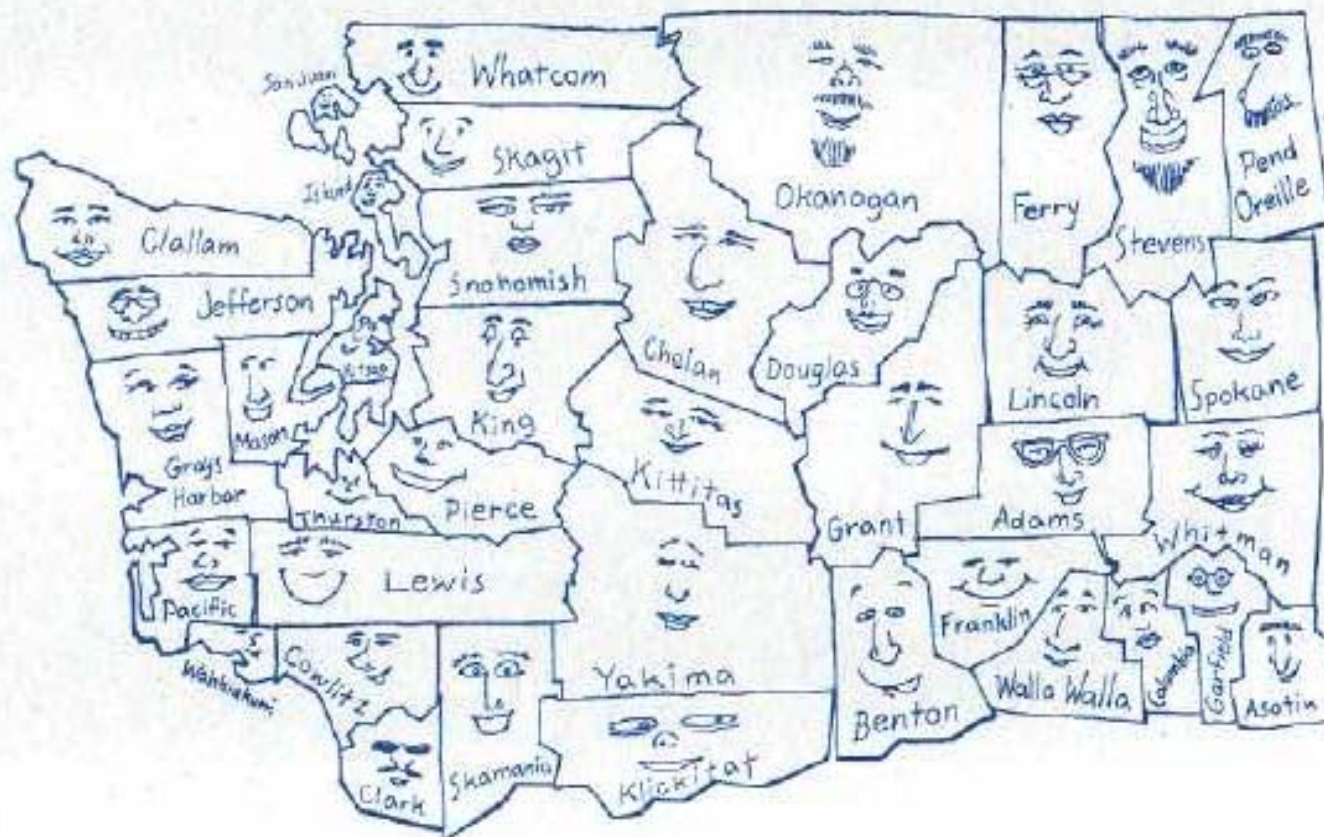
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Abstract

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This publication provides a general picture of the population, economy, and natural resources of the counties in Washington State. 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 when caution is advised in using the data. Data sources are provided for readers interested in obtaining raw data or updated data.

Keywords: Population, income, employment, economic trends, Washington counties.

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Introduction

This publication provides a general picture of the population, economy, and natural resources of the counties in Washington State. A companion volume for Oregon and northern California also is available (McGinnis and others 1996). 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 into 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 the 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 landbase 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 "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 export 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.

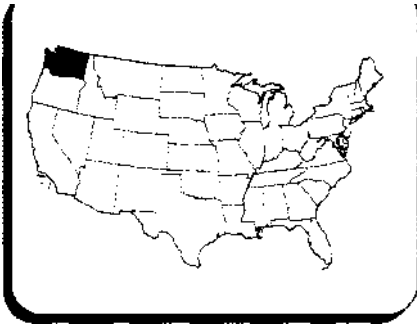
Within the export base, we capture both direct and indirect export income. An example best illustrates the difference between these two types of export income. Consider a logging operation that sells logs to a local saw-

mill. 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.

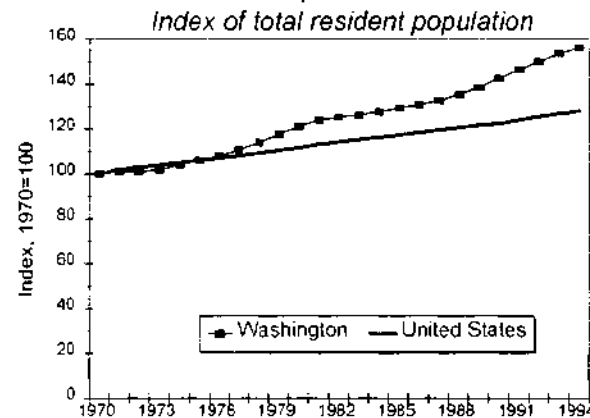


Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income have grown at faster rates in Washington State than in the Nation as a whole since the mid 1970s. The national recession of the early 1980s slowed growth in population and employment in Washington, and decreased nonfarm labor income. This decrease coupled with a growing population brought per capita income closer to the national average during the last half of the 1980s. Per capita income in Washington has generally been above the national level.

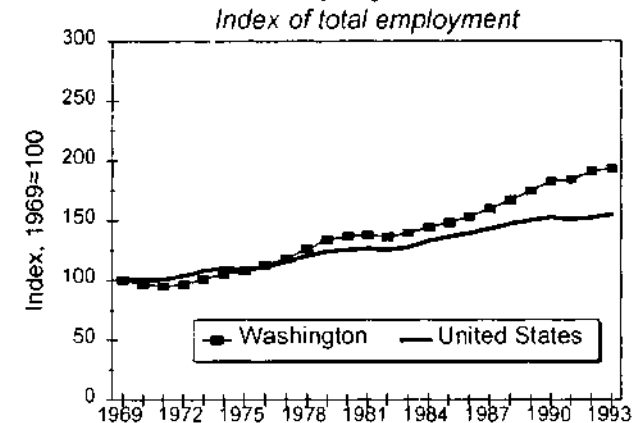
State of Washington

Overview: Major Trends Compared With Nation

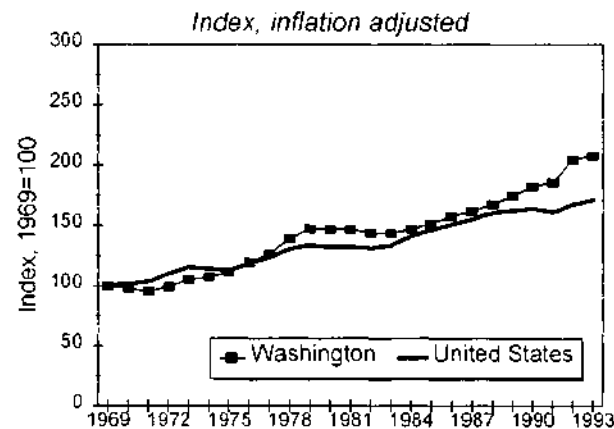
Population



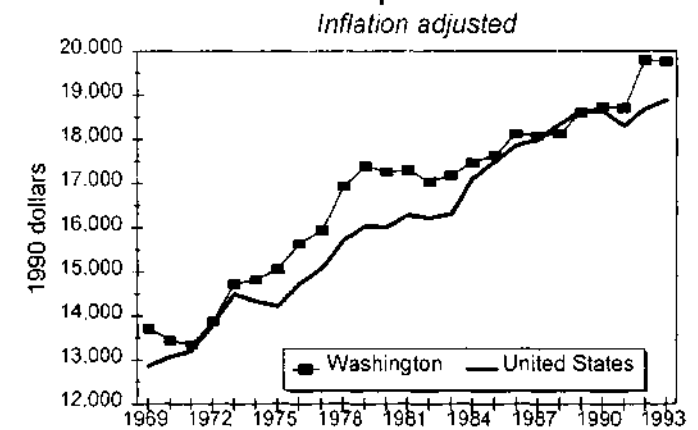
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



State of Washington

Washington's population grew in every decade since 1950, with the largest absolute gain occurring in the 1980s. Natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration contributed equally to the population increase between 1980 and 1990. People under 65 accounted for more than 90% of the net in-migration during this period. The state is less racially diverse than the Nation, but, like the Nation, is becoming more diverse over time. The fastest growing groups are Asians and Pacific Islanders and people of Hispanic origin. The population is concentrated west of the Cascades along the Interstate 5 corridor and around Spokane. Washington has a slightly larger share of people in the working age years of 25 to 49.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
2,378,963	2,853,214	3,413,244	4,132,353	4,866,692	5,240,900	5,288,935	5,611,252	5,925,908	6,244,312
Pop.	\	/	\	/	\	/	\	/	\
Change	474,251	560,030	719,109	734,339	374,208	322,317	314,656	318,404	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	+ increase	+ ages 0-64	+ ages 65+	= pop.
4,132,353	+ 365,051	+ 347,640	+ 21,648	= 4,866,692

Population Distributions

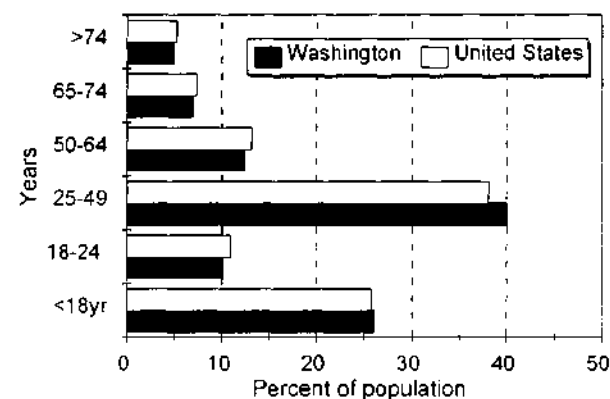
	1980	1990
Nonmetropolitan*	765,864	830,311
Metropolitan*	3,366,489	4,036,381
Rural	1,095,142	1,149,568
Urban	3,037,014	3,717,124
Unincorporated	2,008,258	2,341,360
Incorporated	2,124,095	2,525,303
East side	1,023,028	1,089,840
West side	3,109,325	3,776,852
Native American reservations and trust lands	N.A.	96,414

* Based on the June 1993 metropolitan/nonmetropolitan status of counties in the state.

Race and Hispanic Origin

	Washington		United States	
	1980	1990	1980	1990
White	91.5%	88.5%	83.1%	80.3%
Black	2.6	3.1	11.7	12.1
Native American	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	2.5	4.3	1.5	2.9
Other race	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.9	4.4	6.4	9.0

Population Age Structure, 1990



State of Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

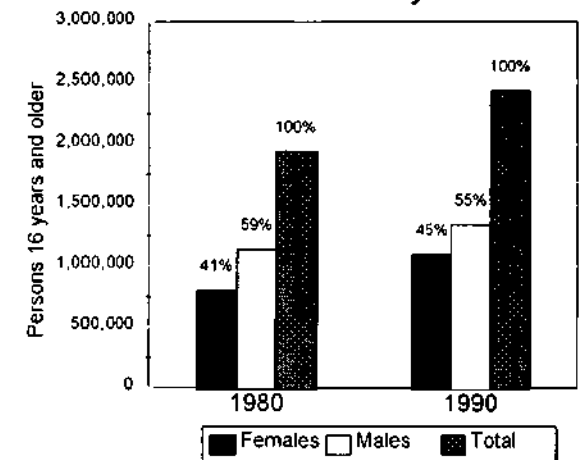
Washington's occupational profile resembles that of the United States. Women accounted for a larger share of the workforce in 1990 versus 1980, following the trend for the Nation (nationally 43% of the workforce was female in 1980 and 46% in 1990). Relative to the United States as a whole, Washington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

Occupation, 1990

	Washington*	U.S.*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.6%	12.3%
Professional specialty	15.1	14.1
Technicians and related support	4.0	3.7
Sales	11.9	11.8
Administrative support, including clerical	15.5	16.3
Private household services	0.3	0.5
Protective services	1.4	1.7
All other services	11.0	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3.4	2.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.6	11.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.2	6.8
Transportation and material moving	4.2	4.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.8	3.9

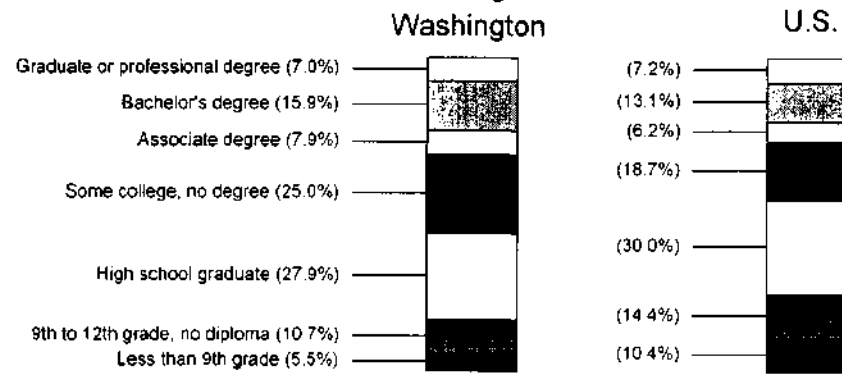
*The state had 2,293,961 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the Nation was 115,681,202 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



State of Washington

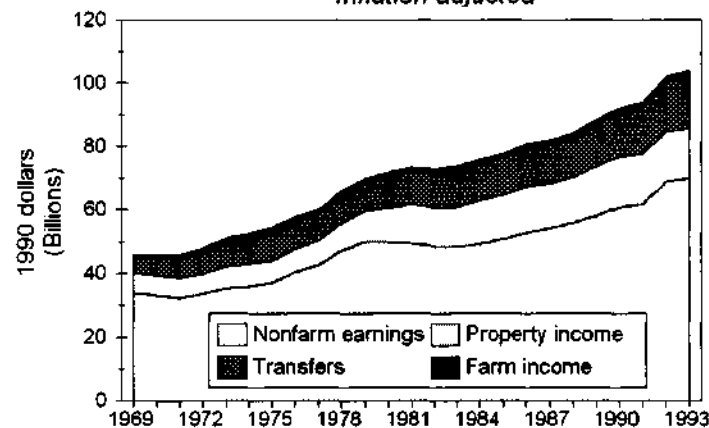
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during both the 1970s and 1980s, in spite of the slight decrease caused by the recession of the early 1980s.

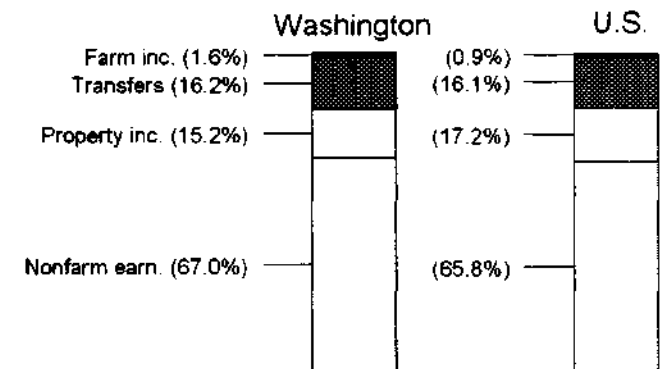
Transfers and property income also grew in the same period and became larger shares of personal income. Farm income and nonfarm earnings are slightly greater proportions of personal income in Washington relative to the United States as a whole and property income is less.

Relative to the Nation, medical payments make up a smaller share of transfer payments for the state and retirement payments make up a larger share. In 1993, unemployment compensation also made up a larger share for Washington.

