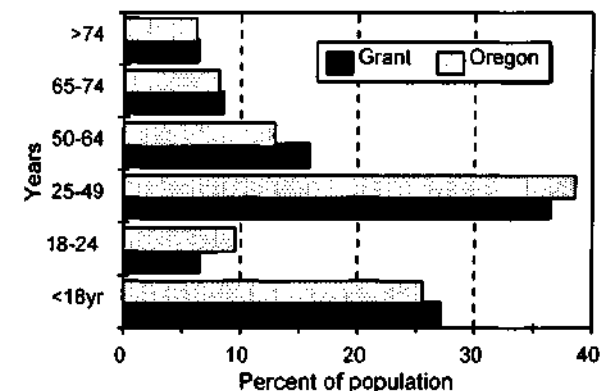
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	98.4%	97.9%
Black	0.0	0.1
Native American	1.0	1.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.3	0.2
Other race	0.3	0.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.0	1.9

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Canyon City	639	648
Dayville	199	144
Granite	17	8
John Day	2,012	1,836
Long Creek	252	249
Monument	192	162
Mount Vernon	569	538
Prairie City	1,106	1,117
Seneca	285	191

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Grant County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

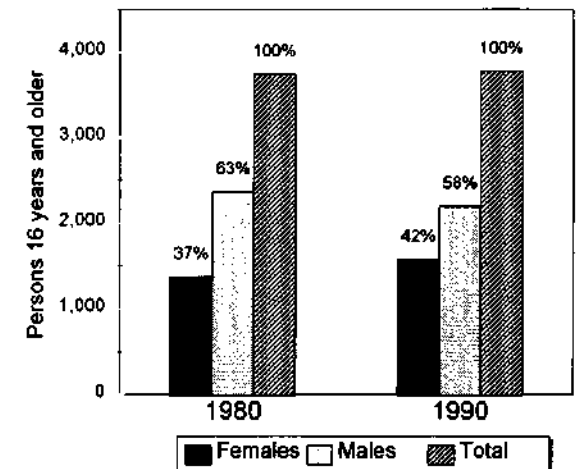
Relative to the state, Grant County has proportionally more people in the farming, forestry, and fishing category and fewer in sales and administrative support. The county mirrors the state trend of an increasing proportion of the workforce being female, but the county's proportion is slightly smaller than the state's. Grant County has a higher percentage of people who graduated from high school but did not pursue higher education compared to the state as a whole.

Occupation, 1990

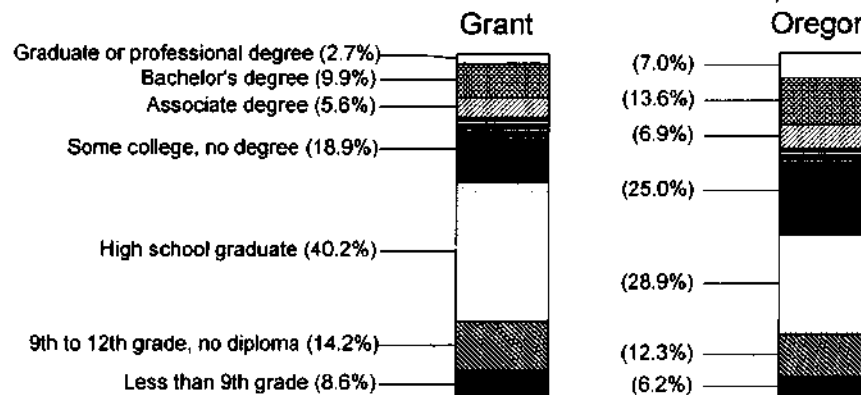
	Grant*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.1%	11.8%
Professional specialty	13.7	13.9
Technicians and related support	1.9	3.1
Sales	6.1	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	11.9	15.0
Private household services	0.8	0.4
Protective services	2.1	1.5
All other services	13.2	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	15.3	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.2	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.7	6.5
Transportation and material moving	6.5	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.5	4.4

*The county had 3,302 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

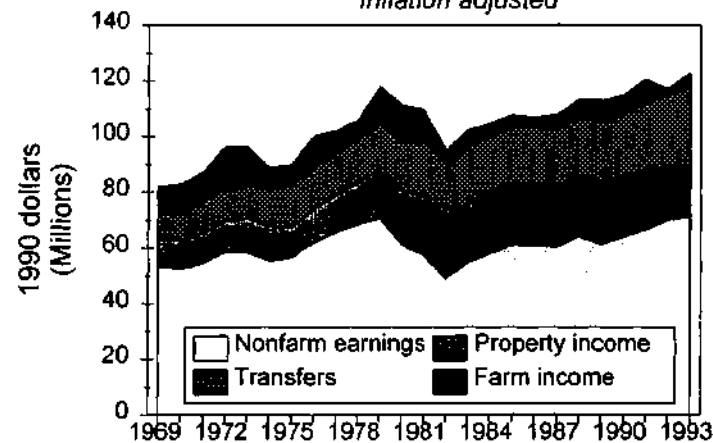


Grant County, Oregon

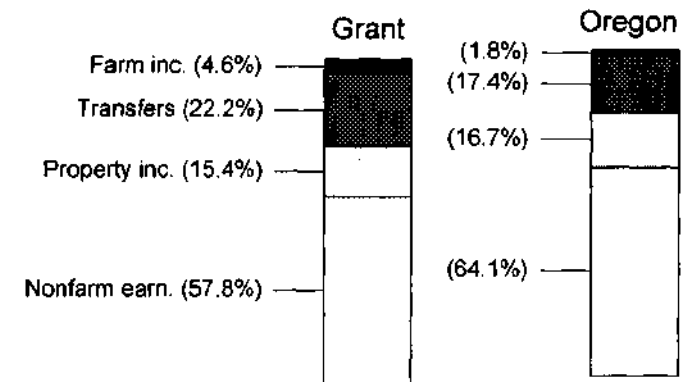
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s (except during national recessions), but those gains were lost during the deeper recession of the early 1980s. Growth resumed, though it slowed by the middle of the decade, and by 1993 nonfarm earnings had just reached the 1979 level. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and also as relative shares of personal income over the last two decades. Farm income and transfers account for larger shares of personal income in Grant County than in the state. In 1993 unemployment payments made up a larger share of transfer payments for the county relative to the state.

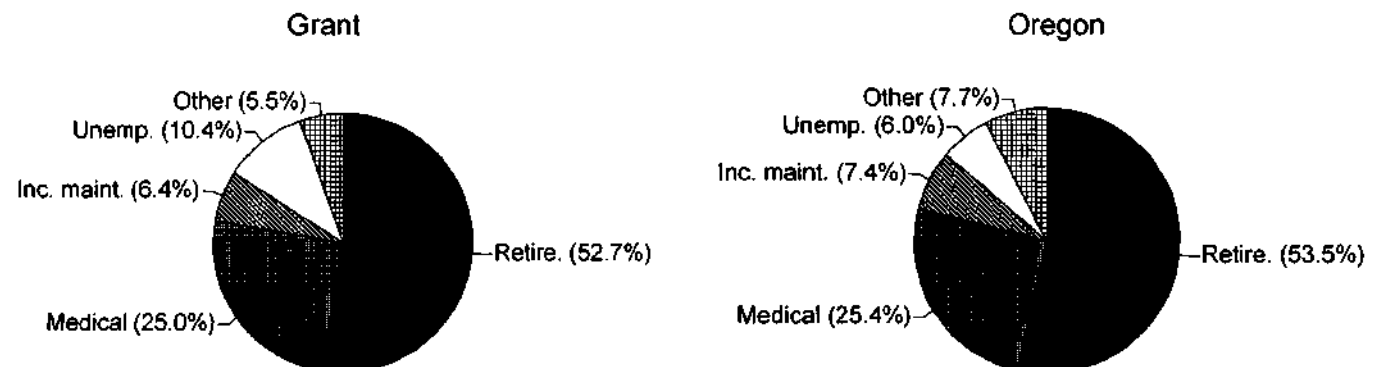
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



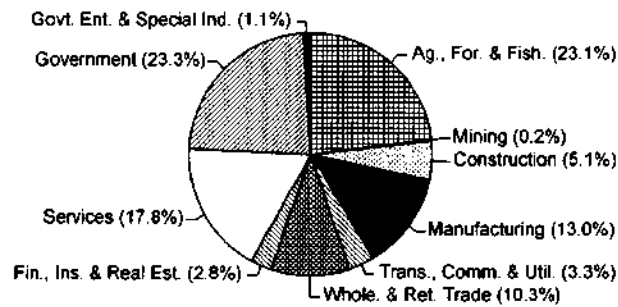
Grant County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

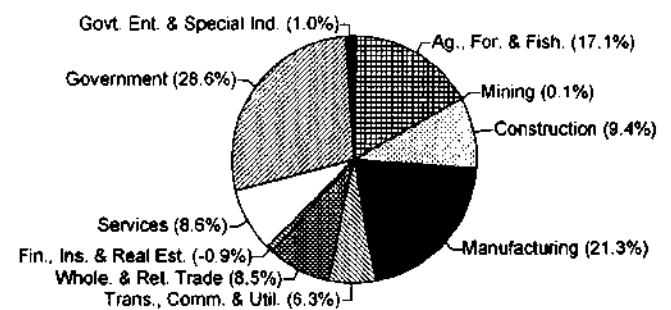
Proportionally, Grant County has the 3d largest government division and the 3d smallest services division compared to other counties in the state (both in terms of employment and income). Government is almost two times larger than the state average, and agriculture is four times larger. Services appears to be made up of low paying or part-time jobs because the proportion of labor and proprietor income from this division is only half of the employment proportion. The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for just over 60% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 94% of the direct export income. Sawmills and planing mills along with livestock associated industries dominate the export market for this county. Federal employment is also a major source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

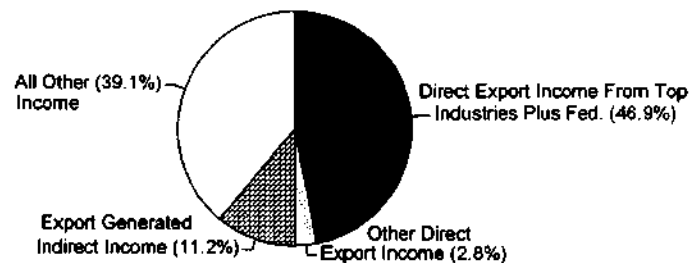


Labor and Proprietor Income

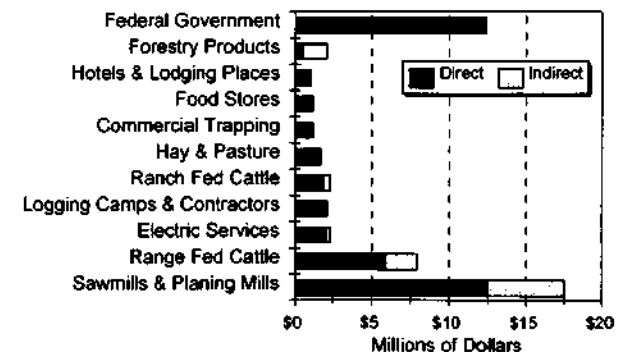


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Grant County, Oregon

In 1990 Grant County ranked 7th in land area of the 36 counties in the state. About 60% of the county's landbase is administered by the Forest Service or BLM and most of the remainder is in farms. Historically, timber harvest came almost entirely from Federal lands. The Federal cut declined sharply in the early 1990s, but has not quite reached the low experienced during the early 1980s recession. Grant ranked 10th for timber harvest in the state in 1988 and 9th in 1993.

Much of the county's farmland is devoted to pasture and range, and livestock account for most of the sales value of farm products. About a third of farm operators indicated that they held grazing permits for Federal lands. Note that the sum of land in farms and acres administered by the FS and BLM is greater than the total area of the county. This may be due to error in the estimates or double counting in woodland and private timberland.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	2,898,445
Water	454

Non-Federal Timberland

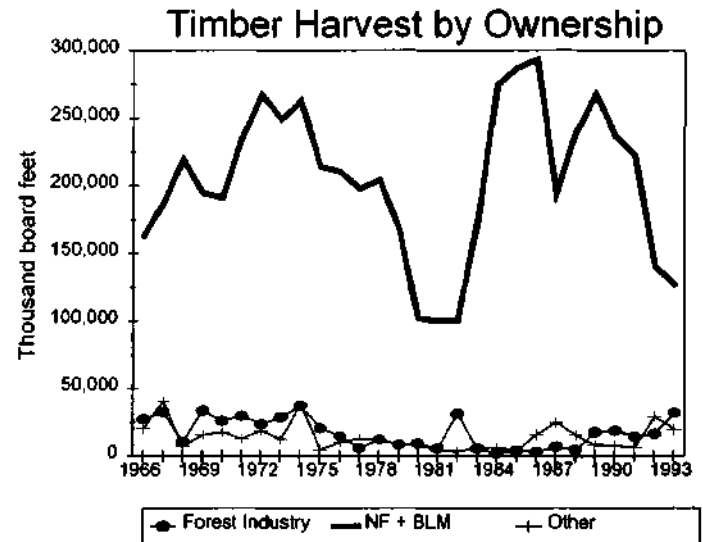
	acres
State	5,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	86,000
Nonindustrial Private	135,000
Native American	---

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	171,107
Forest Service	1,575,161
Wilderness	186,977

Farms and Farmland

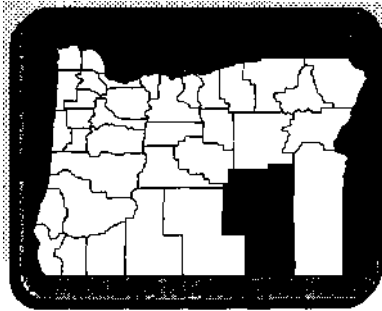
	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	1,012,042	1,020,786	1,154,399
Cropland	68,074	85,672	80,405
Pasture/range	784,298	794,671	896,529
Woodland	129,175	124,764	168,234
Other	30,495	15,679	9,231
Avg. farm size	2,780	2,539	2,930
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	364	402	394
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	117	133



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$1,204	\$1,448	\$2,537
Livestock	13,892	15,565	15,765
Dairy	N.A.	0	N.A.

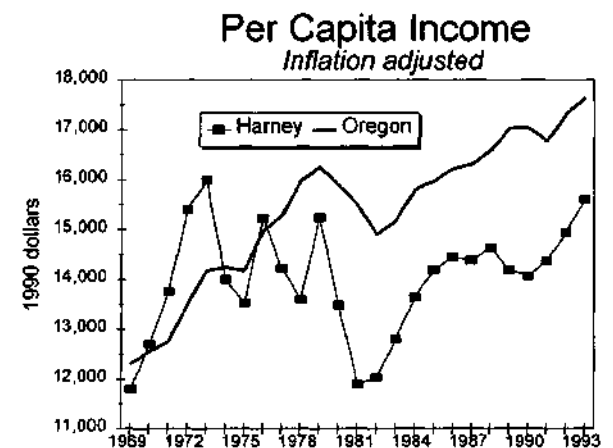
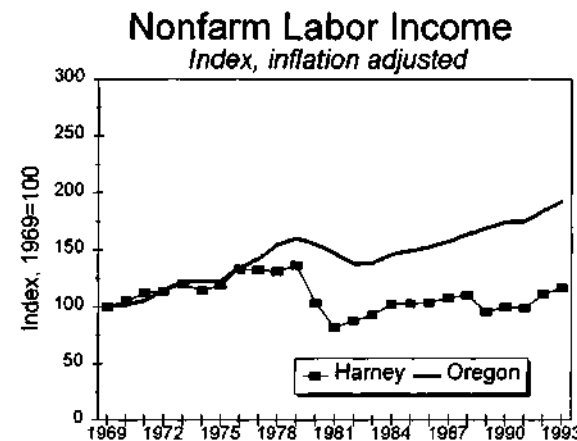
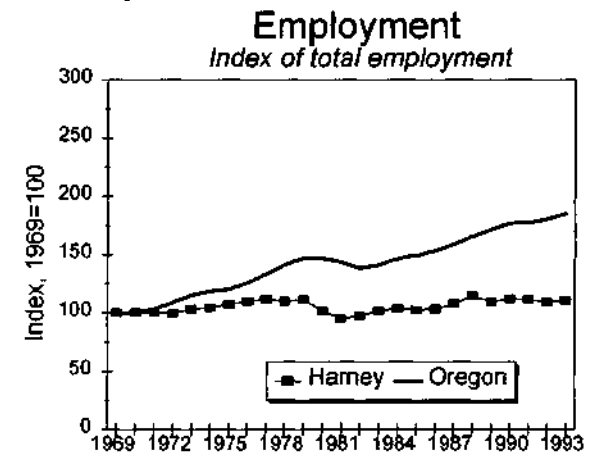
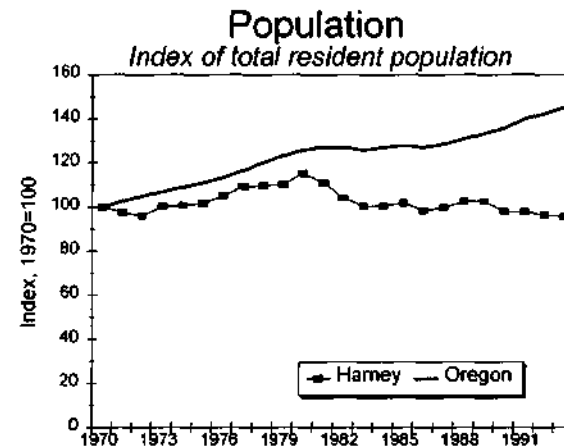
Harney County, Oregon



Harney County is a nonmetropolitan county located in southeastern Oregon. The towns of Burns (county seat) and Hines are located near the junction of U.S. Highway 395 (a major north-south route through the state) and U.S. 20 (a major east-west route). Mountains dominate the landscape in the northern and southwestern parts of the county, and the rest is dominated by dry uplands. The county's 1990 population density of 0.7 person per square mile is far below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 59% of the population was rural and 3% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

After modest growth during the 1970s, the recession of the early 1980s resulted in population and nonfarm labor income decreasing to levels lower than 1970. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, employment changed little. Harney's 1990 population ranked 32d out of the 36 Oregon counties. The gap between Harney and the state in per capita income widened during the 1980-82 recession and did not substantially decrease during the rest of the 1980s. The variation in per capita income during the 1970s was not apparent during the 1980s due to reductions in the farm income component (see components of personal income chart on the Economy and Income page). Harney ranked 19th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Harney County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Harney County experienced population gains in each decade from 1950 to 1980 and population losses since then. However, recent data suggest this trend may be slowing or reversing. The population loss between 1980 and 1990 was due in large part to out-migration of persons under 65, which was only partially offset by natural increase (births minus deaths). A larger proportion of the population is Native American as compared to the state. About 62% of the population lives in Burns and Hines and the rest in unincorporated areas. The county has a larger share of residents in the 50- to 64- and under-18-years-old age groups relative to the state. Harney's 1990 median age of 35.7 is above the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
6,113	6,744	7,215	8,314	7,060	6,900	6,880	6,642	6,417	6,185
Pop.	\		\		\		\		\
Change	631	471	1,099	-1,254	-160	-238	-225	-232	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
8,314	+	457	+	-1,529	+	-142	=	7,100

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Burns	3,579	2,913
Hines	1,632	1,452

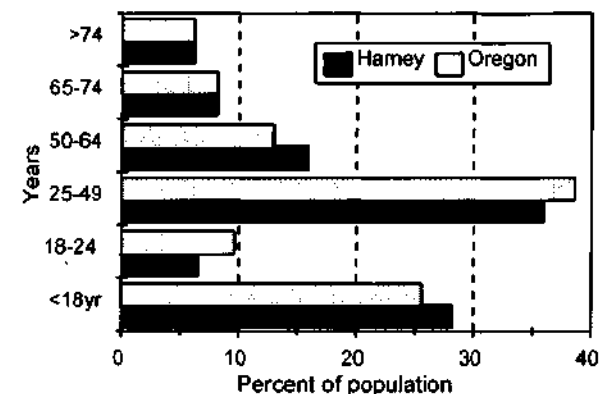
Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Burns Paiute Reservation	163

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.7%	94.8%
Black	0.0	0.0
Native American	2.6	3.7
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.6
Other race	1.1	0.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	3.1	3.1

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Harney County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

A large share of Harney County's workforce is in the farming, forestry, and fishing occupational category. Relative to the state, the county has a smaller proportion of workers in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations; sales; and administrative support occupations.

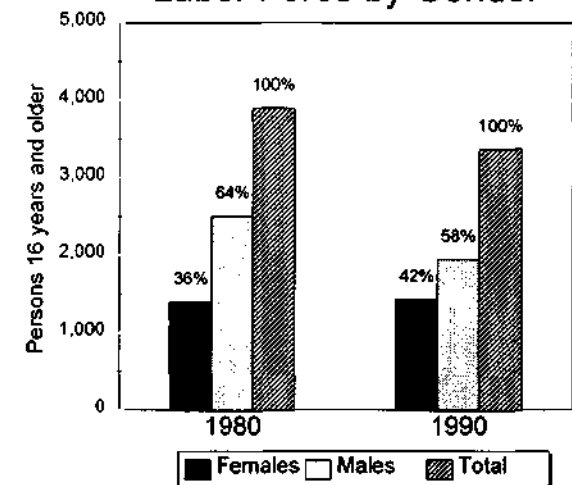
Note that the labor force (which includes both employed and unemployed persons) declined between 1980 and 1990. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce is lower than the state ratio but increased between 1980 and 1990 (mainly due to a decline in the number of men in the workforce). Harney County has proportionally fewer people with college degrees compared with the state.

Occupation, 1990

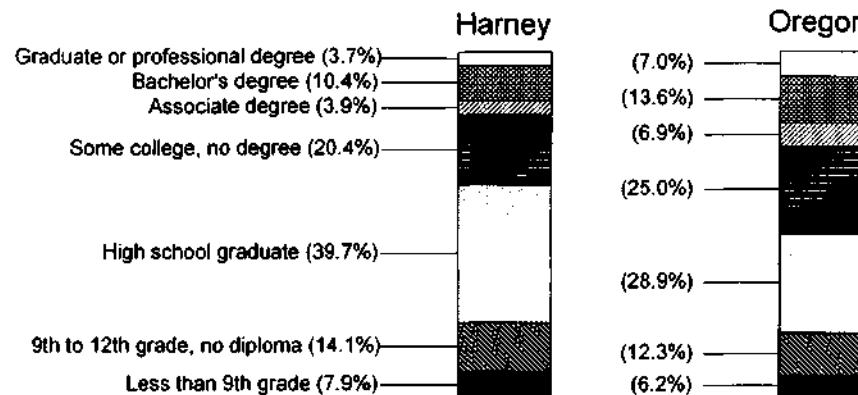
	Harney*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.7%	11.8%
Professional specialty	11.5	13.9
Technicians and related support	0.9	3.1
Sales	5.9	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	11.9	15.0
Private household services	0.1	0.4
Protective services	2.6	1.5
All other services	12.0	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	16.4	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.6	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.6	6.5
Transportation and material moving	5.2	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.5	4.4

*The county had 3,051 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



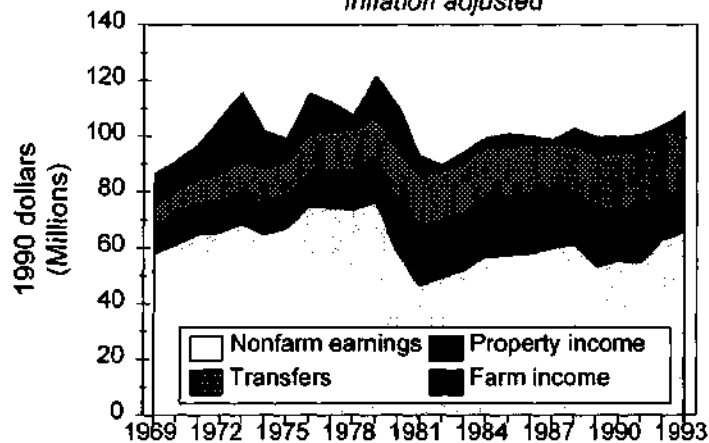
Harney County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

In Harney, nonfarm earnings grew during the first half of the 1970s and again briefly after the 1974 recession, then changed little until dropping substantially during the recession of the early 1980s. The halting growth of the rest of the 1980s did little to return nonfarm earnings to its pre-recession level. Total personal income, the sum of the four components, also remains lower than pre-recession levels, indicating a shrinkage of the local economy. Transfer payments and property income increased both in absolute and relative terms since 1969, while farm income became a smaller share of personal income in the 1980s relative to the 1970s. Farm income and transfers represented a larger share of personal income in 1993 relative to the state. In 1993, unemployment compensation and medical payments were a larger share of transfers for the county than the state.

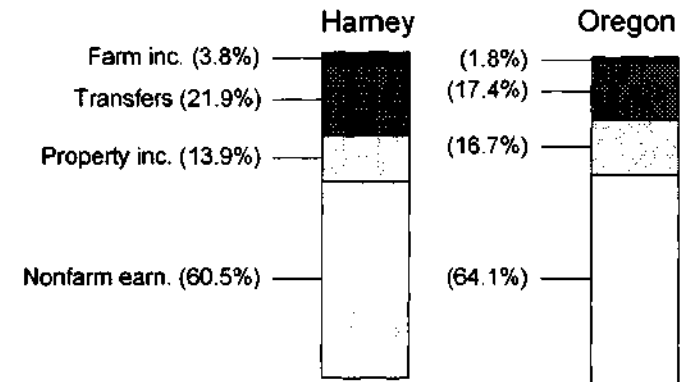
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



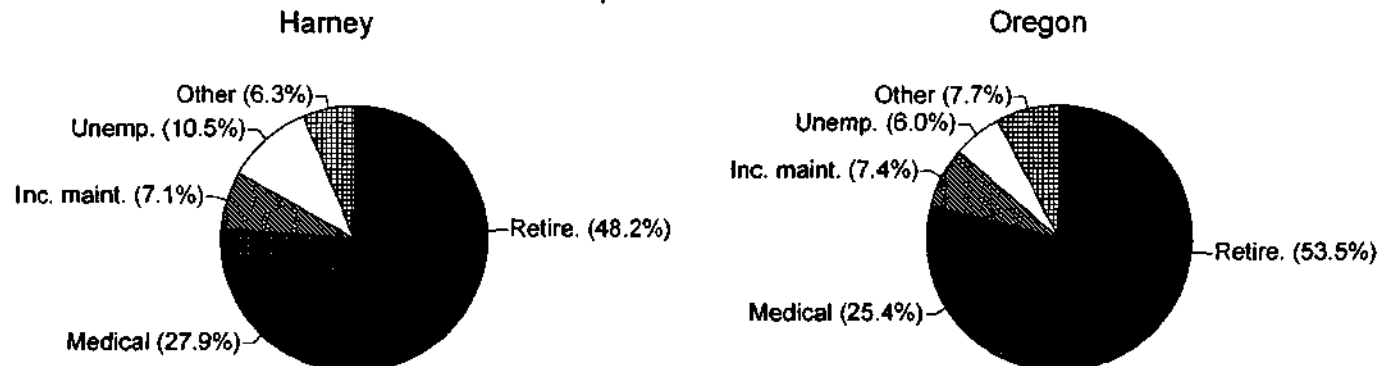
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



Harney County, Oregon

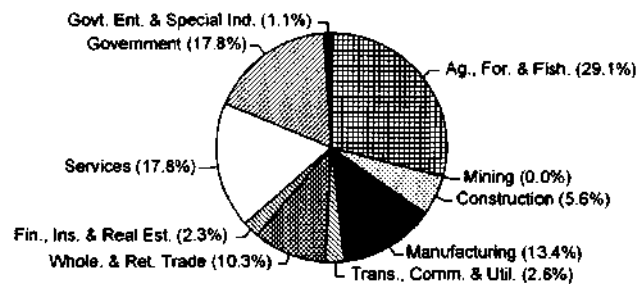
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Harney County has an agriculture division seven times larger than the state average with respect to proportion of income, a government division 70% larger, and a services division one-half of the state proportion. The negative income within the finance division reflects a loss in credit agency proprietor income.

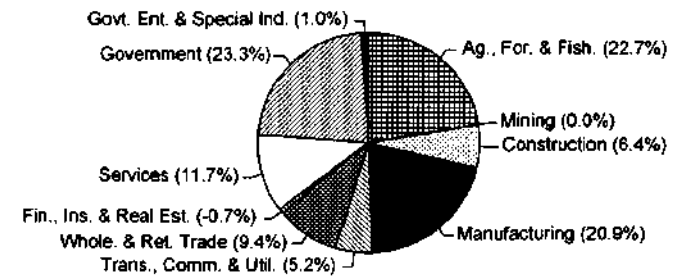
The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for just over 62% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 91% of the direct export income indicating little economic diversity. The livestock industry and wood processing dominate the export market for this county. Federal government also plays a major role as a source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

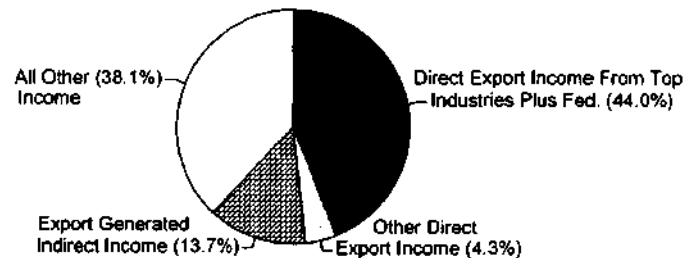


Labor and Proprietor Income

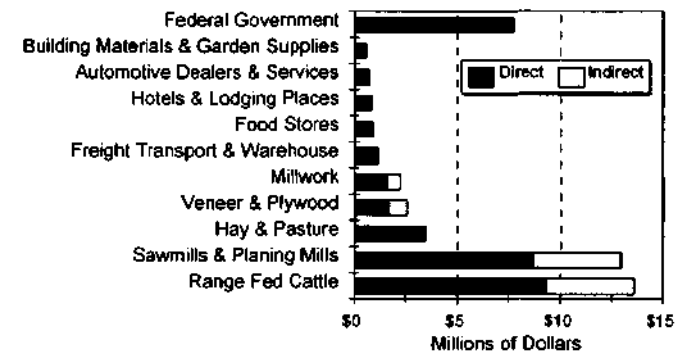


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Harney County, Oregon

Harney County is the largest county in Oregon. Nearly 70% of the county's landbase is administered by the BLM or Forest Service. Timber harvest has mainly been from these public lands. After spiking in 1991, the Federal cut declined sharply in the two succeeding years, but has not reached the low experienced during the 1982 recession. Harney ranked 27th for timber harvest in the state in 1988 and 29th in 1993.

Roughly one-fifth of the county's land is in farms. Livestock plays an important role in the county's agriculture. Most of the farmland (85%) is devoted to pasture and range, and livestock account for most of the sales value of farm products. The average farm size is quite large. Almost half of farm operators indicated that they held grazing permits for Federal lands as well. The county ranked 11th in the state for the value of the livestock sold in 1992.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	6,486,330
Water	58,982

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	2,000
Nonindustrial Private	18,000
Native American	---

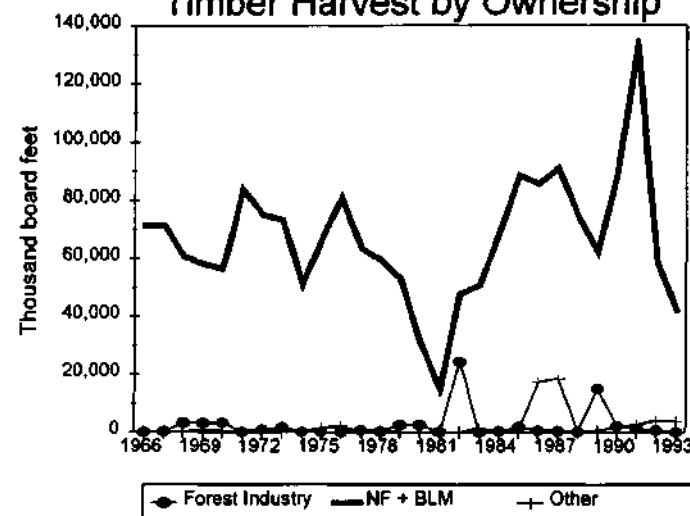
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	4,109,094
Forest Service	521,418
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	1,491,505	1,519,876	1,457,339
Cropland	204,693	172,097	165,752
Pasture/range	1,243,058	1,312,428	1,245,586
Woodland	28,365	20,455	24,378
Other	15,389	14,896	21,623
Avg. farm size	3,647	3,689	3,297
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	409	412	442
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	156	210

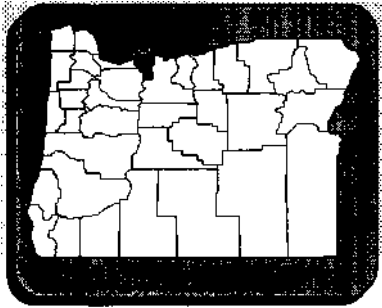
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$4,822	\$2,260	\$4,496
Livestock	20,190	26,361	31,176
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	42

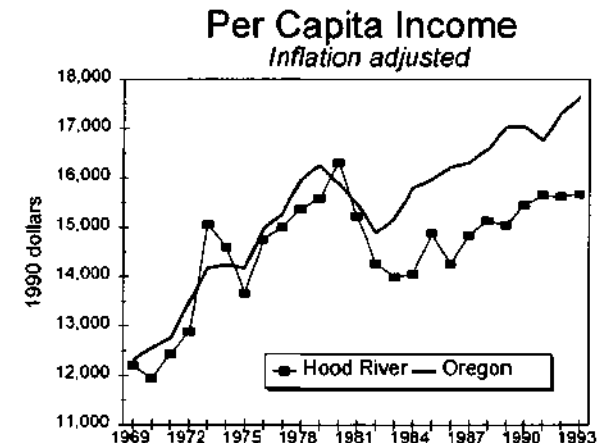
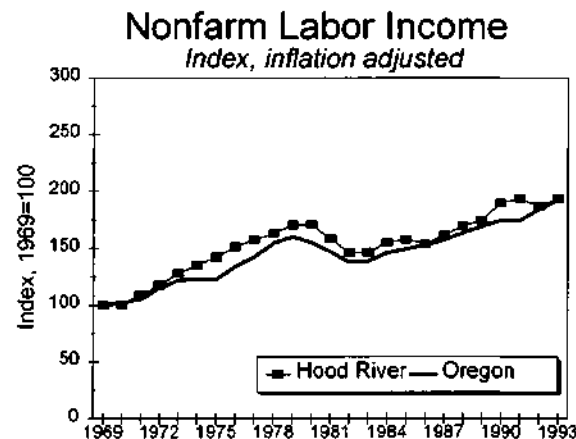
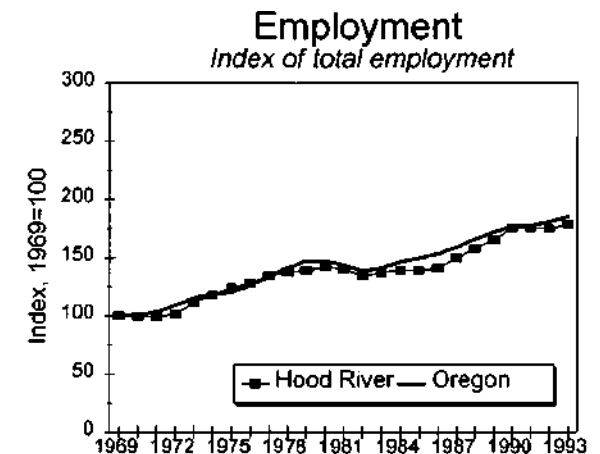
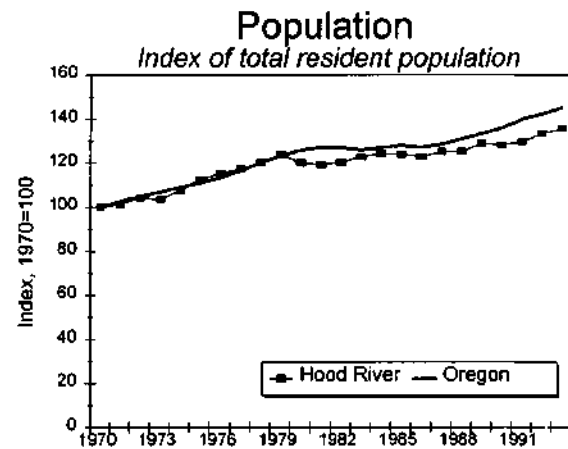
Hood River County, Oregon



Hood River County is a nonmetropolitan county located in northern Oregon where the Cascades meet the Columbia River. Interstate 84 parallels the Columbia through the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, and State Highway 35 connects the city of Hood River (the county)

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income trends in Hood River County generally mirrored those of the state during both the 1970s and 1980s. The county was affected by the early 1980s recession and then rebounded similar to the state. Hood River ranked 25th in population in 1990 out of the 36 Oregon counties. Per capita income in the county generally followed the trend for the state, though it dropped further for the county during the early 1980s recession and has remained lower than the state since then. Hood River County ranked 20th in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Hood River County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Hood River County experienced its fastest population growth during the 1970s and early 1990s with slow growth or decline in the other decades since 1950. The growth that occurred between 1980 and 1990 resulted from natural increase (births minus deaths) rather than migration. In fact, the county sustained population losses due to migration patterns during this period. The Hispanic population more than doubled between 1980 and 1990 leading to a 10 percentage point increase. A little more than a quarter of the county's residents live in the town of Hood River and two-thirds live in unincorporated areas. The county's age structure resembles the state's except for the larger proportion under 18 years old. The county's 1990 median age of 34.1 is only slightly less than the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a
12,740	13,395	13,187	15,835	16,903	17,900
Pop.					
Change	655	-208	2,648	1,068	997

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
15,835	+	1,318	+	-179	+	-174	=	16,800

Population of Cities and Towns

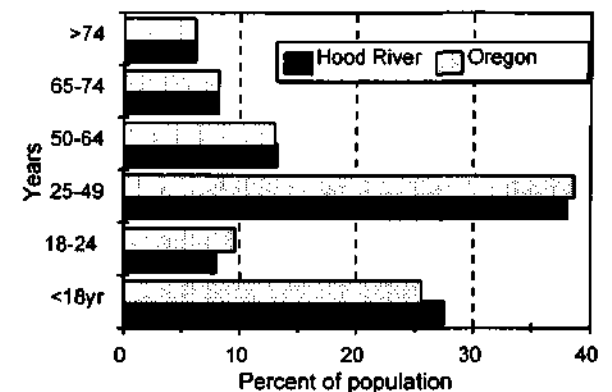
	1980	1990
Cascade Locks	838	930
Hood River	4,329	4,632

1995	2000	2005	2010
18,022	19,146	20,347	21,580
Change	1,124	1,201	1,233

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	91.5%	90.8%
Black	0.2	0.3
Native American	1.0	1.2
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.9	1.8
Other race	5.4	5.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	6.6	16.3

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Hood River County, Oregon

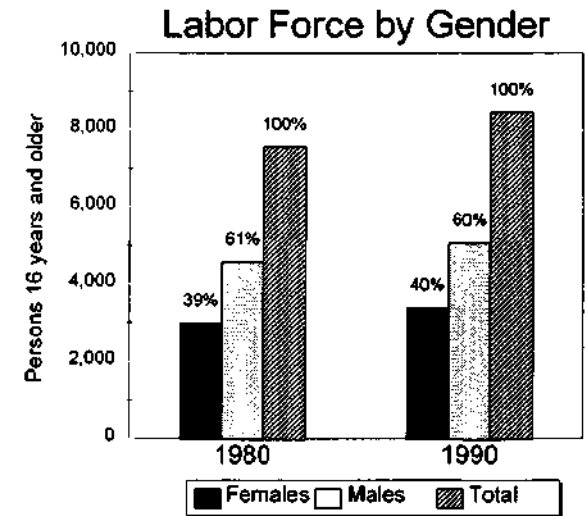
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Hood River County has a much larger proportion of workers in the farming, forestry, and fishing occupational category relative to the state. Women account for a smaller percentage of the county's workforce compared with the state and there was little change in the ratio of women to men in the county's workforce between 1980 and 1990. The county has a larger proportion of people 25 years and older without a high school diploma relative to the state as a whole, but only a slightly smaller proportion with college degrees.

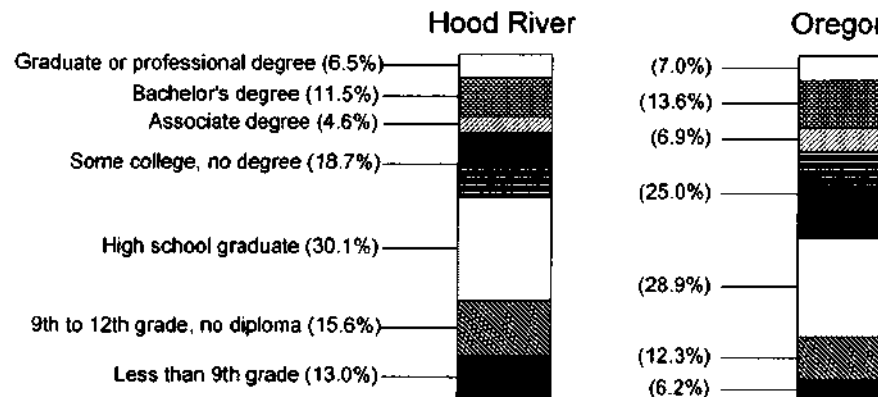
Occupation, 1990

	Hood River*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.4%	11.8%
Professional specialty	12.8	13.9
Technicians and related support	1.7	3.1
Sales	10.0	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	10.4	15.0
Private household services	0.1	0.4
Protective services	1.0	1.5
All other services	10.0	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	18.1	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.0	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	6.5
Transportation and material moving	4.5	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.9	4.4

*The county had 7,720 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.



Educational Attainment, 1990



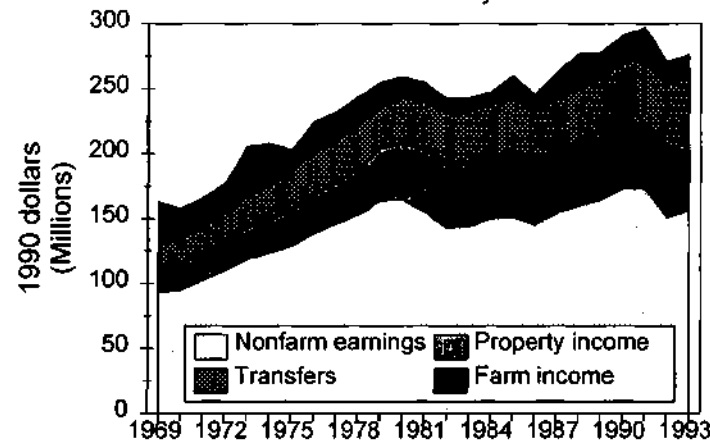
Hood River County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew steadily during the 1970s, but declined during the recession of the early 1980s. Growth resumed in the second half of the decade, but it was 1989 before pre-recession levels were reached again. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and as shares of personal income over the last two decades following state trends. Farm income and property income in Hood River County account for a larger share of personal income relative to the state. The county's 1993 distribution of transfer payments is very similar to the state, except for a larger proportion from unemployment compensation.

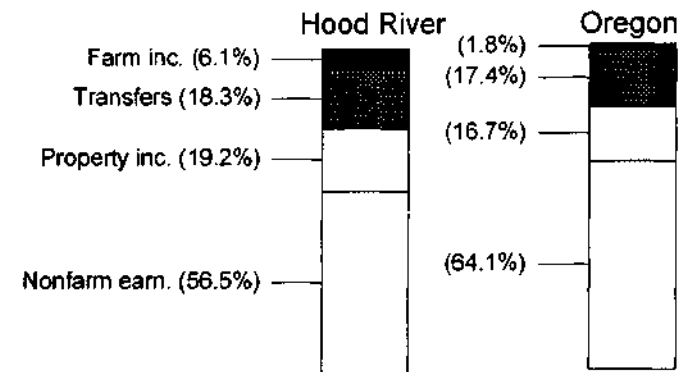
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



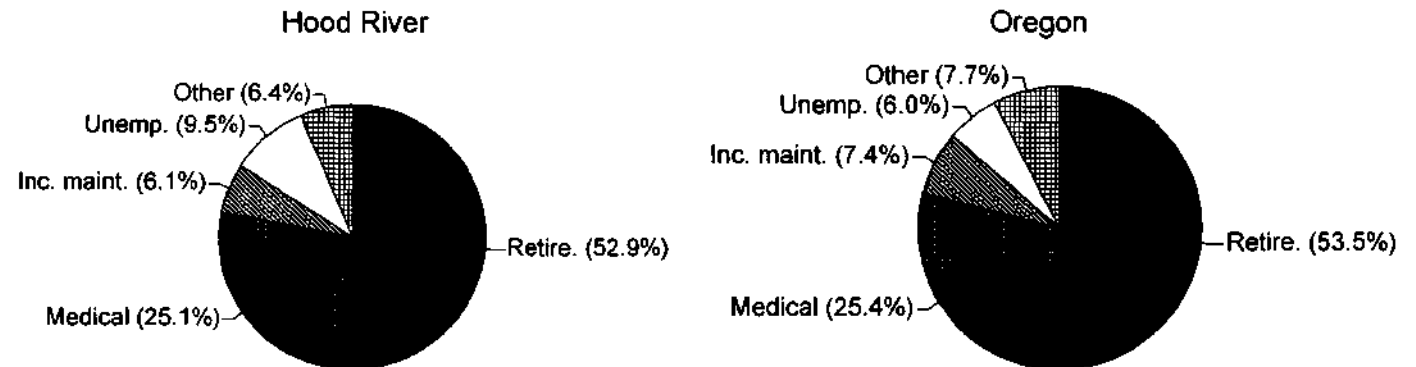
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



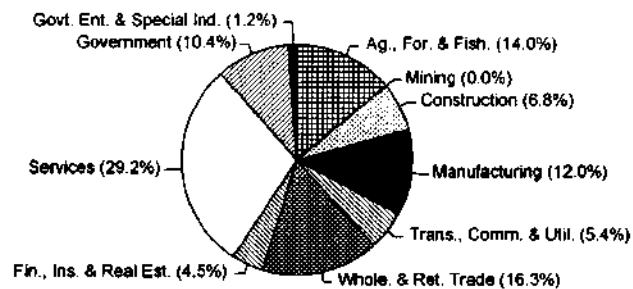
Hood River County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

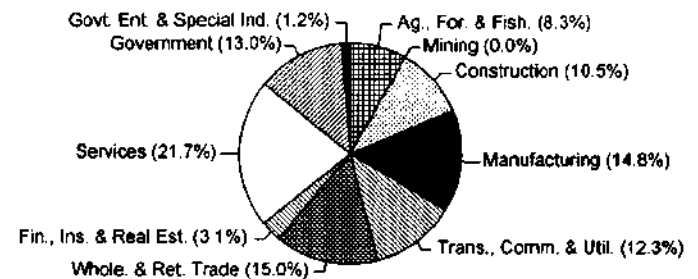
Hood River County has the 3d largest transportation, communication, and utilities division in the state. This division, which contains telecommunication industries, is almost twice the state's proportion with regard to income. Although employment associated with the construction division is the same proportionally as the state, the proportion of labor and proprietor income for this division is 40% larger than the state, indicating higher paying or more full-time construction jobs in the county. The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for about 52% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 78% of the direct export income. The key export industries in Hood County are communications, wood products manufacturing, fruit, and tourism associated with wind surfing activities.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

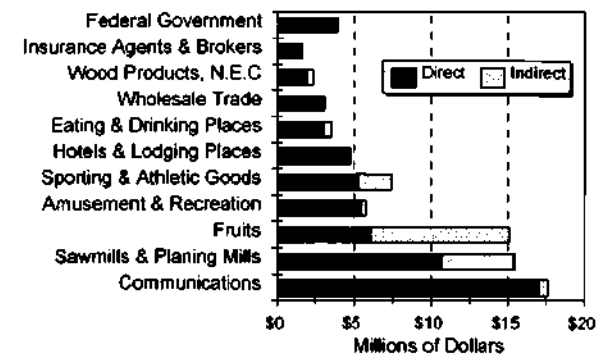
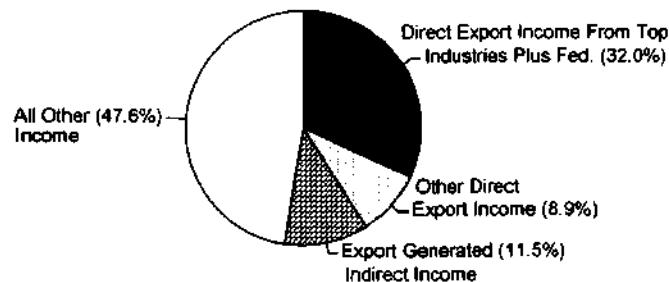


Labor and Proprietor Income



Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Hood River County, Oregon

Hood River County is a small county by Oregon standards, ranking 35th in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. Over 60% of the landbase is administered by the Forest Service.

About 30% of this is officially designated as wilderness. Historically, the county's timber harvest was dominated by National Forest timber. In recent years, Federal harvests have declined substantially. Although never one of the biggest timber producers in the state, the county's ranking has slipped from 29th for timber harvest in 1988 to 33d in 1993.

The relatively small proportion of land in farms (about 8%) belies the importance of agriculture in this county. The county ranked 9th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and this value doubled (after accounting for inflation) between 1982 and 1992. The county's crops are dominated by fruits, nuts, and berries and it has the largest acreage in orchards in the state.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	334,330
Water	7,174

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	18,000
County and Municipal	9,000
Forest Industry	31,000
Nonindustrial Private	14,000
Native American	---

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

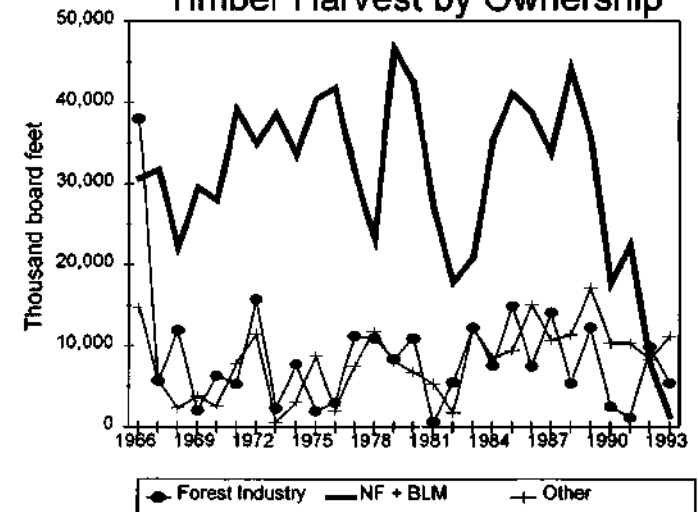
	acres
Bureau of Land Management	180
Forest Service	208,188
Wilderness	63,172

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	26,959	28,611	27,201
Cropland	19,332	20,617	20,277
Pasture/range	776	825	755
Woodland	4,241	3,613	3,989
Other	2,610	3,556	2,180
Avg. farm size	49	50	48

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	546	573	563
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

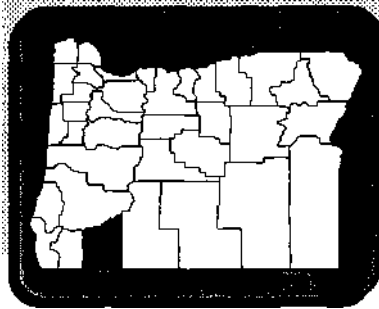
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$26,793	\$39,491	\$56,668
Livestock	1,515	1,583	1,653
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Jackson County, Oregon



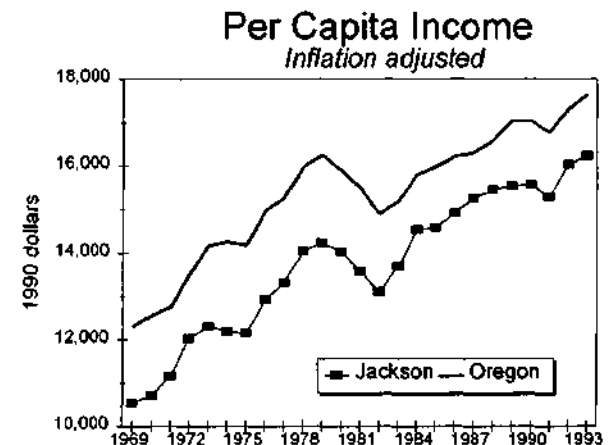
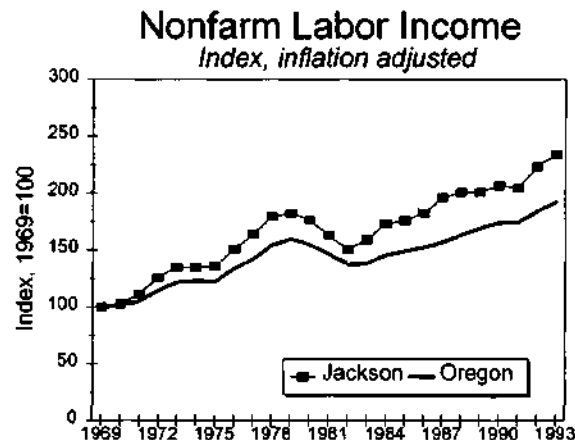
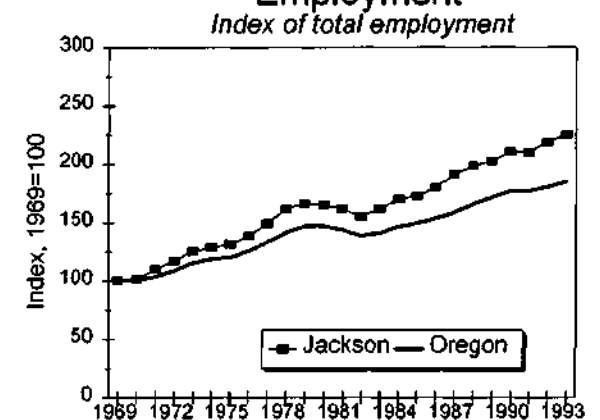
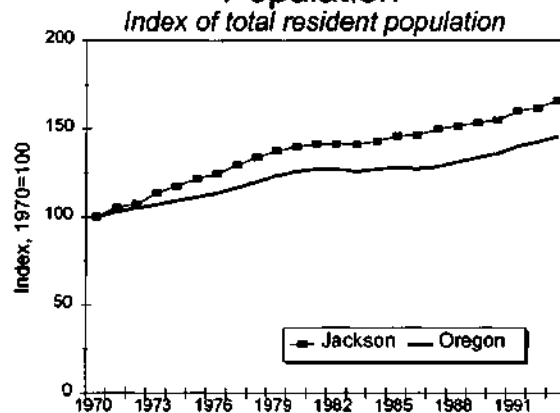
Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at rates faster than the state during both the 1970s and the 1980s. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession, but recovered at a slightly faster rate than the state as a whole. In 1990 Jackson county's population ranked 6th in the state out of 36 counties.

Per capita income in Jackson followed state trends but was consistently below the state average.

This gap narrowed during the 1980s. Jackson county had the 13th highest per capita income in the state in 1993.

Jackson County is a metropolitan county in southwestern Oregon along Interstate & Medford (the county seal) is connected to Crater Lake National Park via State Highway 62 and to Klamath Falls via Highway 140. The Klamath Mountains and Cascade Range cover much of the county and the scenic Rogue River runs through it as well. The county's 1990 population density of 62.6 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 35% of the population was rural and 5% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Jackson County, Oregon

Jackson County has grown in every decade since 1950 with the fastest growth occurring during the 1970s and the slowest during the 1980s. Roughly half of the growth that occurred during the 1980s was due to natural increase (births minus deaths) and half due to migration. Persons 65 and over accounted for nearly 60% of net migration during this period. About one-third of the people live in Medford and another 40% in unincorporated areas. Jackson has a larger proportion of people over 50 years old relative to the state. The county's 1990 median age of 36.7 is above the state median of 34.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
58,510	73,962	94,533	132,456	146,389	157,000	158,131	169,823	181,647	193,346
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	15,452	20,571	37,923	13,933	10,611	11,692	11,824	11,699	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
132,456	+	7,329	+	2,705	+	3,910	=	146,400

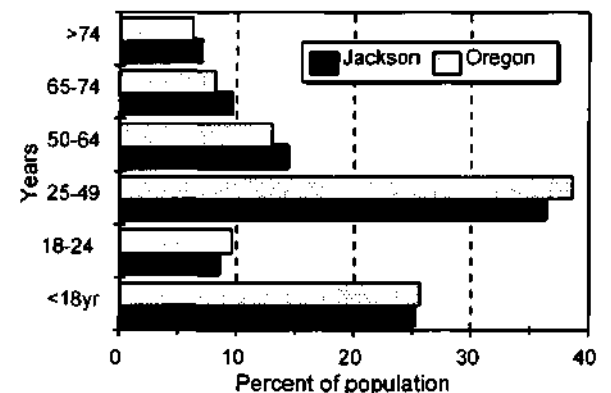
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	96.7%	95.8%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	0.9	1.3
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.6	1.0
Other race	1.7	1.8
Hispanic origin (any race)	3.0	4.1

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Ashland	14,943	16,234
Butte Falls	428	252
Central Point	6,357	7,509
Eagle Point	2,764	3,008
Gold Hill	904	964
Jacksonville	2,030	1,896
Medford	39,603	46,951
Phoenix	2,309	3,239
Rogue River	1,308	1,759
Shady Cove	1,097	1,351
Talent	2,577	3,274
White City ^b	N.A.	5,891

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Jackson County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

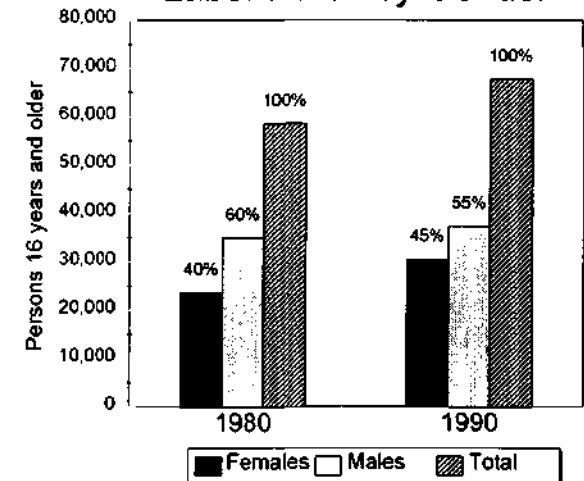
Occupation, 1990

Jackson County's occupational profile closely resembles that of the state. The county has a slightly larger proportion of workers in sales. Like the state, women became a larger part of the workforce both in absolute and percentage terms between 1980 and 1990. The educational distribution for Jackson County also looks much like the state with a slightly smaller proportion of persons 25 and older having college degrees.

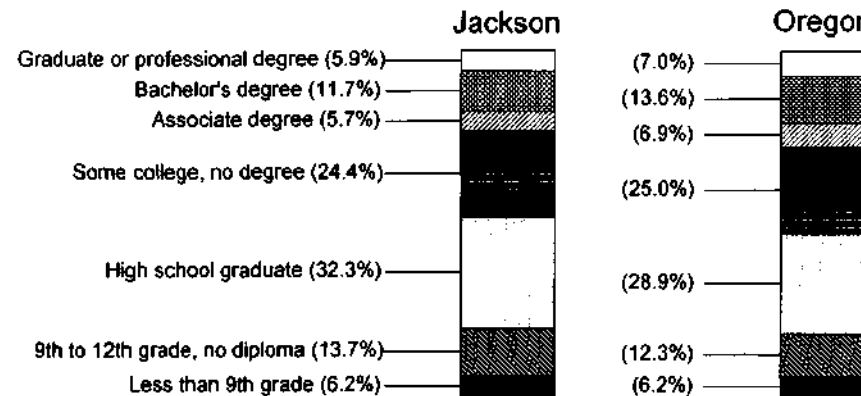
	Jackson*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.4%	11.8%
Professional specialty	12.1	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.6	3.1
Sales	13.5	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	14.3	15.0
Private household services	0.5	0.4
Protective services	1.4	1.5
All other services	12.7	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.7	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.7	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.5	6.5
Transportation and material moving	5.6	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.1	4.4

**The county had 62,704 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.*

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



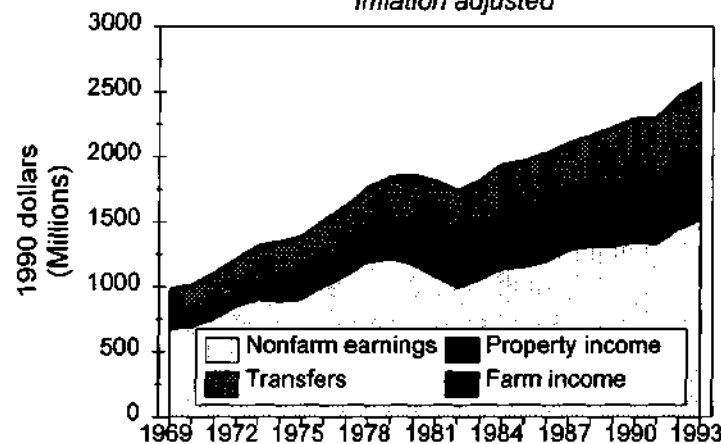
Jackson County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s (except during the 1974 national recession), but declined during the deeper recession of the early 1980s. Growth resumed but tapered off late in the decade. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and as shares of personal income over the last two decades following state trends. Transfers and property income in Jackson County account for a larger share of personal income relative to the state. This reflects the county's somewhat older age structure (see population page). The distribution of transfer payments for the county is very similar to the state distribution.

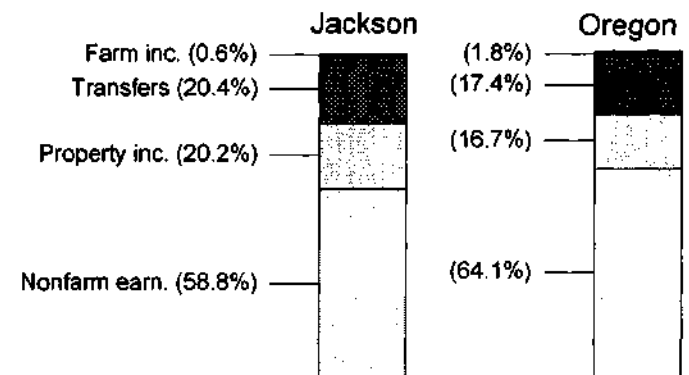
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



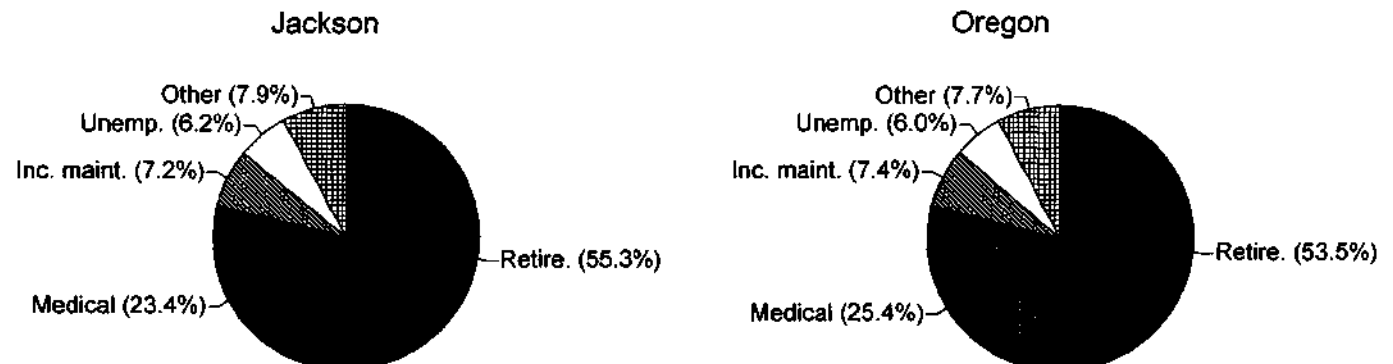
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



Jackson County, Oregon

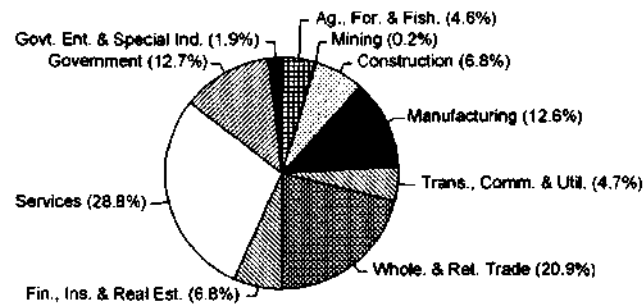
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The overall economic structure of Jackson County generally shows similar proportions in each division when compared to the state. The county's urban trade center role is apparent from the large wholesale and retail trade division. This division ranks 2d with respect to proportion of employment and 3d with respect to income when compared to all other Oregon counties.

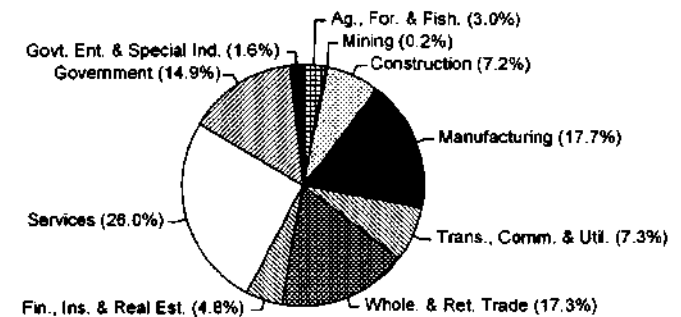
The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for about 40% of the labor and proprietor income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 62% of the direct export income. The wood products industries dominate the export market for this county. Federal employment, tourism associated with lodging and eating and drinking places, and the trade industries also play major roles.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

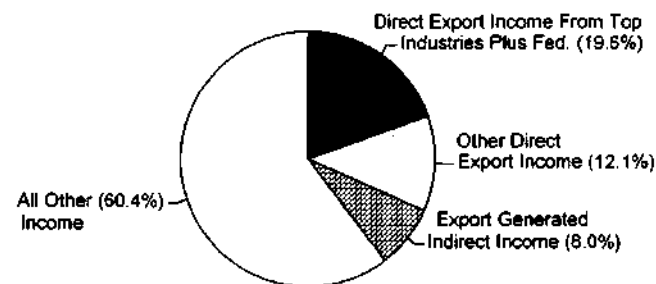


Labor and Proprietor Income

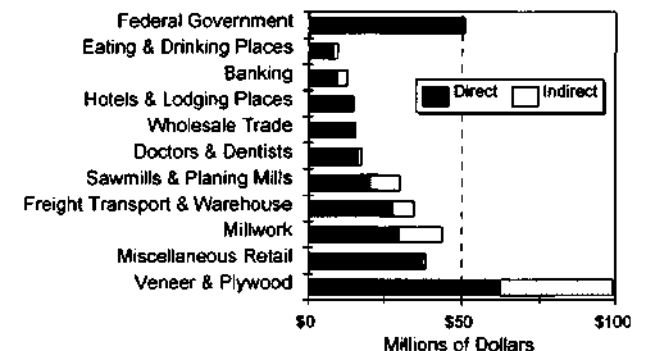


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Jackson County, Oregon

In 1990 Jackson County ranked 13th in land area of the 36 counties in the state. Almost half of the county's land area is administered by the Forest Service or BLM and another quarter is private timberland. Historically, timber harvest came from forest industry and Federal lands and both have declined in recent years while "other" owners have harvested more.

Jackson ranked 6th for timber harvest in the state in 1988 and 10th in 1993.

About 15% of the county's landbase is farmland with a relatively large number of small farms. The inflation-adjusted value of crops (mostly fruits, nuts, and berries) sold increased greatly between 1982 and 1992. The county ranked 15th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 17th for livestock.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,782,630
Water	10,611

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	2,000
County and Municipal	3,000
Forest Industry	299,000
Nonindustrial Private	156,000
Native American	---

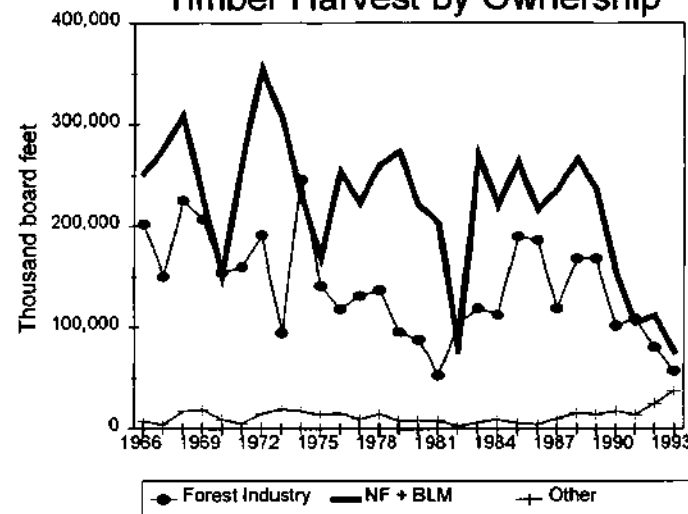
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	431,124
Forest Service	448,643
Wilderness	15,753

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	301,871	298,471	262,251
Cropland	74,598	73,238	68,216
Pasture/range	158,371	166,101	124,173
Woodland	55,690	47,776	58,768
Other	13,212	11,356	11,094
Avg. farm size	185	188	167
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,632	1,588	1,573
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	78	76

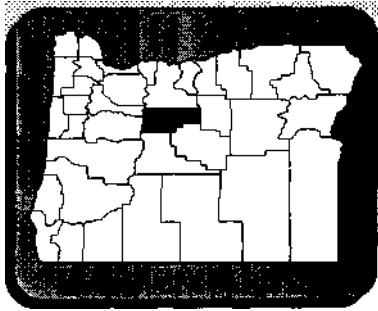
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$19,136	\$24,038	\$34,573
Livestock	18,842	16,505	19,134
Dairy	4,359	2,342	1,157

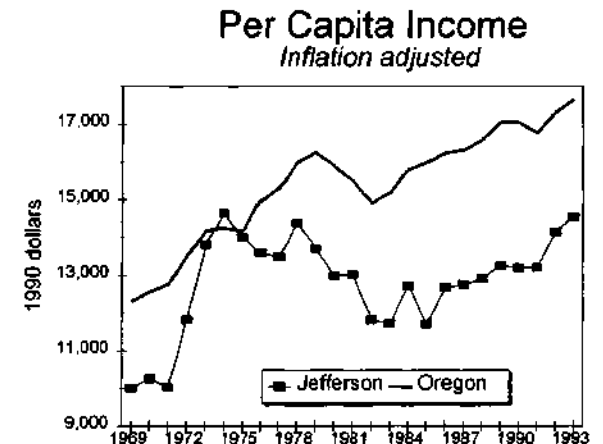
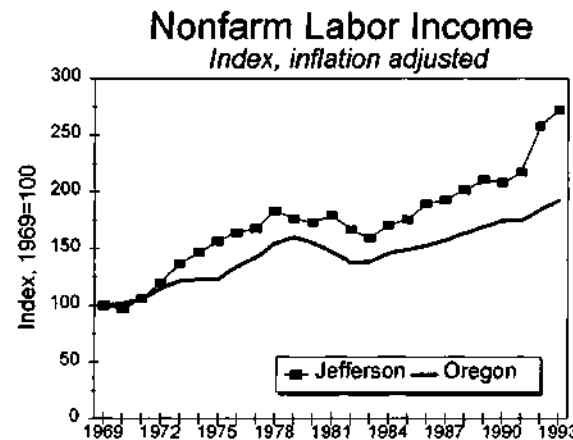
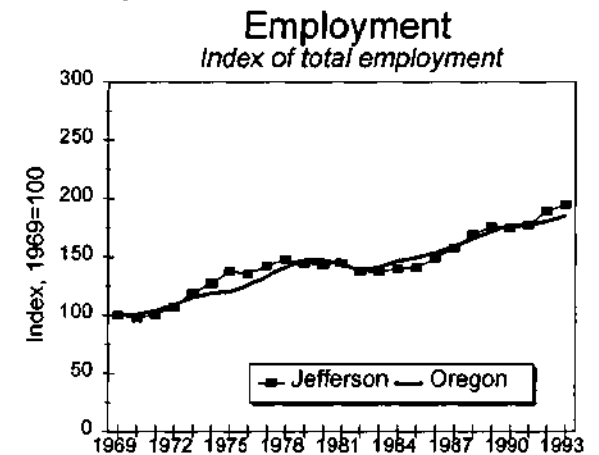
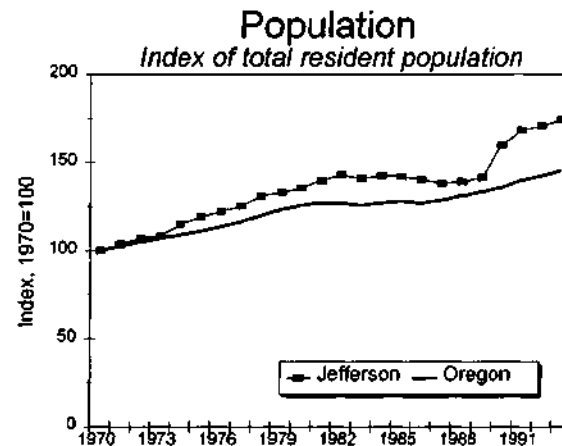
Jefferson County, Oregon



Jefferson County is a nonmetropolitan county in central Oregon. U.S. Highways 26 and 97 intersect near Madras (the county seat) in the center of the county. The mountains and slopes of the east side of the Cascade Range dominate the western part of the county (including the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in the northwest corner of the county). The county boasts both Mount Jefferson and the Crooked River National Grassland. The 1990 population density of 7.7 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 75% of the population was rural and 16% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Deschutes County.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population and nonfarm labor income grew at rates faster than the state during both the 1970s and 1980s. Employment mirrored state growth. The county was affected by the early 1980s recession similar to the state. In 1990, Jefferson County's population ranked 28th in the state out of 36 counties following significant increases in the late 1980s. Per capita income in Jefferson was erratic in the 1970s with significant gains associated with farm income during 1973 to 1975. These gains were eroded during the following 10 years. Jefferson county had the 5th lowest per capita income in the state in 1993.



Jefferson County, Oregon

Jefferson County grew in every decade since 1950 with especially rapid growth in the 1970s and early 1990s. It was one of the fastest growing nonmetropolitan counties in the state between 1980 and 1990. The county is projected to continue growing at more than 2% per year through 2010. Natural increase (births minus deaths) accounted for nearly 80% of the growth between 1980 and 1990, though there was net in-migration, especially of those 65 and over, as well. Relative to the state, a much larger proportion of the county's population is Native American or of Hispanic origin. The county also has a significantly larger share of persons under 18. This is reflected in its 1990 median age of 31.4, which was the 2d lowest in the state (the state median was 34.5).

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a
5,536	7,130	8,548	11,599	13,676	14,900
Pop.					
Change	1,594	1,418	3,051	2,077	1,224

1995	2000	2005	2010
16,238	18,289	20,379	22,618
Pop.			
Change	2,051	2,090	2,239

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
11,599	+	1,672	+	108	+	321	=	13,700

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	77.6%	74.2%
Black	0.3	0.2
Native American	17.2	19.6
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	0.5
Other race	4.6	5.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	6.3	10.6

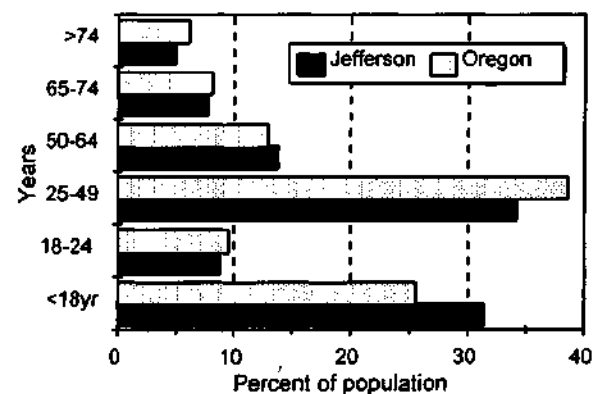
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Culver	514	570
Madras	2,235	3,443
Metolius	451	450
Warm Springs ^b	N.A.	2,287

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Warm Springs Reservation (part)	2,400

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Jefferson County, Oregon

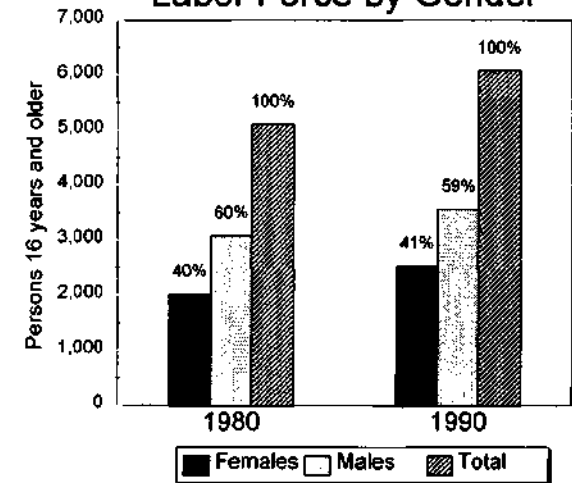
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

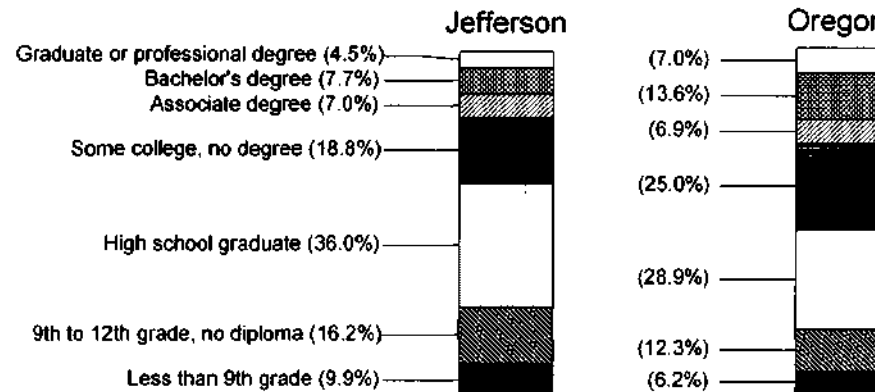
	Jefferson*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.7%	11.8%
Professional specialty	11.0	13.9
Technicians and related support	1.1	3.1
Sales	9.8	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	12.0	15.0
Private household services	0.4	0.4
Protective services	2.6	1.5
All other services	12.4	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	11.5	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.7	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.5	6.5
Transportation and material moving	4.6	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.6	4.4

*The county had 5,598 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



Compared to the state, a much larger proportion of workers in Jefferson County are machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors, or in the farming, forestry, and fishing category.

Proportionally fewer are in executive, professional, technical, sales, or administrative support occupations. A larger number of women were in the workforce in 1990 than in 1980, but the ratio of women to men in the county's workforce changed little from the previous decade and remained lower than the state ratio.

Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college level education relative to the state as a whole and proportionally more do not have a high school diploma.

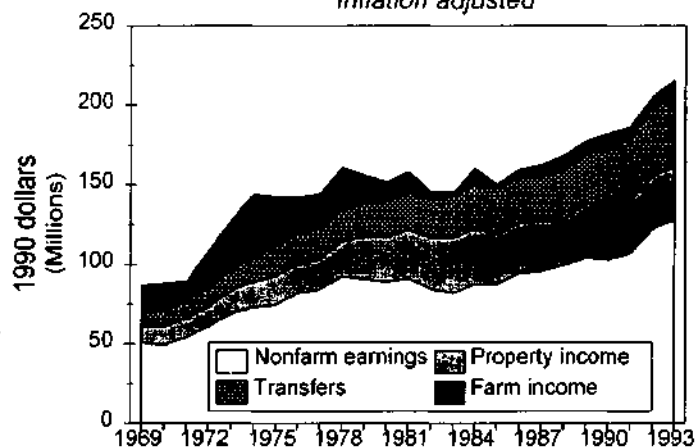
Jefferson County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during both the 1970s and the 1980s except for a flat period in the late 1970s and a small (relative to the state) decline during the recession of the early 1980s. Transfers and property income grew both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income since 1969. Farm income became a smaller share of personal income in the 1980s relative to the 1970s. Farm income and transfers are greater proportions of personal income in Jefferson relative to the state. Income maintenance payments make up a larger proportion of transfer payments for the county relative to the state, and retirement payments make up a smaller share.

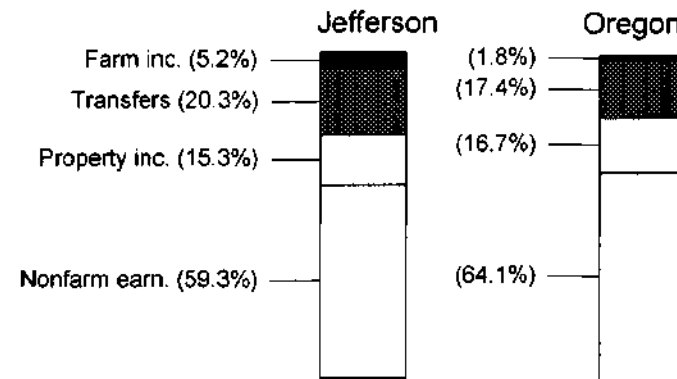
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



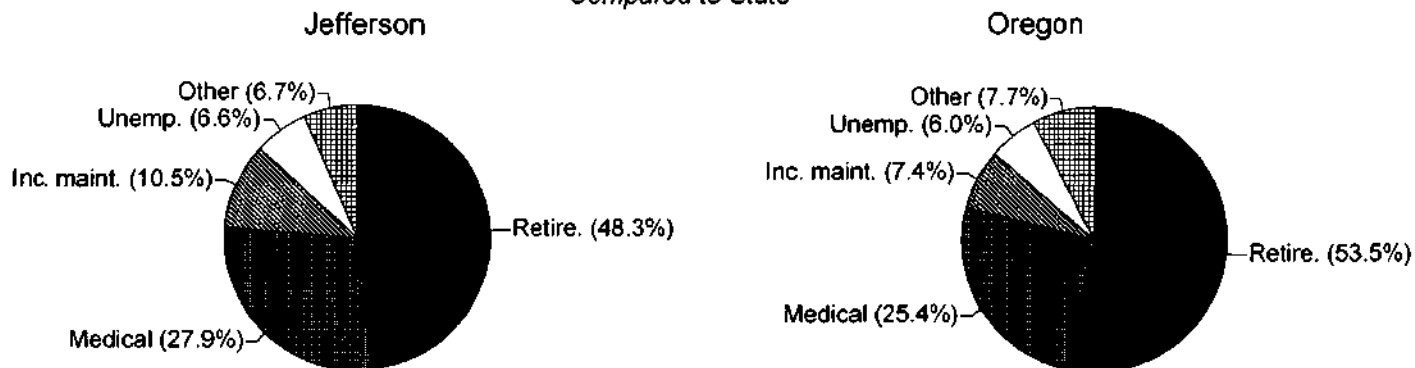
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



Jefferson County, Oregon

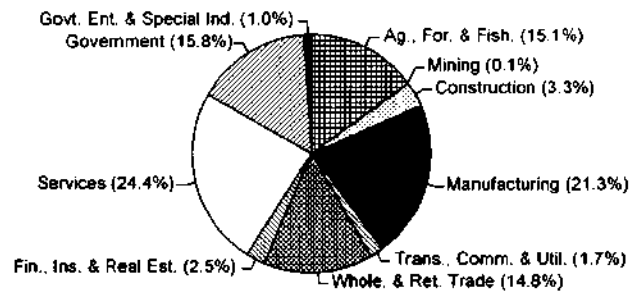
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The manufacturing division in Jefferson County is 2d largest (as a proportion of income) compared to the other Oregon counties, and about 60% larger than the state average. Conversely, the construction division is 3d smallest of all counties and only one-half of the state's proportion. The negative income within the finance division reflects a loss in credit agency proprietor income.

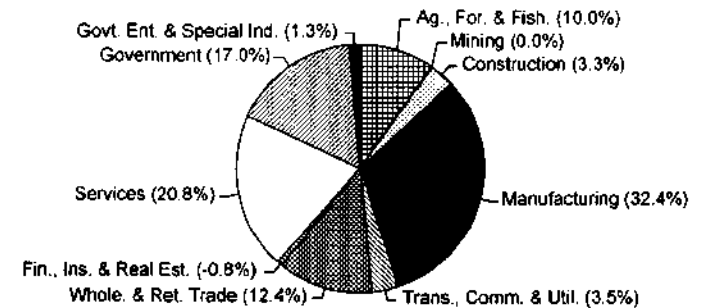
The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for about 60% of labor and proprietor income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 87% of the direct export income making Jefferson County's export base highly dependent on these few industries. Sawmills and planing mills and resort facilities (hotels and lodging) dominate the export market in this county.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

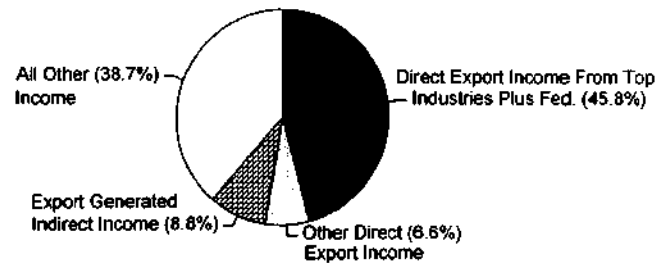


Labor and Proprietor Income

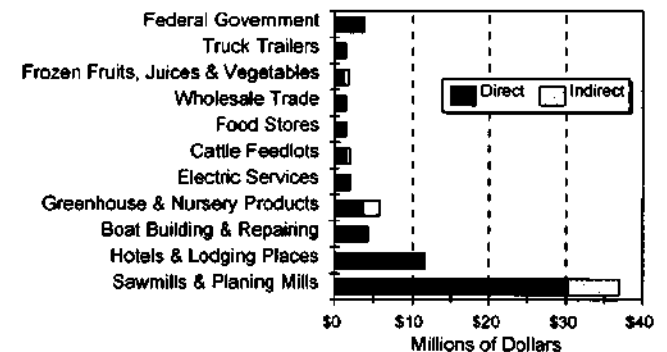


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Jefferson County, Oregon

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

Jefferson County ranked 19th in land area of the 36 counties in the state in 1990. Over 45% of the county's land area is in farms, another quarter is administered by the Forest Service or BLM, and roughly 17% is private timberland. Historically, the timber harvest was predominately from Federal lands and nonindustrial private lands ("other" in the chart).

Recent declines in harvests from Federal lands have made forest industry and nonindustrial private lands the main sources of timber. Jefferson ranked 25th in the state for timber harvest in 1988 versus 30th in 1993.

Even though more than three-quarters of farmland is pasture or range, the rising value of crops sold (especially the nursery crop component) has led to the value of crops sold outweighing the value of livestock sold by 2 to 1. The county ranked 17th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 22d for livestock.

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,139,776
Water	6,637

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	64,000
Nonindustrial Private	126,000
Native American	112,000

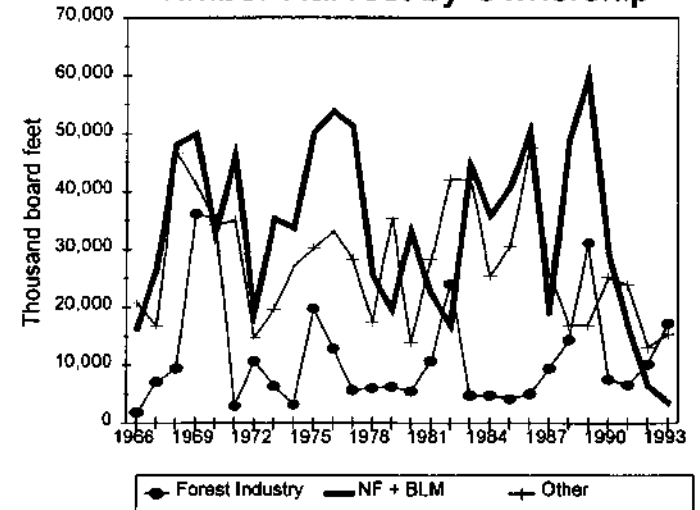
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	26,926
Forest Service	276,184
Wilderness	32,561

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	513,092	506,590	530,960
Cropland	95,746	99,527	97,725
Pasture/range	397,437	N.A.	416,583
Woodland	8,006	12,081	5,958
Other	11,903	N.A.	10,694
Avg. farm size	1,394	1,486	1,539
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	368	341	345
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	23	25

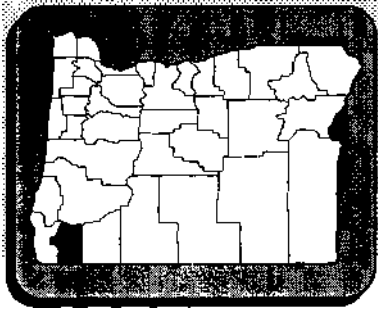
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$20,495	\$25,363	\$30,126
Livestock	17,658	6,317	14,138
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

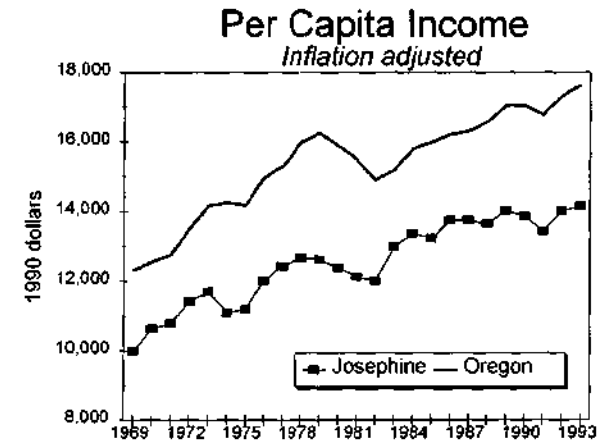
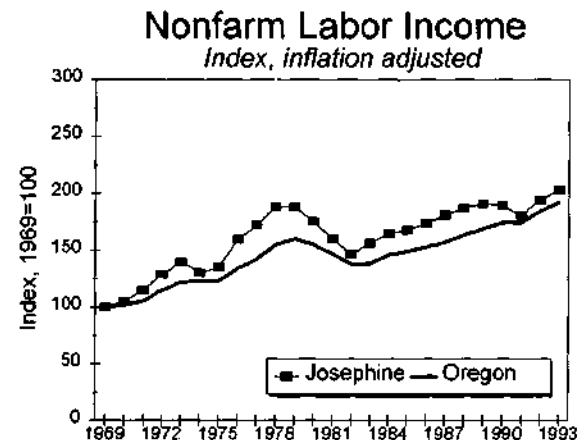
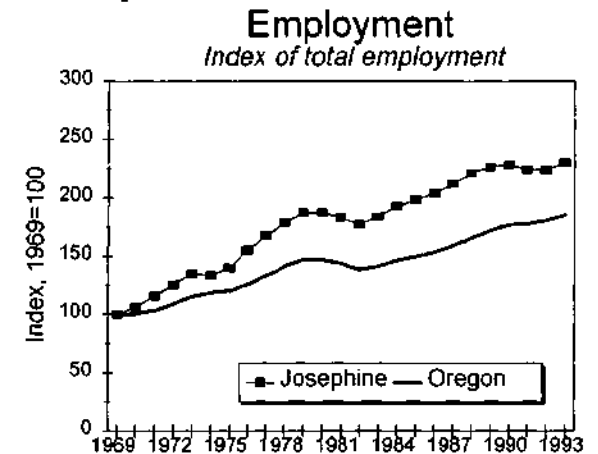
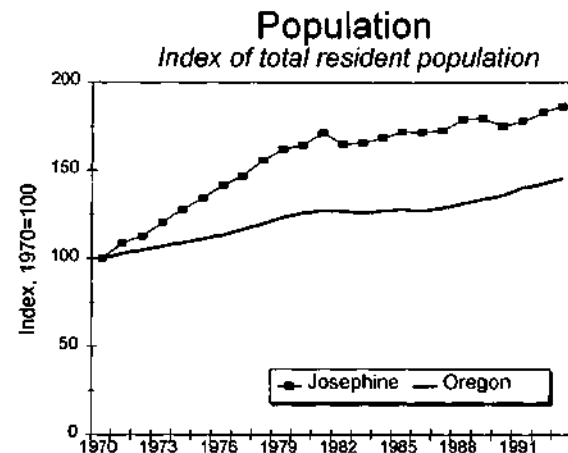
Josephine County, Oregon



Josephine County is a nonmetropolitan county located in southwest Oregon. Interstate 5 runs through the northeast corner of the county, connecting Grants Pass (the county seat) with points north and south. State Highway 199 runs southwest, ultimately connecting Grants Pass with the Pacific Coast. The Klamath Mountains dominate the landbase and the Rogue River runs through the northern part of the county. Its 1990 population density of 38.2 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1960, 60% of the population was rural and 12% of workers commuted outside the county to work, primarily to Jackson County.