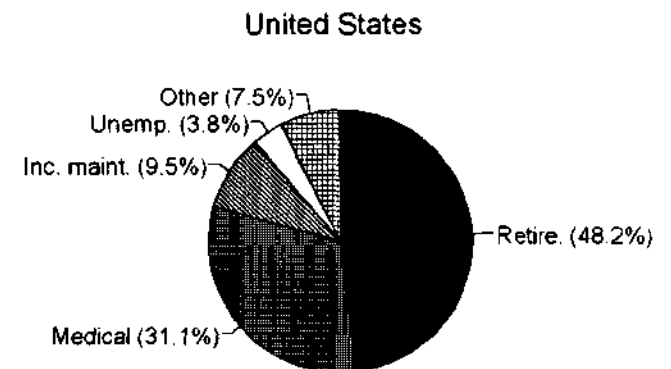
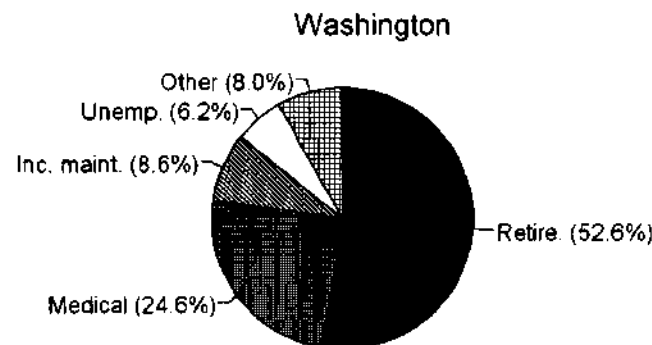
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with nation



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to nation



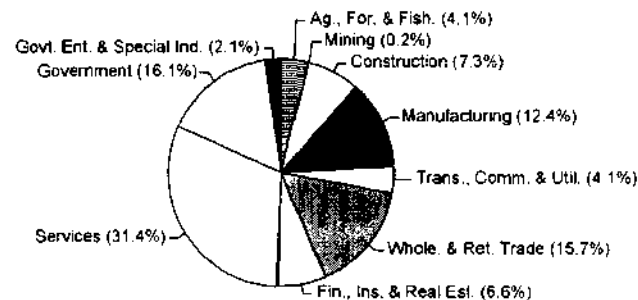
State of Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

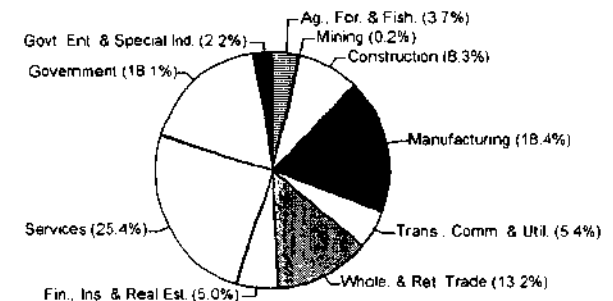
Services, government, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade are the key industrial divisions in the state. Services provide over 31% of the jobs but drop to 25% of the income. Conversely, manufacturing generates 12% of the jobs and increases to 18% of the income. Forty-nine percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-state entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government generate 62% of the direct export income. The top export industries from the state include aircraft, wholesale trade, and computer and data processors. Income generated from Federal government is also an important part of the state's export base.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

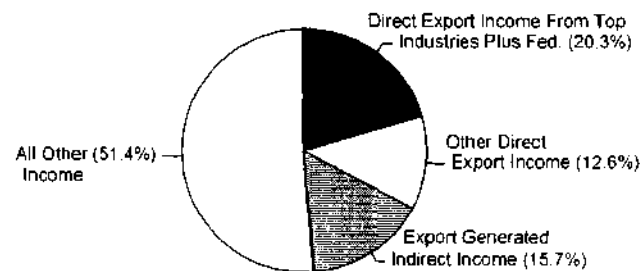


Labor and Proprietor Income

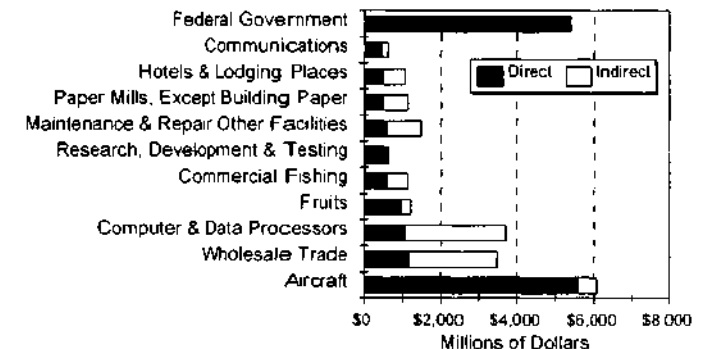


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



State of Washington

Washington is the 18th largest of the 50 states. About one-fifth of the land area in the state is under the administration of the Forest Service (FS) or Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and another quarter is non-Federal timberland. Historically, timber harvest has come mostly from private land, with National Forests and state lands also contributing but to a lesser degree. In recent years, the harvest from all three ownership categories has declined. About one-third of the state's landbase is in farms. Cropland accounts for about half of farmland, and crops represented almost two-thirds of the value of farm products sold in 1992. The inflation-adjusted value of crops sold in 1992 was 1.7 times greater than the 1982 value. In 1992, grains, especially wheat, and fruits, nuts, and berries accounted for nearly two-thirds of the value of crops sold. Cattle and dairy products are the two largest components of livestock sales.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	42,612,448
Water	3,021,248

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	2,037,000
County and Municipal	201,000
Forest Industry	4,610,000
Nonindustrial Private	4,344,000
Native American	1,327,000

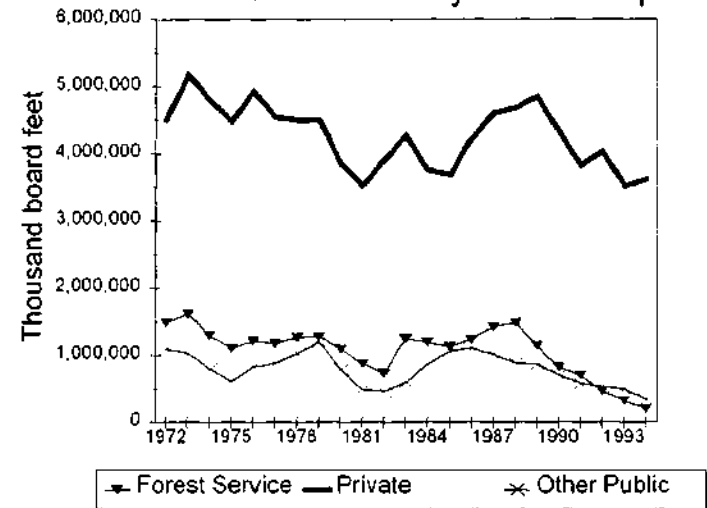
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	327,284
FS	9,168,410
Wilderness	2,599,317

Farms and Farmland

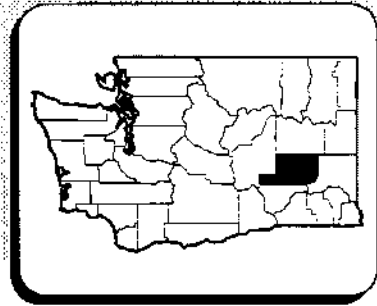
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	15,726,007	16,115,56	16,469,678
Cropland	7,999,419	8,168,454	8,190,984
Pasture/range	5,308,843	4,875,988	5,028,706
Woodland	1,980,520	2,541,513	2,660,062
Other	437,225	529,613	589,926
Avg. farm size	520	480	456
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	30,264	33,559	36,080
Farms with public grazing permits	378	411	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$2,451,605	\$1,587,337	\$1,413,909
Livestock	1,369,617	1,230,978	1,127,695
Dairy	547,432	444,411	397,497

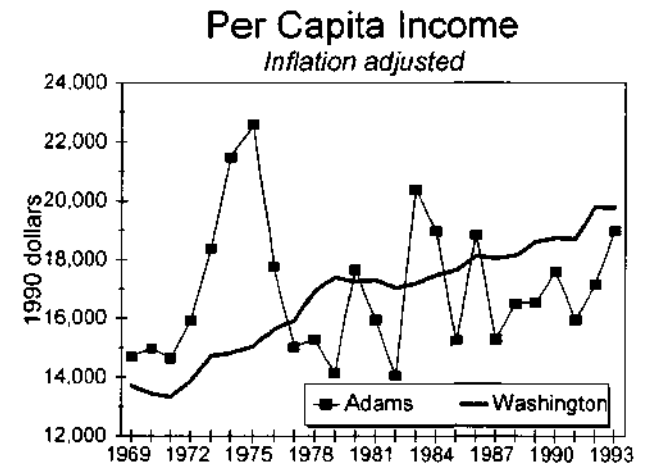
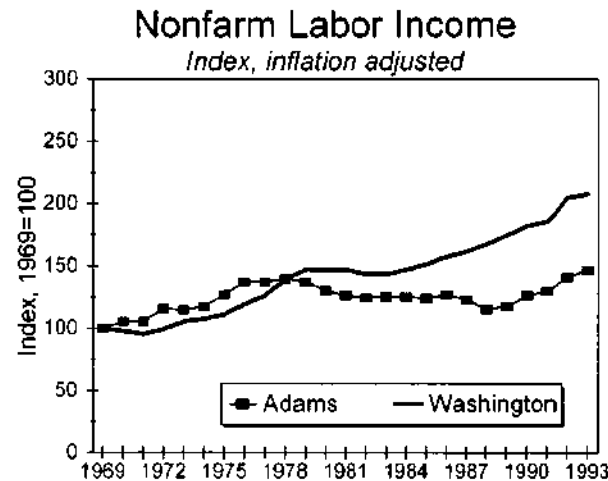
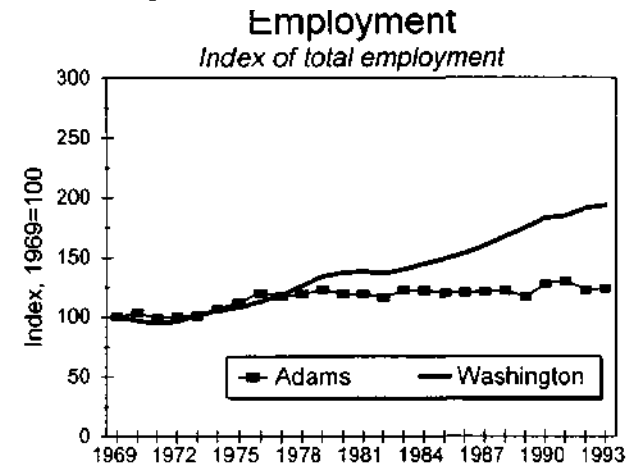
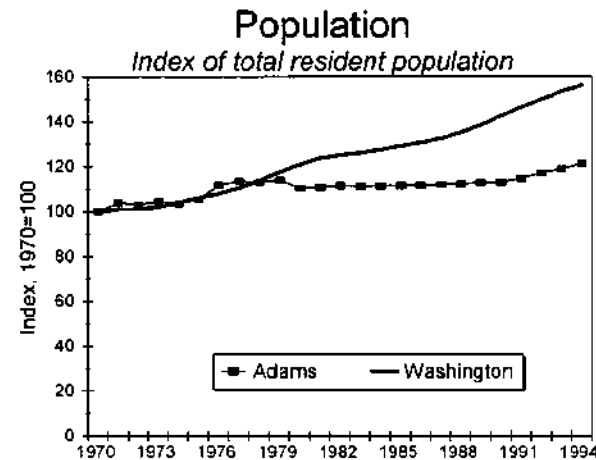


Adams County, Washington

Adams County is a nonmetropolitan county in southeastern Washington. Interstate 90 runs east through the county until it reaches the county seat, Ritzville, and then heads northeast to Spokane; U.S. Highway 395 is a major north-south route. The county's 1990 population density of 7.1 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 66% of the population was rural and 17% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Franklin and Grant Counties.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income showed little change during the 1980s, in contrast to growth that paralleled the state's during the 1970s. The county entered the 1980s recession earlier than the state and did not recover until the 1990s. Adams County's population ranked 31st of the 39 Washington counties in 1994. Per capita income fluctuated wildly in Adams County throughout the period owing to the prominent role and volatility of farm income in the county. Adams County ranked 7th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Adams County, Washington

Adams County's population has grown in every decade since 1950. The rate of growth slowed during the 1980s but increased again in the early 1990s. The 1993 estimated population exceeded the projected population for 2000, indicating that demographers did not anticipate the rapid growth of the early 1990s. The county's population increase during the 1980s was entirely the result of natural increase (births minus deaths), which more than offset out-migration by those under 65. About half of the county's population lives in Othello and four other smaller incorporated communities. Nearly a third of the population is Hispanic. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of Adams County's population is under 18 years of age and a smaller proportion is between 25 and 49. The county's median age of 30.7 is below the state median of 33.1.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
6,584	9,929	12,014	13,267	13,603	14,300	13,867	14,163	14,424	14,664
Pop.	\		\		\		\		\
Change	3,345	2,085	1,253	336	697		296	261	240

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
13,267	+	1,832	+	-1,421	+	-75	=	13,603

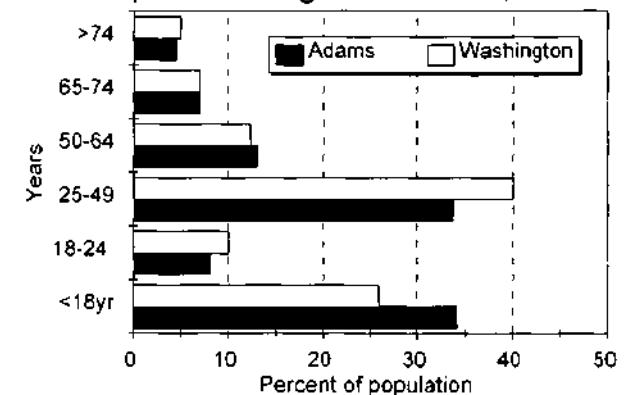
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	85.5%	66.9%
Black	0.3	0.2
Native American	0.5	0.5
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.7
Other race	13.3	31.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	22.3	32.8

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Hatton	81	71
Lind	567	472
Othello	4,454	4,638
Ritzville	1,800	1,725
Washtucna	266	231

Population Age Structure, 1990



Adams County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

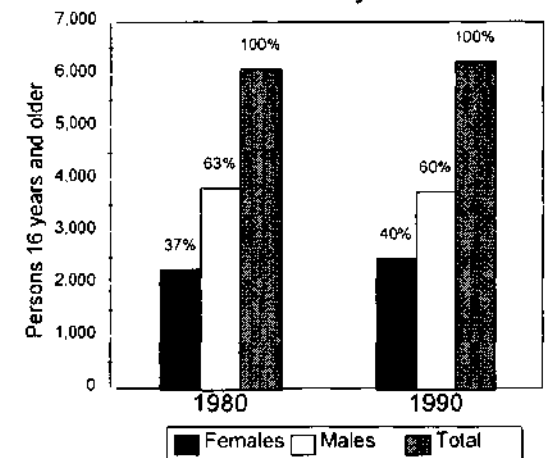
Almost one-fourth of the workers in Adams County are in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. Relative to the state, fewer are in executive, professional, technical, and sales occupations. The county mirrors the state trend of an increasing proportion of the workforce being female. This was due to an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a slight decrease in the number of men in the labor force. Compared to the state, however, a lower proportion of the county's workforce is made up of women. Proportionally fewer people 25 and older have a college level education relative to the state as a whole, and a larger share have less than a 9th grade education.

Occupation, 1990

	Adams*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.5%	12.6%
Professional specialty	9.4	15.1
Technicians and related support	1.9	4.0
Sales	7.6	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	11.0	15.5
Private household services	0.4	0.3
Protective services	0.6	1.4
All other services	10.4	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	23.6	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.0	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.5	5.2
Transportation and material moving	7.7	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	6.4	3.8

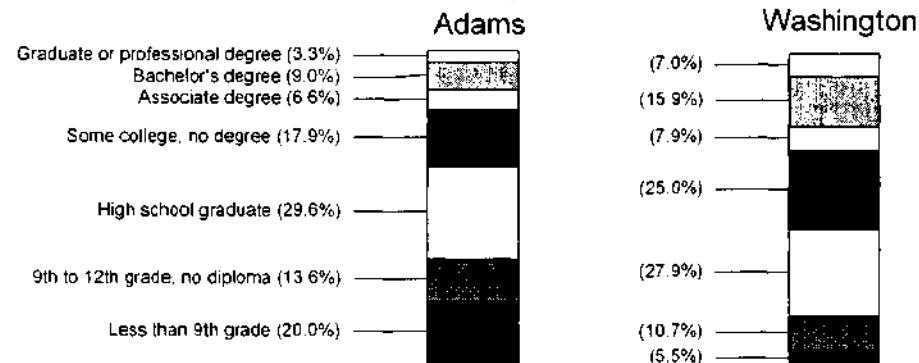
*The county had 5,847 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



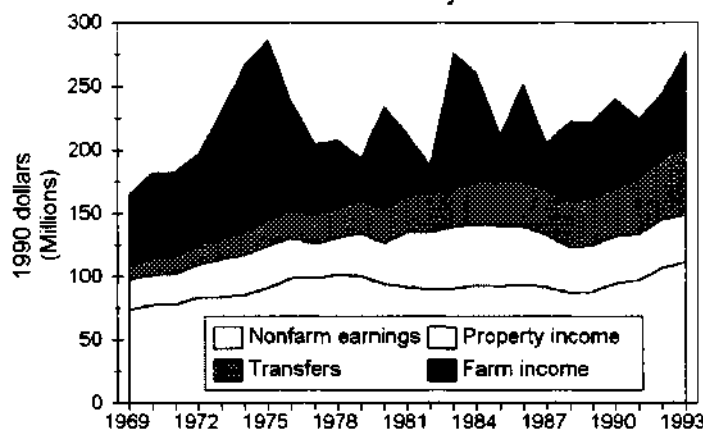
Adams County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

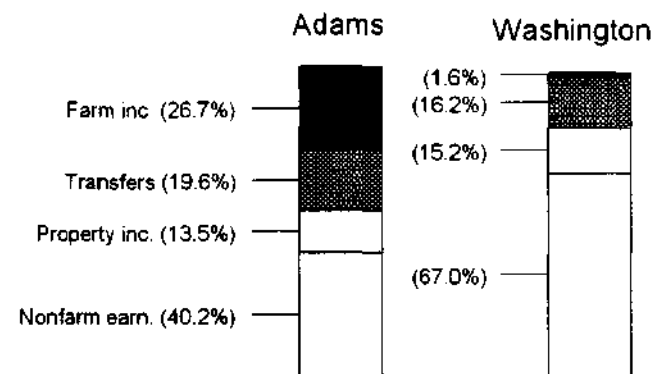
Farm income, though volatile, is important in the county, making up more than a quarter of total personal income in 1993. Transfer payments and property income have increased in absolute terms since 1969, and transfer payments have become a larger share of personal income. Nonfarm earnings began growing again in the early 1990s after a decade of minimal growth following the recession of the early 1980s. Farm income and transfers each accounted for a larger share of personal income in 1993 relative to the state. Nonfarm earnings constitute a significantly smaller proportion of personal income for Adams County than for the state.

Medical payments, income maintenance, and unemployment make up a larger portion of transfer payments in Adams County and retirement a smaller portion relative to the state.