Population, employment and nonfarm labor income grew at rates faster than the state during the 1970s and at rates similar to the state in the 1980s. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession. In 1990, Josephine County's population ranked 12th in the state out of 36 counties. Per capita income in Josephine was consistently below the state average. Josephine County had the 2d lowest per capita income in the state in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Josephine County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Josephine County grew in every decade since 1950. The county experienced a very high rate of growth between 1970 and 1980. Net migration of persons over 65 accounted for nearly 80% of the population growth between 1980 and 1990, while there was net out-migration of persons under 65. Grants Pass is the largest city with about 28% of the population. About 70% of the county's residents live in unincorporated areas. Josephine has an older age structure than the state with a greater proportion of the population being over 50 years old. The county's 1990 median age of 39.9 is significantly higher than the state median of 34.5 and is the 4th highest of the 36 counties.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
26,542	29,917	35,746	58,855	62,649	66,600	67,324	72,102	77,135	82,200
Pop. Change	3,375	5,829	23,109	3,794	3,951	4,778	5,033	5,065	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop.	+	Natural increase	+	Net migr. ages 0-64	+	Net migr. ages 65+	=	1990 pop. ^a
58,855	+	1,518	+	-709	+	3,136	=	62,800

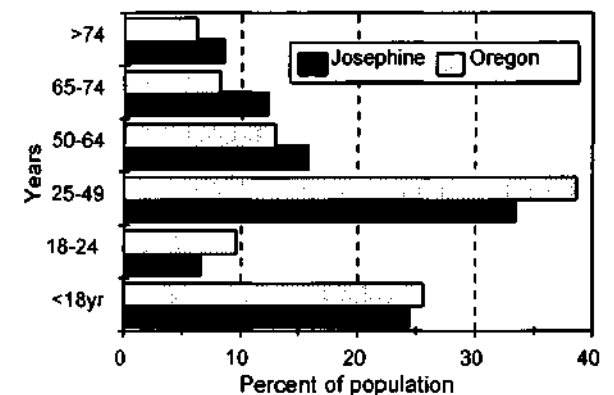
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.9%	97.0%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	1.0	1.4
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	0.7
Other race	0.6	0.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.0	2.8

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Cave Junction	1,023	1,126
Grants Pass	14,997	17,488
Harbeck-Fruitdale ^b	N.A.	3,982
Redwood ^b	N.A.	3,702

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Josephine County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Relative to the state, Josephine County has proportionally more workers in transportation, precision production, craft, and repair occupations and proportionally more machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.

Josephine has proportionally fewer workers in executive, administrative, and managerial, and administrative support occupations.

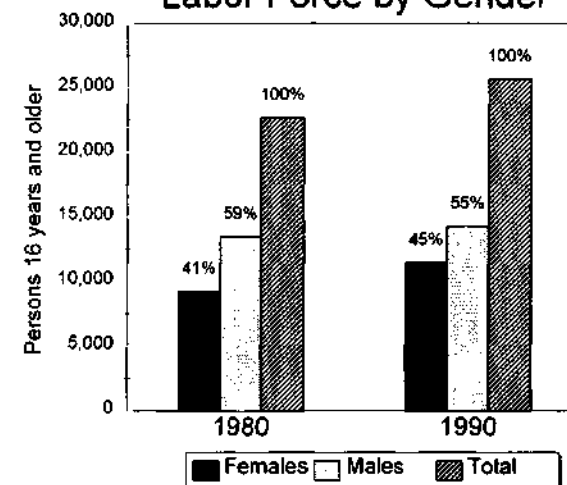
The number of women in the labor force grew between 1980 and 1990 and women became a larger percentage of the labor force as well. Proportionally fewer people in the county have college degrees relative to the state as a whole and proportionally more do not have a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

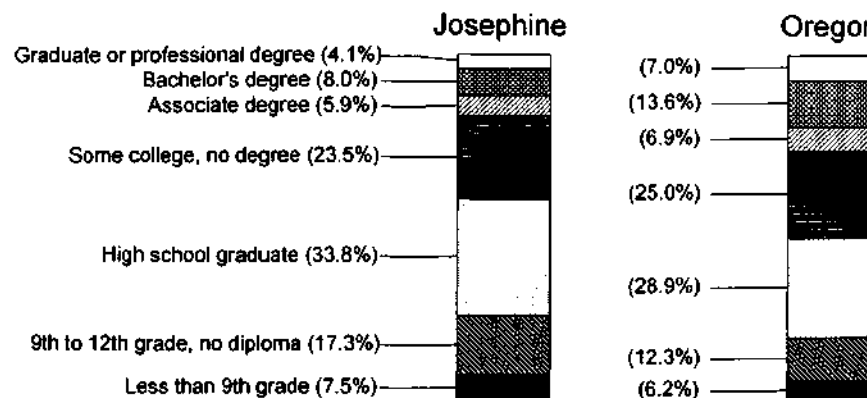
	Josephine*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.2%	11.8%
Professional specialty	12.4	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.3	3.1
Sales	11.1	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	12.7	15.0
Private household services	0.3	0.4
Protective services	1.4	1.5
All other services	13.6	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.7	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.2	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.2	6.5
Transportation and material moving	6.5	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.4	4.4

*The county had 23,039 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

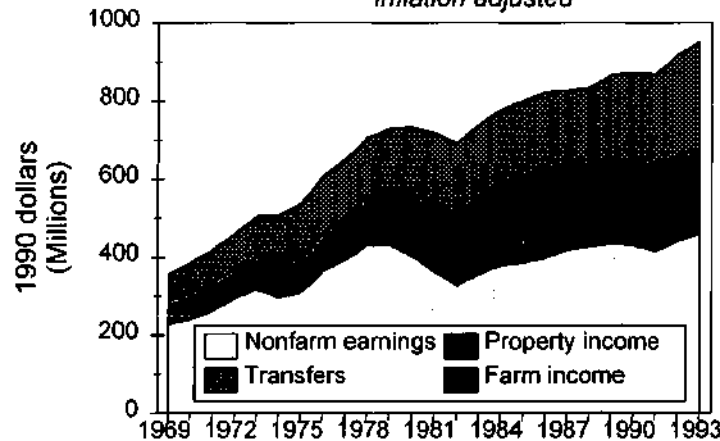


Josephine County, Oregon

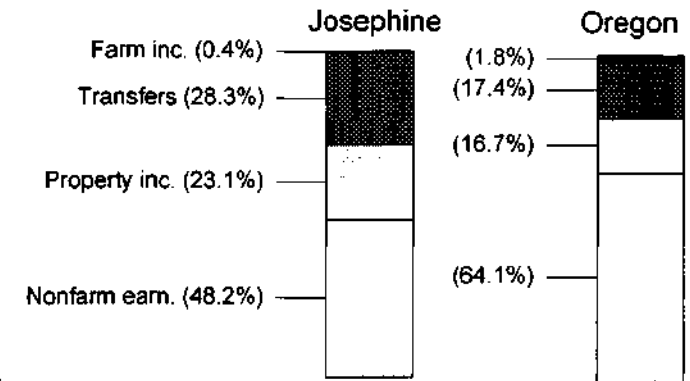
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s (except during the 1974 national recession), but declined significantly during the deeper recession of the early 1980s. Growth resumed, though at a slightly slower pace, making it late in the decade before pre-recession levels were reached again. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and as shares of personal income over the last two decades. These two components account for a substantially larger share of personal income in Josephine County relative to the state. This reflects the county's older age structure (see population page). Transfers and property income also provide some degree of buffering of total personal income (the sum of the four components) in times of recession. Retirement payments are a slightly larger share of transfer payments for the county compared to the state.

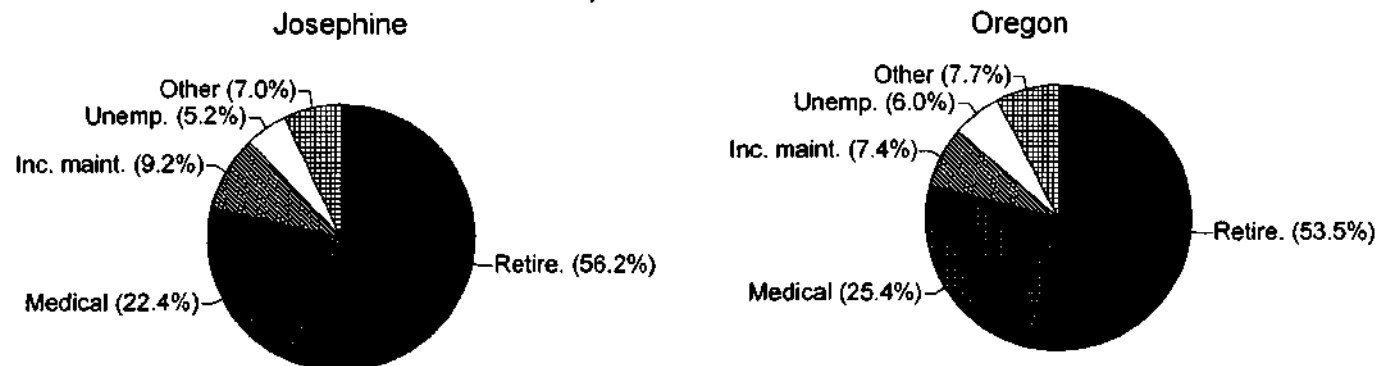
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



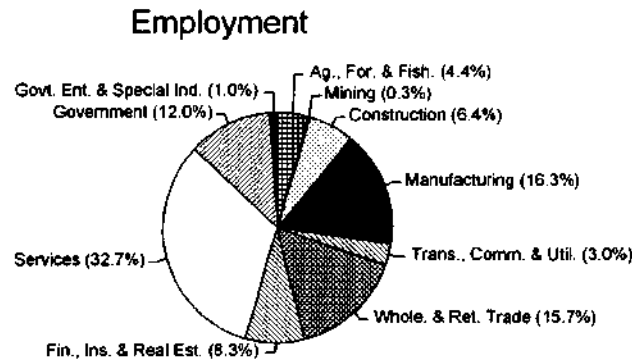
Josephine County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

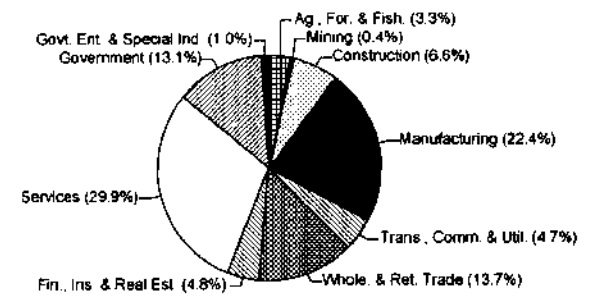
Josephine County's services division, as a proportion of income, ranks 2d largest in the state. This division's share of income is 20% larger than the state share, while its contribution to employment is only 10% greater reflecting more full-time and higher paying jobs in the Josephine services division than statewide. The proportion of employment in the manufacturing division is also 20% larger than the state average.

The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for about 45% of labor and proprietor income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 63% of the direct export income. The wood products, electronics, health, and the financial services industries are the key components of export income.

Economic Structure, 1991

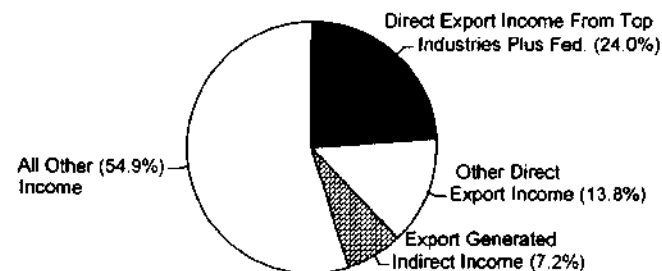


Labor and Proprietor Income

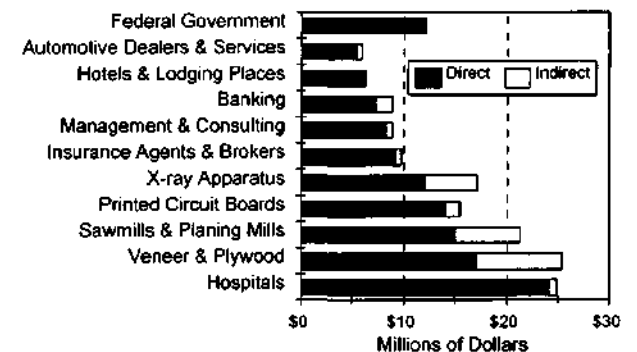


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Josephine County, Oregon

In 1990 Josephine County ranked 21st in land area of the 36 counties in the state. About two-thirds of the county's landbase is administered by the Forest Service or BLM and another 15% is private timberland. Historically, timber harvest came almost entirely from Federal lands. In recent years the harvest from Federal lands declined substantially reaching levels experienced during the 1982 recession. Josephine's ranking dropped from 16th for timber harvest in the state in 1988 to 25th in 1993.

About 3% of the county's landbase is farmland with a large number of small farms. Dairy products account for half of the sales value of farm products. The county ranked 31st in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 26th for livestock.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,049,357
Water	1,306

Non-Federal Timberland

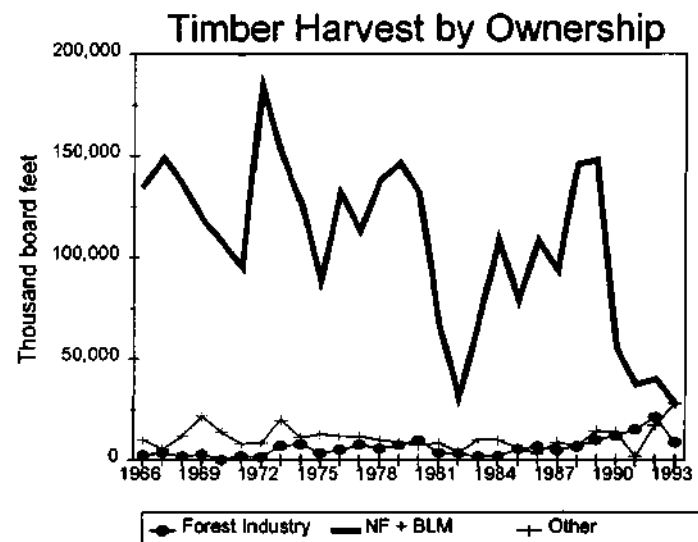
	acres
State	6,000
County and Municipal	19,000
Forest Industry	44,000
Nonindustrial Private	112,000
Native American	---

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	311,438
Forest Service	405,258
Wilderness	49,609

Farms and Farmland

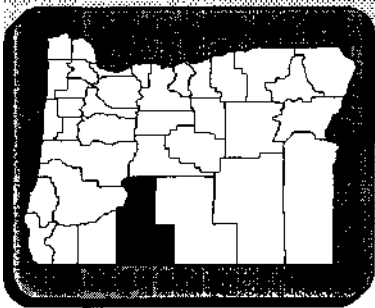
	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	37,832	36,635	31,249
Cropland	19,715	18,406	16,257
Pasture/range	2,915	5,432	1,343
Woodland	11,491	10,128	11,279
Other	3,711	2,669	2,370
Avg. farm size	56	63	51
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	674	580	607
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	4	4



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$2,105	\$2,624	\$4,038
Livestock	10,185	10,027	8,504
Dairy	6,623	6,471	5,831

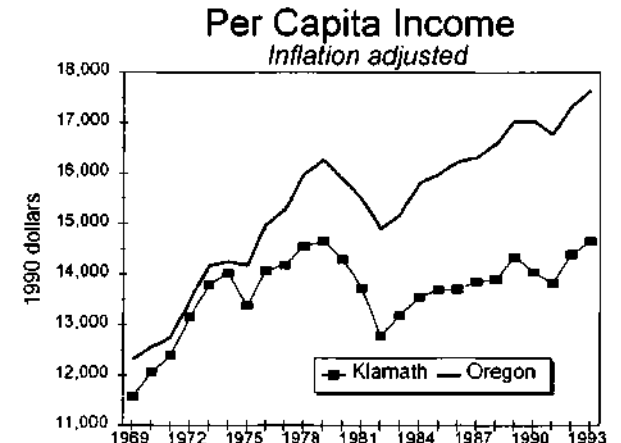
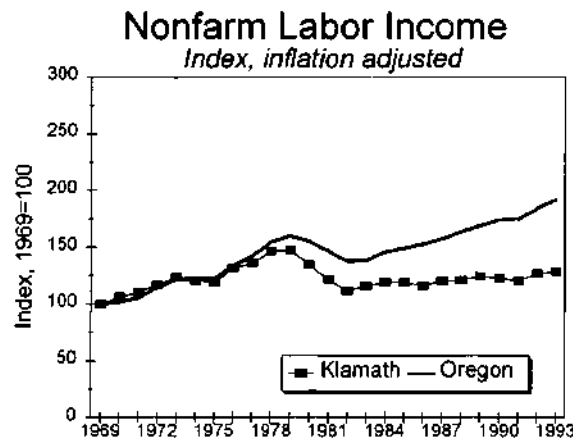
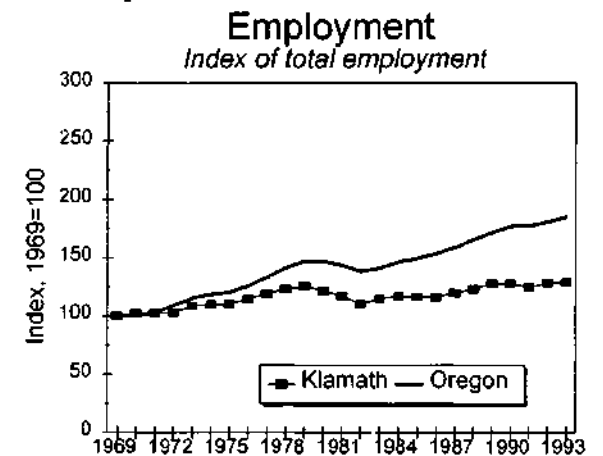
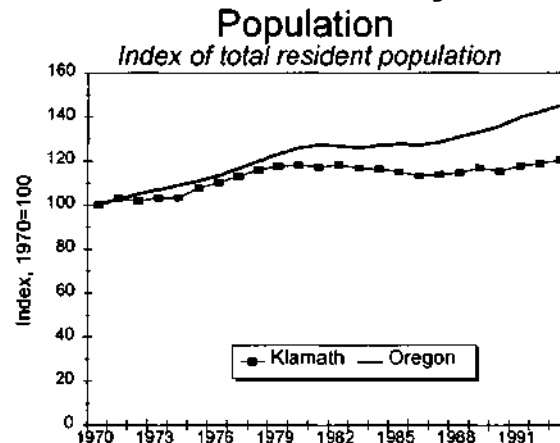
Klamath County, Oregon



Klamath County is a nonmetropolitan county in southern Oregon. Klamath Falls, the county seat, is located at the junction of U.S. Highway 97 (the main north-south route) and State Highway 140 (the main east-west route) in the south-central part of the county. Crater Lake National Park lies in the northwest corner of the county. The landbase is dominated by the mountains and foothills of the east side of the Cascade Range and numerous freshwater lakes. The county's 1990 population density of 9.7 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 37% of the population was rural and 5% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income showed markedly different trends in the 1970s versus the 1980s for Klamath County. All three grew during the 1970s at rates comparable to the state. After the downturn due to the early 1980s recession, however, all three changed very little, while the state as a whole recovered. Klamath's 1990 population ranked 15th out of the 36 Oregon counties. Per capita income trends differed markedly between the 1970s and 1980s as well, with growth in the 1970s and a widening gap with the state during the 1980s. Klamath ranked 30th in the state for 1993 per capita income.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Klamath County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

While Klamath County's population grew modestly during the three decades prior to the 1980s, it declined between 1980 and 1990. This decline resulted from the net out-migration of people less than 65 years of age despite a substantial gain due to natural increase. More than half the county's residents live in the Klamath Falls area (including Altamont). The county has a slightly larger proportion of people in the 50- to 74-year-old age group and in the under-18 age group, relative to the state. The county's median age of 34.9 is only slightly higher than the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
42,150	47,475	50,021	59,117	57,702	60,300	60,574	63,438	66,317	69,058
Pop.	\		\		\		\		\
Change	5,325	2,546	9,096	-1,415	2,598	2,864	2,879	2,741	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
59,117	+	3,870	+	-5,247	+	60	=	57,800

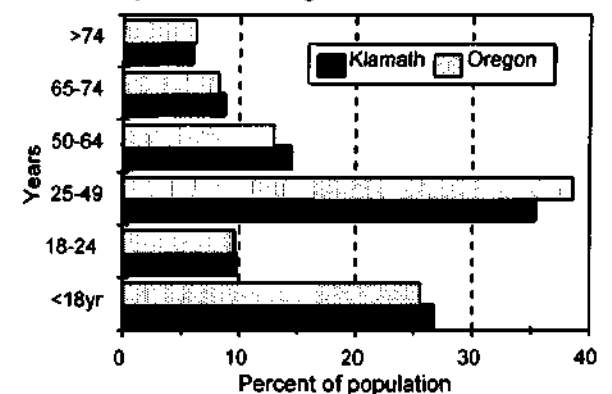
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	94.1%	92.2%
Black	0.6	0.7
Native American	3.3	4.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.6	0.8
Other race	1.4	2.3
Hispanic origin (any race)	3.0	5.2

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Altamont ^b	N.A.	18,591
Bonanza	270	323
Chiloquin	778	673
Klamath Falls	16,661	17,737
Malin	539	725
Merrill	809	837

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Klamath County, Oregon

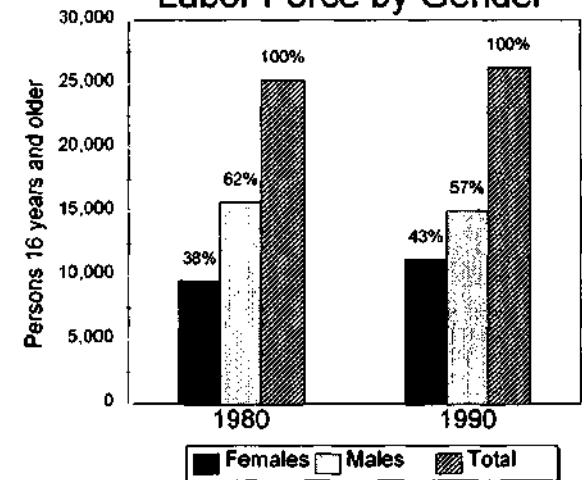
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

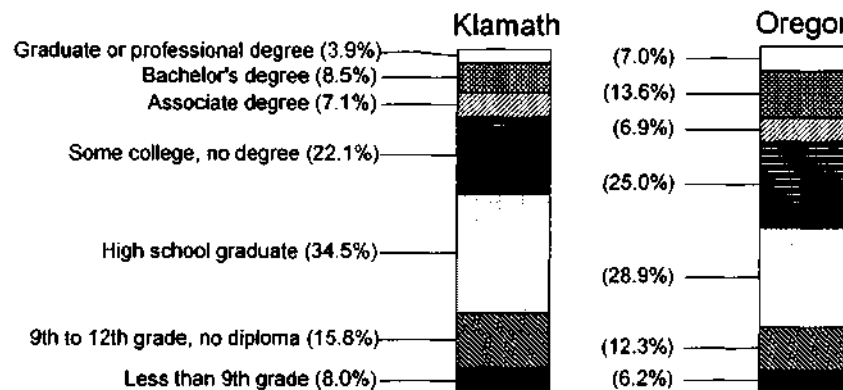
	Klamath*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.7%	11.8%
Professional specialty	10.8	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.2	3.1
Sales	10.6	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	12.4	15.0
Private household services	0.4	0.4
Protective services	1.8	1.5
All other services	13.7	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.9	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.3	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.2	6.5
Transportation and material moving	6.5	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.4	4.4

*The county had 23,638 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



Relative to the state, Klamath County has proportionally more people in the farming, forestry, and fishing occupational category. The county has proportionally fewer in executive, administrative, managerial, professional, and administrative support occupations. In 1980, Klamath County's civilian labor force had proportionally fewer women than did the state's civilian labor force; but like the state, that proportion grew between 1980 and 1990 as did the absolute number of women in the labor force. Klamath has a smaller proportion of people with college degrees relative to the state.

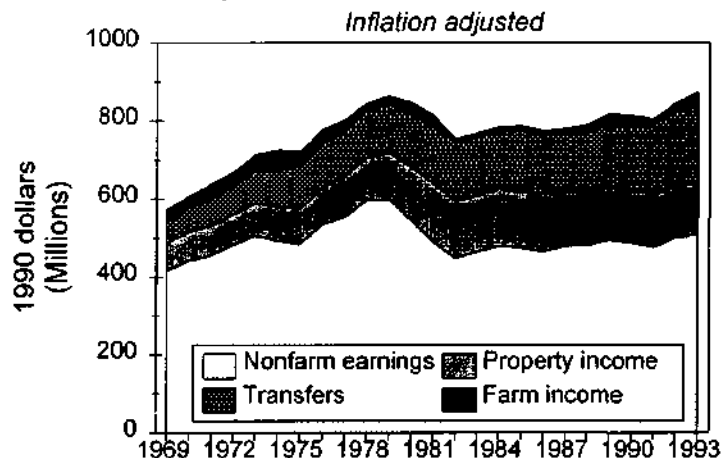
Klamath County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s except for a small decline during the mid-1970s recession. However, the deeper recession of the early 1980s brought a significant decline in nonfarm earnings followed by slow growth so that this component of income has yet to reach its former level. Total personal income (the sum of the four components) did not exceed its 1979 level until 1993. Transfer payments and property income have increased both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income since 1969.

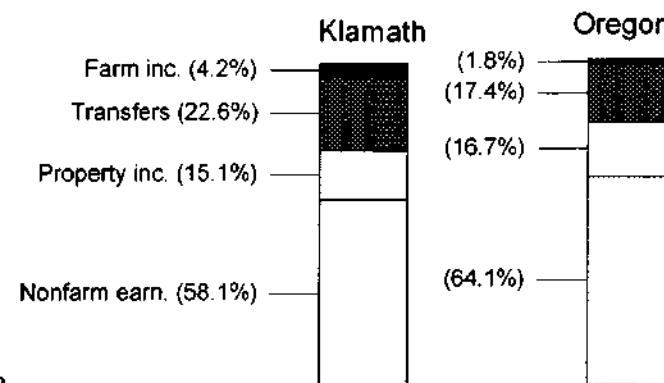
Transfer payments are a much greater share of personal income in the county than the state. Medical payments make up a smaller share of transfer payments for Klamath County than for the state.

Components of Personal Income



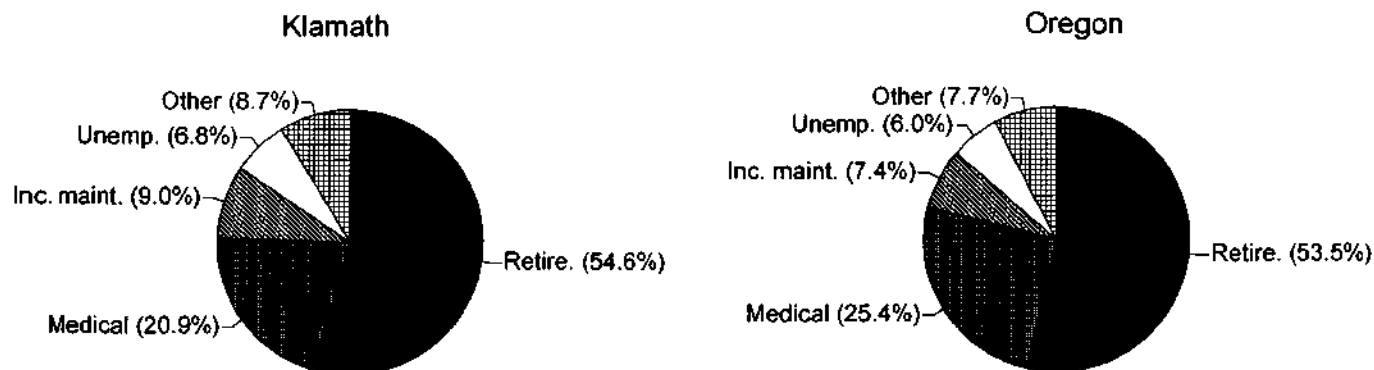
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



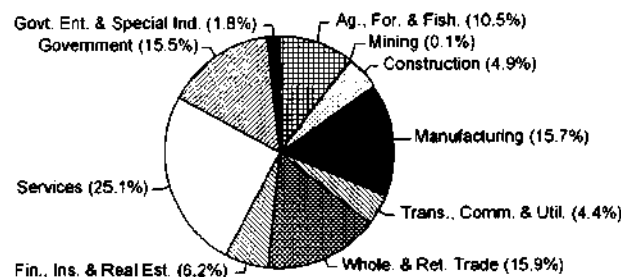
Klamath County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

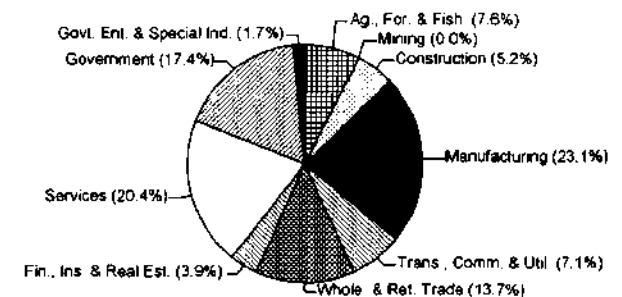
Compared with the state, Klamath County's agriculture division is proportionally twice as large, its government division is 30% larger, and its manufacturing division 20% larger. Conversely, the services division is 20% smaller. The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for almost one-half of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 73% of the direct export income. Industries associated with wood products manufacturing dominate the export market in this county. Freight transport, railroads, and livestock are also key industries.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

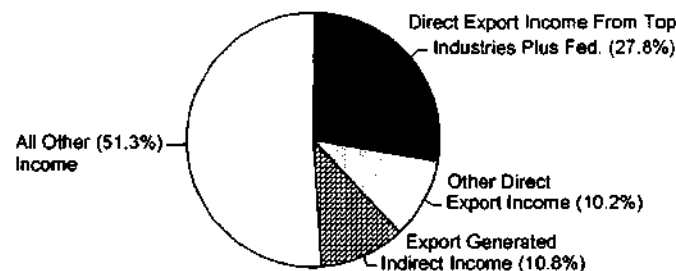


Labor and Proprietor Income

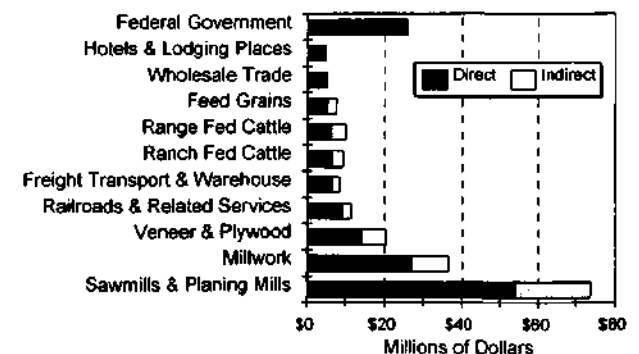


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Klamath County, Oregon

Klamath County ranked 4th in land area of the 36 counties in the state in 1990. Just over half of the county's land area is administered by the Forest Service or BLM and roughly one-fifth each is in private timberland and farmland. Historically, timber harvest was mainly from forest industry and the National Forests. Though harvests from Federal lands have declined recently, they are still within the bounds of historic variation and above the low experienced during the 1982 recession. Klamath ranked 3d for timber harvest in both 1988 and 1993. Klamath is also important to Oregon's agriculture industry in terms of both crops and livestock. The county ranked 11th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 5th in terms of livestock. Grains (mainly barley) and hay accounted for half of the value of crops sold; cattle, calves, and dairy products made up the bulk of the value of livestock sales.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	3,804,550
Water	122,611

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	25,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	572,000
Nonindustrial Private	120,000
Native American	---

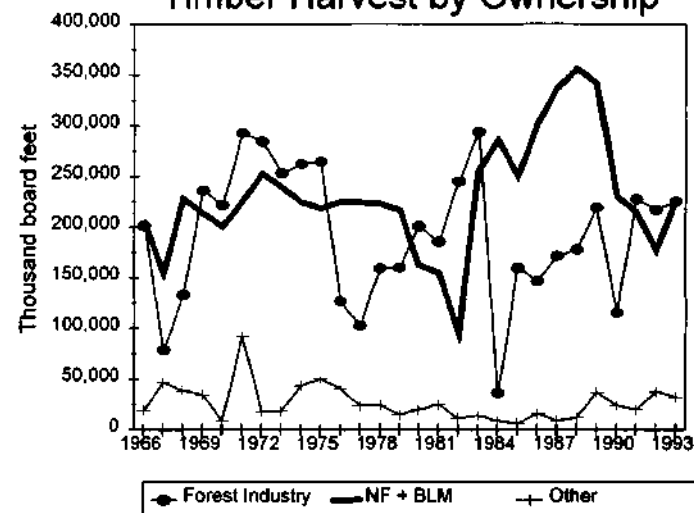
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	289,395
Forest Service	1,745,529
Wilderness	191,682

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	783,276	717,793	720,153
Cropland	211,936	227,237	223,457
Pasture/range	343,592	354,826	337,269
Woodland	209,185	113,371	143,683
Other	18,563	22,359	15,744
Avg. farm size	784	714	755
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	999	1,006	954
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	69	75

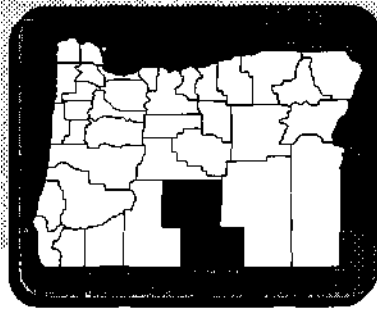
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$32,205	\$29,400	\$42,813
Livestock	31,134	39,051	44,791
Dairy	4,968	6,031	10,373

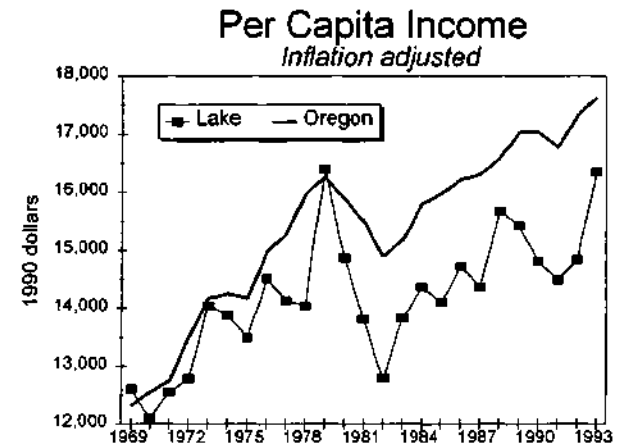
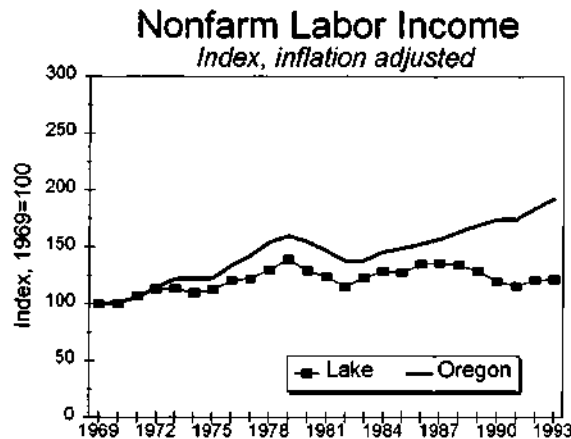
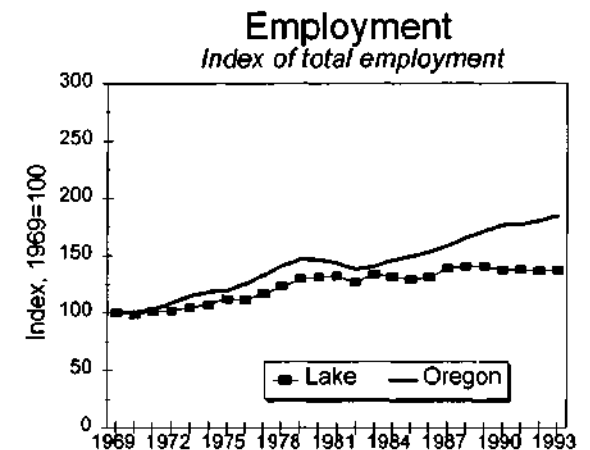
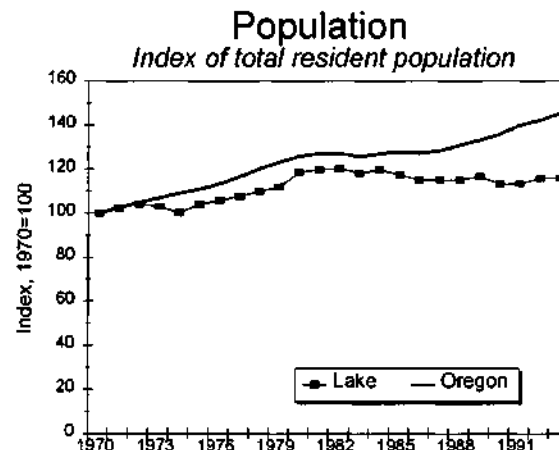
Lake County, Oregon



Lake County is a nonmetropolitan county located in south-central Oregon. The county seat, Lakeview, is at the intersection of State Highway 140 and U.S. Highway 395 in the southwestern corner. The landbase is dominated by the eastern Cascades on the west side and high desert uplands and Warner Mountains on the east side. Its 1990 population density of 0.9 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3, in 1990, 65% of the population was rural and 5% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income showed gains during the 1970s and little change during the 1980s. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession as evidenced by the decline in nonfarm labor income. After rebounding during the mid-1980s, nonfarm labor income then declined to early 1970s levels. Lake's 1990 population represented one-fourth of one percent of the state population and ranked 31st out of the 36 Oregon counties. The gap between Lake and the state in per capita income widened during the 1980-82 recession. The variability in per capita income is indicative of the large role played by farm income in the county. Lake ranked 12th in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Lake County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Lake County's population has been relatively stable since 1950 with modest oscillations between censuses. The fastest growth occurred during the 1970s. The population loss between 1980 and 1990 was due to out-migration of people under 65 years old, which was only partially offset by natural increase (births minus deaths). A little over one-third of residents live in Lakeview and nearly 60% live in unincorporated areas of the county. Relative to the state, Lake County has a larger proportion of people in the 50- to 64- and under-18-years-old age groups. The county's 1990 median age of 36.3 is above the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
6,649	7,158	6,343	7,532	7,186	7,350	7,353	7,533	7,739	7,941
Pop. Change	509	-815	1,189	-346	164	180	206	202	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop.	+	Natural increase	+	Net migr. ages 0-64	+	Net migr. ages 65+	=	1990 pop. ^a
7,532	+	541	+	-842	+	-31	=	7,200

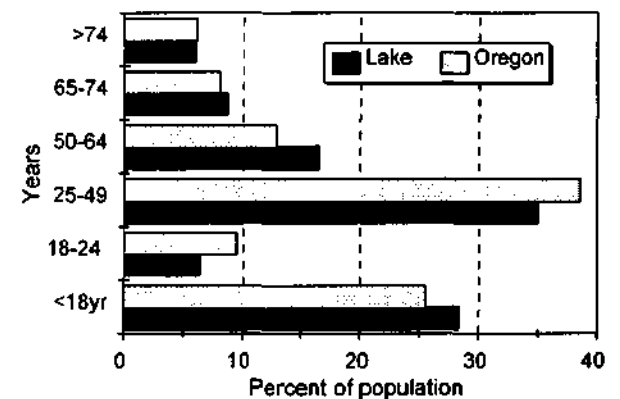
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Lakeview	2,770	2,526
Paisley	343	350

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.3%	95.0%
Black	0.0	0.1
Native American	1.1	2.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.7	0.6
Other race	0.9	1.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.0	3.8

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Lake County, Oregon

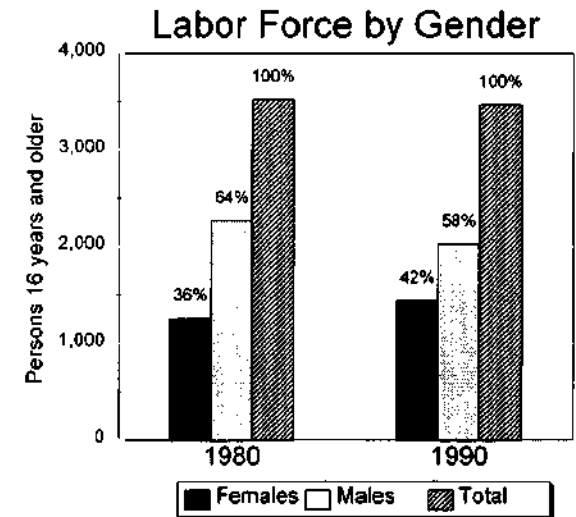
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Relative to the state, Lake County has a much larger proportion of people in the farming, forestry, and fishing category and fewer in executive, administrative, and managerial; sales; and administrative support. Though women make up a slightly smaller share of the county's labor force than the state's labor force, the county mirrors the state trend of women becoming a larger proportion of the workforce between 1980 and 1990. In Lake County, this occurred as a result of both an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a decrease in the number of men in the labor force. Lake County has a higher percentage of people who graduated from high school but did not pursue higher education compared to the state as a whole, but only a slightly smaller percentage of persons with bachelor's or associate degrees.

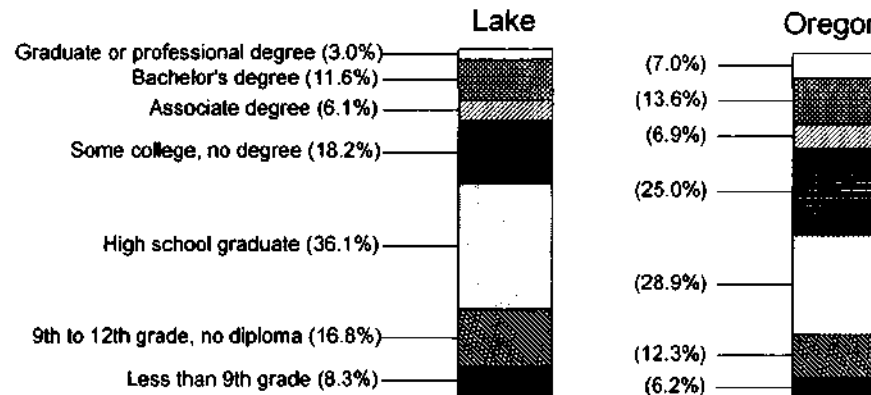
Occupation, 1990

	Lake*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.6%	11.8%
Professional specialty	12.0	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.7	3.1
Sales	8.7	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	10.4	15.0
Private household services	0.1	0.4
Protective services	2.1	1.5
All other services	12.7	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	19.3	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.3	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.6	6.5
Transportation and material moving	5.3	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.2	4.4

*The county had 3,182 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.



Educational Attainment, 1990



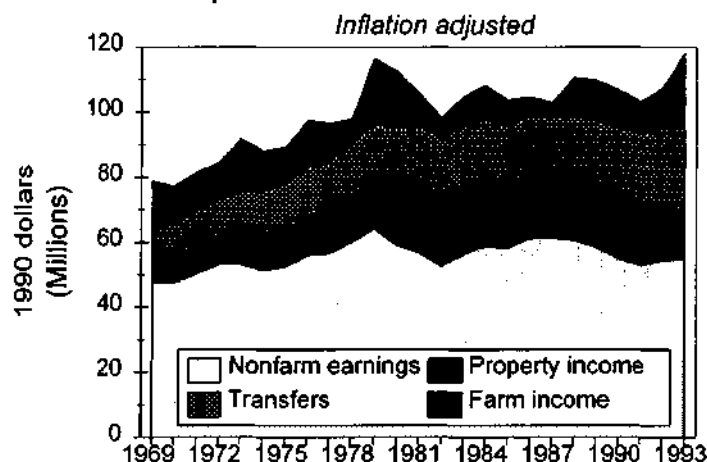
Lake County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew between 1969 and 1979, but much of that gain was negated during the recession of the early 1980s. Growth resumed, but by 1987 nonfarm earnings began declining again, and by 1993 this component of income was only about 15% higher than it was in 1969.

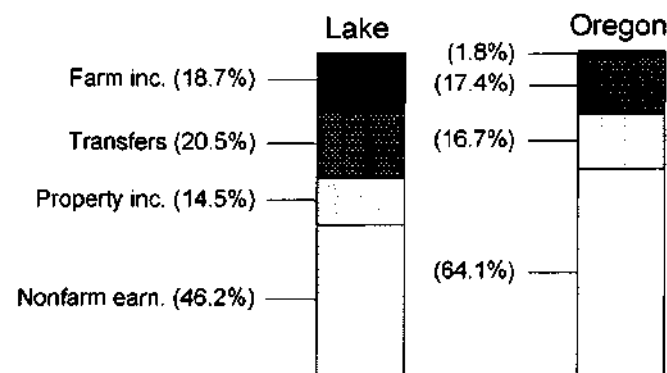
Transfer payments and property income grew over the two decades, however, both in absolute terms and also as relative shares of personal income. Farm income has varied, but remains an important component of income in this county. Farm income and transfers both account for larger shares of personal income in Lake County than in the state. In 1993 the composition of transfer payments was similar to the state, except for a slightly higher proportion from unemployment compensation.

Components of Personal Income



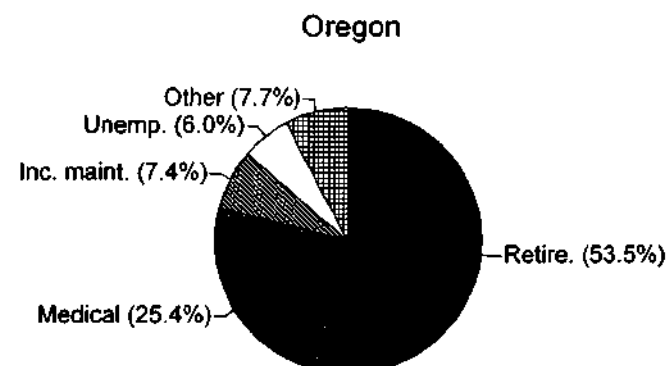
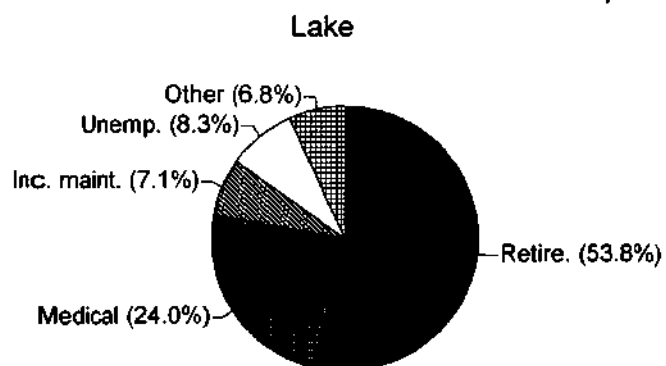
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



Lake County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The agriculture and government divisions dominate Lake County's industrial structure. Agriculture's proportion of income is nine times larger than for the state and ranks 5th among the counties.

Government ranks 2d and is twice the state proportion. Conversely, the services, construction, and trade divisions are one-half of their respective state income proportions.

The negative income within the finance division reflects a loss in credit agency proprietor income.

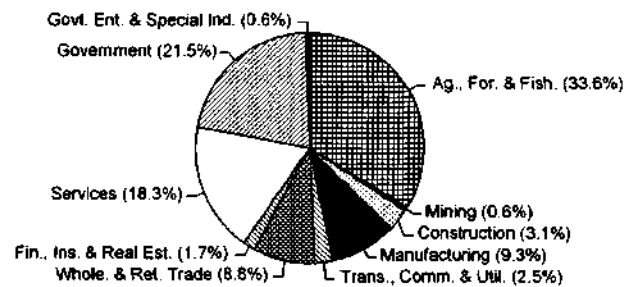
The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals

outside the county plus Federal employment account for 62% of labor and proprietor income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 93% of the direct export income, indicating these few industries dominate the export base.

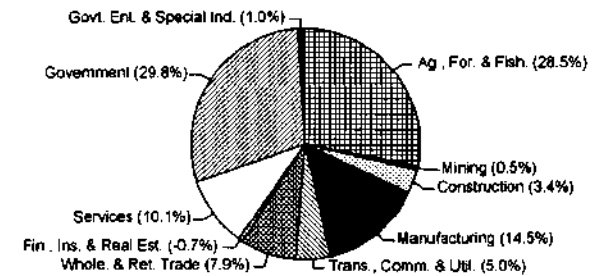
Ranching and livestock, wood products manufacturing, and Federal wages and salaries are the key sources of export-generated income.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

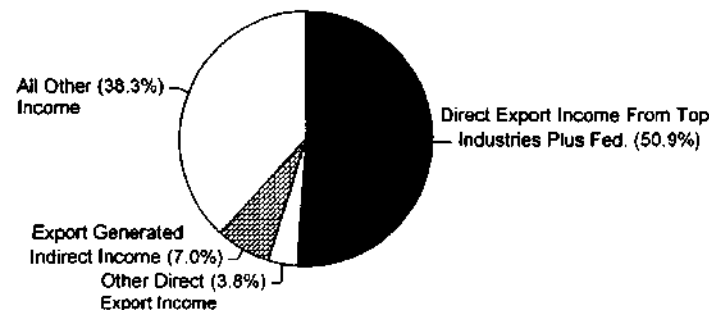


Labor and Proprietor Income

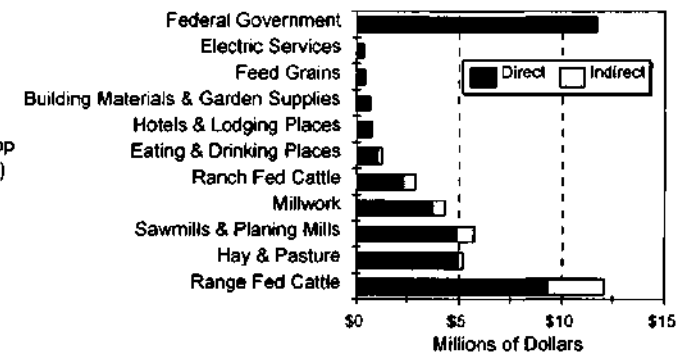


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Lake County, Oregon

Lake County ranked 4th in land area of the 36 counties in the state in 1990. Almost 70% of the county's land area is administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Historically, timber harvest was mainly from forest industry and public lands. Forest industry harvest was at a much lower level during the 1980s than during the 1970s, while the Federal cut remained at higher levels until declines that started in the late 1980s. Lake County ranked 20th in the state for timber harvest in 1988 and 15th in 1993. About 15% of the county's landbase is in farms—large farms on the average. Much of the farmland is pasture or range, and livestock (mostly cattle) account for over two-thirds of the value of farm products sold. The county ranked 14th in the state for the value of livestock sold in 1992.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	5,207,251
Water	142,528

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	1,000
Forest Industry	230,000
Nonindustrial Private	49,000
Native American	---

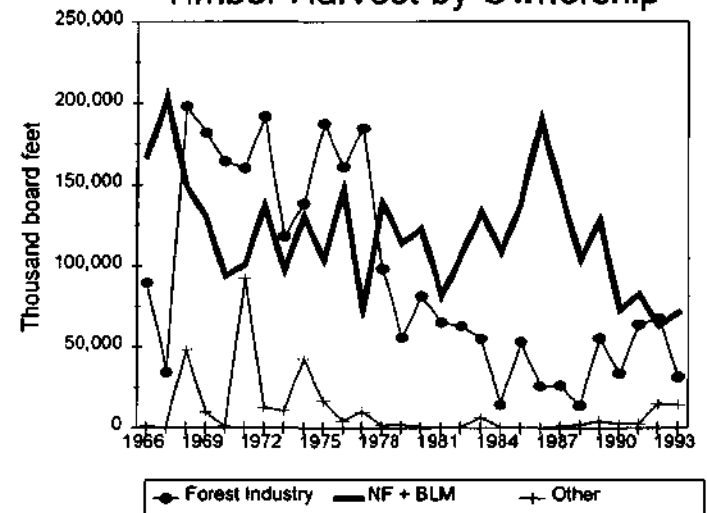
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	2,584,832
Forest Service	1,030,099
Wilderness	18,298

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	828,548	852,592	833,025
Cropland	202,275	170,149	166,095
Pasture/range	514,262	601,867	591,194
Woodland	48,786	51,368	50,613
Other	63,225	29,208	25,123
Avg. farm size	2,061	2,286	2,276
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	402	373	366
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	89	104

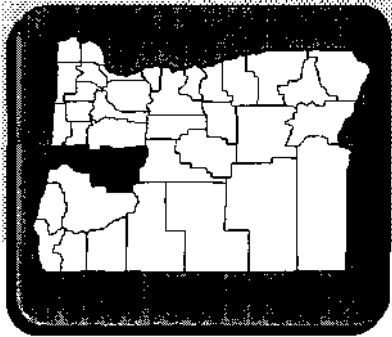
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$7,838	\$6,995	\$11,896
Livestock	18,870	24,191	25,393
Dairy	N.A.	0	5

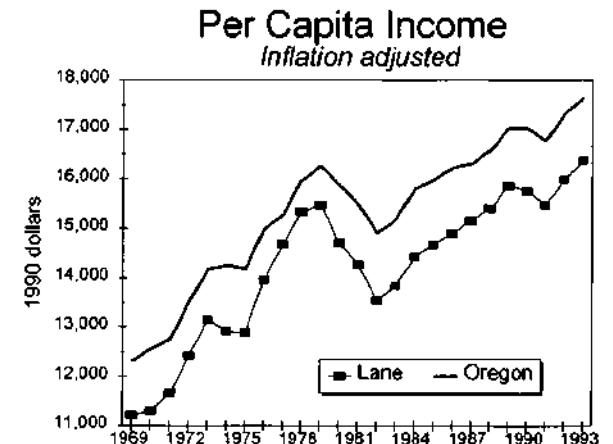
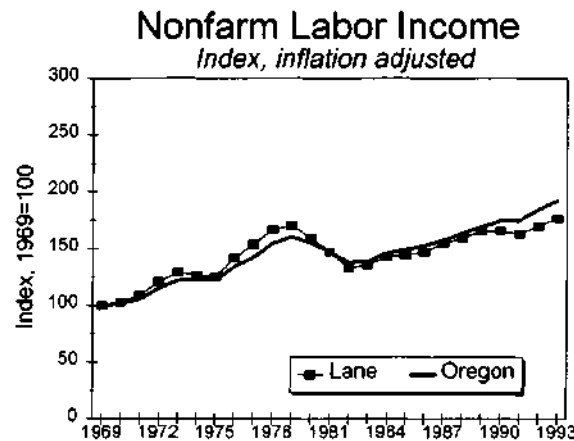
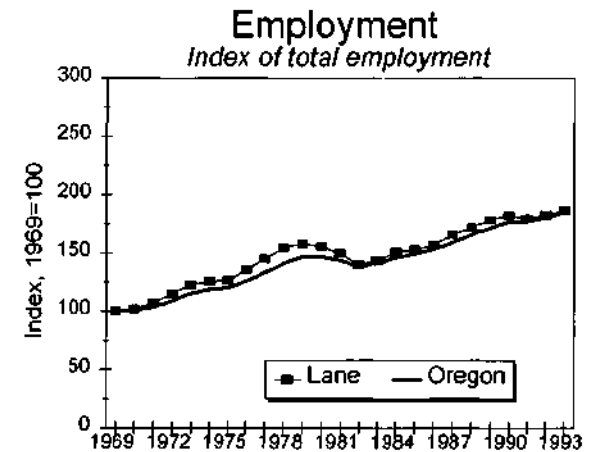
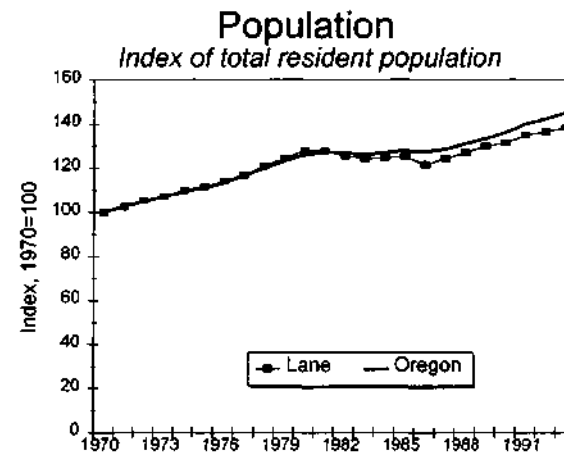
Lane County, Oregon



Lane County is a metropolitan county located in west-central Oregon. It stretches from the Cascades to the coast, encompassing part of the Willamette Valley and the Coast Range as well. Eugene, home of the University of Oregon and the county seat, is located near the middle of the county along Interstate 5. The county's 1990 population density of 62.1 persons per square mile was below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 25% of the population was rural and only 4% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income trends in Lane County mirrored those of the state during both the 1970s and 1980s. The county was affected by the early 1980s recession, but rebounded at the same rate as the state. Lane ranked 3d in population in 1990 out of the 36 Oregon counties. The trend in per capita income in the county followed the trend for the state, though the level for the county was consistently below that of the state. Lane County ranked 11th in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Lane County, Oregon

Lane County's population has grown in every decade since the 1950s, though growth slowed in the 1980s. The population gain between 1980 and 1990 was due mainly to natural increase (births minus of deaths) and was offset to a large extent by out-migration of those less than 65 years of age. Over half of the county's residents live in the Eugene-Springfield area. Eugene is also the home of the University of Oregon, which accounts for the large percentage of the population between 18 and 24 years of age. The county's median age of 33.9 is lower than the state median of 34.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
125,776	162,890	215,401	275,226	282,912	298,000	306,991	330,853	354,499	377,341
Pop.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Change	37,114	52,511	59,825	7,686	15,088	23,862	23,646	22,842	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop. ^a
275,226	+ 18,789	+ -14,347	+ 3,832	= 283,500

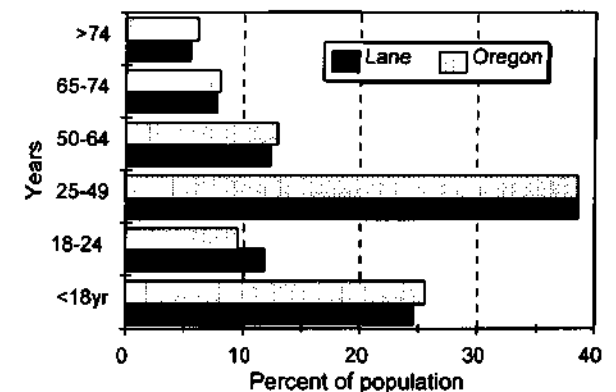
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Coburg	699	763
Cottage Grove	7,148	7,402
Creswell	1,770	2,431
Dunes City	1,124	1,081
Eugene	105,624	112,669
Florence	4,411	5,162
Junction City	3,320	3,670
Lowell	661	785
North Springfield ^b	N.A.	5,451
Oakridge	3,729	3,063
River Road ^b	N.A.	9,443
Santa Clara ^b	N.A.	12,834
Springfield	41,621	44,683
Veneta	2,449	2,519

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	96.1%	95.4%
Black	0.6	0.7
Native American	0.9	1.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.1	2.0
Other race	1.3	0.8
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.0	2.4

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Lane County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

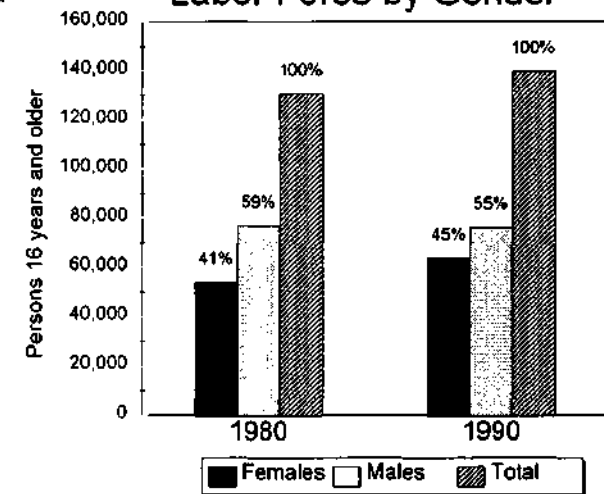
Lane County's occupational profile closely resembles that of the state. The proportion of the civilian labor force that is female grew between 1980 and 1990, coinciding with the state trend. The county's educational attainment distribution also looks very similar to the state distribution. The educational attainment data exclude much of the student population at the University of Oregon (all those under 25 years of age).

Occupation, 1990

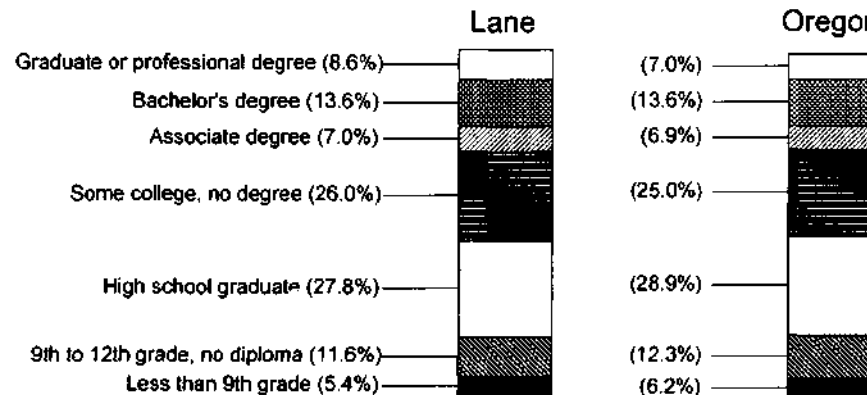
	Lane*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.1%	11.8%
Professional specialty	14.2	13.9
Technicians and related support	3.0	3.1
Sales	12.4	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	14.9	15.0
Private household services	0.5	0.4
Protective services	1.4	1.5
All other services	12.2	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3.6	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.4	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.4	6.5
Transportation and material moving	5.0	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.7	4.4

*The county had 129,698 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



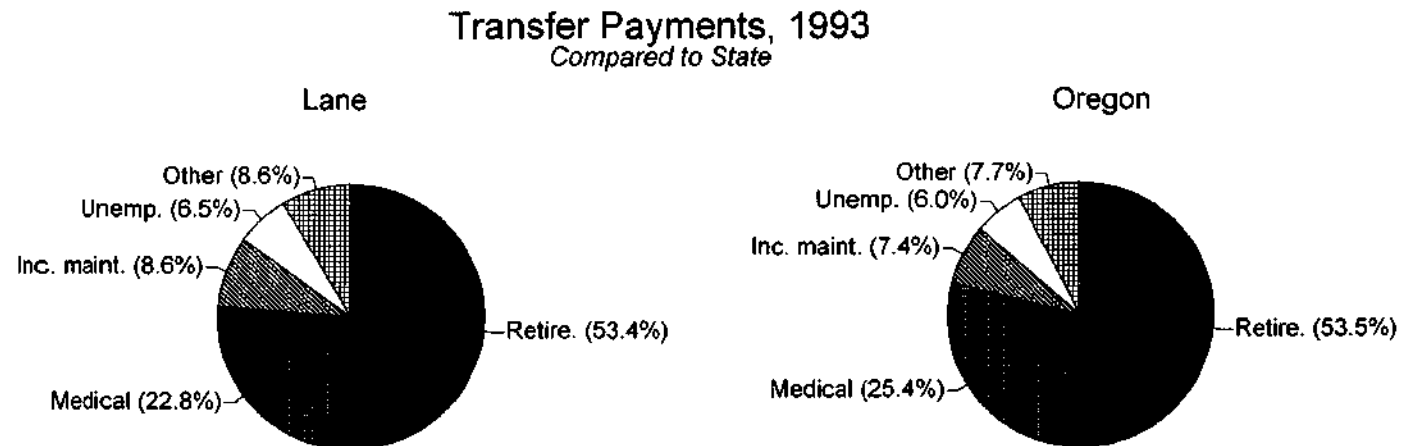
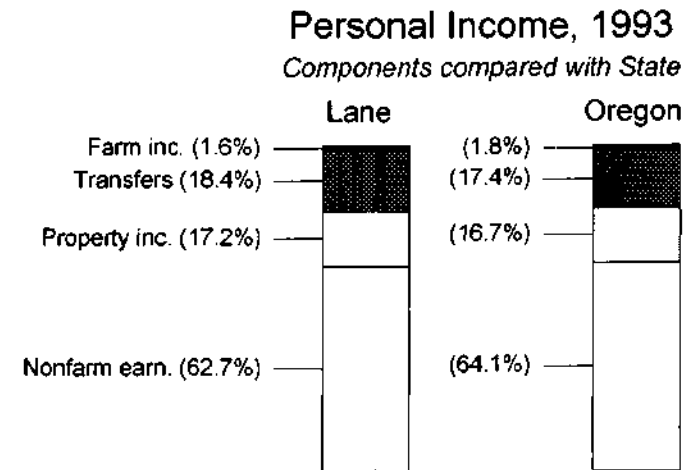
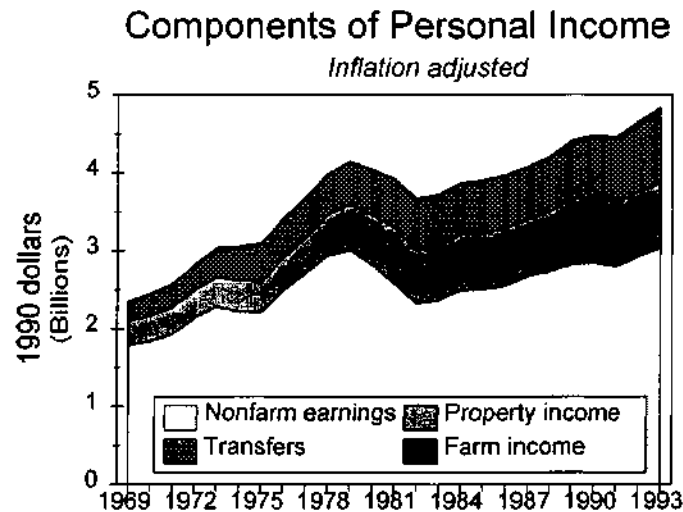
Educational Attainment, 1990



Lane County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s, except during the mid-1970s recession. The deeper recession of the early 1980s brought a large drop in nonfarm earnings followed by modest growth. This component of income just re attained its 1979 level in 1993. Transfer payments and property income have increased both in absolute and relative terms since 1969. All four components of personal income account for similar shares of the total in the county and the state. Medical payments make up a slightly smaller share of transfer payments for Lane County compared to the state.



Lane County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Similar to the state, services, government, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade are the key industrial divisions in Lane County.

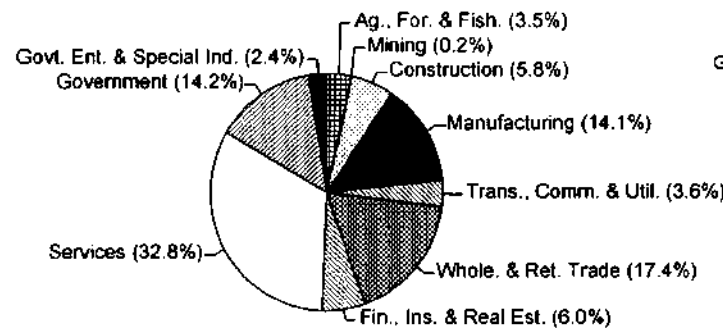
The proportion in the services division is 5th largest compared to other counties and agriculture is 3d smallest.

Thirty-eight percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities (this percentage would be higher if it included income earned by state

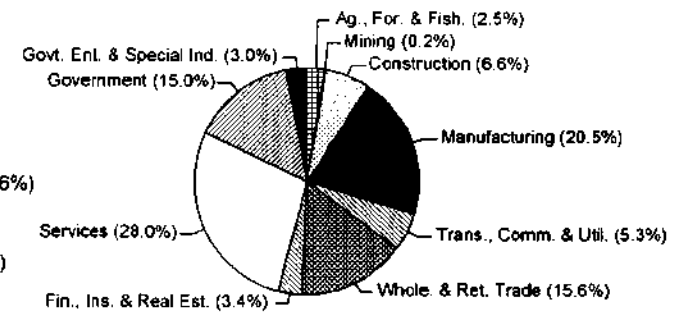
government employees at the university-see technical notes). The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up almost one-half of the direct export income. Five of the top exporting industries are associated with wood and paper processing. Tourism associated with lodging and eating and drinking places, and doctor and dentist services are also important export components.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

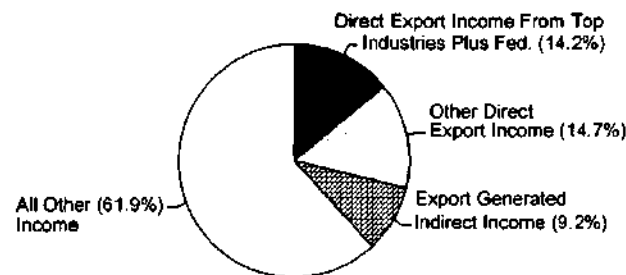


Labor and Proprietor Income

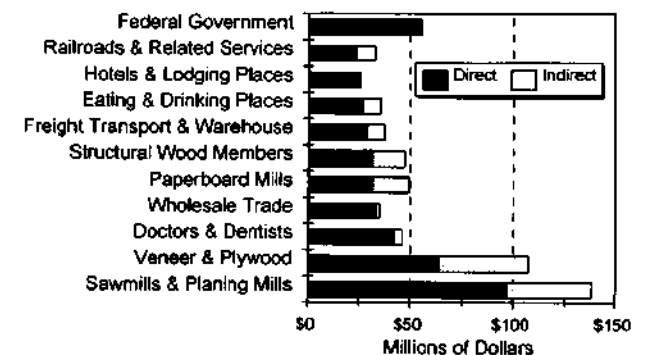


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Lane County, Oregon

In 1990 Lane County ranked 6th in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. Though much of the county's population is urban, much of the land base is not. Nearly 60% of the county's land is administered by the Forest Service or BLM and roughly another quarter is private timber land. Historically, the county's large timber harvest came mostly from Federal lands and forest industry lands. In recent years Federal harvests have declined substantially. Lane ranked 1st in the state for timber harvest in 1988 and 2d in 1993.

The county has many small farms that together represent about 8% of the county's land area. About half of the farmland is cropland. The county ranked 13th in the state for the value of crops sold and 10th for the value of livestock sold in 1992 (livestock sales were dominated by poultry, dairy, and cattle).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	2,914,656
Water	107,392

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	24,000
County and Municipal	1,000
Forest Industry	568,000
Nonindustrial Private	226,000
Native American	---

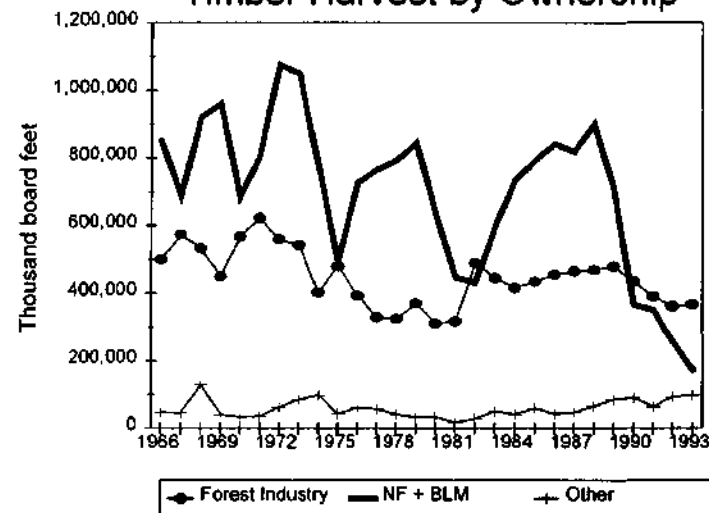
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	289,492
Forest Service	1,429,690
Wilderness	268,021

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	272,264	276,559	242,121
Cropland	138,129	122,359	114,776
Pasture/range	49,305	58,900	51,765
Woodland	72,598	78,723	63,997
Other	12,232	16,577	11,583
Avg. farm size	123	136	123
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	2,208	2,039	1,969
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	16	8

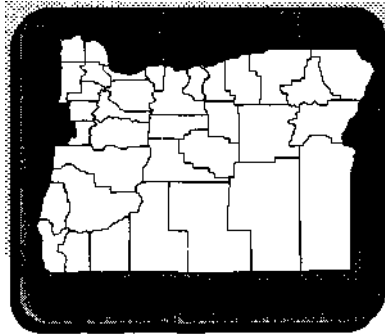
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$26,204	\$30,180	\$40,221
Livestock	24,777	29,591	32,417
Dairy	7,622	8,105	7,102

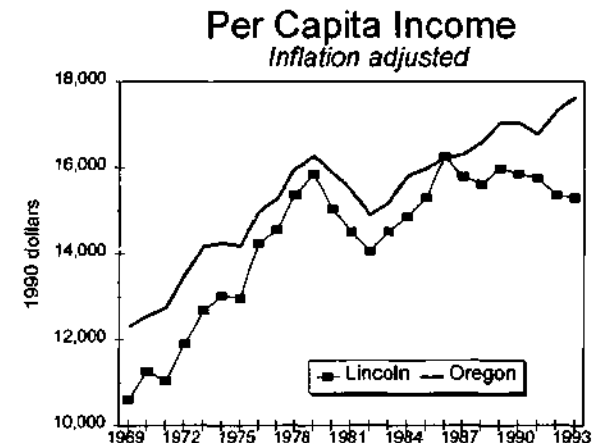
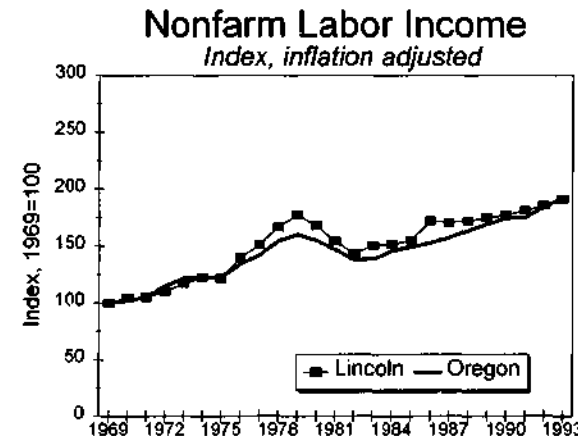
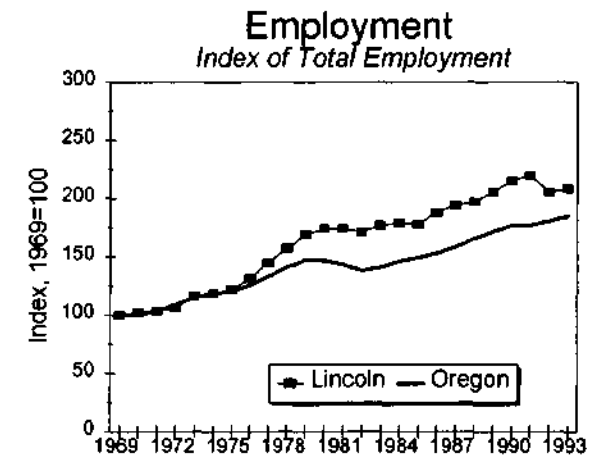
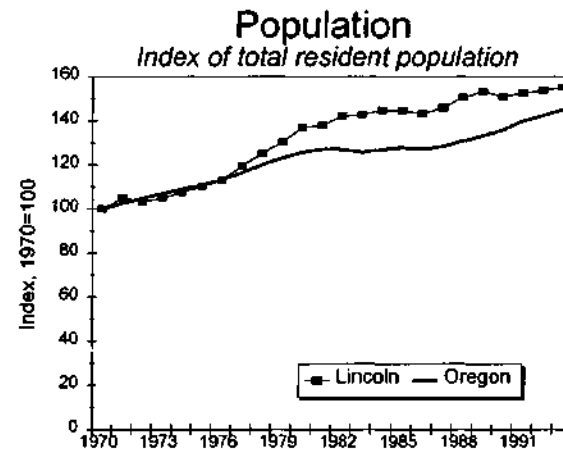
Lincoln County, Oregon



Lincoln County is a nonmetropolitan county located along the central coast. U.S. Highway 101 follows the coast, U.S. 20 connects Newport (the county seat) to Corvallis, and State Highway 18 links the northern part of the county to the greater Portland area. The landbase is dominated by the Coast Range. The county's 1990 population density of 39.7 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3, in 1990, 55% of the population was rural and 6% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population and employment have grown at rates faster than the state since the mid-1970s, and nonfarm labor income has grown at or above the state rate since 1970. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession. In 1990 Lincoln County's population ranked 17th in the state out of 36 counties. Per capita income in Lincoln followed state trends but has been mostly below the state average. Lincoln County had the 22d highest per capita income in the state in 1993.



Lincoln County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Lincoln County grew in every decade since 1950 with fastest growth in the 1970s. Growth during the 1980s resulted from both natural increase (births minus deaths) and migration.

Two-thirds of this growth was due to migration of persons under 65.

Newport and Lincoln City are the largest towns and together account for about 37% of the population.

Nearly 45% of the residents live in unincorporated parts of the county.

Lincoln County has a much older age structure than the state as a whole. The county's 1990 median age of 39.6 was the 5th highest in the state and quite a bit higher than the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
21,308	24,635	25,755	35,264	38,889	40,000	40,803	42,583	44,405	46,213
Pop. Change	3,327	1,120	9,509	3,625	1,111	1,780	1,822	1,808	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop.	+	Natural increase	+	Net migr. ages 0-64	+	Net migr. ages 65+	=	1990 pop. ^a
35,264	+	672	+	2,431	+	533	=	38,900

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.3%	96.1%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	1.5	2.4
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.9
Other race	0.6	0.4
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.1	1.5

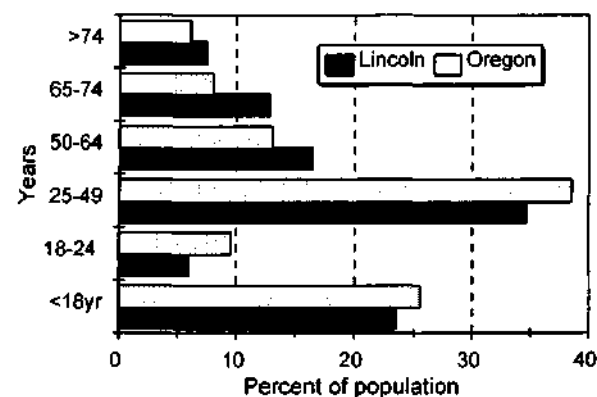
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Depoe Bay	723	870
Lincoln Beach ^b	N.A.	1,507
Lincoln City	5,469	5,892
Newport	7,519	8,437
Rose Lodge ^b	N.A.	1,257
Siletz	1,001	926
Toledo	3,151	3,174
Waldport	1,274	1,595
Yachats	482	533

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Siletz Reservation	5

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Lincoln County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

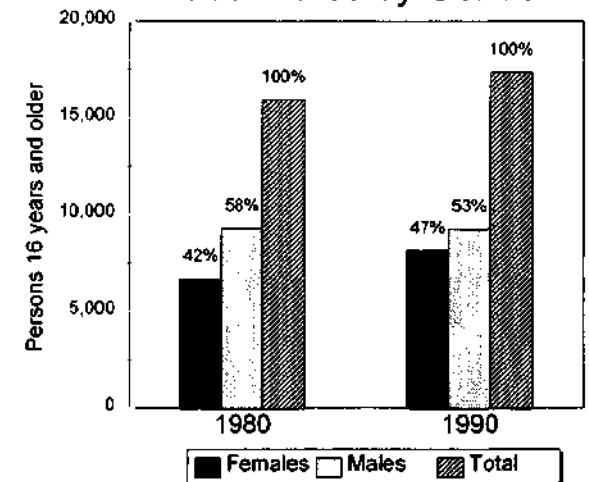
Relative to the state, Lincoln County has proportionally more workers in services (other than protective and household services) and sales occupations and fewer people in machine operations and administrative support. The 1990 ratio of women to men in the county's workforce is higher than the state ratio, and like the state, this ratio increased over time. Compared to the state, the county has nearly the same proportion of people with at least a high school diploma, though a slightly smaller percentage of them obtained further degrees.

Occupation, 1990

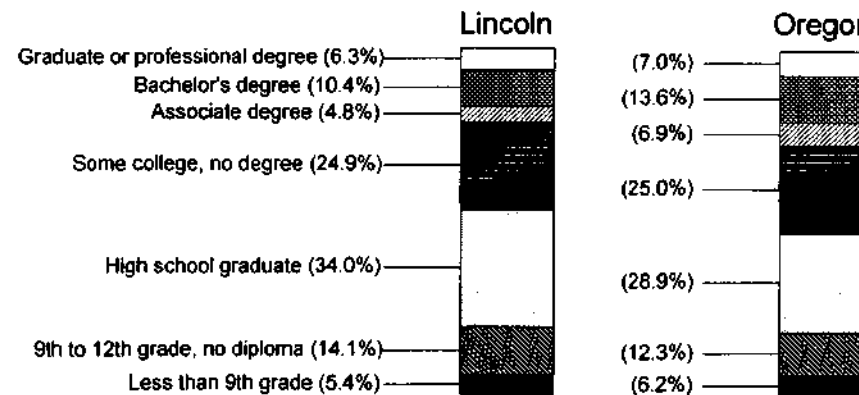
	Lincoln*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.8%	11.8%
Professional specialty	12.6	13.9
Technicians and related support	1.7	3.1
Sales	13.0	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	12.5	15.0
Private household services	0.3	0.4
Protective services	1.1	1.5
All other services	18.2	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.8	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.6	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.0	6.5
Transportation and material moving	4.8	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.6	4.4

*The county had 16,352 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



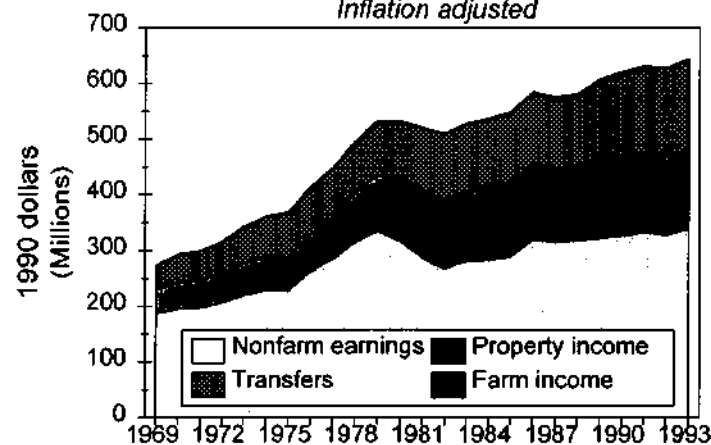
Lincoln County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s, declined during the recession of the early 1980s, and grew slowly again throughout the rest of the decade. By 1993, this component of income had just reached its 1979 level. However, total personal income (the sum of the four components) had surpassed its 1979 level by the mid-1980s due to growth in transfer payments and property income. Transfer payments and property income increased both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income. Both of these components account for larger shares of personal income in the county as compared to the state. Retirement and medical payments make up a slightly larger share of transfer payments for Lincoln County compared to the state, reflecting the county's older age structure.

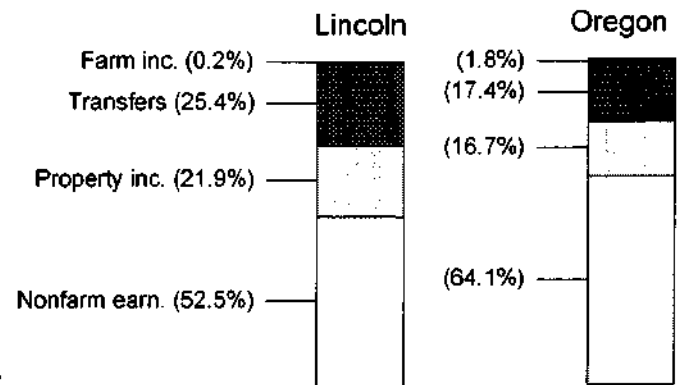
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



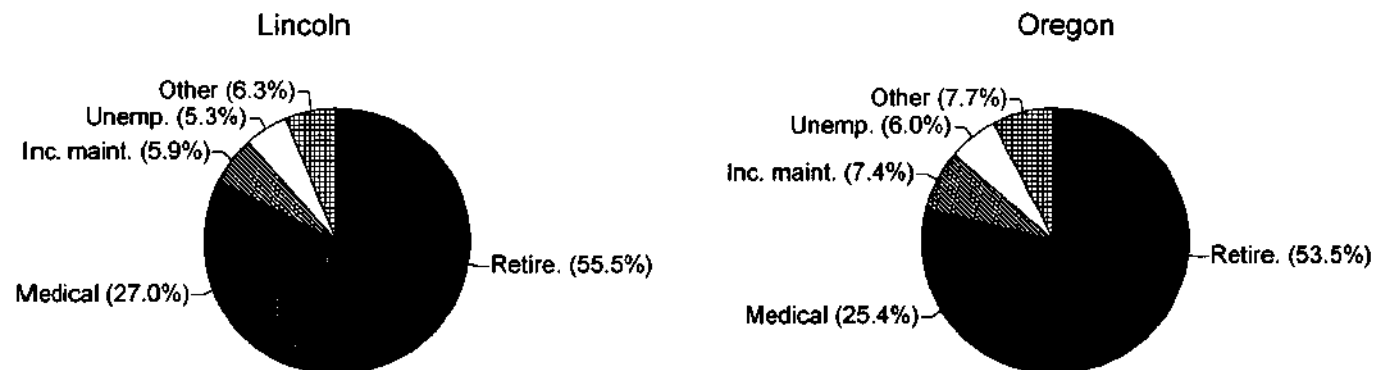
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



Lincoln County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

In Lincoln County commercial fishing helps to make the agriculture, forestry, and fishing division triple the state's proportion. The services division's proportion of income ranks largest compared to other counties.

Unlike many counties, services generate the same proportion of employment and income.

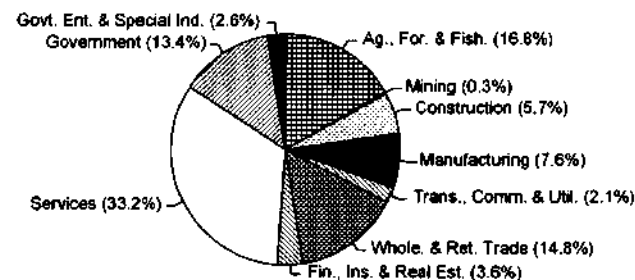
Manufacturing's proportion is 5th smallest compared to other counties and only about half the size of the state's division. The negative income within the finance division reflects a loss in credit agency proprietor income.

Fifty-five percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities.

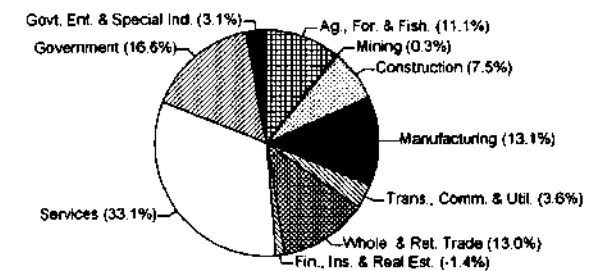
The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 83% of the direct export income. The top export industries include tourism (associated with hotels and eating and drinking places), fishing, and pulp and paper processing.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

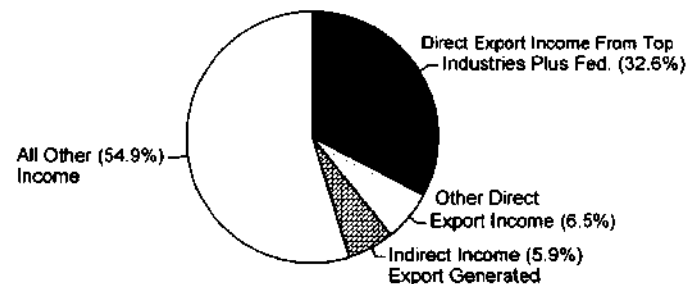


Labor and Proprietor Income

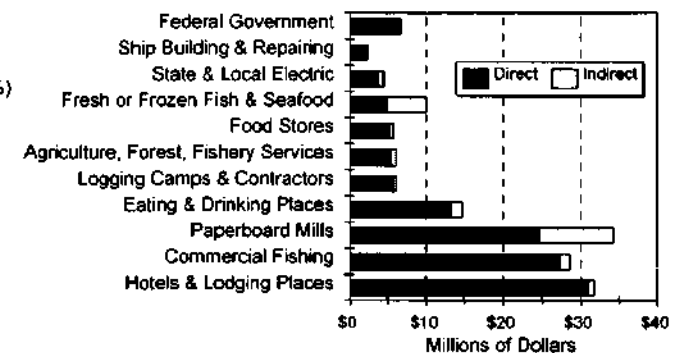


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Lincoln County, Oregon

In 1990 Lincoln County ranked 27th in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. About 50% of the county's land is private timberland and another 30% is administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Historically, the county's timber harvest has been dominated by timber from forest industry lands and Federal lands. In recent years Federal harvests have declined substantially while forest industry harvests have increased. Lincoln ranked 7th in the state for timber harvest in 1988 and 5th in 1993.