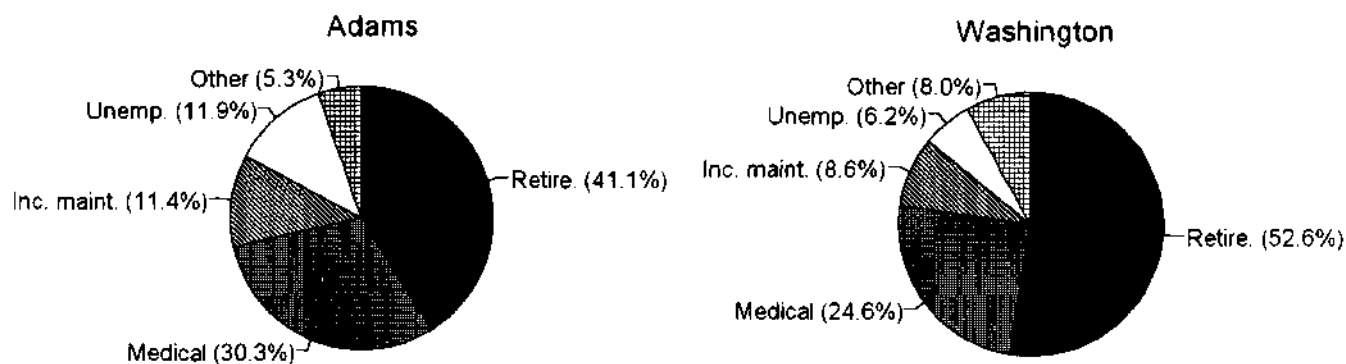
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Adams County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

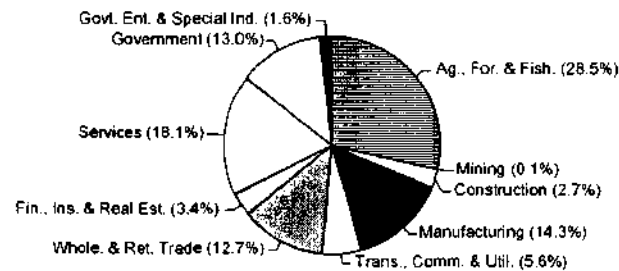
Adams County has an agriculture division that ranks 4th largest in the state in income, and 3d largest in jobs.

Agriculture's share of income is proportionally seven times greater than the state average. In contrast, the construction division, proportionally 3d smallest in income among all counties, provides less than 3% of the county's employment and income.

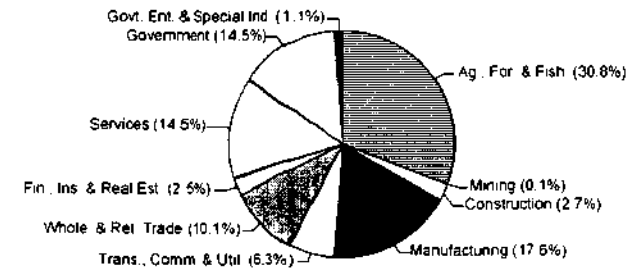
Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for about 49% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 89% of the direct export income. Industries associated with the growing and processing of fruits and vegetables dominate the export-generated income, making the county highly dependent on these industries.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

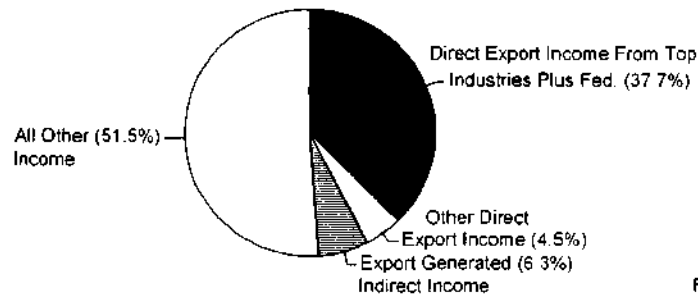


Labor and Proprietor Income

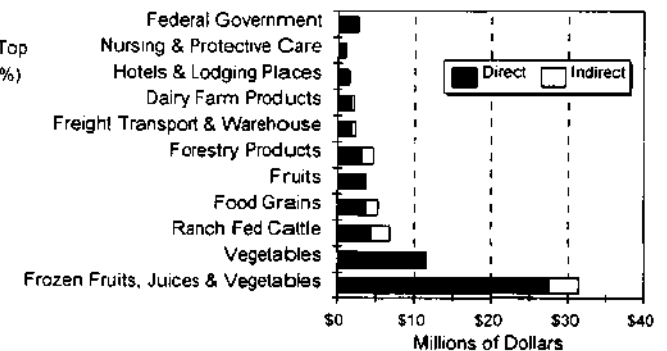


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Adams County, Washington

Adams County ranked 14th in land area out of the 39 Washington counties. Adams County is a nontimbered county with no non-Federal timberland, very little land administered by BLM, and no recorded timber harvest. A large proportion of the land in the county is in farms and cropland. Farm income is very important in the county (see previous two pages), and crops and livestock (mostly cattle and calves) contribute equally to the value of farm products sold. Adams County ranked 8th in the state for the value of crops sold and 4th for the value of livestock sold in 1992. Wheat and mint are two of the major crops.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,232,000
Water	3,027

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	0
Native American	0

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	481
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

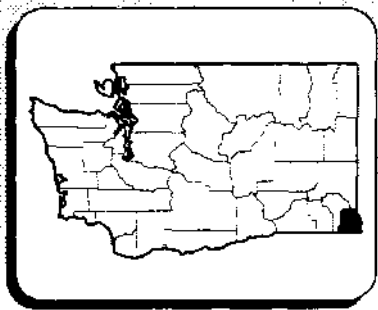
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	996,742	1,167,780	1,155,524
Cropland	781,122	878,403	847,416
Pasture/range	N.A.	261,064	280,511
Woodland	3,068	6,588	3,286
Other	N.A.	21,725	24,311
Avg. farm size	1,656	1,451	1,618
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	602	805	714
Farms with public grazing permits	4	4	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership

No recorded timber harvest

Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$116,344	\$71,326	\$76,650
Livestock	104,715	106,619	29,849
Dairy	7,795	3,344	5,400



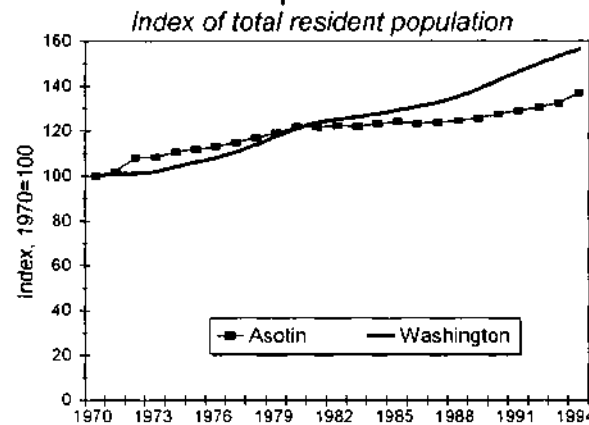
Asotin County, Washington

Asotin County is a nonmetropolitan county in the southeast corner of the state. U.S. Highway 12 runs along the northern border through Clarkston, the county's largest city. Aotin, the county seat, is south of Clarkston on the Snake River, which forms the eastern boundary of the county and separates it from Idaho. The county's 1990 population density of 27.7 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 23% of the population was rural and 53% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Lewiston in Nez Perce County, Idaho.

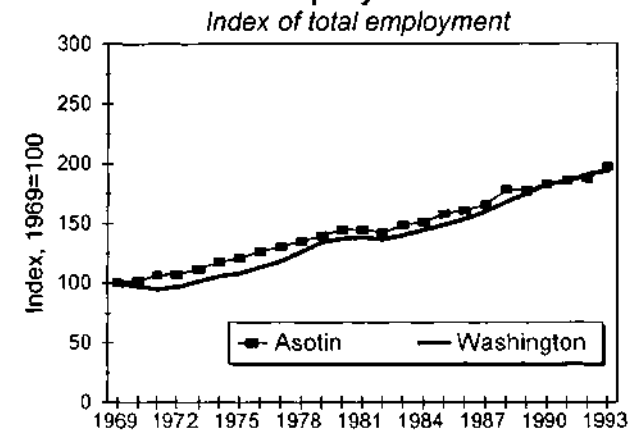
Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Employment and nonfarm labor income trends in Asotin County were similar to those for the state. The impact of the 1980s recession and subsequent economic recovery in Asotin County matched the performance of the state as a whole. Population growth, on the other hand, has been slower than for the state since the early 1980s. In 1994, Asotin County's population ranked 25th of the 39 counties. The county's per capita income has consistently been below that of the state, with the gap widening after the 1980s recession. Asotin County ranked 25th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

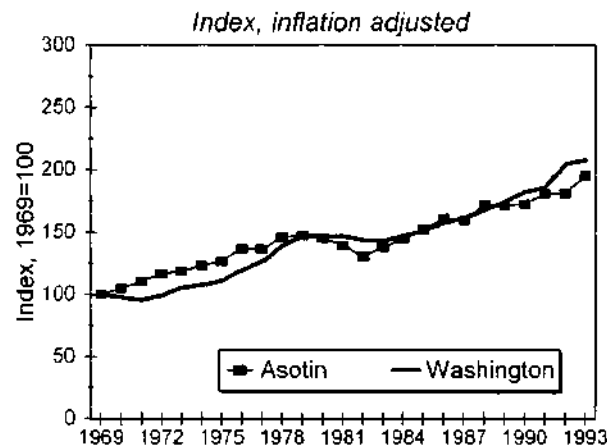
Population



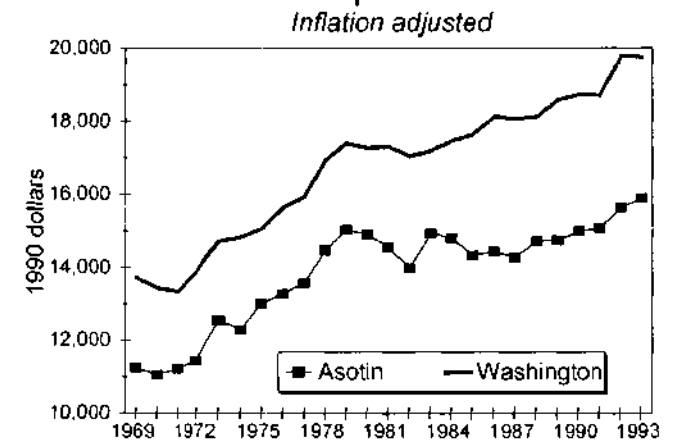
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Asotin County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Asotin County's population has grown in every decade since 1950, with the largest absolute increase being during the 1970s. Growth rates slowed during the 1980s but picked up again in the early 1990s, leading to a 1993 population estimate that is larger than the projected population for 2000. The increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increase (births minus deaths) and in-migration of those over 65. More than two-thirds of Asotin County's population resides in the three communities that make up the Clarkston area. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are under 18 and over 50. Asotin County's median age of 34.9 is above Washington's median age of 33.1

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993
10,878	12,909	13,799	16,823	17,605	18,300
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	2,031	890	3,024	782	695

1995	2000	2005	2010
17,954	18,193	18,392	18,547
\ /		\ /	
239		155	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
16,823	+	878	+	-290	+	194	=	17,605

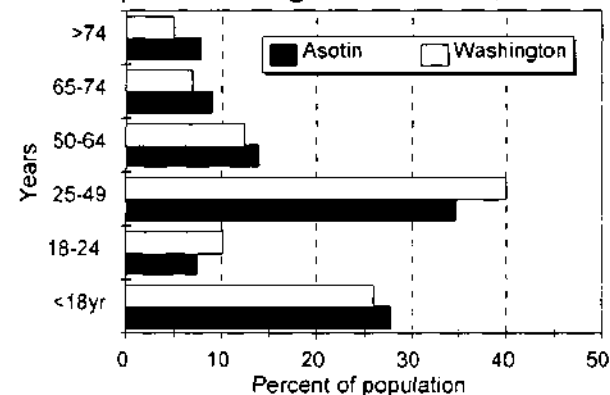
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	98.2%	97.3%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	1.0	1.5
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.3	0.6
Other race	0.4	0.4
Hispanic origin (any race)	0.9	1.6

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Asotin	943	981
Clarkston Heights-Vineland ^a	N.A.	2,832
Clarkston	6,903	6,753
West Clarkston-Highland ^a	N.A.	3,913

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

Asotin County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

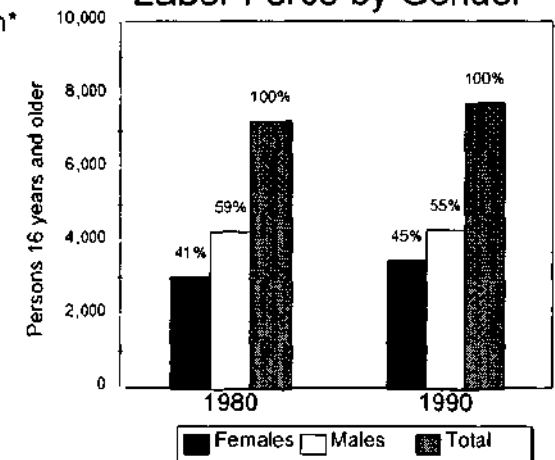
Asotin County has a larger proportion of workers in "other services," precision production, and machine operator occupations relative to the state. The county mirrors the state trend with an increasing proportion of the workforce being female. Proportionally fewer people have a college level education, particularly a bachelor's degree and higher, relative to the state as a whole.

Occupation, 1990

	Asotin*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.9%	12.6%
Professional specialty	12.5	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.5	4.0
Sales	11.4	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	13.7	15.5
Private household services	0.5	0.3
Protective services	1.3	1.4
All other services	15.6	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.0	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.7	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.1	5.2
Transportation and material moving	4.8	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.1	3.8

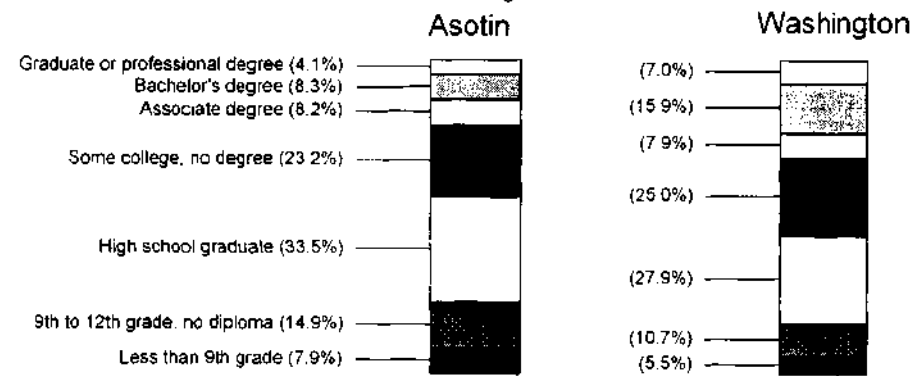
*The county had 7,111 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

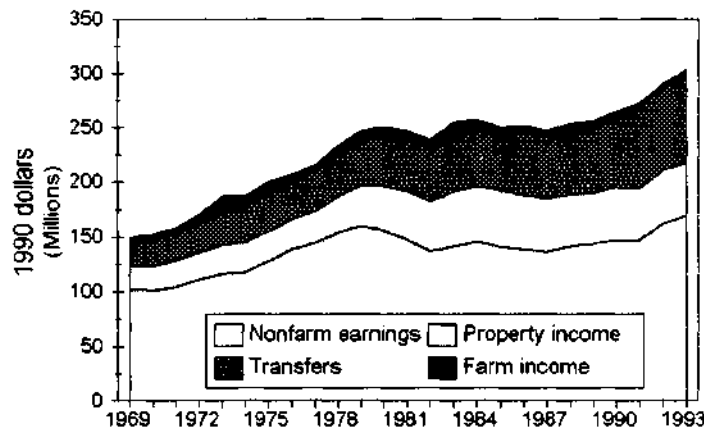


Asotin County, Washington

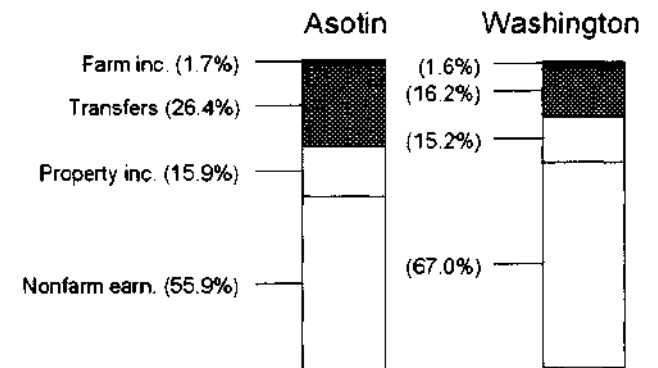
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings increased during the 1970s until the recession of the early 1980s. Recovery from that recession was slow in Asotin County, and it was 1993 before nonfarm earnings finally returned to their prerecession level. Transfers and property income became larger shares of personal income over the last 20 years. Compared to the state, transfers are a much larger share of personal income in Asotin County, and nonfarm earnings are a smaller share. Medical payments and income maintenance make up larger proportions of transfer payments in Asotin County relative to the State of Washington.