Farmland accounts for about 5% of the county's land area. While the inflation-adjusted value of crops and livestock sold increased substantially between 1982 and 1992, the county still ranks lower than most counties in the state for these measures (32d for crops and 34th for livestock).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	626,976
Water	137,114

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	24,000
County and Municipal	1,000
Forest Industry	253,000
Nonindustrial Private	69,000
Native American	4,000

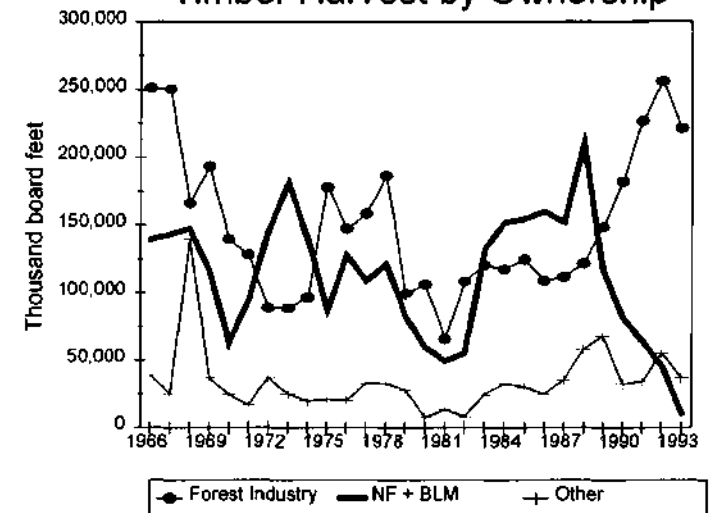
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	20,077
Forest Service	171,660
Wilderness	5,776

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	35,263	35,230	34,292
Cropland	10,294	11,907	11,172
Pasture/range	2,841	3,259	4,379
Woodland	20,507	18,450	16,746
Other	1,621	1,614	1,995
Avg. farm size	119	129	121
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	297	274	283
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	14	13

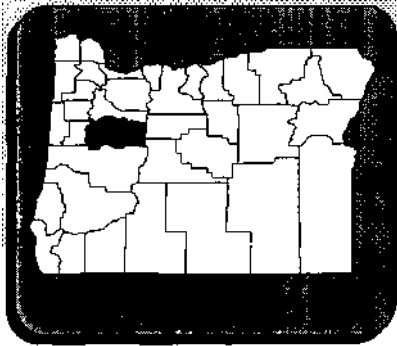
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$587	\$1,297	\$3,936
Livestock	1,315	1,843	2,079
Dairy	214	319	N.A.

Linn County, Oregon

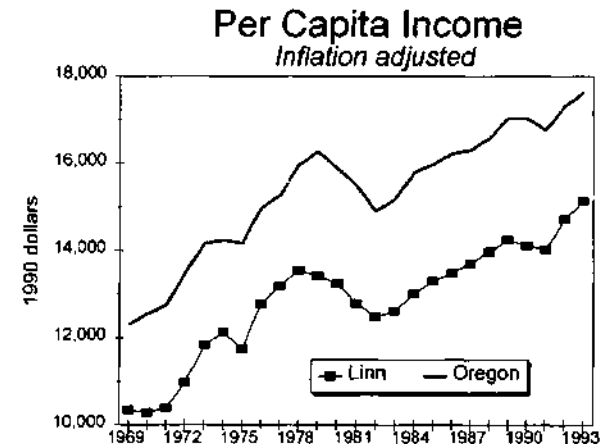
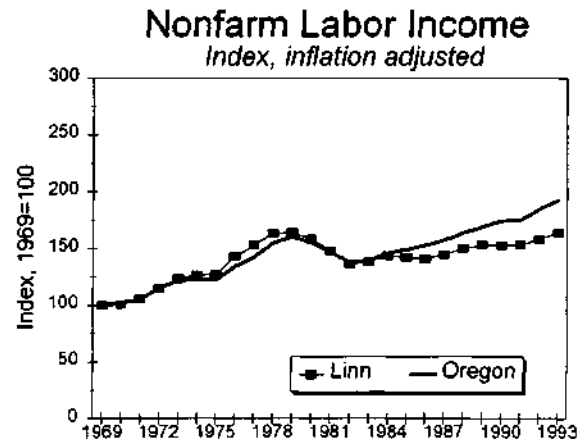
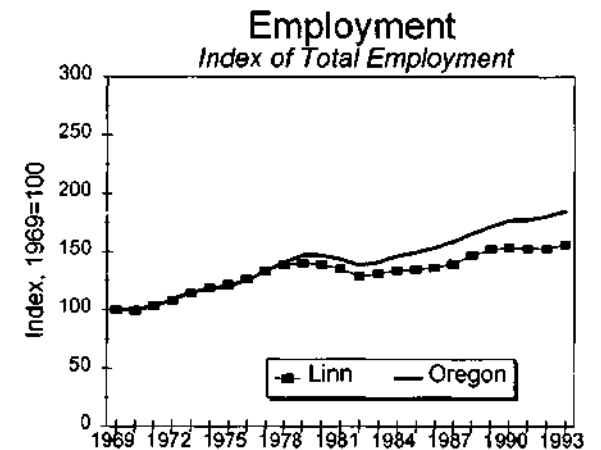
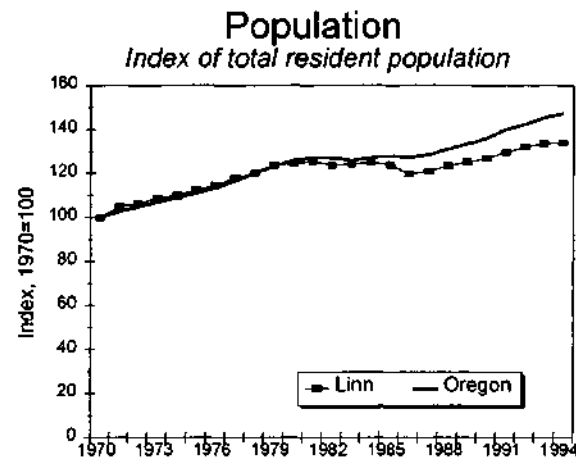


Linn County is a nonmetropolitan county located along interstate 5. The western third of the county is in the heart of the fertile Willamette Valley, and the eastern two-thirds is dominated by the Cascades. U.S. Highway 20 connects Albany (the county seat) with Newport to the west and Bend to the east. The county's 1990 population density of 39.8 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 48% of the population was rural and 26% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Benton and Marion Counties.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at rates similar to the state during the 1970s, were affected by the early 1980s recession, and grew more slowly than the state following the recession. The rate of population growth did pick up again in the mid-1980s. In 1990 Linn County's population ranked 8th in the state out of 36 counties.

Per capita income in Linn followed state trends but at a level well below the state average. Linn County's per capita income ranked 25th in the state in 1993.



Linn County, Oregon

Linn County's population grew in every decade since 1950 with the fastest growth occurring during the 1960s and 1970s and the slowest during the 1980s. The growth that did occur during the 1980s was mainly due to natural increase (births net of deaths) and, in small part, in-migration of persons 65 and over. There was net out-migration of persons under 65 during this period. Albany is the largest city with about a third of the county's population. Another 40% of residents live in unincorporated parts of the county. Linn County's age structure is similar to the state's but with a slightly larger proportion of people in the 50- to 64-years age group and the under-18-years age group. The county's 1990 median age of 34.8 is only slightly higher than the state median of 34.5.

^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.
^b Census designated place (unincorporated).
^c City or town in more than one county-see appendix C.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	54,317	58,867	71,914	89,495	91,227	96,100	98,932	106,688	114,622	122,592
Change		4,550	13,047	17,581	1,732	4,873	7,756	7,934	7,970	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
89,495	+	5,916	+	-5,776	+	1,365	=	91,000

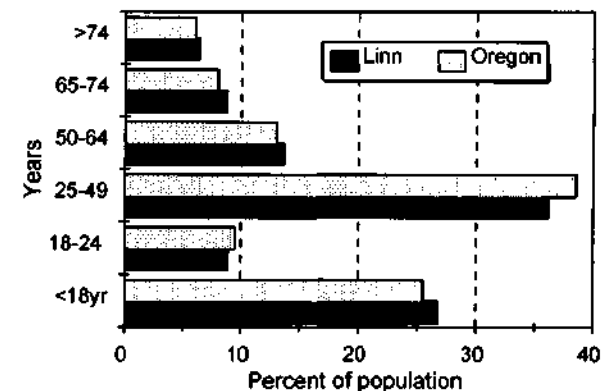
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Albany ^c	26,546	29,462
Brownsville	1,261	1,281
Halsey	693	667
Harrisburg	1,881	1,939
Lebanon	10,413	10,950
Lyons	877	938
Mill City ^c	1,565	1,555
Millersburg	562	715
Scio	579	623
Sodaville	171	192
South Lebanon ^b	N.A.	1,203
Sweet Home	6,921	6,850
Tangent	478	556
Waterloo	221	191

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.5%	96.9%
Black	0.2	0.2
Native American	0.8	1.2
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.9
Other race	0.9	0.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.8	2.4

Population Age Structure, 1990



Linn County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

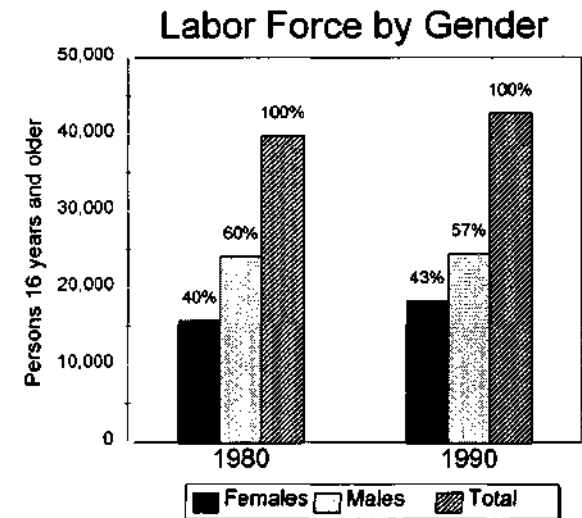
Occupation, 1990

Relative to the state, Linn County has proportionally more workers in precision production, craft, and repair occupations and proportionally more machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Linn has proportionally fewer workers in executive, administrative, and managerial; professional; and sales occupations.

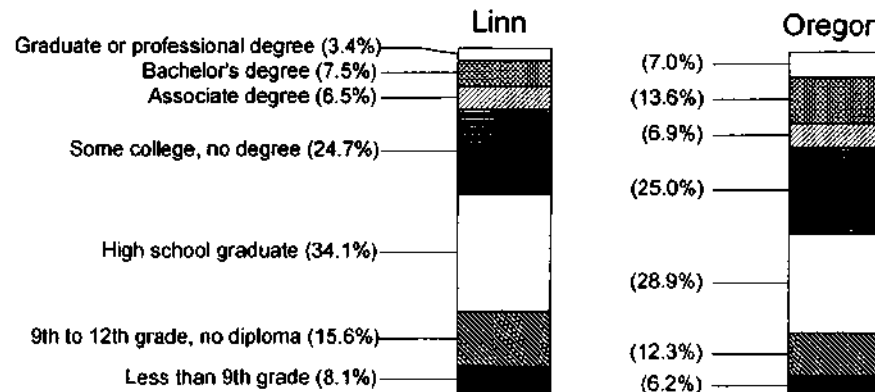
The number of women in the labor force grew between 1980 and 1990 and women became a larger percentage of the labor force as well. Proportionally fewer people in the county have bachelor's or graduate degrees relative to the state as a whole and proportionally more do not have a high school diploma.

	Linn*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.4%	11.8%
Professional specialty	9.5	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.5	3.1
Sales	9.0	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	13.8	15.0
Private household services	0.5	0.4
Protective services	1.5	1.5
All other services	11.2	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	6.6	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.7	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.5	6.5
Transportation and material moving	6.7	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	6.0	4.4

**The county had 39,402 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.*



Educational Attainment, 1990

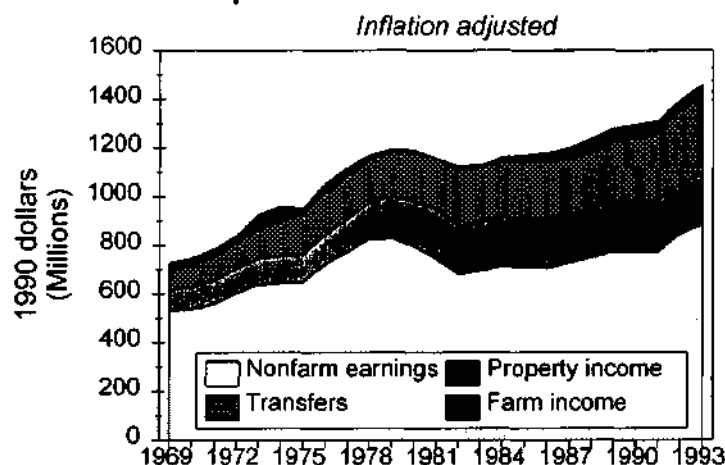


Linn County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

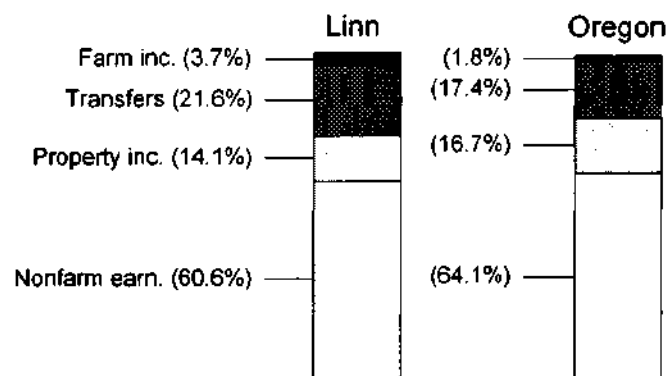
Nonfarm earnings grew throughout the 1970s, except during the 1974 national recession. The deeper recession of the early 1980s brought a significant decline in nonfarm earnings followed by modest post-recession growth. By 1993 nonfarm earnings had just surpassed its 1979 level. Total personal income (the sum of the four components) had exceeded its 1979 level sooner, however, because of growth in transfer payments and property income. These two components increased both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income. Compared to the state, transfer payments account for a larger share of personal income in the county. The 1993 composition of transfer payments for Linn County is similar to that for the state.

Components of Personal Income



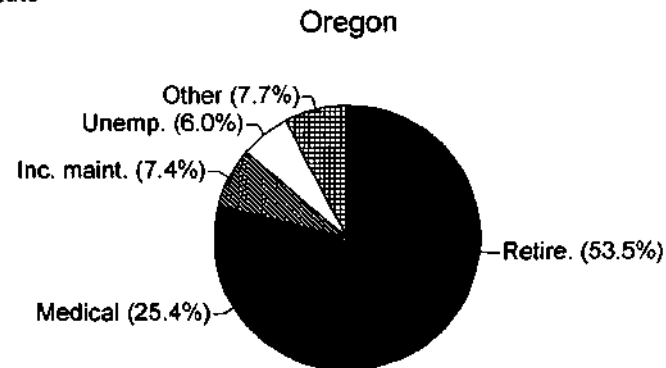
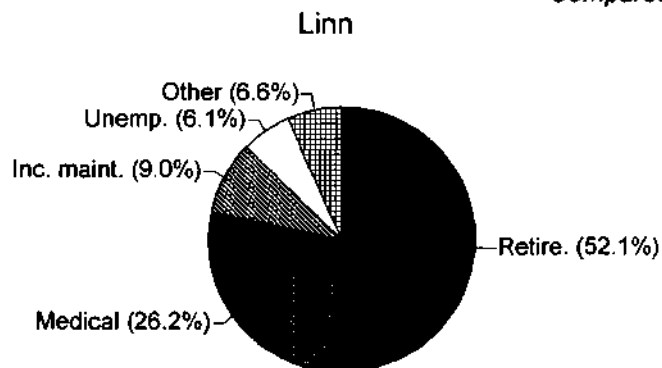
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



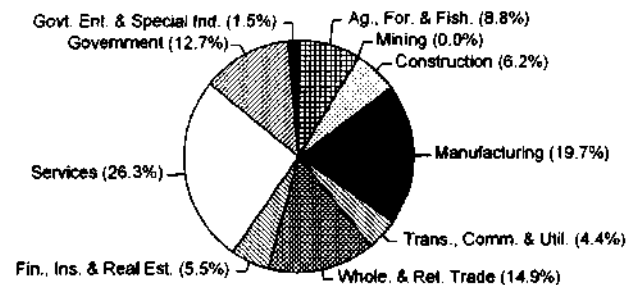
Linn County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

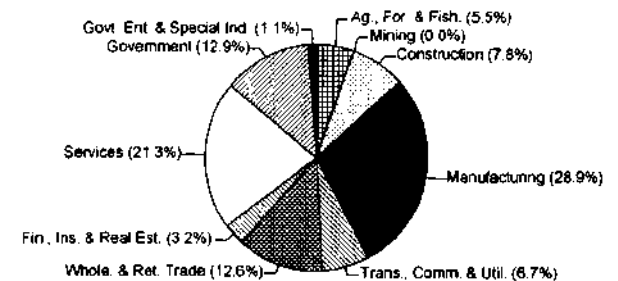
Linn County's manufacturing proportion of employment and income ranks 5th largest statewide and is 40% larger than the state's proportion. The trade division is 20% smaller compared to the state average and services is 30% smaller in employment and 10% smaller with respect to income. One-half of the labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 39% of the direct export income, indicating other industries export as well. Four of the top exporting industries are associated with wood and paper processing. Hospital services and processed fruits and vegetables are other important export components.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

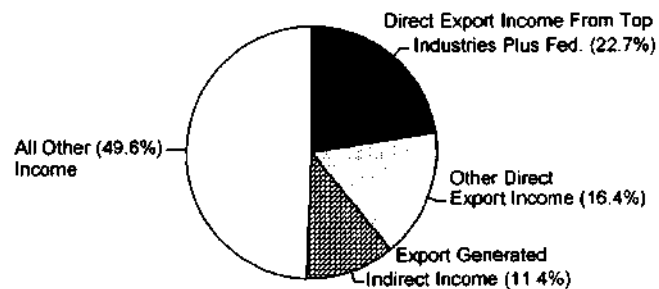


Labor and Proprietor Income

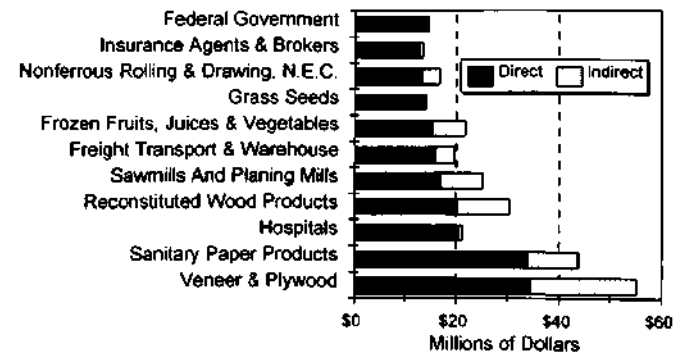


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Linn County, Oregon

In 1990 Linn County ranked 15th in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. About 38% of the county's land is administered by the Forest Service or BLM, about 30% is private timber land, and another 25% is farmland. Historically, the county's timber harvest came mostly from forest industry and Federal lands. The harvest from both has declined since the mid-1980s. Linn ranked 5th in the state for timber harvest in 1988 and 6th in 1993. The county has many small farms. Three-quarters of the farmland is cropland and crops account for much of the value of farm products sold. The value of crops sold also increased greatly between 1982 and 1992. Hay, silage, and field and grass seeds contribute 70% of the value of crops sold. The county ranked 5th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 7th for the value of livestock sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,466,509
Water	11,443

Non-Federal Timberland

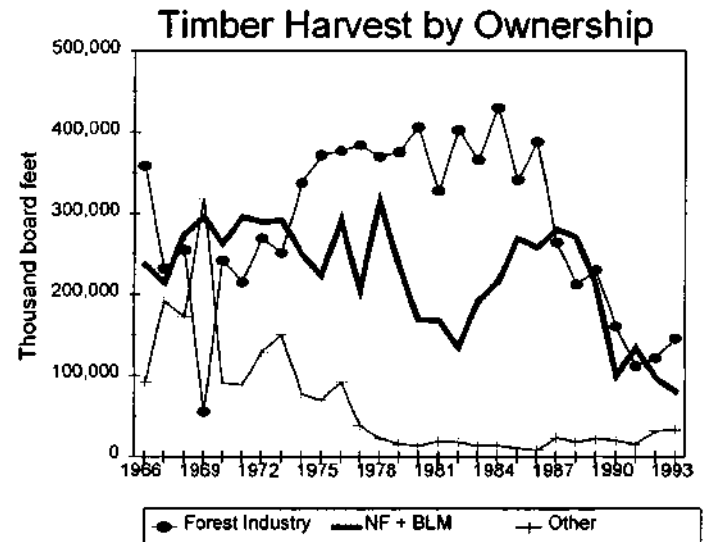
	acres
State	22,000
County and Municipal	2,000
Forest Industry	347,000
Nonindustrial Private	103,000
Native American	---

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	88,236
Forest Service	466,968
Wilderness	99,267

Farms and Farmland

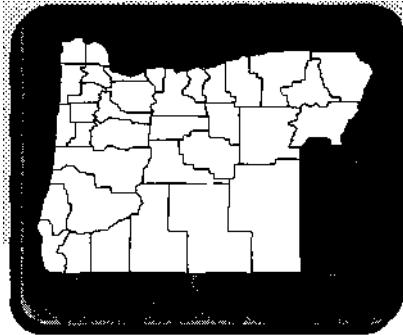
	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	374,553	391,692	380,464
Cropland	277,248	308,676	297,200
Pasture/range	34,002	33,313	38,527
Woodland	46,256	34,568	35,366
Other	17,047	15,135	9,371
Avg. farm size	182	204	195
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	2,062	1,924	1,948
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	8	3



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$51,886	\$79,755	\$111,036
Livestock	30,810	34,491	35,152
Dairy	10,242	11,118	13,834

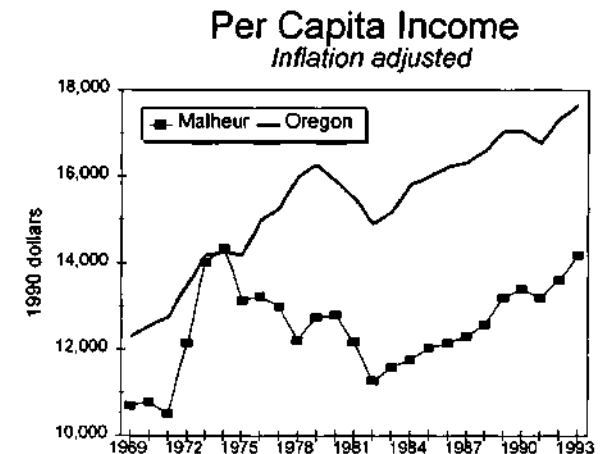
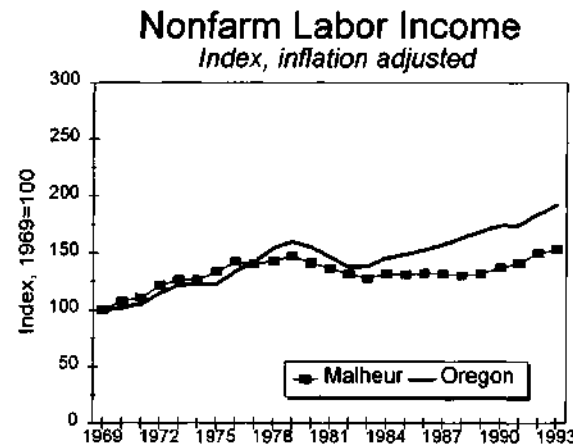
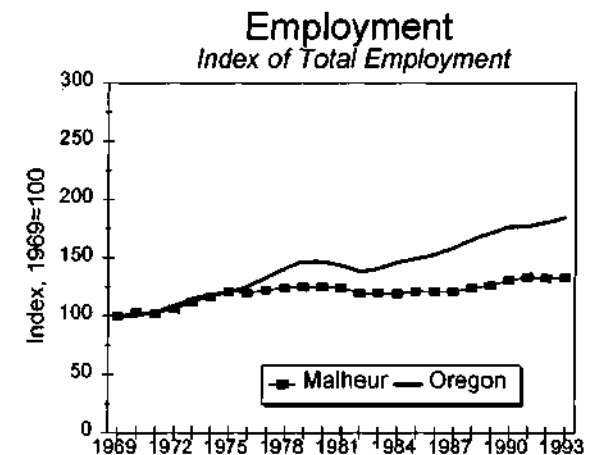
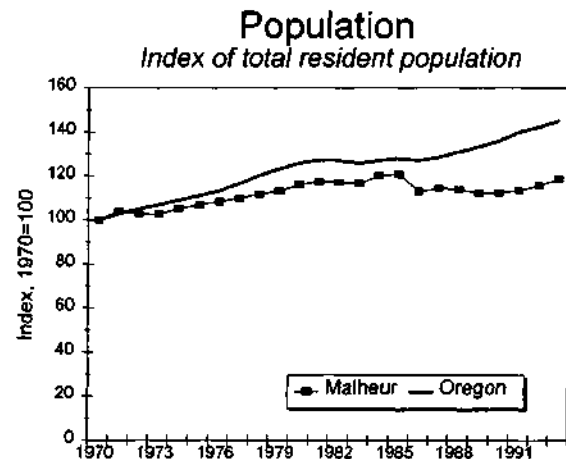
Malheur County, Oregon



Malheur County is a nonmetropolitan county located in the southeast corner of the state. Vale, the county seat, is about 15 miles west of Interstate 84 which runs through the northwest edge of the county. Over 4.5 million acres of this county are managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The county's 1990 population density of 2.6 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990. 54% of the population was rural and 12% of workers commuted outside the county to work (mostly to Payette County, Idaho).

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income showed small increases during the 1970s, which were wholly or partially negated during the recession of the early 1980s. Little recovery occurred after the recession until the late 1980s and early 1990s. Malheur County population ranked 20th out of the 36 Oregon counties in 1990. Large gains in farm income drove up per capita income in the mid-1970s, but those gains were not sustained and Malheur continues to have a per capita income well below that of the state. Malheur ranked 3d lowest in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Malheur County, Oregon

Malheur County's population has been fairly stable since 1950 with moderate decadal gains and losses. The fastest growth periods were the 1970s and early 1990s. Note that the 1993 population estimate exceeds the projected population for 1995. The population decline between 1980 and 1990 was due to out-migration of persons under 65, which was only partially compensated for by natural increase (births minus deaths). Relative to the state, Malheur has a significantly higher proportion of persons of Hispanic origin and a higher proportion of Asian and Pacific Islanders than most of the state's rural counties. Ontario is the largest town with 36% of the population. Another 46% live in unincorporated areas. A larger proportion of the county's population is over 50 or under 18 as compared to the state. The county's 1990 median age of 33.7 is below the state median of 34.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
23,223	22,764	23,169	26,896	26,038	27,500	27,315	28,564	29,855	31,138
Pop. Change	-459	405	3,727	-858	1,462	1,249	1,291	1,283	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop.	Natural increase	Net migr. ages 0-64	Net migr. ages 65+	1990 pop. ^a
26,896	+ 2,482	+ -3,548	+ 170	= 26,000

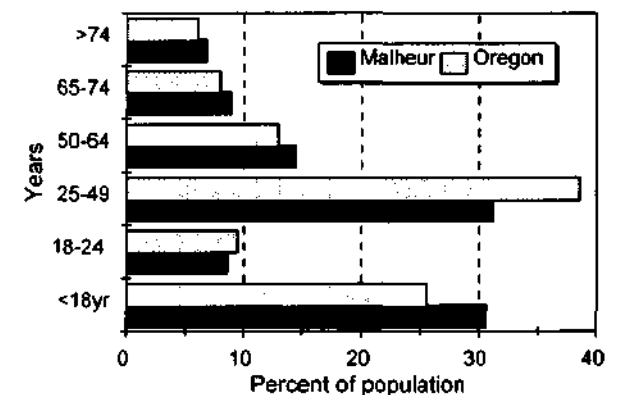
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	86.0%	81.6%
Black	0.3	0.2
Native American	0.5	0.9
Asian or Pac. Is.	3.1	3.1
Other race	10.1	14.2
Hispanic origin (any race)	14.1	19.8

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Adrian	162	131
Jordan Valley	473	364
Nyssa	2,862	2,629
Ontario	8,814	9,392
Vale	1,558	1,491

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Malheur County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

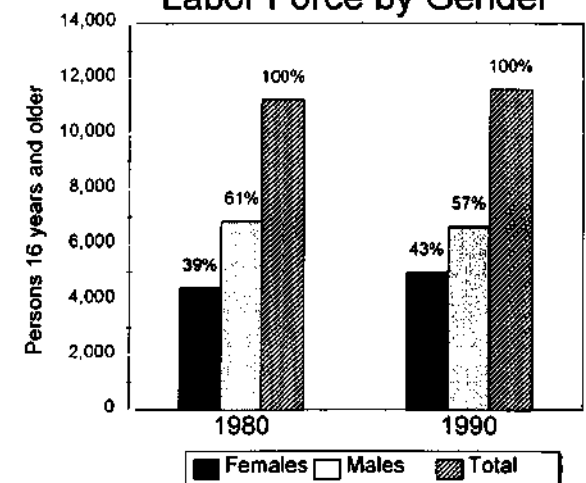
Over one-fifth of Malheur County's workforce is in the farming, forestry, and fishing occupational category. Relative to the state, the county has a smaller proportion of workers in executive, administrative, and managerial; professional specialty; and administrative support occupations. Paralleling state and national trends, the number of women in the labor force increased between 1980 and 1990 as did the share of the labor force that they represent. The county has a slightly lower ratio of women to men in the labor force compared to the state. Malheur County has proportionally fewer people with college degrees relative to the state and a much larger proportion of people 25 years and over who do not have a high school education.

Occupation, 1990

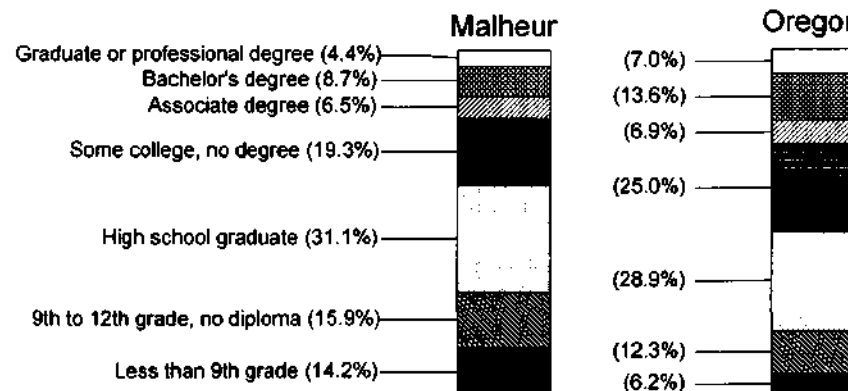
	Malheur*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.2%	11.8%
Professional specialty	9.7	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.1	3.1
Sales	10.2	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	12.2	15.0
Private household services	0.4	0.4
Protective services	0.9	1.5
All other services	10.4	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	21.0	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.4	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.2	6.5
Transportation and material moving	5.5	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.0	4.4

*The county had 10,794 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



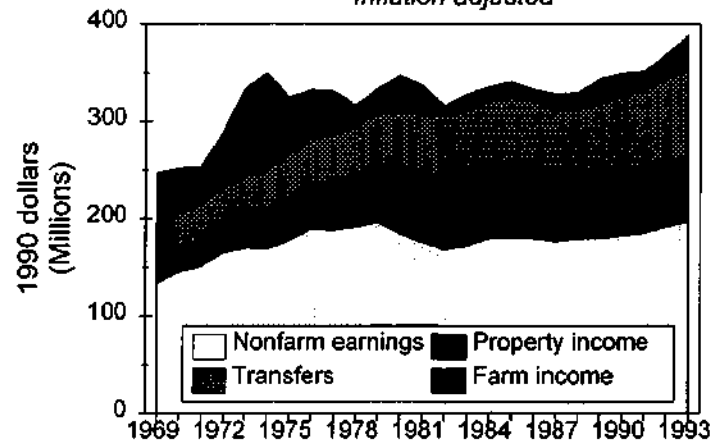
Malheur County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

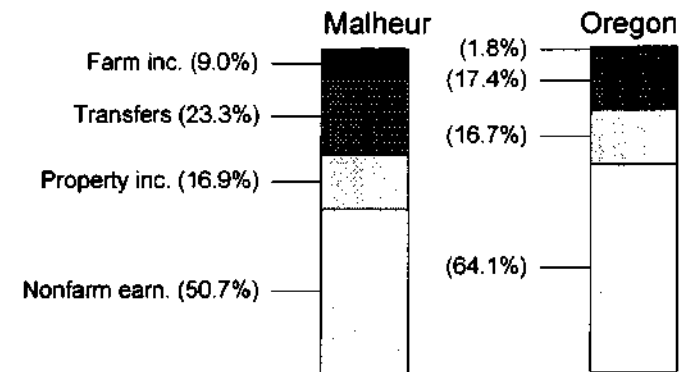
Nonfarm earnings grew during most of the 1970s, declined during the recessionary early 1980s, and changed little the rest of the decade. Transfer payments and property income have increased both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income compared with 20 years earlier.

During the same period, farm income became a smaller share of personal income. Even so, in 1993 farm income along with transfers accounted for a larger share of personal income in the county than the state. Relative to Oregon as a whole, retirement payments constitute a smaller share of transfer payments in Malheur, while medical and income maintenance payments make up slightly larger shares.

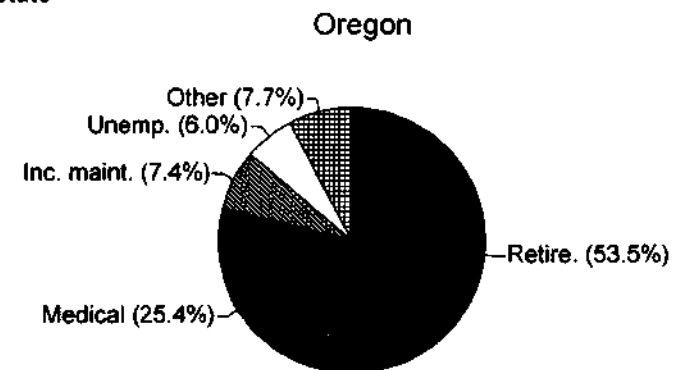
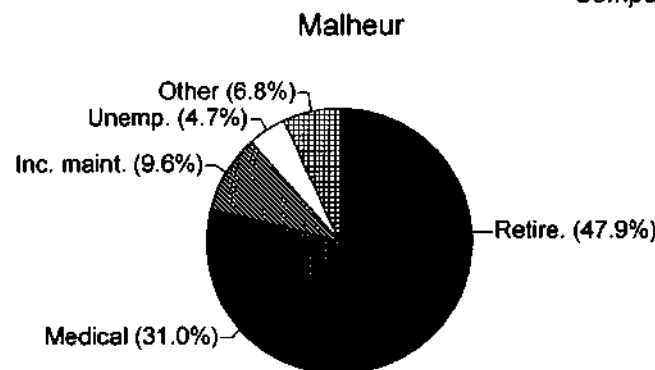
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



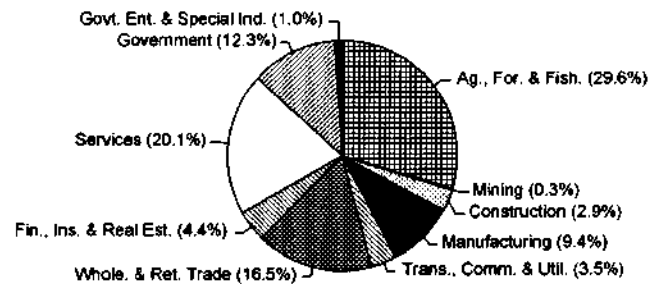
Malheur County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

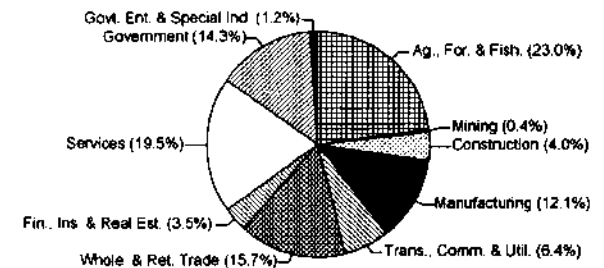
Malheur County's agriculture division is five times the state proportion of employment and seven times the state proportion of income. The manufacturing division's share is 30% smaller than for the state and ranks 4th smallest compared to the other Oregon counties. The services division's proportion of income is 20% smaller than for the state and construction's proportion is about one-half of the state proportion. The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for 59% of labor and proprietor income. Ten industries and Federal government generate 76% of the direct export income. The ranching and livestock industries along with food processing are the dominate export industries.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

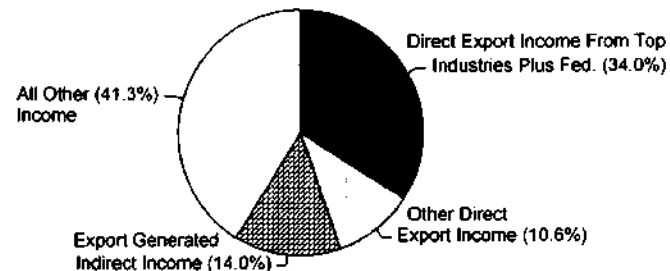


Labor and Proprietor Income

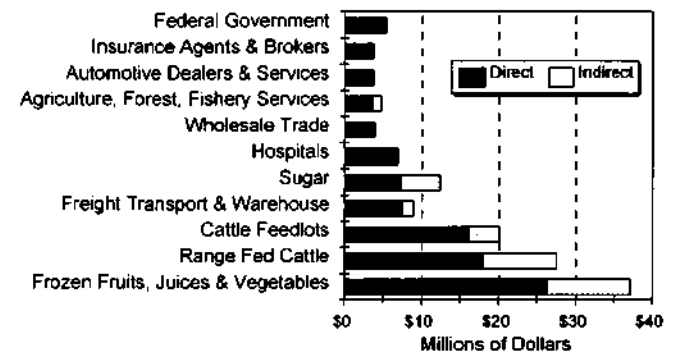


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Malheur County, Oregon

Malheur County is the 2d largest county in the state. About 70% of the land area is administered by the BLM. Another 20% is farmland.

There is very little private timberland and a very small timber harvest. Malheur ranked 34th for timber harvest in 1988 and 1993. Malheur plays an important role in the state's agriculture industry. The county ranked 6th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 1st for livestock (mostly cattle and dairy products). Wheat and vegetables (especially onions) account for about half of the value of crops sold. The county has a large number of farms and the average farm size is quite large. More than three-quarters of farmland is pasture or range.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	6,328,154
Water	27,373

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	1,000
Nonindustrial Private	6,000
Native American	---

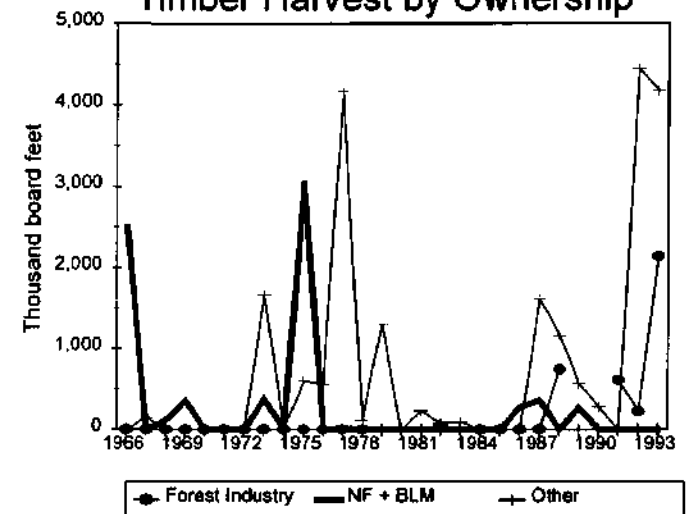
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	4,542,478
Forest Service	3,792
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

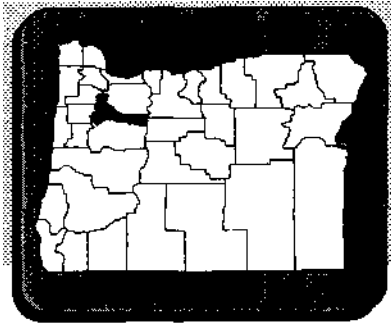
	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	1,505,079	1,381,625	1,318,447
Cropland	267,511	252,923	252,381
Pasture/range	1,188,506	1,094,824	1,037,058
Woodland	22,153	3,835	8,565
Other	26,909	30,043	20,443
Avg. farm size	1,156	1,112	1,112
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,302	1,243	1,186
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	145	166

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$56,565	\$78,013	\$110,089
Livestock	65,986	66,640	96,194
Dairy	11,494	10,920	11,035

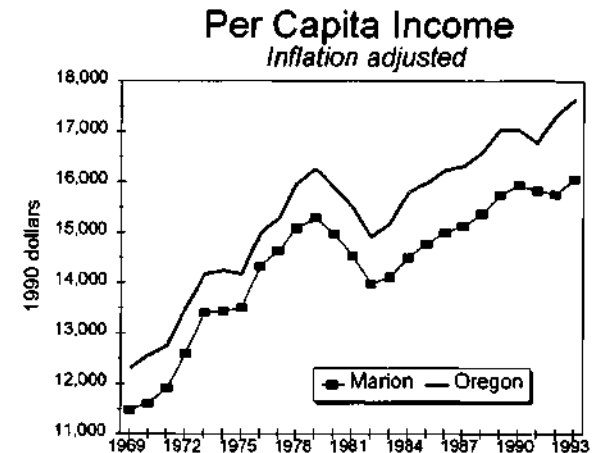
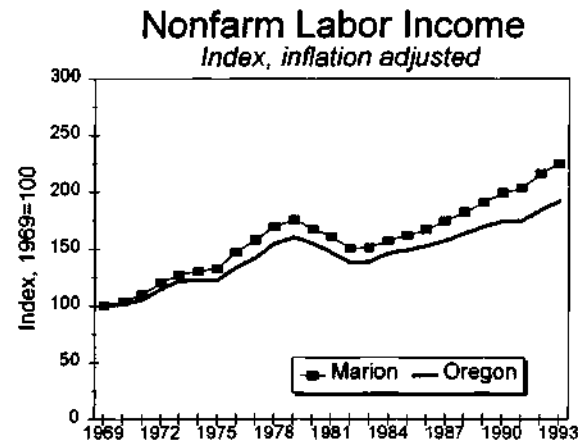
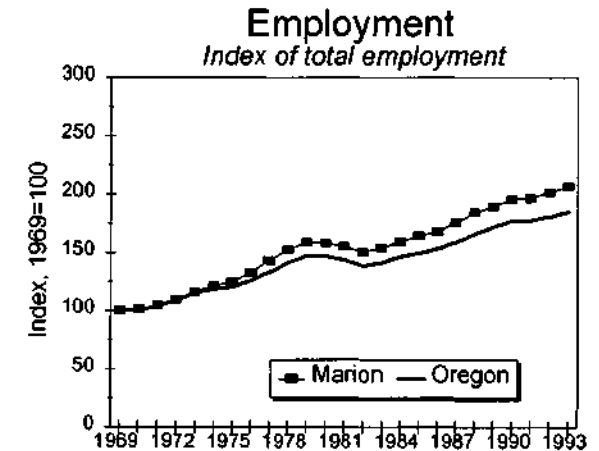
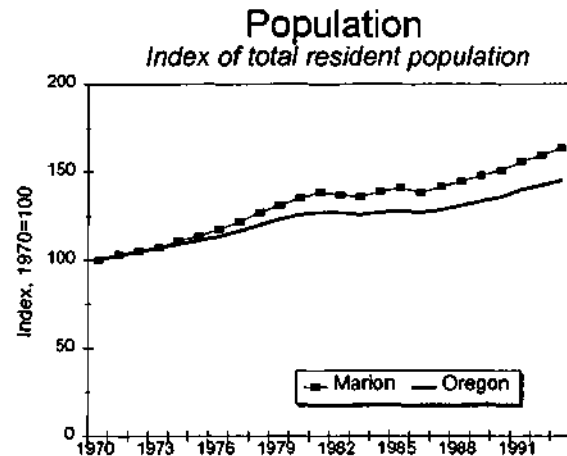


Marion County, Oregon

Marion County is a metropolitan county located on the east side of the Willamette River. Salem, the county seat and the state's capital, is situated in the western part of the county along Interstate 5. The Willamette Valley covers the west side and the Cascades lie to the east. The county's 1990 population density of 192.8 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 25% of the population was rural and 16% of the workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Polk, Linn, and counties in the Portland metro area.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at rates similar to or slightly faster than the state during both the 1970s and the 1980s. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession, but recovered at about the same rate as the state as a whole. In 1990 Marion County's population ranked 5th in the state out of the 36 counties. Per capita income followed the same trend as the state but at a slightly lower level. Marion County had the 15th highest per capita income in the state in 1993.



Marion County, Oregon

Marion County's population increased in every decade since 1950. The fastest growth was during the 1970s and the slowest during the 1980s. Nearly two-thirds of the population change between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increase, though the county experienced net in-migration as well. The county has a higher percentage of people of Hispanic origin than does the state. Over 40% of the county's residents live in Salem and another 32% in unincorporated areas. The county's age structure looks much like the state with a slightly larger proportion of persons under 25. Marion's 1990 median age of 33.7 is lower than the state median of 34.5.

^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

^c City or town in more than one county—see appendix.

^d Keizer became incorporated in 1983.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	101,401	120,888	151,309	204,692	228,483	247,400	256,396	280,438	300,165	319,729
Change		19,487	30,421	53,383	23,791	18,917		24,042	19,727	19,564

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
204,692	+	15,988	+	3,675	+	5,145	=	229,500

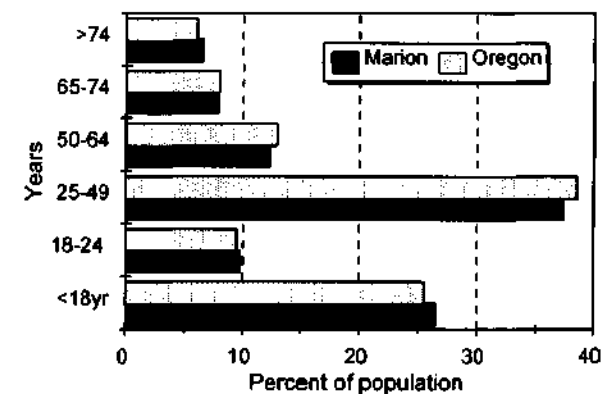
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Aumsville	1,432	1,650
Aurora	523	567
Detroit	367	331
Donald	267	316
Four Corners ^b	N.A.	12,156
Gates ^c	455	499
Gervais	1,144	992
Hayesville ^b	N.A.	14,318
Hubbard	1,640	1,881
Idanha ^c	319	289
Jefferson	1,702	1,805
Keizer ^d	N.A.	21,884
Mount Angel	2,876	2,778
Salem ^c	89,233	107,786
Scotts Mills	249	283
Silverton	5,168	5,635
St. Paul	312	322
Stayton	4,396	5,011
Sublimity	1,077	1,491
Turner	1,116	1,281
Woodburn	11,196	13,404

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	94.4%	91.5%
Black	0.6	0.9
Native American	1.0	1.4
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.0	1.8
Other race	3.0	4.4
Hispanic origin (any race)	4.7	8.0

Population Age Structure, 1990



Marion County, Oregon

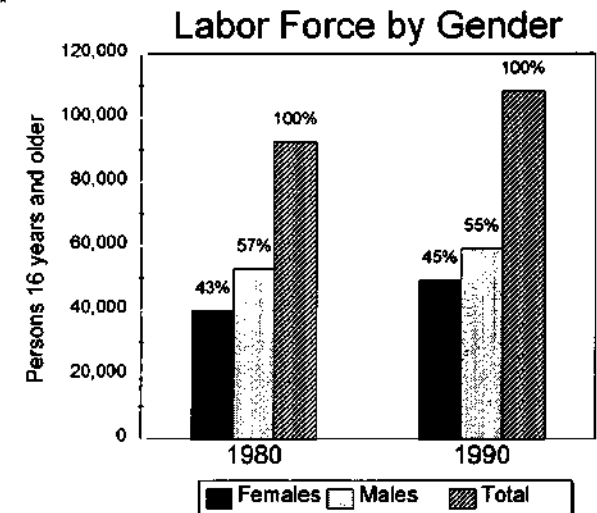
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Marion County's occupational profile closely resembles that of the state. The county has a slightly larger proportion of workers in services and farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. The number of women in the labor force grew between 1980 and 1990 and women became a larger share of the labor force, coinciding with the state trend. The county's educational attainment distribution is very similar to the state distribution.

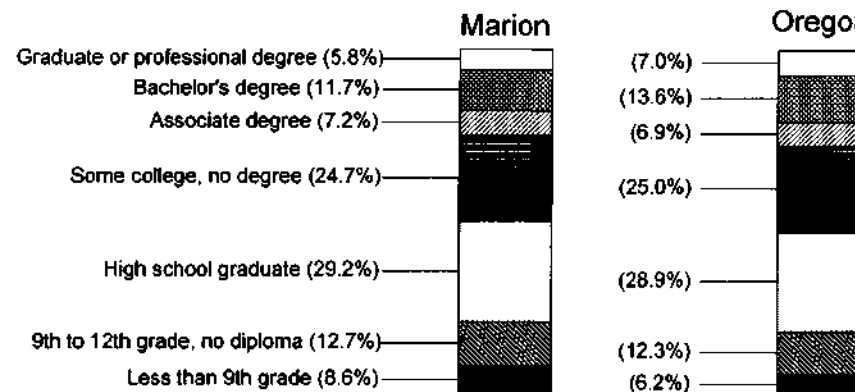
Occupation, 1990

	Marion*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.2%	11.8%
Professional specialty	13.0	13.9
Technicians and related support	3.1	3.1
Sales	10.7	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	16.0	15.0
Private household services	0.3	0.4
Protective services	1.8	1.5
All other services	12.9	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.9	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.4	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.9	6.5
Transportation and material moving	4.0	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.9	4.4

*The county had 101,478 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.



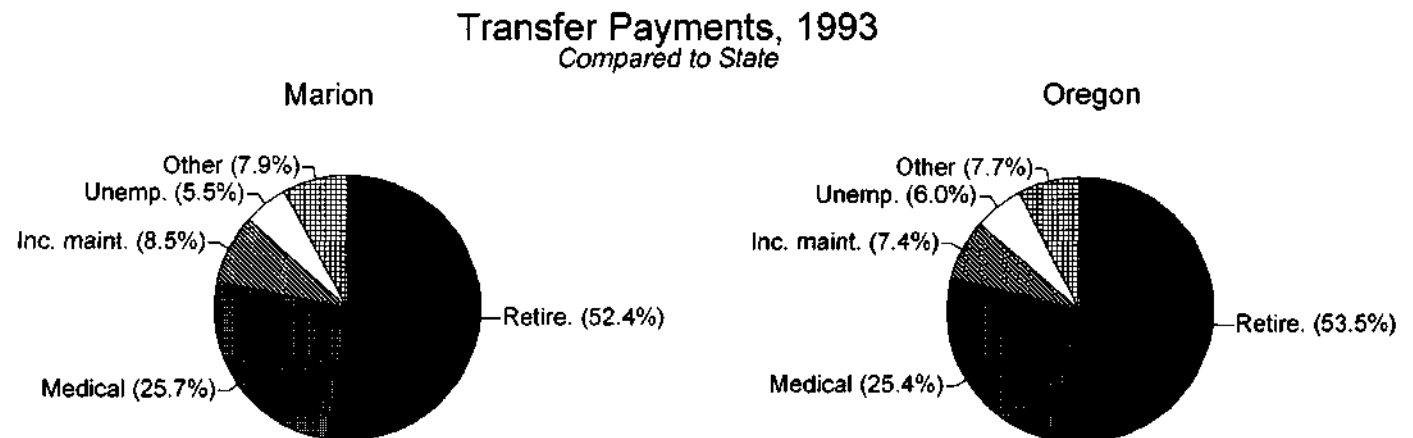
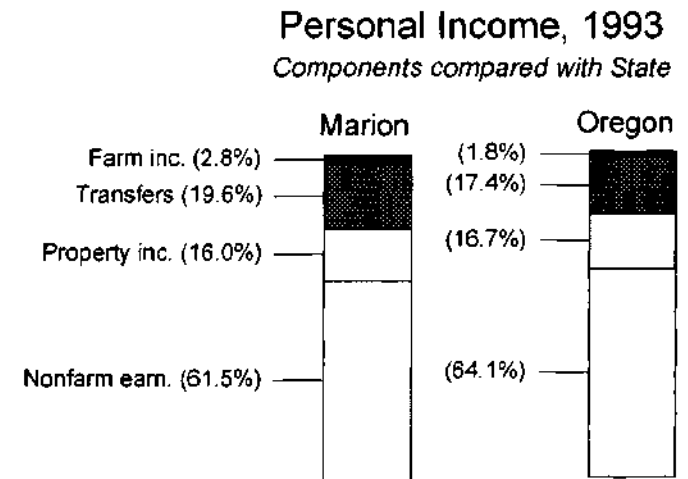
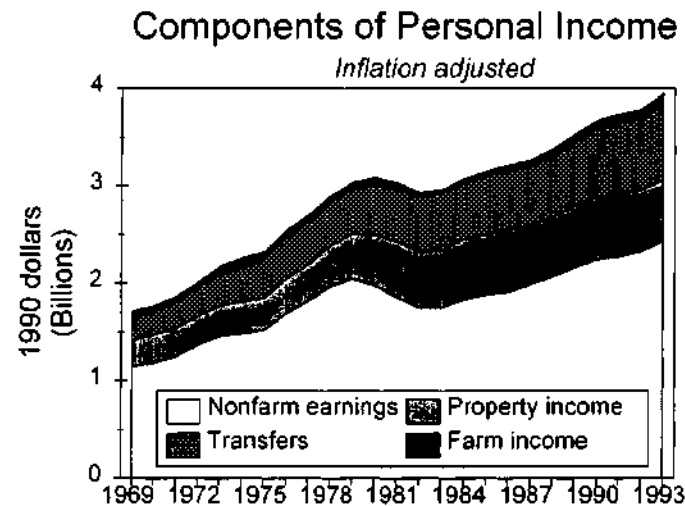
Educational Attainment, 1990



Marion County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew both during the 1970s and the 1980s despite a decline due to the recession of the early 1980s. It was late in the 1980s before pre-recession levels were reached again. Transfers and property income both grew in absolute terms over the last two decades, and transfers also became a larger share of personal income. Transfer payments are a slightly larger proportion of personal income in Marion as compared to the state. The 1993 composition of transfer payments for Marion County is similar to that for the state.



Marion County, Oregon

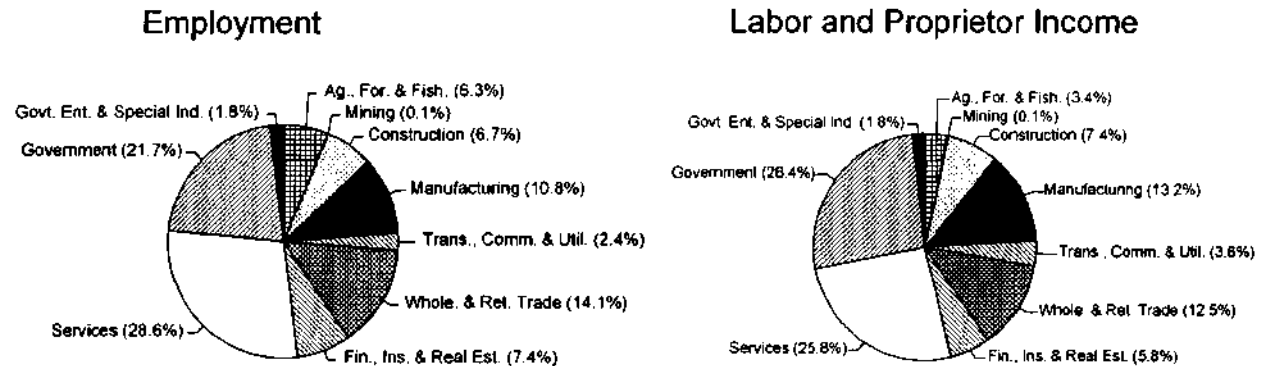
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The economic structure of Marion County shows the influence of the state's capital in Salem. The government division's share of employment is 70% larger than the state's proportion. The proportion of income from this division is almost twice the state proportion and ranks 4th largest among all counties. The finance, insurance and real estate division ranks 2d largest of all Oregon counties.

Thirty-eight percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities (this percentage would be higher if income from state employment were included).

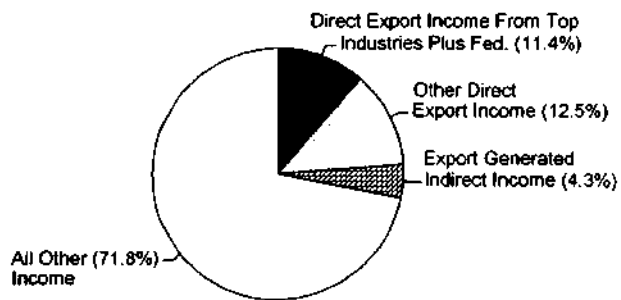
The 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about one-half of the direct export income. The top export industries include insurance, fruit and vegetable processing, and professional services. Eating and drinking places are also an important source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1991

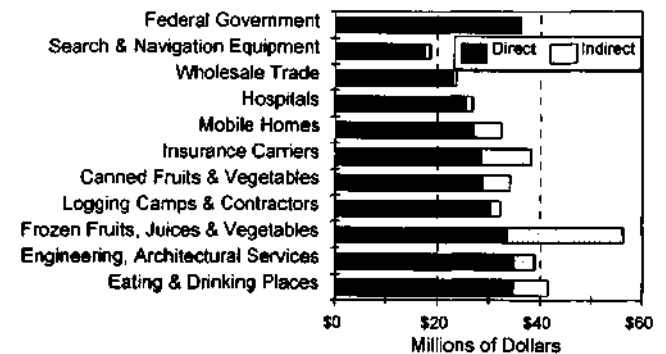


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Marion County, Oregon

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

Marion County ranked 25th for land area of the 36 counties in the state. About 40% of the land area is farmland, another 30% is administered by the Forest Service or BLM, and 17% is private timberland. Historically, timber from Federal lands, though variable, was the largest component of the county's timber harvest. Forest industry and other owner harvest has gradually trended up since the 1970s, and in recent years the Federal cut has declined. Marion ranked 22d for timber harvest in 1988 and 21st in 1993. Despite being a metropolitan county, Marion plays an important role in the state's agricultural picture. The county ranked 1st in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 3d for livestock (mostly dairy products, poultry, and cattle). Grass seed, vegetables, and nursery crops make up the bulk of the value of crops sold. The county has a large number of small farms.

County Total Area

	acres
Land	758,394
Water	6,534

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	21,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	53,000
Nonindustrial Private	74,000
Native American	5,000

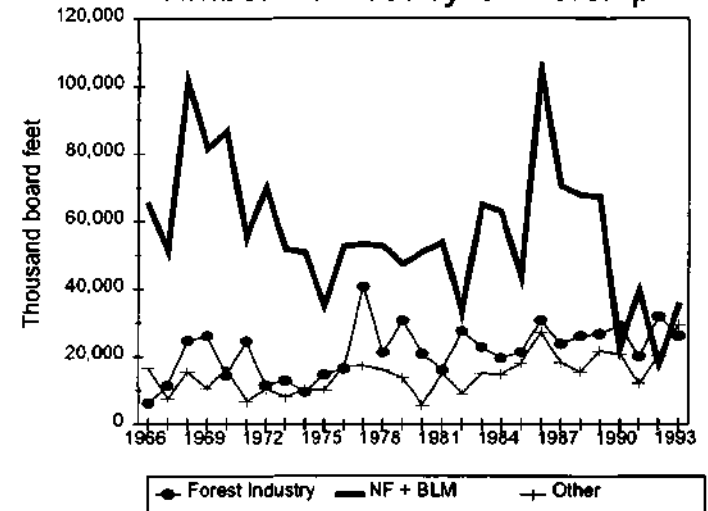
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	20,966
Forest Service	201,290
Wilderness	45,206

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	311,052	306,740	302,462
Cropland	242,834	236,026	242,561
Pasture/range	14,112	21,528	16,823
Woodland	30,778	29,098	26,899
Other	23,328	20,088	16,179
Avg. farm size	110	119	121
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	2,825	2,586	2,494
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

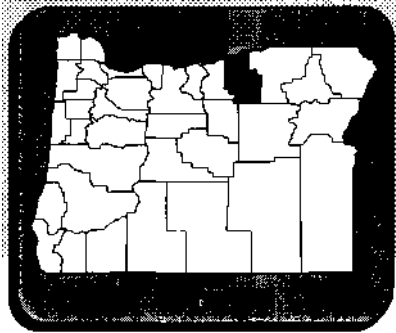
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$125,534	\$152,765	\$266,986
Livestock	48,162	54,935	62,189
Dairy	24,578	26,807	32,989

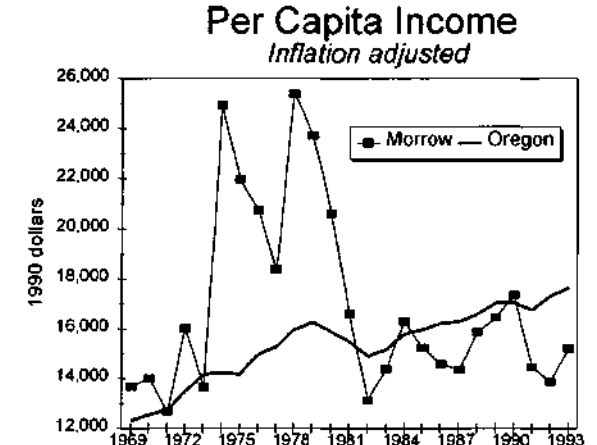
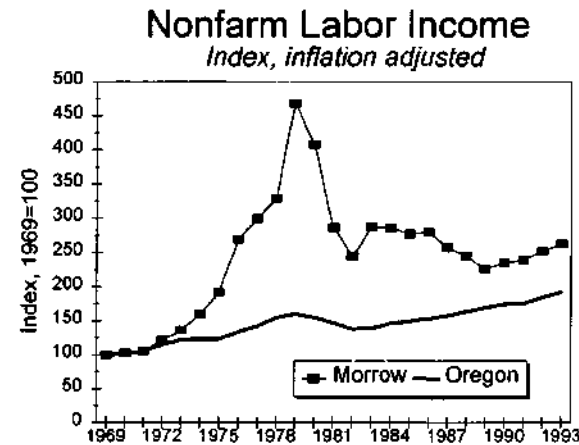
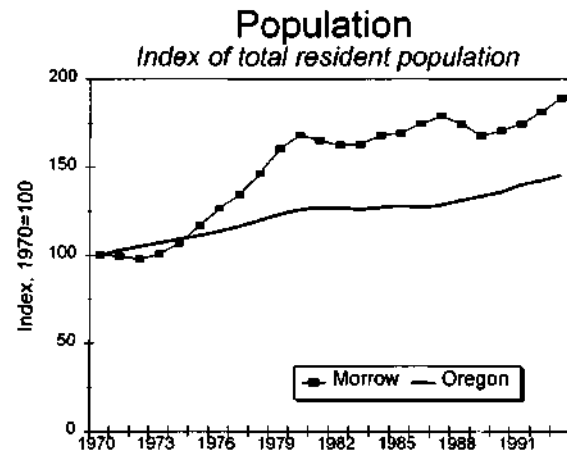
Morrow County, Oregon



Morrow County is a nonmetropolitan county located on the Columbia Plateau in northeastern Oregon. It is bordered on the north by Interstate 84 and the Columbia River. Heppner, the county seat, is positioned in the centre of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 3.8 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 100% of the population was rural and 20% of the workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Umatilla County.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at significantly faster rates than the state during the 1970s, but sustained losses in the early 1980s, and continued to have losses or slow growth throughout the rest of the decade. Much of the 1970s growth can be traced to Portland General Electric's construction of the Pebble Springs nuclear power plant, which never opened, and a coal power plant. In 1990, Morrow County's population ranked 30th in the state out of the 36 counties. Per capita income in Morrow fluctuates widely, in part owing to its dependence on farm income and farm income's inherent volatility. The spikes during the 1970s also were related to the construction projects mentioned above. Morrow County had the 24th highest per capita income in the state in 1993.



Morrow County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

The 1970s and early 1990s were periods of rapid population growth for Morrow County. Note that the 1993 population estimate exceeds the projected population for 1995. The population grew slowly between 1980 and 1990, and this growth was due to natural increase, which more than offset losses from net out-migration. A larger proportion of the county's population is of Hispanic origin relative to the state. About 37% of the population lived in Boardman or Heppner in 1990 and 46% in unincorporated areas. Compared to the state, the county has a larger proportion of people in the 50- to 64-year-old and under-18-year-old age groups. The county's 1990 median age of 33.6 is younger than the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
4,783	4,871	4,465	7,519	7,625	8,450	8,095	8,596	9,157	9,713
Pop.	/		/		/		/		/
Change	88	-406	3,054	106	825	501	561	556	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
7,519	+	779	+	-506	+	-142	=	7,650

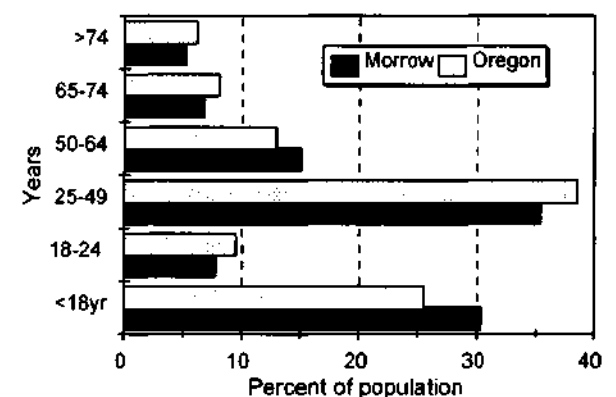
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.6%	89.6%
Black	0.1	0.1
Native American	0.5	1.0
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.3	0.4
Other race	3.4	9.0
Hispanic origin (any race)	4.8	10.8

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Boardman	1,261	1,387
Heppner	1,498	1,412
Ione	345	255
Irrigon	700	737
Lexington	307	286

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Morrow County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Over one-fifth of Morrow County's workforce is in the farming, forestry, and fishing category. Also, compared to the state, a larger proportion work in transportation and material moving and laborer occupations. Relative to the state, the county has a smaller proportion of workers in executive, administrative, and managerial; professional specialty; sales; and administrative support occupations.

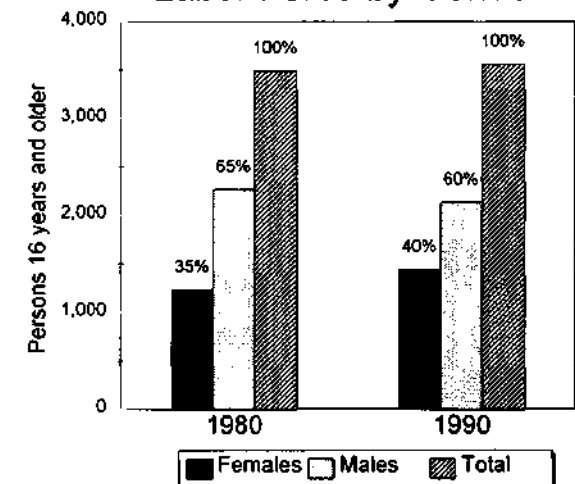
The number of women in the labor force increased between 1980 and 1990 as did the share of the labor force that they represent. The number of men in the labor force declined slightly during this period. The county has a lower ratio of women to men in the labor force than the state does. Morrow County has proportionally more people without a high school diploma relative to the state, and of those with high school diplomas a smaller proportion obtained further education.

Occupation, 1990

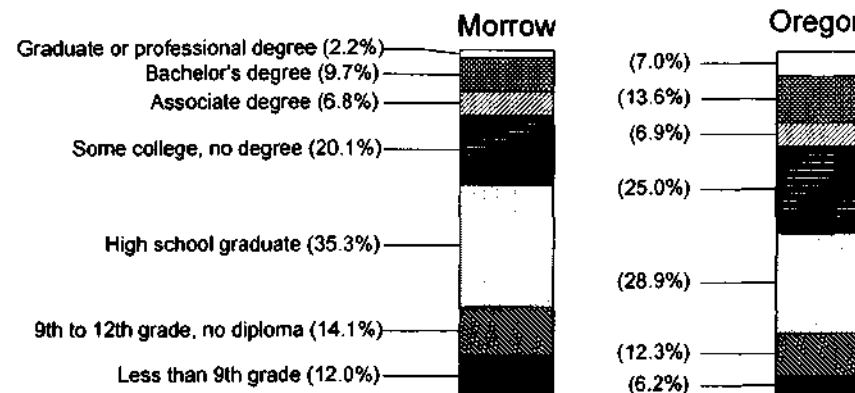
	Morrow*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.0%	11.8%
Professional specialty	8.2	13.9
Technicians and related support	1.9	3.1
Sales	5.2	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	10.2	15.0
Private household services	0.4	0.4
Protective services	1.2	1.5
All other services	11.7	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	21.3	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.8	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.4	6.5
Transportation and material moving	7.5	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	7.2	4.4

*The county had 3,238 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



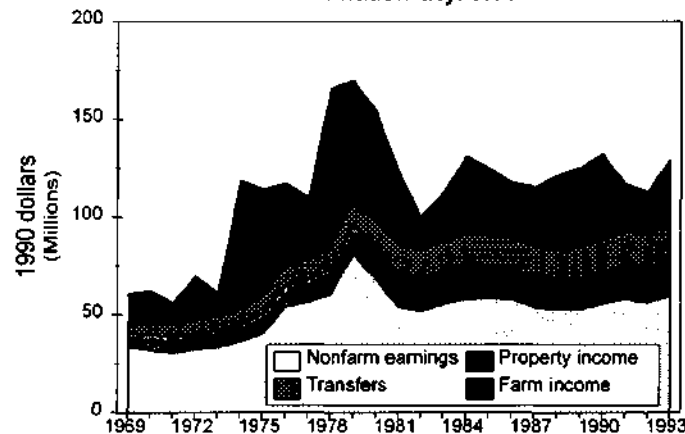
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Morrow County, Oregon

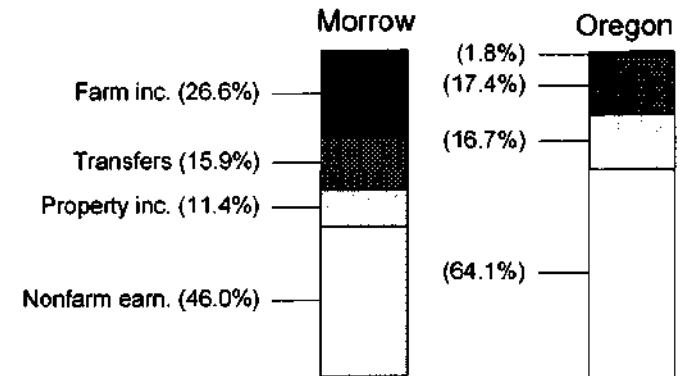
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Farm income, though highly variable, is of great importance in Morrow County. It accounted for one-fourth of personal income in 1993. Nonfarm earnings reached their peak in 1979, declined during the recessionary early 1980s and changed little the rest of the decade. Transfer payments and property income grew somewhat in absolute terms, and transfers became a larger share of personal income over the last two decades. These two components account for smaller shares of personal income in the county than in the state. Relative to the state, unemployment compensation and retirement payments made up a larger share of transfer payments in 1993, and medical payments and income maintenance accounted for a smaller share.

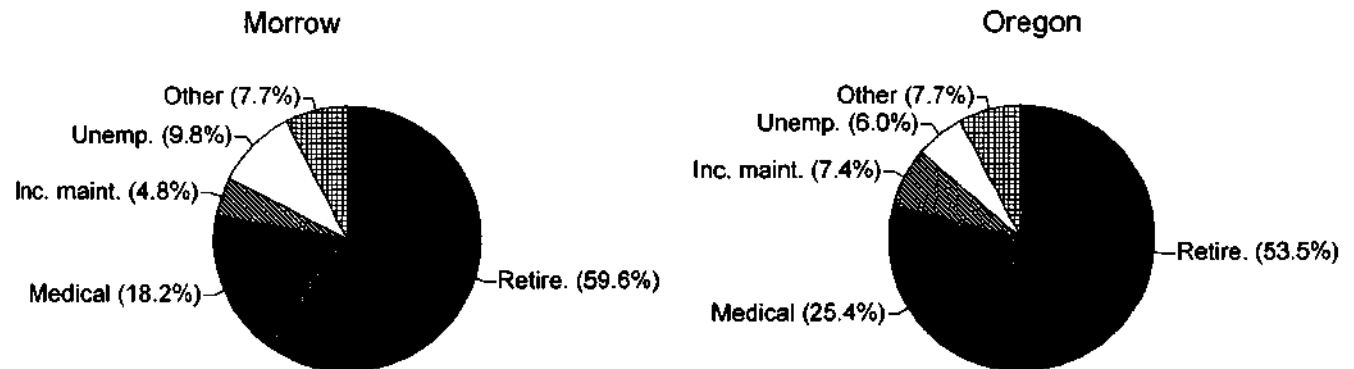
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



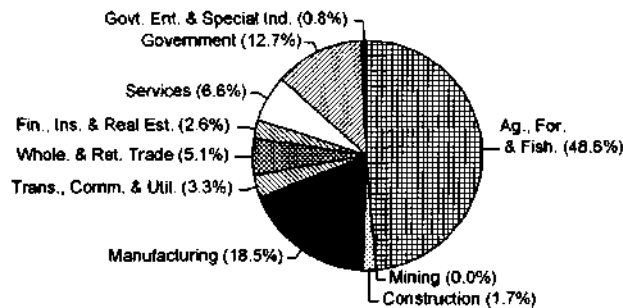
Morrow County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

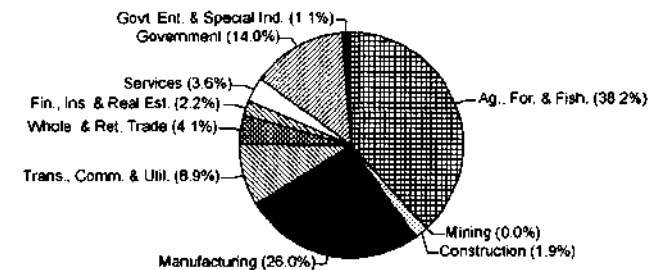
Agriculture is the primary division in Morrow County, comprising almost one-half of the jobs and about 40% of the labor and proprietor income. The proportion employed in this division ranks 2d largest in the state. Conversely, the services and trade divisions are smallest in the state and construction is 2d smallest. The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for 78% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate 92% of the direct export income indicating little economic diversity. Livestock, agricultural crops, and food processing are the dominate export industries and are the basis of this county's economy.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

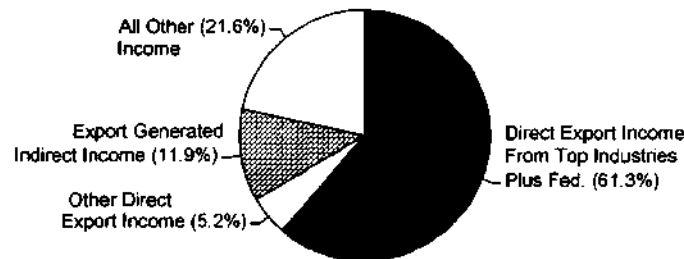


Labor and Proprietor Income

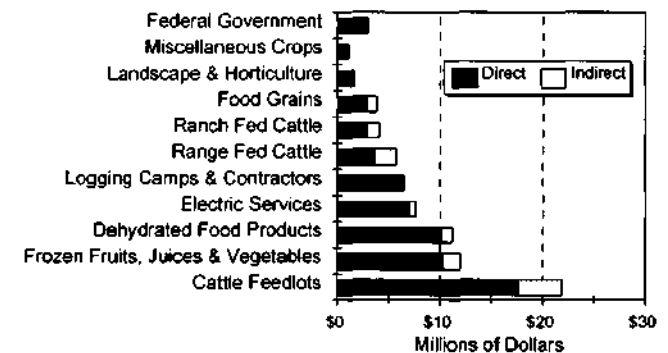


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Morrow County, Oregon

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

Morrow County ranked 17th in terms of land area out of the 36 counties in the state. About 85% of the landbase is in farms. Another 10% is administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Less than 5% is private timberland. Morrow ranked 31st for timber harvest both in 1988 and 1993. The timber harvest has been from a variety of ownerships and recent reductions in the harvest from Federal lands is within the bounds of historical variation.

The county is important agriculturally. Morrow ranked 8th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 21st for livestock (note that the livestock ranking would have been much higher in 1982 or 1987). The county has a relatively small number of large farms. Wheat and hay are major crops. Cattle is the major component of livestock sold, and it is the component that declined between 1987 and 1992. Note that the sum of farmland, FS- or BLM-administered land, and non-Federal timberland is greater than the total area of the county.

This may be due to error in the estimates or double counting in woodland and private timberland.

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,301,024
Water	10,131

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	42,000
Nonindustrial Private	26,000
Native American	---

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

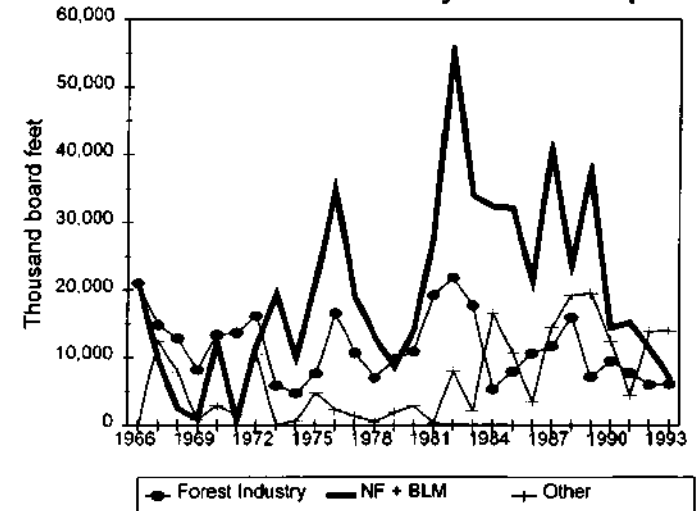
	acres
Bureau of Land Management	2,347
Forest Service	143,305
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	1,099,324	1,115,683	1,119,004
Cropland	442,261	442,687	458,086
Pasture/range	N.A.	592,264	587,161
Woodland	39,866	34,474	57,563
Other	N.A.	46,258	16,194
Avg. farm size	3,114	3,074	3,216

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	353	363	348
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	27	25

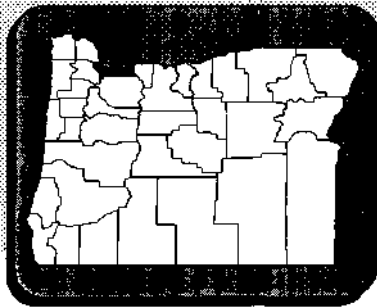
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$53,089	\$64,762	\$86,316
Livestock	59,741	55,509	12,995
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Multnomah County, Oregon

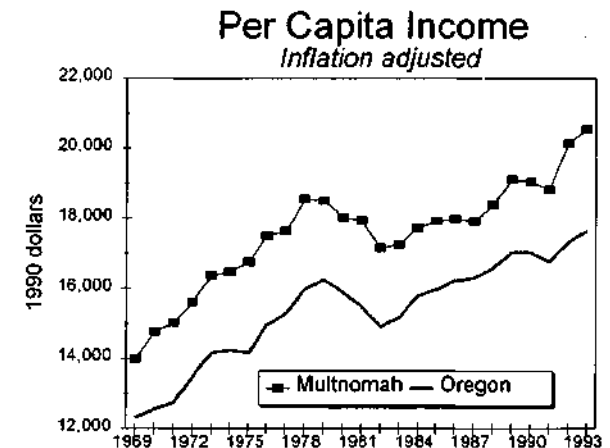
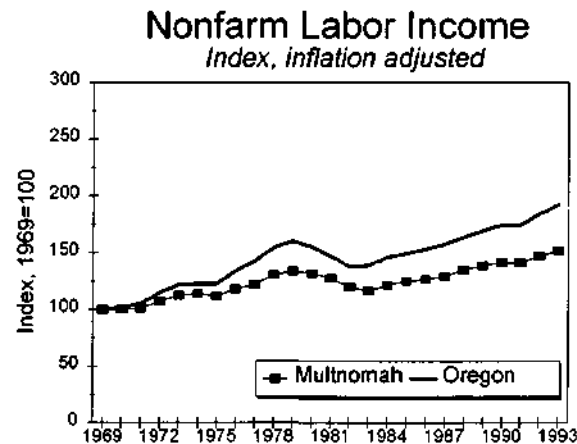
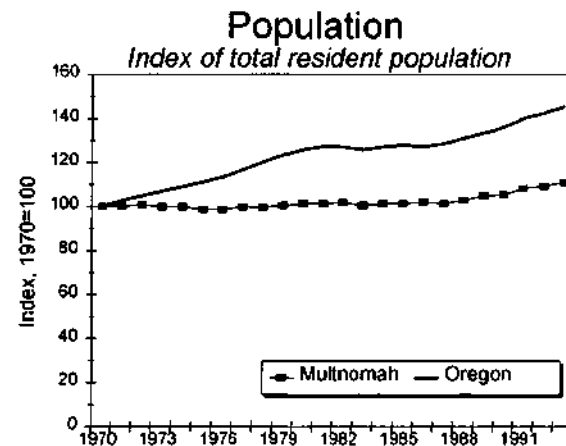


Multnomah County is a metropolitan county located in the northern Willamette Valley. Interstates 5, 84, and 205 converge on Portland, the county seat. The confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers is also nearby, and Portland is one of the largest ports on the West Coast. The county's 1990 population density of 1,3414 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990. 2% of the population was rural and 19% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to clackamas and Washington Counties.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Employment and nonfarm labor income grew at slightly slower rates than the state during the 1970s and at rates similar to the state in the 1980s.

Population grew slowly during the 1970s and much of the 1980s, though the growth picked up in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession. In 1990 Multnomah County's population ranked 1st in the state. Per capita income in Multnomah followed a trend much like the state, but was consistently above the state average. Multnomah County had the 2d highest per capita income in the state in 1993.



Multnomah County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Multnomah County grew in every decade since 1950. The largest absolute population gain occurred between 1950 and 1960. Unlike most Oregon counties, Multnomah grew very slowly during the 1970s. Growth was also slow during the 1980s and was due to natural increase (births minus deaths), which more than offset losses from out-migration. Relative to the state, a larger proportion of the county's population is Black, Asian, or Pacific Islander. Portland accounts for nearly 75% of the population, and only 11% of residents live in unincorporated portions of the county. Compared to the state, the county has a larger share of people in the prime working age years of 24 to 49. The county's 1990 median age of 34.2 is slightly lower than the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
471,537	522,813	554,668	562,647	583,887	615,000	624,071	645,950	666,116	684,320
Pop.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Change	51,276	31,855	7,979	21,240	31,113	21,879	20,166	18,204	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
562,647	+	32,636	+	-5,922	+	-5,861	=	583,500

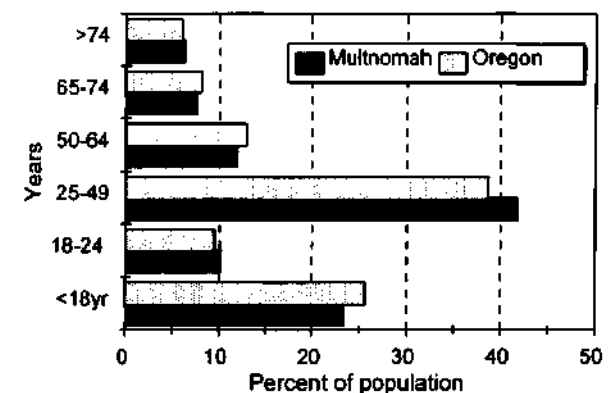
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	89.6%	87.0%
Black	5.3	6.0
Native American	0.9	1.2
Asian or Pac. Is.	2.5	4.7
Other race	1.7	1.2
Hispanic origin		
(any race)	2.0	3.1

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Fairview	1,749	2,391
Gresham	33,005	68,235
Hazelwood ^b	N.A.	11,480
Maywood Park	1,083	781
Portland ^c	366,383	437,319
Powellhurst-Centennial ^b	N.A.	28,756
Troutdale	5,908	7,852
Wood Village	2,253	2,814

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

^c City or town in more than one county-see appendix C.

Multnomah County, Oregon

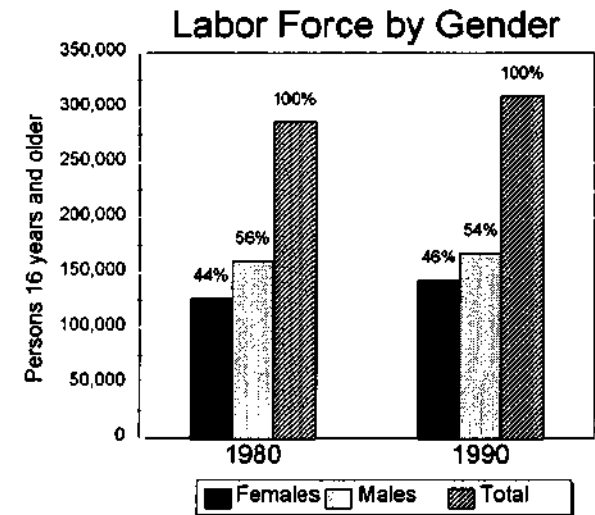
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

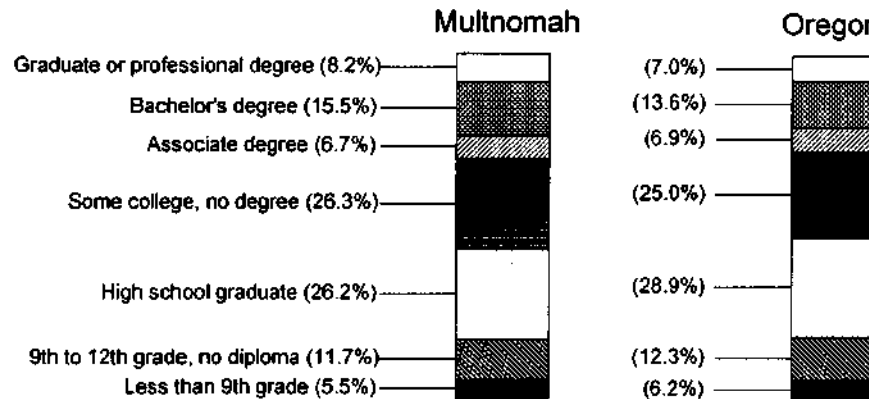
Multnomah County's occupational distribution is similar to the state's, though the county has proportionally more workers in professional specialty and administrative support occupations and fewer in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. The number of women in the county's labor force increased between 1980 and 1990, and women made up a slightly larger share of the labor force in 1990 than in 1980. Relative to the state, a slightly larger proportion of persons 25 and older in the county have bachelor's or graduate degrees.

	Multnomah*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.3%	11.8%
Professional specialty	15.2	13.9
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.1
Sales	11.8	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	17.2	15.0
Private household services	0.4	0.4
Protective services	1.2	1.5
All other services	12.2	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.3	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.1	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.4	6.5
Transportation and material moving	4.3	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.2	4.4

*The county had 292,646 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.



Educational Attainment, 1990

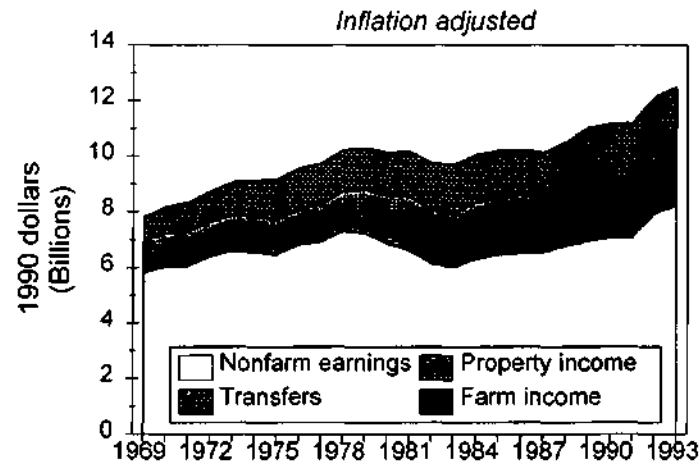


Multnomah County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

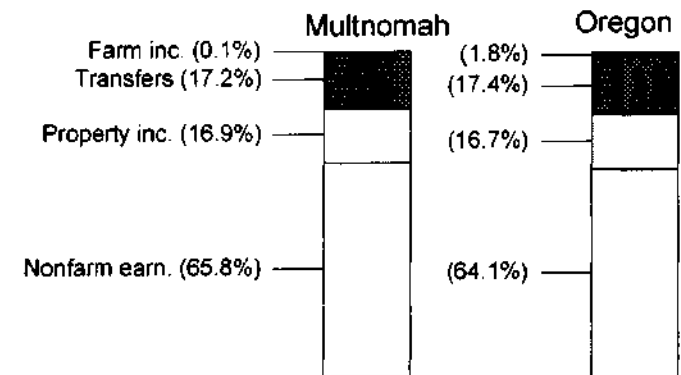
Nonfarm earnings grew during most of the 1970s, then declined from 1978 to 1983. Growth resumed, and it was 1992 before nonfarm earnings surpassed its 1978 level. Transfers and property income grew both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income over the last two decades, paralleling state and national trends. The 1993 distribution of income among the four components is similar to the state distribution. Relative to Oregon as a whole, retirement payments make up a smaller share of transfer payments for the county and medical payments a larger share.

Components of Personal Income



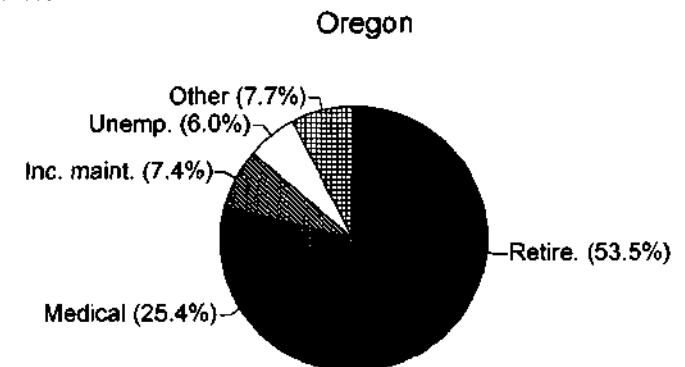
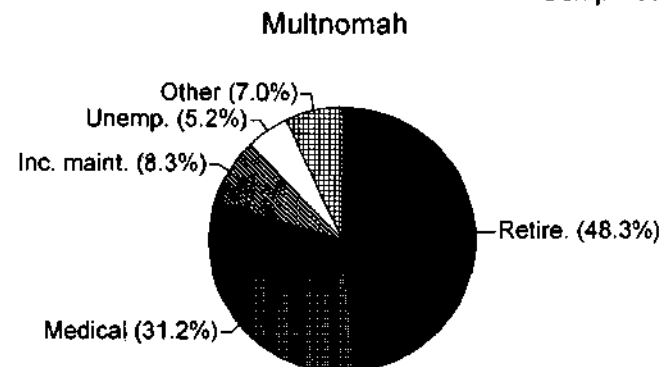
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



Multnomah County, Oregon

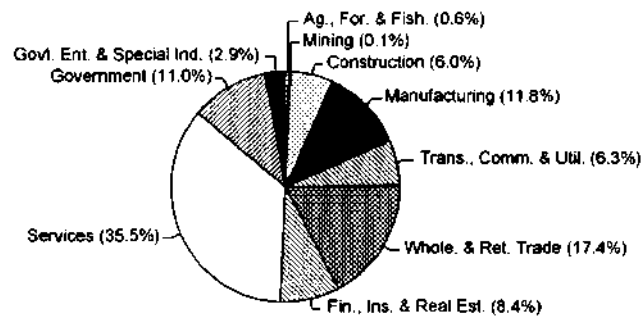
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The economic structure of Multnomah County is dominated by metropolitan Portland. In percentage terms, the county has the smallest agriculture division and the largest finance, insurance, and real estate division compared to the other counties. The services and trade divisions rank 4th largest among all counties with regard to share of employment.