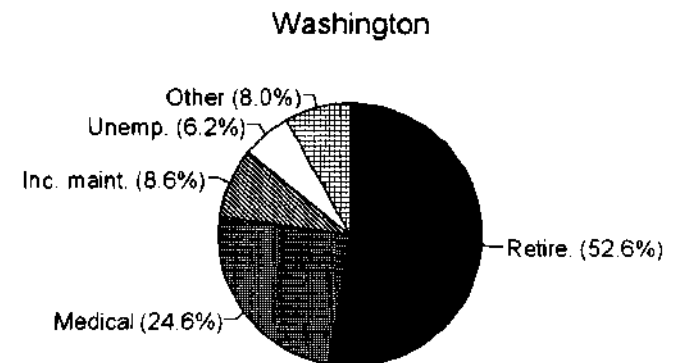
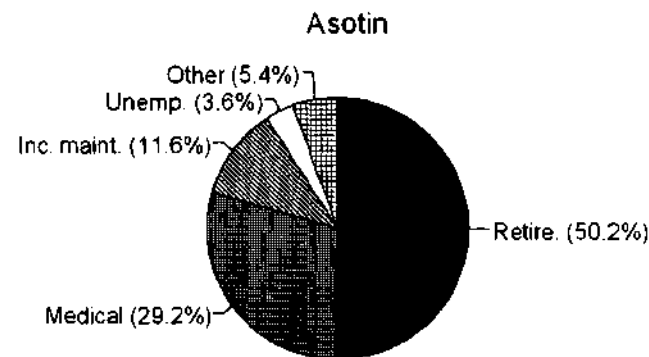
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



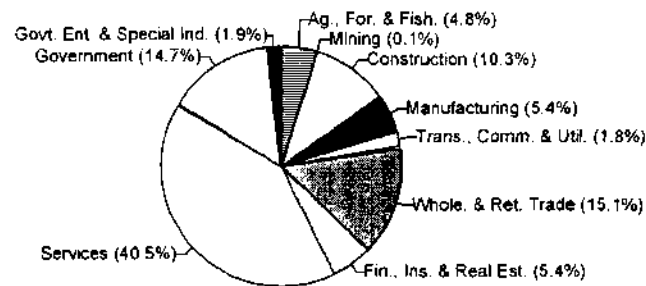
Asotin County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

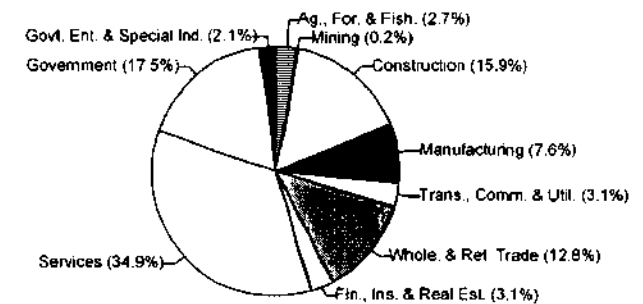
The services division dominates Asotin County's economic structure. When compared to other counties, Asotin has the 2d largest services division in the state in income and employment. The services division provides over 40% of the county's employment and over one-third of its income. The construction division is proportionally 2d largest in income. Twenty-nine percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 75% of the direct export income. Health care, wood manufacturing, facilities maintenance and repair, and tourism (sports, recreation, and lodging) are the primary export industries. Federal government, primarily the Army Corps of Engineers, also contributes significant export income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

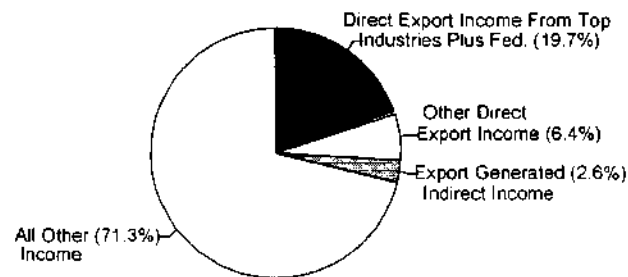


Labor and Proprietor Income

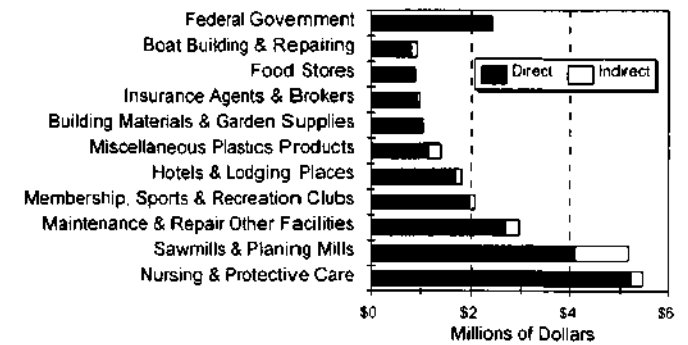


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Asotin County, Washington

Asotin County ranked 34th in land area of the 39 Washington counties.

About 15% of the county is administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Less than 10% of the land in Asotin County is private timber/and.

In 1994, the county contributed less than 1% of the timber harvest in Washington and ranked 30th in timber harvest in the state. Two-thirds of the land in the county is in farms, and the largest proportion of that is in pasture or range land. Farm income is not very large in the county (see previous two pages), and Asotin County ranked 29th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 30th for the value of livestock sold. Wheat is the main crop, and livestock sales are mostly cattle and calves.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	406,982
Water	3,059

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	26,000
Native American	0

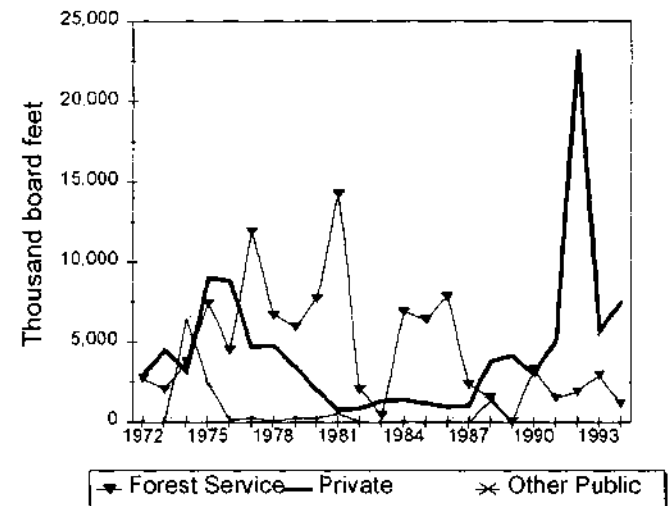
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	10,422
FS	53,797
Wilderness	2,634

Farms and Farmland

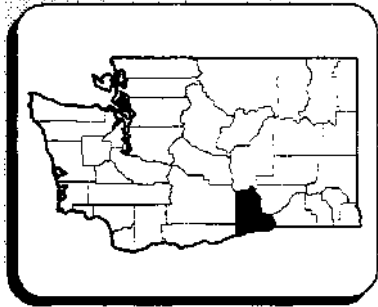
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	274,546	274,119	287,052
Cropland	85,202	92,511	96,538
Pasture/range	164,217	124,403	157,802
Woodland	22,696	52,289	29,983
Other	2,431	4,916	2,729
Avg. farm size	1,933	1,840	1,689
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	142	149	170
Farms with public grazing permits	5	13	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$3,495	\$4,147	\$6,425
Livestock	3,759	4,156	3,166
Dairy	N.A.	0	N.A.



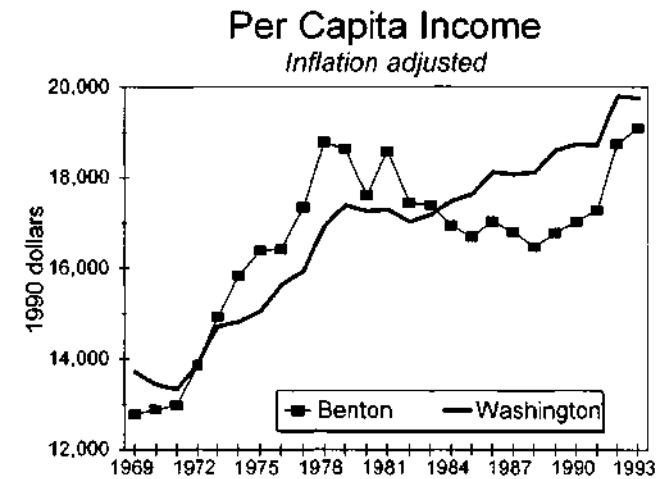
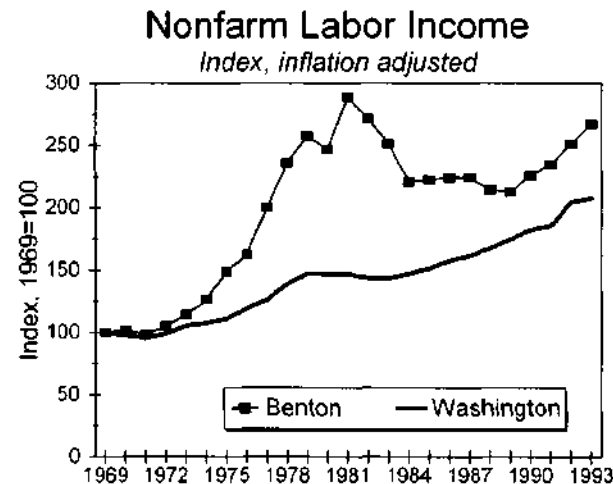
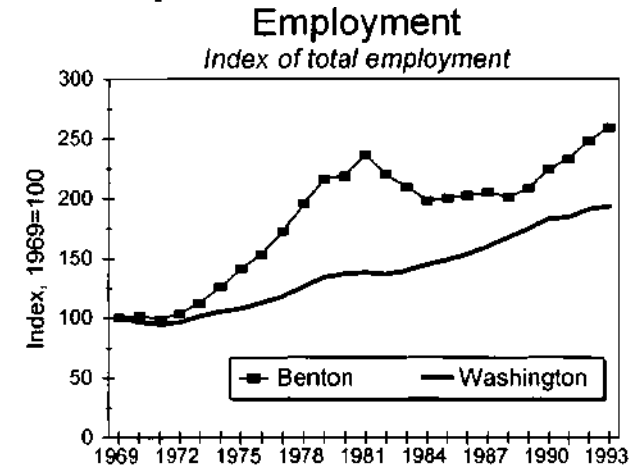
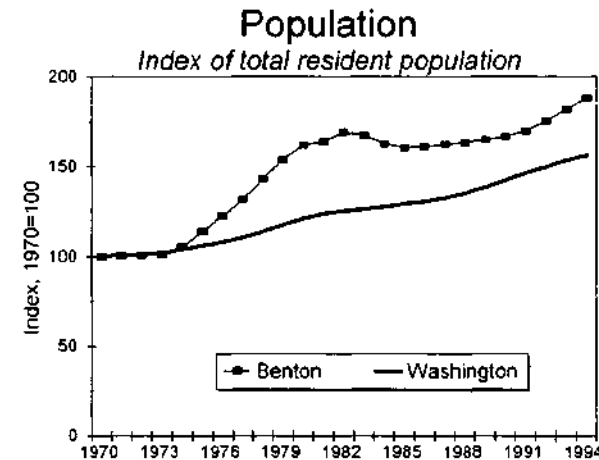
Benton County, Washington

Benton County is a metropolitan county bounded by the Columbia River on three sides. Interstate 82 and U.S. Highway 395 are the major transportation routes. Prosser is the county seat. The U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford Reservation is located in the northern part of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 66.6 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 13 % of the population was rural and 18 % of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Franklin County.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew faster than the state as a whole for most of the 1970s. The recession coupled with declining nuclear plant construction and operations at Hanford prolonged the economic declines in Benton County throughout most of the 1980s. Recent trends show that the economy is now expanding.

In 1994, Benton County's population ranked 10th for the state's 39 counties. Per capita income dropped below the state average in the early 1980s, but the gap has narrowed in recent years. Benton County had the 6th highest per capita income in the state in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Benton County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Benton County's population has grown in every decade since 1950 with by far the largest absolute gain being between 1970 and 1980. Growth rates slowed in the 1980s, but increased in the early 1990s. The population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to net in-migration of those over 65 and natural increase (births minus deaths) that more than offset a large out-migration by those under 65. Over half of the county's population resides in the two communities of Richland and Kennewick. Kennewick grew rapidly between 1980 and 1990. The county has a larger proportion of Hispanic residents compared to the state. The county also has a larger proportion of residents under 18 and a smaller proportion between 18 and 49. Benton County's median age of 32.1 is lower than the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
51,370	62,070	67,540	109,444	112,560	122,800	121,328	128,752	136,892	145,452
Pop.									
Change	10,700	5,470	41,904	3,116	10,240	7,424	8,140	8,560	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
109,444	+	13,475	+	-10,887	+	528	=	112,560

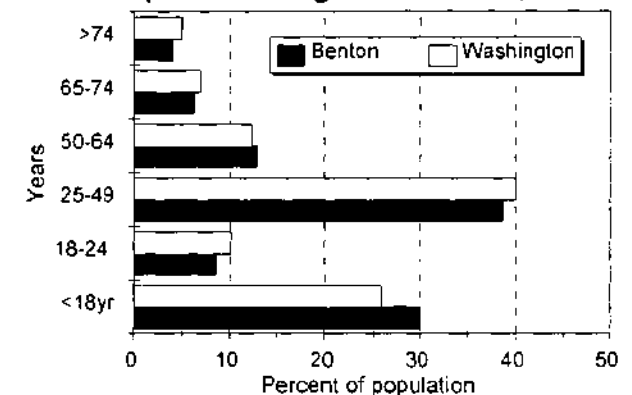
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	94.2%	91.4%
Black	0.8	1.0
Native American	0.7	0.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.3	2.0
Other race	3.0	4.9
Hispanic origin		
(any race)	4.2	7.7

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Benton City	1,980	1,806
Finley ^a	N.A.	4,897
Highland ^a	N.A.	3,656
Kennewick	34,397	42,155
Prosser	3,896	4,476
Richland	33,578	32,315
West Richland	2,938	3,962

Population Age Structure, 1990



^aCensus designated place (unincorporated).

Benton County, Washington

Benton County's occupational profile is similar to the profile for the State of Washington, as a whole with the exception of a slightly higher proportion of workers in professional specialty occupations (probably associated with the presence of Hanford). A growing proportion of the civilian labor force is female, as is the case for the state. In Benton County, this was due both to an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a slight decrease in the number of men. The educational attainment profile for Benton County is much like the state profile.

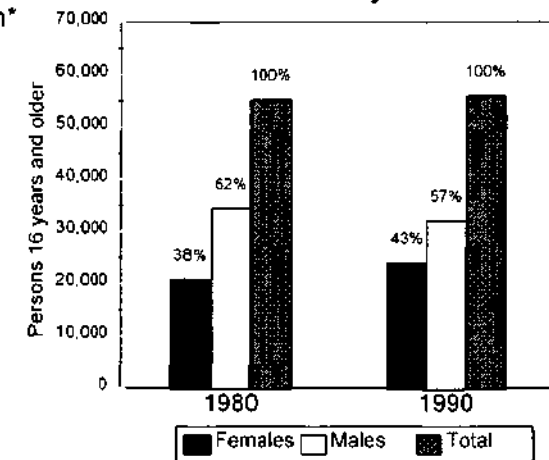
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

	Benton*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.1%	12.6%
Professional specialty	17.8	15.1
Technicians and related support	5.6	4.0
Sales	10.4	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	14.5	15.5
Private household services	0.2	0.3
Protective services	2.3	1.4
All other services	9.8	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.4	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.6	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.1	5.2
Transportation and material moving	4.0	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.2	3.8

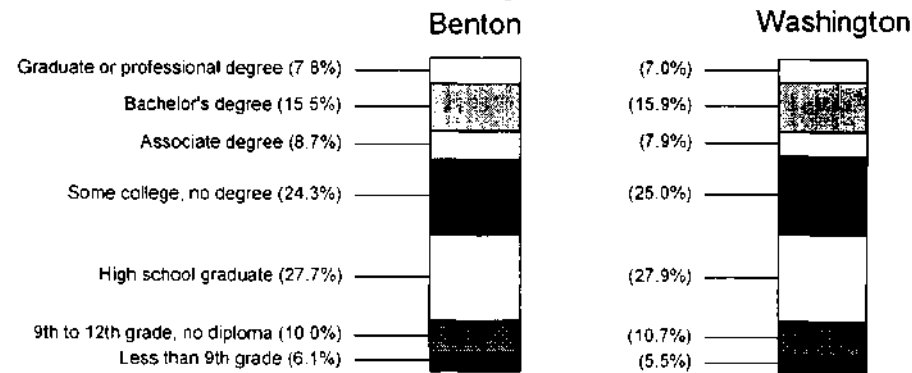
*The county had 52,440 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

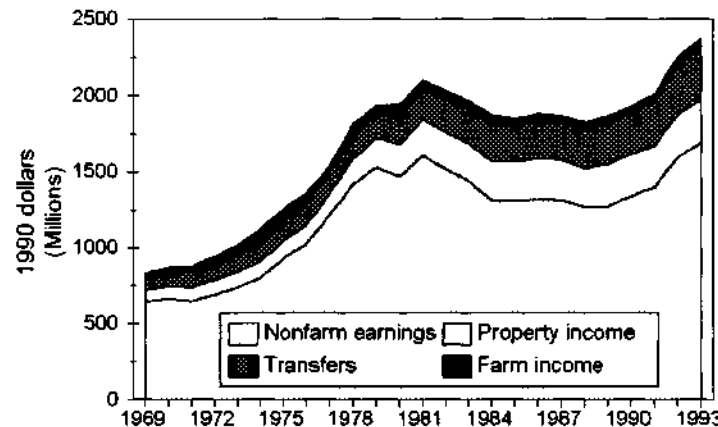


Benton County, Washington

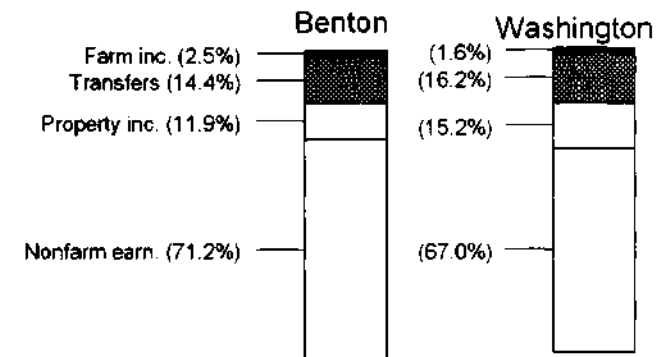
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings in Benton County grew sharply during the 1970s but then entered a prolonged period of decline, which began with the recession of the early 1980s. By 1993, nonfarm earnings had recovered to prerecession levels. Property income and transfers increased in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income. Transfers and property income are a smaller proportion of personal income in Benton County, and nonfarm earnings are a larger proportion relative to the state. In 1993, retirement payments were a larger portion of transfer payments in Benton County relative to the State of Washington, and medical payments were a smaller portion.

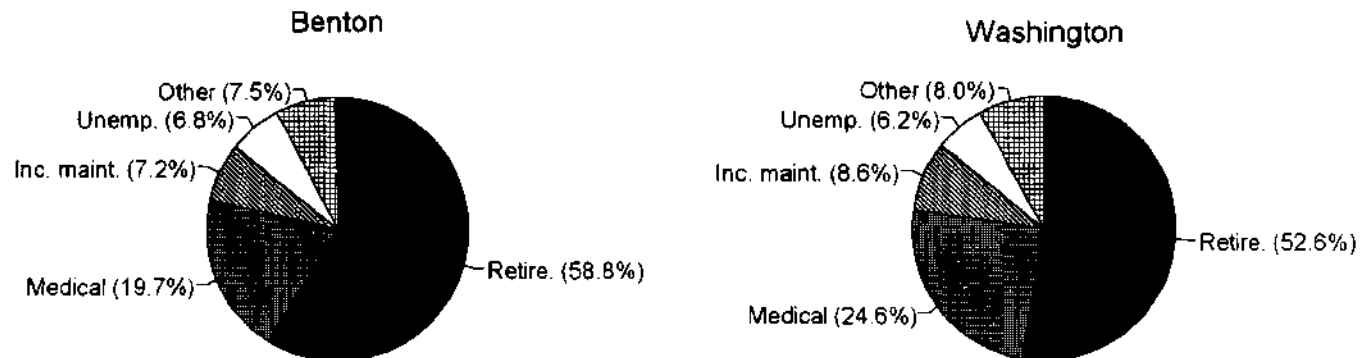
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



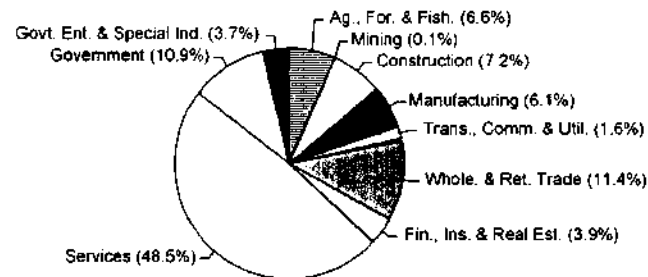
Benton County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

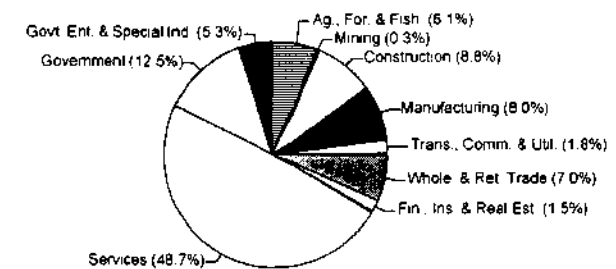
The services division in Benton County is proportionally larger than in any other county in the state and dominates the county's economy. The government enterprises and special industries division is proportionally 2d largest among all counties. About 59% of the labor and proprietary income is derived from 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. Research, development, and testing services associated with local nuclear reactors dominate the county's export industries. Benton County is highly dependent on this industry.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

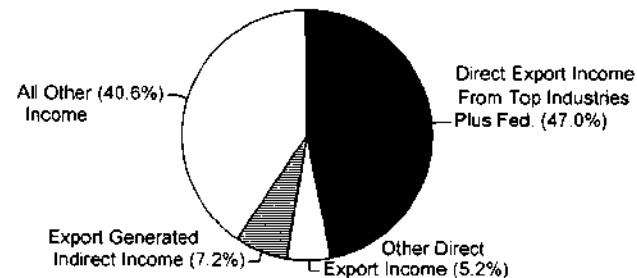


Labor and Proprietor Income

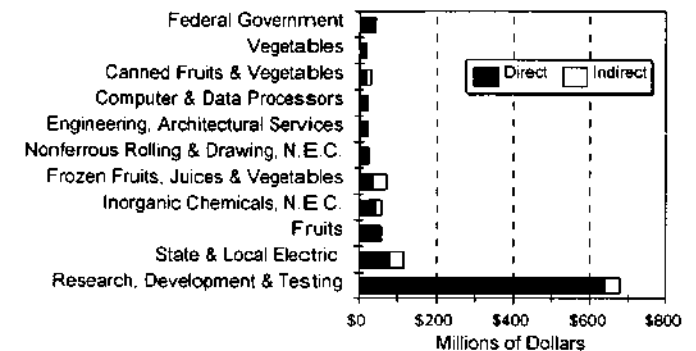


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Benton County, Washington

Benton County ranked 22d in land area of the 39 Washington counties. Benton County is a nonforested county with no non-Federal timberland and only a small amount of land administered by BLM. The county has no (or negligible) recorded timber harvest. The U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford Reservation covers a substantial portion of the county. About two-thirds of the land in the county is in farms, and the largest proportion of that is cropland. Benton ranked 3d in the state for the value of crops sold and 22d for the value of livestock sold. It is likely that income from Hanford employment overshadows the contribution of agriculture to labor and proprietor income (shown on the previous page). The county produces a variety of crops, including corn, wheat, hops, mint, and fruit.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,089,990
Water	36,525

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	0
Native American	0

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	17,268
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

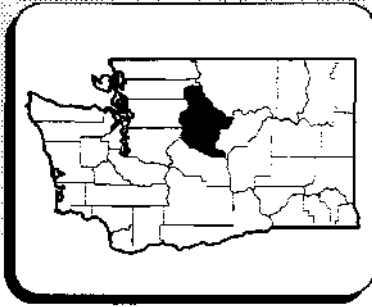
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	640,370	643,799	676,837
Cropland	457,286	433,186	448,294
Pasture/range	159,622	N.A.	196,896
Woodland	1,941	5,908	4,863
Other	21,521	N.A.	26,784
Avg. farm size	568	547	522
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,128	1,178	1,296
Farms with public grazing permits	7	12	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership

No recorded timber harvest

Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$204,170	\$104,169	\$100,683
Livestock	9,707	22,318	18,149
Dairy	2,347	1,171	3,535

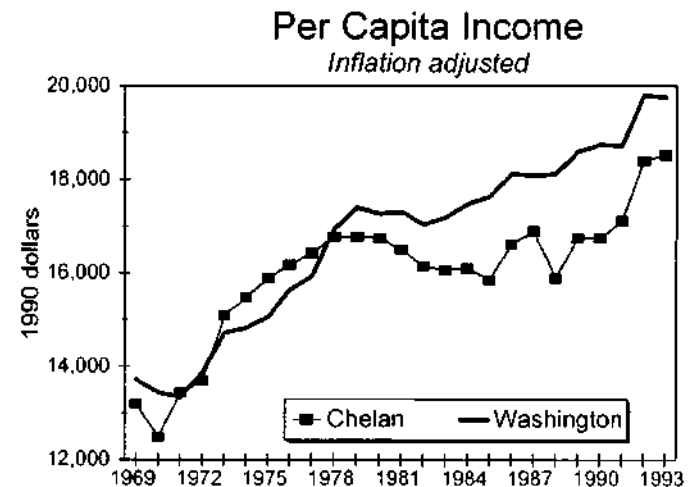
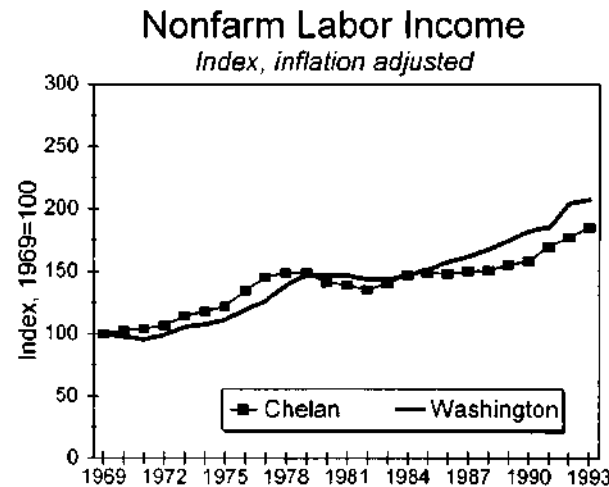
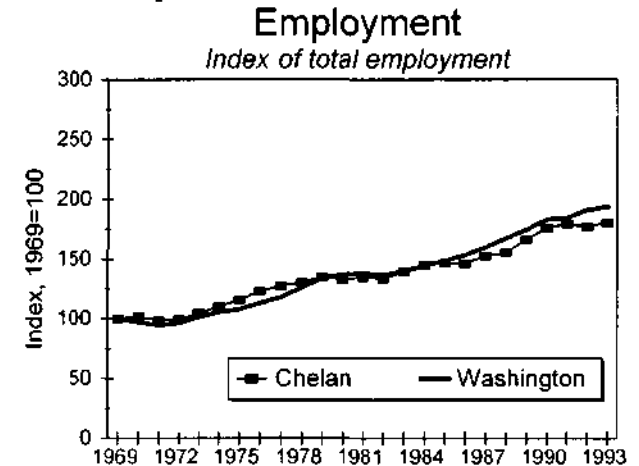
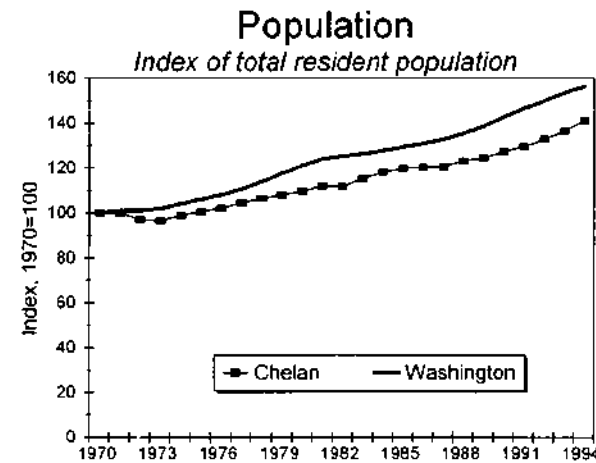


Chelan County, Washington

Chelan County is a nonmetropolitan county in north-central Washington. The county seat, Wenatchee is on the Columbia River near the southeastern corner of the county. The Wenatchee National Forest covers much of the county, and Lake Chelan is situated near the northeastern border of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 17.9 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 48% of the population was rural and 12% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Douglas County.

Employment and nonfarm labor income trends in Chelan County generally resembled those of the state, though income growth was slower than for the state during the last half of the 1980s. Population growth has been slightly slower than the state, but generally has followed the same trend. The impacts of the recession in the early 1980s were similar to those in the state. In 1994, Chelan County's population ranked 18th of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in Chelan County has been below that of the state since the late 1970s with little recent change in the gap. Chelan County ranked 9th in the state in per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Chelan County, Washington

Chelan County's population has grown every decade since 1950, and the county has been growing rapidly since 1970. Natural increase (births minus deaths) and net in-migration contributed equally to the increase between 1980 and 1990. People of Hispanic origin make up a larger proportion of the population in Chelan County than in the state as whole. Just over 40% of Chelan County's population resides in the Wenatchee area, and another 44% live in unincorporated areas. Wenatchee, like the county, grew rapidly between 1980 and 1990. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are over 50 and a smaller proportion are between 18 and 49. The median age for Chelan County of 35.1 is above the state median of 33.1.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
39,301	40,744	41,103	45,061	52,250	56,000	56,621	59,591	62,794	66,246
Pop.									
Change	1,443	359	3,958	7,189	3,750	2,970	3,203	3,452	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
45,061	+	3,462	+	3,561	+	166	=	52,250

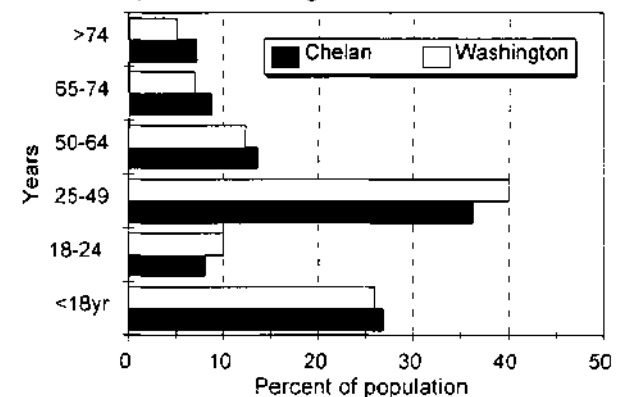
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.0%	92.5%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	0.8	0.9
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.7
Other race	1.7	5.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	3.0	9.2

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Chelan	2,802	2,969
Entiat	445	449
Leavenworth	1,522	1,692
South Wenatchee ^a	N.A.	1,207
Sunnyslope ^a	N.A.	1,907
Wenatchee	17,257	21,756
West Wenatchee ^a	N.A.	2,220

Population Age Structure, 1990



Census designated place (unincorporated).

Chelan County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

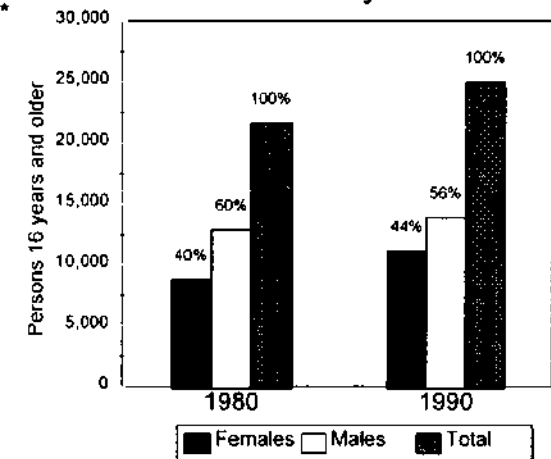
Relative to Washington, Chelan County has proportionally more workers in farming and forestry and fewer in executive, administrative support, professional, and technical occupations. The ratio of women to men in Chelan County's civilian labor force is close to the ratio for Washington, and, like the state, women have become a larger proportion of the labor force. Proportionally fewer people in the county have a college level education relative to the state as a whole, and a larger proportion do not have a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

	Chelan*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.4%	12.6%
Professional specialty	12.5	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.5	4.0
Sales	11.9	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	11.9	15.5
Private household services	0.3	0.3
Protective services	1.3	1.4
All other services	11.7	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	12.0	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.9	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.1	5.2
Transportation and material moving	5.3	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.4	3.8

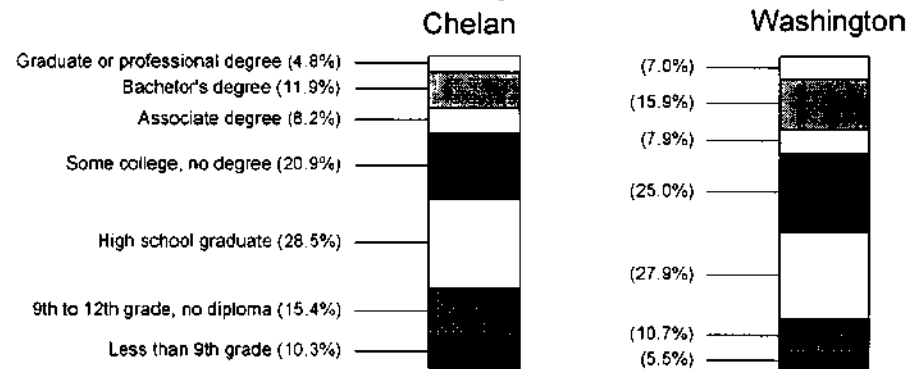
*The county had 23,004 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



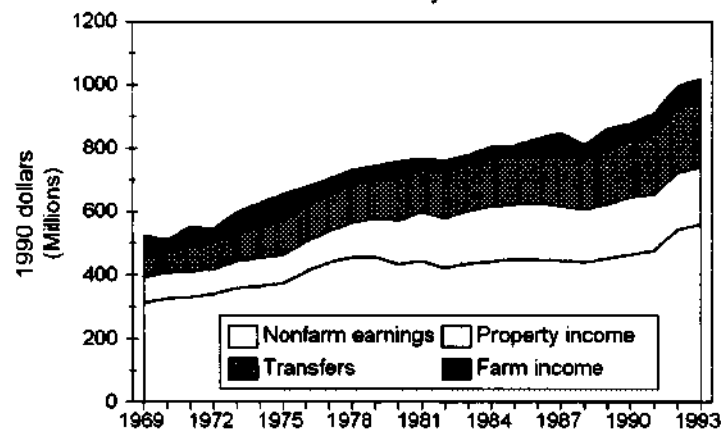
Chelan County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

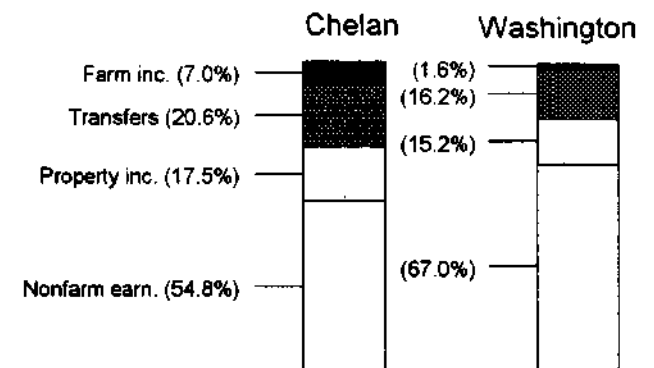
Nonfarm earnings have grown, albeit slowly, since 1969 despite the setbacks of the early 1980s recession. Property income and transfers grew in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income. Farm income is a larger share of personal income for the county relative to the state, reflecting the importance of the agriculture sector. Transfers are also a larger share of personal income in Chelan County relative to the state; however, nonfarm earnings are a smaller component.