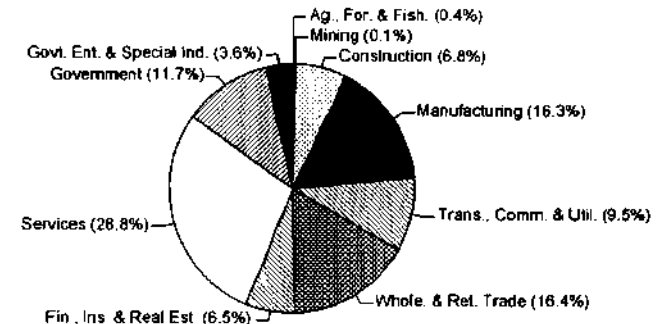
One-half of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 47% of the direct export income. The top export industries are associated with a metropolitan setting and include trade, transport, and professional services.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

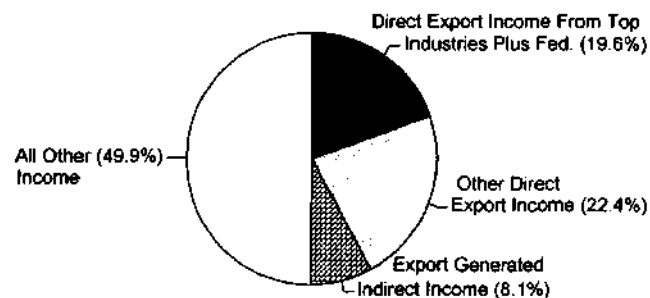


Labor and Proprietor Income

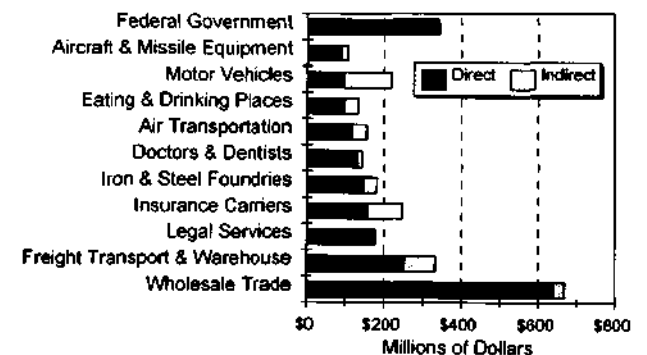


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Multnomah County, Oregon

Multnomah County is the smallest county in the state and has the largest population. This makes it the most densely settled county as well. Less than 60% of the land area is accounted for by farms, BLM- and FS-administered lands, and non-Federal timberland. The county's timber harvest was dominated by National Forest timber until the early 1980s when the Federal cut went down and the harvest from other ownerships began increasing slightly. Multnomah ranked 33d in the state for timber harvest in 1988 and 32d in 1993.

The county's agriculture is dominated by a number of small farms. Half of these grow nursery and greenhouse crops, and these crops accounted for two-thirds of the value of crops sold in 1992. The county ranked 14th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 35th for livestock.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	278,573
Water	19,475

Non-Federal Timberland

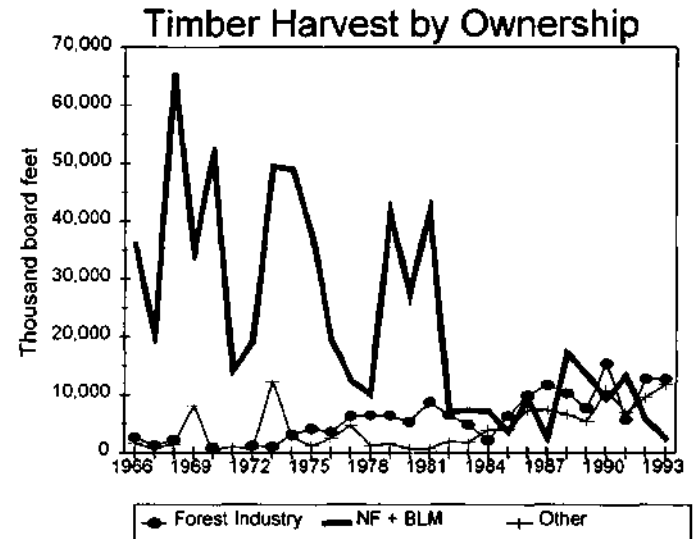
	acres
State	3,000
County and Municipal	4,000
Forest Industry	12,000
Nonindustrial Private	37,000
Native American	---

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	4,247
Forest Service	78,348
Wilderness	6,177

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	35,288	34,011	31,294
Cropland	23,711	22,655	19,684
Pasture/range	3,888	4,106	2,451
Woodland	5,502	4,090	6,972
Other	2,187	3,160	2,187
Avg. farm size	58	62	52
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	610	552	602
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	1	1

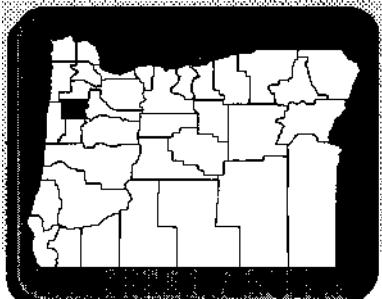


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$18,853	\$25,729	\$39,368
Livestock	3,726	2,982	1,661
Dairy	1,438	357	N.A.

Polk County, Oregon

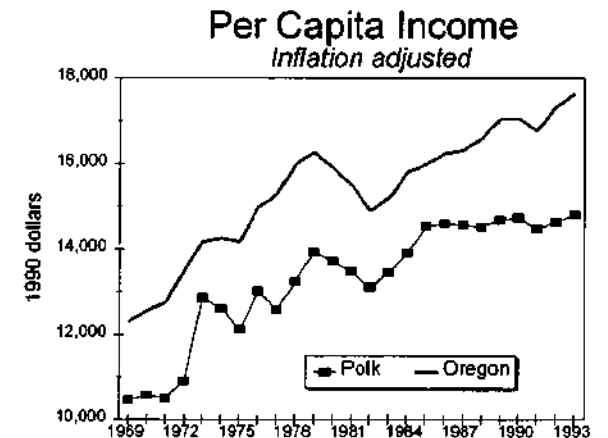
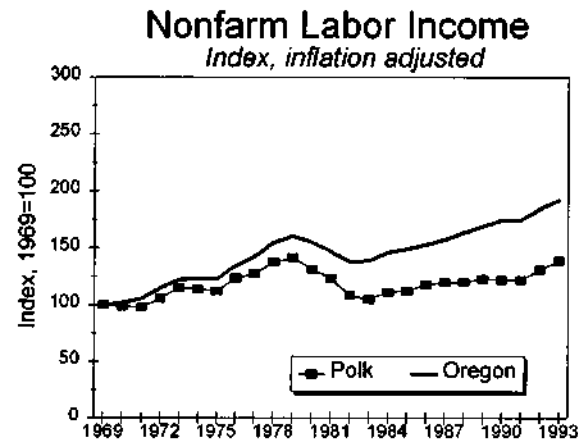
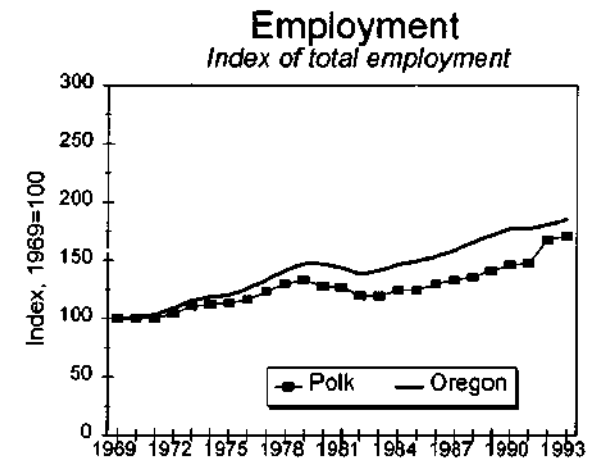
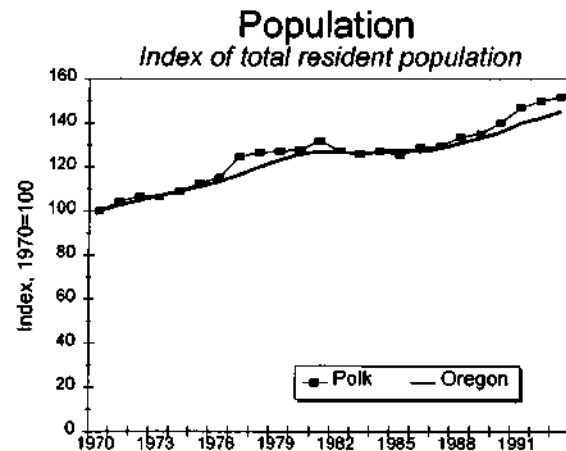
Polk County is a metropolitan county located just east of Interstate 5 between the Coast Range and the Willamette Valley. The county seat, Dallas, is in the east-central part of the county. Polk County is the home of Western Oregon State College. The county's 1990 population density of 66.8 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 32% of the population was rural and 54% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Marion County (to Salem which straddles the Marion-Polk border)



Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Employment and nonfarm labor income followed state trends for most of the 1970s and 1980s, but nonfarm income in particular did not rebound as quickly after the recessionary period of the early 1980s. Population growth has been mostly at or above state rates. In 1990, Polk County's population ranked 16th in the state out of the 36 counties.

Per capita income in Polk was more volatile than the state during the 1970s and was nearly flat during the last half of the 1980s. In both decades it was below the state level. Polk County ranked 29th for per capita income in the state in 1993.



Polk County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Polk County's population grew in every decade since 1950. The fastest growth occurred during the 1960s, 1970s, and early 1990s. The growth that occurred during the 1980s was due both to natural increase (births minus deaths) and net in-migration, mainly of people under 65. Dallas, Monmouth, and a portion of Salem (see appendix C) together account for about 58% of the county's population. Another 31% live in unincorporated areas. Compared to the state, Polk County has a larger proportion of people under 25 years old. The county's 1990 median age of 34.2 is slightly lower than the state median of 34.5

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a
26,317	26,523	35,349	45,203	49,541	53,600
Pop.					
Change	206	8,826	9,854	4,338	4,059

1995	2000	2005	2010
56,790	61,710	66,641	71,604
Pop.			
Change	4,920	4,931	4,963

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
45,203	+	2,738	+	1,414	+	345	=	49,700

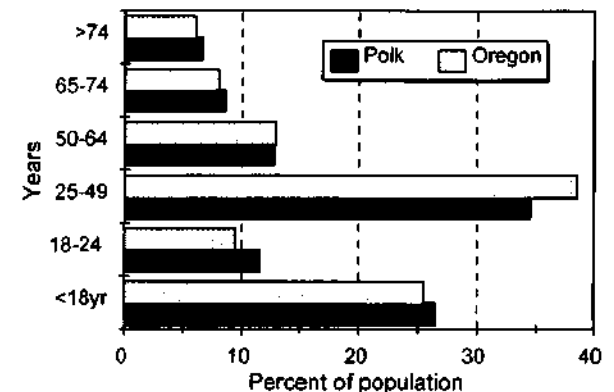
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.5%	93.3%
Black	0.4	0.4
Native American	1.2	1.5
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	1.4
Other race	2.4	3.5
Hispanic origin (any race)	3.5	5.7

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Dallas	8,530	9,422
Falls City	804	818
Independence	4,024	4,425
Monmouth	5,594	6,288

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Polk, County, Oregon

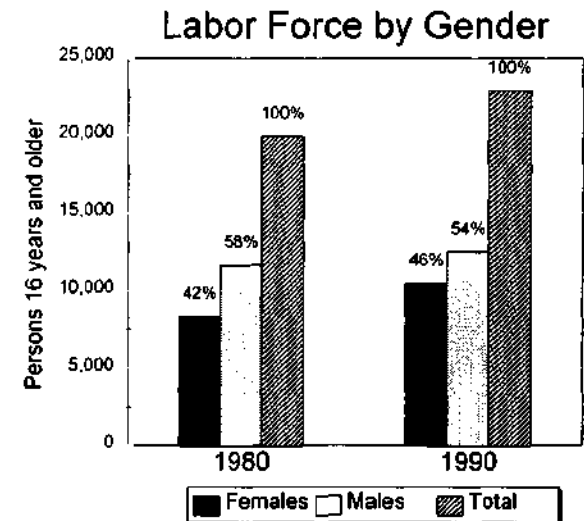
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Polk County's occupational profile resembles that of the state, though Polk has a larger proportion of workers in professional specialty occupations and the farming, forestry, and fishing category. The county has a smaller proportion in sales. Between 1980 and 1990, the number of women in the labor force increased more than the number of men, and women became a larger proportion of the labor force in 1990 relative to 1980. The county's educational attainment distribution is very similar to the state distribution.

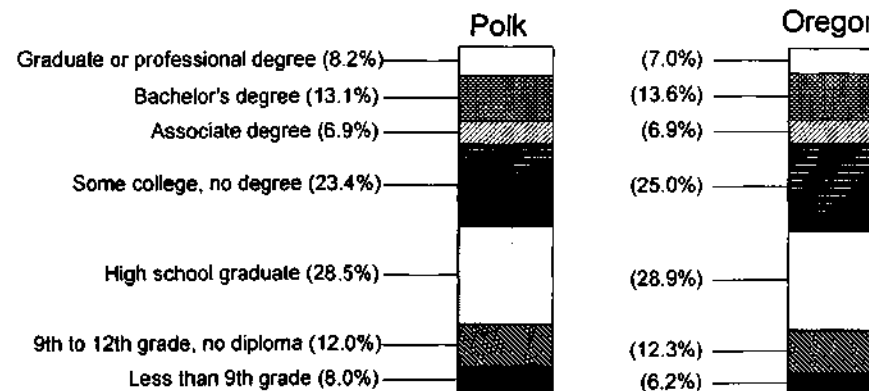
Occupation, 1990

	Polk*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.7%	11.8%
Professional specialty	16.6	13.9
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.1
Sales	9.3	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	14.4	15.0
Private household services	0.5	0.4
Protective services	1.9	1.5
All other services	12.5	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	6.8	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.3	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.9	6.5
Transportation and material moving	4.0	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.8	4.4

*The county had 21,315 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.



Educational Attainment, 1990

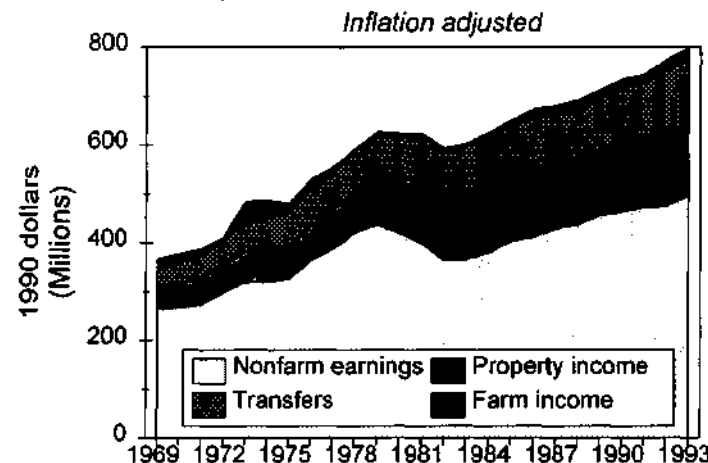


Polk County, Oregon

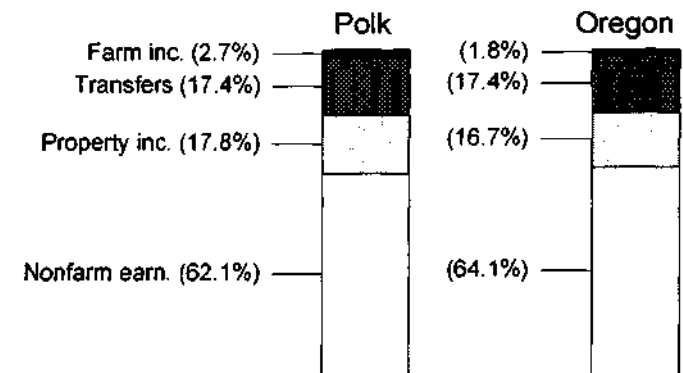
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during both the 1970s and the 1980s despite a decline due to the recession of the early 1980s. It was 1988 before pre-recession levels of this income component were reached again, though total personal income recovered more quickly due to growth in other components. Transfers and property income grew both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income over the last two decades. All four components are similar proportions of personal income for Polk as for the state. Relative to the state, retirement payments make up a larger share of transfer payments and medical payments a smaller share.

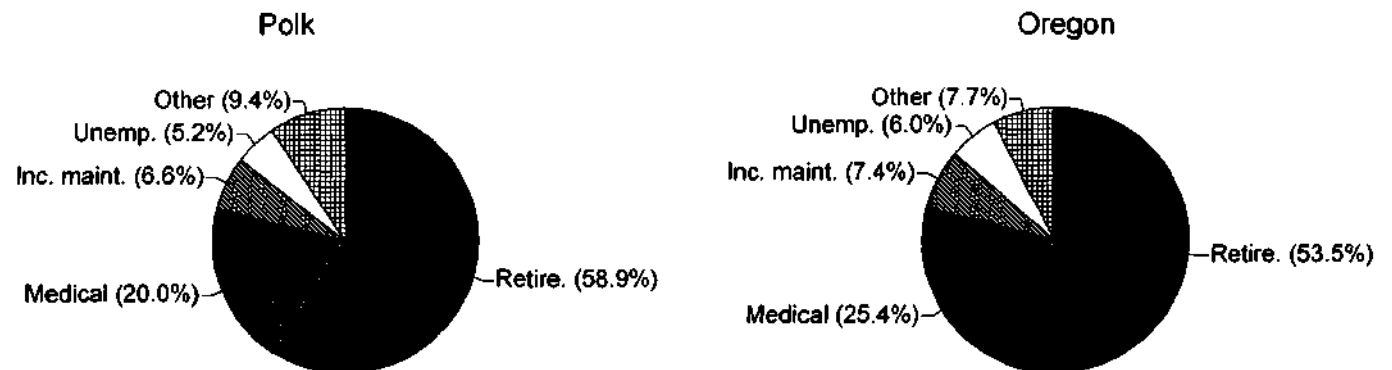
Components of Personal Income



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



Polk County, Oregon

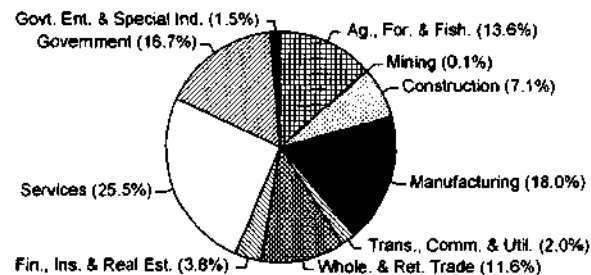
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Polk County's proportion of income from agriculture is almost triple the state's proportion. The county's proportion from manufacturing is 30% greater. Conversely, the transportation, communication and utilities division ranks 2d smallest proportionally compared to other counties in the state.

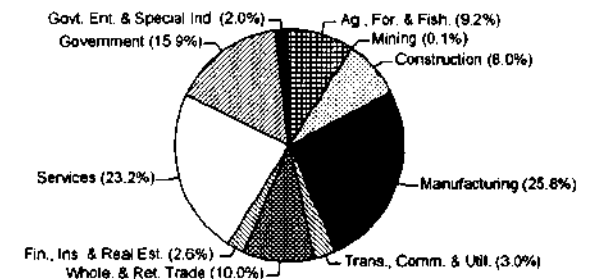
The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for almost 44% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 63% of the direct export income. Wood products manufacturing, food processing, and cold steel finishing are the primary exporting industries in this county.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

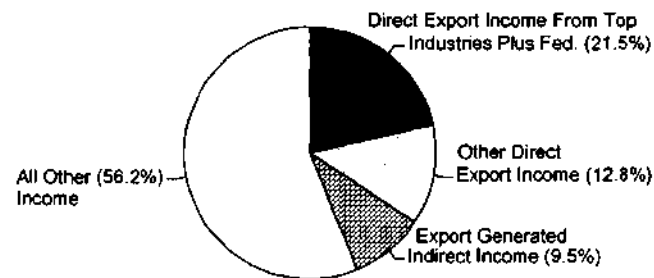


Labor and Proprietor Income

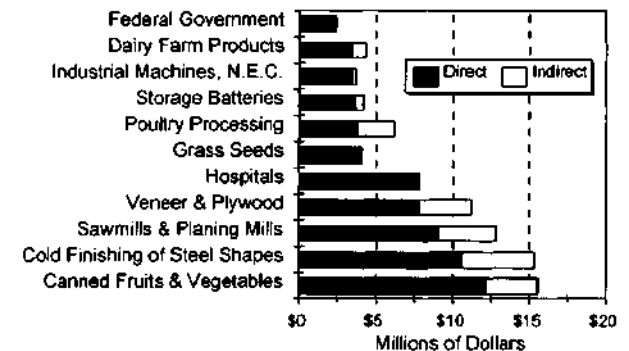


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Polk County, Oregon

In 1990 Polk County ranked 30th in land area of the 36 counties in the state. Over 40% of the county's landbase is private timberland and 10% is administered by the BLM or Forest Service. Over the last 25 years the harvest from forest industry lands has been increasing while the Federal lands component has decreased. Most of the harvest is now from forest industry land. Polk ranked 15th in the state for timber harvest in 1988 versus 13th in 1993.

About 35% of the county's land is in farms and most of that is cropland.

The county has a number of small farms that grow a variety of crops, including vegetables, grass seed, fruits, and berries. The county ranked 17th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 22d for livestock.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	474,298
Water	1,997

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	7,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	150,000
Nonindustrial Private	54,000
Native American	---

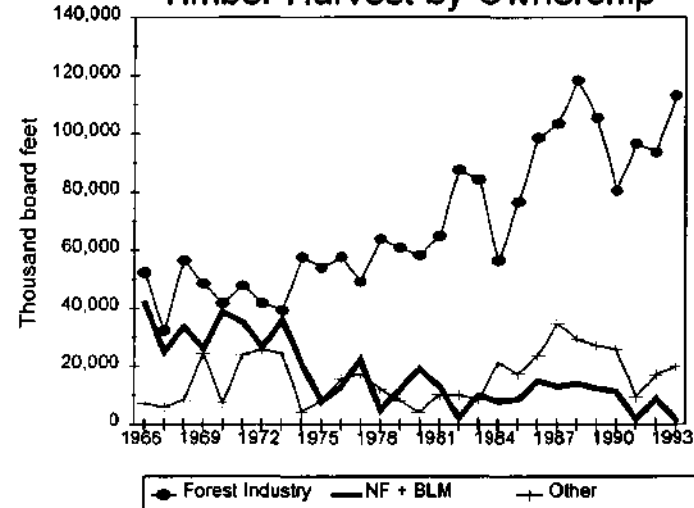
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	41,268
Forest Service	1,479
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

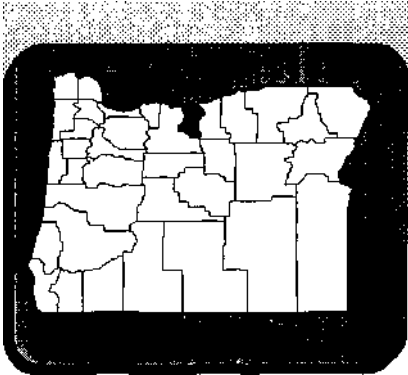
	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	179,518	176,178	167,880
Cropland	131,418	126,749	118,207
Pasture/range	13,623	14,095	13,597
Woodland	25,074	25,527	28,408
Other	9,403	9,807	7,668
Avg. farm size	150	164	163
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,196	1,072	1,027
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	1	3

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$23,301	\$28,000	\$44,651
Livestock	14,229	19,288	23,636
Dairy	5,577	7,397	10,449

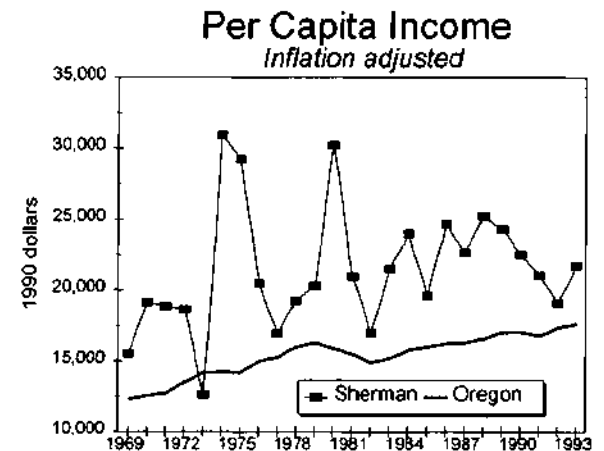
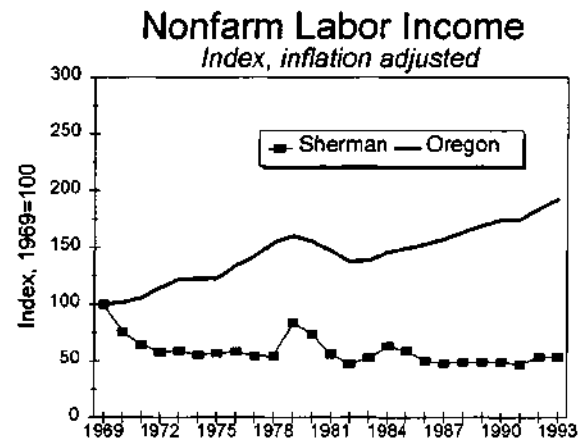
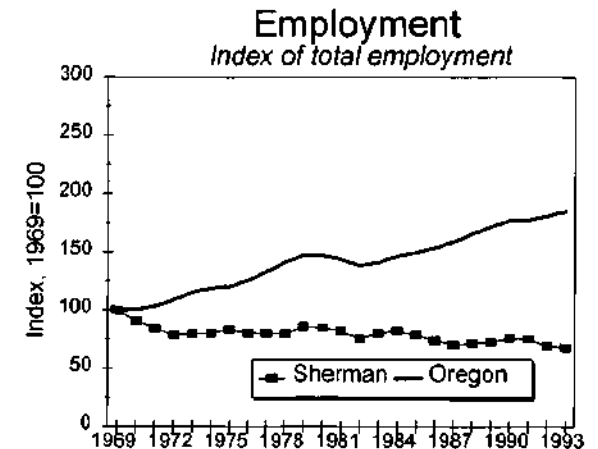
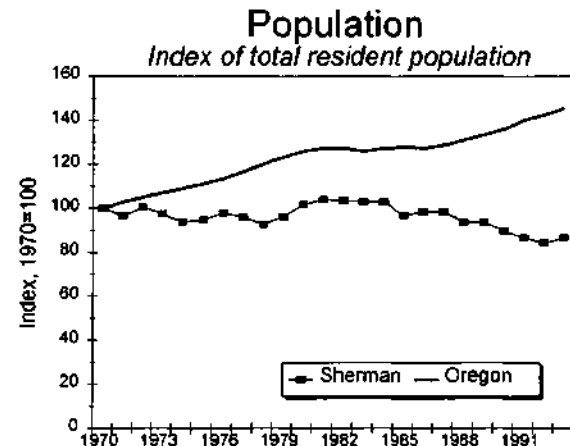


Sherman County, Oregon

Sherman County is a nonmetropolitan county located in the north-central part of the state on the Columbia Plateau. Interstate 84 and the Columbia River border the county to the north. The County seat, Moro, is located near the centre of the county and is accessed by State Highway 97 (which runs north-south through the county). Its 1990 population density of 2.3 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 100% of the population was rural and 18% of workers commuted outside the county to work (mostly to Wasco County)

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Since 1970 Sherman County's population, employment, and nonfarm labor income have held steady or declined with periodic growth spurts intermingled. Sherman's 1990 population of 1,918 ranked it 34th out of the 36 Oregon counties. The volatility of per capita income reflects the high proportion of farm income, which is inherently volatile. The level of per capita income, however, is quite consistently above the state level. In fact Sherman County ranked 1st in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Sherman, County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Sherman County gained people in the 1950s and 1970s and lost people in the 1960s, 1980s, and early 1990s. Declines are projected between 1995 and 2010 as well. The population loss between 1980 and 1990 was due to out-migration, mainly of persons under 65, which was only partially offset by natural increase (births minus deaths). About 58% of the population lives in small incorporated towns and the rest in unincorporated portions of the county. Relative to the state, a larger proportion of the county's population is between 50 and 74 years old or under 18 years old. A significantly smaller proportion are 18 to 24 or 25 to 49 years old. The county's 1990 median age of 37.6 is higher than the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
2,271	2,446	2,139	2,172	1,918	1,850	1,848	1,764	1,685	1,615
Pop.	\		\		\		\		\
Change	175	-307	33	-254	-68	-84	-79	-70	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
2,172	+	110	+	-282	+	-50	=	1,950

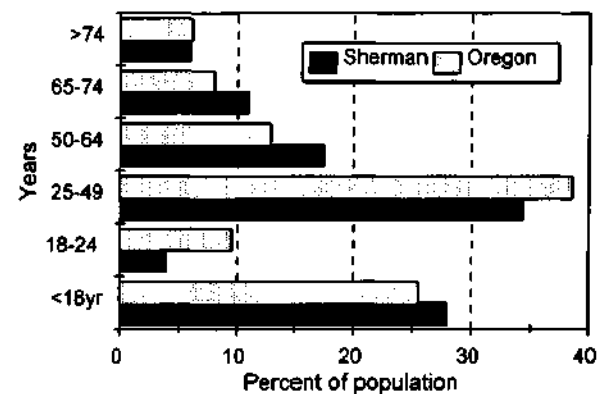
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Grass Valley	164	160
Moro	336	292
Rufus	352	295
Wasco	415	374

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	98.7%	97.2%
Black	0.1	0.0
Native American	0.2	1.3
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.7
Other race	0.5	0.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.4	1.5

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Sherman County, Oregon

Nearly one-fourth of Sherman County's workers are in the farming, forestry, and fishing category. The county also has a larger proportion of workers in service occupations (other than household and protective services). Relative to the state, the county has a smaller proportion of workers in executive, administrative, and managerial; professional specialty; administrative support; and precision production, craft, and repair occupations. Women became a larger share of the county's labor force participants between 1980 and 1990, mostly due to a decline in the number of men in the labor force. The county still has a lower ratio of women to men in the labor force compared to the state. Sherman County's educational profile is very similar to that of the state. (Keep in mind the county's small population means that small absolute differences can represent large percentage differences.)

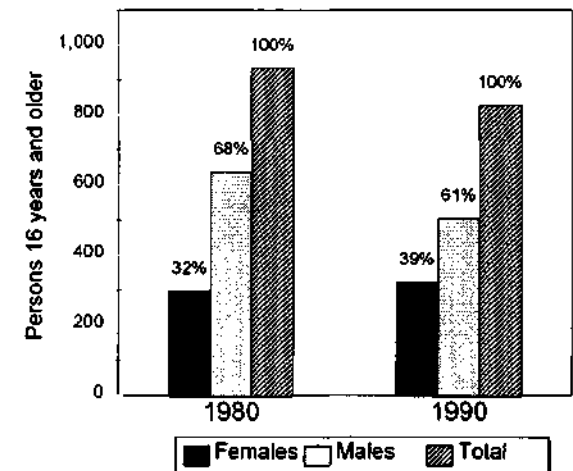
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

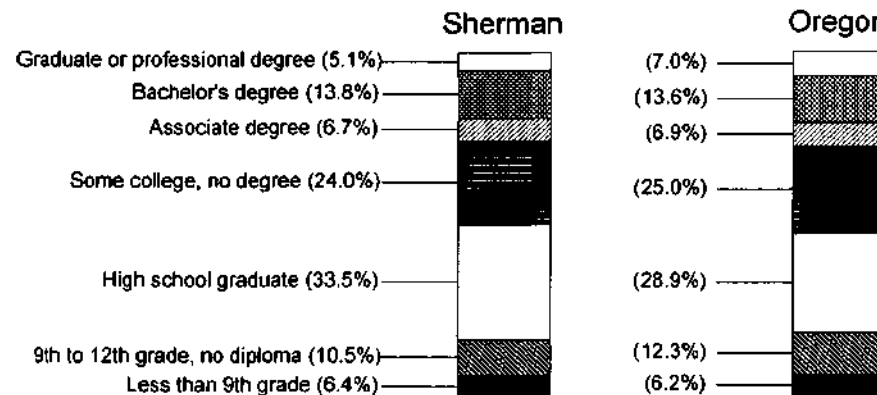
	Sherman*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.5%	11.8%
Professional specialty	10.2	13.9
Technicians and related support	1.2	3.1
Sales	9.6	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	6.7	15.0
Private household services	0.3	0.4
Protective services	0.5	1.5
All other services	16.7	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	24.8	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.1	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.5	6.5
Transportation and material moving	5.7	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.3	4.4

*The county had 774 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

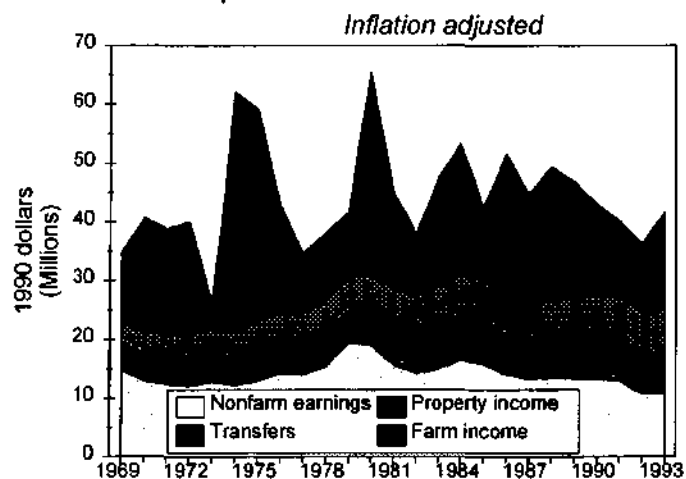


Sherman County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

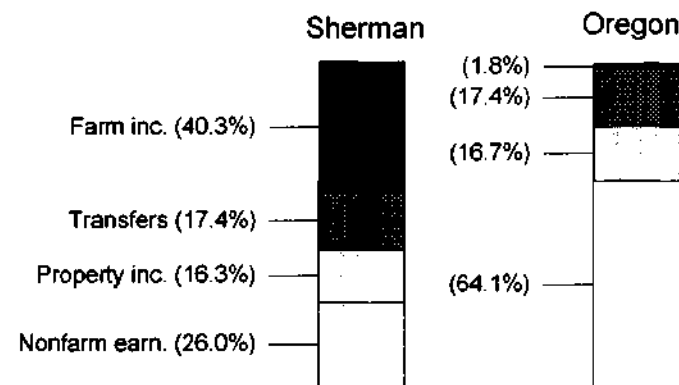
Farm income, though highly variable, is of great importance in Sherman County. It accounted for a two-fifths of personal income in 1993. Nonfarm earnings have remained nearly the same for two decades, except for a spike in the late 1970s and a smaller one in the mid-1980s. Transfer payments and property income grew somewhat in absolute terms, and transfers became a larger share of personal income over the last two decades. These two components account for similar shares of personal income in the county as in the state. Medical payments account for a larger share of transfers relative to the state.

Components of Personal Income



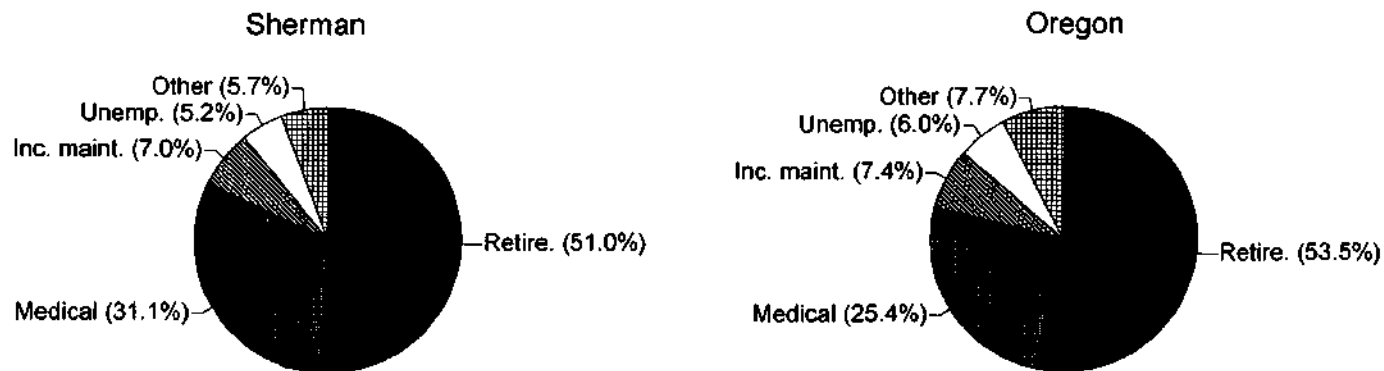
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



Sherman County, Oregon

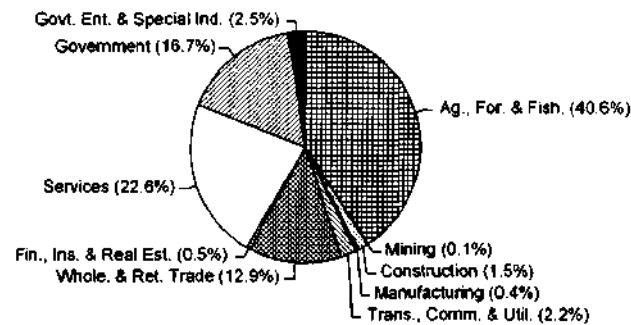
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The economic structure of Sherman County is dominated by the agriculture division which is 4th largest statewide in terms of proportion of income. The government division ranks 5th largest in the state. Conversely, the proportions of income from the construction, manufacturing, and transportation divisions are the smallest in the state.

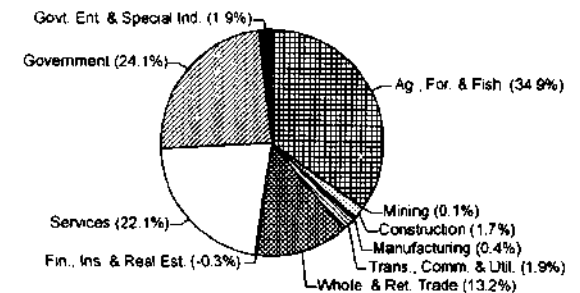
The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for 72% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate 93% of the direct export income, indicating little diversity in the export base. Food and feed grains are the primary export products. Federal government is also an important source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

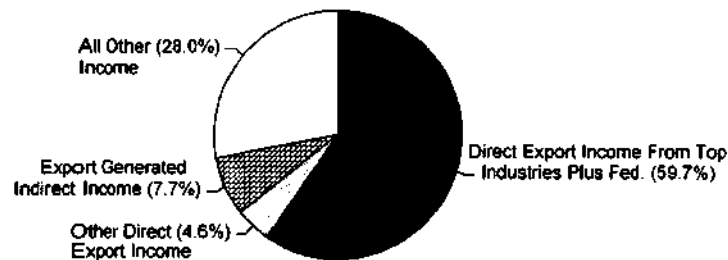


Labor and Proprietor Income

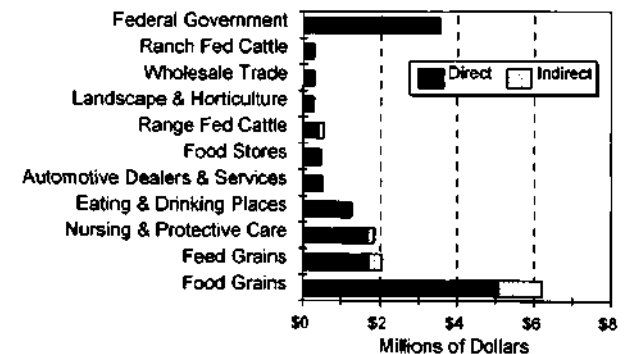


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Sherman County, Oregon

Sherman County ranked 29th in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. Over 90% of the landbase is farmland. There is very little private timber land and almost no recorded timber harvest, which accounts for it ranking last in the state for timber harvest in 1988 and 1993. The average farm is large with most of the land devoted to crops. Wheat is the principle crop. Sherman was the 3d largest wheat producer in the state in 1992 (based on bushels harvested). The county ranked 19th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 32d for livestock.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	526,912
Water	5,120

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	---
Native American	---

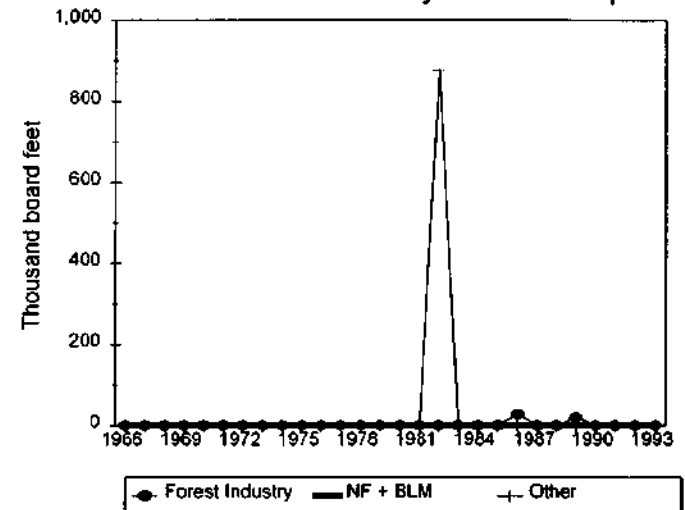
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	45,954
Forest Service	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	431,172	462,424	487,534
Cropland	293,449	288,783	314,217
Pasture/range	130,334	N.A.	162,410
Woodland	N.A.	867	2,901
Other	N.A.	N.A.	8,006
Avg. farm size	2,178	2,473	2,724
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	198	187	179
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	15	18

Timber Harvest by Ownership

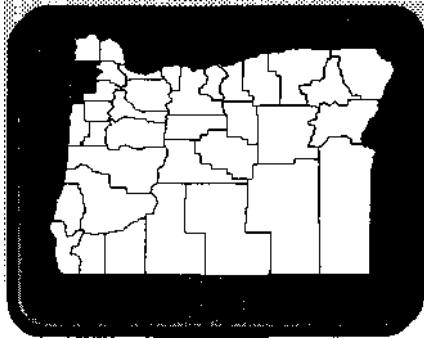


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$19,273	\$13,575	\$16,657
Livestock	2,885	1,951	4,927
Dairy	0	0	N.A.

Tillamook County, Oregon

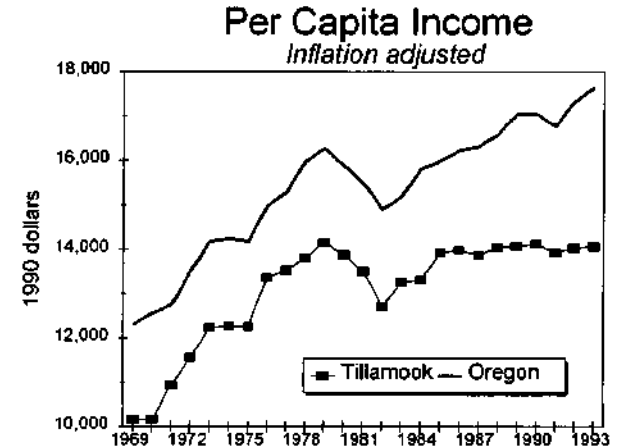
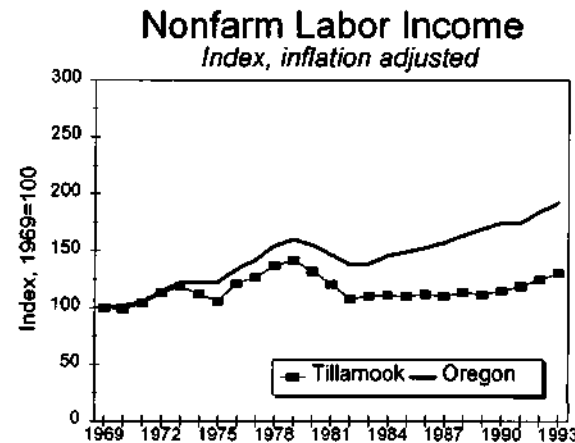
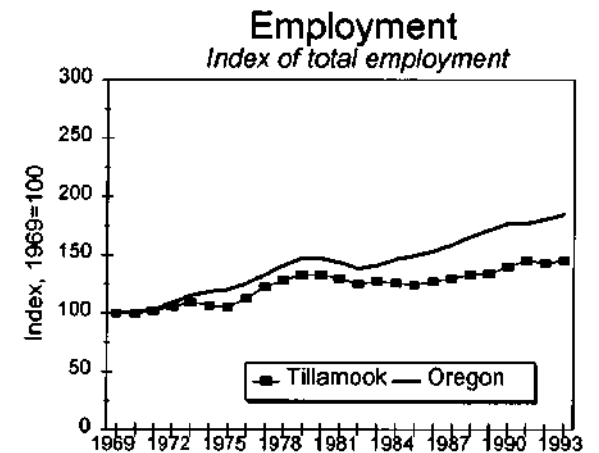
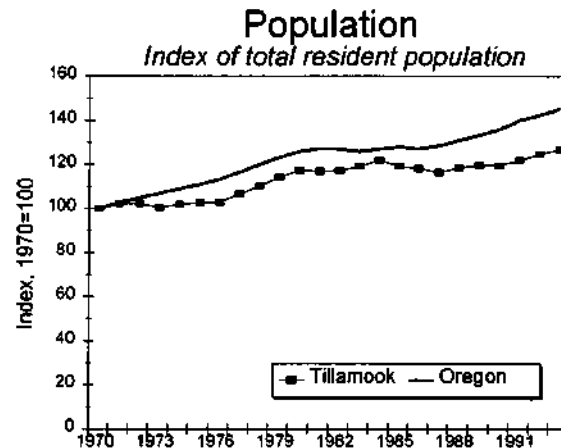
Tillamook County is a nonmetropolitan county located on the state's northern coast. U.S. Highway 101 runs north to south along the coast and intersects State Highway 6 at the city of Tillamook (the county seat). The coast Range and the rugged Oregon coast are the primary geographical features of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 19.6 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 82% of the population was rural and 11% of the workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Clatsop and Lincoln Counties.



Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Tillamook County's population, employment, and nonfarm labor income for the most part followed state trends during the 1970s and 1980s. However, the county did not rebound as quickly as the state from the recession of the early 1980s, particularly in terms of nonfarm labor income. In 1990, Tillamook County's population ranked 23d in the state out of the 36 counties.

Per capita income in Tillamook has also mainly followed state trends, except for the nearly flat growth of the last half of the 1980s. In both decades the county's per capita income was below the state level. Tillamook County ranked lowest in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Tillamook County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Tillamook County gained population in every decade since 1950, except for the 1960s. The most growth, both in terms of absolute number and percentage change, occurred during the 1970s. The population gain between 1980 and 1990 resulted both from natural increase and in-migration of persons over 65.

There was net out-migration of persons under 65 during this period.

Tillamook is the largest town with a little less than one-fifth of the county's population. About 63% of the population lives in unincorporated portions of the county. Relative to the state, the county's age structure is much more heavily weighted towards the over-50 age classes. Tillamook County had the 3d highest median age in the state in 1990 at 40.4 (the state median was 34.5).

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
18,606	18,955	18,034	21,164	21,570	22,900	23,314	24,488	25,666	26,750
Pop.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Change	349	-921	3,130	406	1,330	1,174	1,178	1,084	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
21,164	+	408	+	-340	+	268	=	21,500

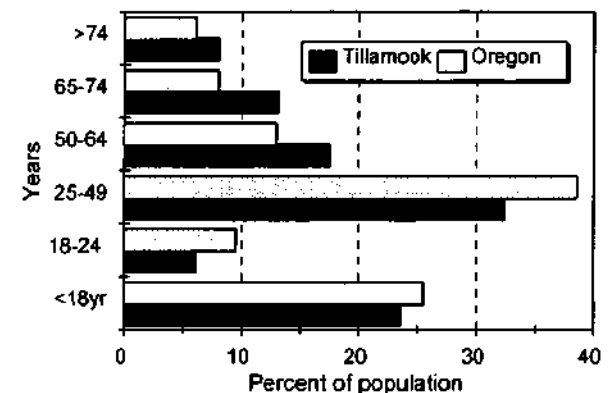
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	98.0%	97.4%
Black	0.2	0.2
Native American	0.9	1.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.8
Other race	0.5	0.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.0	1.7

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Bay City	986	1,027
Garibaldi	999	877
Manzanita	443	513
Nehalem	258	232
Rockaway Beach	906	970
Tillamook	3,981	4,001
Wheeler	319	335

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Tillamook County, Oregon

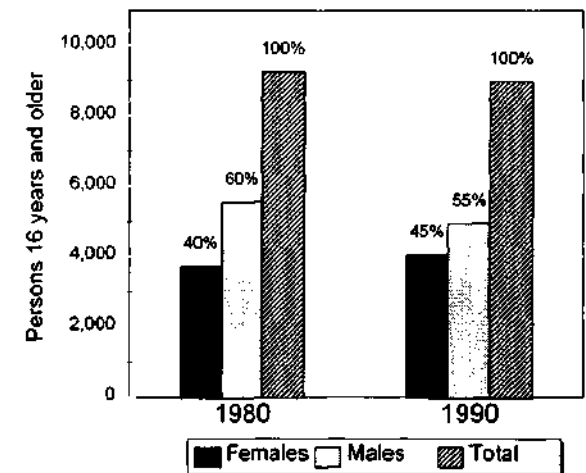
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

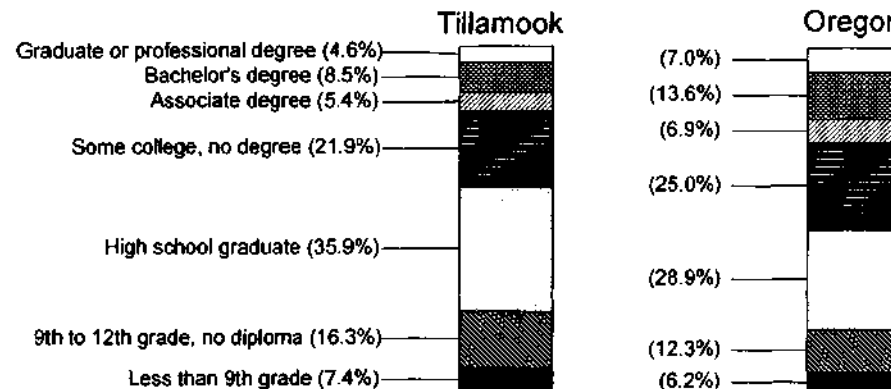
	Tillamook*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.9%	11.8%
Professional specialty	11.2	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.2	3.1
Sales	11.1	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	11.8	15.0
Private household services	0.4	0.4
Protective services	1.5	1.5
All other services	12.9	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	12.5	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.8	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.8	6.5
Transportation and material moving	5.1	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.9	4.4

*The county had 8,344 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



Compared to the state, a larger proportion of workers in Tillamook County are in the farming, forestry, and fishing category.

Proportionally fewer are in executive, professional, or administrative support occupations.

Women became a larger share of the county's labor force between 1980 and 1990, owing in part to more women entering the workforce and in part to a decline in the number of men in the labor force.

Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college degree relative to the state as a whole.

Tillamook County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

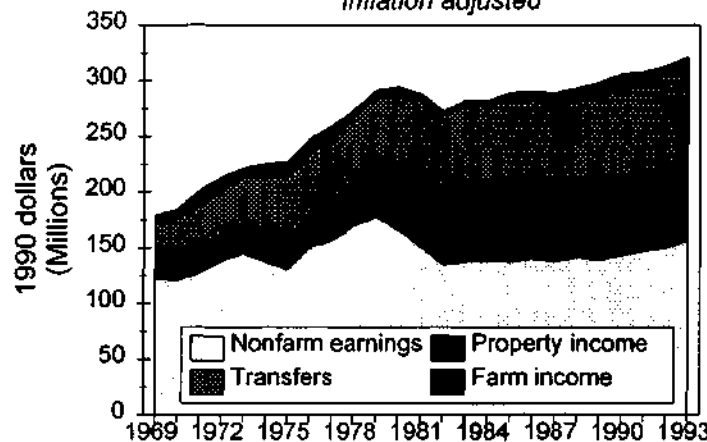
Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s except for a small decline during the mid-1970s recession. However, the deeper recession of the early 1980s brought a significant decline in nonfarm earnings followed by very slow growth, so that this component of income had yet to reach its former level by 1993.

Total personal income (the sum of the four components), however, had surpassed its 1979 level owing to growth in the other components.

Transfer payments and property income increased greatly both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income over the last two decades. Both are greater shares of personal income in the county than the state, reflecting the older age structure. Retirement and medical payments make up larger shares of transfer payments for Tillamook County than for the state.

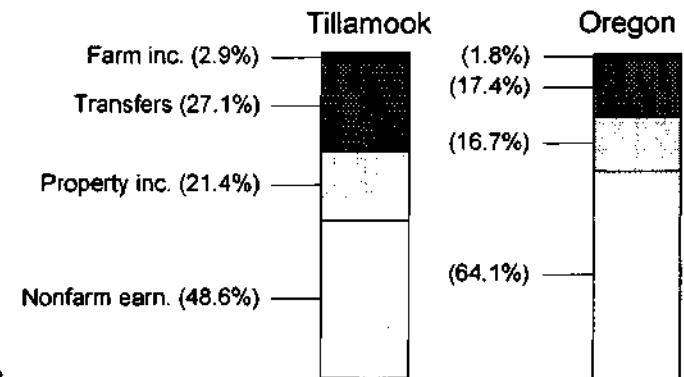
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



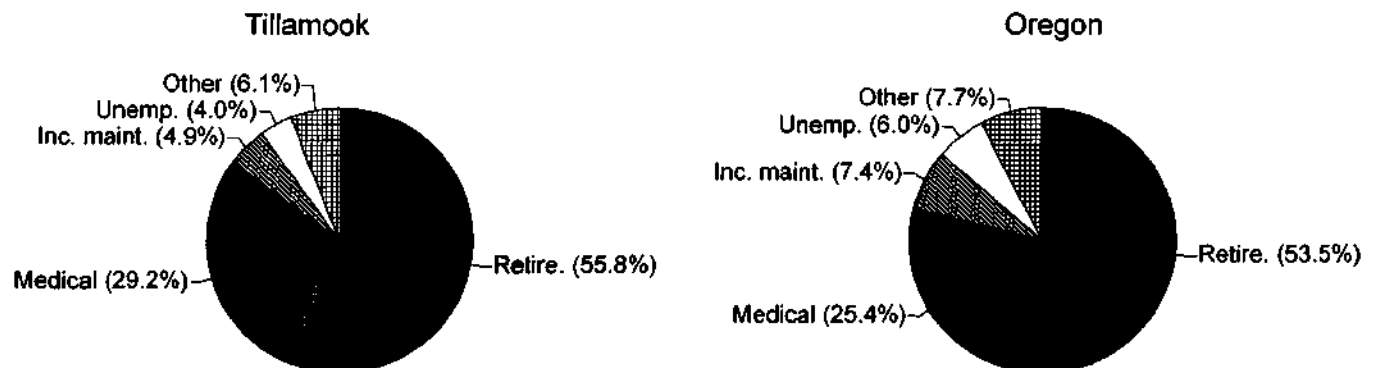
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



Tillamook County, Oregon

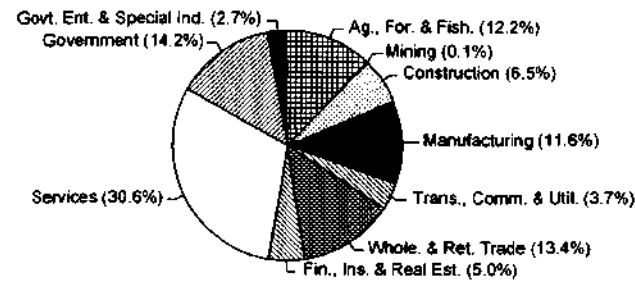
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The agriculture, forestry, and fishing division in Tillamook County is almost three times the proportion of income that it is for the state due to dairy industries and commercial fishing. Conversely, the manufacturing and trade divisions are about 20% smaller than the state's proportions. Forty-seven percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities.

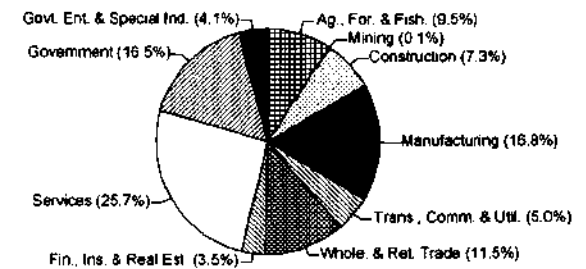
The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 80% of the direct export income. The top export industries include dairy farms, cheese processing, tourism associated with hotels and eating and drinking places, and sawmills and planing mills.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

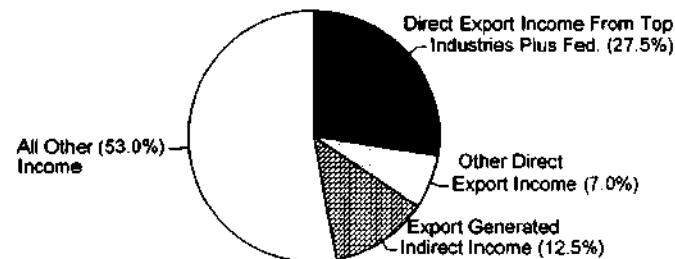


Labor and Proprietor Income

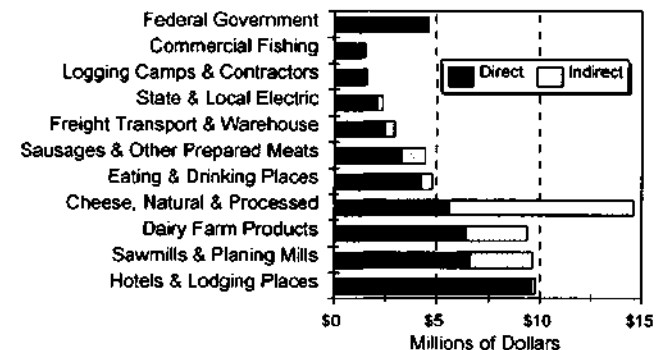


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Tillamook County, Oregon

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

In 1990 Tillamook County ranked 26th in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. Over 60% of the county's land area is non-Federal timberland. Another 20% is administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Timber harvest has been from a mixture of all ownerships. Forest industry's harvest declined in the early 1980s but has risen again recently as the Federal cut has declined. Tillamook ranked 12th for timber harvest in 1988 and 16th in 1993.

Though farms are only 5% of the land area, the county ranked 2d in the state for the value of livestock sold in 1992. About 90% of this value comes from dairy products. In fact, the county was the number one dairy producer in the state in 1992 in terms of the value of dairy products sold.

County Total Area

	acres
Land	705,421
Water	147,616

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	266,000
County and Municipal	6,000
Forest Industry	142,000
Nonindustrial Private	36,000
Native American	---

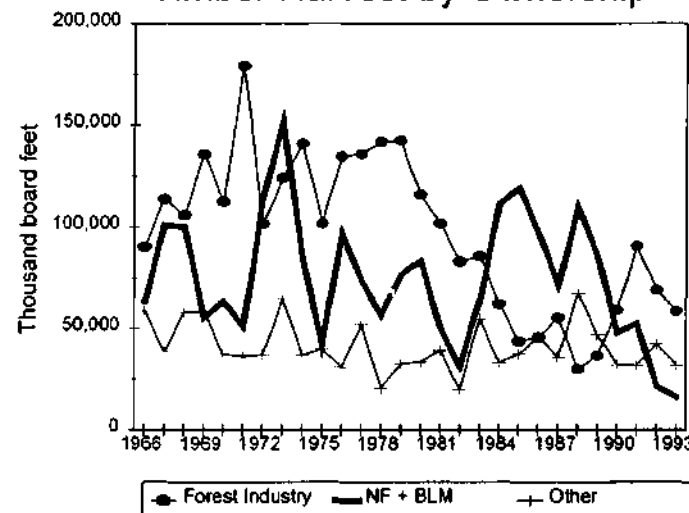
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	49,427
Forest Service	91,383
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	39,038	39,913	39,559
Cropland	24,147	23,448	23,676
Pasture/range	4,251	7,240	8,026
Woodland	8,768	7,288	6,481
Other	1,872	1,937	1,376
Avg. farm size	100	111	117
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	390	360	338
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	6	4

Timber Harvest by Ownership

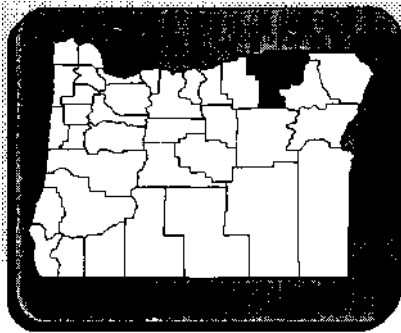


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$298	\$293	\$376
Livestock	39,029	50,188	63,310
Dairy	35,620	45,920	57,916

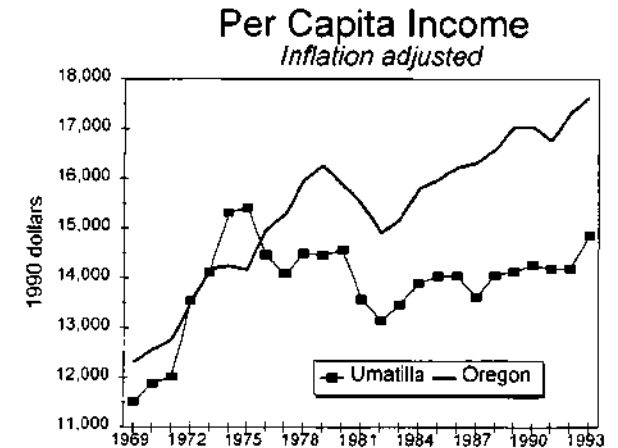
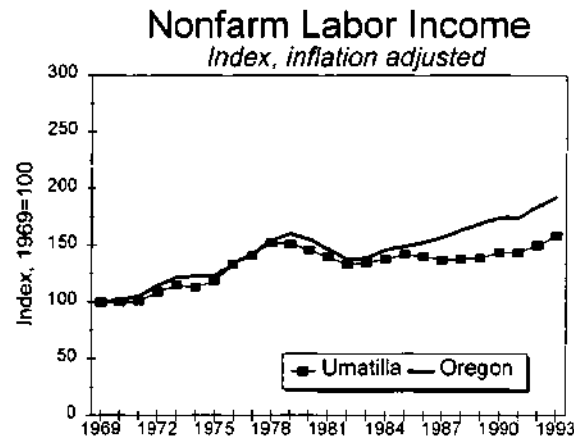
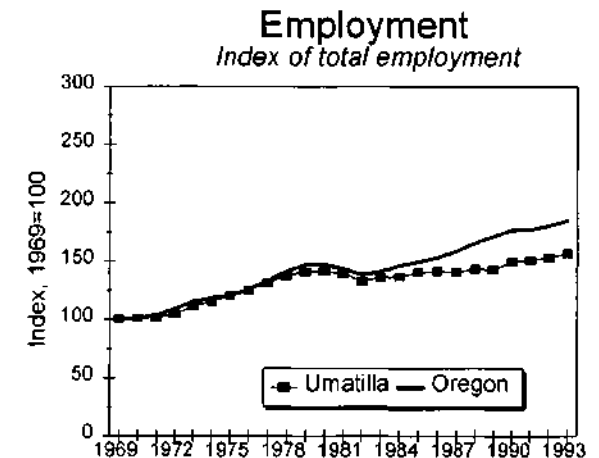
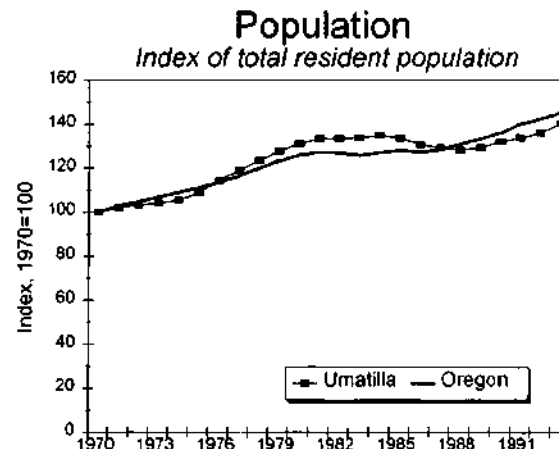
Umatilla County, Oregon

Umatilla County is a nonmetropolitan county located in northeastern Oregon. Pendleton, the county seat, is at the intersection of Interstate 84, U.S. Highway 395 (from the south), and State Highway 11 (from Walla Walla). The landscape is dominated by the Columbia Plateau and the Blue Mountains. The county's 1990 population density of 18.4 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 43% of the population was rural and 12% of workers commuted outside the county to work (mostly to Walla Walla County, WA).



Employment and nonfarm labor income followed state trends during the 1970s, but did not rebound as quickly as the state after the recessionary period of the early 1980s. Population growth slightly outpaced the state during the latter 1970s, but declined in the mid-1980s before beginning another growth period. Umatilla County's 1990 population ranked Nth in the state out of the 36 counties. Per capita income in Umatilla was more volatile than the state during the 1970s, mainly due to farm income, and was nearly flat during the last half of the 1980s, leading to a growing gap with the state. Umatilla County ranked 28th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Umatilla County, Oregon

Umatilla County gained population in every decade since 1950. The rates of growth were slow except during the 1970s and early 1990s. Note that the 1993 estimated population exceeds the 1995 projected population. Substantial natural increase between 1980 and 1990 offset net out-migration of persons under 65, leading to a small population increase. The county has a higher percentage of Native Americans and people of Hispanic origin than does the state. Pendleton and Hermiston together account for over 40% of the county's population. One-third of residents live in unincorporated areas. The county's age structure looks much like the state's with the exception of a higher proportion of persons under 18. The county's 1990 median age of 33.2 is lower than the state median of 34.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
41,703	44,352	44,923	58,861	59,249	63,000	62,658	66,056	69,506	72,786
Pop.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Change	2,649	571	13,938	388	3,751	3,398	3,450	3,280	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop. ^a
58,861	4,944	-4,825	20	59,000

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	93.4%	89.0%
Black	0.2	0.6
Native American	2.5	3.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.6	0.9
Other race	3.3	6.3
Hispanic origin (any race)	4.6	9.0

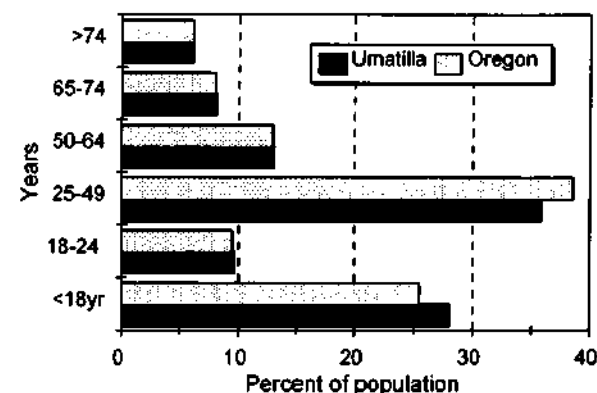
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Adams	240	223
Athena	965	997
Echo	624	499
Helix	155	150
Hermiston	9,408	10,040
Milton-Freewater	5,086	5,533
Mission ^b	N.A.	664
Pendleton	14,521	15,126
Pilot Rock	1,630	1,478
Stanfield	1,568	1,568
Ukiah	249	250
Umatilla	3,199	3,046
Weston	719	606

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Umatilla Reservation	2,502

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Umatilla County, Oregon

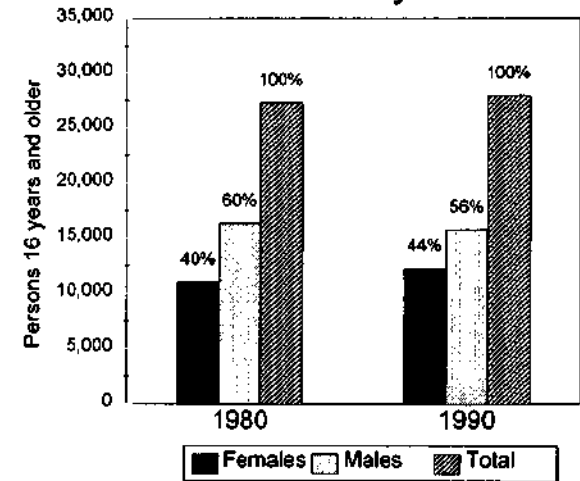
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

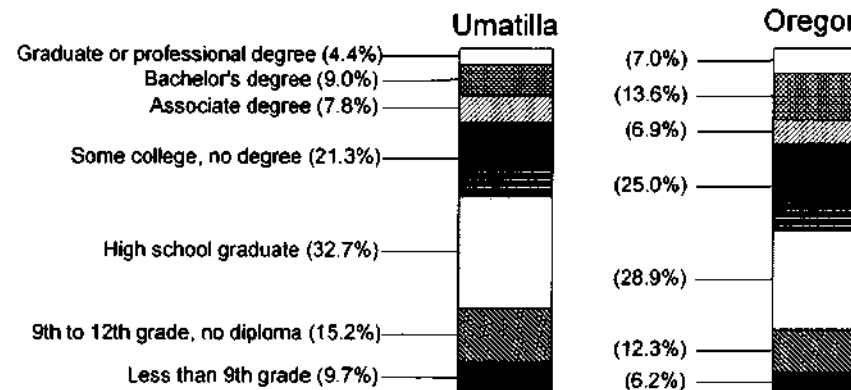
	Umatilla*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.1%	11.8%
Professional specialty	10.9	13.9
Technicians and related support	1.8	3.1
Sales	10.2	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	12.1	15.0
Private household services	0.4	0.4
Protective services	2.8	1.5
All other services	14.2	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	10.6	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.8	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.5	6.5
Transportation and material moving	6.0	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.7	4.4

*The county had 25,612 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



Relative to the state, Umatilla County has proportionally more workers in service occupations (other than household services) and farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. The state penitentiary at Pendleton accounts for the higher percentage in protective services. The ratio of women to men in the county's labor force increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a slight decrease in the number of men. Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college degree, relative to the state as a whole, and proportionally more people in the county do not have a high school diploma.

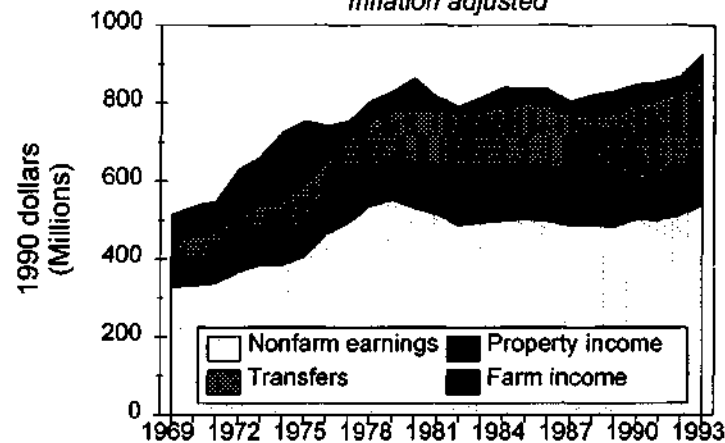
Umatilla County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s and declined during the recessionary early 1980s. Little change occurred during the rest of the 1980s. Compared to 1969, transfers and property income are larger today both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income. Farm income became a smaller proportion of personal income by the late 1970s. Transfer payments and farm income account for larger shares of personal income for the county than for the state. Retirement payments are a slightly smaller proportion of transfers in Umatilla relative to the state.

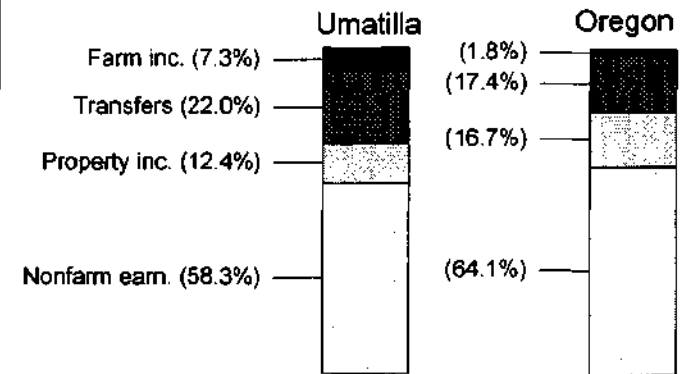
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



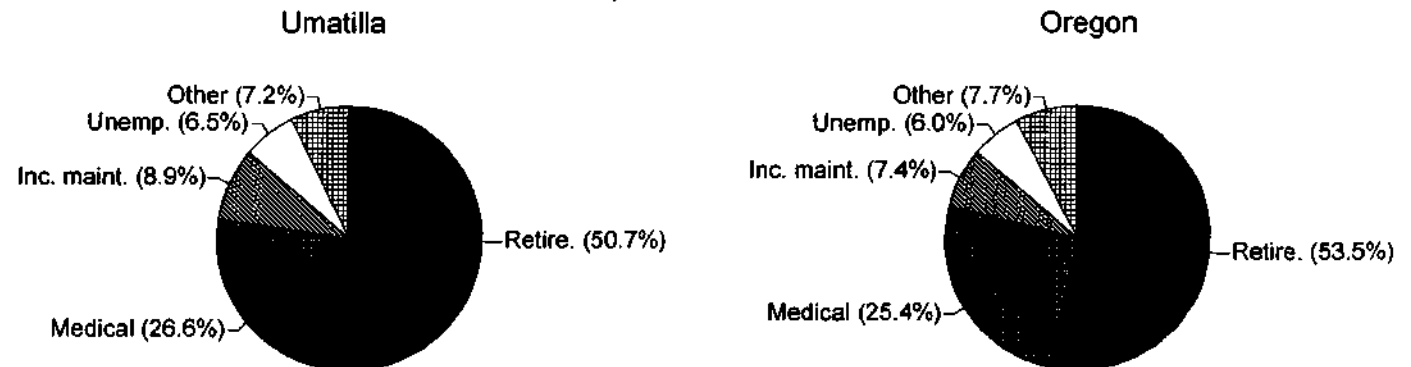
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



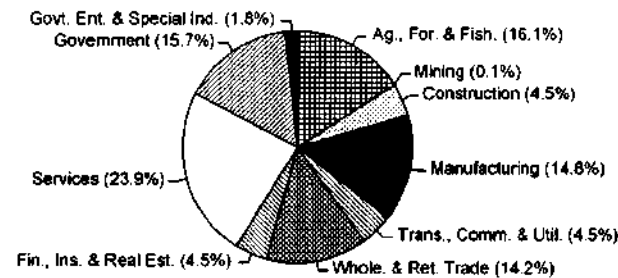
Umatilla County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

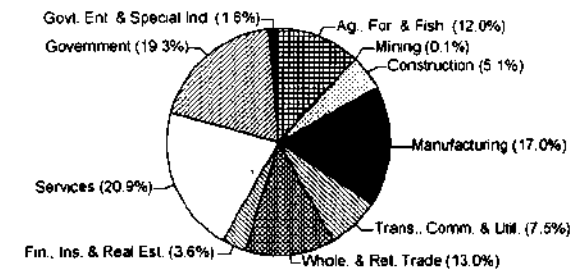
In Umatilla County the proportion of income from agriculture is about four times the state proportion. The government division's share is about 40% larger than the state average. Conversely, the services division's proportion is 20% smaller. The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for 48% of the income. This share would be larger if it included, as it should, income earned by employees of the state prison (see technical notes). Ten industries and Federal government generate 67% of the direct export income. Food processing, cattle, railroads, and wood products manufacturing are the dominate export industries. Federal government is also an important source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

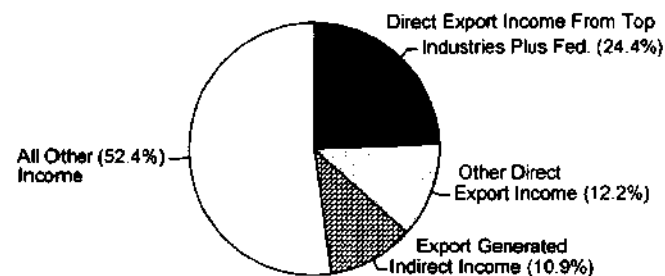


Labor and Proprietor Income

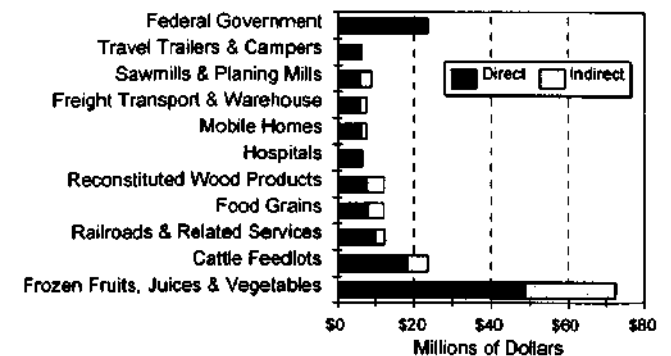


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Umatilla County, Oregon

In 1990 Umatilla County ranked 8th in land area of the 36 counties in the state. About 70% of the county's land base is farmland, almost 20% is administered by the Forest Service or BLM, and less than 10% is private timberland. During the mid-1970s timber from Federal lands dominated the county's timber harvest, but that component began trending downward, while the forest industry and nonindustrial private harvests increased. Umatilla ranked 30th for timber harvest in the state in 1988 and 18th in 1993.

The county is quite important agriculturally. It ranked 2d in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 4th for livestock (mostly cattle). Wheat accounts for nearly 40% of the value of crops sold. Fruits and vegetables make up almost another 25%. Umatilla was the largest producer of wheat in the state in 1992 (based on bushels harvested).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	2,057,818
Water	10,240

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	3,000
County and Municipal	2,000
Forest Industry	65,000
Nonindustrial Private	111,000
Native American	14,000

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

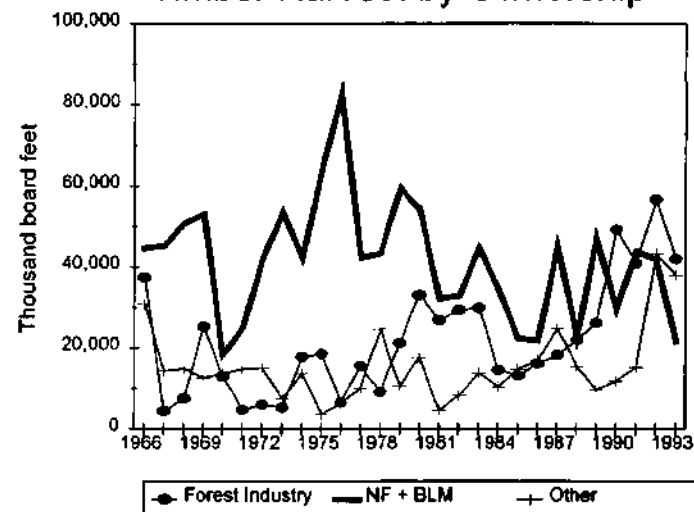
	acres
Bureau of Land Management	8,922
Forest Service	401,699
Wilderness	29,850

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	1,407,279	1,451,108	1,466,580
Cropland	737,597	738,377	708,209
Pasture/range	513,674	610,286	605,342
Woodland	127,623	70,162	127,756
Other	28,385	32,283	25,273
Avg. farm size	977	999	1,018

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,441	1,453	1,441
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	41	33

Timber Harvest by Ownership

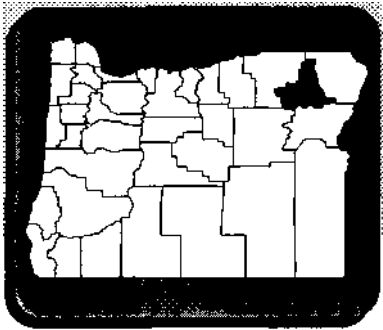


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$93,830	\$105,851	\$137,699
Livestock	48,413	62,766	57,253
Dairy	1,003	1,408	551

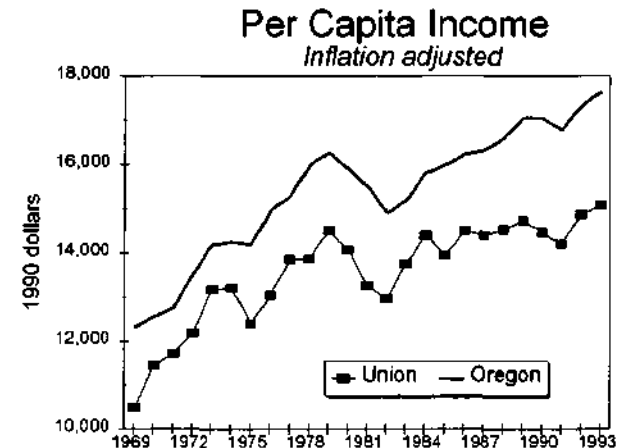
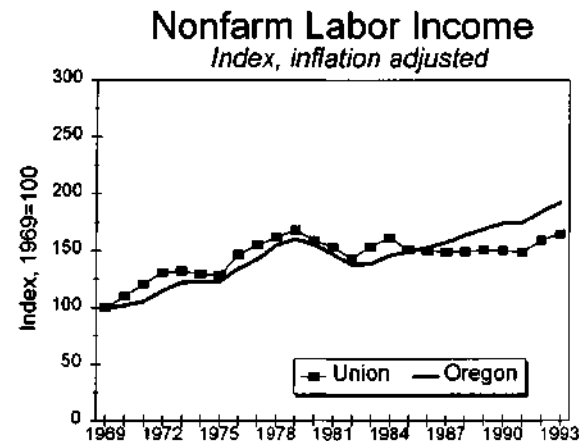
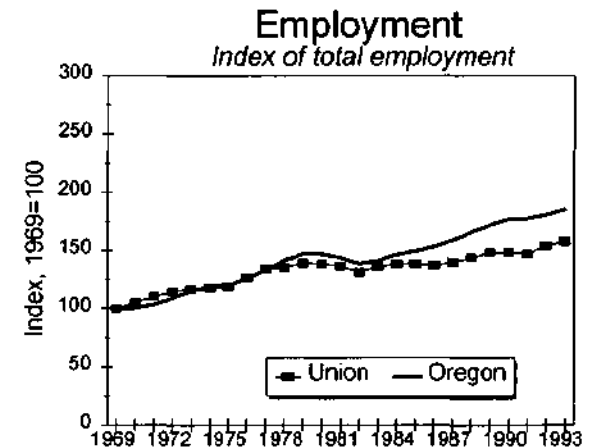
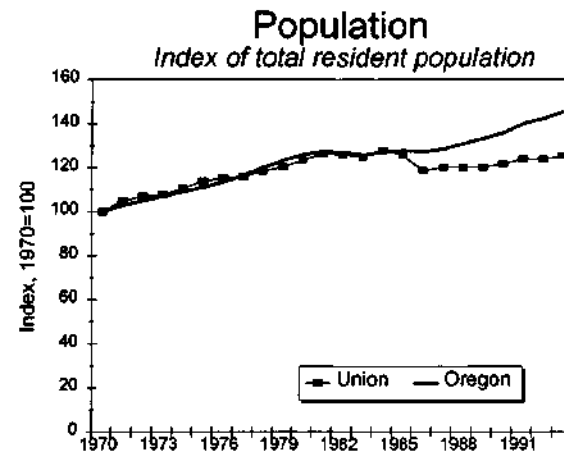
Union County, Oregon

Union County is a nonmetropolitan county located near the northeastern corner of the state. Interstate 84 runs through the county and the county seat, La Grande. Much of the landscape is dominated by the forests of the Blue Mountains. Union's 1990 population density of 11.6 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 50% of the population was rural and 5% of workers commuted outside the county to work (mostly to Baker County).



Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income followed state trends from 1970 to the mid-1980s. At that point county growth became slower than state growth. Union County's 1990 population ranked 21st in the state out of the 36 counties. Per capita income in Union followed the same general trend as the state during the 1970s, but was nearly flat during the last half of the 1980s, leading to a growing gap with the state. Union County had the 26th highest per capita income in the state in 1993.



Union County, Oregon

Union County gained population in every decade since 1950 except during the 1980s. The fastest growth occurred during the 1970s. The population loss between 1980 and 1990 resulted from out-migration of persons under 65. La Grande is the largest town with 48% of the population. Another 27% of residents live in unincorporated areas. The county has a slightly larger proportion of persons under 25 and a smaller proportion between 25 and 49 relative to the state. The county's 1990 median age of 34.0 is slightly below the state median of 34.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
17,962	18,180	19,377	23,921	23,598	24,300	24,415	25,184	25,879	26,495
Pop.	/		/		/		/		/
Change	218	1,197	4,544	-323	702	769	695	616	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
23,921	+	1,592	+	-2,067	+	154	=	23,600

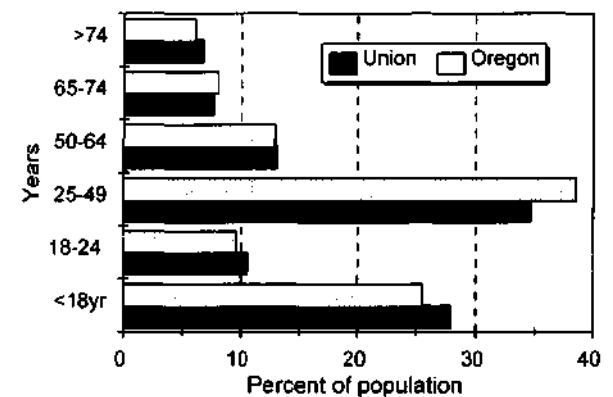
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.6%	96.7%
Black	0.4	0.4
Native American	0.7	1.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	1.2
Other race	0.8	0.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.1	1.6

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Cove	451	507
Elgin	1,701	1,586
Imbler	292	299
Island City	477	696
La Grande	11,354	11,766
North Powder	430	448
Summerville	132	111
Union	2,062	1,847

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Union County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Relative to the state, Union County has proportionally more workers in transportation and material moving occupations and in the farming, forestry, and fishing category. The county has proportionally fewer workers in executive, administrative, and managerial and administrative support occupations.

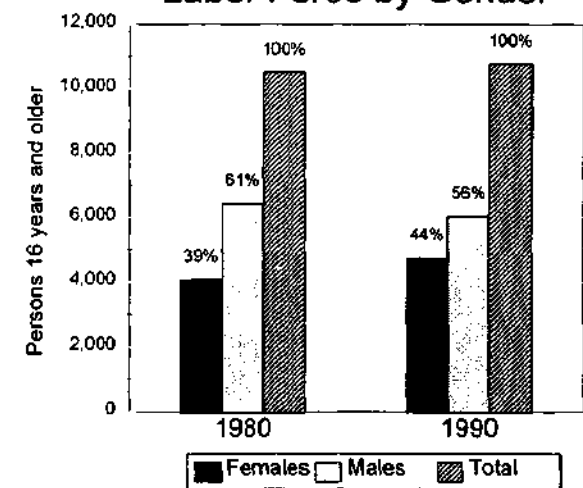
The ratio of women to men in the county's labor force increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a slight decrease in the number of men. Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college degree, relative to the state as a whole.

Occupation, 1990

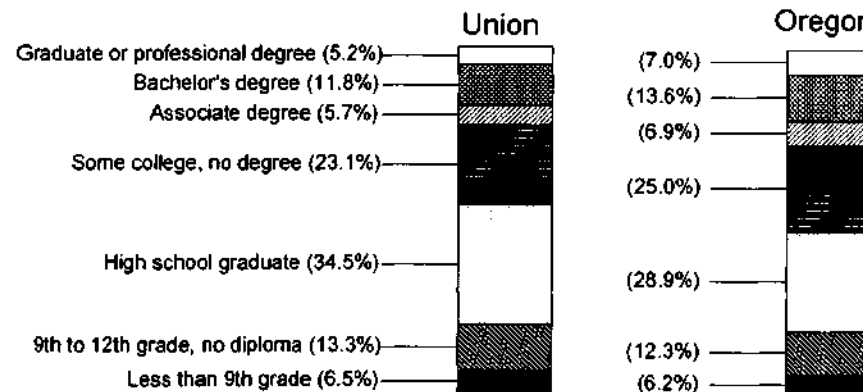
	Union*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.7%	11.8%
Professional specialty	13.6	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.9	3.1
Sales	10.2	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	12.5	15.0
Private household services	0.6	0.4
Protective services	0.9	1.5
All other services	13.2	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.3	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.6	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	6.5
Transportation and material moving	8.0	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.5	4.4

*The county had 9,920 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

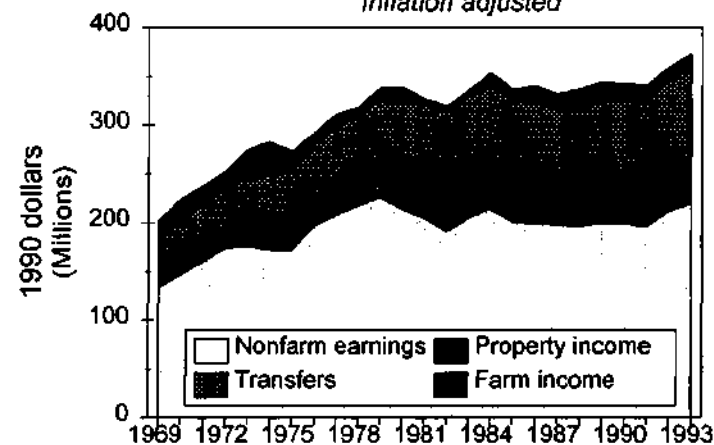


Union County, Oregon

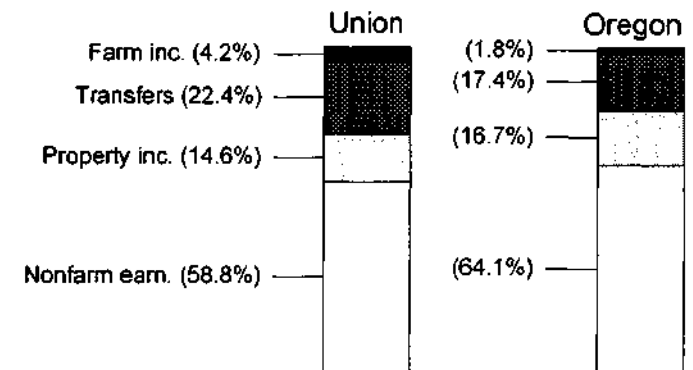
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s except during the mid-decade recession. However, the deeper recession of the early 1980s brought a significant decline in nonfarm earnings followed by very little growth, other than a spurt immediately following the recession. Transfer payments and property income are larger today, both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income, compared with two decades earlier (transfers, in particular, increased its share). Transfer payments and farm income are larger shares of personal income in the county than the state. Retirement payments make up a smaller share of transfer payments for Union County than for the state, while medical payments are a slightly larger share.