The composition of transfer payments in Chelan County is similar to that for the State of Washington.

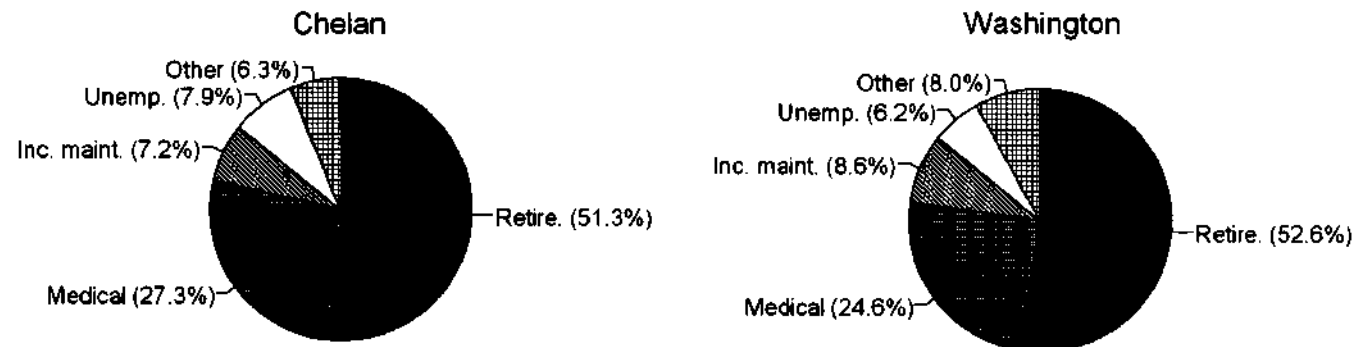
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Chelan County, Washington

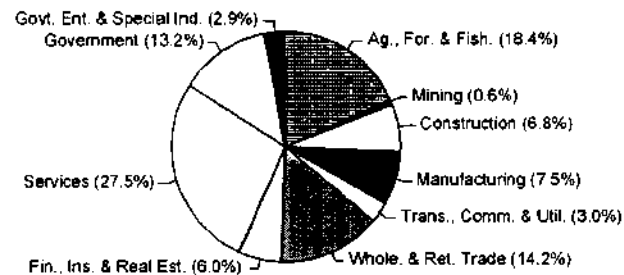
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Chelan County's economic structure is similar to the state except for the agriculture, forestry, and fishing division. In terms of employment and income this division is proportionally about five times greater than the state average.

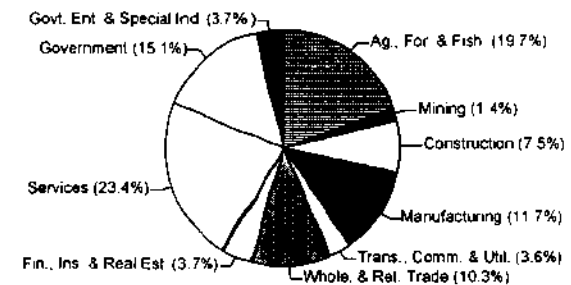
Over 53% of the labor and proprietary income is derived from direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 79% of the direct export income. The top export industries include fruits and primary aluminum. Health services and tourism, represented by lodging and eating places, also are important.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

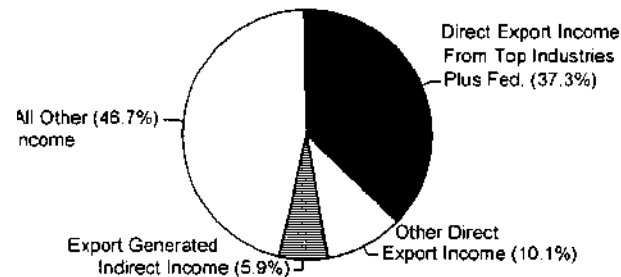


Labor and Proprietor Income

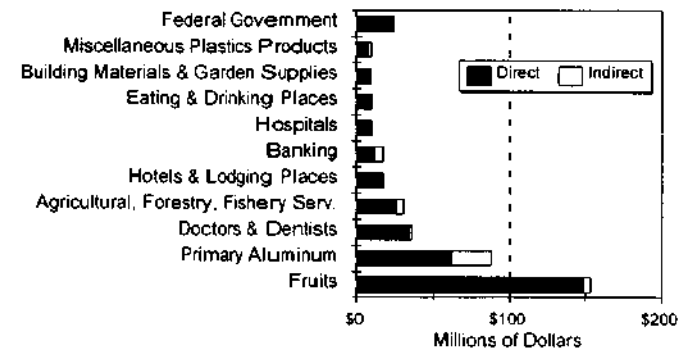


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Chelan County, Washington

Chelan County is a large county and ranks 3d in land area of the 39 Washington counties. The Forest Service and BLM administer 72% of the land in Chelan County. There is a small acreage of non-Federal timberland in the county. The county ranked 26th in the state in 1994 in timber harvest, with less than 1% of the state total. The private harvest dropped significantly during the early 1980s, as did the Forest Service harvest. Less than 10% of the county is in farms; however the county ranked 5th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992. Fruit, especially apples, pears, and cherries, account for most of the value of crops sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,869,850
Water	46,234

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	13,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	30,000
Nonindustrial Private	59,000
Native American	0

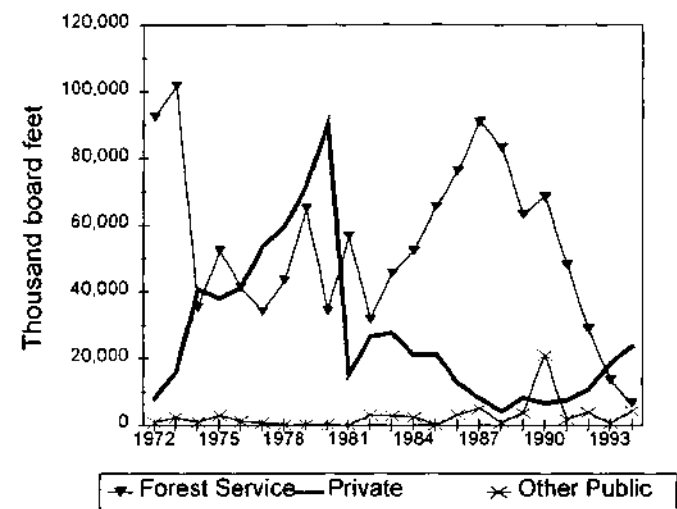
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	21,117
FS	1,315,483
Wilderness	546,918

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	112,085	115,566	134,619
Cropland	40,567	46,002	43,052
Pasture/range	37,617	34,257	51,197
Woodland	22,377	25,238	26,280
Other	11,524	10,069	14,090
Avg. farm size	90	82	100
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,240	1,411	1,351
Farms with public grazing permits	14	11	N.A.

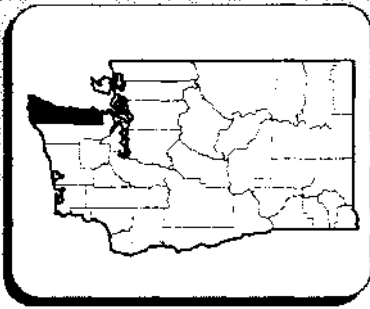
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$151,111	\$95,949	\$68,773
Livestock	904	779	1,111
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

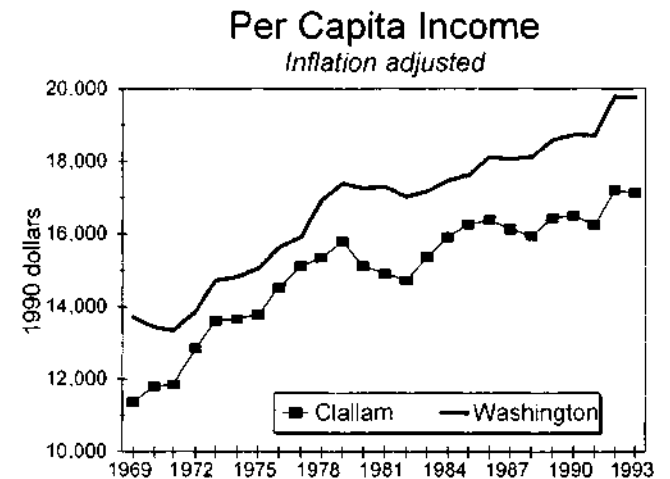
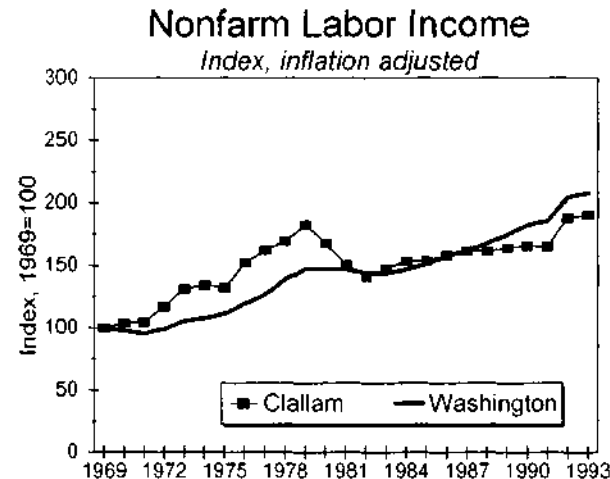
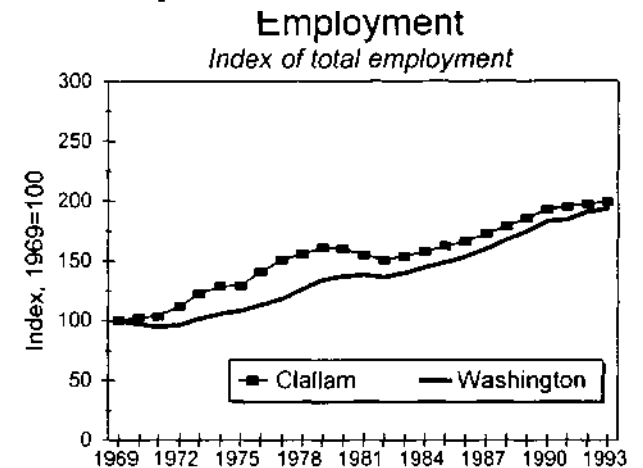
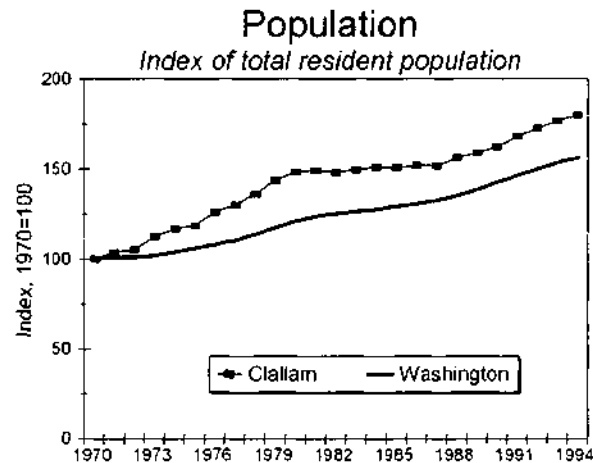
Clallam County, Washington



Clallam County is a nonmetropolitan county stretching across the northern end of the Olympic Peninsula. Port Angeles is the county seat and is on the northern coast. U.S. Highway 101 is the major east-west transportation route. Most of the central area of the county is covered by the Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park. The county's 1990 population density of 32.4 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 53% 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 faster than the state as a whole during the 1970s. The county was affected more severely than the state by the 1980s recession, and postrecession growth, particularly in nonfarm labor income, was slower than for the state. In 1994, Clallam County's population ranked 16th of the 39 counties. Per capita income in Clallam County has been consistently below the state average, and the gap widened in the early 1980s. Clallam County ranked 15th in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Clallam County, Washington

Clallam County has grown in every decade since 1950. Growth was particularly rapid between 1970 and 1980, when the county's population grew by 50%. Growth also has been rapid during the early 1990s, exceeding projections for the year 2010. Natural increase (births minus deaths) and in-migration of those over 65 contributed equally to the increase between 1980 and 1990. A larger proportion of the county's residents are Native Americans relative to the state. About one-third of Clallam County's population resides in the Port Angeles area, and over half live in unincorporated areas. The communities in eastern Clallam County grew between 1980 and 1990, while Forks in western Clallam County lost population. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are over 50. The county's median age of 38.4 is well above the state median of 31.1.

^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
26,396	30,022	34,770	51,648	56,464	61,400	57,754	58,246	58,753	59,189
Pop. Change	3,626	4,748	16,878	4,816	4,936	492	507	436	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop.
51,648	+ 2,396	+ -189	+ 2,609	= 56,464

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Forks	3,060	2,862
Neah Bay ^a	N.A.	916
Port Angeles East ^a	N.A.	2,672
Port Angeles	17,311	17,710
Sequim	3,013	3,616

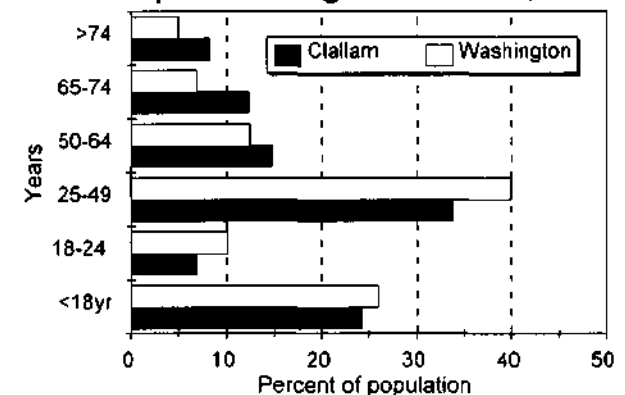
Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Jamestown Reservation	22
Lower Elwha Reservation	137
Makah Reservation	1,214
Ozette Reservation	12
Quileute Reservation	381

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	94.2%	93.0%
Black	0.2	0.6
Native American	4.1	4.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.8	1.1
Other race	0.7	0.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.3	2.0

Population Age Structure, 1990



Clallam County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

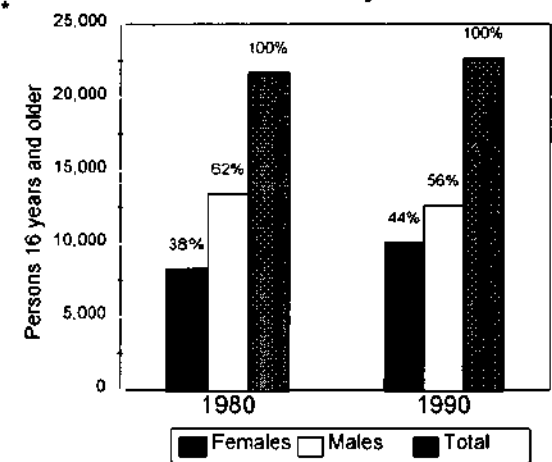
Clallam County has a larger proportion of workers in farming, forestry, and fishing, and other services, relative to the State of Washington. The county has proportionally fewer workers in executive, administrative, and professional occupations. Like the state, women became a larger proportion of the workforce between 1980 and 1990. In Clallam County, this was 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 degrees relative to the state as a whole.

Occupation, 1990

	Clallam*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.5%	12.6%
Professional specialty	12.8	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.7	4.0
Sales	9.7	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	12.9	15.5
Private household services	0.5	0.3
Protective services	2.2	1.4
All other services	15.4	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	6.6	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.6	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.0	5.2
Transportation and material moving	6.2	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.9	3.8

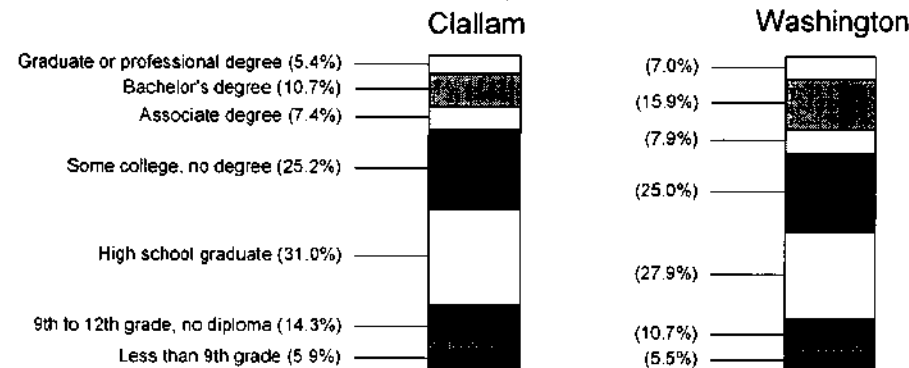
*The county had 20,874 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



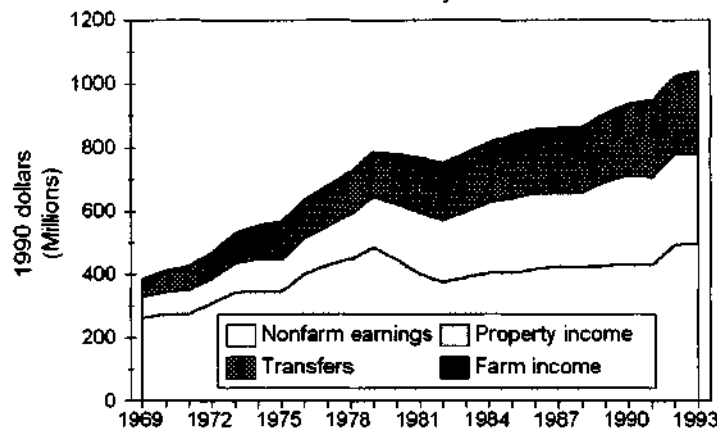
Clallam County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

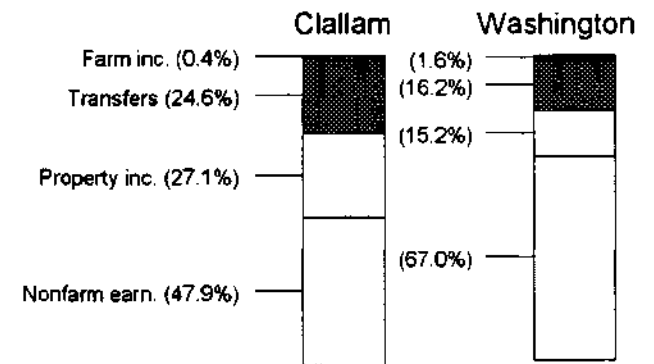
Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s but decreased during the recession of the early 1980s. Recovery has been slow in Clallam County, with 1993 nonfarm earning levels finally reaching prerecession levels. Property income and transfers increased in both absolute and relative terms.