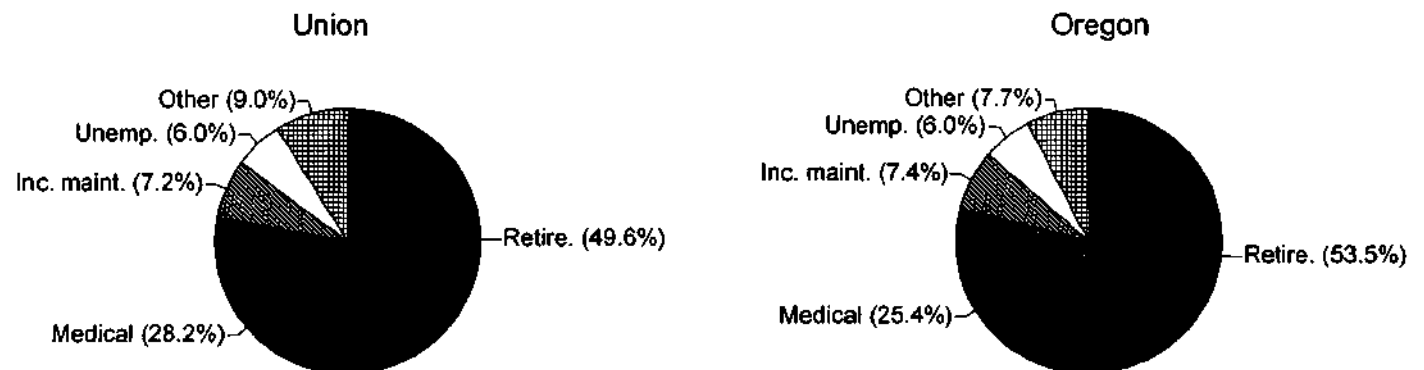
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



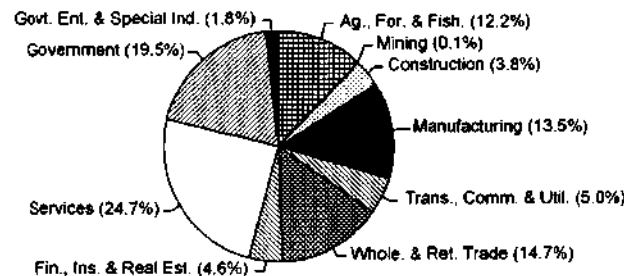
Union County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

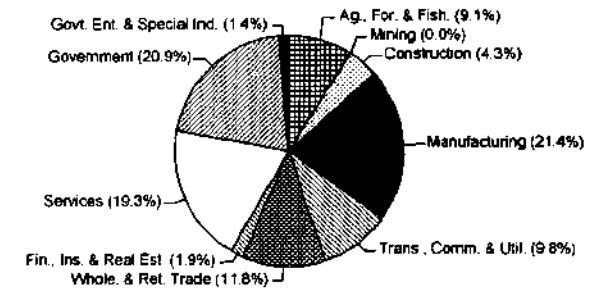
Railroad industries help make Union County's transportation division 4th largest compared to the other counties in the state. The agriculture division's proportion of income is almost triple the state average and government's proportion is 50% larger than for the state. In contrast, the construction division's proportion is 40% smaller, and services is 30% smaller. The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for one-half of the labor and proprietor income. Ten industries and Federal government generate 77% of the direct export income. Industries associated with wood products manufacturing are the primary export industries in the county. Railroads and ranching are other key exporting industries.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

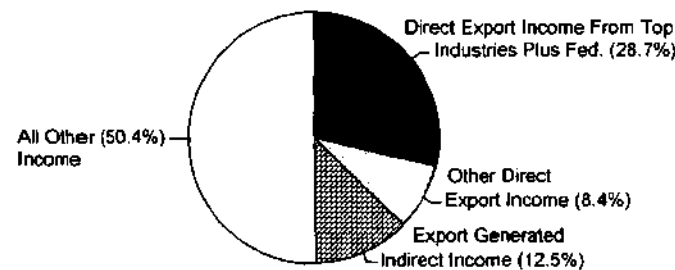


Labor and Proprietor Income

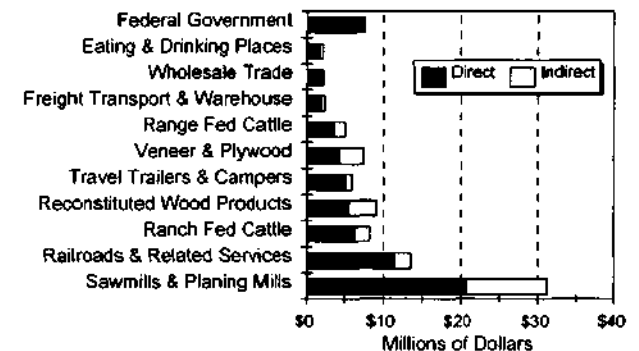


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Union County, Oregon

In 1990 Union County ranked 16th in land area of the 36 counties in the state. Over 45% of the county's land area is administered by the Forest Service and about 18% of that is officially designated as wilderness. Roughly another 15% of the landbase is in private timberland. Historically, Federal lands contributed the largest share to the county's timber harvest. In recent years harvests from Federal lands have declined (though they are still above the low experienced during the 1982 recession), while forest industry and nonindustrial private harvests have increased somewhat. Union ranked 17th for timber harvest in 1988 and 12th in 1993.

About 35% of Union's land is in farms. The county ranked 18th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 12th in terms of livestock sold (mostly cattle). Grains (mainly wheat), grass seed, and hay account for three-quarters of the value of crops sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,303,475
Water	1,101

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	2,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	93,000
Nonindustrial Private	119,000
Native American	1,000

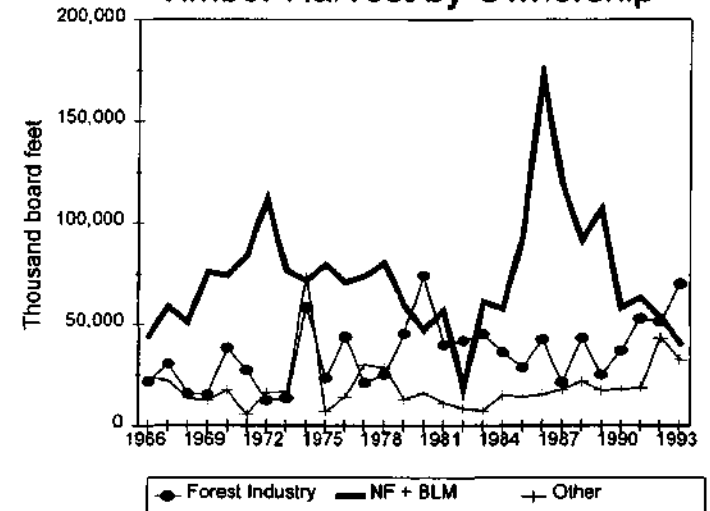
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	6,250
Forest Service	618,896
Wilderness	111,090

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	429,245	443,198	473,316
Cropland	161,914	172,395	144,018
Pasture/range	172,293	187,816	255,024
Woodland	86,447	75,725	67,549
Other	8,591	7,262	6,725
Avg. farm size	550	578	630
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	781	767	751
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	28	24

Timber Harvest by Ownership

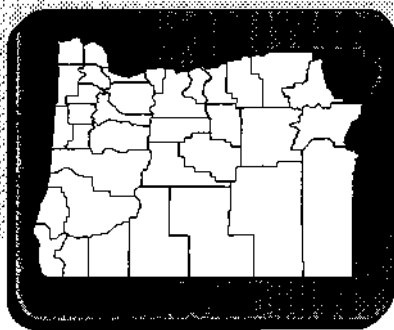


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$16,695	\$17,674	\$21,148
Livestock	13,328	28,190	26,543
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	3

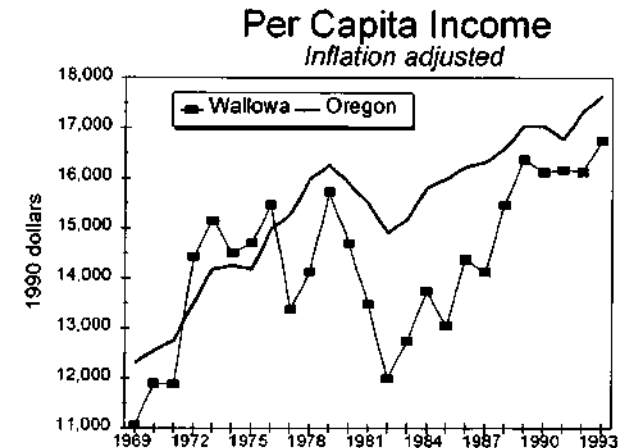
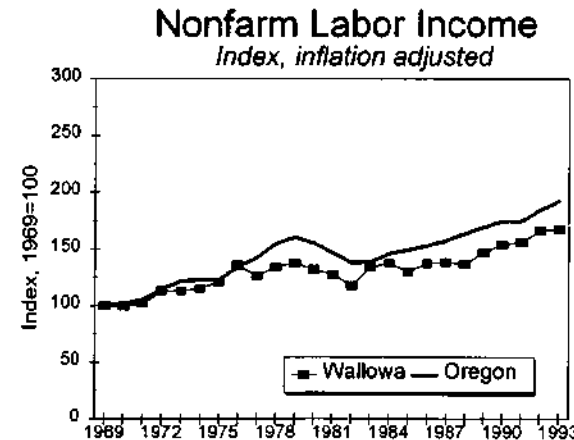
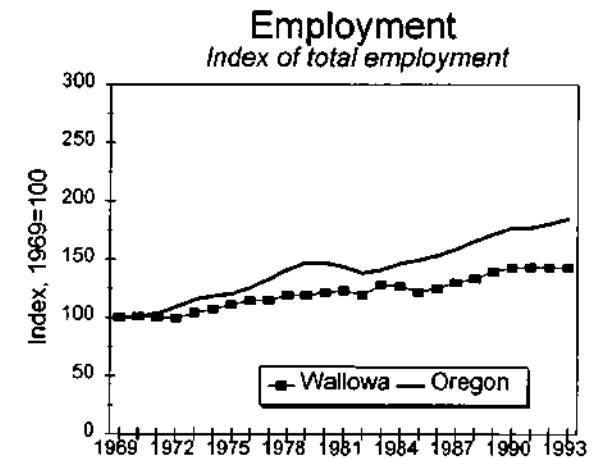
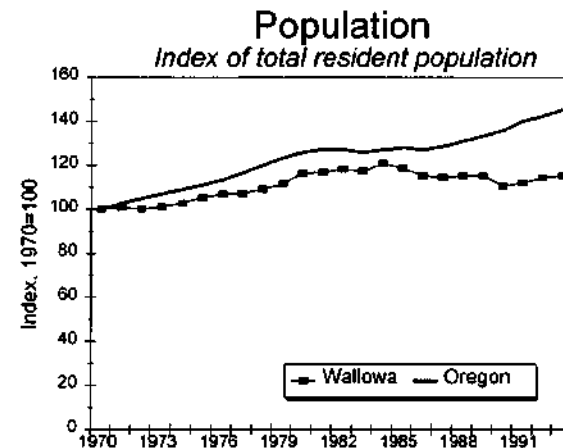
Wallowa County, Oregon

Wallowa County is a nonmetropolitan county located in the northeastern corner of Oregon. State Highway 82 runs northeast through the centrally placed county seat, Enterprise. The county contains parts of the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forests and the Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area. Its 1990 population density of 2.2 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 100% of the population was rural and 4% of workers commuted outside the county to work (mostly to Union County)



Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Employment grew slowly during the 1970s, showed little impact from the early 1980s recessions and grew at a slightly faster rate during the last half of the 1980s. Nonfarm labor income mainly followed state trends but was slightly more erratic. Population trended slowly upward until the mid-1980s when declines occurred, but the early 1990s brought gains once again. Wai Iowa County's 1990 population ranked 33d in the state out of the 36 counties. Per capita income in Wallowa has been volatile largely due to the volatility of farm income. Wallowa County had the 8th highest per capita income in the state in 1993.



Wallowa County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Wai Iowa County's population has hovered around 7,000 since 1950 with moderate decadal ups and downs. The largest loss was in the 1960s and the largest gain in the 1970s, though the rate of growth in the early 1990s is similar to that of the 1970s. Note that the 1993 estimated population exceeds the 1995 projected population. The towns of Enterprise and Joseph together account for 43% of the county's population and an additional 43% of residents live in unincorporated areas. The county's age structure is more heavily weighted toward older age classes (50 and over) relative to the state. Wallowa County's 1990 median age of 37.8 is above the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a
7,264	7,102	6,247	7,273	6,911	7,200
Pop.					
Change	-162	-855	1,026	-362	289

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
7,273	+	361	+	-670	+	-14	=	6,950

Population of Cities and Towns

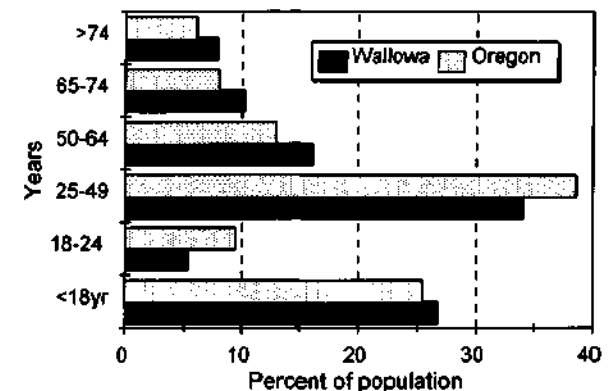
	1980	1990
Enterprise	2,003	1,905
Joseph	999	1,073
Lostine	250	231
Wallowa	847	748

1995	2000	2005	2010
7,065	7,253	7,496	7,763
Change	188	243	267

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	99.3%	98.8%
Black	0.1	0.1
Native American	0.3	0.5
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.1	0.4
Other race	0.2	0.3
Hispanic origin (any race)	0.6	1.6

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Wallowa County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Relative to the state, Wallowa County has proportionally more people in the services and farming, forestry, and fishing categories. The county has a smaller proportion in executive, administrative, and managerial; sales; and administrative support occupations.

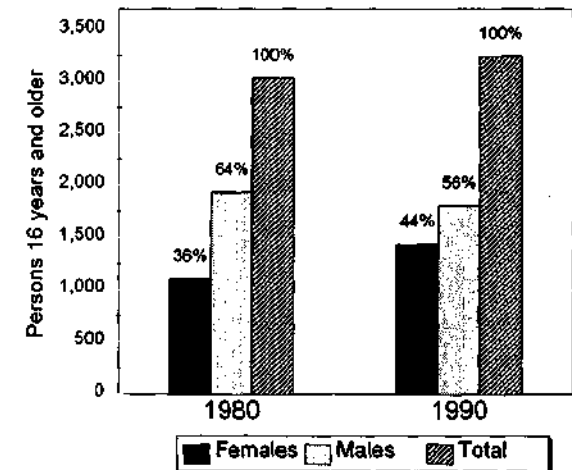
Relative to 1980, in 1990 women made up a larger share of the labor force owing to both a larger number of women and a smaller number of men in the labor force. Wallowa County has a higher percentage of people who graduated from high school but have not gone to college compared to the state as a whole.

Occupation, 1990

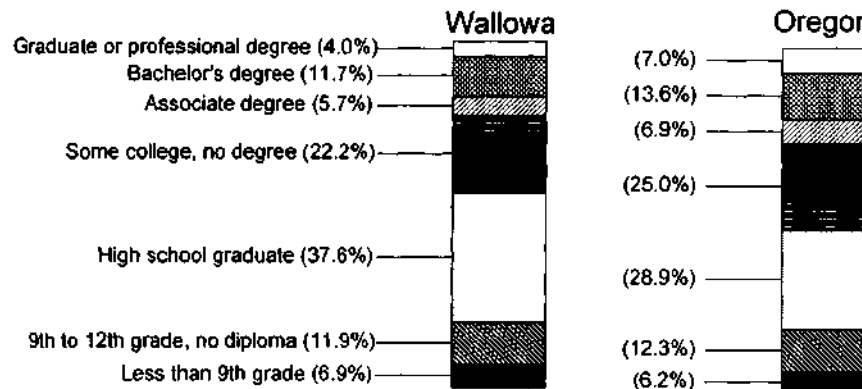
	Wallowa*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.2%	11.8%
Professional specialty	12.7	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.0	3.1
Sales	7.3	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	9.4	15.0
Private household services	0.6	0.4
Protective services	1.8	1.5
All other services	13.5	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	17.0	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.1	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.3	6.5
Transportation and material moving	6.7	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.4	4.4

*The county had 2,892 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



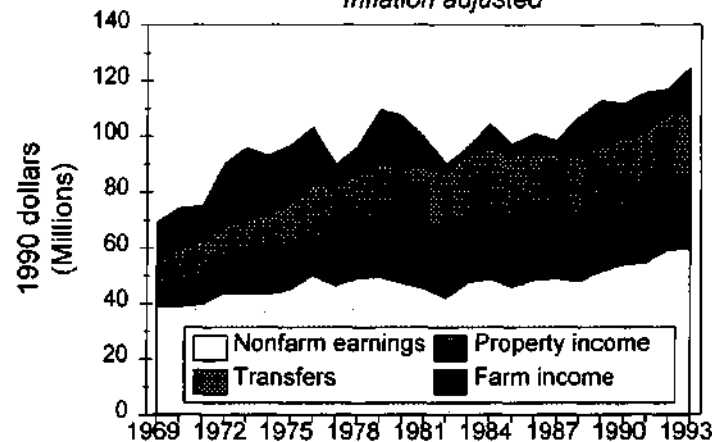
Wallowa County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew slowly over the course of the last two decades. The most protracted decline occurred during the recessionary period of the early 1980s. Transfer payments and property income increased at faster rates and now account for larger shares of personal income than they did in 1969. Farm income, though highly variable is also an important source of income in the county. Transfer payments and farm income account for significantly larger shares of personal income in the county than the state. In 1993 medical payments and unemployment compensation made up slightly larger shares of transfer payments for Wallowa County than for the state.

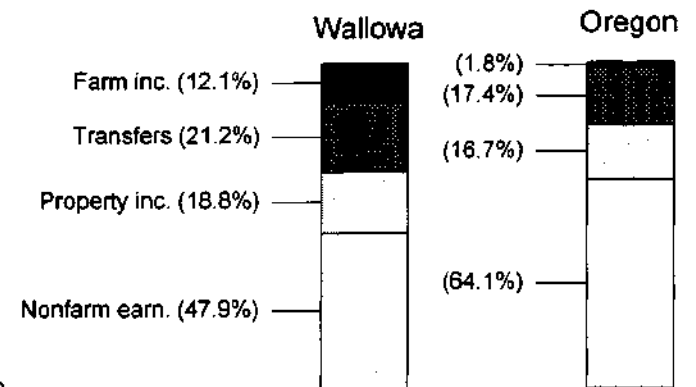
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



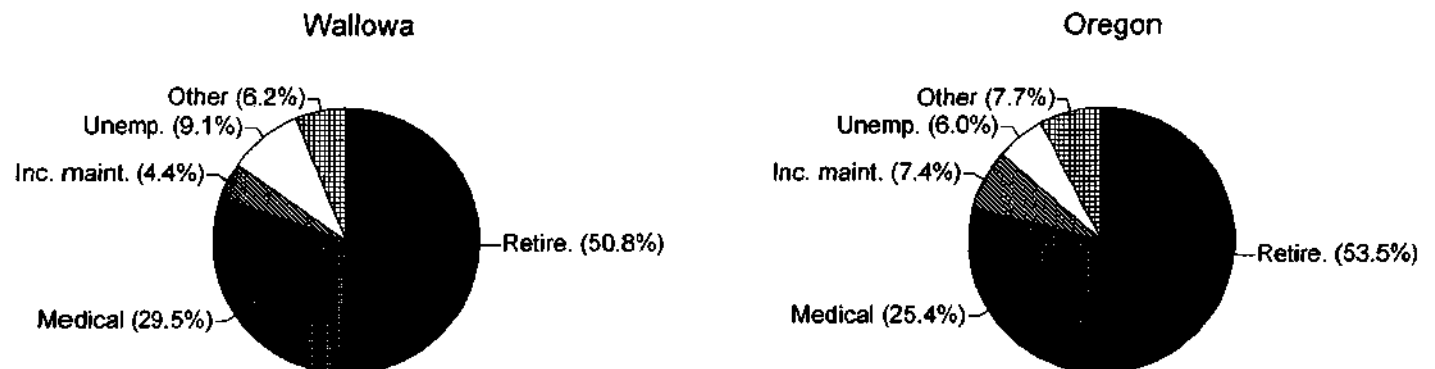
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



Wallowa County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

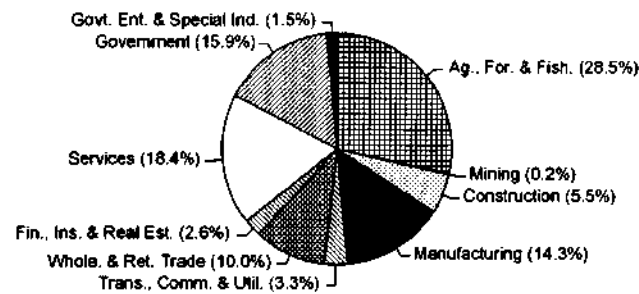
In Wallowa County, agriculture's share of employment is five times larger than the state figure, and its share of income is four times greater.

In contrast, the services and trade divisions' proportions are 40% smaller than the respective state proportions.

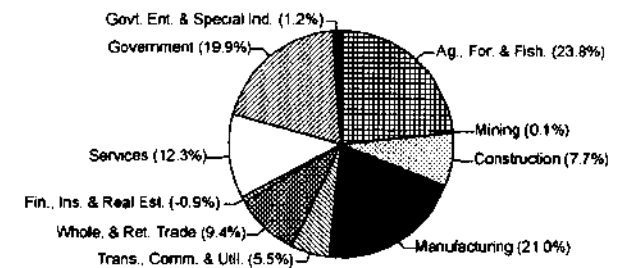
The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for 61% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate 79% of the direct export income. Wallowa County exports are dominated by logging and wood products manufacturing, livestock, and crops. Federal government is also a key source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

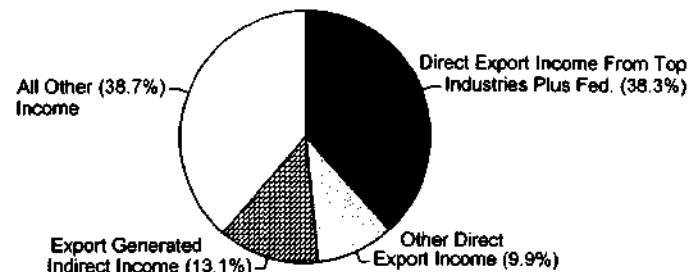


Labor and Proprietor Income

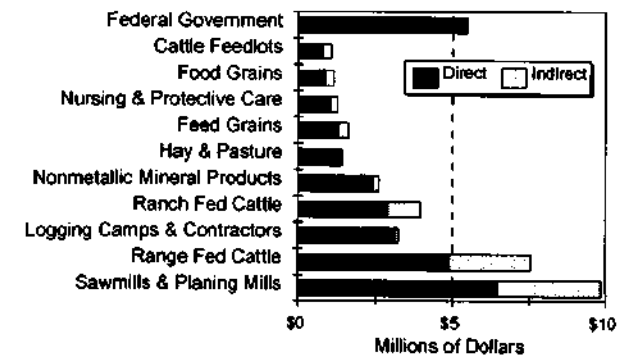


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Wallowa County, Oregon

In 1990 Wallowa County ranked 9th in land area of the 36 counties in the state.

About 58% of the county's landbase is administered by the Forest Service or BLM and over one-third of that is officially designated as wilderness.

Roughly another 10% of the landbase is in private timberland. Historically, Federal lands contributed the largest share to the county's timber harvest. In recent years harvests from Federal lands have declined substantially, making forest industry the largest component of total timber harvest. Wallowa ranked 21st for timber harvest in 1988 and 26th in 1993.

About one-third of the county's land is in farms, two-thirds of which is pasture or range. The county ranked 24th in the state for the value of crops (wheat, barley, hay) sold in 1992 and 16th in terms of livestock sold (mostly cattle). Note that the sum of farmland, FS- or BLM-administered land, and private timberland is greater than the total area of the county. This may be due to error in the estimates or double counting in woodland and private timberland.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	2,013,069
Water	4,070

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	3,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	121,000
Nonindustrial Private	110,000
Native American	---

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

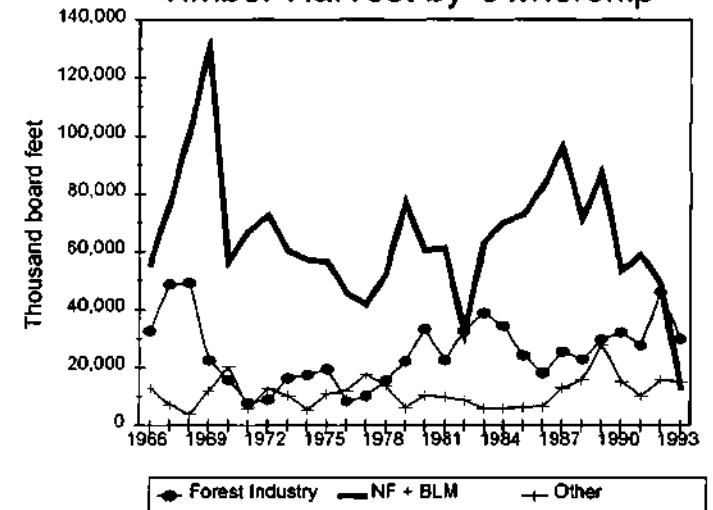
	acres
Bureau of Land Management	18,908
Forest Service	1,152,903
Wilderness	421,698

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	707,247	675,946	694,304
Cropland	118,513	118,522	101,251
Pasture/range	410,734	455,650	469,184
Woodland	170,150	83,010	116,941
Other	7,850	18,764	6,928
Avg. farm size	1,498	1,486	1,513

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	472	455	459
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	69	45

Timber Harvest by Ownership

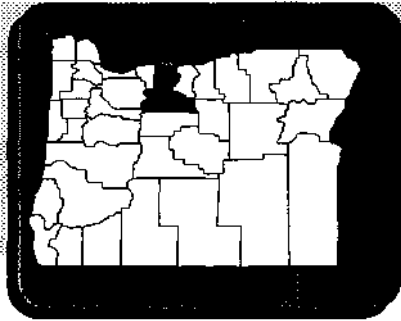


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$8,278	\$5,950	\$8,255
Livestock	16,980	17,319	20,919
Dairy	77	1	N.A.

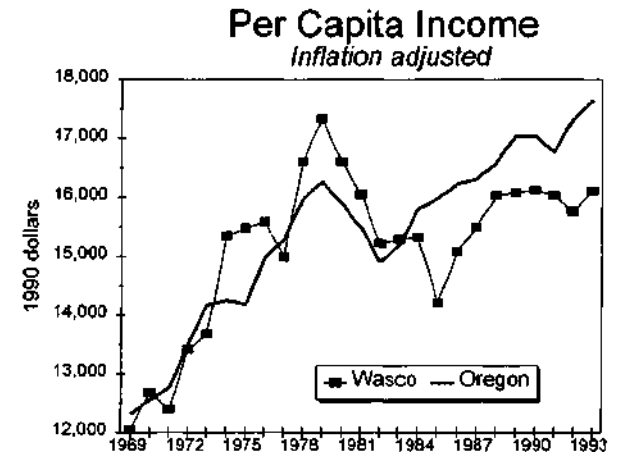
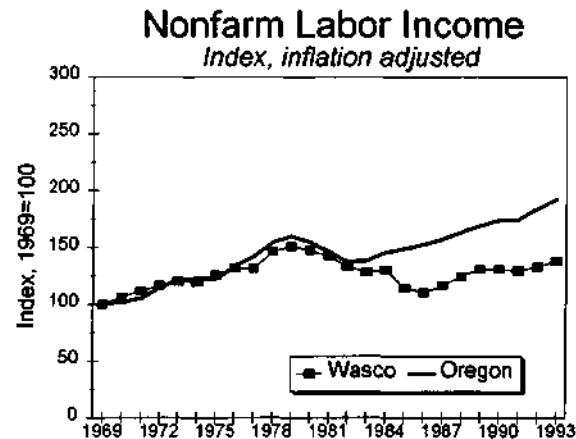
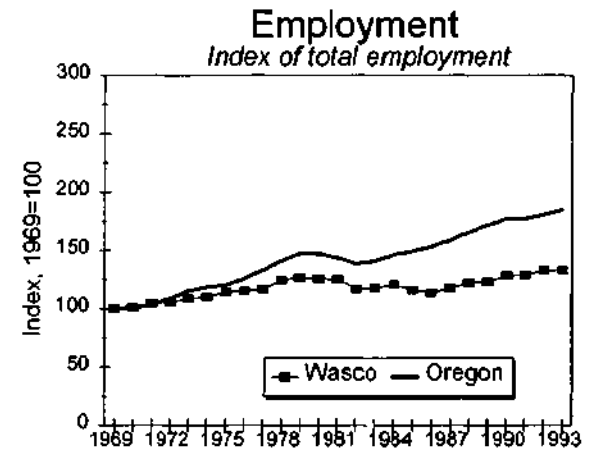
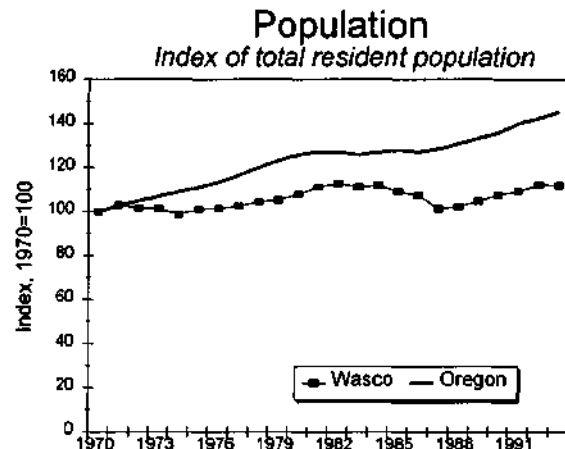
Wasco County, Oregon

Wasco County is a nonmetropolitan county located on the Columbia River. The Dalles, the county seat is in the centre of the county's northern border along Interstate 84. U.S. Highway 97 runs north to south through the middle of the county. The Cascade Range and the Columbia Plateau are the dominant geographical features. The county's 1990 population density of 9.1 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3, in 1990, 34% of the population was rural and 15% of workers commuted outside the county to work (mostly to Hood River County).



Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population and employment grew more slowly than the state in the 1970s, declined during the first half of the 1980s, and began growing again late in that decade. Nonfarm labor income followed the state trend until after the recession when the state began to recover and Wasco incurred further declines before growth resumed. In 1990 Wasco County's population ranked 22d in the state out of the 36 counties. Per capita income in Wasco was at or above the state level during the 1970s. Declines in per capita income between 1979 and 1985 brought the county below the state, forming a gap which it has not entirely been able to close. Wasco County had the Nth highest per capita income in the state in 1993.



Wasco County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Wasco County's population has been fairly stable since 1950, except for a period of rapid growth in the 1950s and an increased rate of growth in the early 1990s. Between 1980 and 1990 population losses due to out-migration of persons under 65 outweighed population gains from natural increase and in-migration of persons over 65. Relative to the state, a larger proportion of the county's population is Native American. Just over half of the county's residents live in The Dalles and another 43% live in unincorporated areas. Wasco has a larger proportion of residents who are over 50 or under 18 relative to the state. The county's 1990 median age of 36.9 is above the state median of 34.5.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a
15,552	20,205	20,133	21,732	21,683	22,500
Pop.					
Change	4,653	-72	1,599	-49	817

1995	2000	2005	2010
23,728	25,160	26,762	28,445
	1,432	1,602	1,683

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop. ^a
21,732	+ 875	+ -1,163	+ 256	= 21,700

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.1%	91.8%
Black	0.3	0.3
Native American	2.8	4.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	1.1
Other race	1.2	2.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.2	4.9

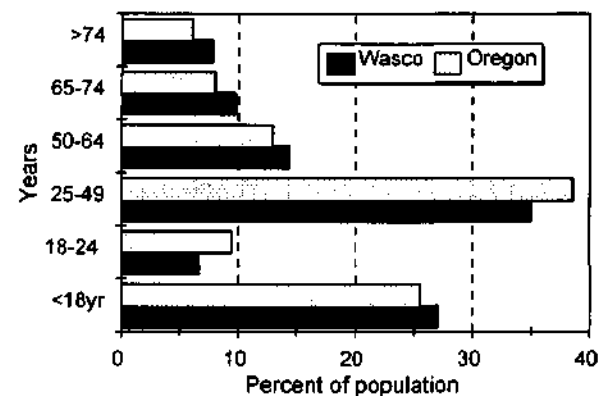
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Antelope	39	34
Chenoweth ^b	N.A.	3,246
The Dalles	10,820	11,060
Dufur	560	527
Maupin	495	456
Mosier	340	244
Shaniko	30	26

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Warm Springs Reservation (pt.)	676

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Wasco County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

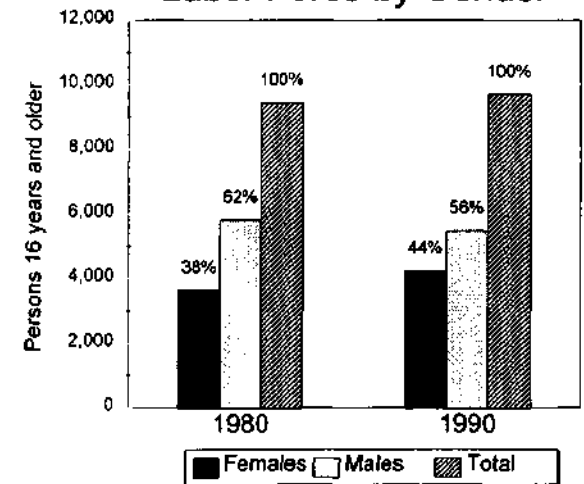
Relative to the state, Wasco County has proportionally more people in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations and fewer in executive, administrative, managerial; sales; and administrative support occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's labor force increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a slight decrease in the number of men. Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college degree relative to the state as a whole.

Occupation, 1990

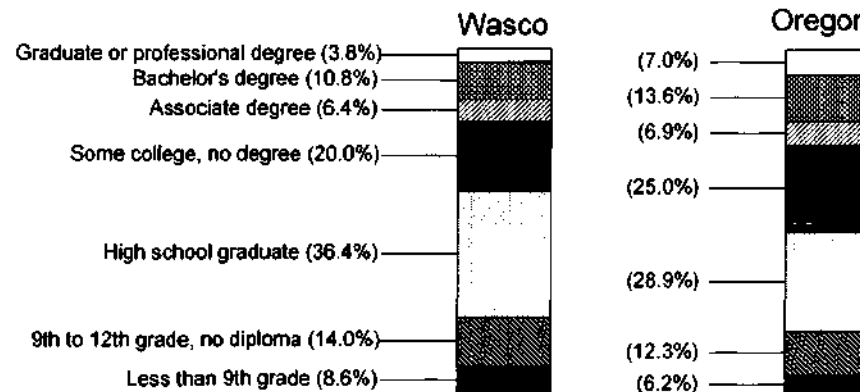
	Wasco*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.6%	11.8%
Professional specialty	12.5	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.6	3.1
Sales	9.0	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	12.6	15.0
Private household services	0.1	0.4
Protective services	2.1	1.5
All other services	13.2	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	8.3	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.4	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.8	6.5
Transportation and material moving	6.7	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.1	4.4

*The county had 8,811 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



Wasco County, Oregon

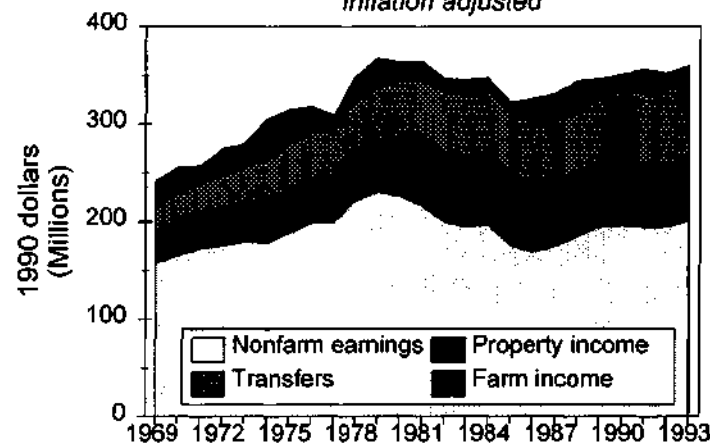
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s, but experienced a prolonged decline beginning during the recession of the early 1980s and lasting until about 1986. By 1993 neither nonfarm earnings nor total personal income (the sum of the four components) had reattained its 1979 level. Transfer payments and property income grew both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income over the last two decades.

Farm income and transfers are greater shares of personal income in the county than the state. The distribution of transfer payments for Wasco County is similar to the state distribution.

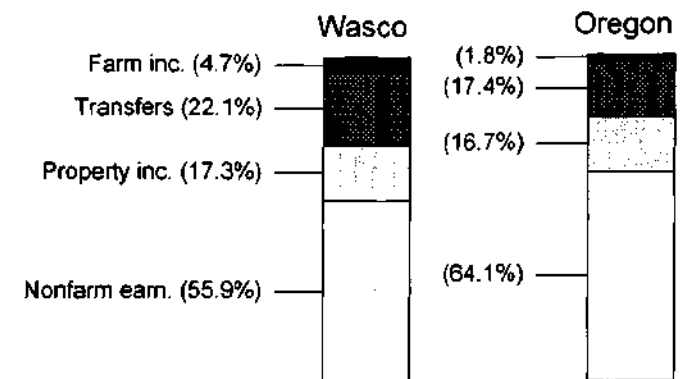
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



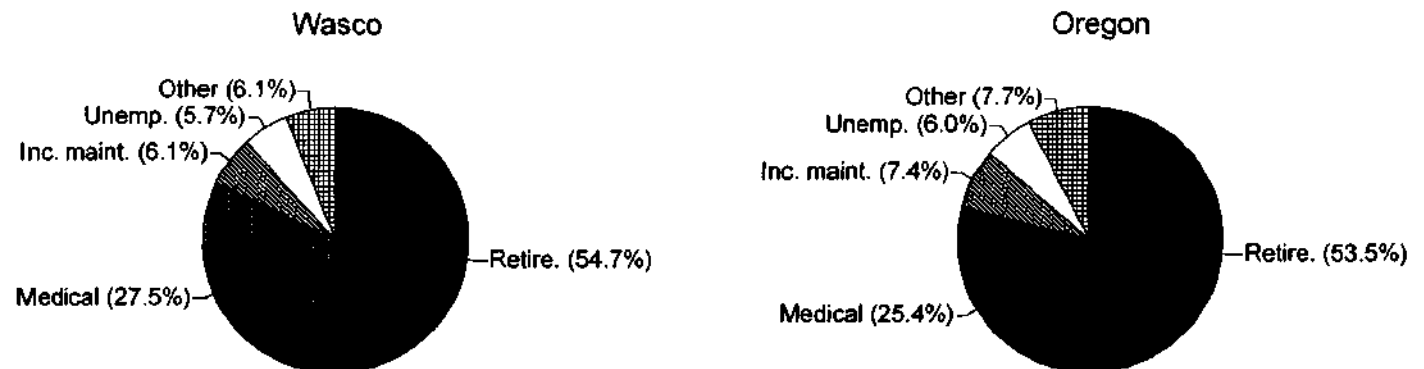
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



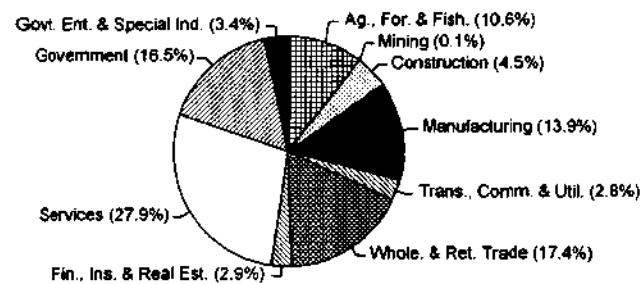
Wasco County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

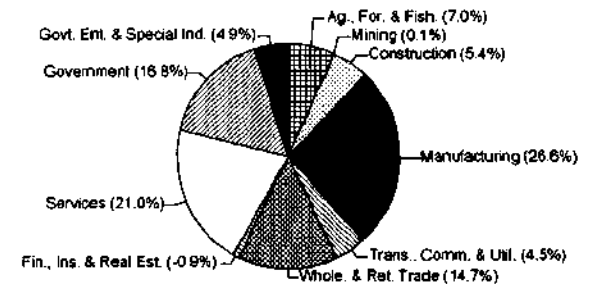
In Wasco County electricity and its use in aluminum production are important parts of the local economy. The proportion of income from government enterprises, which includes electric generation, is twice that for the state and ranks 2d largest compared to the other counties. Although the proportion of employment in manufacturing is similar to the state, the proportion of income from manufacturing is 30% larger, reflecting the high wages in the aluminum industries. The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for 53% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate 78% of the direct export income. Wasco County's export base is dominated by exports from aluminum production.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

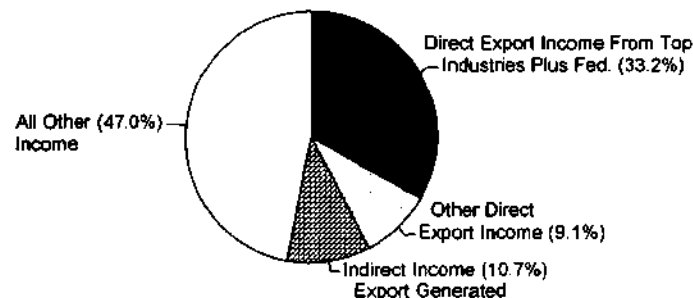


Labor and Proprietor Income

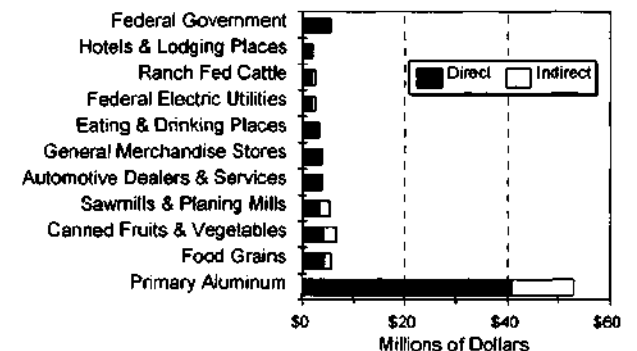


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Wasco County, Oregon

In 1990 Wasco County ranked 14th in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. About 75% of the county's land area is in farms, most of the remainder is divided between private timberland and FS-administered land. Historically, Federal lands and "other" lands (mostly nonindustrial private) contributed the largest share to the county's timber harvest. In recent years harvests from Federal lands have declined substantially, making the "other" harvest the largest component. Wasco ranked 18th for timber harvest in 1988 and 24th in 1993.

While much of the county's farmland is in pasture or range, the majority of the value of farm products sold comes from crops. The county ranked 12th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 25th in terms of livestock sold (mostly cattle). Fruit accounts for over 60% of the value of crops sold, and wheat accounts for another 30%. Note that the sum of farmland, FS- or BLM-administered land, and non-Federal timberland is greater than the total area of the county. This may be due to error in the estimates or double counting in woodland and private timberland.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,523,955
Water	9,139

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	8,000
County and Municipal	3,000
Forest Industry	20,000
Nonindustrial Private	204,000
Native American	160,000

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

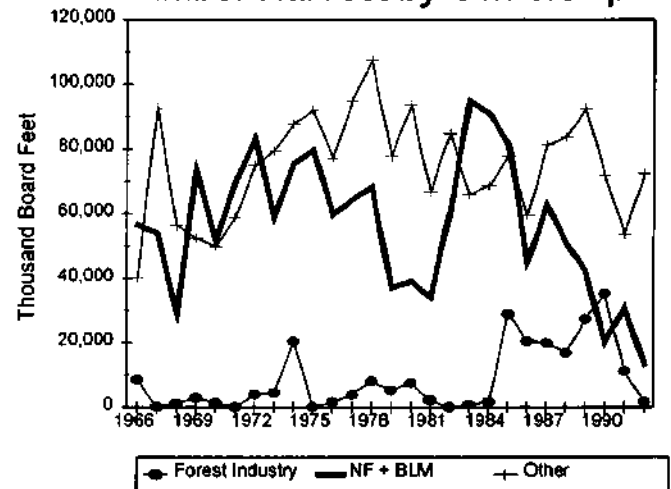
	acres
Bureau of Land Management	36,115
Forest Service	170,360
Wilderness	12,344

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	993,972	1,172,745	1,152,965
Cropland	235,945	256,869	236,435
Pasture/range	658,775	682,570	722,414
Woodland	43,905	182,087	178,870
Other	55,347	51,219	15,246
Avg. farm size	1,980	2,408	2,528

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	502	487	456
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	37	32

Timber Harvest by Ownership

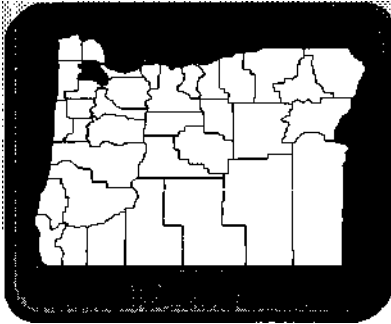


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$24,768	\$31,009	\$41,963
Livestock	5,564	6,645	9,298
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

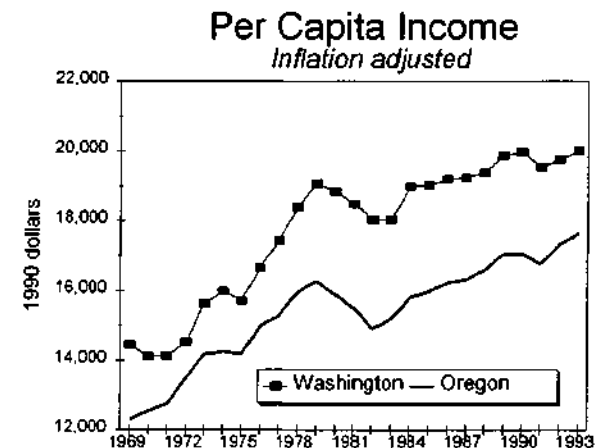
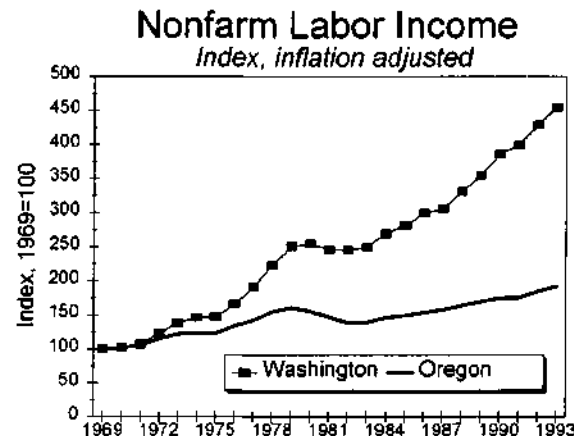
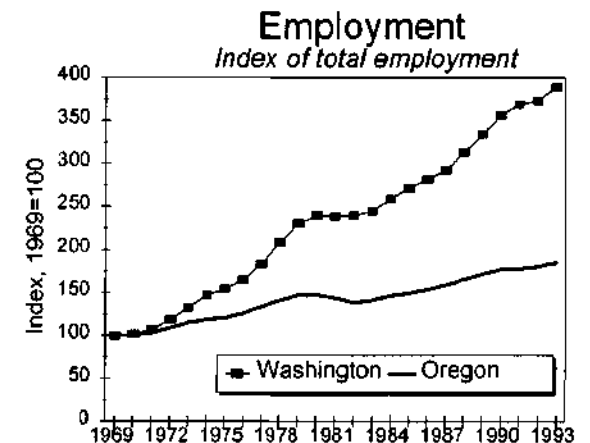
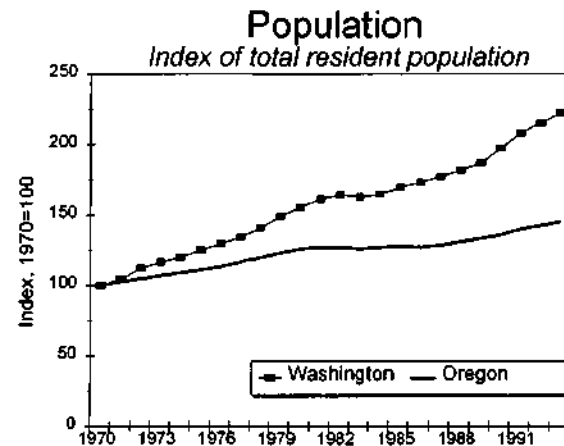
Washington County, Oregon

Washington County is a metropolitan county located in northwest Oregon in the Willamette Valley. Its county seat, Hillsboro, is in the eastern part of the county and is linked to the Portland Metropolitan Area by U.S. Highway 26. The county's 1990 population density of 430.4 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 11% of the population was rural and 39% of workers commuted outside the county to work (mainly to Multnomah County)



Population, employment and nonfarm labor income grew at rates much faster than the state during both the 1970s and the 1980s. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession, but to a lesser degree and with a more rapid recovery. In 1990 Washington County's population ranked 2d in the state out of the 36 counties. Per capita income in Washington County was consistently above the state average and the gap widened in the late 1970s. Washington County had the 4th highest per capita income in the state in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Washington County, Oregon

Washington County's population has grown rapidly in every decade since 1950, though growth slowed during the 1980s. The growth that occurred between 1980 and 1990 was mainly due to in-migration of persons under 65 and natural increase (births minus deaths). Relative to the state, a larger proportion of the county's population is Asian or Pacific Islander. Much of the population lives in Portland-area suburbs such as Beaverton and Tigard. About 48% of the county's residents live in unincorporated areas (some of which are urban in character and others that are rural). The county has a larger proportion of persons in the prime working age class of 25 to 49 and in the under 18 age group as compared to the state. The county's 1990 median age of 32.7 is the 3d lowest in the state (the state median is 34.5).

^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

^c In more than one county-see appendix C.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	1995	2000	2005	2010
61,269	92,237	157,920	245,860	311,554	351,000	369,387	416,889	454,239	491,547
Pop.	\	/	\	/	\	/	\	/	\
Change	30,968	65,683	87,940	65,694	39,446	47,502	37,350	37,308	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop. ^a
245,860	+ 28,197	+ 35,990	+ 2,953	= 313,000

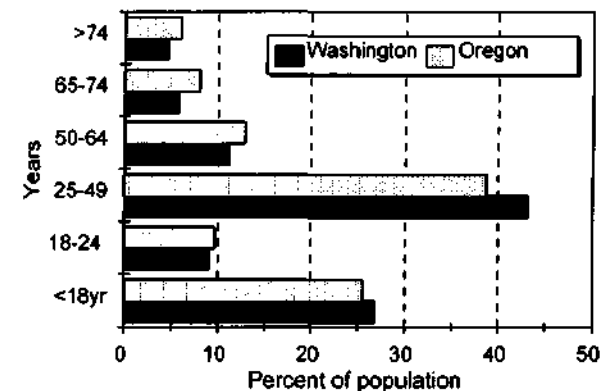
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Aloha ^b	N.A.	34,284
Banks	489	563
Beaverton	30,582	53,310
Cedar Hills ^b	N.A.	9,294
Cedar Mill ^b	N.A.	9,697
Cornelius	4,055	6,148
Durham	707	748
Forest Grove	11,499	13,559
Garden Home-Whitford ^b	N.A.	6,652
Gaston	471	563
Hillsboro	27,664	37,520
King City	1,853	2,060
Metzger ^b	N.A.	3,149
North Plains	715	972
Oak Hills ^b	N.A.	6,450
Raleigh Hills ^b	N.A.	6,066
Rockcreek ^b	N.A.	8,282
Sherwood	2,386	3,093
Tigard	14,286	29,344
Tualatin ^c	7,348	15,013
West Haven-Sylvan ^b	N.A.	6,009
West Slope ^b	N.A.	7,959

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.0%	91.9%
Black	0.4	0.7
Native American	0.4	0.6
Asian or Pac. Is.	2.1	4.3
Other race	2.0	2.5
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.6	4.6

Population Age Structure, 1990



Washington County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

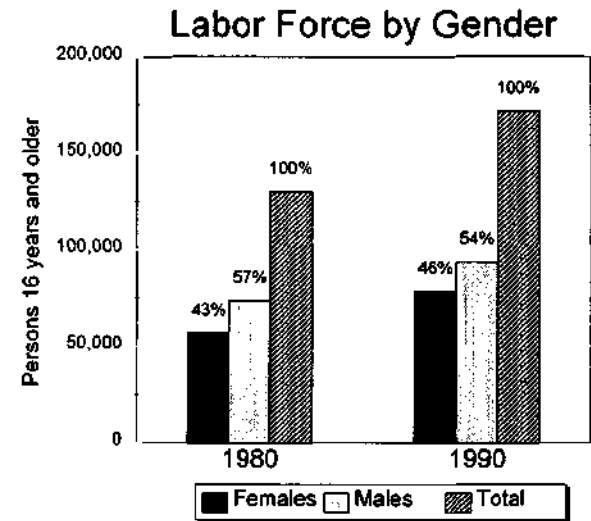
Washington County has proportionally more workers in executive, administrative, and managerial; professional specialty; and sales occupations and fewer in farming, forestry, and fishing; services; and transportation and material moving occupations. Both the number of men and the number women in the county's labor force increased between 1980 and 1990.

However, the number of women grew faster leading to women making up a larger share of the labor force in 1990 than in 1980.

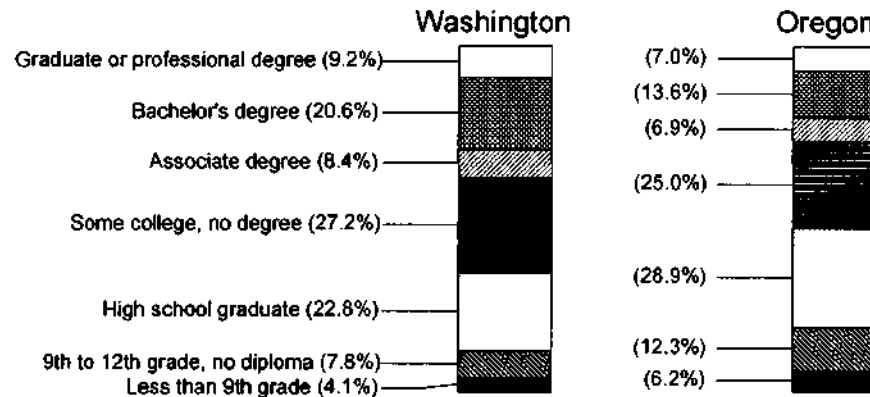
Relative to the state, a larger proportion of persons 25 and older in the county have bachelor's or graduate degrees and a smaller proportion did not graduate from high school.

	Washington*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.7%	11.8%
Professional specialty	16.3	13.9
Technicians and related support	4.3	3.1
Sales	13.8	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	15.7	15.0
Private household services	0.3	0.4
Protective services	1.2	1.5
All other services	8.9	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.4	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.2	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.2	6.5
Transportation and material moving	2.8	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.1	4.4

**The county had 164,686 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.*



Educational Attainment, 1990



Washington County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew rapidly both during the 1970s and the 1980s despite a setback due to the recession of the early 1980s.

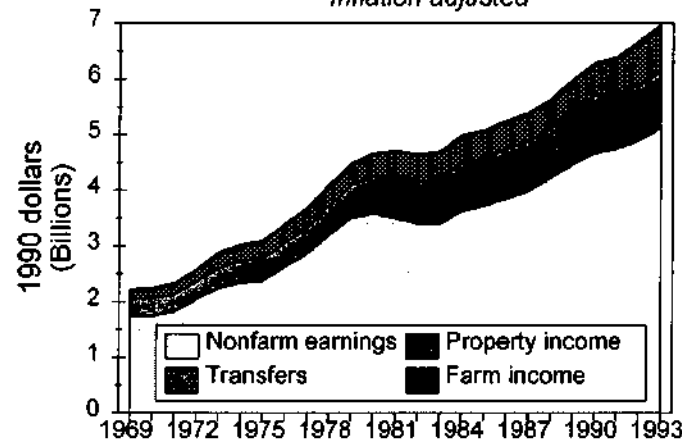
Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and transfers became a slightly larger proportion of personal income as well. In 1993, nonfarm earnings made up a significantly larger proportion of personal income in Washington as opposed to the state.

Transfers were correspondingly smaller, reflecting a greater share of the population in the working age classes (see population page).

Relative to the state in 1993, retirement payments make up a larger proportion of transfer payments for the county, and medical payments a smaller share.

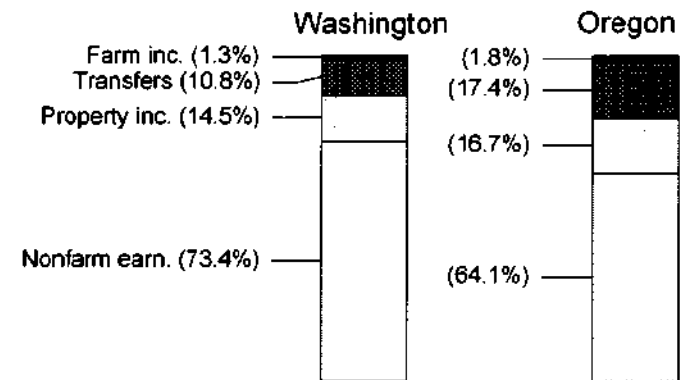
Components of Personal Income

Inflation adjusted



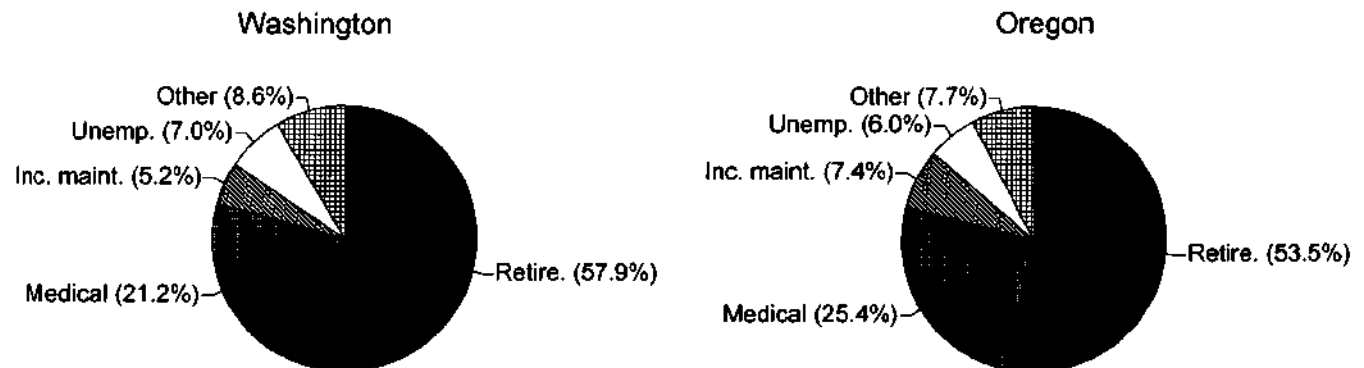
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



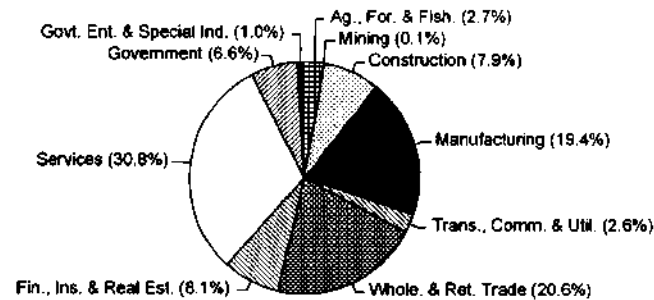
Washington County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

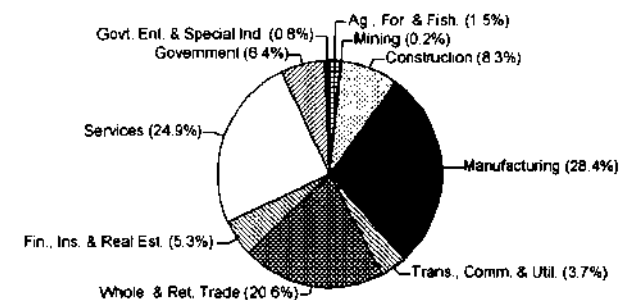
The urban nature of Washington County is reflected in its economic structure. The trade division's contribution to income ranks 2d highest statewide and the finance division's contribution ranks 3d highest. In contrast the agriculture and government divisions rank 2d smallest of all Oregon counties. Forty-four percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct and indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal employment make up about 61% of the direct export income. Four of the top exporting industries are associated with electronics and computers. Wholesale trade is the largest exporting industry.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

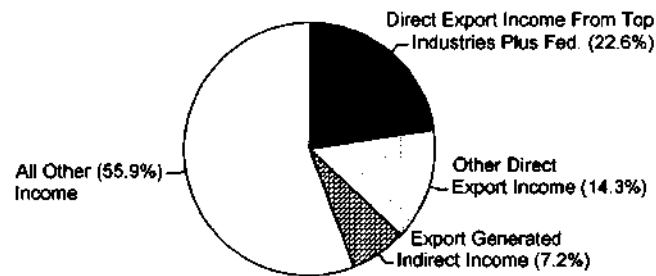


Labor and Proprietor Income

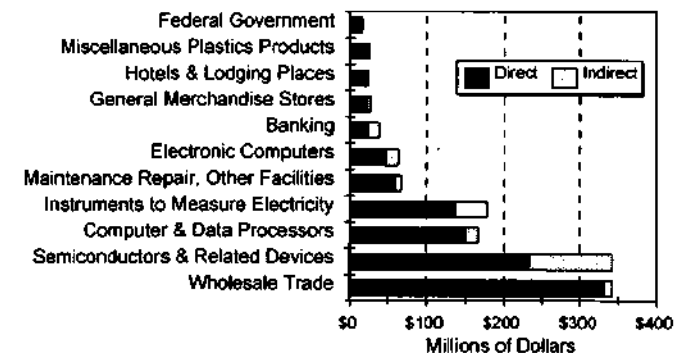


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Washington County, Oregon

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

In 1990 Washington County ranked 31st in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. Though most of the county's population is urban, much of the land base is not. Non-Federal timber land accounts for almost half of the county's land area and farmland for another 30%. Forest industry and "other" owners dominate the county's timber harvest. The timber harvest increased substantially during the 1980s. Washington ranked 26th for timber harvest in 1988 versus 14th in 1993.

The county has many small farms. Most of the farmland is cropland and crops have accounted for an increasing proportion of the value of farm products sold. Major crops include nursery and greenhouse crops, fruits, nuts, and berries. The county ranked 3d in the state for the value of crops sold and 20th for the value of livestock sold in 1992 (livestock sales were dominated by dairy products).

County Total Area

	acres
Land	463,232
Water	1,683

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	48,000
County and Municipal	6,000
Forest Industry	79,000
Nonindustrial Private	88,000
Native American	---

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

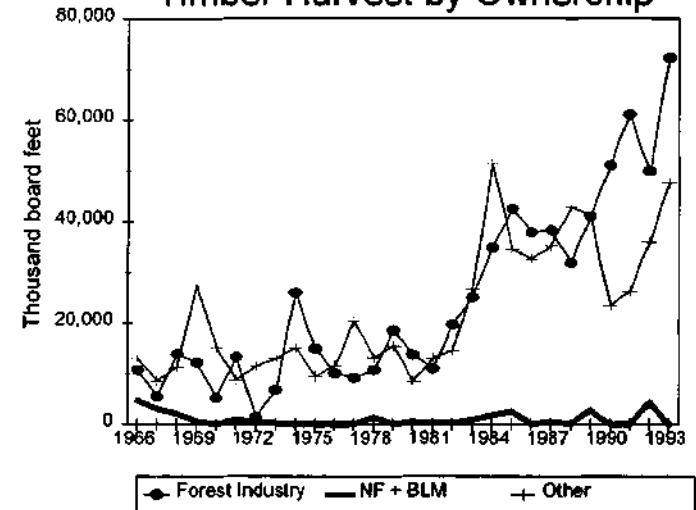
	acres
Bureau of Land Management	12,009
Forest Service	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	151,188	150,103	139,820
Cropland	107,684	112,126	104,793
Pasture/range	8,253	8,070	9,629
Woodland	24,960	20,621	17,790
Other	10,291	9,286	7,608
Avg. farm size	79	87	86

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,919	1,724	1,627
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	1	2

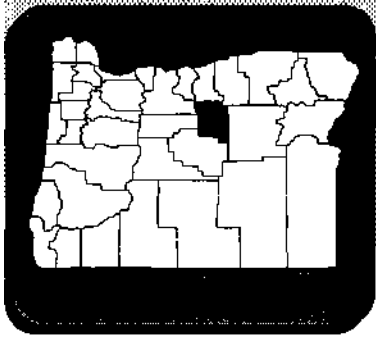
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$45,778	\$79,347	\$118,839
Livestock	19,521	16,520	15,830
Dairy	12,401	9,739	10,444

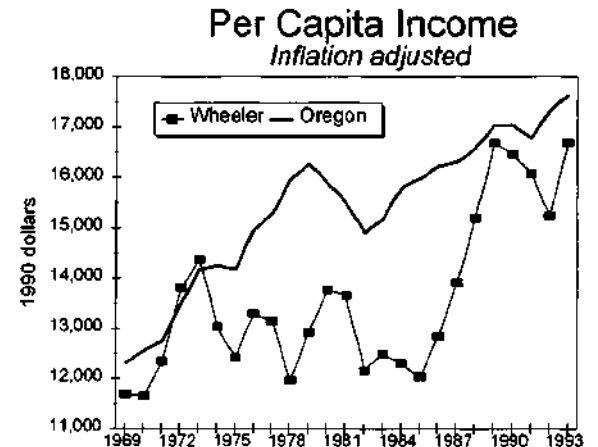
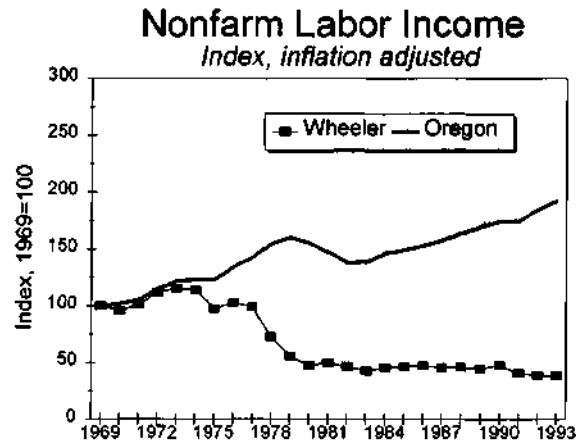
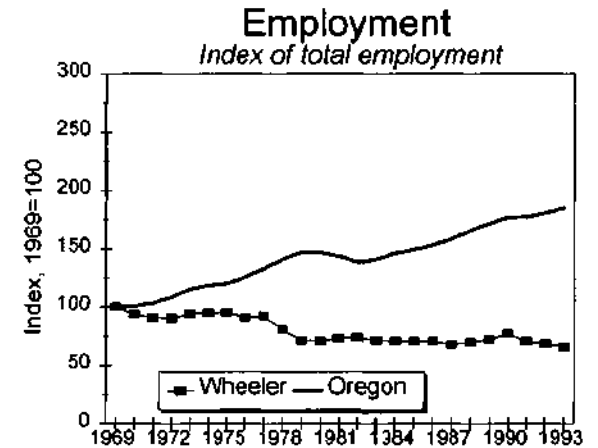
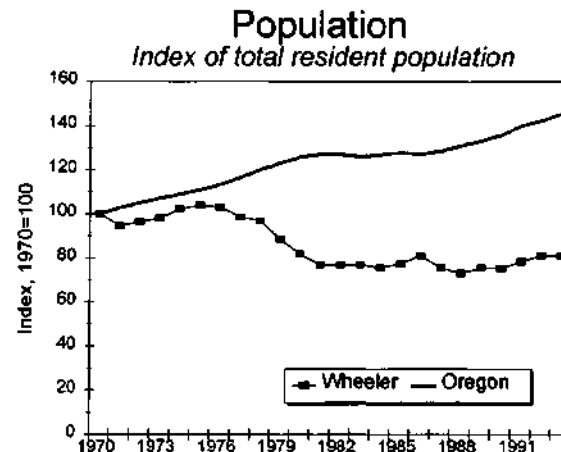
Wheeler County, Oregon



Wheeler County is a nonmetropolitan county located in northeastern Oregon. State Highway 19 connects Fossil, the county seat, with U.S. Highway 26 (the major west-east corridor) to the south and with Interstate 84 to the north. Wheeler contain the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument in its southwestern corner. Its 1990 population density of 0.8 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 100% of the population was rural and 16% of workers commuted outside the county to work (mostly to Gilliam).

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Beginning in the mid-1970s Wheeler County's population, employment, and nonfarm labor income began declining and then held mostly steady during the 1980s. Wheeler's 1990 population of 1,396 ranked it as the least populated county in the state. Per capita income is dominated by farm income which is highly volatile. After having a per capita income lower than the state since the mid-1970s, a large increase in farm income in the latter part of the 1980s brought Wheeler nearly back in line with the state figure. Wheeler ranked 10th in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Wheeler County, Oregon

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Wheeler County lost population in every decade between 1950 and 1990.

However, this trend reversed in the early 1990s. Most of the population loss between 1980 and 1990 resulted from the out-migration of persons under 65 years old. Note also that deaths outnumbered births during this period leading to natural decrease (this was the only Oregon county to experience natural decrease during this period). Fossil is the largest town with about 29% of the population. About half of the residents live in unincorporated portions of the county. Compared to the state, Wheeler's age distribution is skewed toward the older age classes (50 and above). This is reflected in the fact that Wheeler had the highest median age, 44.1, of all Oregon counties in 1990.

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a
Pop.	3,313	2,722	1,849	1,513	1,396	1,500
Change		-591	-873	-336	-117	104

	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	1,510	1,514	1,503	1,478
Change		4	-11	-25

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop. ^a
1,513	+	-10	+	-110	+	7	=	1,400

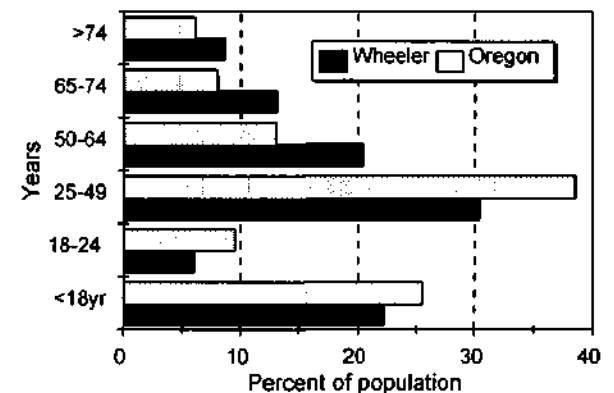
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	99.3%	99.0%
Black	0.0	0.1
Native American	0.3	0.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.1	0.1
Other race	0.3	0.0
Hispanic origin (any race)	0.5	0.9

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Fossil	535	399
Mitchell	183	163
Spray	155	149

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Wheeler County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Nearly a third of Wheeler County's 500 workers are in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (mostly farming). Relative to the state, the county also has a larger proportion of workers in transportation and material moving.

Note that the labor force (which includes both employed and unemployed persons) declined between 1980 and 1990. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce is lower than the state ratio, but rose between 1980 and 1990 owing to an increase in the number of women and a decrease in the number of men in the labor force.

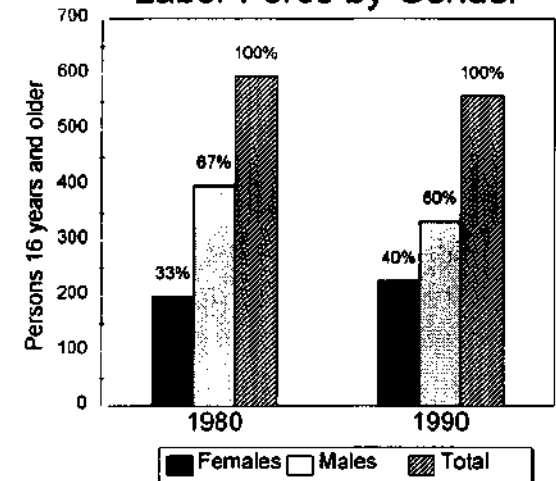
Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college degree, relative to the state as a whole, and proportionally more people in the county do not have a high school diploma (remember though that with a small population, a small absolute difference between categories can mean a large percentage difference).

Occupation, 1990

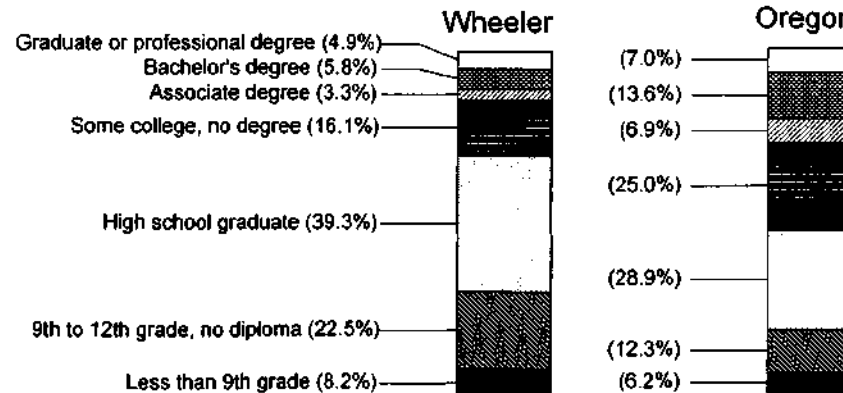
	Wheeler*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.8%	11.8%
Professional specialty	10.0	13.9
Technicians and related support	0.4	3.1
Sales	4.8	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	10.0	15.0
Private household services	0.8	0.4
Protective services	0.8	1.5
All other services	10.4	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	32.9	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.2	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.0	6.5
Transportation and material moving	7.6	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	2.2	4.4

*The county had 499 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



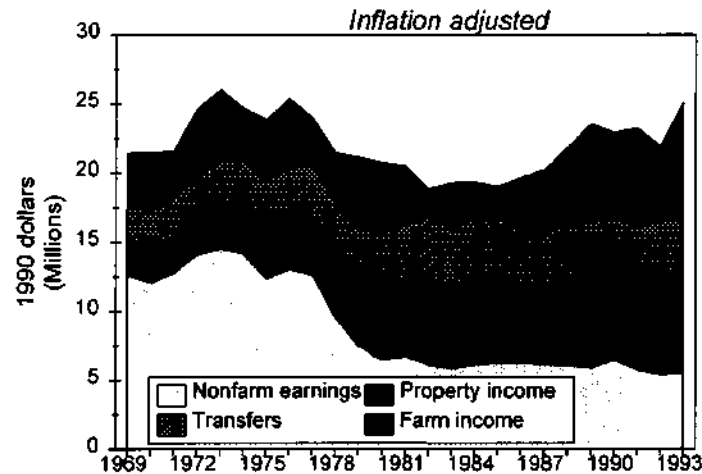
Wheeler County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

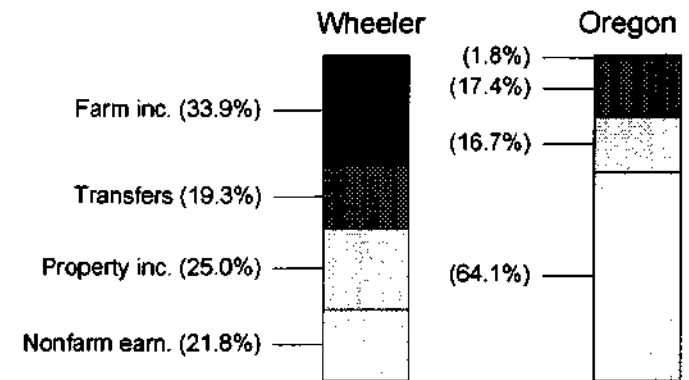
Farm income is of great importance in Wheeler County, accounting for a third of personal income in 1993. Nonfarm earnings experienced a large decline in the late 1970s from which it never recovered. Transfer payments and property income, however, grew substantially both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income over the last two decades.

Both of these components are greater shares of personal income in the county than the state. This is consistent with the county's older age structure (see population page). Retirement payments make up a much larger share of transfers in the county as compared with the state, while medical payments make up a smaller share.

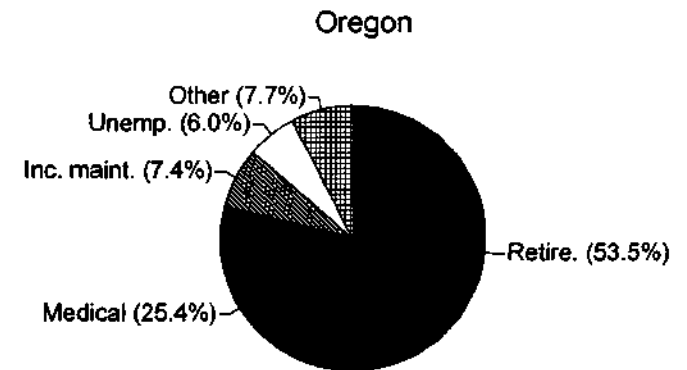
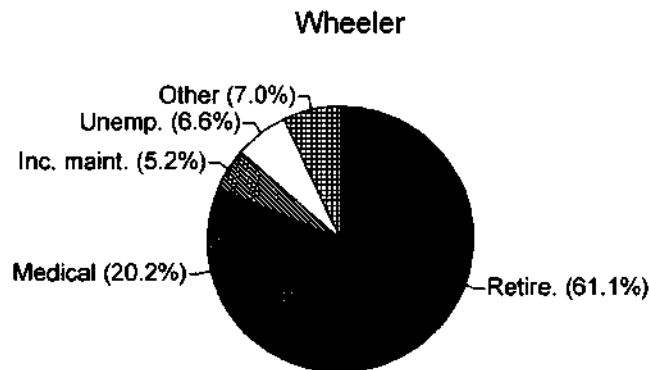
Components of Personal Income



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



Wheeler County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

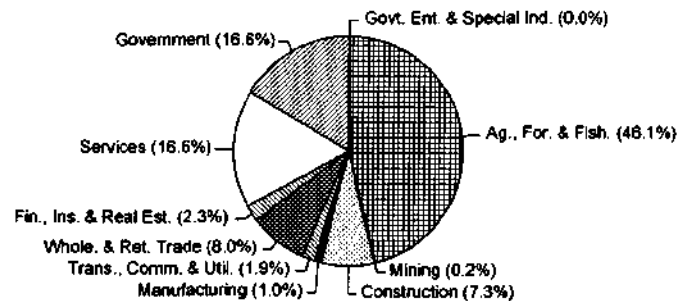
The agriculture division dominates Wheeler County's economic structure.

Agriculture's proportion of employment is eight times larger than the state figure, and its proportion of income is 13 times greater and ranks 3d largest in the state. In contrast, the services division is 50% smaller than the state average, and the trade and manufacturing divisions rank 4th and 3d smallest, respectively, among Oregon counties.

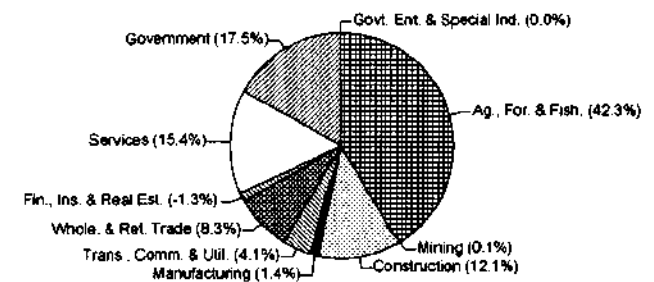
The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for 55% of the labor and proprietor income. Ten industries and Federal government generate 89% of the direct export income making the county highly specialized in these industries. The economy of Wheeler County is based on ranching.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

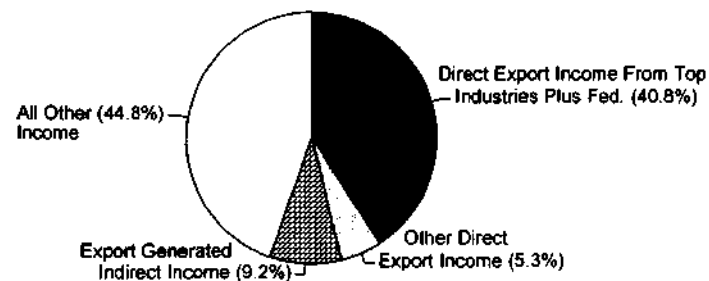


Labor and Proprietor Income

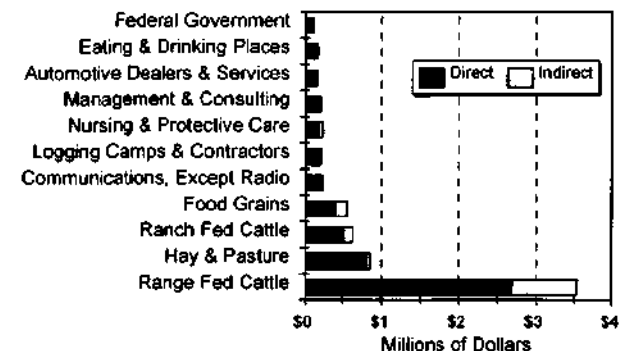


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Wheeler County, Oregon

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

Wheeler County ranked 20th in land area of the 36 counties in the state in 1990. Two-thirds of the county's land area is in farms and another quarter is administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Historically, timber harvest came mostly from forest industry and Federal lands. Recently the nonindustrial private ("other" in the chart) harvest has increased. Wheeler ranked 32d for timber harvest in 1988 versus 27th in 1993.

Livestock plays a central role in the county's agricultural picture. About 80% of farmland is pasture or range and the average farm size is the 2d largest in the state (after Gilliam).

Livestock accounted for most of the value of farm products sold in 1992. The county ranked 34th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 30th for livestock. Note that the sum of farmland, FS- or BLM-administered land, and non-Federal timberland is greater than the total area of the county. This may be due to error in the estimates or double counting in woodland and private timberland.

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,097,600
Water	346

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	96,000
Nonindustrial Private	56,000
Native American	---

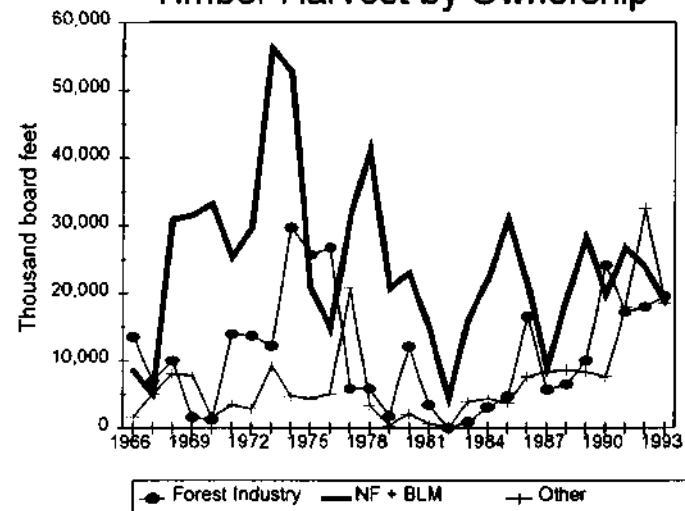
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	134,175
Forest Service	169,164
Wilderness	11,110

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	811,460	766,422	728,131
Cropland	42,016	49,904	43,933
Pasture/range	693,588	644,000	590,409
Woodland	65,134	60,627	83,438
Other	10,722	11,891	10,351
Avg. farm size	6,544	5,896	5,022
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	124	130	145
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	36	48

Timber Harvest by Ownership

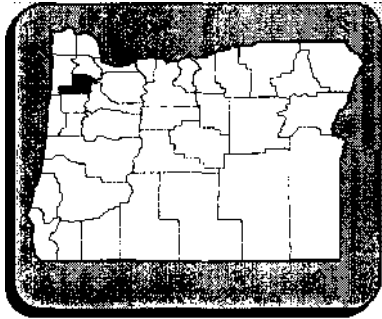


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$989	\$1,150	\$482
Livestock	4,799	4,682	6,032
Dairy	N.A.	0	89

Yamhill County, Oregon

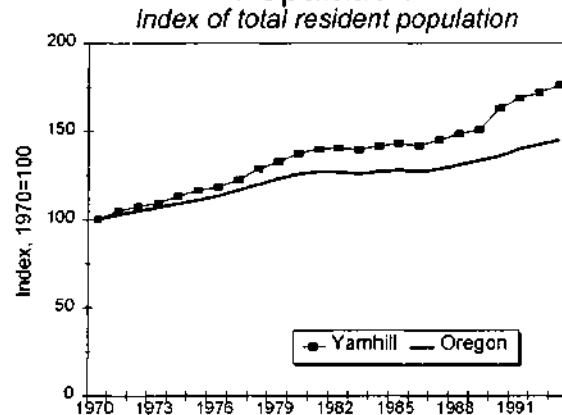
Yamhill County is a nonmetropolitan county located in northwestern Oregon's Willamette Valley. The county seat, McMinnville, is in the centre of the county near State Highway 18, which provides coastal access from the Portland metropolitan area. The county's 1990 population density of 91.6 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3; in 1990, 47% of the population was rural and 32% of workers commuted outside the county to work (mostly to Washington County).



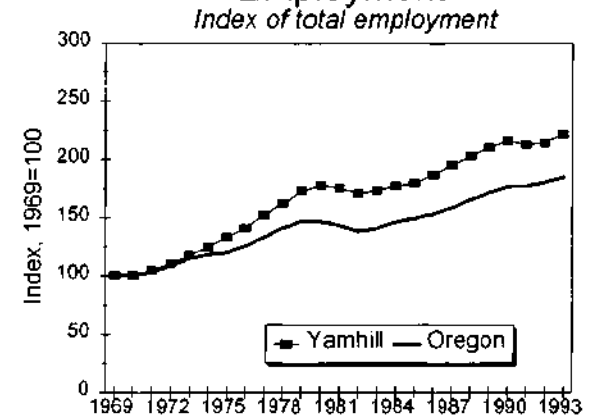
Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at rates faster than the state in the last half of the 1970s, turned down due to the recessions in the early 1980s, and recovered at least as fast as the state following that recessionary period. In 1990 Yamhill County's population ranked 11th in the state out of the 36 counties. The county's per capita income has followed state trends, but at a level below that of the state. Yamhill County had the 17th highest per capita income in the state in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

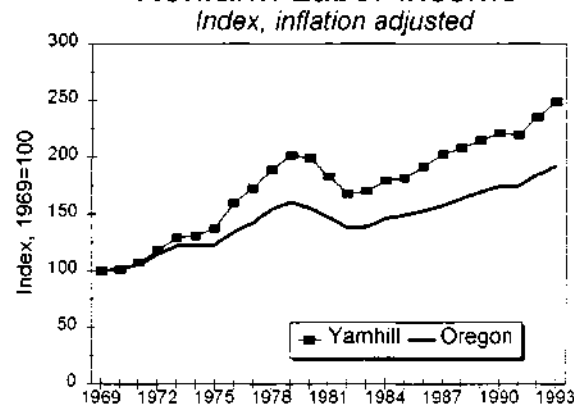
Population



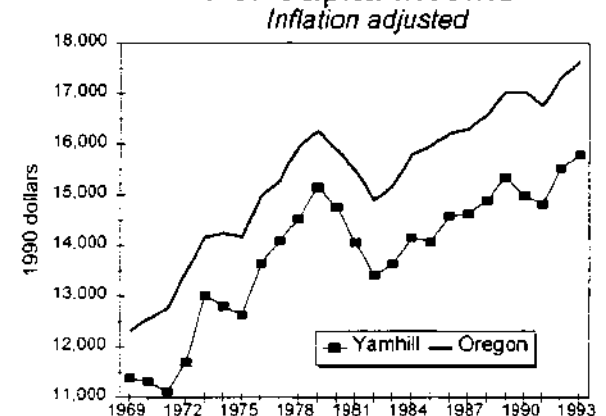
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Yamhill County, Oregon

Except for a population loss between 1950 and 1960, Yamhill County's population has grown steadily. It was the 3d fastest growing county in the state between 1980 and 1990. Growth during this period was mainly due to natural increase and in-migration of persons under 65 years old. The county has a higher proportion of people of Hispanic origin than the state does.

McMinnville and Newberg, the two largest places, together account for about 47% of the population. A third of the population lives in unincorporated parts of the county. The county's age structure resembles that of the state, though the county has a slightly larger proportion in the under-18 age group. Yamhill County's 1990 median age of 32.8 is below the state median of 34.5.

^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b City or town in more than one county-see appendix C.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a
Pop.	33,484	32,478	40,213	55,332	65,551	70,900
Change	-1,006	7,735	15,119	10,219	5,349	

	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	75,558	84,123	91,931	99,925
Change	8,565	7,808	7,994	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop.	Natural increase	Net migr. ages 0-64	Net migr. ages 65+	1990 pop. ^a
55,332	+ 4,523	+ 4,680	+ 1,065	= 65,600

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.9%	94.8%
Black	0.2	0.6
Native American	0.8	1.3
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.7	1.2
Other race	2.3	2.2
Hispanic origin (any race)	3.3	6.3

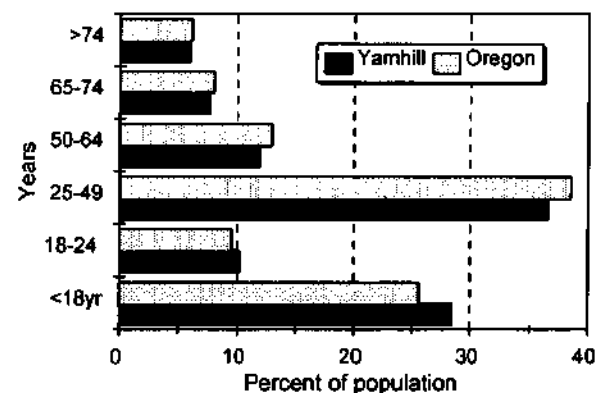
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Amity	1,092	1,175
Carlton	1,302	1,289
Dayton	1,409	1,526
Dundee	1,223	1,663
Lafayette	1,215	1,292
McMinnville	14,080	17,894
Newberg	10,394	13,086
Sheridan	2,249	3,979
Willamina ^b	1,749	1,717
Yamhill	690	867

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Grande Ronde Reservation	57

Population Age Structure, 1990



Yamhill County, Oregon

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

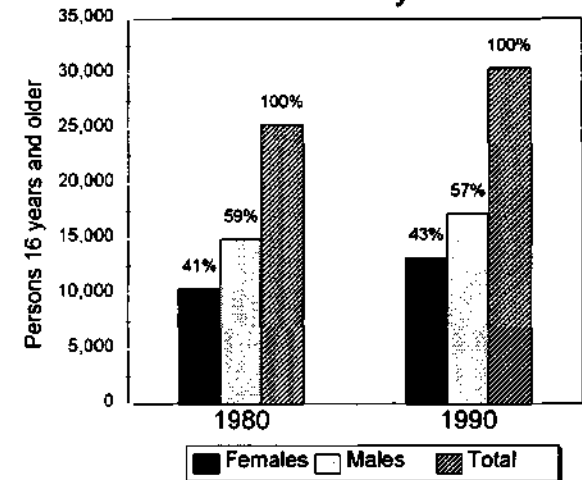
Yamhill County has slightly larger proportions of workers in the farming, forestry, and fishing category; precision production, craft, and repair; and machine operator, assembler and inspector occupations compared to the state. Although both women and men increased in number in the labor force between 1980 and 1990, the number of women grew faster and consequently women made up a larger proportion of the civilian labor force in 1990. The county's educational attainment distribution is very similar to the state distribution with a slightly smaller percentage having a college degree.