Relative to the state, property income and transfers make up a much larger share of personal income, and nonfarm earnings a smaller share. Retirement income accounts for a larger proportion of transfer payments in Clallam County than in the State of Washington.

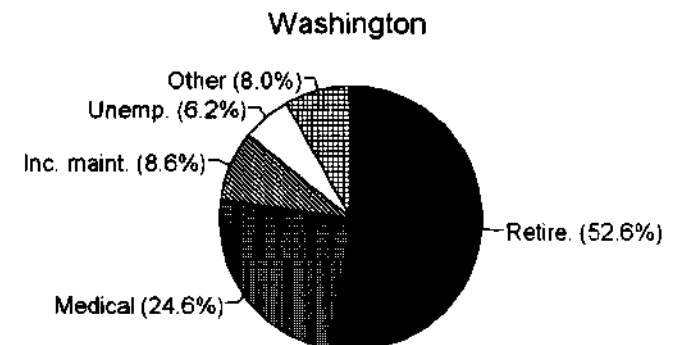
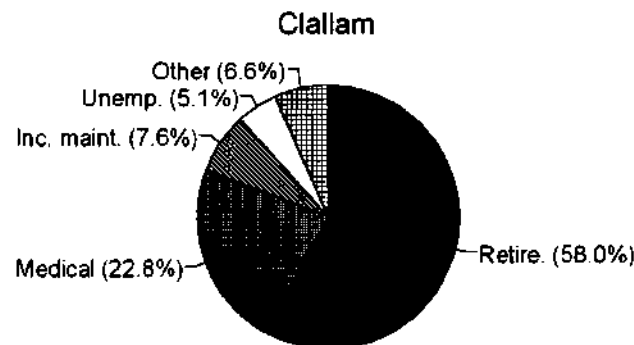
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Clallam County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

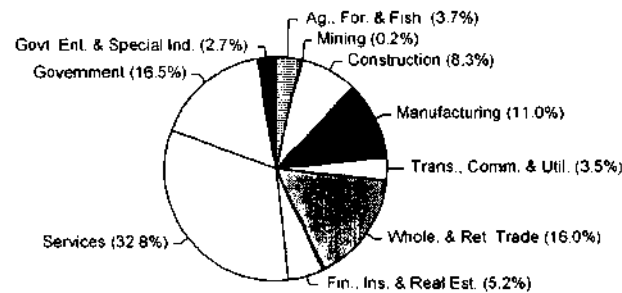
The economic structure of Clallam County generally resembles that of the state when the portions of employment and income in each division are compared. The industries that make up each division (especially the key export industries) are different.

About 40% of the labor and proprietary income is derived from direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities.

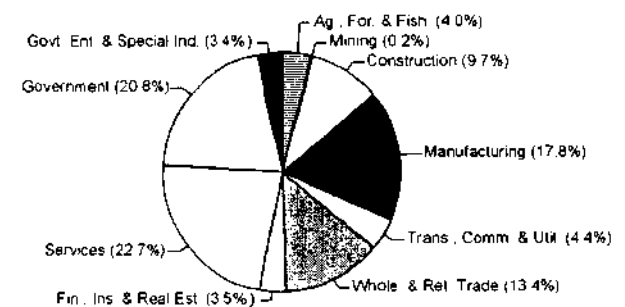
The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 67% of the direct export income. The pulp and paper industries plus logging and veneer and plywood dominate this county's economy. Income from Federal government, primarily the National Park Service, is another important component of the export base.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

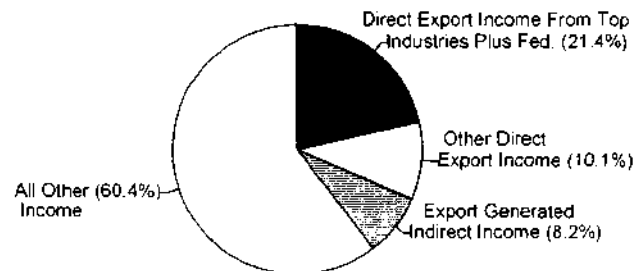


Labor and Proprietor Income

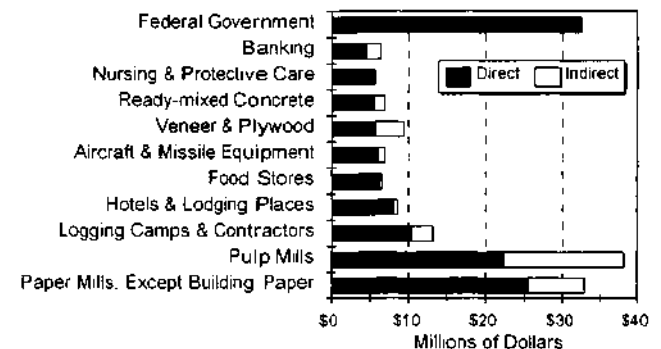


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Clallam County, Washington

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

Clallam County ranks 20th in land area of the 39 Washington counties.

Non-Federal timberlands are significant in the county and account for about one-half of the land area. The

Forest Service administers an additional 18% of the land. In 1994, Clallam County contributed almost 5% of the timber harvest in the state and ranked 8th in timber harvest. Private

lands contribute the largest share of the timber harvest, though harvest from National Forest and state lands was significant in the past. In the early 1990s, harvest from all ownerships dropped sharply.

A small portion of the county is farmland, and the county ranked 32d in the state in value of farm products sold in 1992. Hay, nursery, and greenhouse crops are the main crops sold. Dairy products account for over 50% of the value of livestock-related sales.

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,116,902
Water	595,827

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	139,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	254,000
Nonindustrial Private	96,000
Native American	24,000

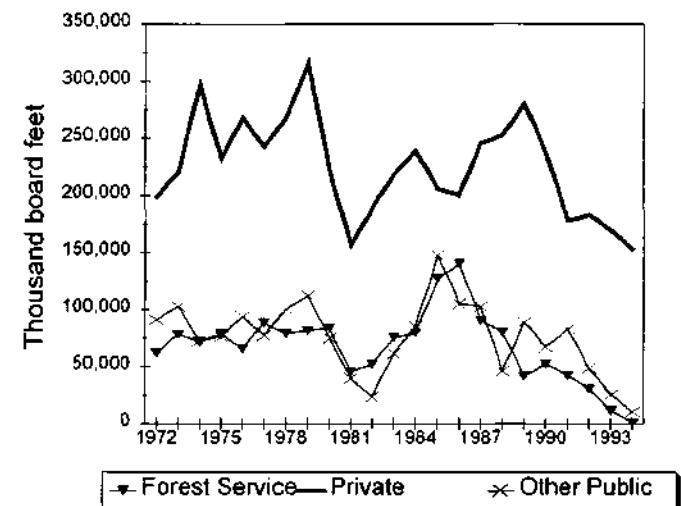
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	83
FS	199,333
Wilderness	12,826

Farms and Farmland

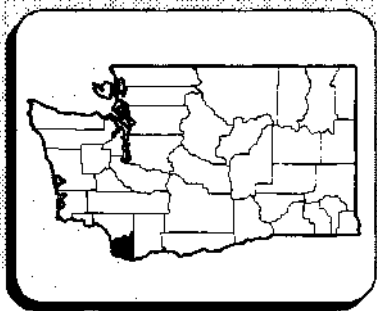
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	24,253	26,574	28,342
Cropland	12,863	15,582	15,694
Pasture/range	2,556	2,699	2,693
Woodland	7,744	6,534	8,308
Other	1,090	1,759	1,647
Avg. farm size	74	71	70
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	328	375	407
Farms with public grazing permits	3	N.A.	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$2,610	\$1,776	\$1,173
Livestock	4,531	3,891	4,182
Dairy	2,582	2,024	2,430

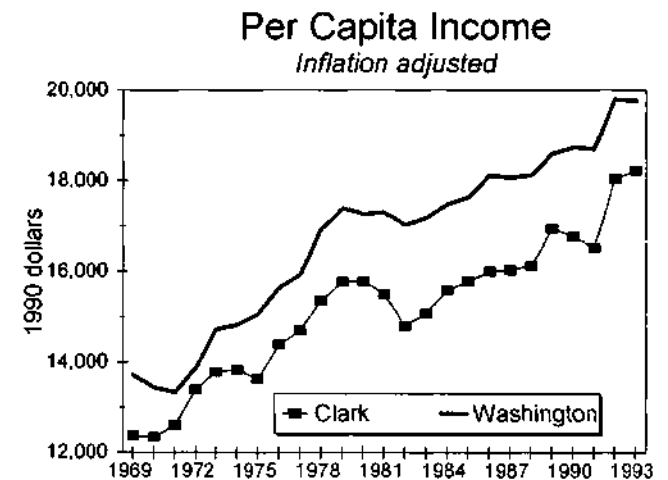
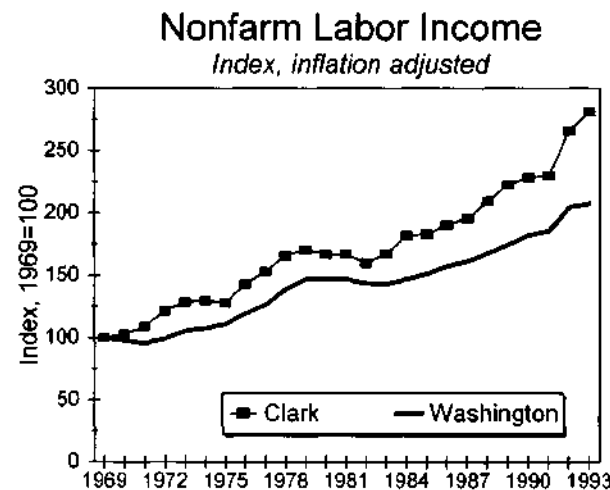
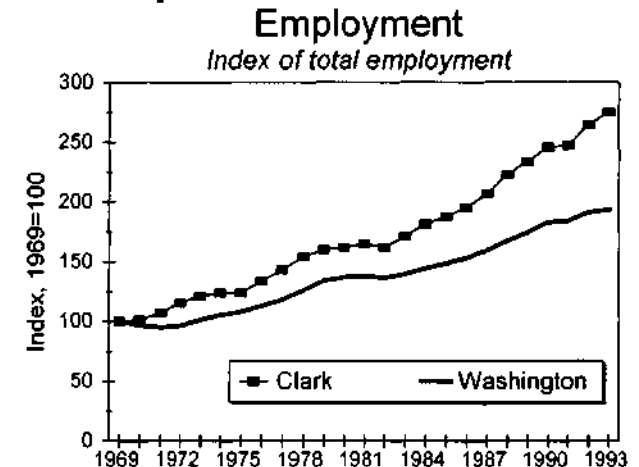
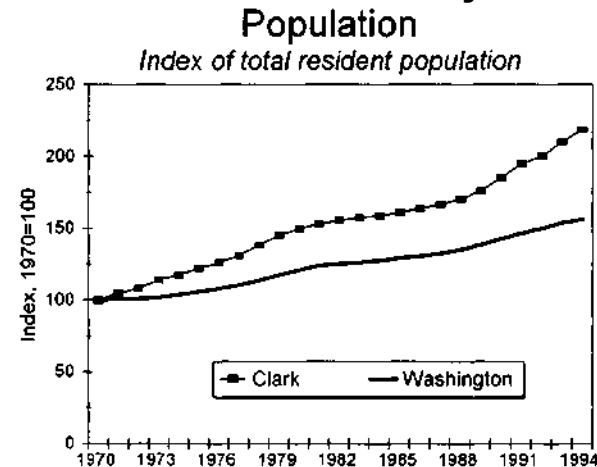


Clark County, Washington

Clark County is a metropolitan county and is a part of the Portland-Vancouver Metropolitan Statistical Area. The county is on the Columbia River in southwest Washington. Vancouver, the county seat, is on the southern border. Interstates 5 and 205 provide the primary north-south transportation routes. The county's 1990 population density of 379.1 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 22% of the population was rural and 36% of workers commuted outside the county to work, primarily to Multnomah County (the greater Portland area) in Oregon.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income grew at rates faster than the state during both the 1970s and 1980s. This rate has been increasing in recent years. The county, like the state was affected by the early 1980s recession, but it has recovered at a faster rate than the state as a whole. In 1994, Clark County ranked 5th in population of the 39 counties. Despite the growth in nonfarm labor income, per capita income in Clark County has been below that of the state throughout the entire period, with little evidence that the gap is closing. Clark County ranked 11th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Clark County, Washington

Clark County's population has grown in every decade since 1950. Population growth since 1960 has been very rapid, with the pace slowing some in the 1980s. Both natural increase (births minus deaths) and net in-migration contributed to the increase between 1980 and 1990. Most of the residents live in a large number of rapidly growing suburban communities within commuting distance of Vancouver or Portland, Oregon. Over 70% live in unincorporated areas. Relative to the State of Washington, a slightly larger proportion of the county's residents are under 18. Otherwise the county's age distribution is very close to that of the State. The county's median age of 32.9 is less than the state median of 33.1.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	85,307	93,809	128,454	192,227	238,053	269,500	267,126	290,066	317,751	346,509
Change		8,502	34,645	63,773	45,826	31,447	22,940	27,685	28,758	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop.	+	Natural increase	+	Net migr. ages 0-64	+	Net migr. ages 65+	=	1990 pop.
192,227	+	18,659	+	24,353	+	2,814	=	238,053

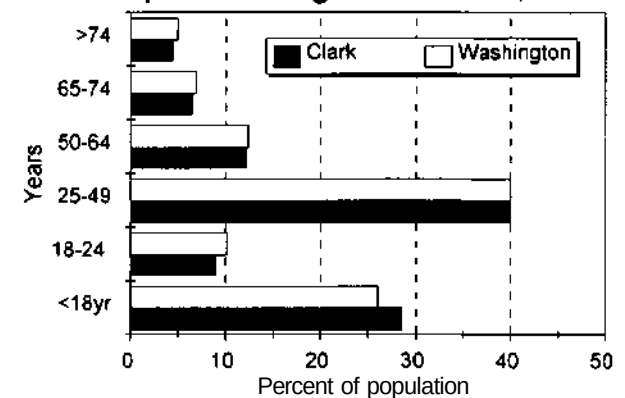
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Battle Ground	2,774	3,758
Brush Prairie ^a	N.A.	2,650
Camas	5,681	6,442
Cascade Park ^a	N.A.	13,652
Ellsworth ^a	N.A.	10,219
Evergreen ^a	N.A.	11,249
Felida ^a	N.A.	3,109
Five Corners ^a	N.A.	6,776
Hazel Dell ^a	N.A.	12,720
La Center	439	451
Lake Shore ^a	N.A.	6,268
Meadow Glade ^a	N.A.	1,584
Minnehaha ^a	N.A.	9,661
Orchards ^a	N.A.	19,435
Ridgefield	1,062	1,297
Salmon Creek ^a	N.A.	11,989
Vancouver Mall ^a	N.A.	6,938
Vancouver	42,834	46,380
Walnut Grove ^a	N.A.	3,906
Washougal	3,834	4,764
Yacolt	544	600

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	96.2%	94.6%
Black	0.9	1.3
Native American	0.8	1.0
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.2	2.4
Other race	1.0	0.8
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.6	2.5

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

Clark County, Washington

The distribution of occupations of Clark County residents is similar to the distribution for the State of Washington. The most significant differences are that Clark County has proportionally fewer workers in professional occupations than the state and proportionally more in machine operator occupations. The county also has a slightly smaller proportion in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. The county mirrors the state trend of an increasing proportion of the workforce being female. Relative to the state, a larger proportion of the people in Clark County have some college but no degree, and a slightly smaller proportion have college degrees.