Occupation, 1990

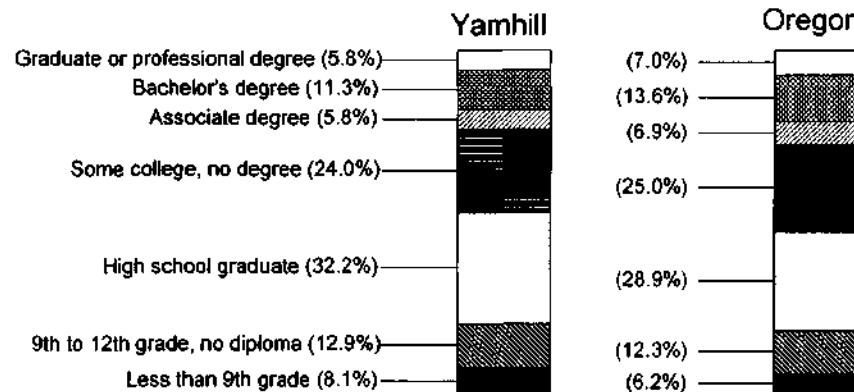
	Yamhill*	Oregon*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.5%	11.8%
Professional specialty	12.4	13.9
Technicians and related support	2.5	3.1
Sales	10.2	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	14.1	15.0
Private household services	0.3	0.4
Protective services	1.6	1.5
All other services	11.2	11.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.0	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.1	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.5	6.5
Transportation and material moving	4.3	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.5	4.4

*The county had 28,978 persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 1,319,960.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

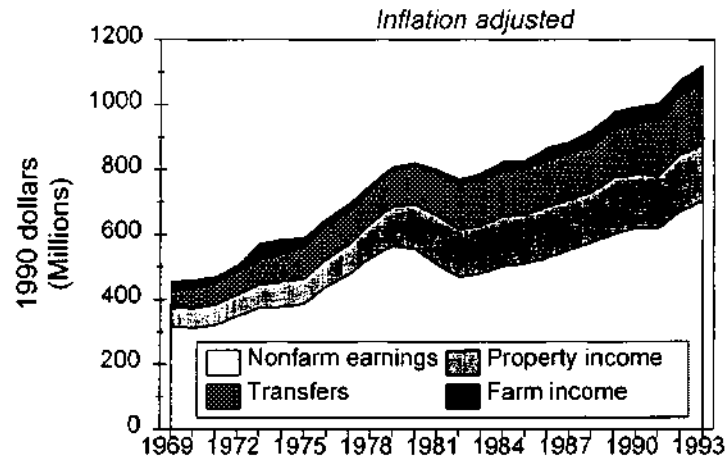


Yamhill County, Oregon

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

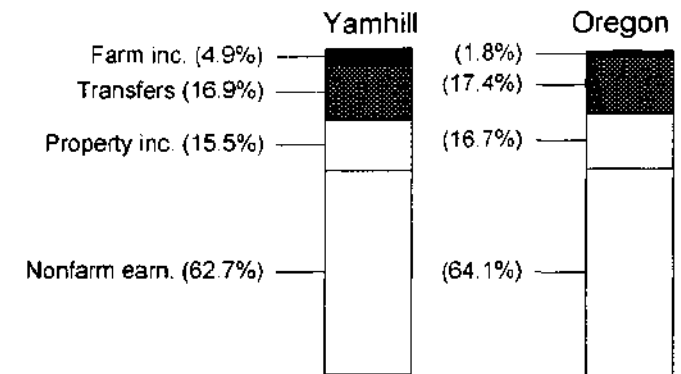
Nonfarm earnings grew during both the 1970s and the 1980s, despite a sizable decline during the recession of the early 1980s. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income. In 1993, farm income accounted for a larger share of personal income in the county as opposed to the state. The distribution of transfer payments is very similar to the state distribution.

Components of Personal Income



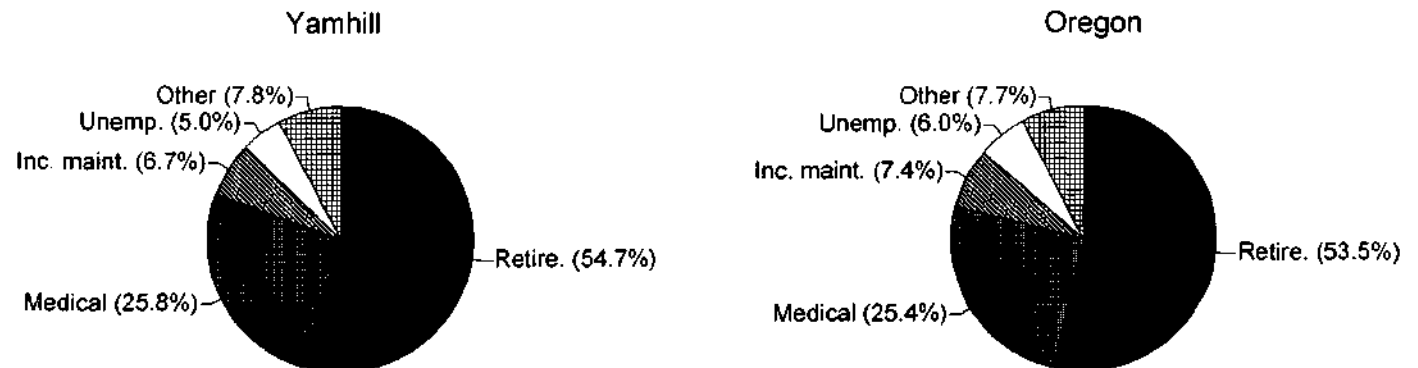
Personal Income, 1993

Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to State



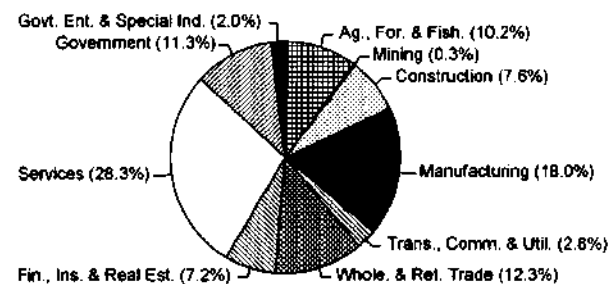
Yamhill County, Oregon

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

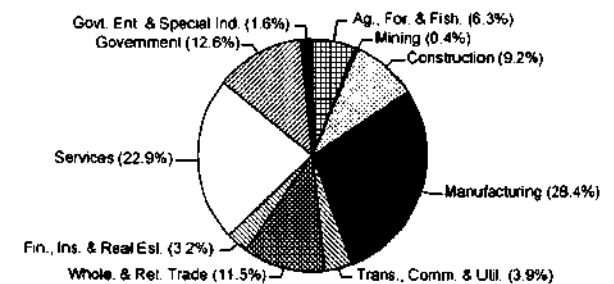
Economic Structure, 1991

In Yamhill County the agriculture division's proportion of employment and income is twice that for the state, and manufacturing is about 40% greater. In contrast, the trade and transportation divisions are 30% and 40% smaller, respectively, than the corresponding state divisions. Forty-three percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct and indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal employment make up about 59% of the direct export income, indicating a variety of other industries export as well. Yamhill County's exports are primarily based on pulp and paper, and wood products. Steel and education are also key exporting industries.

Employment

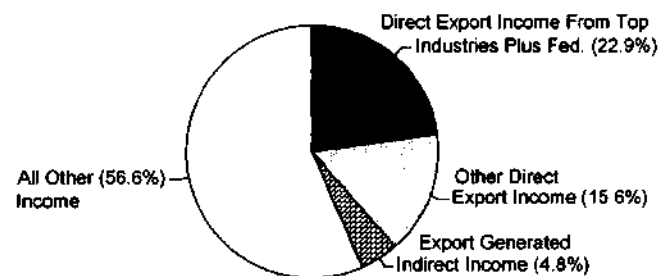


Labor and Proprietor Income

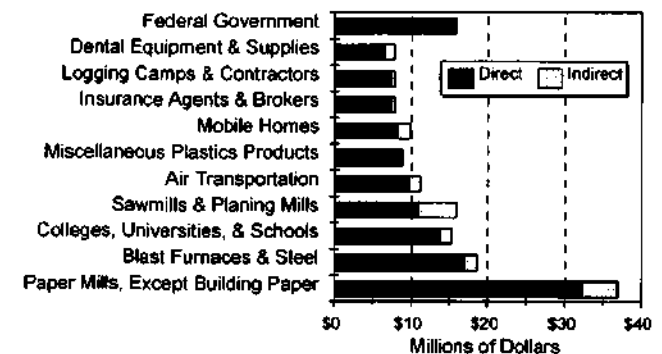


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Yamhill County, Oregon

In 1990 Yamhill County ranked 32d in land area out of the 36 counties in the state. Despite being a metropolitan county, much of the land is in farms or timberland. Farmland accounts for more than 40% of the county's land area and private timberland is another 35%. Forest industry harvest has increased greatly since the 1960s and is now the largest component of the county's harvest. "Other" owner harvest (mostly nonindustrial private) has increased since the late 1980s. Yamhill ranked 19th for timber harvest in 1988 versus 17th in 1993. The county has many small farms. Most of the farmland is cropland and crops account for an increasing proportion of the value of farm products sold. Nursery and greenhouse crops account for over half of the value of crops sold and their value has increased greatly since 1982. Fruits, nuts, berries, vegetables, grass seed, and wheat are also grown. The county ranked 7th in the state for the value of crops sold and 9th for the value of livestock sold in 1992 (mostly poultry and dairy products).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	457,984
Water	1,798

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	1,000
County and Municipal	4,000
Forest Industry	81,000
Nonindustrial Private	90,000
Native American	10,000

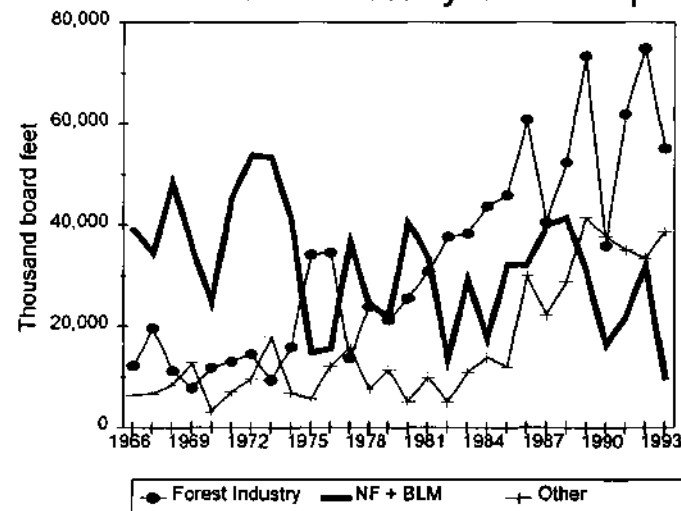
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	33,175
Forest Service	25,500
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	196,239	185,919	179,787
Cropland	132,783	128,600	125,011
Pasture/range	11,769	11,766	8,684
Woodland	39,361	33,717	36,290
Other	12,326	11,836	9,802
Avg. farm size	109	113	106
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,794	1,648	1,691
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	2	0

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$31,272	\$52,363	\$96,110
Livestock	29,814	30,185	33,290
Dairy	9,864	9,900	15,132

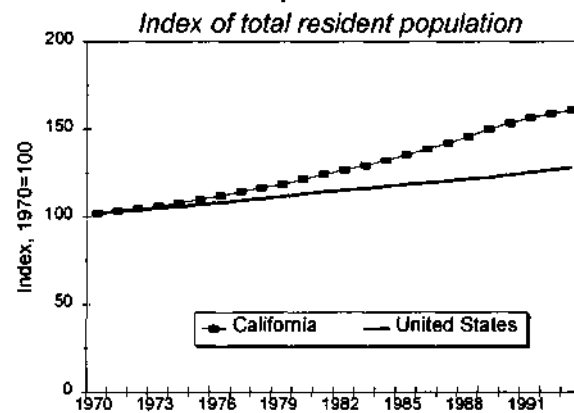


State of California

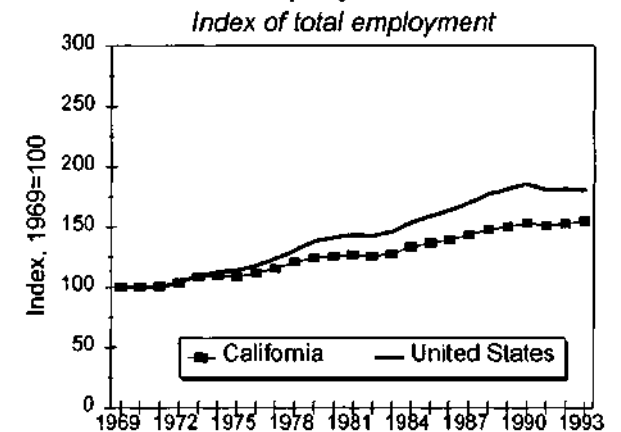
Overview: Major Trends Compared With Nation

Population and nonfarm labor income grew at rates similar to or faster than the Nation during both the 1970s and the 1980s. Employment grew at a slightly slower rate than the Nation after the mid-1970s. In 1990 California had the largest population of any state in the Nation. Per capita income for the state generally followed national trends, but was consistently above the national level. California had the 12th highest per capita income in the Nation in 1993.

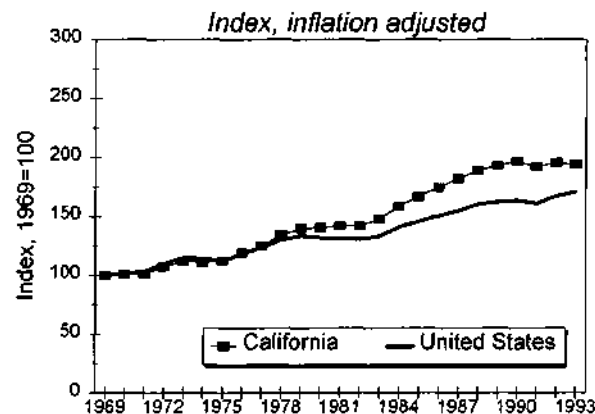
Population



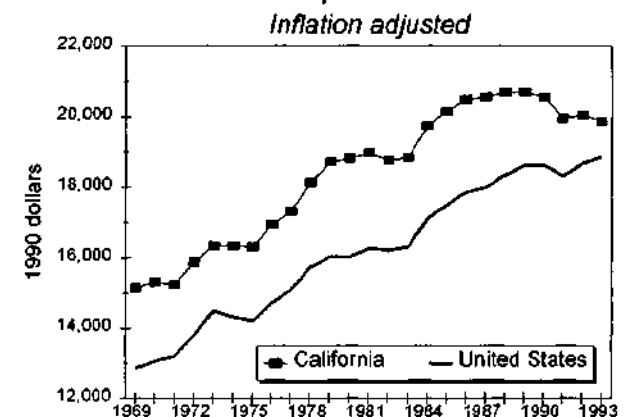
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



State of California

California's population has grown steadily since 1960 with the largest absolute decadal increase being between 1980 and 1990. Both natural increase (births minus deaths) and in-migration contributed to the population gain between 1980 and 1990. The state is more racially and ethnically diverse than the Nation as a whole. Statewide, most of the population is concentrated in urban areas, while in northern California (the 11 counties in this report) a much larger share live in rural areas. Between 1980 and 1990 most of the state's growth took place in urban areas. Compared to the United States, a larger proportion of California's population is between 25 and 49 and a slightly larger proportion is under 25 years old. The state's 1990 median age of 31.5 is lower than the U.S. median of 32.8.

^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
15,717,204	19,971,069	23,668,000	29,760,021	31,742,000	36,444,300	42,408,400	48,976,500	56,099,700	63,343,100
Pop.									
Chg.	4,253,865	3,696,931	6,092,021	1,981,979	5,964,100	6,568,100	7,123,200	7,243,400	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net		1990
pop. ^a	+	increase	+	migration	=	pop. ^a
23,781,900	+	2,791,857	+	3,402,243	=	29,976,000

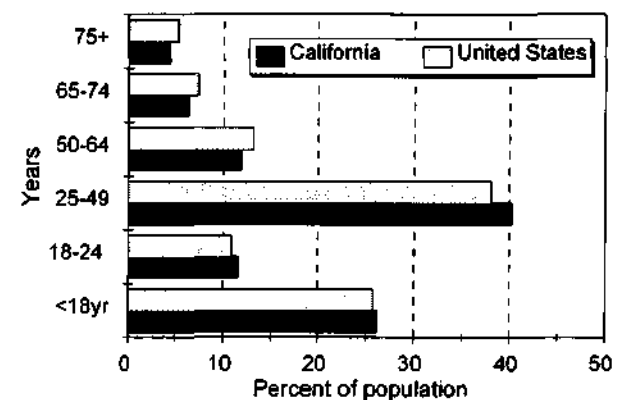
Population Distributions

	1980	1990
Nonmetropolitan	979,000	1,266,555
Metropolitan	22,689,000	28,493,466
Rural	2,060,000	2,188,143
Urban	21,608,000	27,571,878
Unincorporated	N.A.	6,148,643
Incorporated	N.A.	23,611,378
Reservations and trust lands	N.A.	45,768
Northern California	487,558	588,883
Nonmetropolitan	371,945	441,847
Rural	280,378	311,968
Unincorporated	N.A.	349,913

Race and Hispanic Origin

	California		United States	
	1980	1990	1980	1990
White	76.2%	69.0%	83.1%	80.3%
Black	7.7	7.4	11.7	12.1
Native American	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	5.3	9.6	1.5	9.6
Other race	10.0	13.2	3.0	13.2
Hispanic origin (any race)	9.2	25.8	6.4	9.0

Population Age Structure, 1990



State of California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

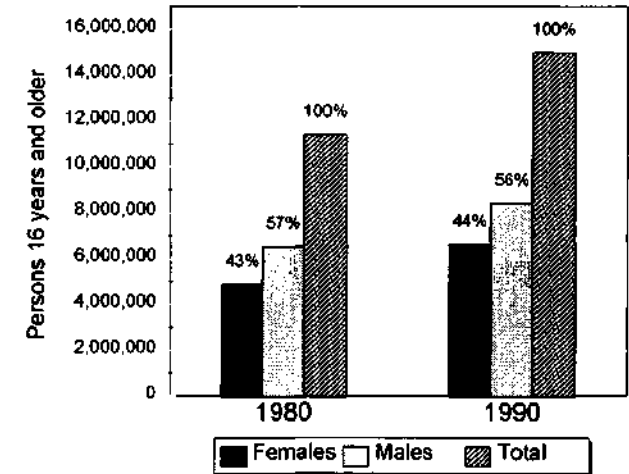
California's occupational profile is not substantially different from that of the United States. The state has a larger proportion of persons in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations. Both women and men increased in number in the workforce between 1980 and 1990; however, women accounted for a slightly larger share of the workforce in 1990 versus in 1980. Nationally, 43% of the workforce was female in 1980 and 46% in 1990. Relative to the United States as a whole, California has a larger proportion of people with schooling beyond high school.

Occupation, 1990

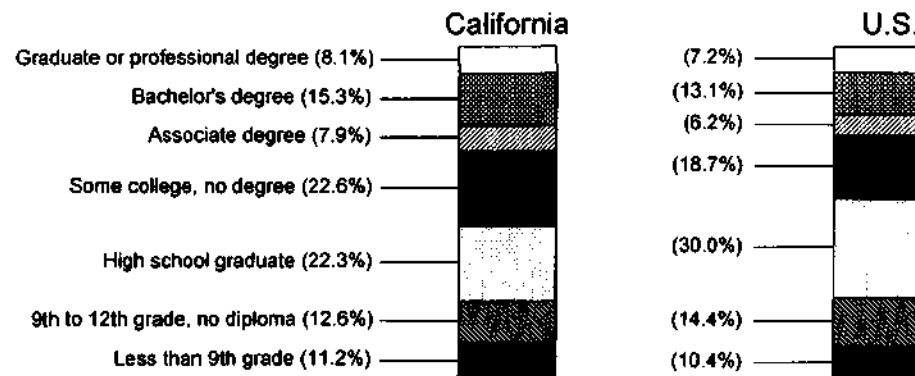
	California*	U.S.*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.9%	12.3%
Professional specialty	14.7	14.1
Technicians and related support	3.8	3.7
Sales	12.1	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	16.6	16.3
Private household services	0.7	0.5
Protective services	1.7	1.7
All other services	10.0	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.7	2.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.1	11.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.7	6.8
Transportation and material moving	3.4	4.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.7	3.9

*The state had 13,996,309 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the Nation was 115,681,202 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

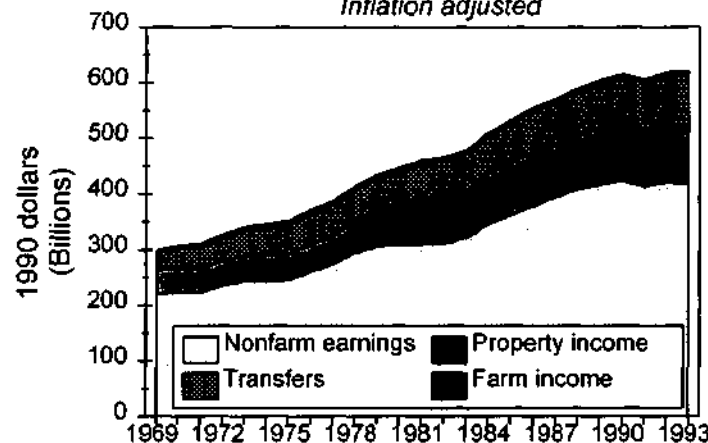


State of California

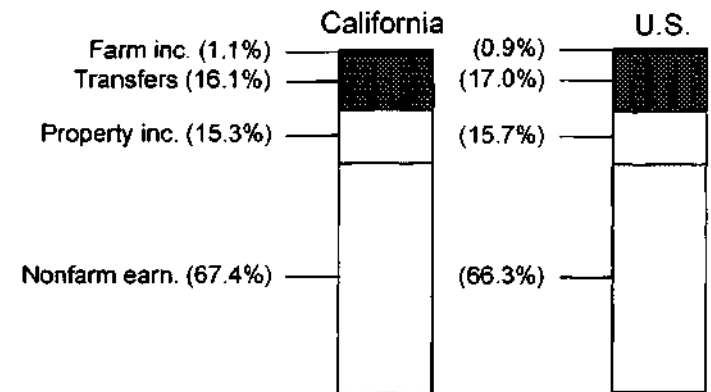
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during both the 1970s and the 1980s except during national recessions when growth was flat. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and became somewhat larger shares of personal income since 1969. Nonfarm earnings is a slightly larger proportion of personal income in California than the United States. Relative to the Nation, income maintenance payments make up a larger proportion of transfer payments for the state, and retirement payments make up a smaller share.

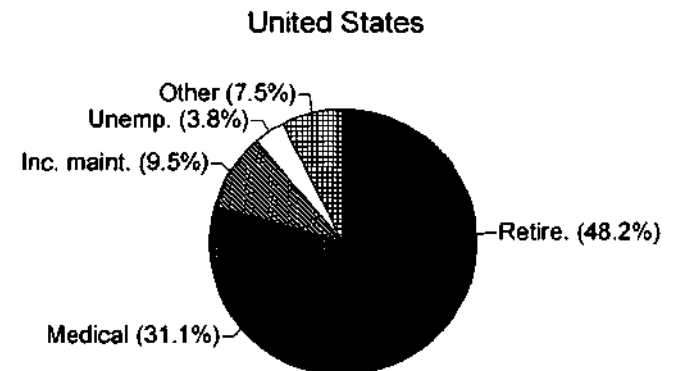
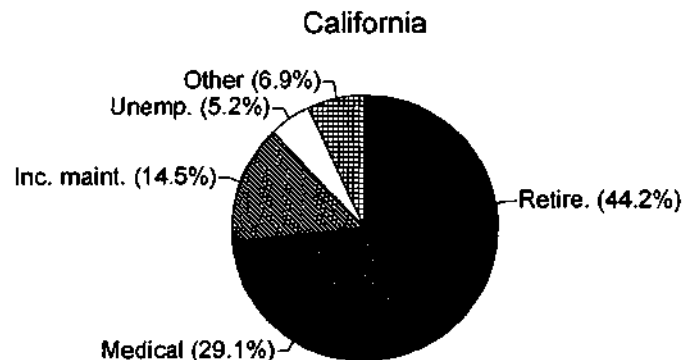
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State

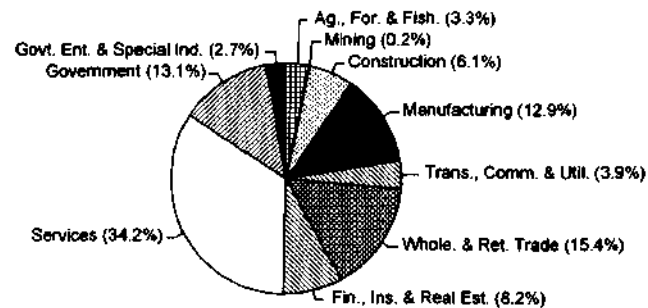


State of California

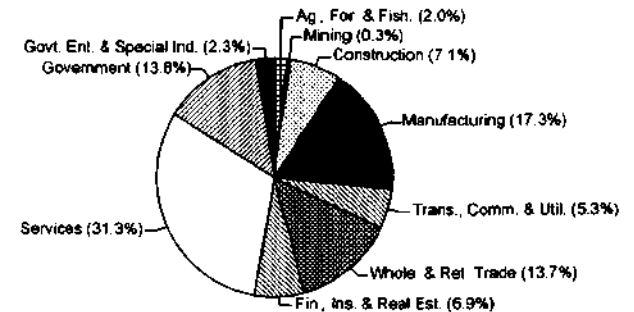
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

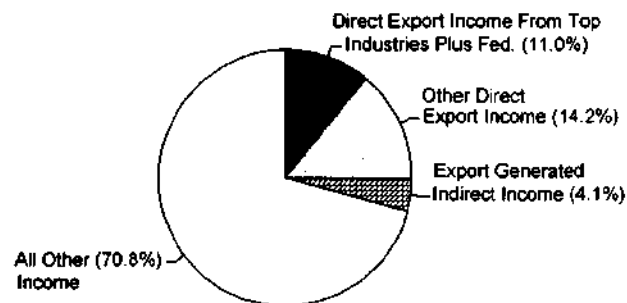


Labor and Proprietor Income

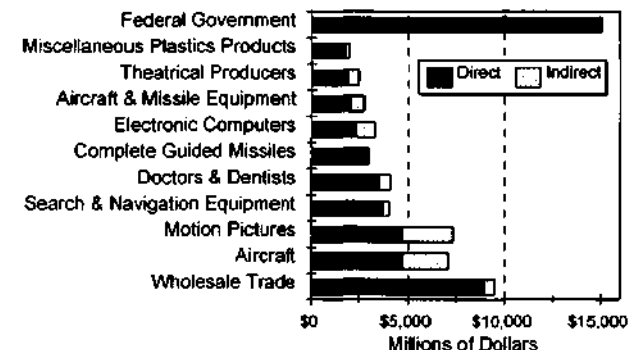


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-State Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Services, government, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade are the key industrial divisions in the state. Services provide over 34% of the jobs and drops to 31% of the income. Conversely, manufacturing generates 13% of the jobs and increases to 17% of the income. Almost 30% of the income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-state entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 44% of the direct export income indicating that a variety of other industries export as well. The top export industries from the state include wholesale trade, aircraft, motion pictures, and a variety of electronic equipment and computers. Federal government, especially the defense industry, is the largest source of external income.

State of California

California is the 3d largest state of the 50 states. More than 35% of the land area in the state is under the administration of the FS or BLM. Historically, timber harvest came from both public and private lands, though the private component was larger. In recent years the harvest from public lands has declined substantially (even below the low reached during the 1982 recession), making private land an even larger share of timber harvest.

California is an important state agriculturally. Almost 30% of the state's landbase is in farms. Even though pasture and range is over half of farmland, crops accounted for about 70% of the value of farm products sold in 1992. The inflation-adjusted value of crops sold increased substantially between 1982 and 1992. In 1992, fruits, nuts, and berries; vegetables; and nursery and greenhouse crops accounted for three-quarters of crop sales. Dairy products, cattle, and poultry are the largest components of livestock sales.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	99,822,778
Water	4,949,798

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
Forest Industry	N.A.
Nonindustrial Private	N.A.
Other	N.A.

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

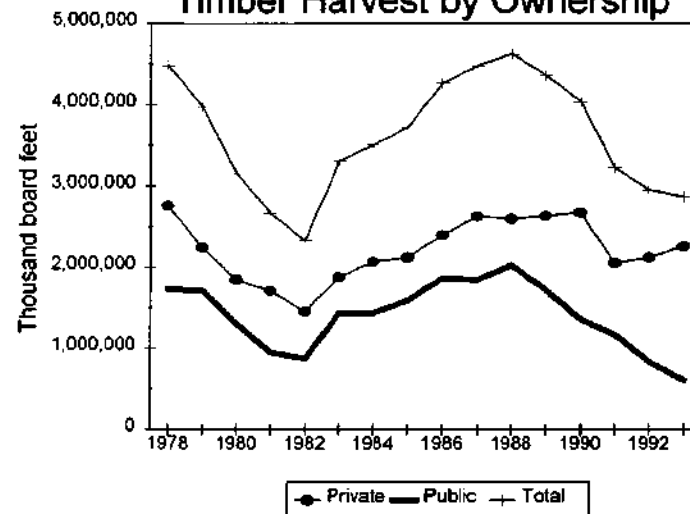
	acres
Bureau of Land Management	17,240,284
Forest Service	20,610,634
Wilderness	N.A.

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	32,156,894	30,598,178	28,978,997
Cropland	11,257,374	10,894,503	10,479,268
Pasture/range	17,979,580	17,111,110	16,191,472
Woodland	1,483,132	1,351,482	1,150,247
Other	1,436,808	1,241,083	1,158,010
Avg. farm size	390	368	373

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	82,463	83,217	77,669
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	1,163	1,099

Timber Harvest by Ownership

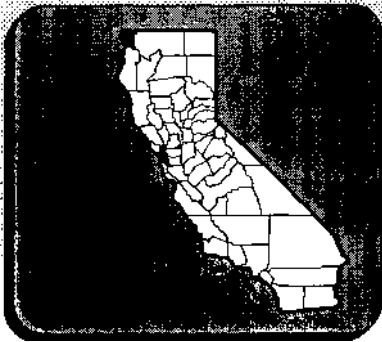


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$7,156,574	\$9,269,389	\$12,497,313
Livestock	4,376,715	4,652,844	5,304,438
Dairy	1,791,356	1,914,167	2,415,173

Del Norte County, California

Del Norte County is a nonmetropolitan county located in the northwestern corner of the state. U.S. Highway 101 runs along the coast and highway 199 connects the county seat. Crescent City, with Grants Pass, Oregon, and Interstate 5. The northern part of the county contains Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park. The county's 1990 population density of 23.3 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3 in 1990, 65% of the population was rural and 5% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

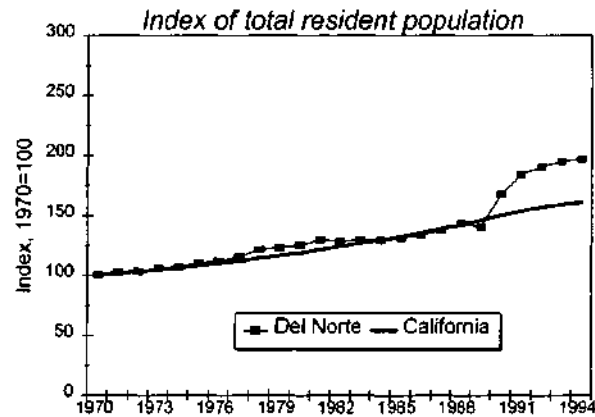


Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at rates similar to the state during the 1970s.

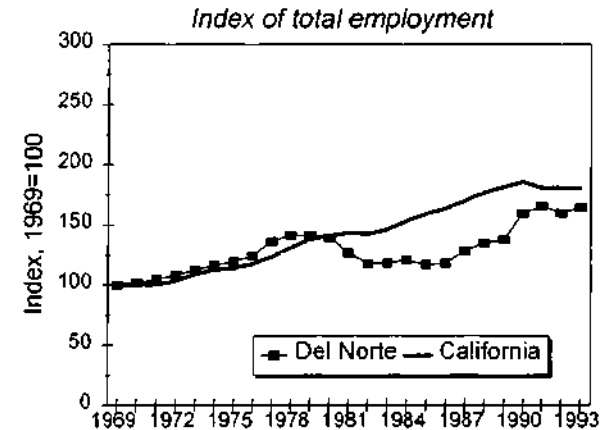
However, the recession of the early 1980s affected the county to a greater extent, causing significant losses in employment and nonfarm labor income and after which recovery was slow. A new burst of growth took place in the late 1980s due to construction and opening of a state penitentiary. Del Norte County's 1990 population ranked 49th out of the 58 California counties. The gap between Del Norte and the state in per capita income widened during the 1980-82 recession and did not decrease during the rest of the 1980s. Del Norte ranked last in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

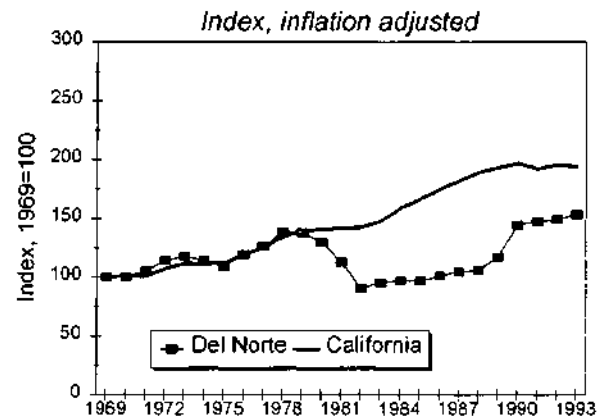
Population



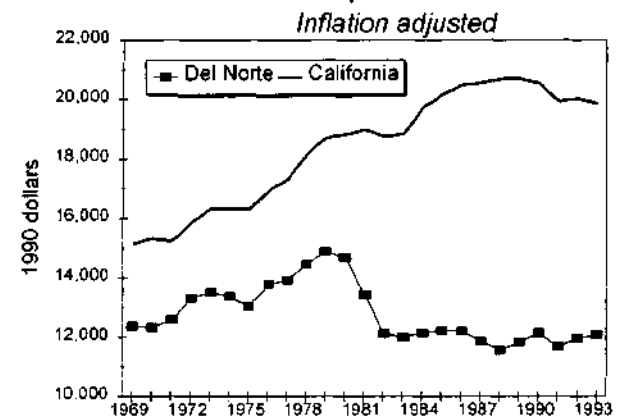
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Del Norte County, California

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Del Norte County lost population between 1960 and 1970, but has gained population steadily since then. Growth during the early 1990s was especially rapid. Most of the growth that occurred during the 1980s was due to in-migration. A larger proportion of the county's population is Native American relative to the state; and relative to other counties in northern California, a larger proportion is Black or of Hispanic origin. Crescent City, the only incorporated area, accounted for about 19% of the population in 1990. The county's age structure is similar to the state's, though the county has a slightly larger proportion of people over 50 and under 18. Del Norte's 1990 median age of 32.2 is higher than the state median of 31.5.

Population: Past and Future

1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
17,771	14,580	18,217	23,460	28,500	38,300	48,800	59,500	70,200	81,300
Pop. Change									
	-3,191	3,637	5,243	5,040	10,500	10,700	10,700	11,100	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net		1990
pop. ^a	+	increase	+	migration	=	pop. ^a
18,300	+	1,346	+	4,854	=	24,500

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Crescent City North ^b	N.A.	3,853
Crescent City	3,099	4,380
Klamath ^b	N.A.	827

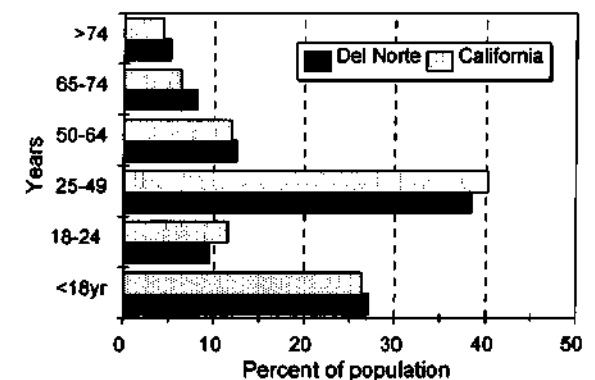
Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Elk Valley Rancheria	77
Resighini Rancheria	28
Smith River Rancheria	104
Yurok Reservation	909

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	87.9%	86.1%
Black	0.3	3.7
Native American	7.1	6.4
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	1.9
Other race	4.3	1.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	5.6	10.3

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Del Norte County, California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

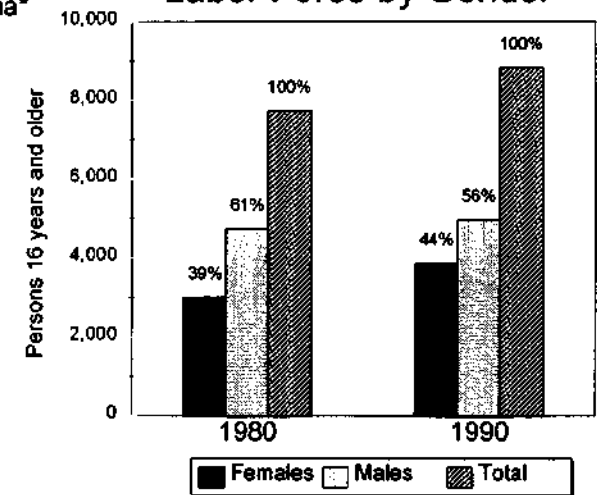
Relative to the state, Del Norte County has proportionally more workers in service occupations, particularly protective services (due to the state penitentiary); farming, forestry, and fishing; and transportation occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to the number of women in the labor force growing faster than the number of men. Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college degree, relative to the state as a whole, and proportionally more people in the county do not have a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

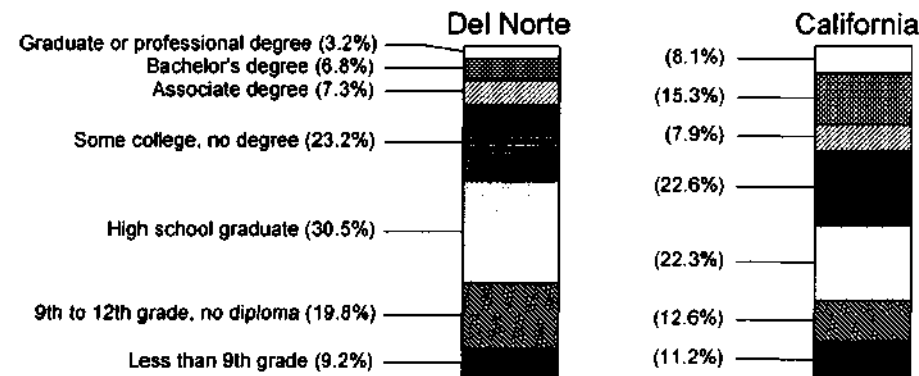
	Del Norte*	California*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.0%	13.9%
Professional specialty	10.5	14.7
Technicians and related support	1.7	3.8
Sales	10.1	12.1
Administrative support, including clerical	13.0	16.6
Private household services	0.6	0.7
Protective services	8.8	1.7
All other services	13.0	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	6.7	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.4	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.0	5.7
Transportation and material moving	5.9	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.4	3.7

*The county had 7,858 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 13,996,309 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



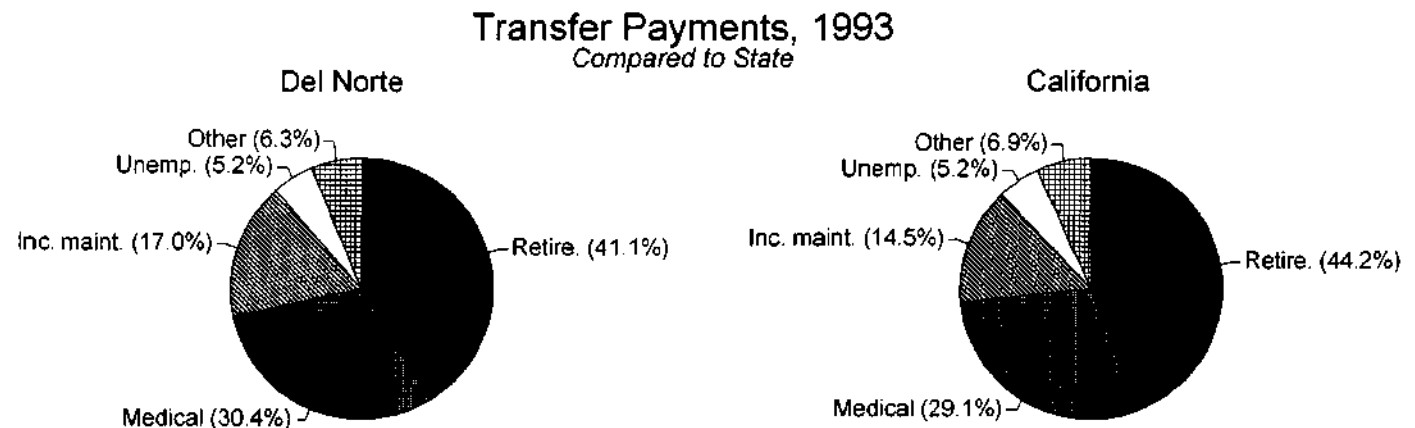
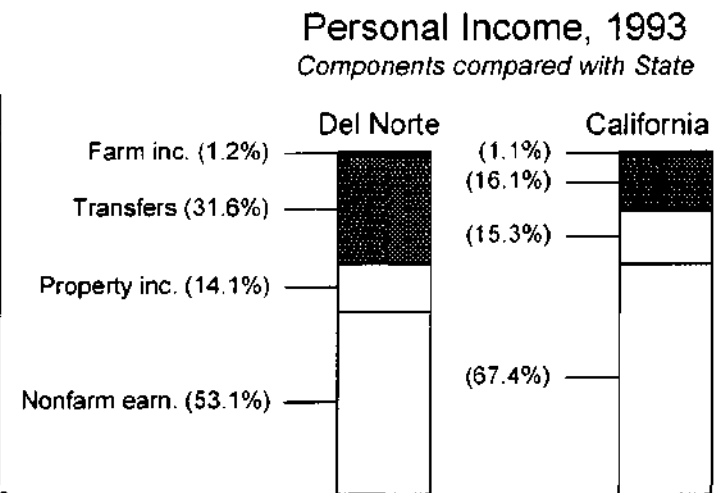
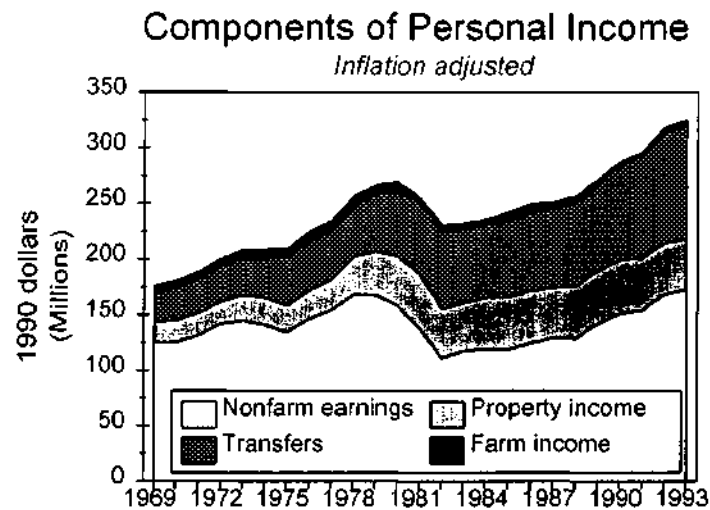
Educational Attainment, 1990



Del Norte County, California

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s (except during the mid-decade recession), but declined substantially during the recessionary early 1980s. Growth resumed, but it was 1992 before pre-recession levels were reached. However, total personal income (the sum of all four components) grew faster owing to growth in transfer payments and property income. Transfers, in particular, grew substantially, becoming a markedly larger share of personal income (nearly one-third by 1993). In 1993, income maintenance accounted for a slightly larger share of transfers in the county relative to the state, though retirement and medical payments still made up the bulk.



Del Norte County, California

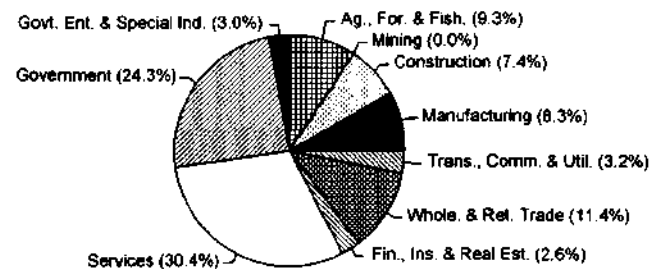
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Del Norte County's government division, which includes Pelican Bay prison employment and income, is double the state average. Agriculture is almost triple the state proportion with respect to employment, but it is about five times larger with respect to income. Conversely, manufacturing is one-half of the state average, and the trade and finance divisions are smallest among the 11 northern California counties.

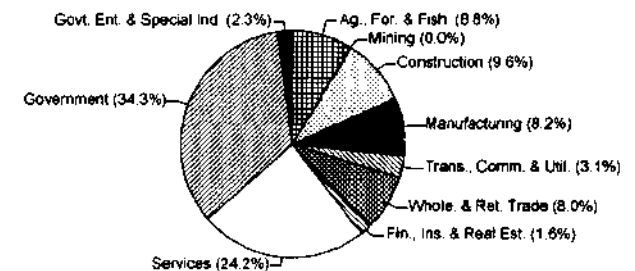
Thirty-six percent of labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. This proportion would be higher if income from state employment at the prison were included. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 81% of the direct export income. The top export industries include hospitals, tourism associated with hotels, and eating and drinking places, fishing and fish processing.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

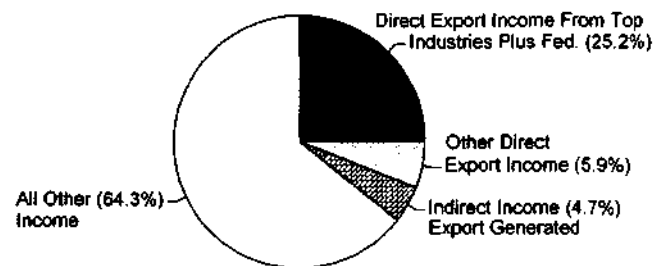


Labor and Proprietor Income

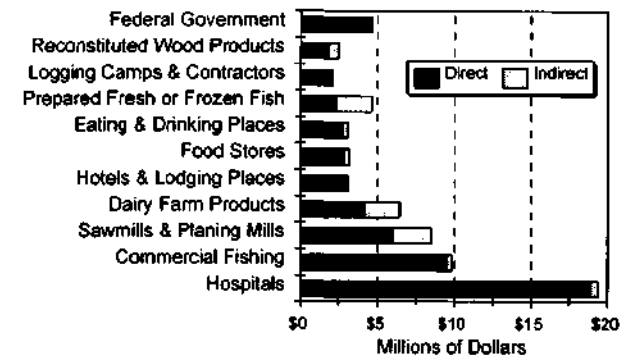


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Del Norte County, California

Del Norte ranked 42d in land area out of the 58 counties in the state. Nearly 70% of the land area in the county is under the administration of the FS or BLM and another quarter is private timberland. Timber harvest is dominated by timber from private lands. Private harvest was at a much lower level in the 1980s relative to the late 1970s. Del Norte's harvest ranked 10th out of the 36 California counties that harvested any timber in 1993. Very little of the county's landbase is devoted to agriculture and most of that is cropland. The inflation-adjusted value of crops sold increased substantially between 1982 and 1992. Nursery and greenhouse crops account for the majority of crop sales. Dairy products are the largest component of livestock sales. The county ranked 42d in the state for both the value of crops sold in 1992 and the value of livestock sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	645,050
Water	142,048

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
Forest Industry	135,000
Nonindustrial Private	27,000
Other	1,000

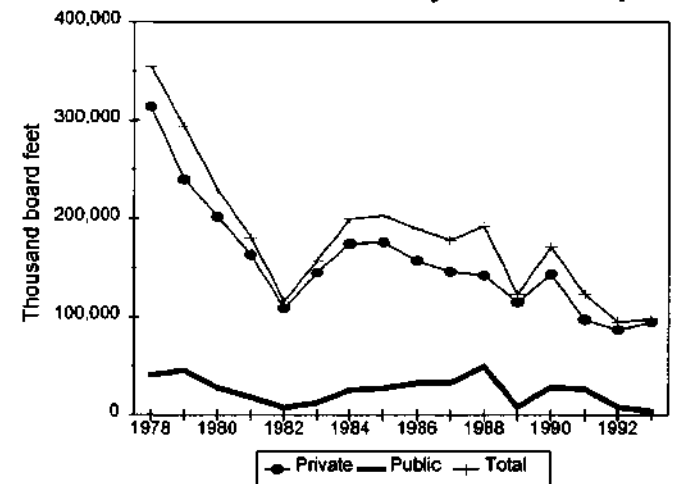
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	195
Forest Service	451,536
Wilderness	5,115

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	17,270	13,139	12,594
Cropland	9,676	8,790	8,130
Pasture/range	3,834	2,040	N.A.
Woodland	2,088	1,718	1,901
Other	1,672	591	N.A.
Avg. farm size	145	156	146
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	119	84	86
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$5,618	\$6,501	\$15,900
Livestock	4,418	7,343	6,044
Dairy	2,493	5,218	4,838

Glenn County, California

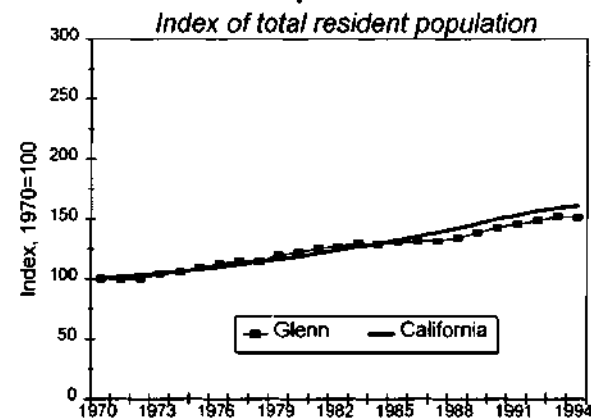
Glenn County is a nonmetropolitan county located in north-central California. Interstate 5 runs through Willows, the county seat, from north to south. The Mendocino National Forest covers the western part of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 18.9 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990 56% of the population was rural and 22% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to neighbouring Butte County.



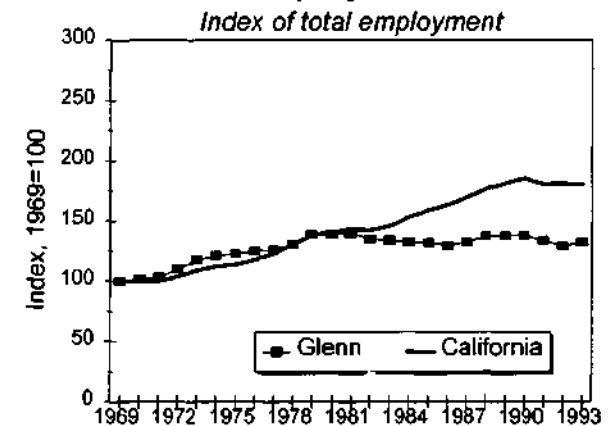
Employment and nonfarm labor income grew much as the state did during the 1970s. Growth slowed during the 1980s after the recessionary period of the early 1980s. Although population growth also slowed in the first half of the 1980s, it returned to faster growth in the latter part of the decade. In 1990 Glenn County's population ranked 48th out of the 58 California counties. The volatility of Glenn's per capita income is due mainly to oscillations in farm income (though declines in nonfarm income also contributed to the early 1980s drop). Glenn ranked 48th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

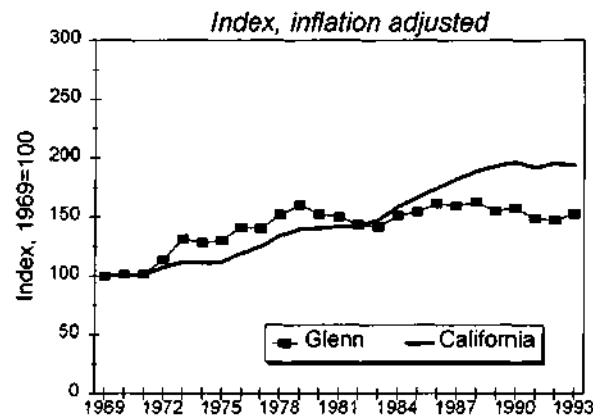
Population



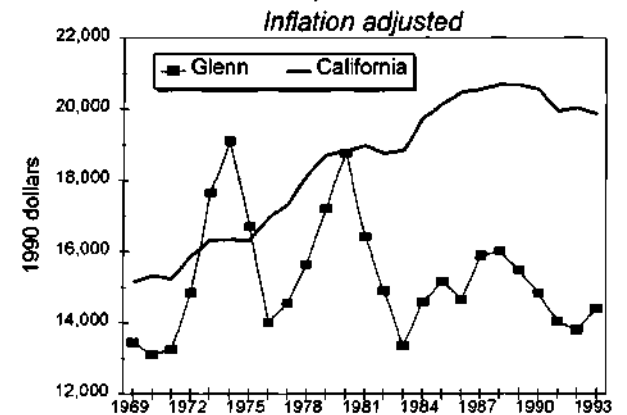
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Glenn County, California

Glenn County gained population in each decade since 1960. The fastest growth occurred during the 1970s and early 1990s. The population gain between 1980 and 1990 was due both to natural increase (births minus deaths) and in-migration. A somewhat larger proportion of the county's population is Native American compared with the state. Relative to the other 11 counties in northern California, Glenn has a greater proportion of Asians and Pacific Islanders and people of Hispanic origin. Orland and Willows comprise 45% of the population and the remainder live in unincorporated areas. Compared to the state, a larger share of the county's population is over 50 or under 18. Glenn County's 1990 median age of 32.6 is higher than the state median of 31.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
17,245	17,521	21,350	24,798	26,500	31,100	38,400	47,200	57,600	69,800
Pop. Change									
	276	3,829	3,448	1,702	7,300	8,800	10,400	12,200	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop. ^a	+	Natural increase	+	Net migration	=	1990 pop. ^a
21,500	+	1,665	+	1,835	=	25,000

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	88.5%	85.4%
Black	0.3	0.6
Native American	1.7	2.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.7	3.3
Other race	8.8	8.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	11.9	20.0

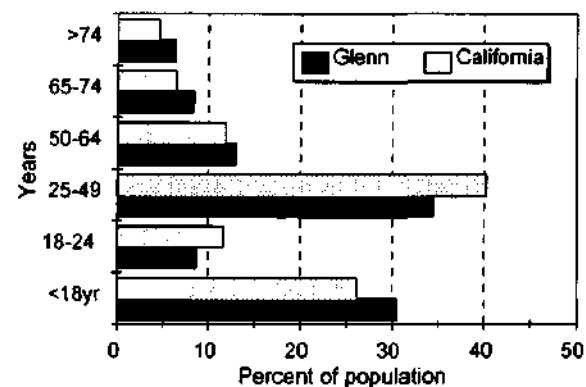
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Hamilton City ^b	N.A.	1,811
Orland	3,976	5,052
Willows	4,777	5,988

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Grindstone Creek Rancheria	103

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Glenn County, California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

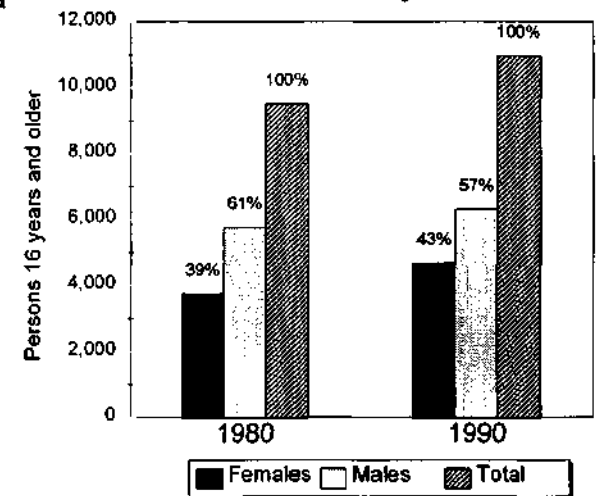
Nearly a fifth of Glenn County's workers have occupations in the farming, forestry, and fishing category. Relative to the state, the county also has proportionally more people in transportation occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to the number of women in the labor force growing faster than the number of men. Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college degree relative to the state as a whole, and proportionally more people in the county do not have a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

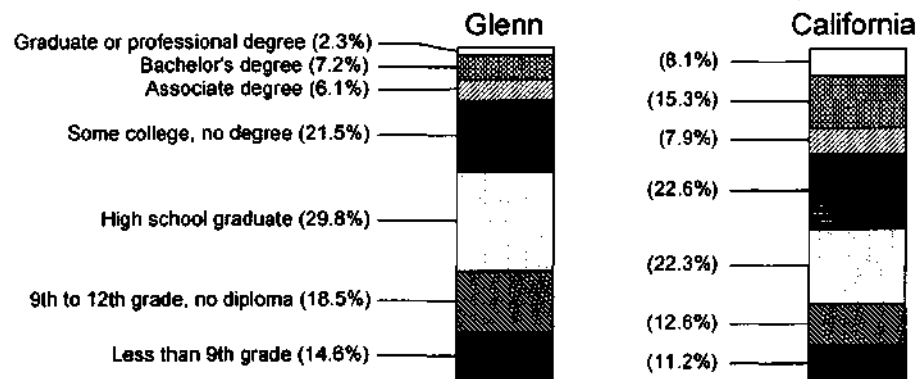
	Glenn*	California*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.0%	13.9%
Professional specialty	8.0	14.7
Technicians and related support	2.4	3.8
Sales	8.5	12.1
Administrative support, including clerical	12.6	16.6
Private household services	0.6	0.7
Protective services	0.8	1.7
All other services	11.2	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	18.6	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.6	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.2	5.7
Transportation and material moving	6.8	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.6	3.7

*The county had 9,896 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 13,996,309 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

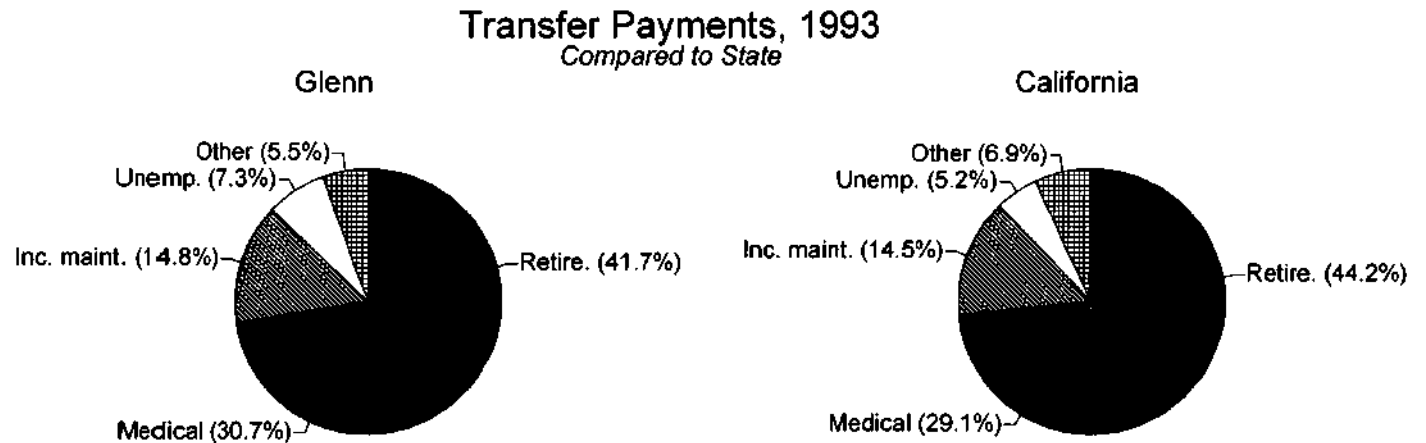
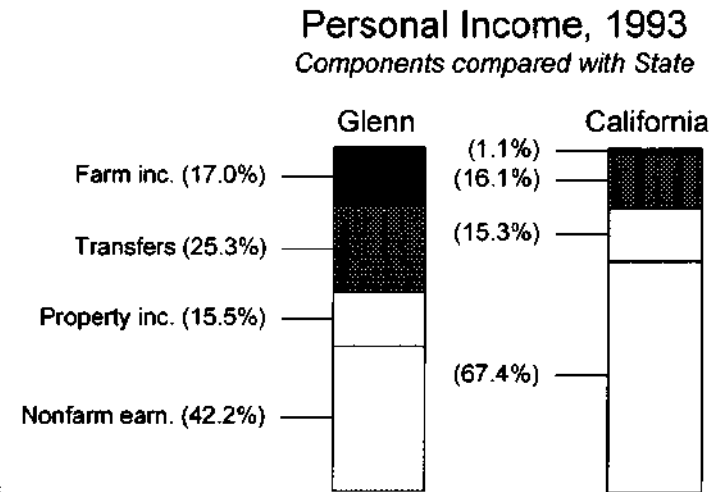
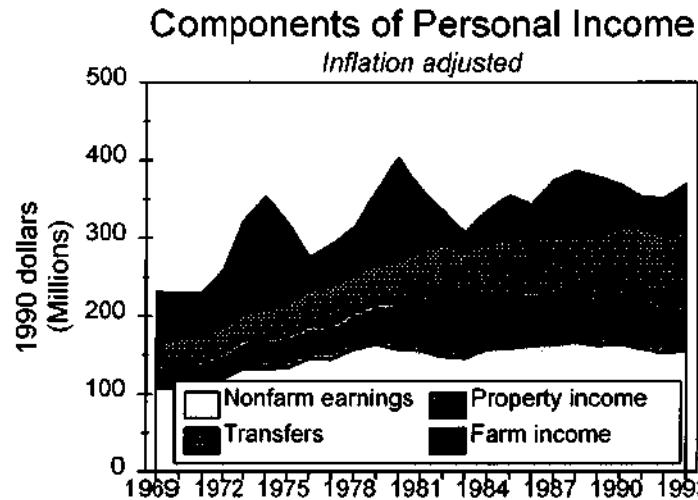


Glenn County, California

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Farm income is an important income source in Glenn County and drives the oscillations in total personal income (the sum of all four components). Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s, declined during the recessionary period of the early 1980s and held relatively steady after that.

Compared to 1969, transfer payments and property income have grown in absolute terms and as relative shares of personal income. Farm income and transfers each account for a larger share of personal income in the county than in the state. In 1993, the distribution of transfer payments was much like the state distribution except for a slightly larger share from unemployment compensation.



Glenn County, California

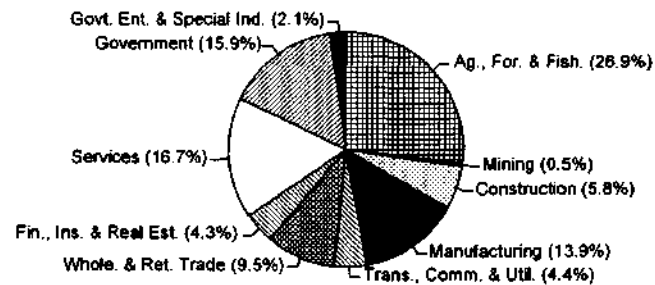
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Glenn County's agriculture division is the 2d largest among the northern California counties, and its proportion of income is 13 times larger than for the state. The county's manufacturing division also ranks 2d largest among the 11 northern counties. In contrast, trade is 2d smallest and the services division is one-half of the state average.

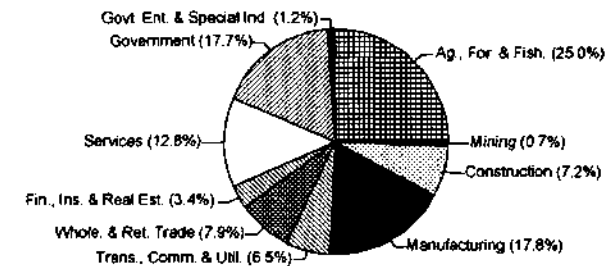
The direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal employment account for 58% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 68% of the direct export income. The production of mineral wool along with dairy, livestock, and the fruit and nut industries dominate the export market for this county.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

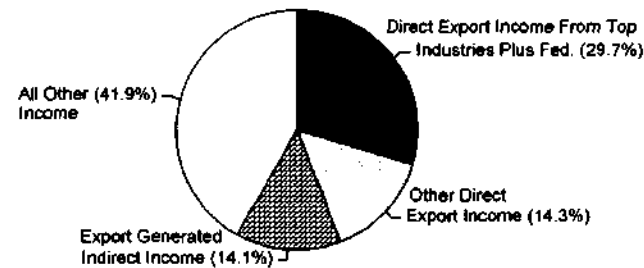


Labor and Proprietor Income

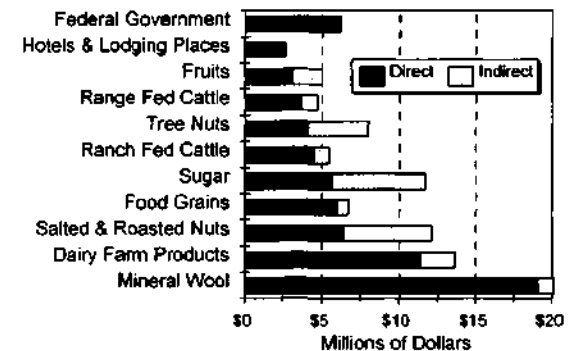


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Glenn County, California

In 1990 Glenn County ranked 36th in land area out of the 58 counties in the state. Over 55% of the land area in the county is in farms and another 23% is administered by the FS or BLM. Very little is private timberland. Historically, timber harvest was dominated by timber from public lands. This component of harvest varied considerably through time. Private harvest increased in the late 1980s, but returned to former levels by the early 1990s. Glenn's harvest ranked 25th out of the 36 California counties that harvested any timber in 1993.

The county's farmland is split between cropland and pasture or range.

However, in 1992 crops outweighed livestock in the value of products sold by 3 to 1. The inflation-adjusted value of crops sold increased substantially between 1982 and 1992. Nursery and greenhouse crops account for 50% of crop sales and grains 40%. Dairy products and cattle make up most of livestock sales. The county ranked 24th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 18th for livestock.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	841,523
Water	7,910

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
Forest Industry	18,000
Nonindustrial Private	6,000
Other	---

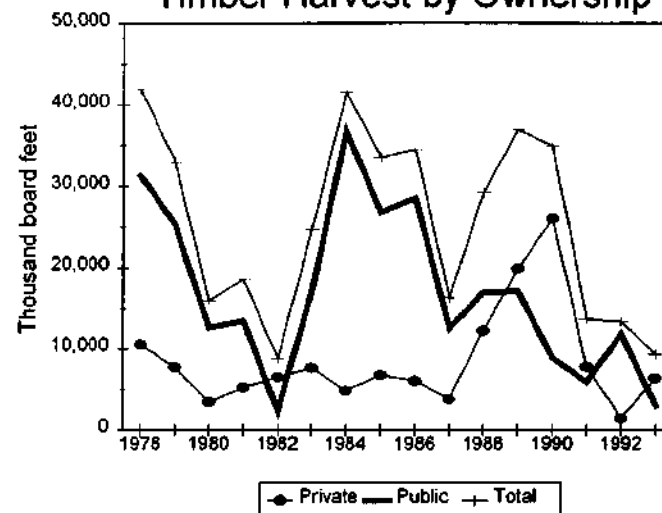
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	11,173
Forest Service	182,642
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	521,998	490,732	473,920
Cropland	271,134	265,675	250,698
Pasture/range	201,174	195,766	205,414
Woodland	12,605	3,542	6,478
Other	37,085	25,749	11,330
Avg. farm size	464	419	399
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,125	1,170	1,187
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	9	8

Timber Harvest by Ownership

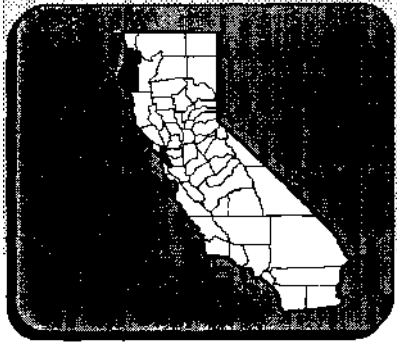


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$75,603	\$109,302	\$137,923
Livestock	41,411	38,502	42,847
Dairy	22,913	22,013	27,026

Humboldt County, California

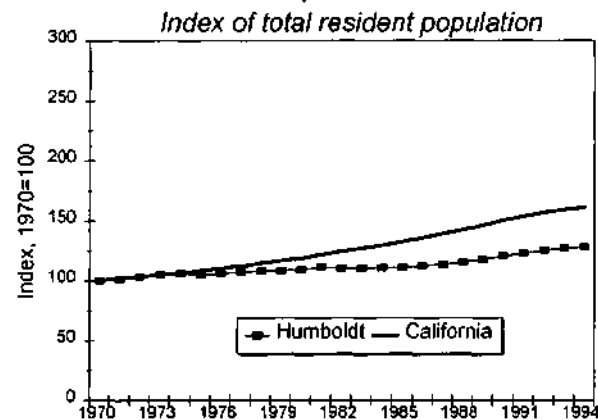
Humboldt County is a nonmetropolitan county located on the Pacific Coast, U.S. Highway 101 runs along the coast, and State Highway 299 connects Eureka, the county seat, to Redding and Interstate 5. The county's coastal location provides many recreational opportunities, and part of Redwoods National Park lies in the northwest corner of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 33.3 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3 in 1990, 37% of the population was rural and 2% of workers commuted outside the county to work.



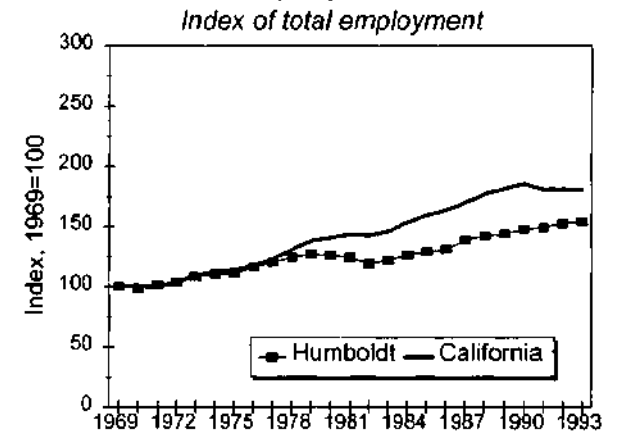
Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew much like the state during the 1970s. However, the recession of the early 1980s affected the county to a greater extent, causing losses in employment and nonfarm labor income and a slowing of population growth. Growth in employment and nonfarm labor income resumed until about 1987 when it slowed. Humboldt County's 1990 population ranked 31st out of the 58 California counties. The gap between Humboldt and the state in per capita income widened during the 1980-82 recessionary period. Humboldt ranked 34th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

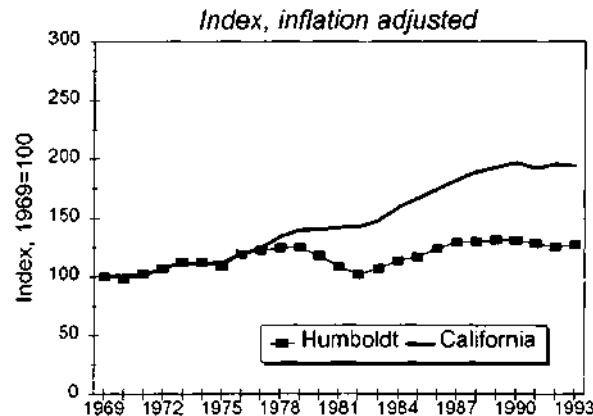
Population



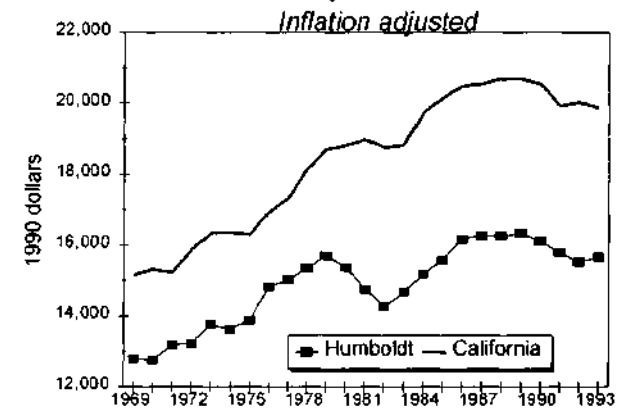
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Humboldt County, California

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Humboldt County lost population between 1960 and 1970, but has gained population in each decade since then. Growth rates were fairly slow during the 1970s and 1980s, but increased in the early 1990s.

Most of the growth that occurred during the 1980s was due to natural increase (births minus deaths). A larger proportion of the county's population is Native American relative to the state. Eureka is the largest place with 23% of the population. In 1990 about 52% of residents lived in unincorporated parts of the county. The county's age structure is similar to the state's, though the county has a slightly larger proportion of people over 50.

Humboldt County's 1990 median age of 33.1 is higher than the state median of 31.5.

Population: Past and Future

1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
104,892	99,692	108,525	119,118	126,400	139,700	152,100	164,900	176,100	185,700
Pop.	\	/	\	/	\	/	\	/	\
Change	-5,200	8,833	10,593	7,282	12,400	12,800	11,200	9,600	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net	1990
pop. ^a	+ increase	+ migration	= pop. ^a
108,900	+ 7,961	+ 2,939	= 119,800

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Arcata	12,338	15,197
Bayview ^b	N.A.	1,318
Blue Lake	1,201	1,235
Cutten ^b	N.A.	1,516
Eureka	24,153	27,025
Ferndale	1,367	1,331
Fortuna	7,591	8,788
Humboldt Hill ^b	N.A.	2,865
Hydesville ^b	N.A.	1,131
McKinleyville ^b	N.A.	10,749
Myrtletown ^b	N.A.	4,413
Pine Hills ^b	N.A.	2,947
Redway ^b	N.A.	1,212
Rio Dell	2,687	3,012
Trinidad	379	362
Westhaven-Moonstone ^b	N.A.	1,109
Willow Creek ^b	N.A.	1,576

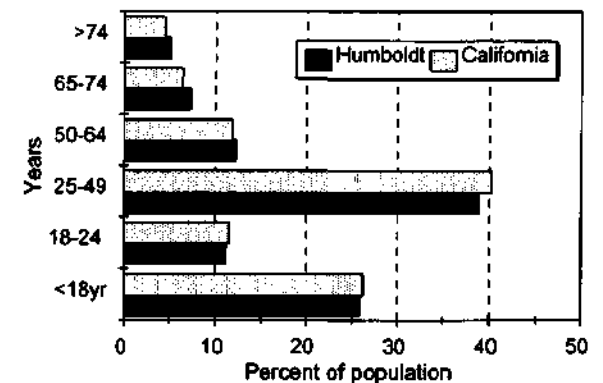
Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Rancherias (five)	220
Hoopa Valley Reservation	2,143
Yurok Reservation	448

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	91.7%	90.6%
Black	0.5	0.8
Native American	5.3	5.5
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.9	1.9
Other race	1.7	1.2
Hispanic origin (any race)	3.4	4.2

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Humboldt County, California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Relative to the state, Humboldt County has proportionally more workers in service occupations (other than household and protective services); farming, forestry, and fishing; and transportation occupations and fewer in executive, administrative, and managerial, and administrative support occupations.

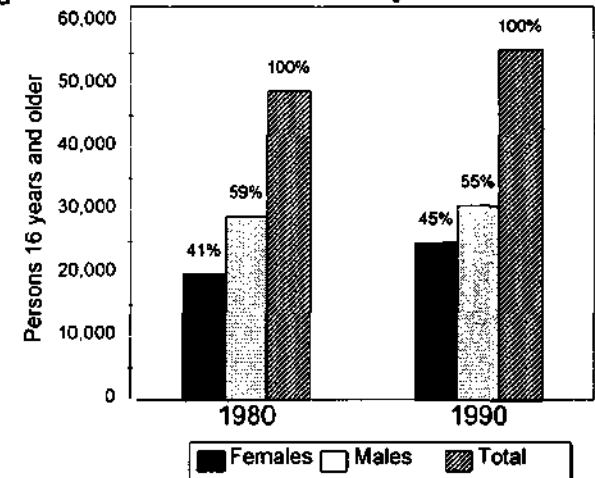
The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to an increase in the number of women in the labor force. Compared with the state, nearly the same proportion of county residents have a college degree and proportionally more people have at least a high school diploma. The educational attainment data exclude much of the student population of Humboldt State University (all those under 25 years of age).

Occupation, 1990

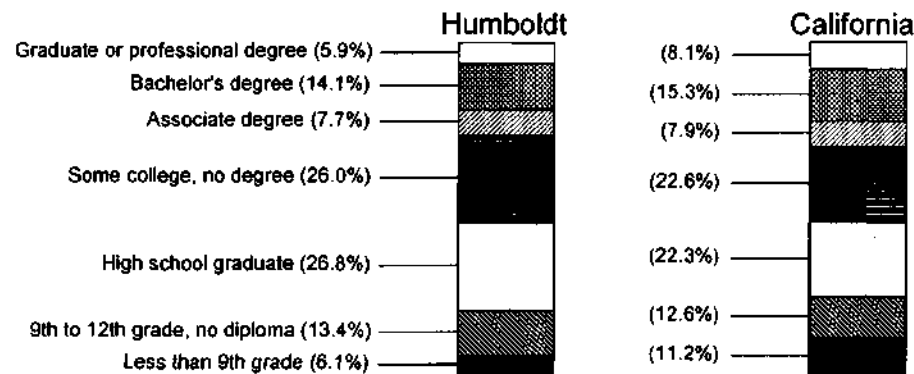
	Humboldt*	California*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.9%	13.9%
Professional specialty	14.1	14.7
Technicians and related support	2.6	3.8
Sales	11.3	12.1
Administrative support, including clerical	14.4	16.6
Private household services	0.7	0.7
Protective services	1.4	1.7
All other services	14.2	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.4	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.1	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.0	5.7
Transportation and material moving	5.4	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.4	3.7

**The county had 50,831 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 13,996,309 persons.*

Labor Force by Gender



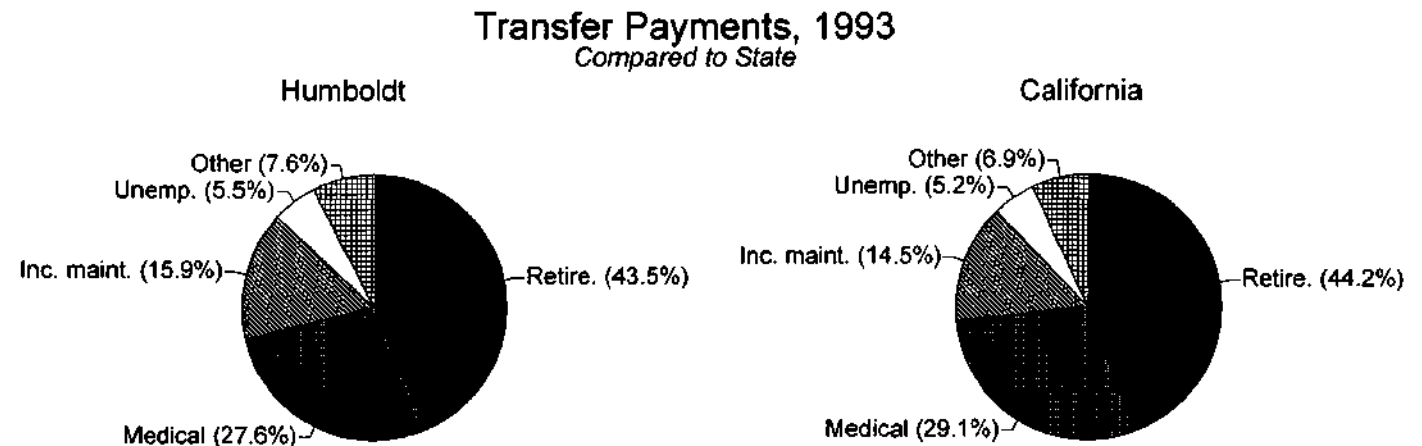
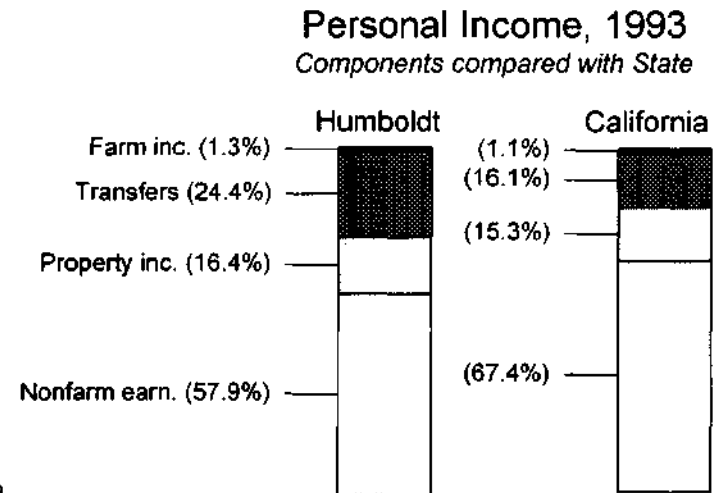
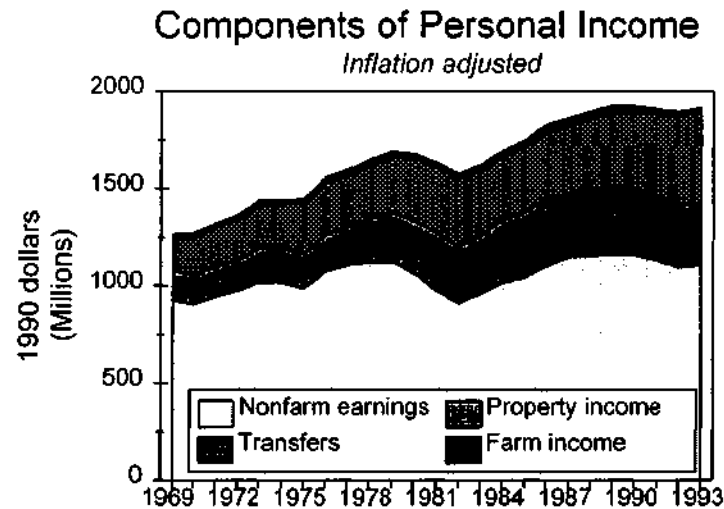
Educational Attainment, 1990



Humboldt County, California

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s (except during the mid-decade recession), but declined substantially during the recession of the early 1980s. Growth resumed, but leveled off by 1987. Transfer payments and property income grew both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income. Transfer payments are a larger proportion of personal income in the county than the state. In 1993, the distribution of transfer payments was much like the state distribution.



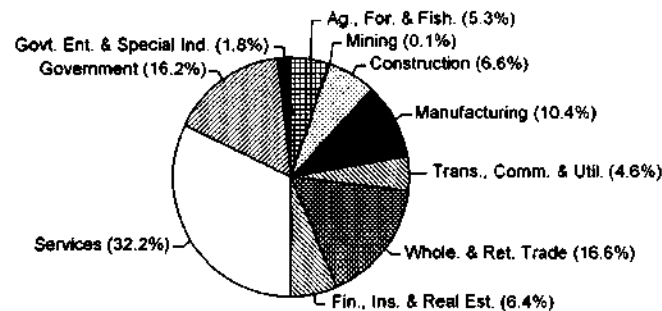
Humboldt County, California

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

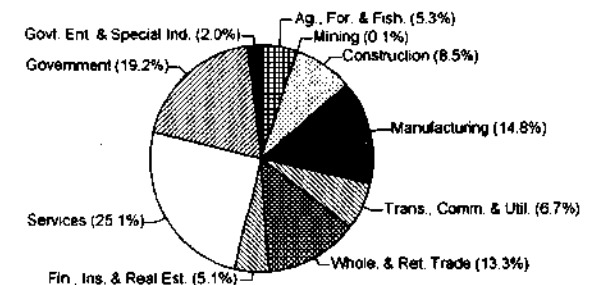
The economic structure of Humboldt County generally shows divisions similar in size to the state. The key differences compared to the state are a manufacturing sector about 20% smaller, a transportation division 30% larger, and a government division 40% larger with respect to employment. Thirty-four percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 61 % of the direct export income. The key export industries are wood and paper products manufacturing. Hospitals, tourism associated with hotels, and commercial fishing are also important.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

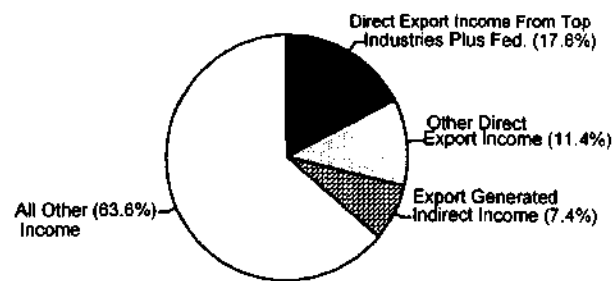


Labor and Proprietor Income

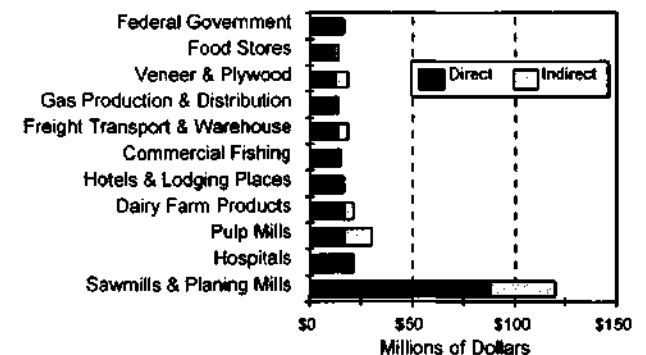


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Humboldt County, California

In 1990 Humboldt County ranked Nth in land area out of the 58 counties in the state. Over 55% of the land area in the county is non-Federal timberland, another 17% is administered by the FS or BLM, and a quarter is farmland. Timber harvest is dominated by timber from private lands and varied by more than 300 million board feet between the early and late 1980s. Humboldt's harvest ranked 1st out of the 36 California counties that harvested any timber in 1993.

The county's farmland is mainly pasture and range or woodland. Livestock, especially dairy products, accounts for much of the value of farm products sold. However, the inflation-adjusted value of crops sold (mainly nursery and greenhouse crops) tripled between 1982 and 1992. The county ranked 44th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 16th for livestock.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	2,286,592
Water	307,027

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
Forest Industry	590,000
Nonindustrial Private	567,000
Other	124,000

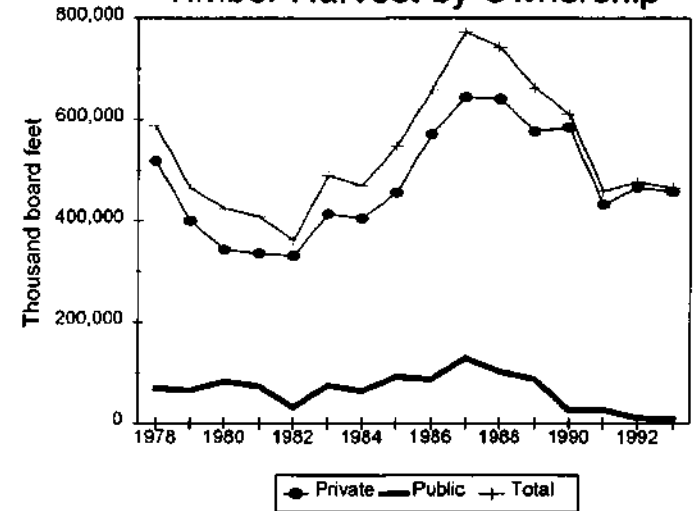
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	62,962
Forest Service	337,043
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	648,820	616,267	597,766
Cropland	60,477	56,649	58,209
Pasture/range	354,892	387,395	366,991
Woodland	214,984	154,630	162,026
Other	18,467	17,593	10,540
Avg. farm size	741	692	684
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	876	890	874
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	16	14

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$3,887	\$9,989	\$12,115
Livestock	38,439	43,739	50,521
Dairy	23,605	27,381	30,791

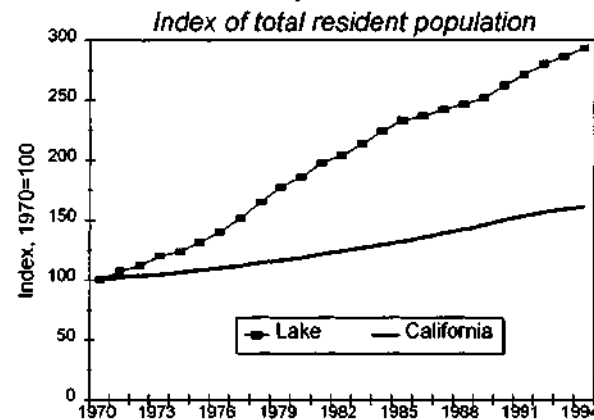
Lake County, California



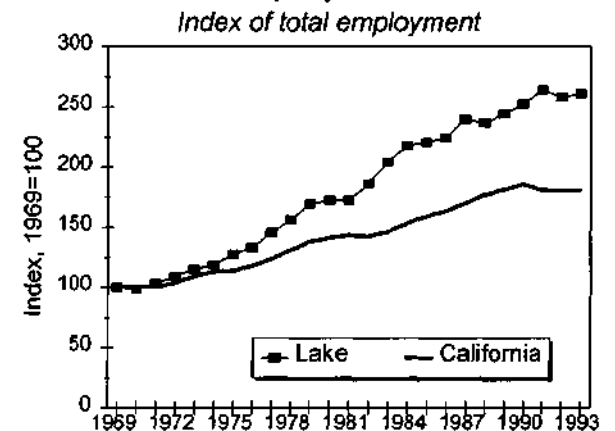
Lake County is a nonmetropolitan county located in north-central California. Lakeport, the county seat, is on the western edge of Clear Lake in the center of the county. State highway 20 links the county with U.S. Highway 101 to the west and Interstate 5 to the east. The Mendocino National Forest covers the upper half of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 40.2 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 62% of the population was rural and 15% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Sonoma and Mendocino Counties.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

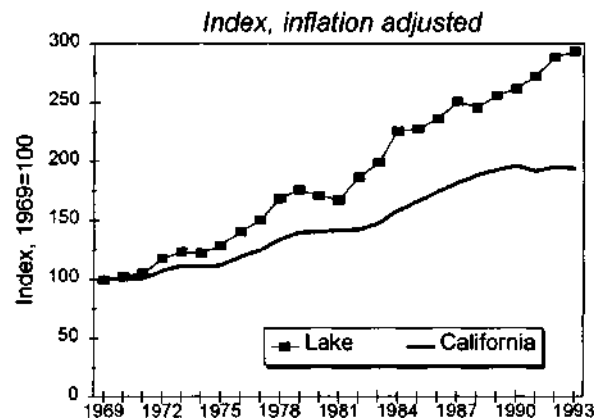
Population



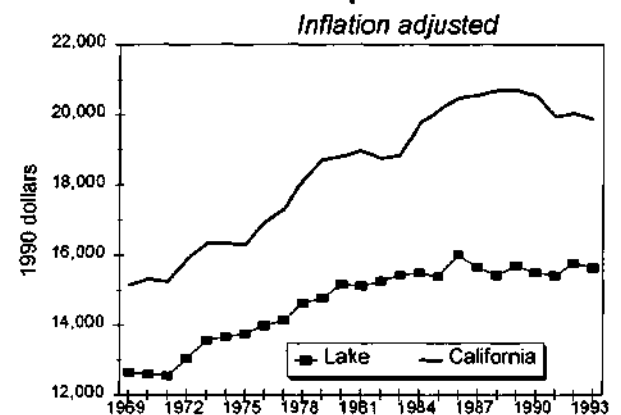
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at rates faster than the state during both the 1970s and the 1980s. The county was affected by the early 1980s recession, but not as severely as some counties in northern California. In 1990 Lake County's population ranked 40th in the state out of the 58 counties. Per capita income in Lake County showed little impact from the recession of the early 1980s. Over the last two decades the rate of growth has been slower than for the state leading to a widening per capita income gap between county and state. Lake County had the 36th highest per capita income in the state in 1993.

Lake County, California

Lake County has experienced substantial population growth in every decade since 1960. Growth was particularly rapid in the 1970s. The population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to in-migration. Note that deaths outnumbered births during this period, leading to natural decrease. Relative to the state, a greater proportion of the county's population is Native American. Lakeport is the only incorporated place, but the census-designated place of Clearlake is the largest, accounting for 23% of the 1990 population. The county has a much higher proportion of people over 50 as compared to the state. This is reflected in the fact that Lake is the county with the highest 1990 median age in the state, 40.4, which is much higher than the state median of 31.5.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
13,786	19,548	36,366	50,631	56,000	70,000	88,800	108,500	129,600	152,000
Pop. Change									
	5,762	16,818	14,265	5,369	18,800	19,700	21,100	22,400	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net		1990
pop. ^a	+	increase	+	migration	=	pop. ^a
36,800	+	-117	+	14,417	=	51,100

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Clearlake Oaks ^b	N.A.	2,419
Clearlake ^b	N.A.	11,804
Cobb ^b	N.A.	1,477
Hidden Valley Lake ^b	N.A.	1,961
Kelseyville ^b	N.A.	2,861
Lakeport	3,675	4,390
Lower Lake ^b	N.A.	1,217
Lucerne ^b	N.A.	2,011
Nice ^b	N.A.	2,126

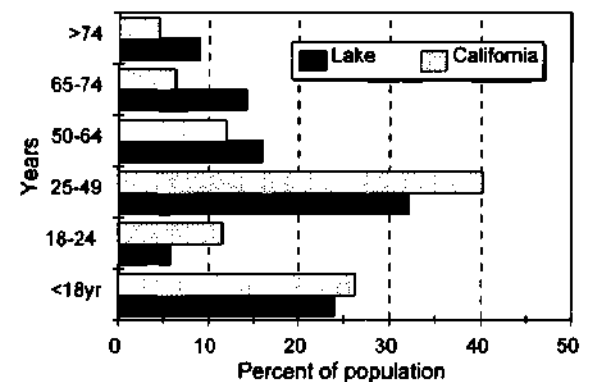
Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Big Valley Rancheria	108
Middletown Rancheria	79
Robinson Rancheria	139
Sulphur Bank (El-Em) Rancheria	93
Upper Lake Rancheria	76

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	93.6%	91.8%
Black	1.0	1.8
Native American	2.2	2.3
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.9
Other race	2.7	3.1
Hispanic origin (any race)	5.2	7.2

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Lake County, California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

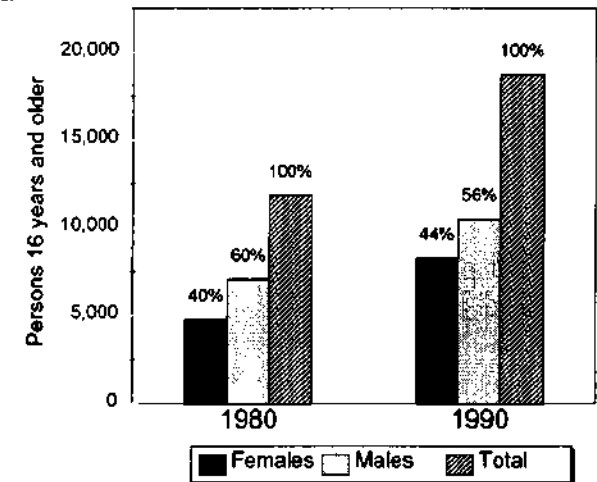
Relative to the state, Lake County has proportionally more workers in service occupations (other than household); the farming, forestry, and fishing category; precision production, craft, and repair; and transportation occupations. While both the number of women and the number of men in the labor force grew between 1980 and 1990, the number of women grew faster. This led to an increasing ratio of women to men in the county's workforce during this period. Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college degree, relative to the state as a whole, and proportionally more people in the county do not have a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

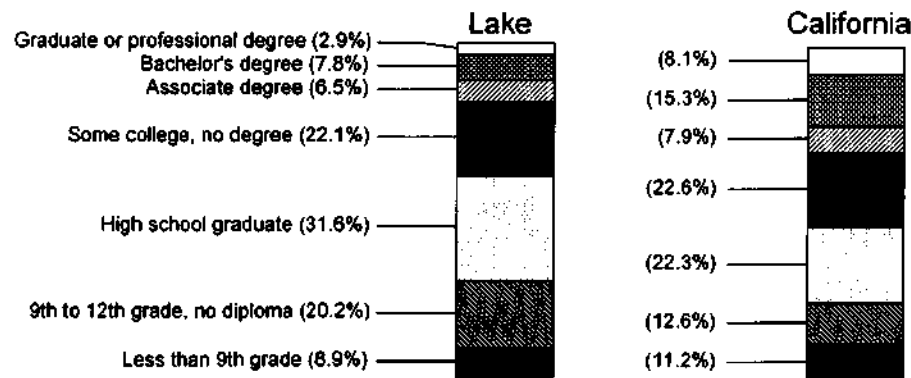
	Lake*	California*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.0%	13.9%
Professional specialty	12.0	14.7
Technicians and related support	2.5	3.8
Sales	11.3	12.1
Administrative support, including clerical	13.7	16.6
Private household services	0.6	0.7
Protective services	1.9	1.7
All other services	13.2	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.5	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.3	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.1	5.7
Transportation and material moving	5.8	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.1	3.7

*The county had 17,143 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 13,996,309 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

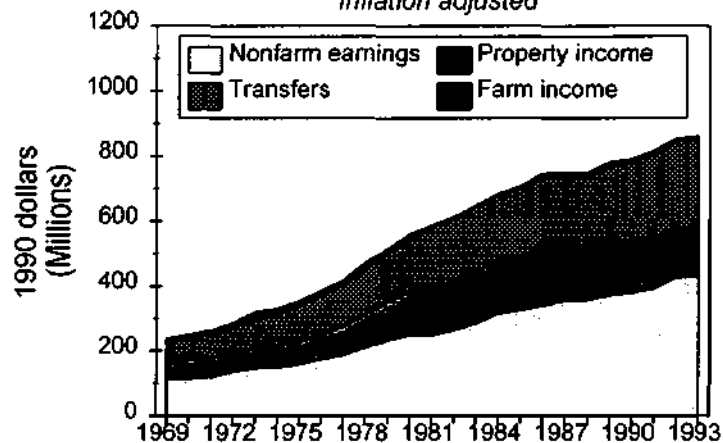


Lake County, California

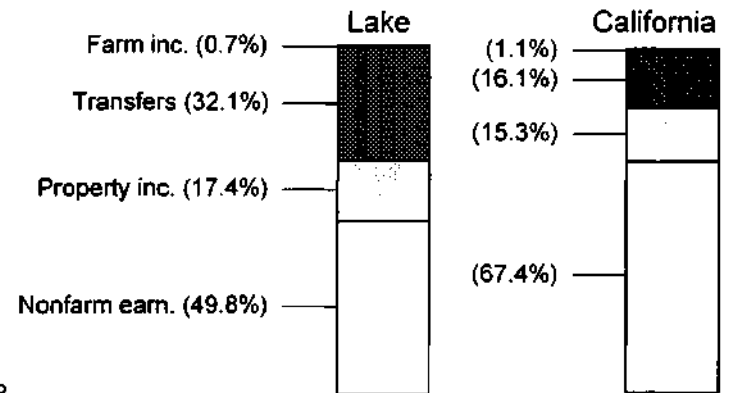
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during both the 1970s and the 1980s and was little affected by national recessions. Transfer payments and property income grew as well. Transfer payments became a much larger share of personal income, while property income's share shrank slightly. Transfers accounted for nearly a third of personal income in 1993, which was a much greater proportion than for the state. This reflects the older age structure of the population in the county (see population page). Relative to the state, retirement payments make up a slightly larger proportion of transfer payments in Lake County. All these factors point to the role of Lake County as a destination retirement area.

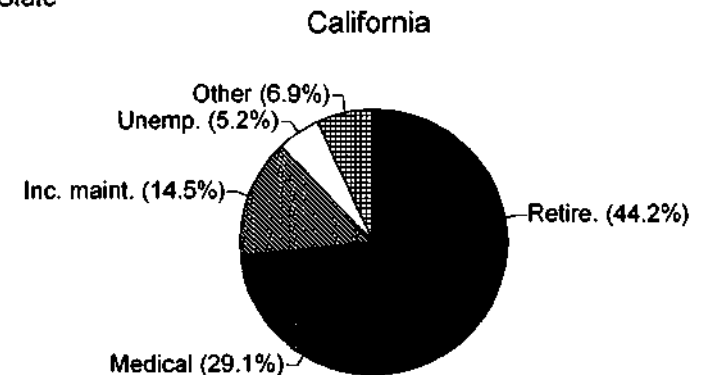
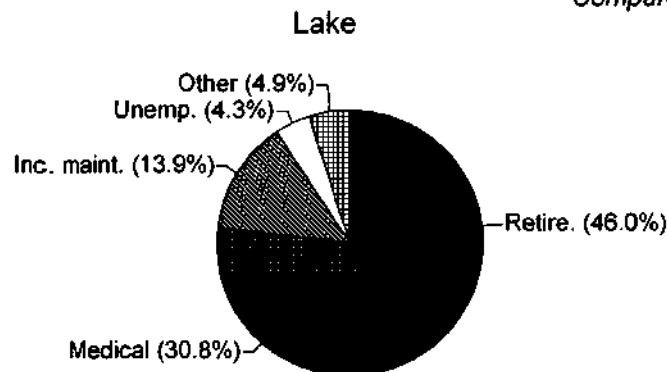
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



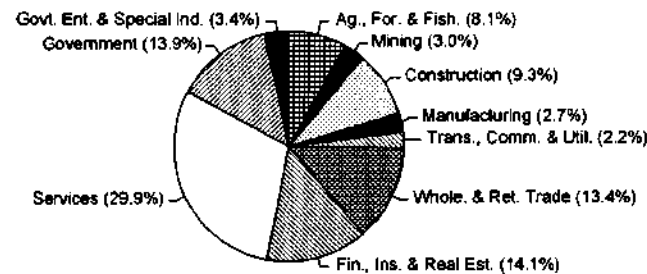
Lake County, California

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

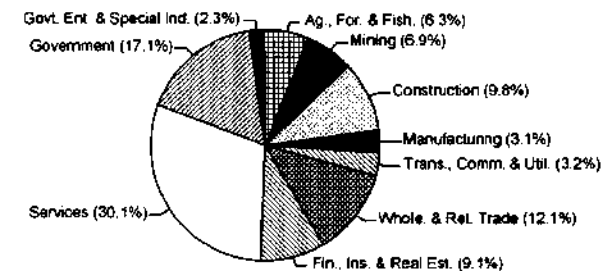
Lake County has some of the largest and smallest divisions of the 11 northern California counties. The services, government enterprises, mining, and finance divisions all rank largest. The manufacturing division is smallest compared to the other 10 counties, and it is 80% less than the state average. Thirty-four percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 74% of the direct export income. The top export industries include hospitals, gold, and tourism associated with hotels and lodging places.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

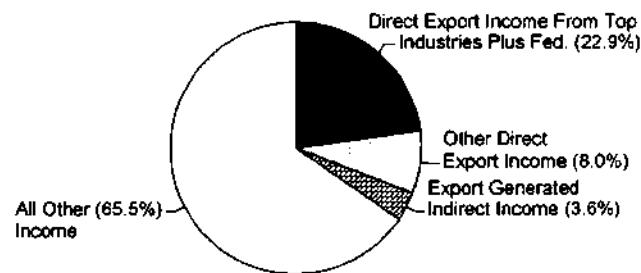


Labor and Proprietor Income

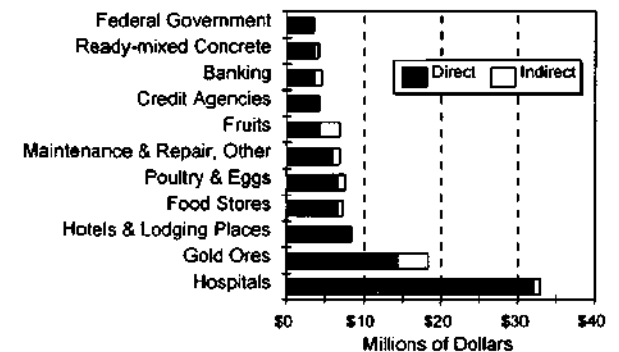


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Lake County, California

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	805,414
Water	45,517

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
Forest Industry	11,000
Nonindustrial Private	53,000
Other	11,000

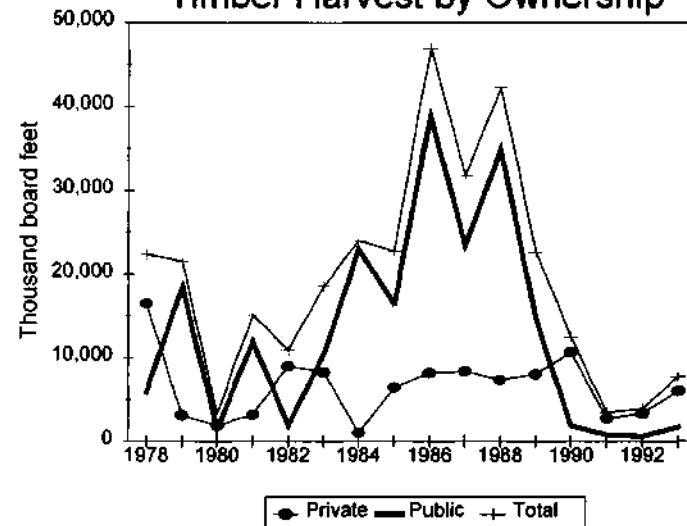
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	127,173
Forest Service	255,432
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	153,466	154,903	164,130
Cropland	37,939	37,410	34,555
Pasture/range	80,582	81,512	87,549
Woodland	20,346	18,005	25,333
Other	14,599	17,976	16,693
Avg. farm size	186	177	201
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	824	873	815
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	5	7

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$14,695	\$21,821	\$31,345
Livestock	2,479	2,329	2,617
Dairy	0	N.A.	N.A.

In 1990 Lake County ranked 38th in land area out of the 58 counties in the state. Over 45% of the land area in the county is administered by the FS or BLM and about 10% is non-Federal timberland. Timber harvest has been from both public and private lands, but was dominated by timber from public lands for much of the 1980s. Lake's harvest ranked 28th out of the 36 California counties that harvested any timber in 1993. About 20% of the county's landbase is farmland. Pasture and range is the largest component of farmland, but crops dominate the value of farm products sold. The inflation-adjusted value of crops sold (mainly fruits and nuts) doubled between 1982 and 1992. The county ranked 38th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 52d for livestock.

Lassen County, California

Lassen County is a nonmetropolitan county located on the California-Nevada border. Susanville, the county seat, is at the intersection of U.S. Highway 395 (providing access to Reno as well as points north) and State Highways 44 and 36 (both provide links to Interstate 5). The county's 1990 population density of 6.1 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 74% of the population was rural and 12% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Plumas and Shasta in California and Washoe County, Nevada.

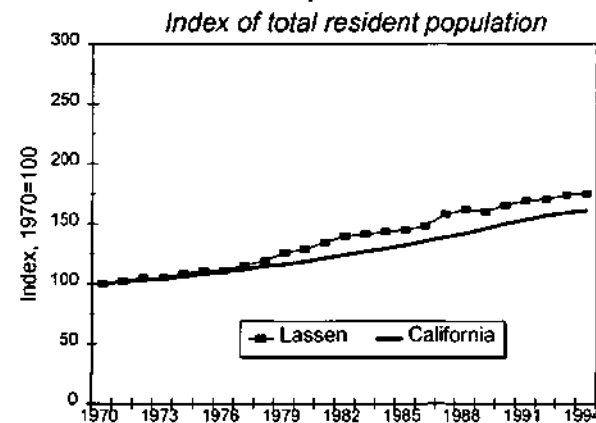


Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

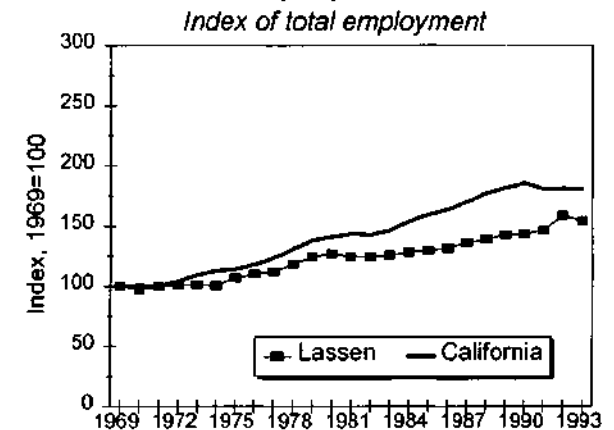
Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at or near state rates during the 1970s.

The recession of the early 1980s affected employment and nonfarm labor income, though population continued to grow. Lassen County's 1990 population ranked 47th out of the 58 California counties. The gap between Lassen and the state in per capita income widened during the 1980s. Lassen ranked 54th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

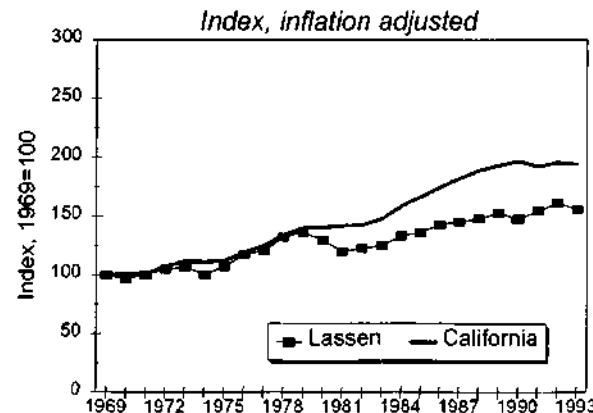
Population



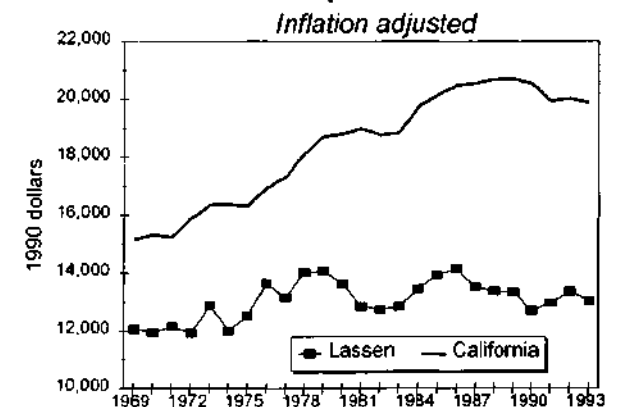
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Lassen County, California

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Lassen County's population has grown steadily since 1960. Most of the population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to in-migration. A larger proportion of the county's population is Native American relative to the state. Relative to other counties in northern California, a greater percentage of Lassen's population is Black or of Hispanic origin. Susanville is the only incorporated place and has about one-quarter of the population. The county's age structure is similar to that for the state with the exception of a slightly larger share of people in the prime working age group of 25 to 49 years old. The county's 1990 median age of 31.9 is only slightly higher than the state median of 31.5.

Population: Past and Future

1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
13,597	16,796	21,661	27,598	29,300	35,700	39,900	44,000	47,900	51,800
Pop. Change									
	3,199	4,865	5,937	1,702	4,200	4,100	3,900	3,900	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop. ^a	Natural increase	Net migration	1990 pop. ^a
21,800	+ 1,766	+ 4,234	= 27,800

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	89.3%	87.7%
Black	3.5	6.2
Native American	2.9	3.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.6	1.1
Other race	3.7	1.8
Hispanic origin (any race)	6.5	10.4

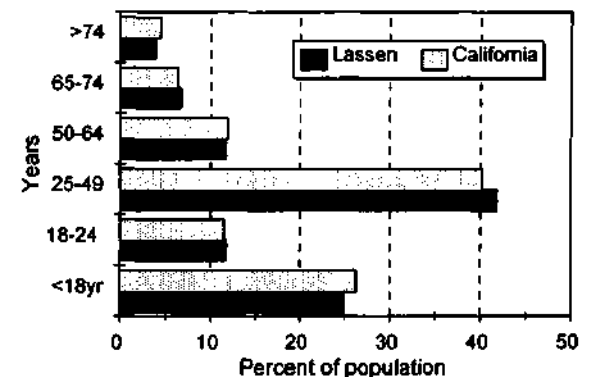
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Susanville	6,520	7,279
Westwood ^b	N.A.	2,017

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Susanville Reservation	454

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Lassen County, California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

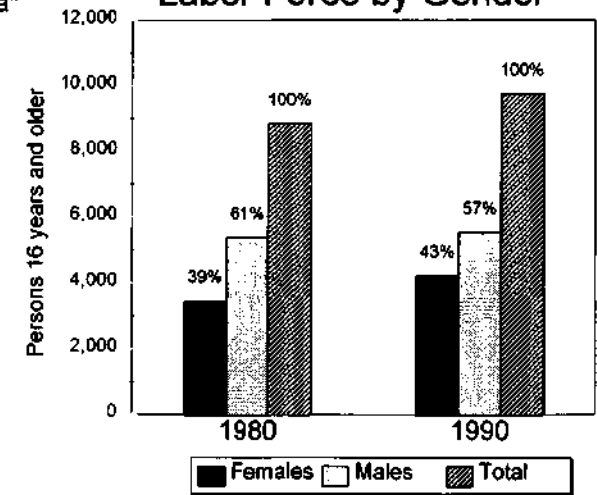
Relative to the state, Lassen County has proportionally more workers in protective service occupations (due to the presence of a prison) and in the farming, forestry, and fishing category. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to growth in the number of women in the labor force and a negligible increase in the number of men in the labor force. Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college degree, relative to the state as a whole.

Occupation, 1990

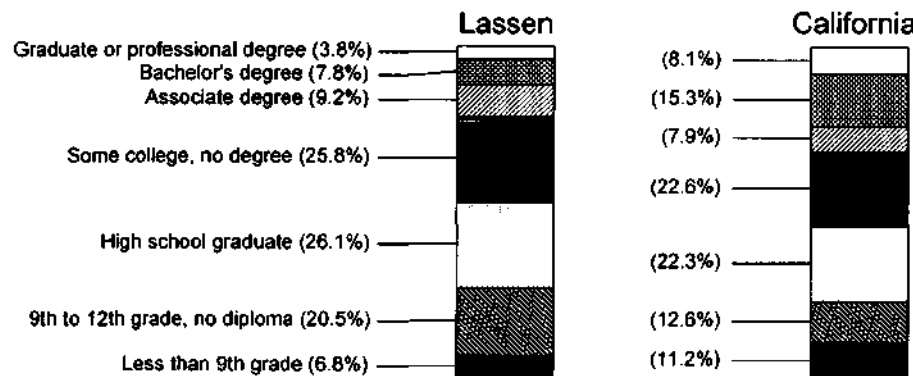
	Lassen*	California*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.7%	13.9%
Professional specialty	13.8	14.7
Technicians and related support	2.5	3.8
Sales	10.0	12.1
Administrative support, including clerical	12.6	16.6
Private household services	0.4	0.7
Protective services	9.1	1.7
All other services	11.3	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	8.0	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.9	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.8	5.7
Transportation and material moving	5.1	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.0	3.7

*The county had 8,843 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 13,996,309 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

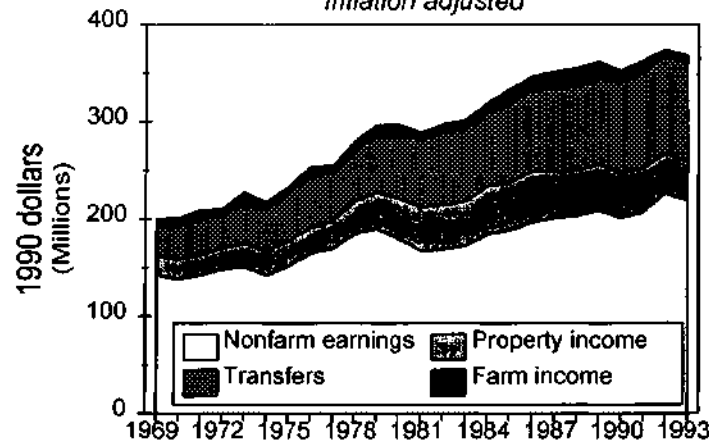


Lassen County, California

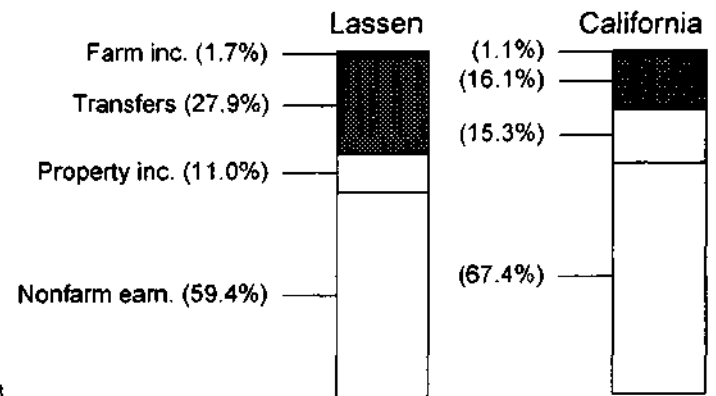
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s and 1980s except for declines during national recessions, particularly the recessionary period of the early 1980s. Transfer payments and property income grew both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income. Transfers are a substantially larger proportion of personal income in the county than the state. The county's age distribution does not indicate a high proportion of older residents as might be expected with such a large share of income from transfers. Perhaps the prison population skews the age distribution downward. For whatever reason, there appears to be proportionally fewer people earning wages and property income in Lassen County. In 1993, the composition of transfer payments for Lassen was similar to that of the state.

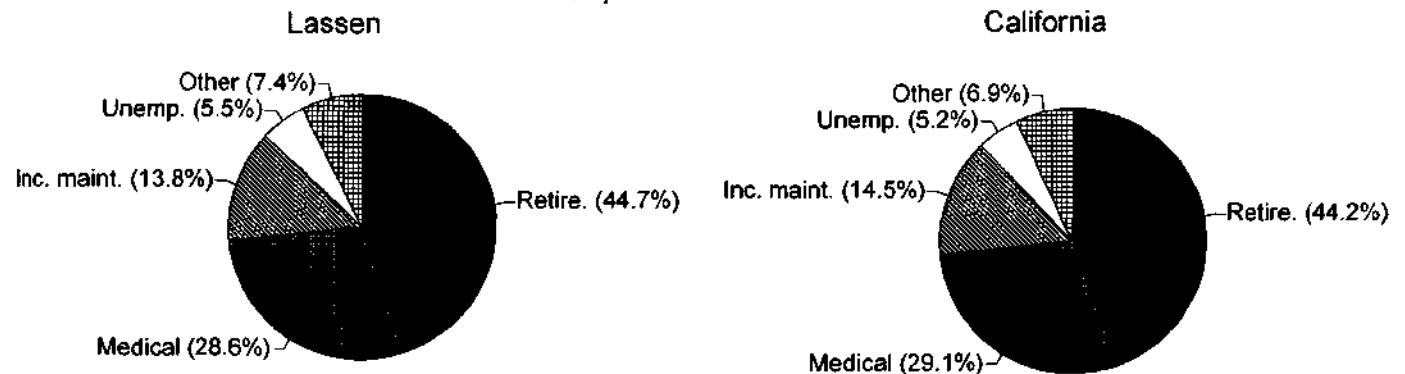
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



Lassen County, California

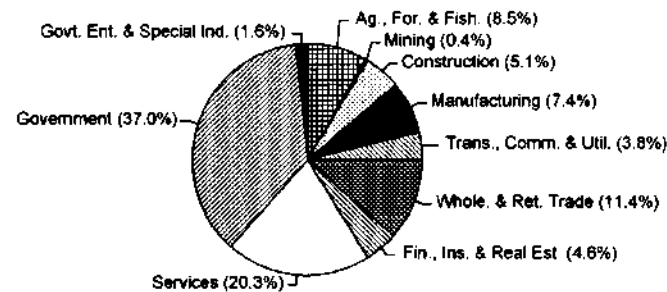
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The government division in Lassen County, bolstered by military and state prison employment and income, ranks 1st among the 11 northern California counties. It is three times larger than the state average. In contrast, the services division is 2d smallest compared to the other counties and its proportion of income is 60% less than for the state.

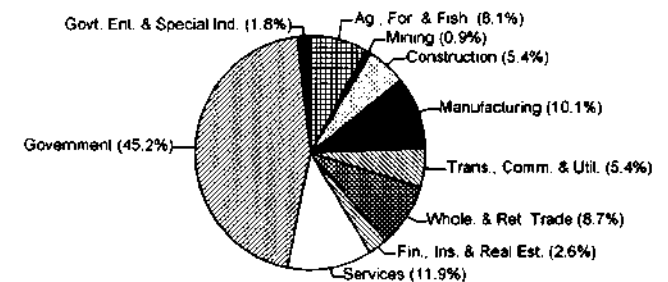
Forty-three percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 87% of the direct export income. This excludes outside income sources for state government associated with the prison. The top export industries include sawmills and planing mills, Federal government, and ranching.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment



Labor and Proprietor Income

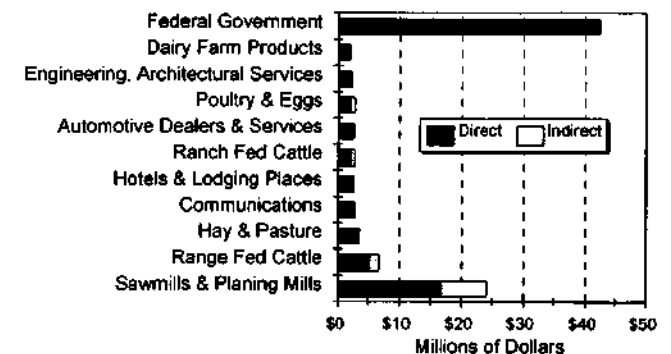


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Lassen County, California

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

In 1990 Lassen County ranked 8th in land area out of the 58 counties in the state. About 55% of the land area in the county is administered by the BLM or FS and about 10% is non-Federal timberland. Timber harvest was dominated by timber from public lands during most of the 1980s. However, about the middle of the decade public harvest began declining and private harvest started increasing until private became the largest proportion of harvest early in the 1990s. Lassen's harvest ranked 7th out of the 36 California counties that harvested any timber in 1993.

Just over 15% of the county's landbase is farmland. Pasture and range is the largest component of farmland, but crops dominate the value of farm products sold. The inflation-adjusted value of crops sold (mainly nursery and greenhouse crops) tripled between 1982 and 1992. The county ranked 40th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 35th for livestock (mostly cattle).

County Total Area

	acres
Land	2,916,794
Water	104,397

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
Forest Industry	267,000
Nonindustrial Private	42,000
Other	24,000

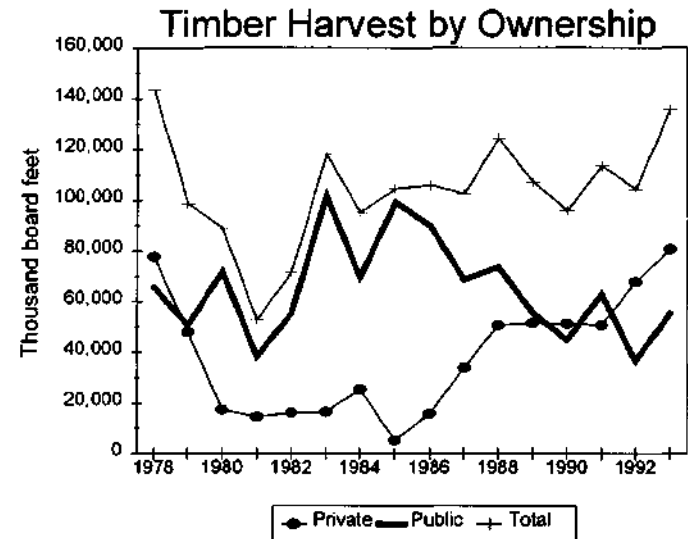
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	1,009,425
Forest Service	610,137
Wilderness	18,544

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	555,958	517,976	487,499
Cropland	107,702	116,015	98,283
Pasture/range	410,067	333,533	357,385
Woodland	22,051	35,614	23,188
Other	16,138	32,814	8,643
Avg. farm size	1,330	1,254	1,562

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	418	413	312
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	114	89



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$6,535	\$17,213	\$20,359
Livestock	11,239	13,646	12,934
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Mendocino County, California

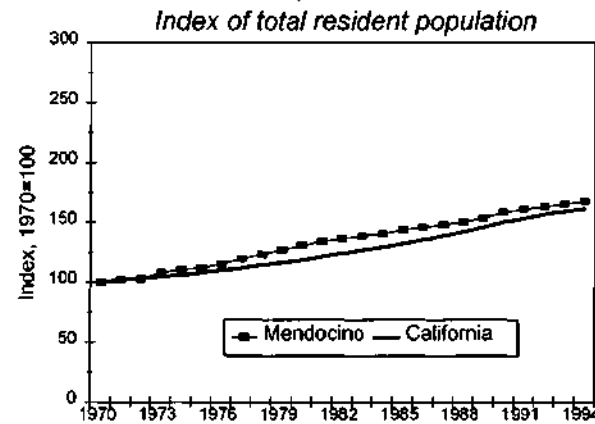


Mendocino County is a nonmetropolitan county situated on the northern Pacific Coast. State Highway 1 runs along the ocean. U.S. Highway 101 runs north to south in the center of the county and through the county seat, Ukiah. Several state parks are located along the coast, and part of the Mendocino National Forest is located in the east. The county's 1990 population density of 22.9 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 68% of the population was rural and 5% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

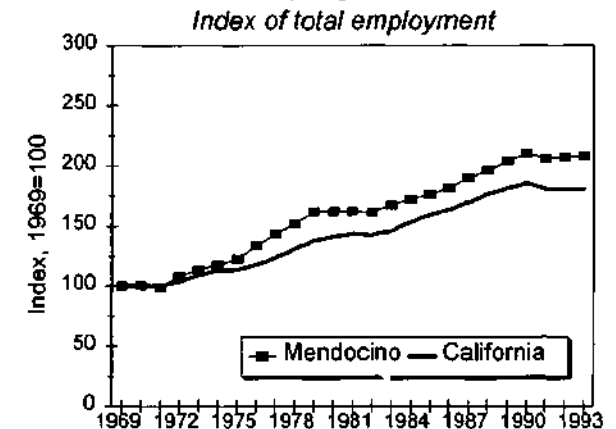
Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at or above state rates during the 1970s and 1980s. Growth in nonfarm labor income slowed in the latter part of the 1980s. The recession of the early 1980s affected employment and nonfarm labor income in the county more than the state. Mendocino County's 1990 population ranked 36th out of the 58 California counties. The gap between Mendocino and the state in per capita income widened during the recessionary period of the early 1980s and did not substantially narrow during the rest of the decade. Mendocino ranked 32d in the state for per capita income in 1993.

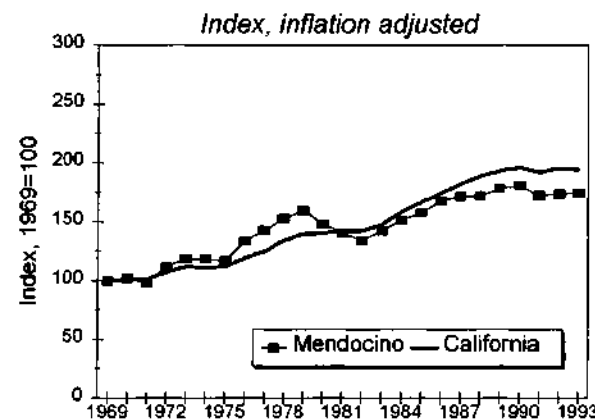
Population



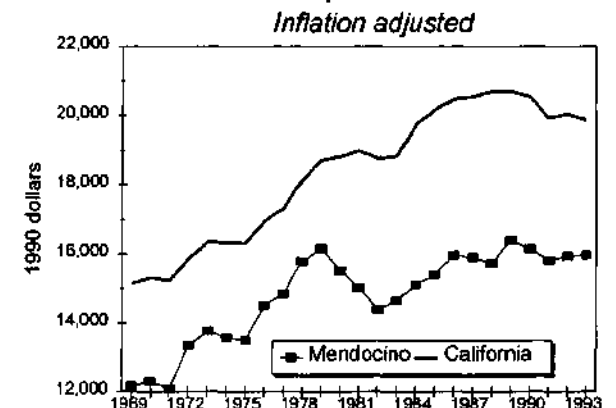
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Mendocino County, California

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Mendocino County's population grew fastest during the 1970s and 1980s.

In-migration accounted for about two-thirds of the population gain between 1980 and 1990, while natural increase (births minus deaths) accounted for the other third.

Compared with the state, a larger proportion of the county's population is Native American. Relative to the

other 11 counties in northern

California, a larger proportion of

Mendocino's residents are of

Hispanic origin. About 18% of the population lives in Ukiah, while 67%

live in unincorporated areas. The

county has a larger share of people in the over-50 and under-18 age groups

relative to the state. Mendocino's

1990 median age of 35.6 is higher than the state median of 31.5.

^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Population: Past and Future

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Pop.	51,059	51,101	66,738	80,345	84,100	98,200	116,700	136,000	155,900	176,400
Change		42	15,637	13,607	3,755	18,500	19,300	19,900	20,500	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop. ^a	+	Natural increase	+	Net migration	=	1990 pop. ^a
67,000	+	4,897	+	9,103	=	81,000

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Covelo ^b	N.A.	1,057
Fort Bragg	5,019	6,078
Laytonville ^b	N.A.	1,133
Point Arena	425	407
Ukiah	12,035	14,599
Willits	4,008	5,027

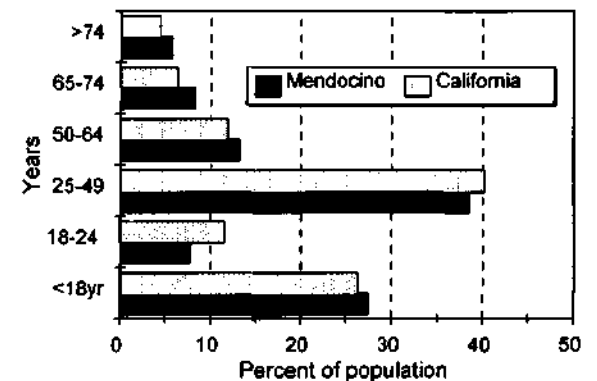
Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Coyote Valley Reservation	135
Hopland Rancheria	189
Laytonville Rancheria	142
Manchester (Point Arena) Rancheria	200
Pinoleville Rancheria	130
Redwood Valley Rancheria	142
Round Valley Reservation	1,183
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	15

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	92.4%	89.6%
Black	0.5	0.6
Native American	3.6	4.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.7	1.2
Other race	2.9	4.5
Hispanic origin (any race)	5.5	10.3

Population Age Structure, 1990



Mendocino County, California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

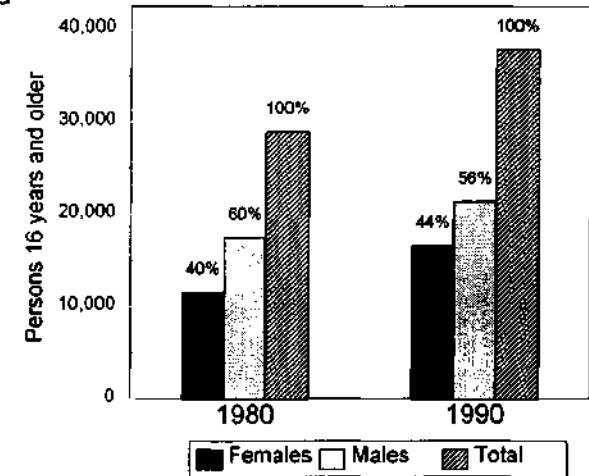
Relative to the state, Mendocino County has proportionally more workers in service occupations and in the farming, forestry, and fishing group. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to the number of women in the labor force growing faster than the number of men. Proportionally, slightly more people in the county have a high school diploma, and proportionally fewer have a college degree.

Occupation, 1990

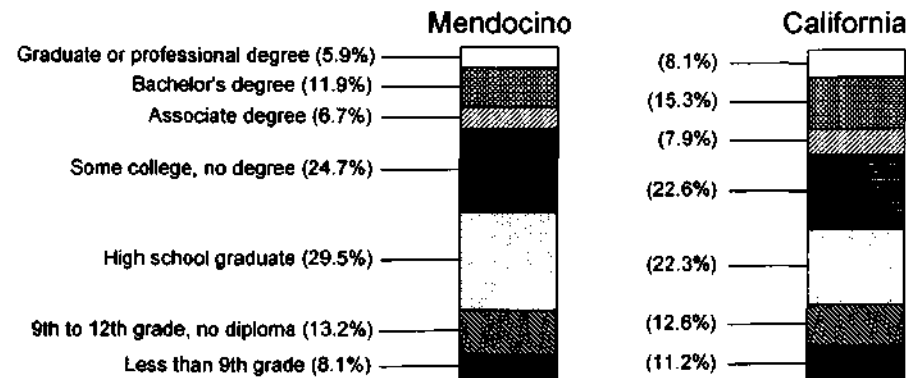
	Mendocino*	California*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.9%	13.9%
Professional specialty	13.9	14.7
Technicians and related support	2.0	3.8
Sales	10.9	12.1
Administrative support, including clerical	12.4	16.6
Private household services	0.7	0.7
Protective services	1.8	1.7
All other services	12.4	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.8	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.0	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	5.7
Transportation and material moving	5.1	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.9	3.7

*The county had 34,983 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 13,996,309 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



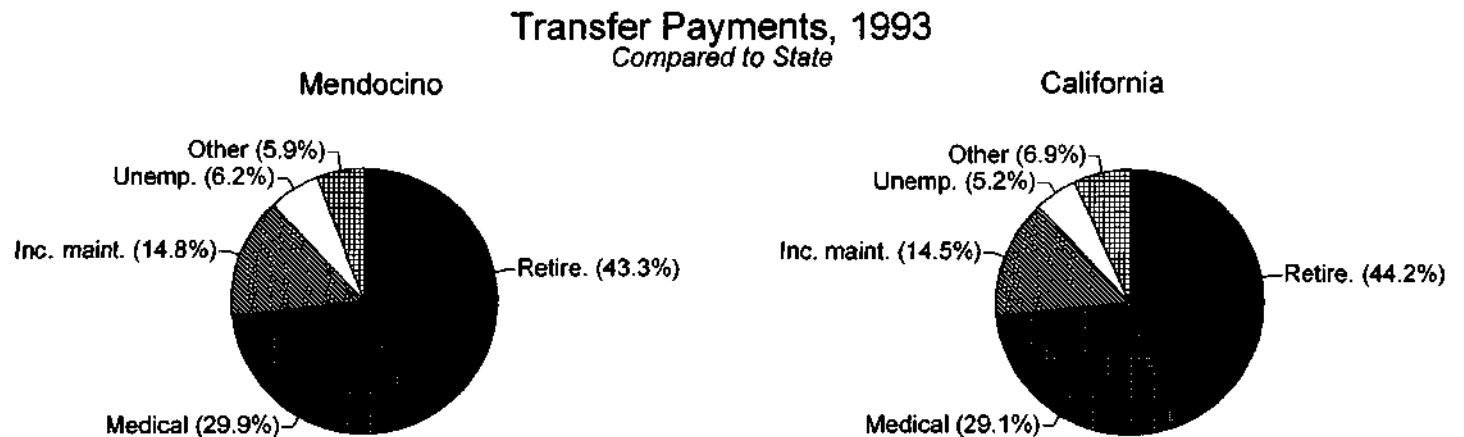
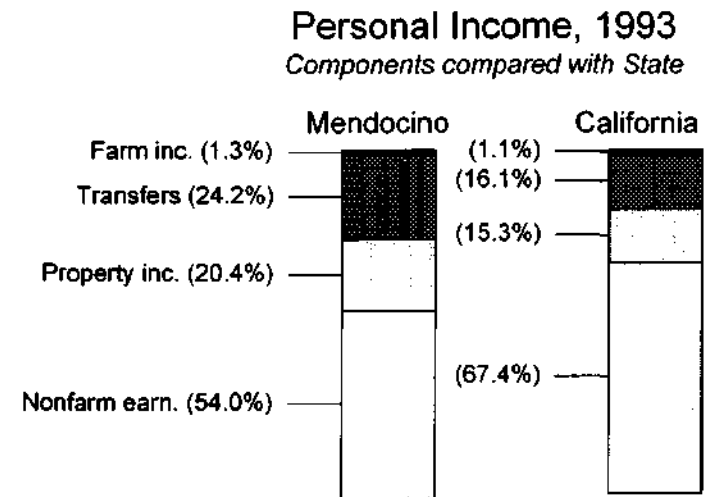
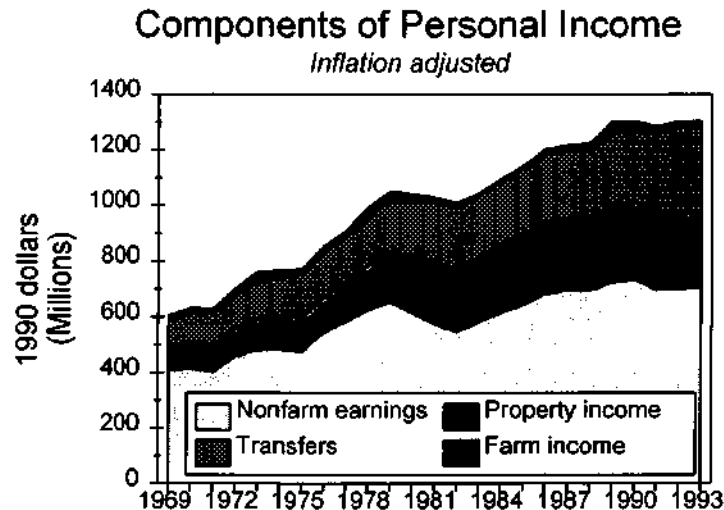
Educational Attainment, 1990



Mendocino County, California

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s, especially the latter half, and during the mid-1980s. However, this component of personal income experienced a sizable decline during the recessionary period of the early 1980s. Transfer payments and property income grew both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income since 1969. Both are larger proportions of personal income in the county than the state, which is consistent with the county's older age structure (see population page). The composition of transfer payments is much like that of the state.



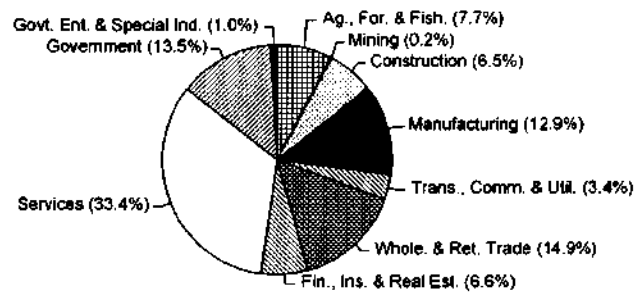
Mendocino County, California

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

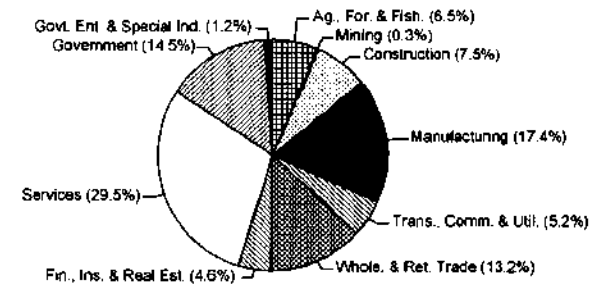
Mendocino County's economic structure closely resembles the state. The only division differing significantly is agriculture which, as a proportion of income, is three times greater. Of the 11 northern California counties, Mendocino's government division is smallest. Conversely, the services and manufacturing divisions are 3d largest.

Forty-three percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 60% of the direct export income. The key export industries are sawmills and planing mills, hospitals, and tourism associated with lodging, and eating and drinking places.

Economic Structure, 1991

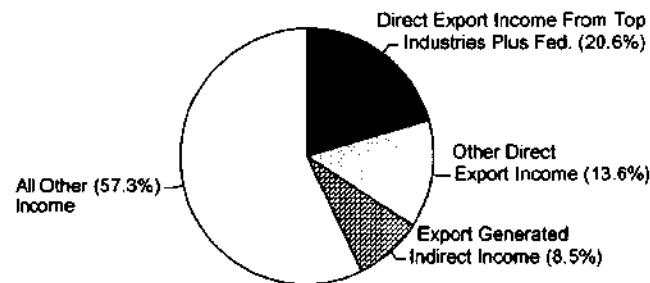


Labor and Proprietor Income

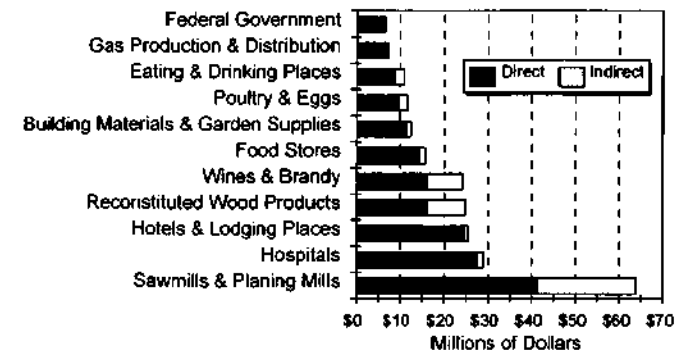


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Mendocino County, California

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

In 1990 Mendocino County ranked 15th in land area out of the 58 counties in the state. Almost half of the landbase is private timber land and another 30% is in farms. Timber harvest is dominated by timber from private lands and that harvest has declined in recent years to levels below the low reached during the 1982 recession.

Mendocino's harvest ranked 3d out of the 36 California counties that harvested any timber in 1993.

Pasture and range is the largest component of farmland, but crops dominate the value of farm products sold. The inflation-adjusted value of crop sales more than doubled between 1982 and 1992. Fruits and nuts account for most of crop sales. The county ranked 33d in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 37th for livestock (half of which was cattle).

County Total Area

	acres
Land	2,245,939
Water	236,301

Non-Federal Timberland

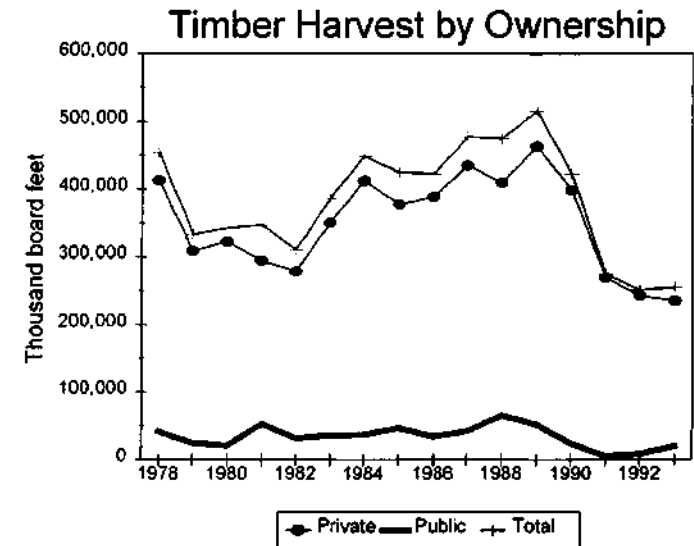
	acres
Forest Industry	525,000
Nonindustrial Private	575,000
Other	127,000

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	117,106
Forest Service	179,075
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	782,999	777,264	725,118
Cropland	76,976	64,063	61,599
Pasture/range	447,047	473,933	442,847
Woodland	226,200	201,574	185,989
Other	32,776	37,694	34,683
Avg. farm size	722	728	666
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,084	1,067	1,086
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	11	15



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$19,954	\$27,293	\$54,377
Livestock	8,506	10,583	11,919
Dairy	1,464	N.A.	N.A.

Modoc County, California

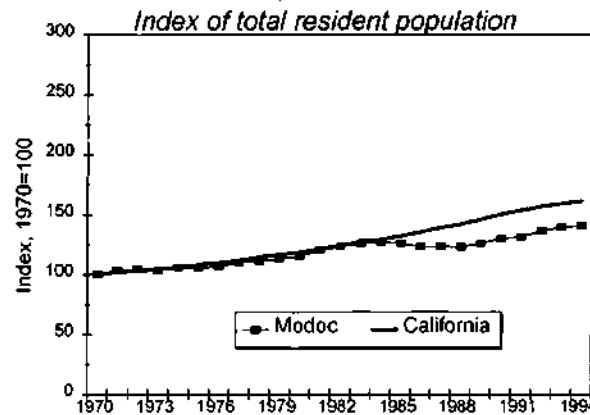
Modoc County is a nonmetropolitan county located in the northeast corner of the state. The county seat, Alturas, is situated in central Modoc. It is accessed by U.S. Highway 395 from the north and south and State Highway 299 from the east and west. Most of the county is covered by the Modoc National Forest. The county's 1990 population density of 2.5 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 67% of the population was rural and 19% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Siskiyou and Lassen Counties.



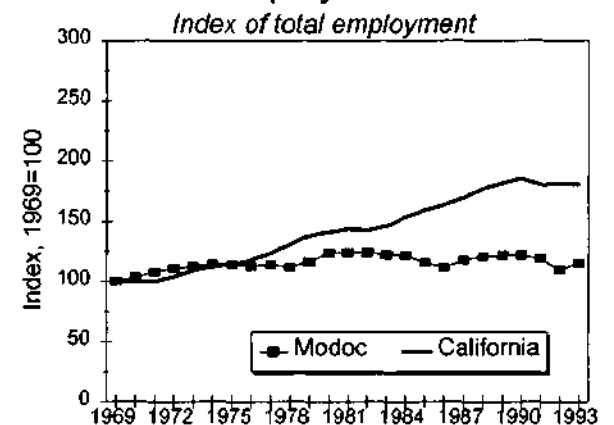
Since the mid-1970s employment and nonfarm labor income have grown very slowly, but neither were there large declines in these indicators during the recessionary period of the early 1980s. Population growth followed state trends until the early 1980s when the county experienced population losses followed by renewed growth. In 1990 Modoc County's population ranked 56th out of the 58 California counties. The large swings in Modoc's per capita income are mainly due to the prominent role of farm income in the local economy and its inherent volatility. Modoc ranked 47th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

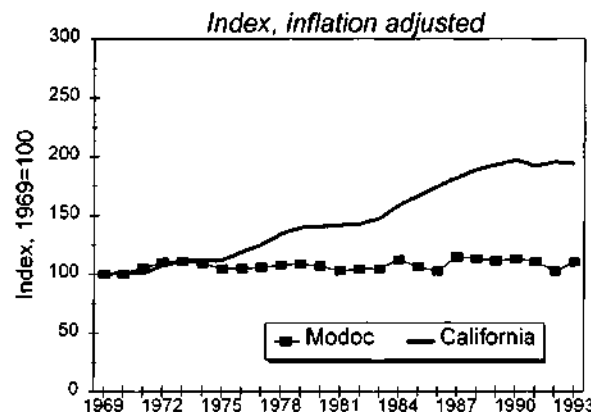
Population



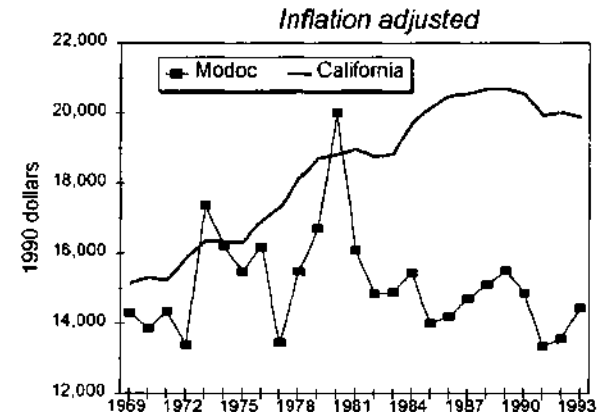
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Modoc County, California

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Modoc County lost population between 1960 and 1970, but has gained population in each decade since. The population gain between 1980 and 1990 was due to both natural increase (births minus deaths) and in-migration. A larger proportion of the county's population is Native American relative to the state. Alturas, the only incorporated place, accounted for about one-third of the population in 1990. The county has a larger proportion of people in the over-50 age class relative to the state. This is reflected in Modoc's 1990 median age of 37.2 which is substantially higher than the state median of 31.5.

Population: Past and Future

1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
8,308	7,469	8,610	9,678	10,300	11,500	13,000	14,500	16,000	17,500
Pop. Change	-839	1,141	1,068	622	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop. ^a	+	Natural increase	+	Net migration	=	1990 pop. ^a
8,700	+	439	+	561	=	9,700

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	93.4%	91.0%
Black	0.2	0.8
Native American	4.0	4.2
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.3	0.4
Other race	2.1	3.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	4.1	7.2

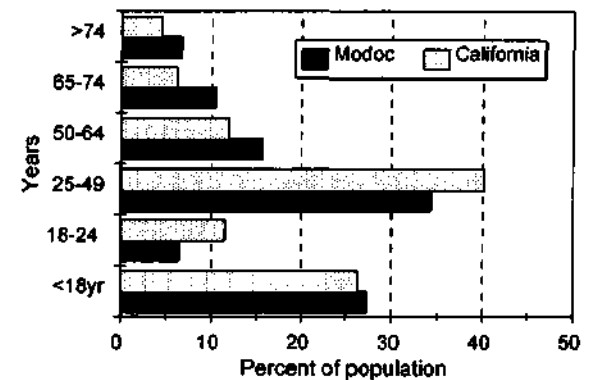
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Alturas	3,025	3,231

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Alturas Rancheria	5
Cedarville Rancheria	8
Fort Bidwell Reservation	118
Lookout Rancheria	17
XL Ranch Reservation	35

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

Modoc County, California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

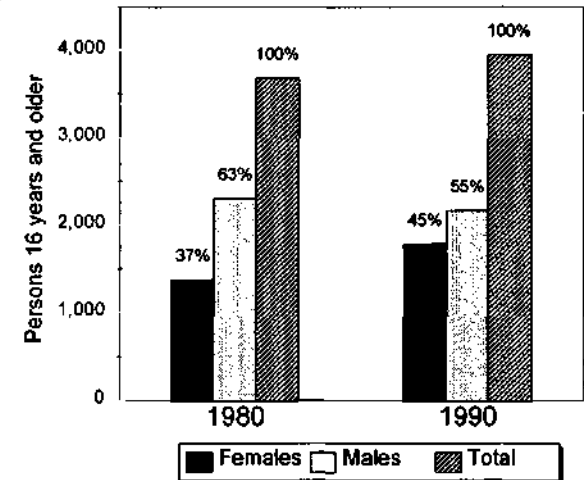
Relative to the state, Modoc County has proportionally more workers in service occupations; substantially more in the farming, forestry, and fishing category; and more in transportation occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a slight decline in the number of men in the labor force. Compared with the state, proportionally fewer county residents have a college degree and proportionally more do not have a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

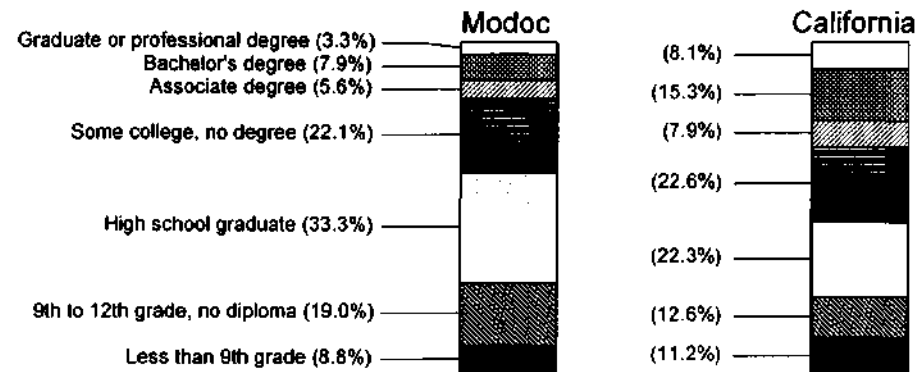
	Modoc*	California*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.2%	13.9%
Professional specialty	10.1	14.7
Technicians and related support	2.0	3.8
Sales	8.4	12.1
Administrative support, including clerical	13.2	16.6
Private household services	0.6	0.7
Protective services	3.1	1.7
All other services	13.5	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	15.5	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.4	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.1	5.7
Transportation and material moving	6.8	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.0	3.7

*The county had 3,535 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 13,996,309 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

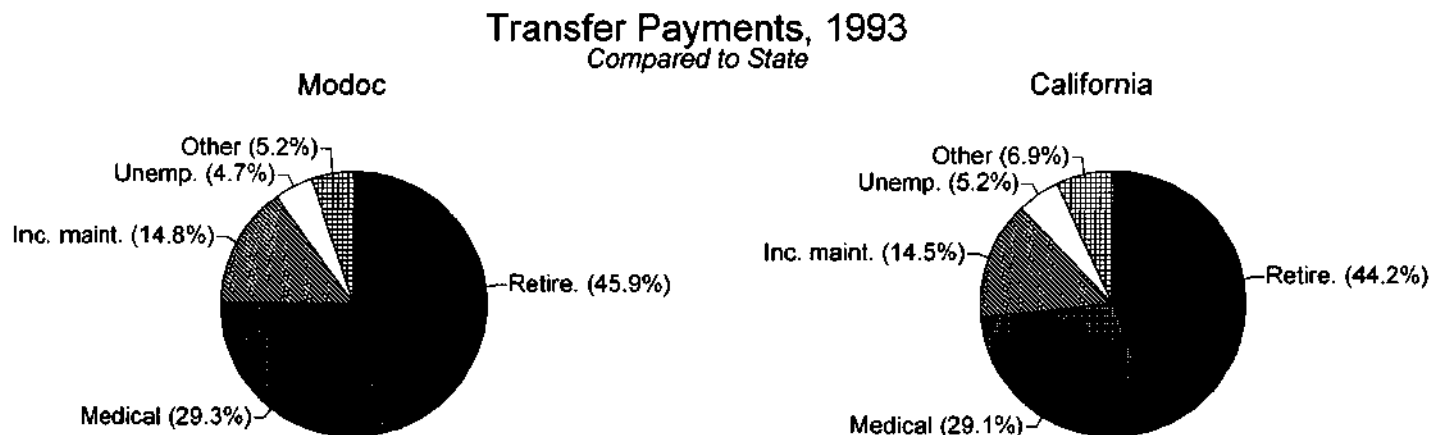
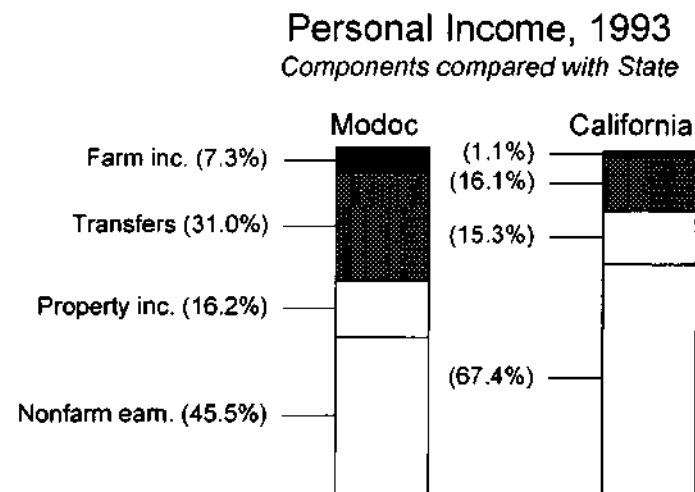
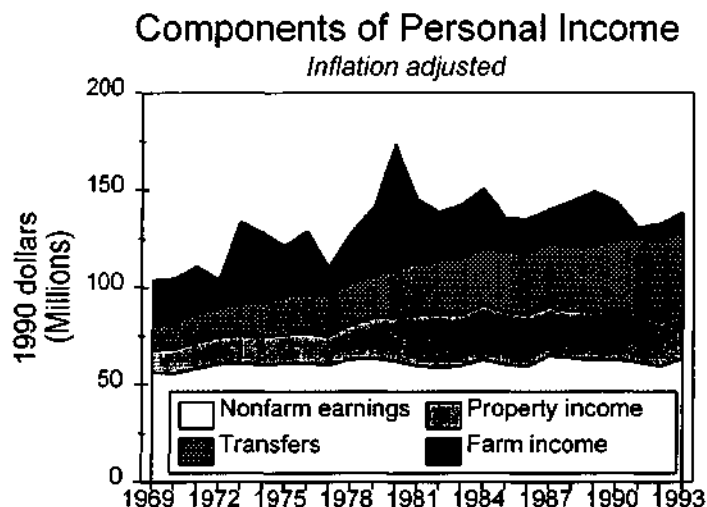


Modoc County, California

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Farm income, though highly variable, is an important source of income in Modoc County. It clearly drives the oscillations in total personal income (the sum of all four income components). Nonfarm earnings changed little during the 1970s or 1980s, showing little responsiveness to national business cycles. Transfer payments and property income have grown in absolute terms and also as relative shares of personal income.

Transfers, in particular, account for a larger share of personal income in the county than in the state, reflecting the county's older age structure (see population page). The composition of transfer payments is similar to that of the state.



Modoc County, California

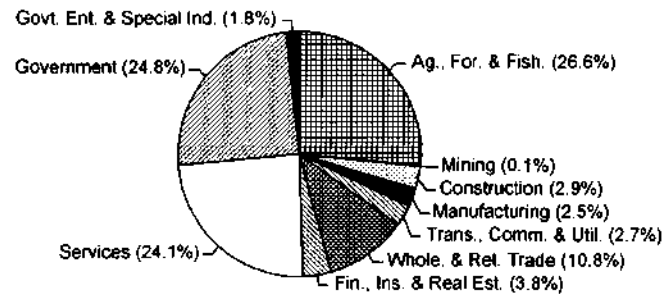
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Modoc County's economic structure is based on the agriculture and government divisions. Among the 11 northern California counties, Modoc's agriculture division ranks 1st, and it is 17 times larger than the state average with respect to proportion of income. The government division is double the state proportion. In sharp contrast, the county has the smallest services and construction divisions, and 2d smallest manufacturing division. Income generated in the services division is less than one-half of the proportion in employment.

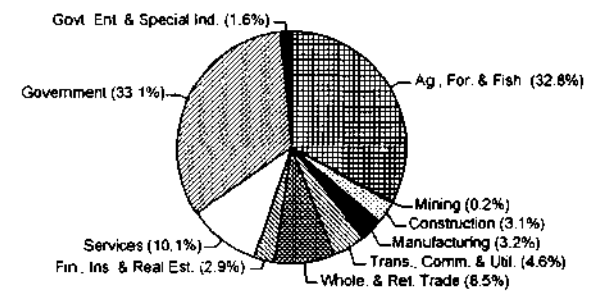
Fifty-one percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities.

The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 80% of the direct export income. The top export industries are primarily associated with ranching. Federal employment is also an important source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1991

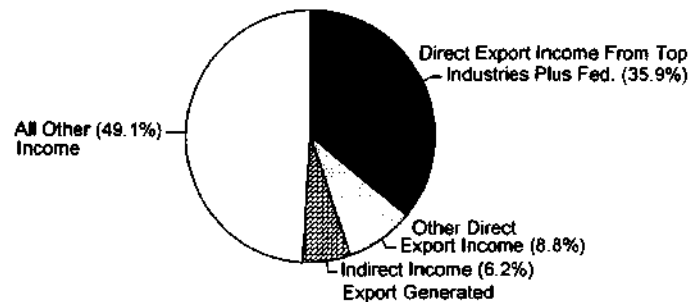


Labor and Proprietor Income

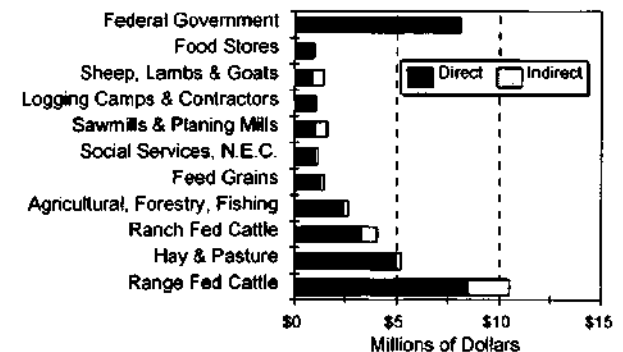


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Modoc County, California

In 1990 Modoc County ranked 12th in land area out of the 58 counties in the state. Nearly two-thirds of the landbase is administered by the Forest Service or ELM, while less than 10% is private timberland. Historically, timber harvest came from both public and private lands, though public lands provided a larger share. In recent years the public harvest has decreased somewhat while the private harvest has increased, making the latter the largest component. Modoc's harvest ranked 12th out of the 36 California counties that harvested any timber in 1993. About a quarter of the county's land is in farms. Pasture and range is the largest component of farmland. More than a third of farm operators indicated that they held a grazing permit for public lands. Crops and livestock contribute nearly equally to the value of farm products sold. Hay, grains, and other unspecified crops account for most of crop sales. The county ranked 37th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 23d for livestock (mostly cattle).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	2,524,390
Water	165,926

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
Forest Industry	172,000
Nonindustrial Private	49,000
Other	5,000

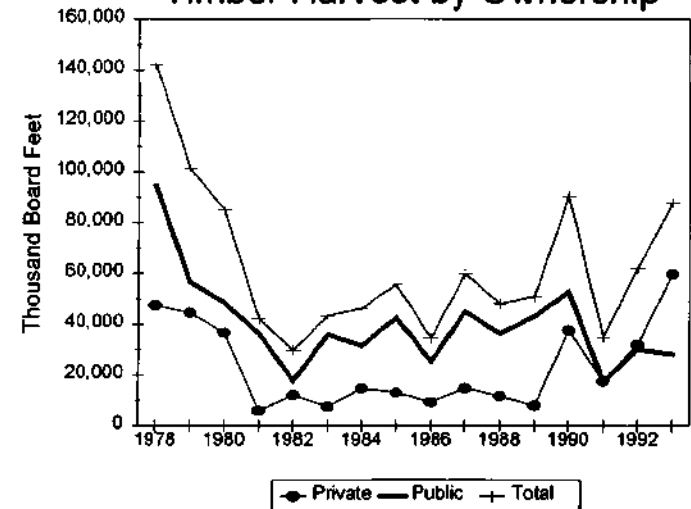
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	273,744
Forest Service	1,383,624
Wilderness	68,704

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	747,787	729,023	686,876
Cropland	185,474	196,306	198,710
Pasture/range	532,907	482,309	445,549
Woodland	12,630	37,886	27,795
Other	16,776	12,522	14,822
Avg. farm size	1,395	1,473	1,474
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	536	495	466
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	159	164

Timber Harvest by Ownership

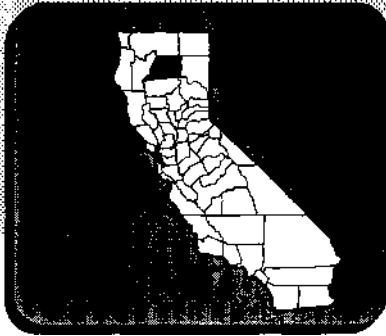


Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$22,272	\$24,652	\$32,532
Livestock	20,645	20,981	28,149
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Shasta County, California

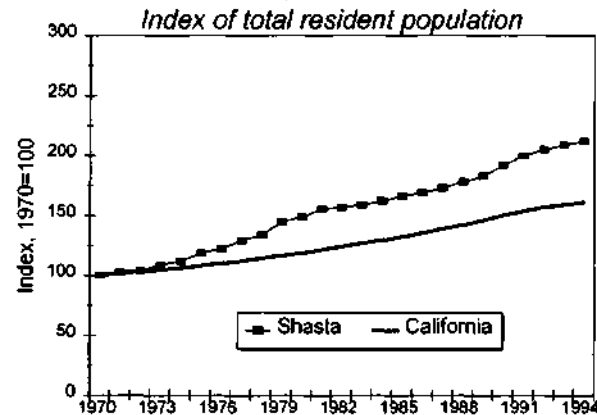
Shasta County is a metropolitan county located in the north-central part of the state. Interstate 5 is the main north-to-south route. It is intersected by State highway 299 at Redding, the county seat. The Shasta-Trinity National Forest covers the upper part of the county. The Lassen National Forest is located in the southeastern corner. The county's 1990 population density of 38.8 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 39% of the population was rural and 6% of workers commuted outside the county to work.



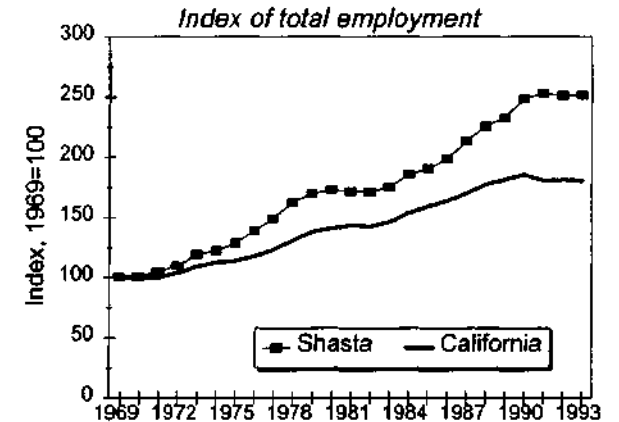
Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at or above state rates during the 1970s and 1980s. The recession of the early 1980s affected employment and nonfarm labor income in the county more than the state, but these losses were quickly made up. Shasta County's 1990 population ranked 28th out of the 58 California counties. The gap between Shasta and the state in per capita income widened during the recessionary period of the early 1980s and did not substantially narrow during the rest of the decade. Shasta ranked 31st in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

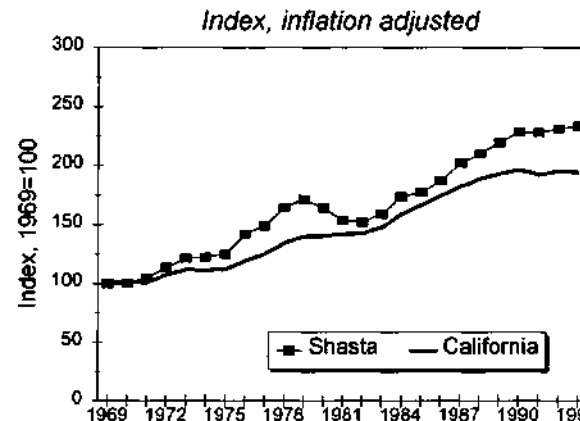
Population



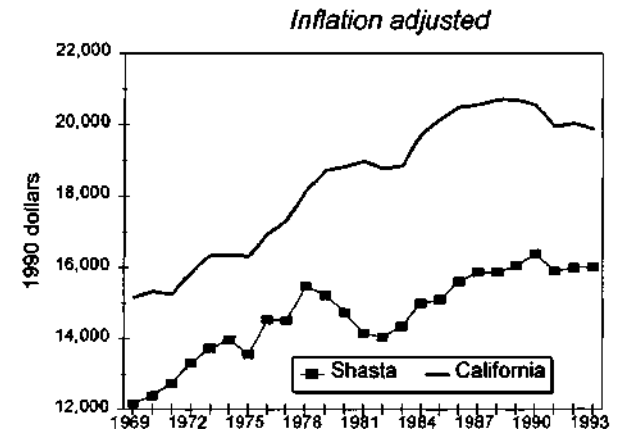
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Shasta County, California

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Shasta County experienced substantial population growth in every decade since 1960. This trend continued into the early 1990s as well. Three-quarters of the population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to in-migration. Relative to the state, a greater proportion of the county's population is Native American. Redding is the largest city accounting for 45% of the 1990 population. Nearly half of the county's residents live in unincorporated areas. The county has larger proportions of people over 50 and under 18 compared with the state. Shasta County's 1990 median age of 34.9 is higher than the state median of 31.5.

Population: Past and Future

1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
59,468	77,640	115,613	147,036	162,400	196,800	231,600	267,200	302,500	337,700
Pop. Change									
	18,172	37,973	31,423	15,364	34,800	35,600	35,300	35,200	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop. ^a	Natural increase	Net migration	1990 pop. ^a
116,600	+ 8,174	+ 24,026	= 148,800

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.7%	93.8%
Black	0.6	0.7
Native American	2.3	2.7
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	1.8
Other race	1.0	0.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	3.0	3.8

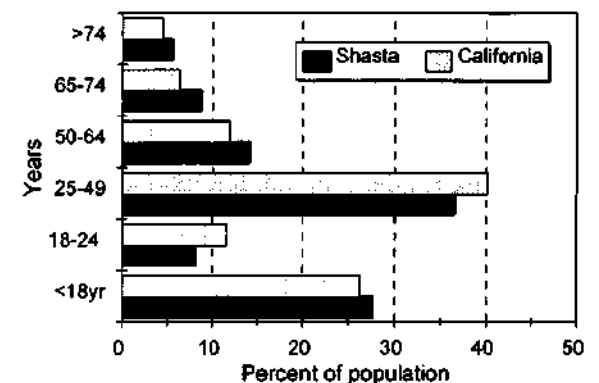
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Anderson	7,381	8,299
Burney ^b	N.A.	3,423
Central Valley ^b	N.A.	4,340
Cottonwood ^b	N.A.	1,747
Redding	41,995	66,462

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Big Bend Rancheria	3
Montgomery Creek Rancheria	11
Pit River Trust Lands	7
Redding Rancheria	101
Roaring Creek Rancheria	18

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Shasta County, California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

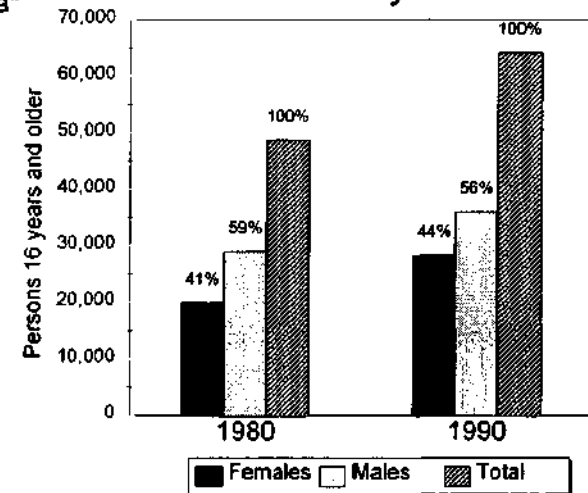
Shasta County's occupational profile resembles that of the state with slightly larger proportions of workers in service occupations (other than household services) and transportation occupations and fewer in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to the number of women in the labor force growing faster than the number of men. Compared with the state, a smaller proportion of county residents have a college degree, but a slightly larger proportion have at least a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

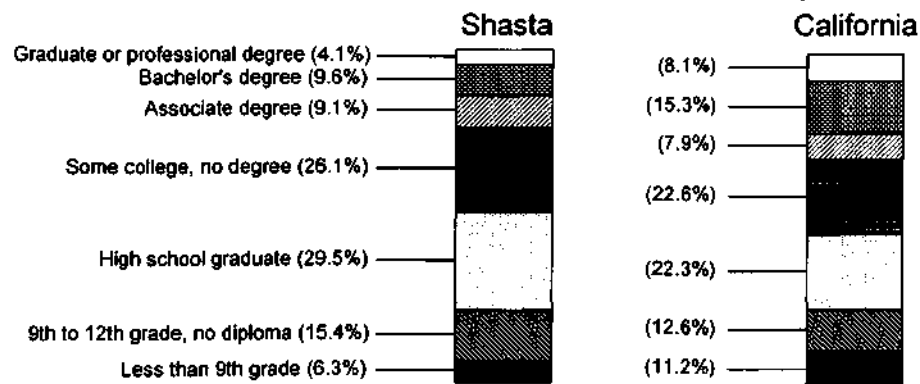
	Shasta*	California*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.5%	13.9%
Professional specialty	13.5	14.7
Technicians and related support	2.9	3.8
Sales	13.0	12.1
Administrative support, including clerical	15.2	16.6
Private household services	0.4	0.7
Protective services	2.0	1.7
All other services	12.6	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3.0	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.6	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.2	5.7
Transportation and material moving	5.5	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.6	3.7

**The county had 58,578 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 13,996,309 persons.*

Labor Force by Gender



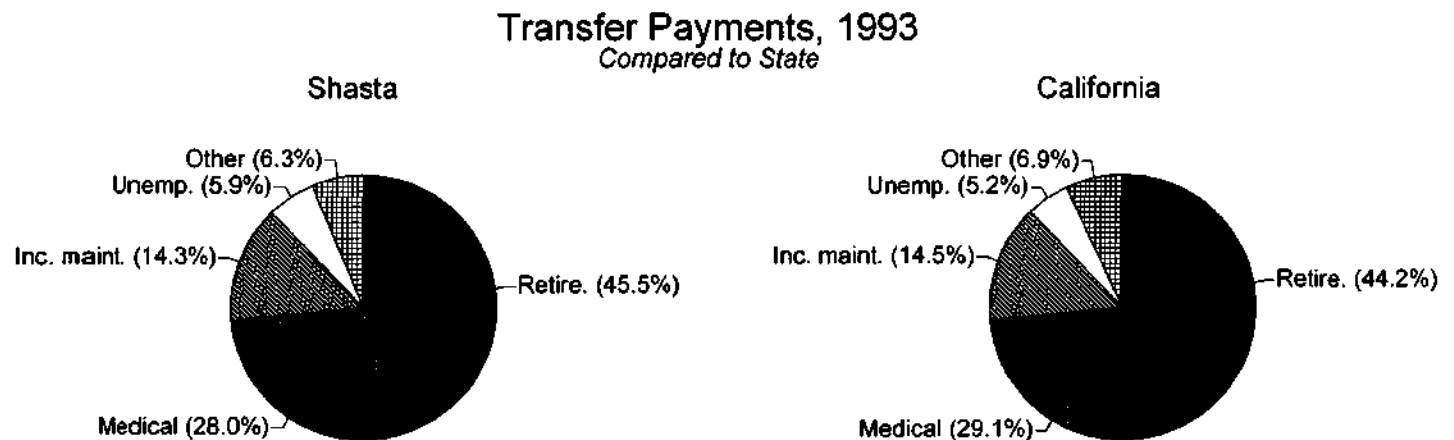
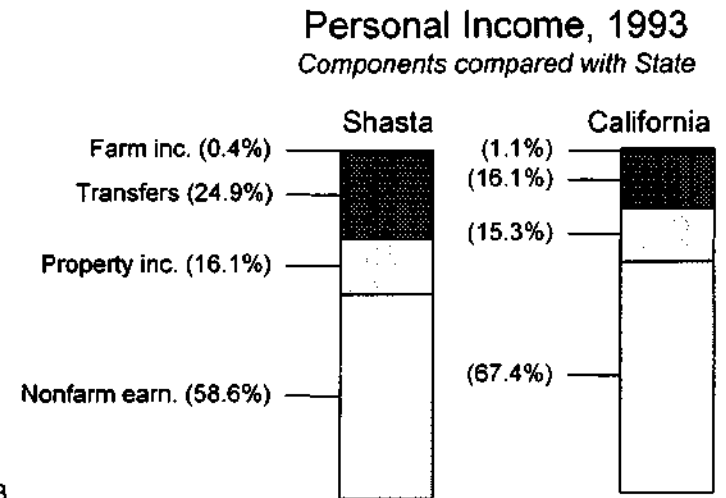
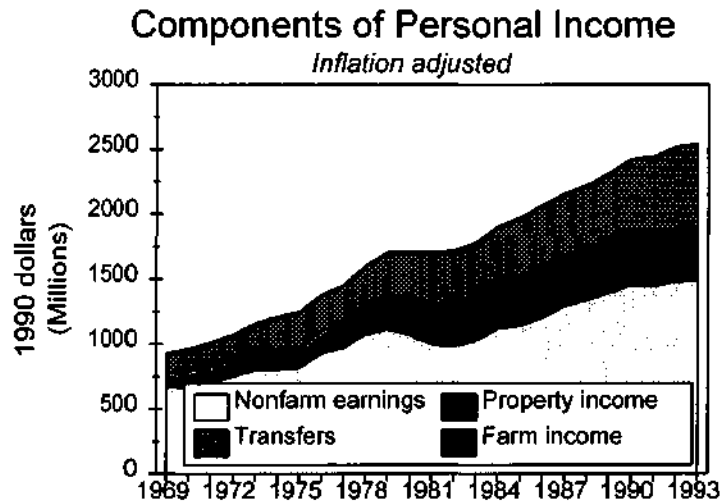
Educational Attainment, 1990



Shasta County, California

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during both the 1970s and the 1980s, despite a setback due to the recession of the early 1980s. Transfer payments and property income grew in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income. Total personal income (the sum of all four income components) doubled in about 15 years. In 1993, transfer payments made up a larger proportion of personal income in Shasta than the state. This reflects the county's older age structure (see population page). The distribution of transfer payments is similar to that for the state.



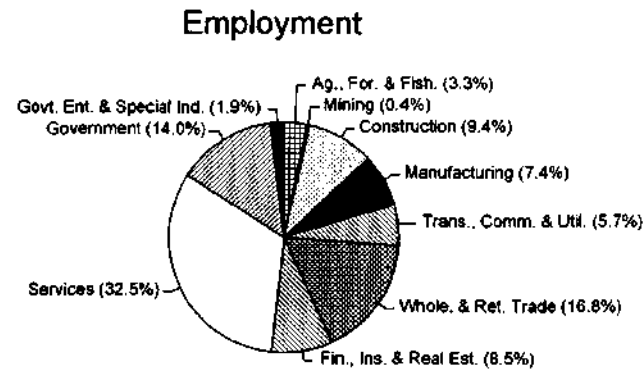
Shasta County, California

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

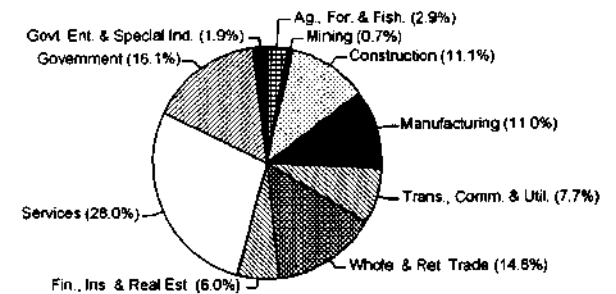
Shasta County's economic structure closely resembles the state and is influenced by the city of Redding. Of the 11 northern California counties, it has the largest trade and construction divisions. In contrast, agriculture is smallest and government is 2d smallest. Manufacturing is 40% less than the state average.

Thirty-two percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 60% of the direct export income. The key export industries are wood and paper products, tourism associated with lodging and eating and drinking places, freight transport, food stores, and hospitals.

Economic Structure, 1991

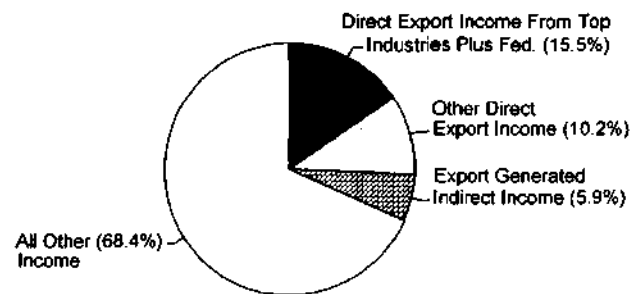


Labor and Proprietor Income

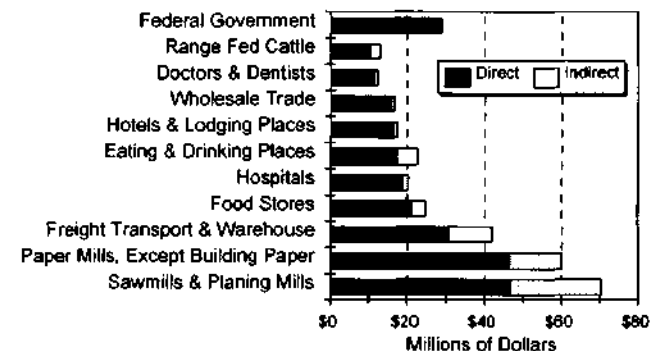


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Shasta County, California

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

In 1990 Shasta County ranked 13th in land area out of the 58 counties in the state. About 30% of the landbase is private timberland and another 35% is administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Timber harvest is dominated by timber from private lands and that harvest has increased in recent years.

During the period shown, public harvest was greatest between 1983 and 1987 and has declined again since then. Shasta's harvest ranked 2d out of the 36 California counties that harvested any timber in 1993 (up from 7th in 1989).

Pasture and range is the largest component of farmland. In 1982 and 1987 crop and livestock sales were nearly of equal value, but in 1992 livestock sales grew in value and made up 60% of the value of farm products sold. The county ranked 43d in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 27th for livestock (mostly cattle).

County Total Area

	acres
Land	2,422,822
Water	39,648

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
Forest Industry	569,000
Nonindustrial Private	169,000
Other	37,000

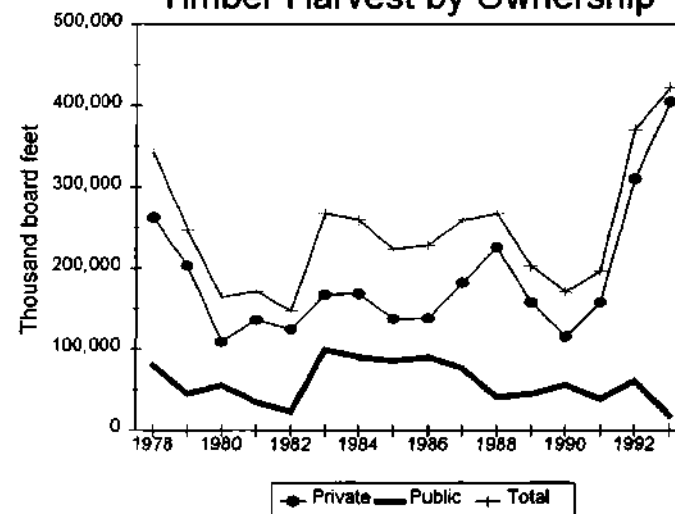
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	119,263
Forest Service	748,651
Wilderness	16,400

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	405,180	377,352	388,084
Cropland	62,010	59,827	62,649
Pasture/range	243,245	259,939	280,615
Woodland	87,105	48,368	36,289
Other	12,820	9,218	8,531
Avg. farm size	409	420	460
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	990	899	844
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	36	29

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$12,658	\$12,908	\$13,863
Livestock	13,361	13,799	20,167
Dairy	2,154	1,832	1,604

Siskiyou County, California

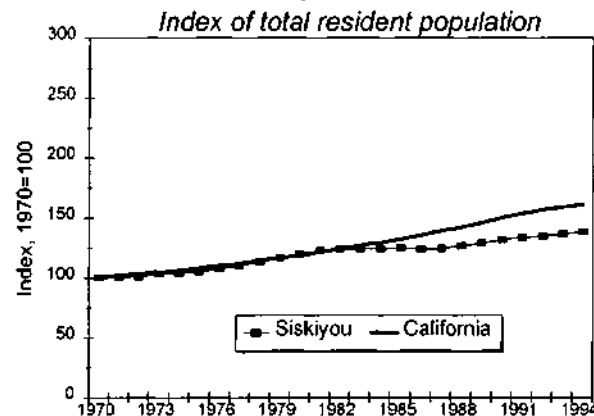
Siskiyou County is a nonmetropolitan county located along the Oregon-California border. The county seat is Yreka. Interstate 5 bisects the county and is the major north-to-south route. The Klamath National Forest and the Shasta-Trinity National Forest cover large parts of the west and east, respectively. The county's 1990 population density of 6.9 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 69% of the population was rural and 5% of workers commuted outside the county to work.



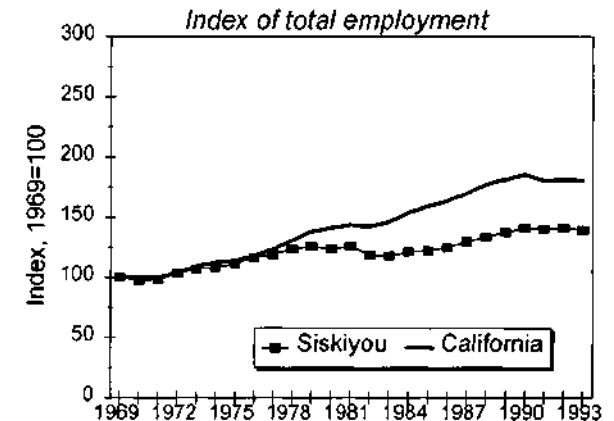
Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew much like the state during the 1970s. However, the recession of the early 1980s affected the county to a greater extent, causing losses in employment and nonfarm labor income and, to a lesser degree, population. Postrecession growth in these indicators did not keep pace with the state. Siskiyou County's 1990 population ranked 43d out of the 58 California counties. The gap between Siskiyou and the state in per capita income, which had narrowed in the mid-1970s widened during the 1980-82 recessionary period and has yet to narrow again. Siskiyou ranked 45th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

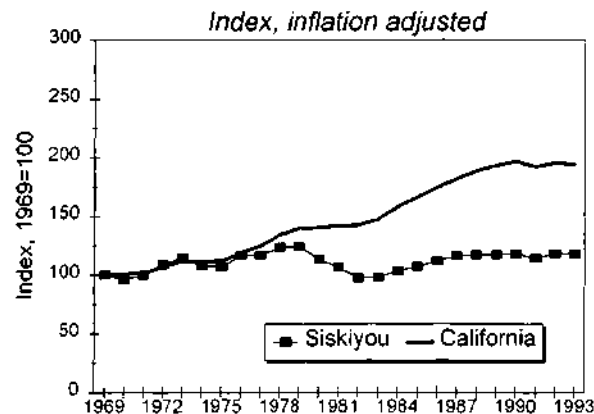
Population



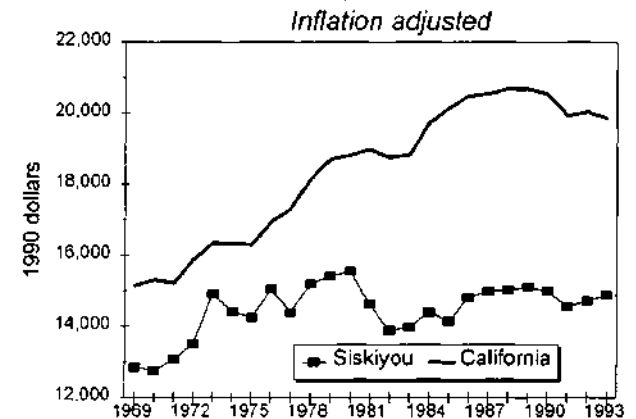
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Siskiyou County, California

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Siskiyou County gained population in every decade since 1960. The smallest percentage change occurred between 1960 and 1970 and the largest between 1970 and 1980. The population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due nearly in equal parts to natural increase (births minus deaths) and in-migration. Relative to the state, a greater proportion of the county's population is Native American. Yreka is the largest town with 16% of the 1990 population. An additional 53% of the county's residents live in unincorporated areas. The county has a larger proportion of people over 50 years old compared to the state. Siskiyou County's 1990 median age of 37.3 is well above the state median of 31.5.

Population: Past and Future

1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
32,885	33,225	39,732	43,531	45,500	49,400	55,700	61,400	67,900	74,600
Pop. Change 340 6,507 3,799 1,969 6,300 5,700 6,500 6,700									

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop. ^a	+	Natural increase	+	Net migration	=	1990 pop. ^a
40,000	+	2,061	+	1,739	=	43,800

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	92.1%	92.1%
Black	1.5	1.6
Native American	3.7	4.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	0.9
Other race	2.3	1.3
Hispanic origin (any race)	4.8	5.9

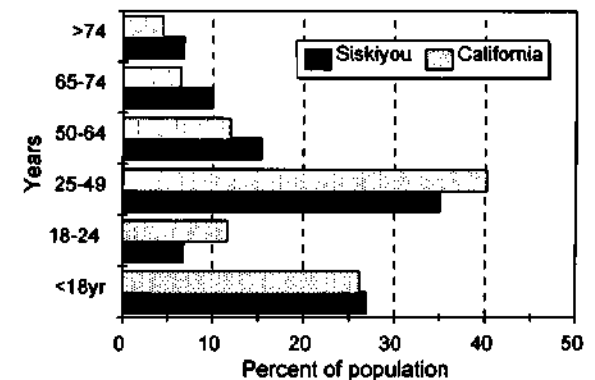
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Dorris	836	892
Dunsmuir	2,253	2,129
Etna	754	835
Fort Jones	544	639
McCloud ^b	N.A.	1,555
Montague	1,285	1,415
Mount Shasta	2,837	3,460
Tulelake	783	1,010
Weed	2,879	3,062
Yreka	5,916	6,948

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Karok Reservation and Trust Lands	421
Quartz Valley Rancheria	124

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Siskiyou County, California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

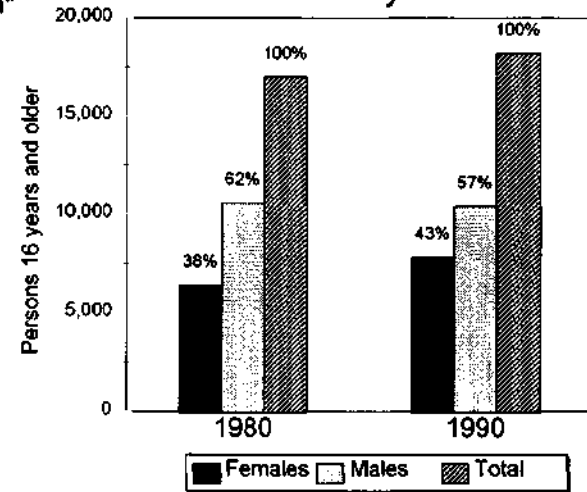
Relative to the state, Siskiyou County has proportionally more workers in service occupations; the farming, forestry, and fishing category; and transportation occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a very slight decline in the number of men. Relative to the state, nearly the same proportion of the county's residents have at least a high school diploma, but proportionally fewer of these also have a college degree.

Occupation, 1990

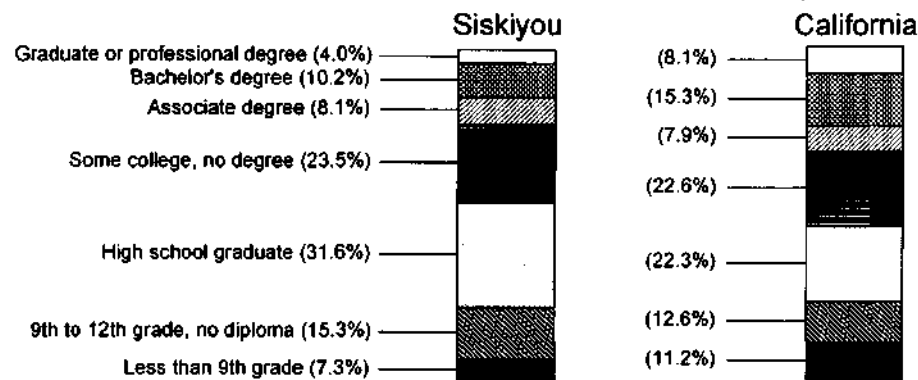
	Siskiyou*	California*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.9%	13.9%
Professional specialty	13.0	14.7
Technicians and related support	2.1	3.8
Sales	9.7	12.1
Administrative support, including clerical	14.0	16.6
Private household services	0.4	0.7
Protective services	2.4	1.7
All other services	12.6	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	10.4	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.4	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.1	5.7
Transportation and material moving	6.3	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.7	3.7

*The county had 16,505 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 13,996,309 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

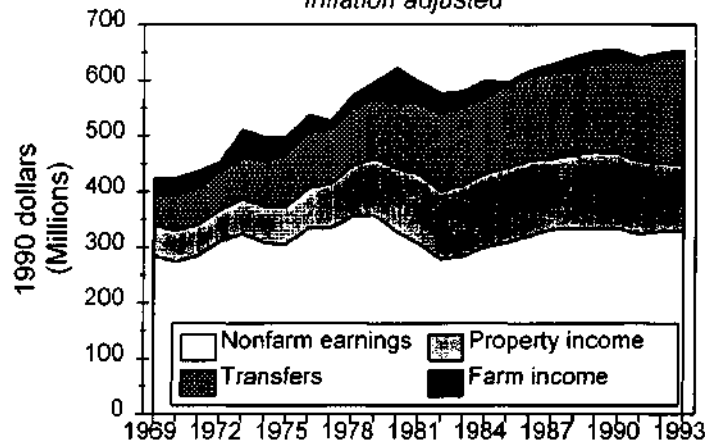


Siskiyou County, California

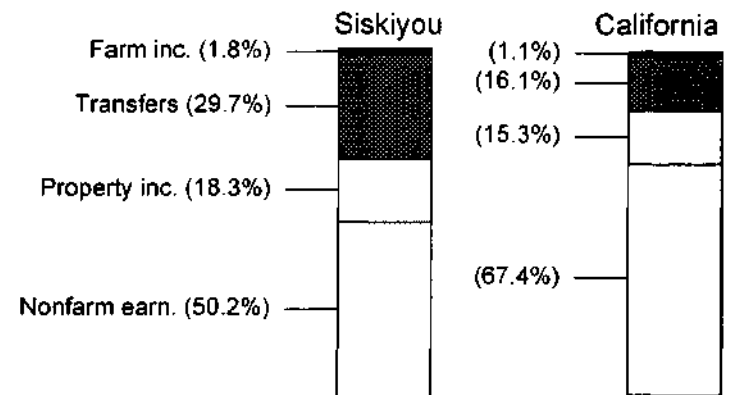
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew in fits and starts during the 1970s, declined during the recessions of the early 1980s, and grew again before leveling off about 1987 (at a level lower than the 1979 level). Transfer payments and property income grew substantially, both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income. Both are larger proportions of personal income in the county than the state. This is consistent with the county's older age structure (see population page). The composition of transfer payments is much like that of the state with the exception of a lightly larger share from retirement payments.

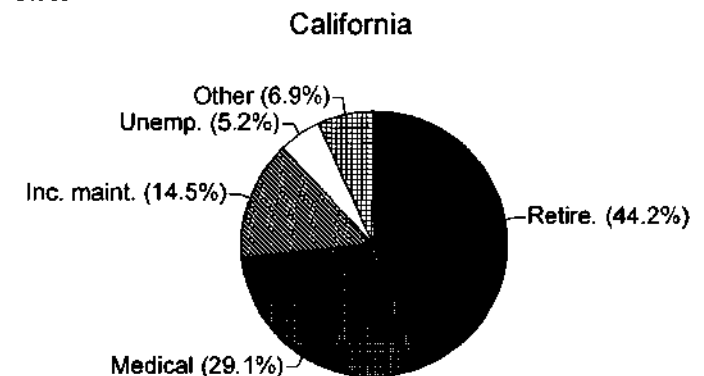
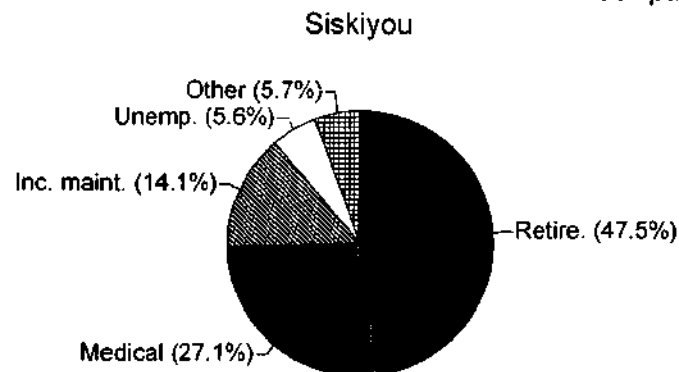
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



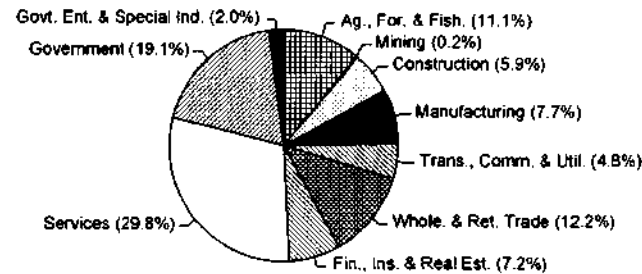
Siskiyou County, California

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

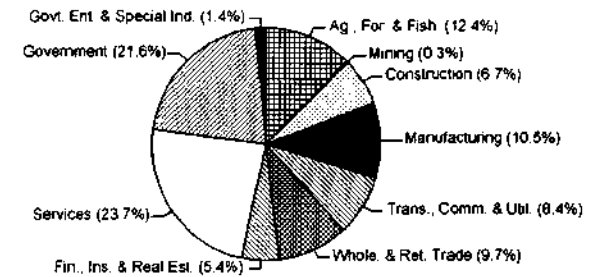
Siskiyou County's economic structure shows the largest transportation, communications, and utilities division of the 11 northern California counties, primarily due to railroad industries. The proportion of income from agriculture is six times larger than the state's proportion and government is 60% larger. Manufacturing, in contrast, is 40% smaller than the state average. Forty-three percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 46% of the direct export income. The key export industries are railroads, ranching, and wood products manufacturing. Federal employment is also an important source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

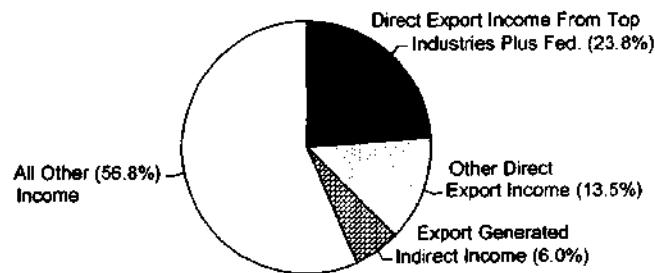


Labor and Proprietor Income

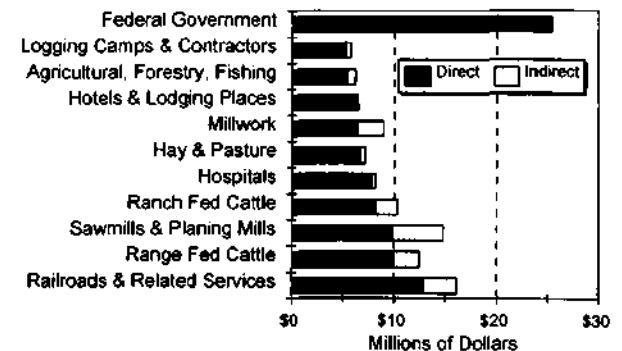


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Siskiyou County, California

In 1990 Siskiyou County ranked 5th in land area out of the 58 counties in the state. About 60% of the land area in the county is administered by the Forest Service or BLM and another 18% is non-Federal timberland. In the past the county's timber harvest has been from both public and private lands in nearly equal proportion. In recent years the public harvest has declined substantially and is even below the low reached during the 1982 recession. Siskiyou's harvest ranked 5th out of the 36 California counties that harvested any timber in 1993 (down from 2^d in 1989). Just over 15% of the county's land is in farms and much of that is pasture or range. Crops (hay, grains, and other unspecified crops) and livestock contribute nearly equally to the value of farm products sold. The value of dairy products sold has declined since 1982 and now makes up a smaller share of livestock sales. The county ranked 39th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 26th for livestock (mainly cattle).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	4,023,846
Water	38,758

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
Forest Industry	489,000
Nonindustrial Private	209,000
Other	20,000

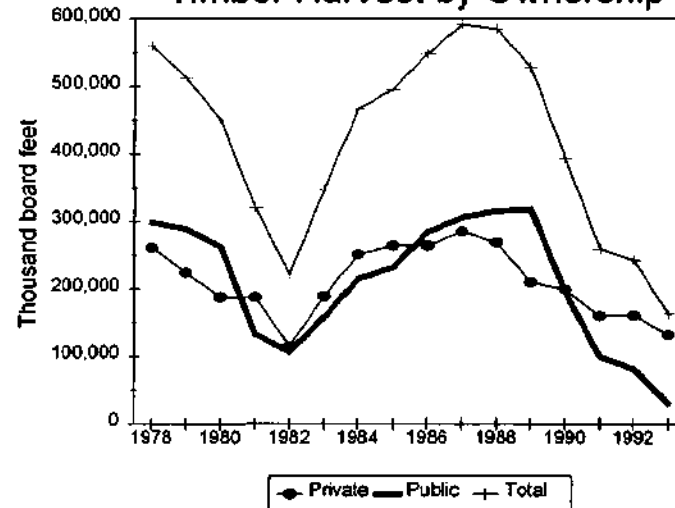
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	98,897
Forest Service	2,352,685
Wilderness	241,167

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	711,269	669,385	647,446
Cropland	191,343	188,036	161,576
Pasture/range	398,694	347,413	346,488
Woodland	96,921	110,313	99,689
Other	24,311	23,623	39,693
Avg. farm size	894	875	940
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	796	765	689
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	82	79

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$29,520	\$27,168	\$28,870
Livestock	26,221	24,191	24,037
Dairy	7,743	4,786	2,331



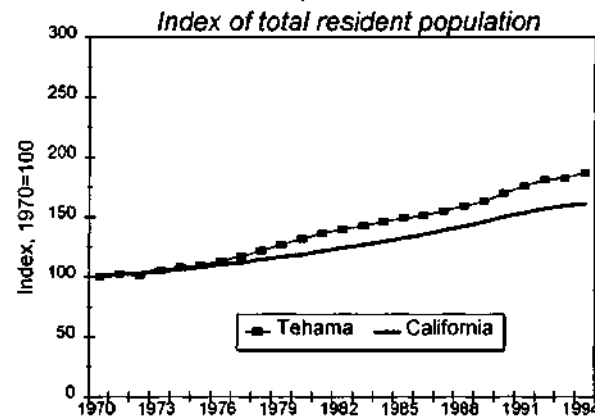
Tehama County, California

Tehama County is a nonmetropolitan county located in the center of northern California. Red Bluff, the county seat, is situated in the middle of the county at the intersection of Interstate 5, State Highway 36 (from the east), and State Highway 99 from the southeast (coming from Chico in Butte County). The county's 1990 population density of 16.8 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 63% of the population was rural and 22% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Shasta and Butte Counties.

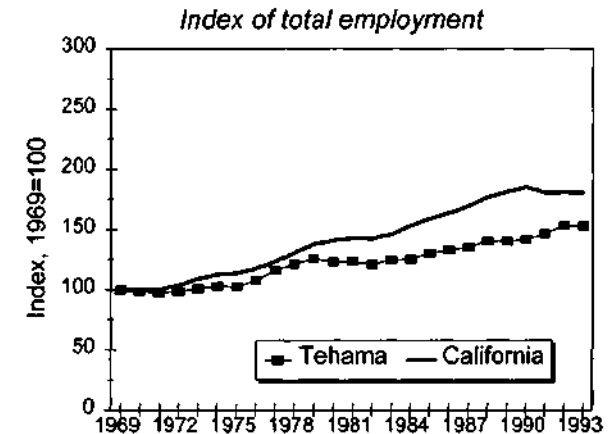
Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew much like the state during the 1970s. However, the recessionary period of the early 1980s affected the county to a greater extent, causing losses in nonfarm income and, to a lesser degree, employment. Postrecession growth in these indicators did not keep pace with the state, particularly in the late 1980s. Population, however, continued to grow at or above the state rate. Tehama County's 1990 population ranked 41st out of the 58 California counties. The gap between Tehama and the state in per capita income widened during the 1980-82 recessionary period and again during the last half of the 1980s. Tehama's per capita income ranked 4th lowest in the state in 1993.

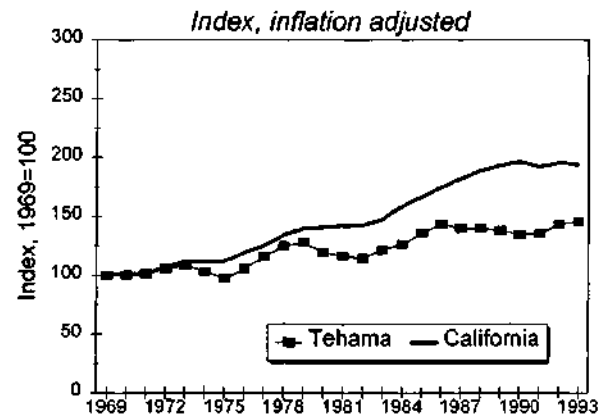
Population



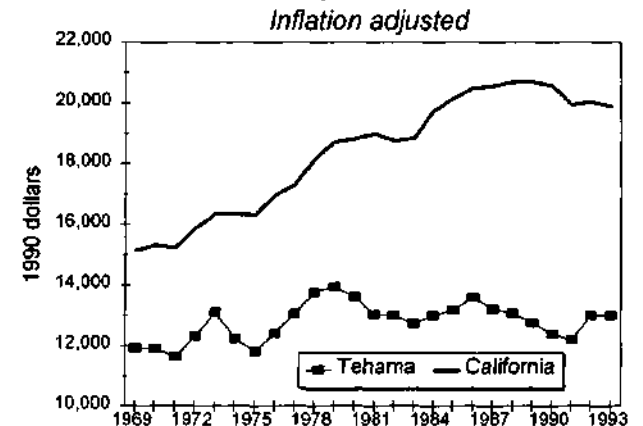
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Tehama County, California

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Tehama County's population grew steadily in every decade since 1960. Most of the population gain between 1980 and 1990 was due to in-migration. Relative to other counties in northern California, Tehama County has a greater proportion of people of Hispanic origin. Corning is the largest incorporated place, but Red Bluff, though unincorporated, is larger with one-quarter of the 1990 population. Altogether, 87% of residents live in unincorporated parts of the county. Compared to the state, a larger share of the county's population is over 50 and a slightly larger share is under 18. Tehama County's 1990 median age of 36.0 is higher than the state median of 31.5.

Population: Past and Future

1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
25,305	29,517	38,888	49,625	54,200	63,800	72,900	83,000	93,800	105,800
Pop.	\	/	\	/	\	/	\	/	\
Change	4,212	9,371	10,737	4,575	9,100	10,100	10,800	12,000	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net		1990
pop. ^a	+	increase	+	migration	=	pop. ^a
39,100	+	1,943	+	9,057	=	50,100

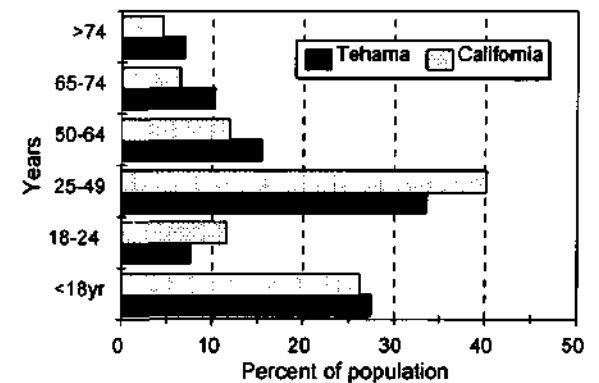
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Corning	4,745	5,870
Gerber-Las Flores ^b	N.A.	1,143
Los Molinos ^b	N.A.	1,709
Red Bluff	N.A.	12,363
Tehama	365	401

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.5%	91.9%
Black	0.2	0.5
Native American	1.6	1.9
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.7
Other race	2.3	5.0
Hispanic origin (any race)	5.5	10.3

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Tehama County, California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Relative to the state, Tehama County has proportionally many more workers in the farming, forestry, and fishing occupational group and somewhat more in the machine operator and transportation and material moving groups. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to the number of women in the labor force growing faster than the number of men in the labor force.

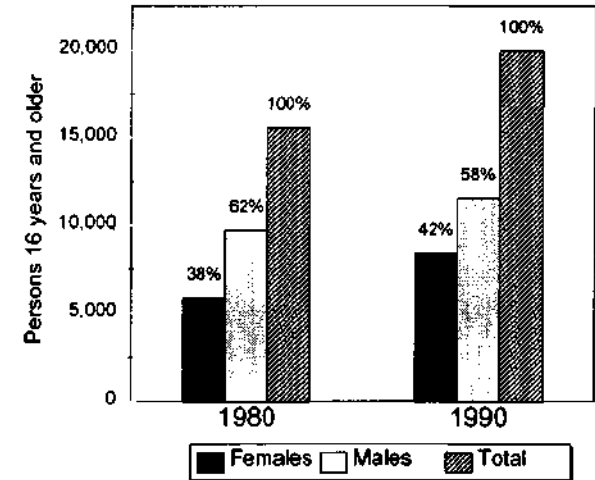
Relative to the state, a larger proportion of the county's residents do not have a high school diploma and a smaller proportion have a college degree.

Occupation, 1990

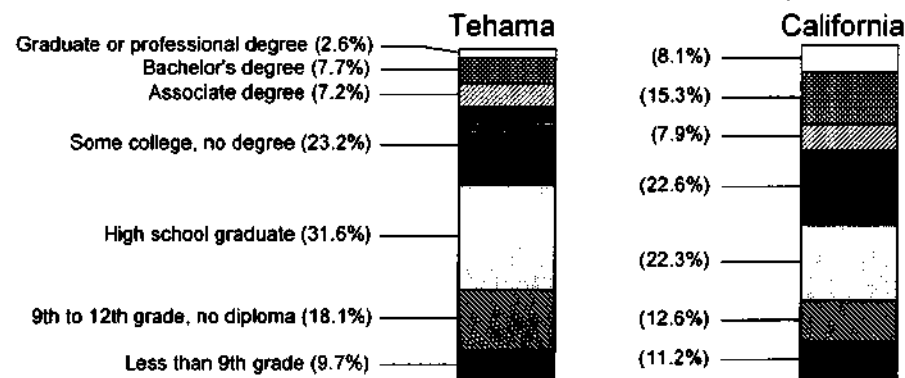
	Tehama*	California*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.1%	13.9%
Professional specialty	9.7	14.7
Technicians and related support	2.1	3.8
Sales	9.9	12.1
Administrative support, including clerical	12.8	16.6
Private household services	0.3	0.7
Protective services	1.4	1.7
All other services	12.3	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	10.1	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.1	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.3	5.7
Transportation and material moving	6.4	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.6	3.7

**The county had 17,898 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 13,996,309 persons.*

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

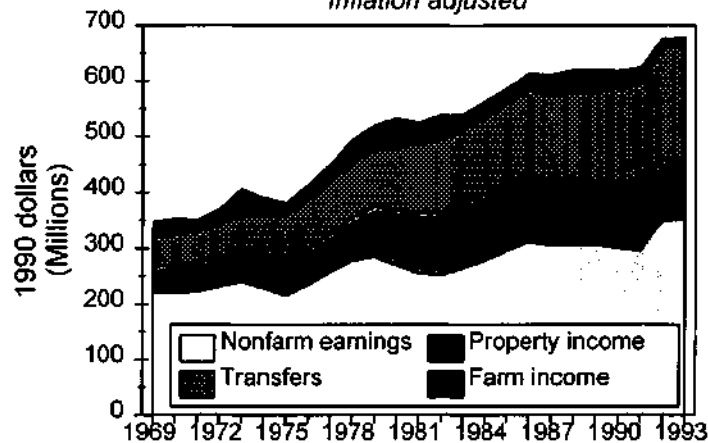


Tehama County, California

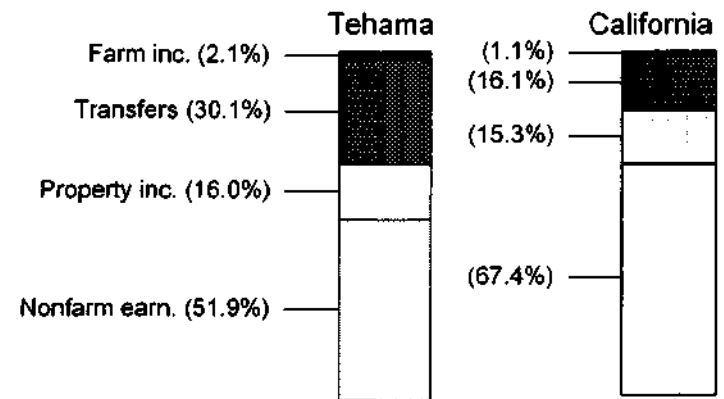
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings growth has occurred cyclically during the 1970s and 1980s. Until 1987, when growth became flat, the cycles were in synch with national business cycles. Transfer payments and property income grew substantially both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income since 1969. Both, but especially transfers, are larger proportions of personal income in the county than the state. This is consistent with the county's older age structure (see population page). The composition of transfer payments is much like that of the state.

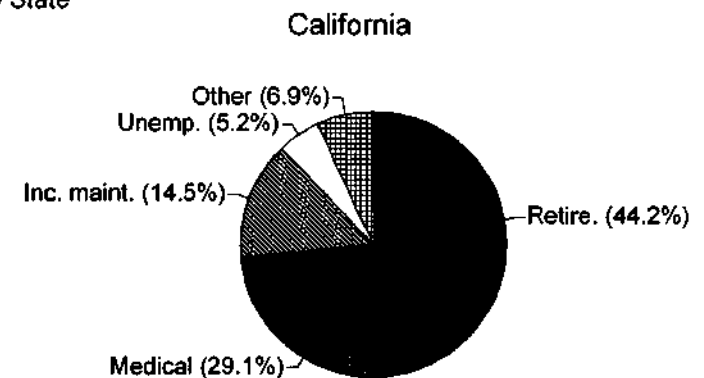
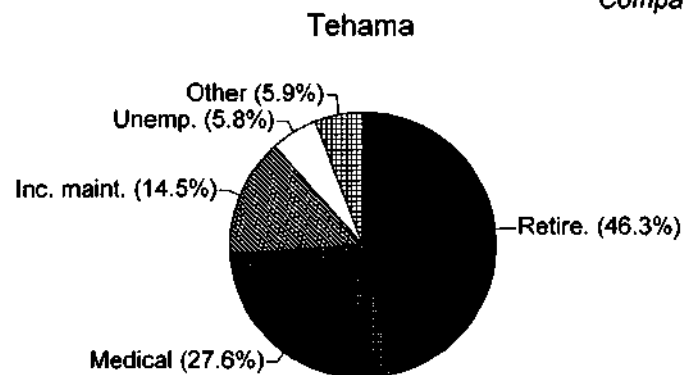
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



Tehama County, California

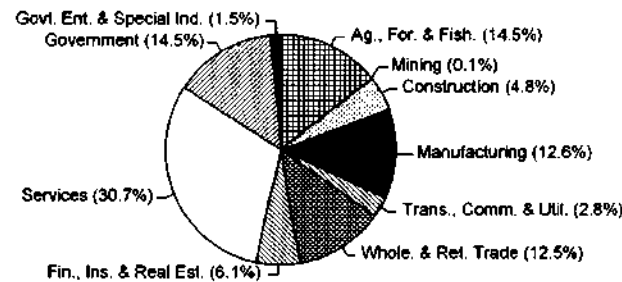
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

In Tehama County, the agriculture proportion of income is eight times the state average, and the government division is 40% larger than the state. This county has the largest government division of the 11 northern California counties. The services division's income proportion is 30% smaller than for the state and construction is 20% smaller.

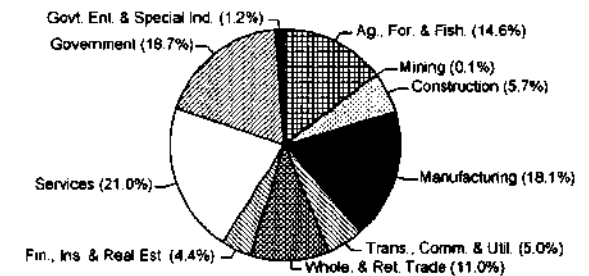
Forty-five percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 69% of the direct export income. The key export industries are wood and paper products manufacturing. Ranching and fruit canning are also important.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

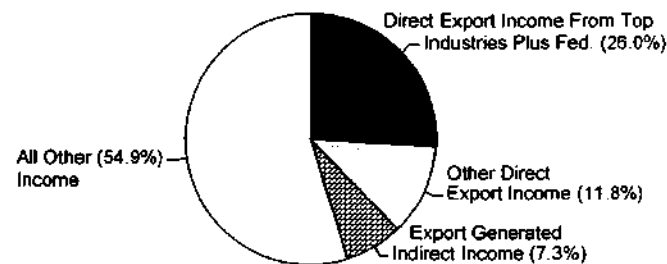


Labor and Proprietor Income

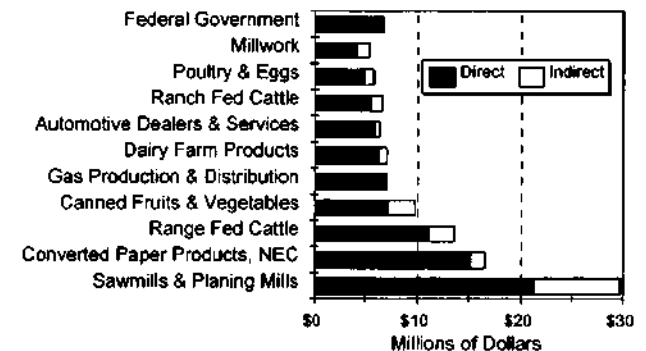


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Tehama County, California

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

Tehama County ranked 20th in land area out of the 58 counties in the state.

Over half of the county is farmland. About 23% is under the administration of the FS or BLM and another 12% is private timberland. Historically, timber harvest has been dominated by timber from private lands, though public lands provided a substantial share as well. In recent years both public and private harvests dropped, bringing the total to its lowest point in the last 15 years. Tehama's harvest ranked 15th out of the 36 California counties that harvested any timber in 1993.

Much of the county's farmland is pasture or range. The inflation-adjusted value of crop sales nearly doubled between 1982 and 1992, while the value of livestock sales dropped. Fruits and nuts account for the majority of crops sold. The county ranked 32d in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 20th for the value of livestock sold (mostly cattle and dairy products).

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,888,672
Water	7,206

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
Forest Industry	199,000
Nonindustrial Private	35,000
Other	3,000

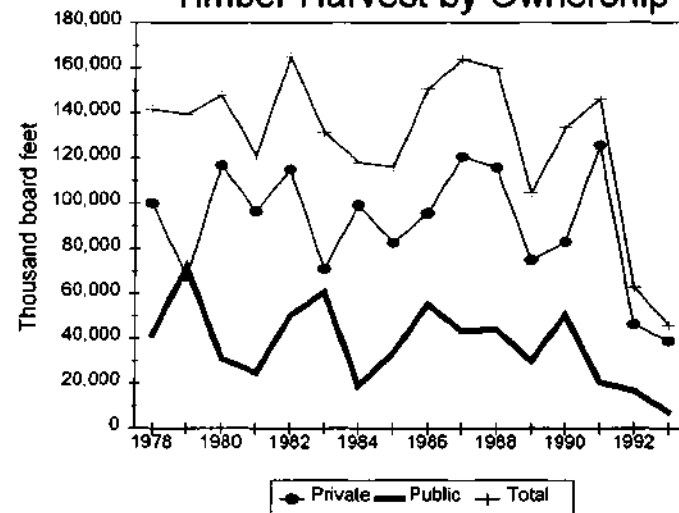
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	49,470
Forest Service	393,954
Wilderness	39,214

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	1,168,247	1,104,584	1,016,851
Cropland	131,869	160,359	120,902
Pasture/range	923,047	N.A.	850,411
Woodland	67,512	55,071	26,913
Other	45,819	N.A.	18,625
Avg. farm size	820	778	736
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,424	1,420	1,381
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	41	28

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$31,991	\$46,626	\$60,295
Livestock	46,043	35,571	38,364
Dairy	10,953	9,597	9,538

Trinity County, California

Trinity County is a nonmetropolitan county located in northwestern California. The county seat, Weaverville, lies along the west-to-east State Highway 299 in the middle of the county. Almost the entire county is covered by the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. The county's 1990 population density of 4.1 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 55% of the population was rural and 13% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to the adjacent Humboldt and Shasta Counties.



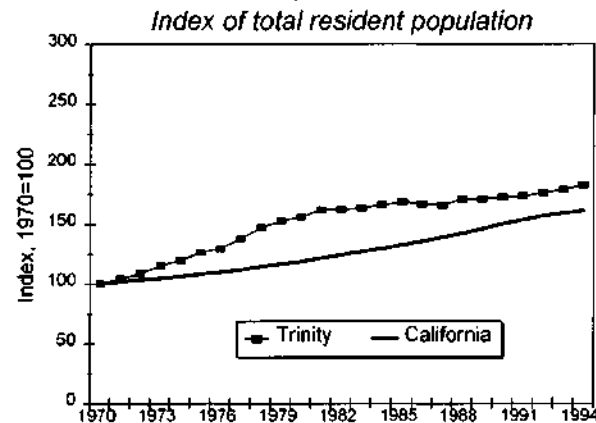
Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at or above state rates during the 1970s.

The recession of the early 1980s affected employment and nonfarm labor income in the county more than the state, and it was the turning point after which population growth slowed. Nonfarm labor income grew slowly throughout most of the rest of the 1980s. Trinity County's 1990 population ranked 54th out of the 58

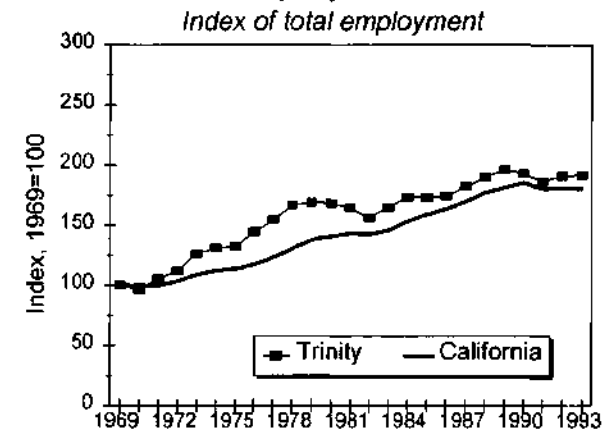
California counties. The gap between Trinity and the state in per capita income widened during the recessionary period of the early 1980s. Trinity ranked 49th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

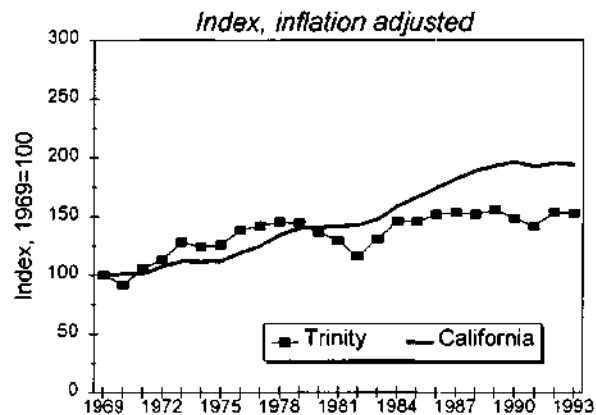
Population



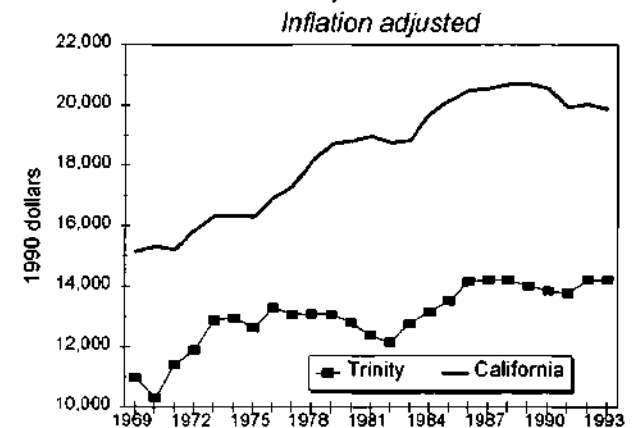
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Trinity County, California

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Trinity County experienced rapid population growth in the 1970s and moderate growth or decline during the other time periods shown. The population growth that occurred between 1980 and 1990 was due both to natural increase (births minus deaths) and in-migration. Relative to the state, a greater proportion of the county's population is Native American. There are no incorporated places in Trinity County. Hayfork and Weaverville are the largest census-recognized unincorporated places and together they account for 46% of the 1990 population. The county has larger proportions of people over 50 compared to the state. Trinity County's 1990 median age of 37.8 is substantially higher than the state median of 31.5.

Population: Past and Future

1960	1970	1980	1990	1993 ^a	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
9,706	7,615	11,858	13,063	13,600	15,000	17,000	18,900	21,000	23,100
Pop. Change									
	-2,091	4,243	1,205	537	2,000	1,900	2,100	2,100	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net		1990
pop. ^a	+	increase	+	migration	=	pop. ^a
12,000	+	541	+	559	=	13,100

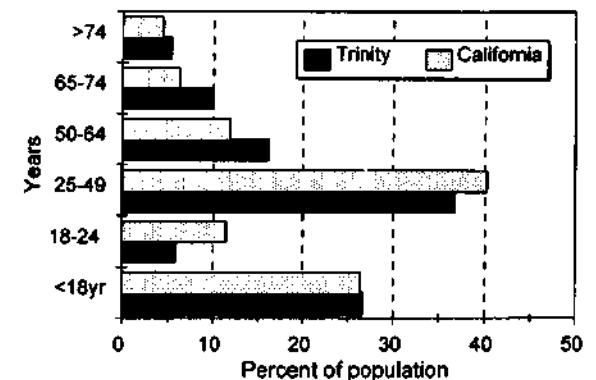
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Hayfork ^b	N.A.	2,605
Lewiston ^b	N.A.	1,187
Weaverville ^b	N.A.	3,370

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	94.5%	92.9%
Black	0.1	0.4
Native American	3.8	4.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	0.8
Other race	1.2	1.2
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.7	3.3

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a July 1 population; all others are April 1.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

Trinity County, California

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

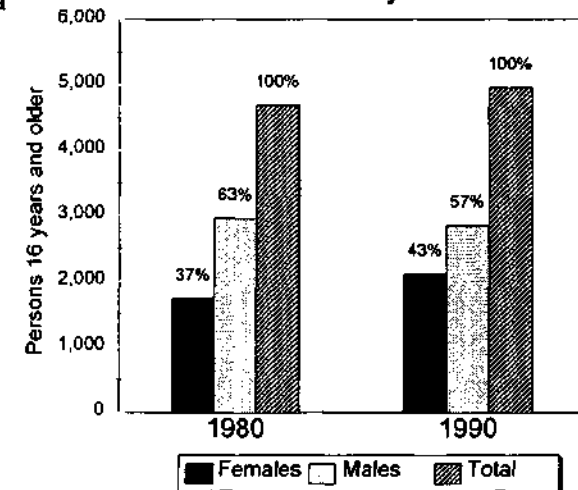
Relative to the state, Trinity County has proportionally more workers in farming, forestry, and fishing; transportation and material moving; and equipment handler, cleaner, and laborer occupations. The county has fewer workers in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations. The ratio of women to men in the county's workforce increased between 1980 and 1990 owing to an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a slight decline in the number of men in the labor force. Relative to the state, only a slightly larger proportion of the county's residents do not have a high school diploma, but proportionally fewer high school graduates also have a college degree.

Occupation, 1990

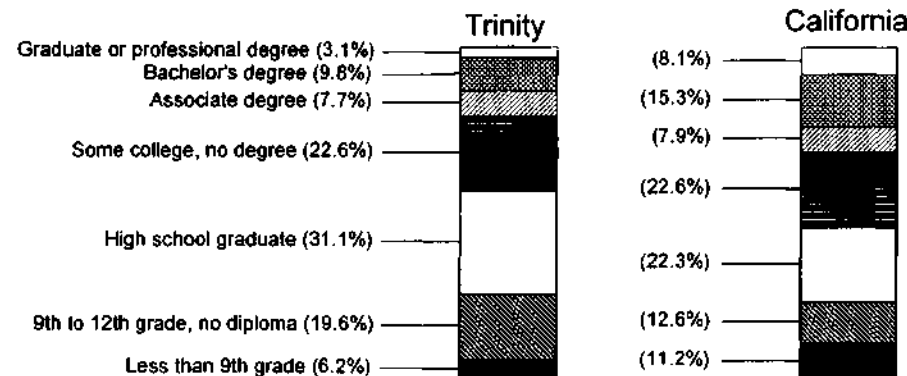
	Trinity*	California*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.8%	13.9%
Professional specialty	14.7	14.7
Technicians and related support	2.1	3.8
Sales	10.5	12.1
Administrative support, including clerical	11.9	16.6
Private household services	0.2	0.7
Protective services	2.3	1.7
All other services	11.1	10.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	9.4	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.0	11.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.3	5.7
Transportation and material moving	6.9	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.9	3.7

*The county had 4,547 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 13,996,309 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



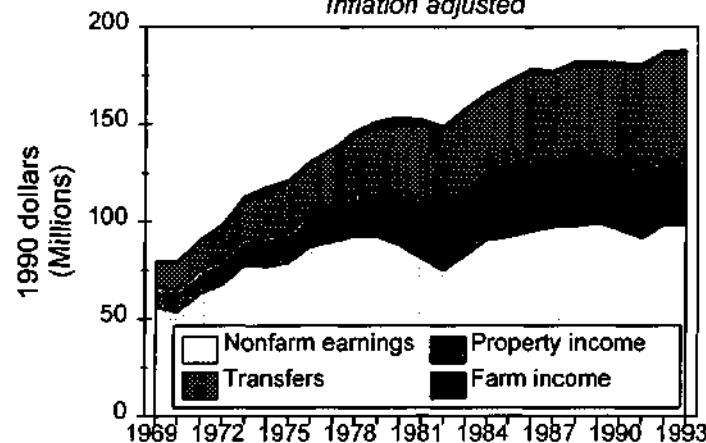
Trinity County, California

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

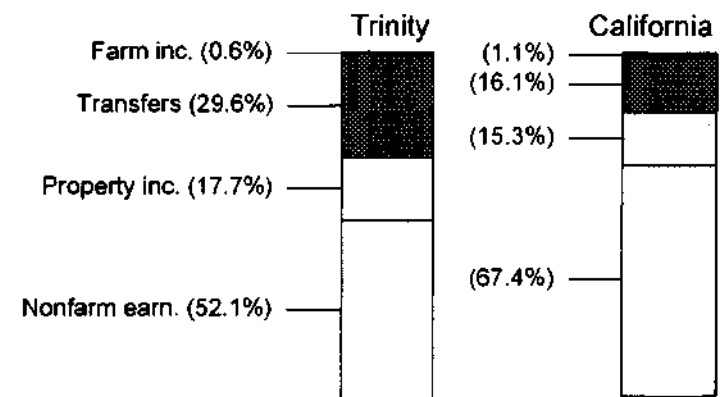
Nonfarm earnings grew during much of the 1970s and 1980s (though more slowly in the 1980s), but declined significantly during the recessionary early 1980s. Total personal income (the sum of all four components) declined less because of growth in transfers and property income.

Compared to 1969, transfer payments and property income are much larger both in absolute terms and as shares of personal income. Both are larger proportions of personal income in the county than the state. This is consistent with the county's older age structure (see population page). The composition of transfer payments is much like that of the state, except for a slightly larger share from retirement payments.

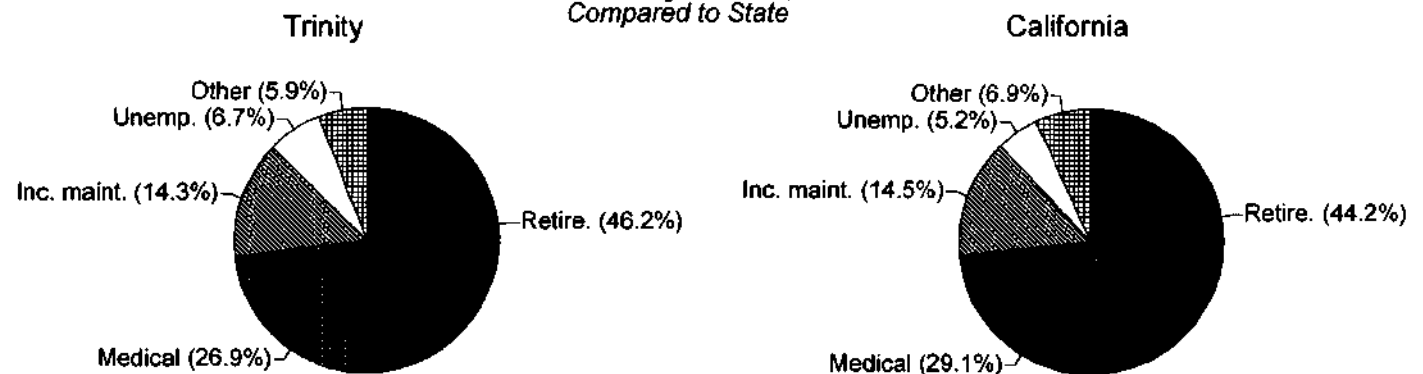
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with State



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to State



Trinity County, California

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

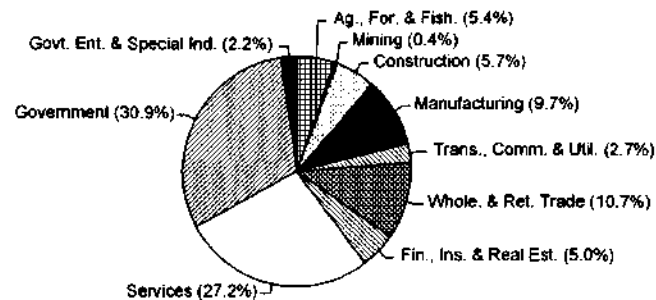
Trinity County, when compared to the other 10 northern California counties, shows the 2d largest government division and the smallest trade division. The government and agriculture divisions' shares of income are three times the size of the state figures. Conversely, the trade division is 40% smaller than the state average.

Forty-four percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities.

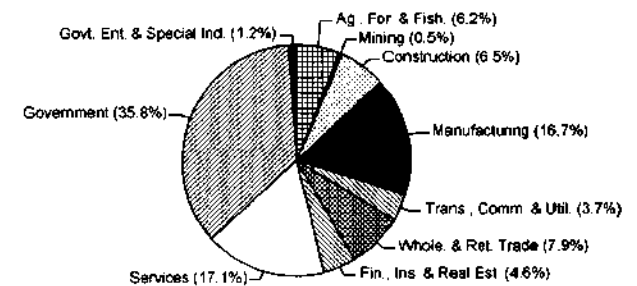
The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 90% of the direct export income making the county highly dependent on these few industries. The key export industry is sawmills and planning mills. Federal employment also provides an important source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1991

Employment

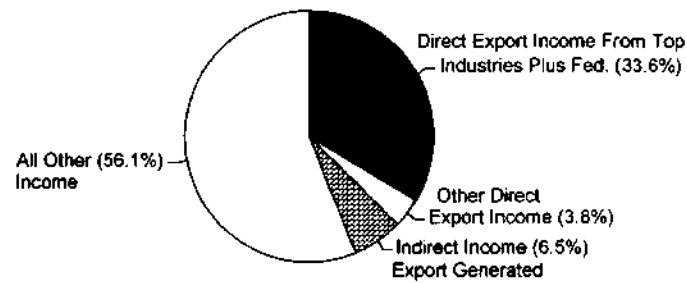


Labor and Proprietor Income

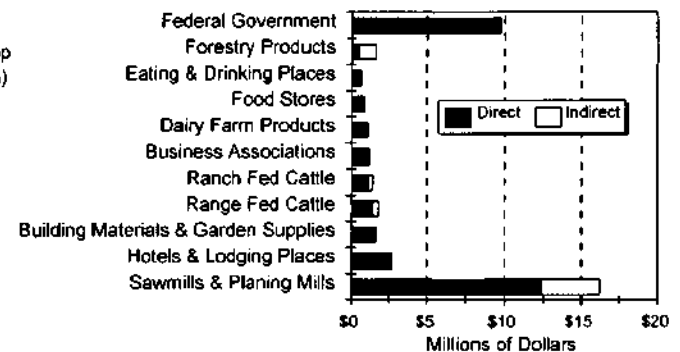


Export Base, 1991

Contribution of Out-of-County Exports to Total Labor and Proprietor Income



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Trinity County, California

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	2,034,470
Water	18,515

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
Forest Industry	259,000
Nonindustrial Private	111,000
Other	39,000

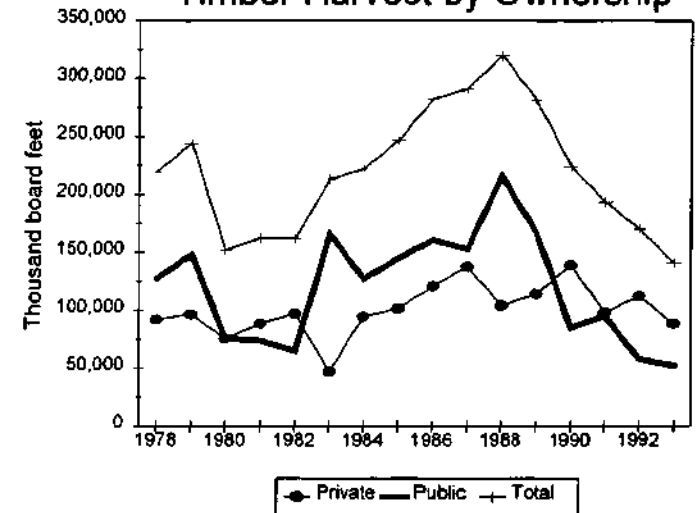
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
Bureau of Land Management	67,331
Forest Service	1,461,720
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1982	1987	1992
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms	126,779	104,010	116,083
Cropland	6,024	7,080	7,052
Pasture/range	84,430	67,810	81,480
Woodland	31,393	24,898	26,312
Other	4,932	4,222	1,239
Avg. farm size	946	782	1,027
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	134	133	113
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	23	23

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1982	1987	1992
	-----thousand 1987 dollars-----		
Crops	\$55	\$99	\$316
Livestock	N.A.	1,629	1,424
Dairy	6	N.A.	N.A.

In 1990 Trinity County ranked 18th in land area out of the 58 counties in the state. Nearly 75% of the land area in the county is administered by the Forest Service or BLM and another 20% is non-Federal timberland. In the past the county's timber harvest has been from both public and private lands, though the public share was slightly higher throughout most of the 1980s. In recent years the public harvest has declined substantially and the private harvest to a lesser degree.

By 1993 total harvest was below the low experienced during the early 1980s recessionary period. Trinity's harvest ranked 6th out of the 36 California counties that harvested any timber in 1993 (down from 4th in 1989). Very little of the county's landbase is devoted to agriculture and most of that is pasture or range. The county ranked 55th in the state for both the value of crops and livestock sold in 1992.

Technical Notes and Data Sources

Each data item is discussed in the order in which it is encountered in the county-by-county section of this report. Technical notes and a description of the data item come first, followed by the list of sources. The "Literature Cited" contains the complete reference for each electronic or published source.

General Description Section

The general description is in the shaded box at the top of the first page for each county.

Metropolitan/nonmetropolitan designation—

Notes: A metropolitan county is any county in a metropolitan area (MA). The MA counties are those in and around a large population center, including adjacent communities that are economically and socially integrated with the central city. An MA must have a central city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area (a group of places and densely settled surrounding territory with a minimum population of 50,000) and a total MA population of at least 100,000. These designations are based on Bureau of Census data but are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. Designations used in this report were those in effect June 30, 1993.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1991a) for definition and Butler and Beale (1994) for county designations.

General location information—

Sources: Rand McNally (1993), Oregon Employment Department (1993), Omernik(1987).

Population density—

Notes: Population density was calculated by the Census Bureau from the 1990 decennial census.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992c, 1992d).

Rural population—

Notes: The rural population is the portion of the population not classified as urban by the Census Bureau. Urban residents live in urbanized areas (a group of places that together with the densely settled surrounding territory have a minimum population of 50,000) or in places having a population of 2,500 or more outside urbanized areas. There are generally both urban and rural residents within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992a, 1992b).

Percent commuting out of county to work—

Notes: This estimate is based on responses from the sample of people who received the 1990 decennial census long form. This data item was tabulated for members of the Armed Forces and civilians 16 years and over who were at work during the reference week (the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents filled out their questionnaire).

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1991a, 1991b).

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State (or Nation)

Population: Index of total resident population—

Notes: Estimates for 1970, 1980, and 1990 are April 1 estimates based on the decennial census of population and housing conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Estimates for 1971-79, 1981-89, and 1991-93 are July 1 estimates from the Current Population Reports prepared by the Census Bureau in cooperation with the states. Each series was indexed to 1970=100 because of widely differing scales.

Sources: The 1970, 1980, and 1971-79 estimates are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992c, 1992d); the 1990 estimates are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1991a, 1991b). Estimates for 1981-89 and 1991-93 (adjusted for the 1990 census) were obtained from the State Data Center for each state. See appendix D for a listing of State Data Centers in the Northwest.

Employment: Index of total employment—

Notes: This is a comprehensive measure of employment (actually of jobs) from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), that includes both farm and nonfarm employment and full- and part-time employment. A person with more than one job would be counted once for each job. Also, a full-time job and a part-time job each count as one job. This measure also includes categories not reported by state employment offices, such as proprietors and railroad employees. It is reported by place of work. Because structural changes in employment have occurred over time, this measure portrays information about general economic conditions but not about the nature of employment or full-time versus part-time employment. Each series was indexed to 1969=100 because of widely varying scales.

Sources: Data for 1969 to 1991 are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1993) and data for 1992 to 1993

are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1995).

Nonfarm labor income: Index of inflation adjusted estimates—

Notes: Nonfarm labor income represents the component of personal income generated through nonfarm economic activity and is a proxy for county gross domestic product. Labor income (also called earnings by BEA) is made up of wages and salaries paid to employees and corporate officers, as well as estimates of pay-in-kind, tips and commissions, estimates of other labor income (employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds), and estimates for the self-employed (proprietor income). Labor income is reported by place of work and is measured before deductions such as social security and union dues. Farm income, despite its importance to some local economies, is excluded here because of its erratic nature, which obfuscates trend analysis.

These income measures are adjusted for inflation (to 1990 dollars) by using the personal consumption expenditure index (PCE) developed by BEA and reported in the economic report to the President (U.S. Government Printing Office 1993).

Sources: Data for 1969 to 1991 are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1993) and data for 1992 to 1993 are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1995).

Per capita income: Inflation adjusted—

Notes: Per capita income is calculated by dividing BEA's total personal income (see below) by the Census Bureau's annual July 1 total population estimates (also reported on the BEA REIS CD-ROM). It was adjusted for inflation by dividing by the personal consumption expenditure index (PCE). It is reported by place of residence.

Per capita income is included here as a rough indicator of economic well-being. Many factors can influence both the level

and fluctuation of per capita income, so some caution is in order in interpreting these data. For instance, a large institutional population (such as a university or correctional facility) may lower the average for an area, and a temporary event, such as a labor dispute, may cause a fluctuation. In addition, there is no way to account for differences in costs of living at the county level, which may also influence economic well-being.

Sources: Data for 1969 to 1991 are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1993) and data for 1992 to 1993 are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1995).

Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and future—

Notes: Population numbers for 1950 to 1990 are April 1 figures based on the decennial census for that year; the 1993 estimate is an intercensal estimate as of July 1 made by the State Data Center. The projected population estimates for years after 1993 are from different sources for each state and are derived by using different methodologies. Oregon estimates used the 1990 census, April 1, counts as the benchmark population; California used July 1, 1990, as the benchmark.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992c, 1992d) and State Data Centers for past population estimates. Projections for Oregon came from Portland State University, Center for Population Research and Census (1993) and for California from the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit (1993a).

Race and Hispanic origin—

Notes: These data are from the decennial censuses for 1980 and 1990 and are subject to self-reporting error and processing errors associated with census estimates. Hispanic origin is not a subset

of race. A person of Hispanic origin can be of any race and is included in one of the race categories as well as in the Hispanic origin category. The "other race" category includes a number of people with write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, Spanish-Hispanic origin group names (such as Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican), and others.

Sources: The 1980 estimates came from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992c) and the 1990 estimates from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1991a, 1991b).

Population: Components of change —

Notes: Population change during any given period is composed of two components that increase the population (that is, births and in-migration) and two components that reduce the population (deaths and out-migration). Grouping the vital statistics together and the migration statistics together, population change is composed of natural increase (births less deaths) and net migration (in-migration less out-migration). Net migration by age group is estimated differently by different states but frequently relies on data such as address changes from driver's licenses and tax returns.

Sources: The estimates of natural increase and net migration for Oregon came from Portland State University, Center for Population Research and Census (1993), and for California from the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit (1993b).

Population age structure—

Notes: This is a 1990 decennial census estimate derived from responses to the short form distributed to all households. Due to the way the question was asked, it is likely that about 10 percent of persons at each age are actually 1 year younger (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 1991a). This is not a

significant problem here, where our purpose was to portray major life-stage groupings and to compare the county with the state.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, (1991a, 1991b).

Population of cities and towns—

Notes: These estimates were taken from the decennial censuses of 1980 and 1990. The cities and towns listed are incorporated places (legal units) or census designated places (statistical units). They may cross county boundaries (see appendix B), but not state boundaries. In all cases, the entire city or town population is reported rather than just the portion located in that county; the purpose being to show the size of the communities in the county's proximity. Population estimates for census designated places were not readily available for 1980 as denoted by the "N.A." Census designated places are densely settled population centers with a local identity but without legal or governmental functions. In some cases, part of the population change between 1980 and 1990 may be due to annexations and other boundary changes. Contact the appropriate State Data Center for more information on annexations and boundary changes.

Sources: The 1980 estimates were from an incorporated place file from the Bureau of the Census' and the 1990 estimates were from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1991 b).

American Indian reservations and trust lands population—

Notes: American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, or executive or court order and recognized by the Federal government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by state governments for the use and benefit of a given

tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of the Interior (for Federal reservations), and state governments (for state reservations).

Trust lands are properties associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe and held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust for either a tribe or for an individual member of a tribe. Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside a reservation boundary.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau (1991a, 1991b).

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation—

Notes: Occupation was collected from the sample of households who received the long form of the 1990 decennial census of population and housing. As sample data, they are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. The occupational classification system used for the census consisted of 500 specific occupational categories, which were then grouped by the Census Bureau into the 13 categories presented here. Occupations cut across industries, though in some cases the occupational category and the employment category are closely related.

The farming, forestry, and fishing category includes most agriculture related occupations; logging and other forestry occupations; and fishing, hunting, and trapping occupations. Workers involved in food processing, sawmilling, and fish processing would be classified based on the type of work they do within those industries (machine operators, laborers, clerical, and so forth).

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992b).

¹ Data obtained from the Economic Research Service, Washington, DC. On file with: Forestry Sciences Laboratory, P.O. Box 3890, Portland, OR 97208.

Civilian labor force—

Notes: These data are from the decennial censuses of 1980 and 1990 (long form). The civilian labor force includes all persons 16 years and older who were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work during the reference week (the week prior to the week during which the respondent filled out the census form). It includes people who had a job but were not at work due to illness, vacation, bad weather, and so forth and excludes those performing unpaid work around the house or unpaid volunteer work.

Sources: The 1980 estimates were reported on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992c) and the 1990 estimates on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992b).

Educational Attainment—

Notes: Educational attainment is collected from the sample of households who receive the long form of the decennial census of population and housing. The estimates shown are for people 25 years and older.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992b).

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends**Total personal income by component over time—**

Notes: Total personal income is BEA's comprehensive estimate of income from all sources and thus a measure of economic resources accruing to residents of the county as well as a proxy for county economic activity. Total personal income for the residents of a county is composed of transfer payments (see below), property income (dividends, interest, and rent), farm income, and nonfarm earnings (labor income, net of personal contributions to

social insurance and adjusted to place of residence—termed "net earnings" by BEA).

Labor income is composed of wages and salaries, other labor income (mainly employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds), and proprietor income.

Farm income consists of proprietor's net income, the wages and salaries of farm labor (except farm labor contractors, which is classified as agricultural services), the pay-in-kind of hired farm labor, and the salaries of corporate farm officers. Proprietor's net income is gross farm income less production expenditures (both being for noncorporate farms only). Gross farm income includes cash receipts from marketing, government payments to farmers, rental value of farm dwellings, the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms, and the value of the net change in inventories of crops and livestock. These data rely heavily on the census of agriculture and estimates of farm income made by the USDA Economic Research Service.

Sources: Data for 1969 to 1991 are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1993) and data for 1992 to 1993 are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1995).

Components of personal income 1991 compared to state—

Notes: See "Total personal income by component over time" above.

Sources: See "Total personal income by component over time" above.

Transfer payments by source—

Notes: BEA reports estimates for more than 25 categories of transfer payments paid to a county's residents and nonprofit institutions on behalf of individuals. Transfer payments are payments for which current services were not rendered. Seventy-five percent is based on directly reported data at the county level. We have collapsed the data into five broad categories that distinguish among the basic types of payments.

Sources: Data for 1969 to 1991 are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1993) and data for 1992 to 1993 are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1995).

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Economic structure, 1991: Employment and labor and proprietor income by major industry—

Notes: Employment (actually a count of jobs) and income are displayed by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Divisions (one digit) to provide an indicator of each group's significance in 1991. Jobs include full-time and part-time jobs, and the self-employed. Labor income encompasses employee compensation (wage and salary payments, and noncash compensation such as health and life insurance), and proprietary income (payments received by self-employed individuals such as private business owners, lawyers, and doctors). Property income is excluded because it contains corporate profits and losses, and the imputed values of owner-occupied dwellings, which are not cash flows in the economy.

Two division titles may cause confusion. The agriculture, forestry, and fishing division may be misleading because it captures only a few forest-related activities. The main forestry activities covered here pertain to tree farms, nurseries, and forestry consulting services. Sawmills and logging are considered part of manufacturing. Hence, this category is usually dominated by agriculture, although fishing plays a major role in some counties.

Government enterprises and special industries is another division that may cause confusion because it seldom is displayed separately from the rest of government. This category includes utilities, the U.S. Postal Service, scrap, and other industries that have private sector counterparts or do not operate with appropriated funds.

Sources: Olsen and Lindall (1993) and Taylor and others (1993) for documentation and Minnesota IMPLAN Group(1994) for the database.

Export base, 1991: The export base and top exporting industries—

Notes: The export base is the income derived from the direct or indirect sale of goods and services to firms or individuals outside the county (or state). The "top ten exporting industries" were selected by the following process, using 1991 IMPLAN (Minnesota IMPLAN Group 1994) data. The proportion of the total industrial output exported from the county was determined for each industry. This share was used to calculate the portion of total income related to exports for each industry. The industries were then sorted based on export income, and the highest 10 were chosen.

Federal income includes employee compensation for both military and nonmilitary Federal employment. It is included because this is an important source of "outside" income, and as such, part of the export base. Federal income does not include Federal enterprise industries such as the Postal Service or utilities. State government or a portion thereof is generally included in the export base as well; however, we have not included it because it cannot be separated from local government in IMPLAN.

Other direct export income includes all remaining export income not identified in the top 10 industries or Federal government.

Indirect export income is generated due to the interindustry purchases (backward linking) of exporting industries. The IMPLAN input-output model is used to determine the indirect income created by exports from each of the top 10 industries. The ratio of top 10 direct to top 10 indirect export income is then used to estimate the indirect export income generated by the other exporting industries. The indirect from the top 10 and the estimated other indirect are then summed to obtain the total indirect export income. The induced effects associated with purchases from direct export income are not included (they are part of "all other" labor and proprietor income).

"All other income" is the total labor and proprietor income less direct and indirect export income. It includes income from industries that do not export as well as the portion of income from exporting industries that is associated with total industrial output not exported.

The chart for top exporting industries describes the direct and indirect income associated with each of the top 10 industries along with Federal wages (for which indirect export income cannot be calculated in IMPLAN). The importance of an individual industry in the export base and the magnitude of backward links to other industries are easily noted.

Sources: Minnesota IMPLAN Group (1994).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

In this section, percentages of various land types or uses are meant to give a general picture of land use and for a variety of reasons may not be strictly accurate or precise. For instance, percentages are calculated relative to land area rather than total area. In some cases this may not be completely accurate because the numerator includes water area and the denominator does not. Also, these data come from a variety of sources (each subject to some level of error), and there may be overlap among some categories, such as woodland acres under both farmland and nonindustrial private timberland acres.

County land area and water area—

Notes: These area estimates were calculated by the Census Bureau from the set of boundaries in their geographic database. Water includes inland and coastal water. The accuracy is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in the boundary files in the digitized database.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1991 b).

Timber harvest by owner—

Notes: Estimates are in thousands of board feet, Scribner log scale. Different states report harvest by different ownership groupings, and more years of data are shown here for States that made the data available in electronic format. Both softwoods and hardwoods are included in these estimates.

Timber harvest and timber sold from Federally administered lands are not equivalent. Timber is sold by multiyear contract and may be harvested at any point during that contract period. There is generally less year-to-year variation (peaks and troughs) in sale levels than in harvest levels.

Sources: Oregon Department of Forestry (various years); Lloyd and others (1986a, 1986b) and California State Board of Equalization, Timber Tax Division (various years).

Non-Federal timberland—

Notes: The symbol"—" means none found, less than 500 acres found, or not sampled due to negligible forest land.

These estimates are based primarily on forest resource sample surveys conducted by Forest Service Research and Experiment Stations. The "nonindustrial private" category includes farmer-owned lands (which may also be counted as woodland in the farms and farmland section) and miscellaneous private lands. For California, the "other" category includes Native American and other public (state and local) timberland. In Oregon, where Native American timberland estimates were reported by county, supplemental data from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) were used to improve the FS estimates.

The FS survey estimates are subject to sampling errors. Estimates for different areas are based on surveys in different years (see sources below). State totals were obtained by summing the counties, so they are rough estimates and do not correspond to a particular year.

For the FS survey estimates, timberland is defined as forest land (land at least 10 percent stocked by live trees or formerly having such cover and not currently developed for nonforest use) capable of producing 20 cubic feet or more per acre per year of industrial wood, and not withdrawn from timber utilization.

The BIA estimates used were for the categories that we felt most closely matched the FS definition of timberland. These are unreserved accessible commercial timberland plus unreserved inaccessible productive timberland.

Sources: Gedney and others (1986a, 1986b, 1987, 1989); MacLean and others (1991a, 1991b, 1991c); Lloyd and others (1986a, 1986b); Colclasure and others (1986); Bureau of Indian Affairs.²

BLM- and FS-administered lands—

Notes: Estimates for BLM-administered land are all for lands under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. These lands include "public domain, revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands, reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Land Utilization Project Lands, and certain other categories" (U.S. Department of the Interior, BLM, Oregon State Office 1991). Acreages areas of September 30, 1991.

Forest Service-administered acres include all areas under the administration of the USDA Forest Service and exclude areas within National Forest boundaries that are administered by other owners. Lands included are National Forests, National Grasslands, purchase units, land utilization projects, and other areas under Forest Service administration. Acreages are as of September 1994.

Note that the FS- and BLM-administered acres encompass all land classes, not just timberland, in contrast to the non-Federal acres estimates, which are only for timberland.

Wilderness acres are a subset of FS-administered lands that are officially designated as Wilderness Areas and managed as such. Other FS, BLM, or National Park Service lands may have wilderness characteristics or may be restricted from various types of commodity production but are not officially designated as wilderness. Wilderness acres were calculated by using a geographic information system, which overlaid county boundaries with wilderness area boundaries.

Sources: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office (1991); California State Office of the Bureau

of Land Management, Sacramento, California;³ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (1995); and wilderness acres from the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Data Resources and Geographic Information Management group.⁴

Farms and farmland—

Notes: These data come from the census of agriculture, which is a survey of farm operators taken every 5 years by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The definitions below come from the documentation for the electronic files. The symbol "(D)" means the data were not disclosed to protect confidentiality.

A farm is any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold or normally would have been sold during the census year.

Farmland consists primarily of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing. It also includes woodland and wasteland not actually under cultivation or used for grazing, provided it was part of the farm operator's total operation. Land in farms includes acres set aside under annual commodity acreage programs as well as acres in the Conservation Reserve and Wetlands Reserve Programs for places meeting the farm definition. All grazing land, except land used under government permits on a per-head basis, was included as "land in farms" provided it was part of a farm or ranch.

Cropland includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut; land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, and nurseries and greenhouses products; cropland used only for pasture or grazing; land in cover crops, legumes, and soil improvement grasses; land on which all crops failed; land in cultivated summer fallow; and idle cropland.

Pasture and range includes land used for pasture or grazing, exclusive of cropland, or woodland used for those purposes.

² Personal communication. 1994. Jim Cathcart, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Central Office, Division of Forestry, Branch of Forest Resource Planning, Portland, Oregon.

³ Fax. On file with: Forestry Sciences Laboratory, P.O. Box 3890, Portland, OR 97208.

⁴ Electronic data. On file with: Forestry Sciences Laboratory, P.O. Box 3890, Portland, OR 97208.

Woodland includes natural or planted woodlots or timber tracts, cutover and deforested land with young growth that has or will have value for wood products, land planted for Christmas tree production, and woodland pasture. Land covered by sagebrush or mesquite was to be reported as other pastureland and range-land or other land. There may be double counting between woodland and the non-Federal timberland categories that include nonindustrial private landowners.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1994).

Value of farm products sold—

Notes: These data are from the census of agriculture, which is a survey taken every 5 years by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. They were adjusted for inflation by using the producer price indices (1987=100) for crops and livestock from the 1991 IMPLAN database. Only farms with sales of \$2500 or more are included. These estimates represent gross market value before taxes and production expenses. The value of crops sold for a year does not necessarily represent the sales from crops harvested that year. Crops includes grains, hay, grass and other seeds, vegetables, fruits, nuts, berries, nursery and greenhouse crops, and other crops not specifically reported in the census of agriculture (such as Christmas trees). The value of livestock sold includes poultry and poultry products, cattle, hogs, sheep, dairy products, and other livestock.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1994).

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Appendix A— Industry Codes

IMPLAN industries, and equivalent Bureau of Economic Analysis commodities and Standard Industrial Classification codes (for top exporting industries charts):

IMPLAN no.	1990 IMPLAN Database Sector	1982 BEA commodity	Standard Industry Classification (1987 SIC)	IMPLAN no.	1990 IMPLAN Database Sector	1982 BEA commodity	Standard Industry Classification (1987 SIC)
507	Accounting, Auditing & Bookkeeping	(73.0303)	8720, 8990	454	Eating & Drinking Places	(74.0000)	5800
26	Agriculture, Forest, Fishery Services	(4.0001)	0710,072.0 0750,0760,0254 0850, 0920, and part of 0279	443	Electric Services	(68.0100)	4910 and part of 4930
437	Air Transportation	(65.0500)	4500	339	Electronic Computers	(pt 51.0101)	3571
389	Aircraft	(60.0100)	3721	378	Electronic Components	(pt 57.0300)	3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679
391	Aircraft & Missile Equipment	(60.0400)	3728, 3769	506	Engineering, Architectural Services	(73.0302)	8710
488	Amusement & Recreation	(76.0206)	7910,7991, 7992, 7993, 7996 7999	514	Federal Electric Utilities	(78.0200)	Part of 4910
451	Automotive Dealers & Services	(pt 69.0200)	5500	12	Feed Grains	(pt 2.0202)	0115; also part of 0139, 0191, 0219,0259, 0291
456	Banking	(70.0100)	6000	11	Food Grains	(2.0201)	0111 0112; also part of 0191, 0219,0259, 0291
254	Blast Furnaces & Steel	(37.0101)	3312	450	Food Stores	(pt 69.0200)	5400
75	Blended & Prepared Flour	(14.1403)	2045	435	Freight Transport & Warehouse	(65.0300)	4200; also part of 4789
393	Boat Building & Repairing	(61.0200)	3732	98	Fresh or Frozen Fish & Seafood	(14.1200)	2092
448	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	(pt 69.0200)	5200	70	Frozen Fruits, Juices & Vegetables	(14.1301)	2037
503	Business Associations	(77.0501)	8610,8620	16	Fruits	(2.0401)	0171,0172, 0174,0175; also part of 0179, 0191,0219, 0259, 0291
67	Canned Fruits & Vegetables	(14.0900)	2033	444	Gas Production & Distribution	(68.0200)	4920; also part of 4930
5	Cattle Feedlots	(pt 1.0301)	0211; also part of 0191,0219, 0259,0291	449	General Merchandise Stores	(pt 69.0200)	5300
232	Cement	(36.0100)	3240	31	Gold Ores	(pt 6.0200)	1041
62	Cheese, Natural & Processed	(14.0300)	2022	14	Grass Seeds	(2.0203)	Part of 0139,0191, 0219,0259 0291
257	Cold Finishing of Steel Shapes	(37.0104)	3316	23	Greenhouse & Nursery Products	(2.0702)	0182 ; also part of 0181, 0191, 0219,0259, 0291
496	Colleges, Universities, & Schools	(77.0402)	8220	24	Greenhouse & Nursery Products	(3.0001)	0810,0830,0970
25	Commercial Trapping	(3.0002)	0910	277	Hand Saws & Sawblades	(42.0202)	3425
25	Commercial Fishing	(3.0002)	0910	135	Hardwood Dimension & Flooring Mills	(20.0300)	2426
441	Communications	(66.0000)	4810,4820,4840,4890	13	Hay & Pasture	(pt 2.0202)	Part Of 0139,0191,0219,0259 0291
396	Complete Guided Missiles	(13.0100)	3761	492	Hospitals	(77.0200)	8060
475	Computer & Data Processors	(73.0104)	7370	463	Hotels & Lodging Places	(72.0100)	7000
243	Concrete Products, N.E.C	(36.1100)	3272	354	Industrial Machines, N.E.C.	(pt 50.0002)	3599
173	Converted Paper Products, N.E.C.	(24.0704,24.0706)	2679	404	Instruments To Measure Electricity	(53.0100)	3825
457	Credit Agencies	(70.0200)	6100, 6710, 6720, 6733, 6790	459	Insurance Carriers	(70.0400)	6300
1	Dairy Farm Products	(1.0100)	0241; also part of 0191,0259, 0291	460	Insurance Agents & Brokers	(70.0500)	6400
68	Dehydrated Food Products	(14.1000)	2034	259	Iron & Steel Foundries	(37.0200)	3320
409	Dental Equipment & Supplies	(62.0600)	3843	498	Job Training & Related Sales	(77.06)	8330
476	Detective & Protective Services	(73.0106)	7381,7382	504	Labor & Civic Organizations	(77.0502)	8630, 8640
490	Doctors & Dentists	(77.0100)	8010, 8020,8030,8040				

IMPLAN			Standard Industry
no.	1990 IMPLAN Database Sector	1982 BEA commodity	Classification (1987 SIC)
27	Landscape & Horticulture	(4.0002)	0780
494	Legal Services	(73.0301)	8110
434	Local, Interurban Passengers	(65.0200)	4100
133	Logging Camps & Contractors	(20.0100)	2410
56	Maintenance & Repair Other Facilities	(12.0200)	Part 15, 16, 17
57	Maintenance & Repair, Oil & Gas	(12.0215)	1380
508	Management & Consulting Services	(pt 73.0105)	8740
432	Manufacturing Industries, N.E.C.	(64.0600,64.1200)	3999
137	Millwork	(20.0501)	2431
251	Mineral Wool	(36.2000)	3296
20	Miscellaneous Crops	(2.0503)	Part Of 0119, 0139, 0191, 0219, 0259, 0291
220	Miscellaneous Plastics Products	(32.0400)	3080
455	Miscellaneous Retail	(pt 69.0200)	5900
143	Mobile Homes	(61.0602)	2451
483	Motion Pictures	(76.0100)	7800
384	Motor Vehicles	(59.0301)	3711
388	Motor Homes	(61.0603)	3716
202	Nitrogenous & Phosphatic Fertilizer	(27.0201)	2873, 2874
266	Nonferrous Rolling & Drawing, N.E.C.	(38.0900)	3356
253	Nonmetallic Mineral Products	(36.2200)	3299
491	Nursing & Protective Care	(77.0301)	8050
512	Other State & Local Governments	(79.0300)	—
162	Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	(24.0200)	2620
163	Paperboard Mills	(24.0300,24.0602)	2630
2	Poultry & Eggs	(1.0200)	0251, 0252, 0253; also part of 0191,0219,0259, 0291
60	Poultry Processing	(14.0103,14.0104)	2015
261	Primary Aluminum	(38.0400)	3334; also part of 2819
376	Printed Circuit Boards	(pt 57.0300)	3672
161	Pulp Mills	(24.0100)	2610
433	Railroads & Related Services	(65.0100)	4010, 4740; also part of 4789
3	Ranch Fed Cattle	(1.0311)	Part of 0191,0212,0219,0259, 0291

IMPLAN			Standard Industry
no.	1990 IMPLAN Database Sector	1982 BEA commodity	Classification (1987 SIC)
4	Range Fed Cattle	(pt 1.0301)	Part of 0191, 0212,0219, 0259 0291
244	Ready-mixed Concrete	(36.1200)	3273
146	Reconstituted Wood Products	(20.0902)	2493
85	Salted & Roasted Nuts	(pt 14.2001, pt 14.1000, pt 14.3200)	2068
170	Sanitary Paper Products	(24.0500)	2676
446	Sanitary Services & Steam Supply	(68.0302)	4953, 4959, 4960, 4970
59	Sausages & Other Prepared Meats	(14.0102)	2013
134	Sawmills & Planing Mills	(20.0200)	2421
400	Search & Navigation Equipment	(pt 62.0100)	3812
377	Semiconductors & Related Devices	(57.0200)	3674
6	Sheep, Lambs & Goats	(pt 1.0301)	0214; also part of 0191,0219, 0259, 0291
392	Ship Building & Repairing	(61.0100)	3731
500	Social Services, NEC.	(77.0900)	8320, 8390
421	Sporting & Athletic Goods	(64.0400)	3949
511	State & Local Electric	(79.0200)	Part of 4910
379	Storage Batteries	(58.0100)	3691
140	Structural Wood Members	(20.0701)	2439
81	Sugar	(14.1900)	2061, 2062,2063
484	Theatrical Producers	(76.0201)	7920
397	Travel Trailers & Campers	(61.0601)	3792
17	Tree Nuts	(2.0402)	Part of 0173, 0179, 0191, 0219, 0259, 0291
387	Truck Trailers	(59.0200)	3715
139	Veneer & Plywood	(20.0600)	2435, 2436
436	Water Transportation	(65.0400)	4400
447	Wholesale Trade	(69.0100)	5000, 5100
93	Wines And Brandy	(14.2103)	2084
147	Wood Products, NEC	(20.0903)	2499
410	X-ray Apparatus	(pt 58.0300)	3844

Appendix B—Industry Division Titles

Below are the full industrial division titles corresponding to the shortened titles used in the "Employment" and "Labor and Proprietor Income" charts on the Economy and Industry pages.

Abbreviated division title from chart	SIC division ¹	Full division title
Ag., For. & Fish.	A	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing (this category does not include all forestry-related industries—see technical notes.)
Mining	B	Mining
Construction	C	Construction
Manufacturing	D	Manufacturing
Trans., Comm. & Util.	E	Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services
Whole. & Ret. Trade	F & G	Wholesale and retail trade
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	H	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Services	I	Services
Government	J	Federal, state, and local government
Gov. Ent. & Special Ind.	K	Government enterprises (for example, utilities) and special industries (for example, scrap)

¹ SIC = Standard Industrial Classification.

Appendix C—Cities and Towns in More Than One County

City or town	County	Population 1980	Population 1990
Albany	Benton, OR	6	21
Albany	Linn, OR	26,540	29,441
Gates	Linn, OR	38	41
Gates	Marion, OR	417	458
Idanha	Linn, OR	117	112
Idanha	Marion, OR	202	177
Lake Oswego	Washington, OR	5	6
Lake Oswego	Multnomah, OR	1,209	2,253
Lake Oswego	Clackamas, OR	21,654	28,317
Mill City	Marion, OR	308	308
Mill City	Linn, OR	1,257	1,247
Portland	Washington, OR	646	1,197
Portland	Clackamas, OR	686	707
Portland	Multnomah, OR	365,051	435,415
Rivergrove	Washington, OR	27	27
Rivergrove	Clackamas, OR	287	267
Salem	Polk, OR	10,539	12,803
Salem	Marion, OR	78,694	94,983
Tualatin	Clackamas, OR	41	1,756
Tualatin	Washington, OR	7,307	13,257
Willamina	Polk, OR	563	523
Willamina	Yamhill, OR	1,186	1,194
Wilsonville	Clackamas, OR	2,900	7,096
Wilsonville	Washington, OR	20	10

Appendix D—Information Resources

This appendix provides suggestions on where to find more information or data. The list is not exhaustive but provides some good starting points.

Bureau of Economic Analysis Data

Call 202/606-9900 to get the "User's Guide to BEA Information."

Consult the Regional Economic Information System staff for county-level data needs at 202/606-5360.

Census Data

Census customer service has a list of contacts for particular data items. Call 301/457-4100 for general information or to obtain this list.

The "Oregon Census Abstract," available for \$25.00 from the Oregon Housing and Community Services Department (503/378-4343), has a great deal of county and city data from 1980 and 1990.

State Data Centers receive Bureau of Census data and make it available to the public; cost varies depending on the specific request. The lead agencies for this program are as follows:

Oregon Lead Agency
Center for Population Research
and Census
Portland State University
P.O. Box 751
Portland, OR 97207
503/725-5159

California Lead Agency
State Census Data Center
Department of Finance
915 L Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
916/322-4651

Employment, Unemployment Data

The source for the most current data on unemployment and covered employment is the Employment Securities Office for the state(s) of interest. Some data also are available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Data on CD-ROM

The Regional Economic Information System (REIS) on CD-ROM from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has detailed income data by county from 1969 to the most recent year (with about a 2-year time lag). The cost is \$35.00. They also issue some data on diskette. For information on REIS call 202/606-5360. This CD-ROM also the 1990 commuting flow data.

The Bureau of the Census is issuing much of their data on CD-ROM or diskette. In addition to the decennial census and economic censuses, they have a counties CD-ROM, which is a compilation of data from a variety of agencies. Call Census Customer Services for more information at 301/457-4100. The annual "Census Catalog and Guide" is a good source for product information.

Data From Electronic Bulletin Boards

Electronic bulletin boards with economic and social data are proliferating, but there are two in particular that contain a great deal of Census Bureau data and income data such as that presented in this report. They are CENDATA and EBB (The Economic Bulletin Board).

The Census Bureau began CENDATA in 1984. CENDATA is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of state, county, and place data from summary tape files 1 and 3. Call the Census Bureau's Data User Services Division at 301/457-1242 for more information.

The Economic Bulletin Board (EBB) is an on-line system for accessing the latest government press releases, data files, and trade opportunities. It carries information from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Labor, Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board, and others. It is available for an annual subscription fee of \$35.00 plus connect time. For more information call the Economics and Statistics Administration at 202/482-3870.

In addition, many agencies and institutions now offer data and other information on the Internet. These sites are too numerous to mention here. Contact the agency directly for information on what they have on the Internet and how to access it. Another resource is Bill Goffe's "Resources for Economists on the Internet." This listing is updated every six weeks or so. The author can be reached at the Department of Economics and International Business, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406, phone 601/266-4484 or email: bgoffe@whale.st.usm.edu.

Selected Community Development Resources

"Guide to Rural Data" (revised edition) by Priscilla Salant and Anita J. Waller (1995) is a useful handbook with data sources and an introduction to analyzing a local economy. It is available from Island Press (800/828-1302).

"Communities in the Lead" (1993) by Harold L. Fossum includes a comprehensive annotated listing of community development resources in the Northwest and provides a good starting point for those interested or involved in community development in the Northwest. It is available from the Northwest Policy Center at the University of Washington, 206/543-1096) for \$30.00.

Regional economic profiles put out by the Oregon Employment Department are a good source of further interpretation of data. To order call 503/378-6487.

The Rural Information Center (RIC) in Beltsville, Maryland, locates and delivers documents to users and was specifically intended to give rural users better access to information. The RIC can be reached at 800/633-7701.

The Western Rural Development Center (WRDC) at Oregon State University in Corvallis, Oregon, puts out a quarterly newsletter, publishes materials relevant to community development, and supports rural development research and education. The WRDC can be reached at 503/737-3621.

State Economic Development Offices are often good sources of information on special studies and general information.

In Oregon, the Oregon Association of Counties is another information resource.

In addition there are a variety of Internet listservs (mailing lists) dealing with economic development and rural issues where participants "discuss" topics and provide one another with information. One compilation of such listservs is available from Arthur McGee via anonymous FTP from ftp.netcom.com in directory: pub/amcgee/community or on-line from a bulletin board at 707/552-3314 in a file called COMMUNET.MSG=Internet/BITnet Mailing Lists.

Abbreviations

Ag., For. & Fish.—Agriculture, forestry services, and fishing

BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

BIA—Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior

BLM—Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior

CD-ROM—compact disc read only memory: a high-density data storage disk

Fin., Ins. & Real Est.—Finance, insurance, and real estate

FS—Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

FTP—File transfer protocol

Gov. Ent. & Special. Ind.—Government enterprises (for example, utilities, Post Office) and special industries (for example, scrap).

Inc. Maint.—Income maintenance (transfer payments, such as welfare and food stamps)

N.A.—Not available

N.E.C.—Not elsewhere classified

Net migr.—Net migration

Nonfarm earn.—Nonfarm earnings

Pac. Is.—Pacific Islander

PCE—Personal consumption expenditure index; used here to adjust measures of income for inflation

Pop.—Population

Property Inc.—Property income (dividends, interest, and rent)

REIS—Regional Economic Information System; a regional data collection and dissemination program at BEA

Retire.—Retirement payments (transfer payments including social security and government retirement)

STF—Summary tape file; decennial census data files issued on tape reels and CD-ROMs. STF1 files contain information collected from all households via the short form and STF3 files contain data from a sample of households collected via the long form.

Trans., Com. & Util.—Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services

Unempl.—Unemployment compensation (payments to unemployed individuals)

USDA—United States Department of Agriculture

USDI—United States Department of the Interior

Whole. & Ret. Trade—Wholesale and retail trade

McGinnis, Wendy J.; Phillips, Richard H.; Connaughton, Kent P. 1996. County portraits of Oregon and northern California. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-377. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 315 p.

This publication provides a general picture of the population, economy, and natural resources of the counties in Oregon and northern California. The intent of this report is to provide insight to changes in a county over the last 10 to 20 years, to compare county trends to statewide trends (and state trends to national trends), and to provide information on all counties in a similar format. This report provides a context and a place to start in examining social and economic trends and conditions, and the importance of natural resources locally. In addition, technical notes for each data series follow the last county profile so that it is clear what is included, how estimates were made, and some cautions on using the data. Data sources are provided for readers interested in obtaining raw data or updated data.

Keywords: Population, income, employment, economic trends, Oregon counties, California counties.

The **Forest Service** of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forestowners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives—as directed by Congress—to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.

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