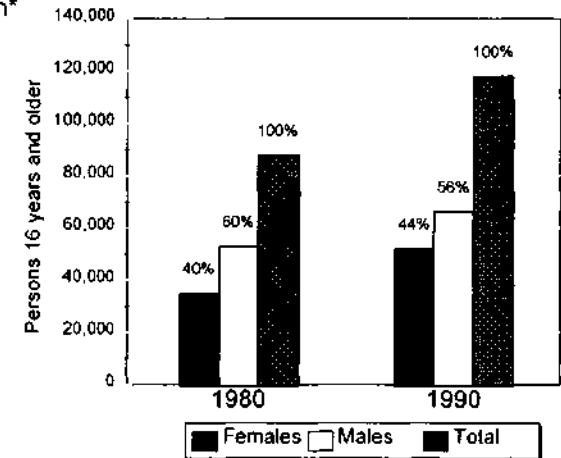
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

	Clark*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.8%	12.6%
Professional specialty	12.1	15.1
Technicians and related support	3.6	4.0
Sales	12.1	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	14.9	15.5
Private household services	0.3	0.3
Protective services	1.5	1.4
All other services	11.2	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.7	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.0	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.8	5.2
Transportation and material moving	5.5	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.6	3.8

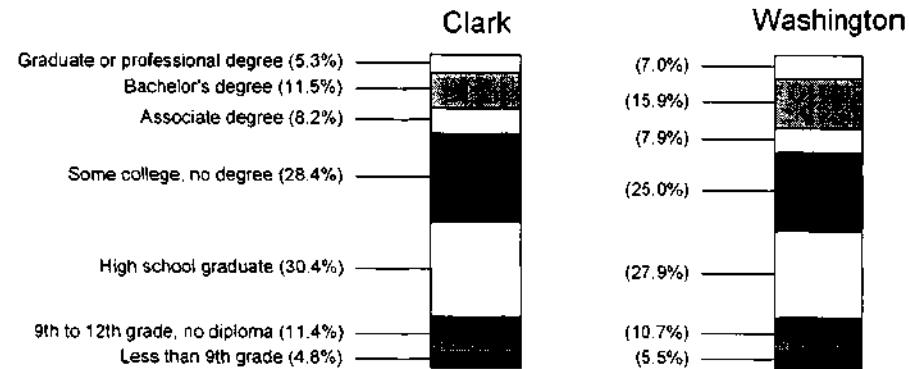
*The county had 110,967 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

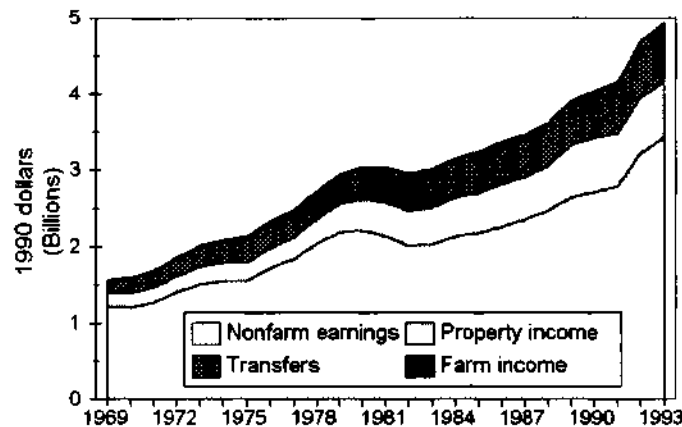


Clark County, Washington

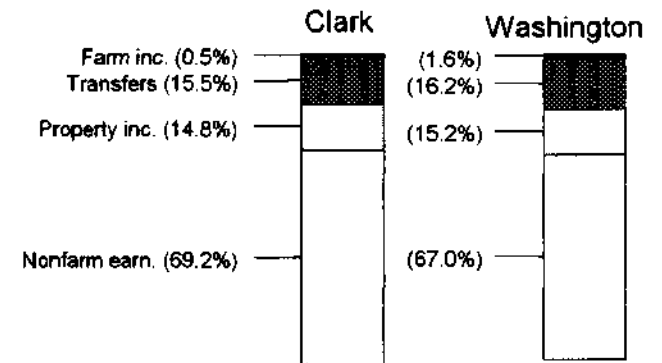
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings increased throughout the 1970s and 1980s, despite a setback from the recession of the early 1980s. The components of personal income are distributed similarly to the state as a whole. Retirement income accounts for a slightly larger share of transfer payments in Clark County relative to the state, and medical payments for a slightly smaller share.

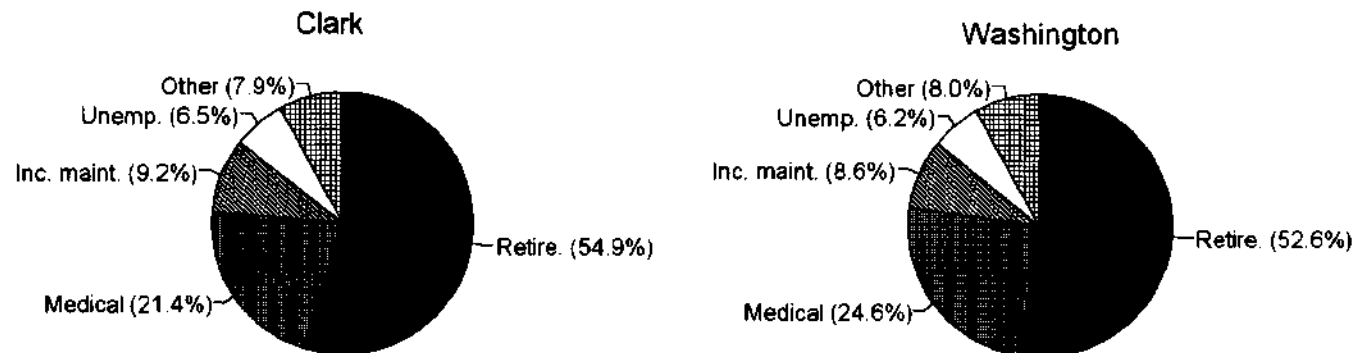
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



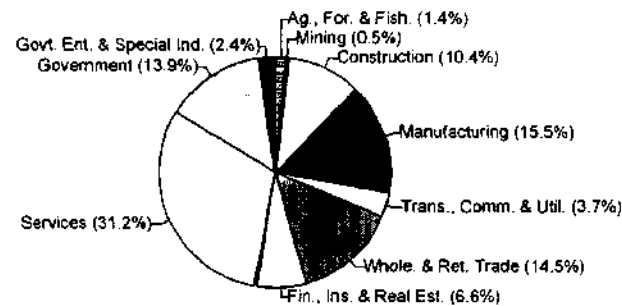
Clark County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

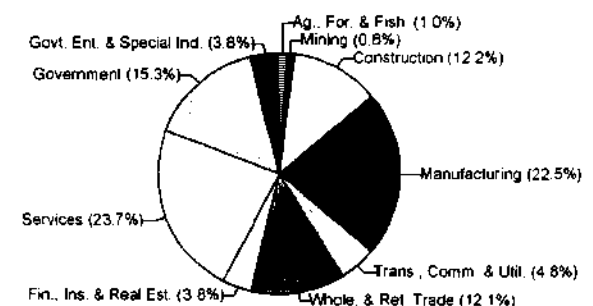
The economic structure of Clark County is influenced by the Portland-Vancouver metropolitan area. The region's rapid growth contributes to a construction division 50% larger than the state average. Conversely, the agriculture division proportionally ranks 2d smallest in income and 3d in employment. Thirty-eight percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up over 55% of the direct export income. The top export industries include paper mills, semiconductors, electric utilities (Bonneville Power Administration), and primary aluminum. Federal government, primarily military (Vancouver Barracks) and Forest Service, is also an important source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

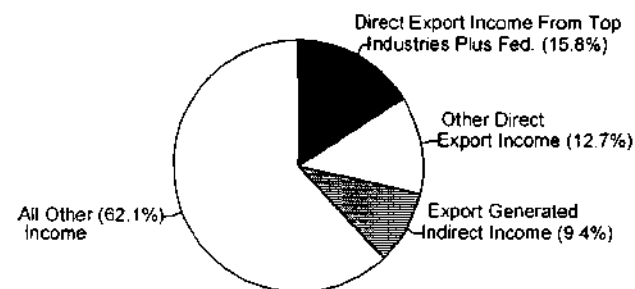


Labor and Proprietor Income

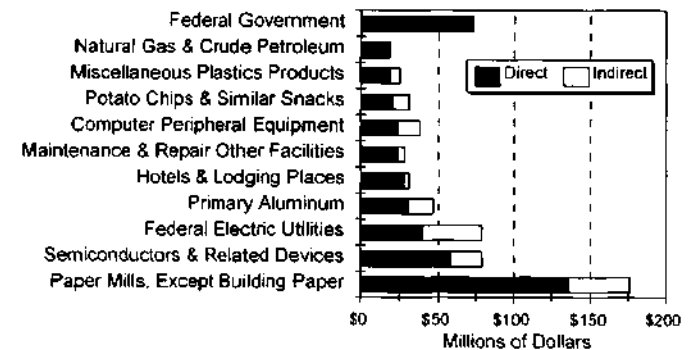


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Clark County, Washington

Clark County ranks 35th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. One-half of the land area in the county is non-Federal timberland. Clark County ranked 19th in timber harvest in the state in 1994 and contributed a little over 2% of the statewide timber harvest in 1994. Most of the harvest is from private lands, and private harvest increased substantially during the 1980s. One-fifth of the county's land area is in farms, with the largest portion of farmland being cropland. Nursery and greenhouse crops make up half of the value of crops sold. Livestock sales (half of which are dairy products) account for two-thirds of the value of farm products sold, but the total is not large. In 1992, Clark County ranked 23d in the state for the value of crops sold and 9th for the value of dairy products sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	401,850
Water	18,157

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	56,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	41,000
Nonindustrial Private	102,000
Native American	0

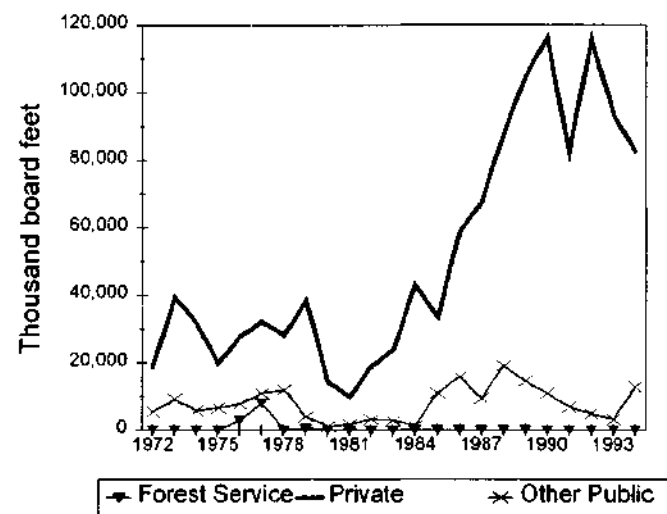
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	5
FS	1,180
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	82,967	94,646	101,660
Cropland	47,163	57,100	56,458
Pasture/range	10,019	9,135	9,249
Woodland	20,965	22,422	28,852
Other	4,820	5,989	7,101
Avg. farm size	66	66	63
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,257	1,428	1,618
Farms with public grazing permits	5	2	N.A.

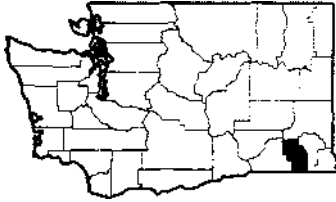
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$13,946	\$7,952	\$5,821
Livestock	27,438	28,404	24,636
Dairy	15,477	17,661	16,910

Columbia County, Washington



Columbia County is a nonmetropolitan county in southeastern Washington bordered on the north by the Snake River and on the south by Oregon. U.S. Highway 12 connects Dayton, the county seat, to Walla Walla. The Umatilla National Forest covers the southeastern portion of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 4.6 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 Walla Walla County:

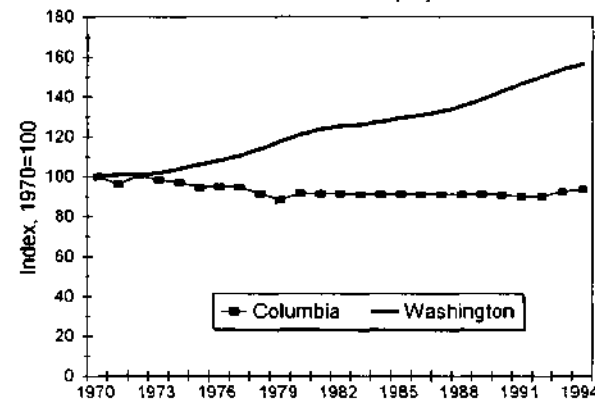
Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income in Columbia County have generally edged downward or showed little change for the past two decades.

Columbia County's 1994 population represented less than one-tenth of 1 percent of Washington's total, and it ranked 37th of the 39 counties in the state. Per capita income has fluctuated widely in the county because of the importance of farm income, which is inherently variable (see Economy and Income page). The 1993 per capita income in Columbia County exceeded the average for the state and ranked 3d highest in Washington.

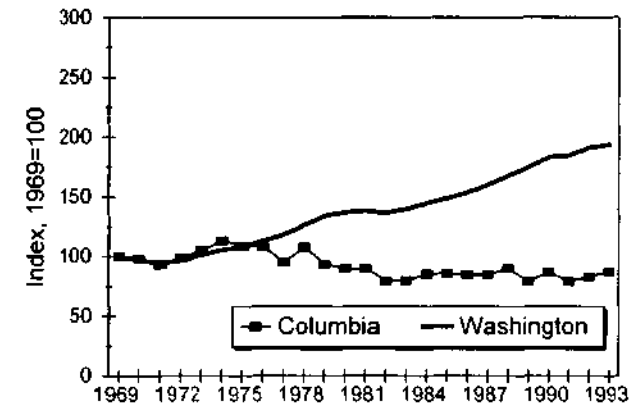
Population

Index of total resident population



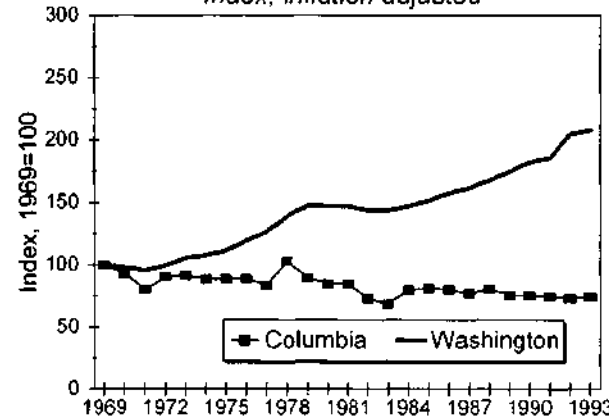
Employment

Index of total employment



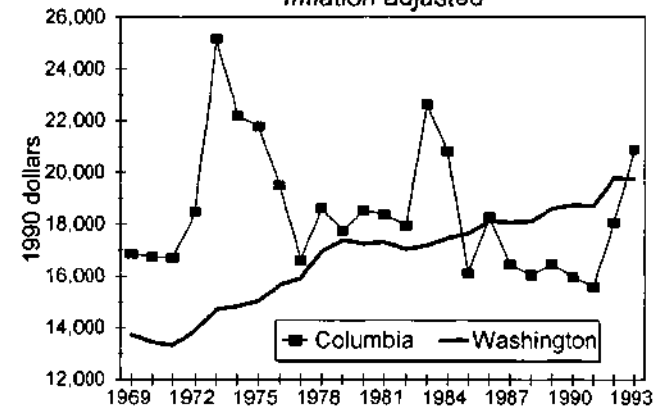
Nonfarm Labor Income

Index, inflation adjusted



Per Capita Income

Inflation adjusted



Columbia County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Columbia County's population decreased in every decade between 1950 and 1990. The 1993 population estimate and projections indicate that the decline may have halted and slow growth is beginning. The population decline between 1980 and 1990 was due to net out-migration by those over 65. The county has a higher proportion of people of Hispanic origin relative to the state. Over half of the people in the county reside in Dayton and a third live in unincorporated areas. Dayton, like Columbia County, lost population between 1980 and 1990. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are over 50. The median age in Columbia County of 39 is well above the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
4,860	4,569	4,439	4,057	4,024	4,100	4,025	4,037	4,074	4,107
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	-291	-130	-382	-33	76	12	37	33	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
4,057	+	29	+	26	+	-88	=	4,024

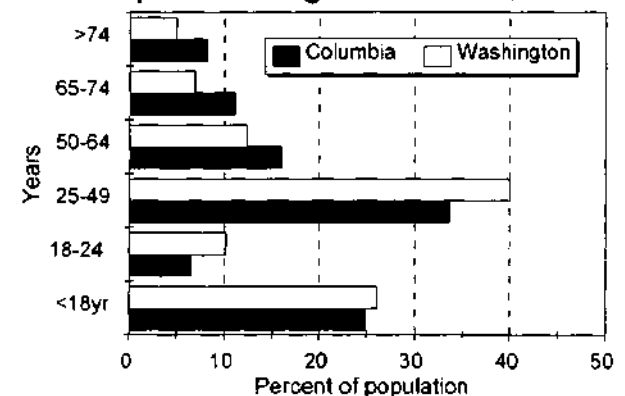
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.0%	96.3%
Black	0.0	0.0
Native American	0.7	0.7
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.4
Other race	1.8	2.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.8	11.5

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Dayton	2,565	2,468
Starbuck	198	170

Population Age Structure, 1990



Columbia County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

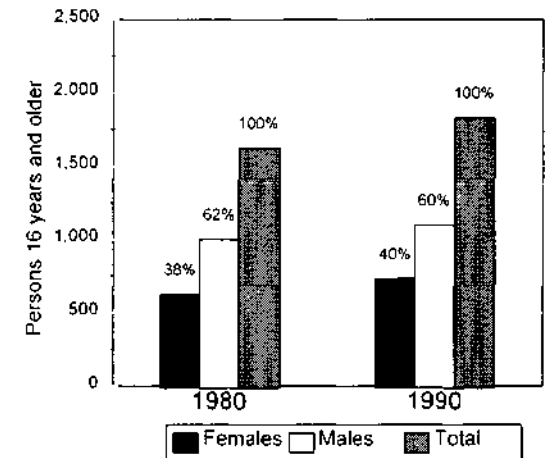
Columbia County has a much larger proportion of workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations as well as a higher proportion in machine operator occupations relative to the state. The county has a smaller proportion in administrative, professional sales, and precision production occupations. The ratio of women to men in the workforce is less in the county than in the state, but, like the state, the ratio is increasing over time. Proportionally fewer people in Columbia County have a college level education relative to the state as a whole, and a larger share have less than a 9th grade education.

Occupation, 1990

	Columbia*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.3%	12.6%
Professional specialty	11.1	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.6	4.0
Sales	6.9	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	13.2	15.5
Private household services	0.2	0.3
Protective services	2.2	1.4
All other services	8.7	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	19.7	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.1	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.5	5.2
Transportation and material moving	7.0	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	2.5	3.8

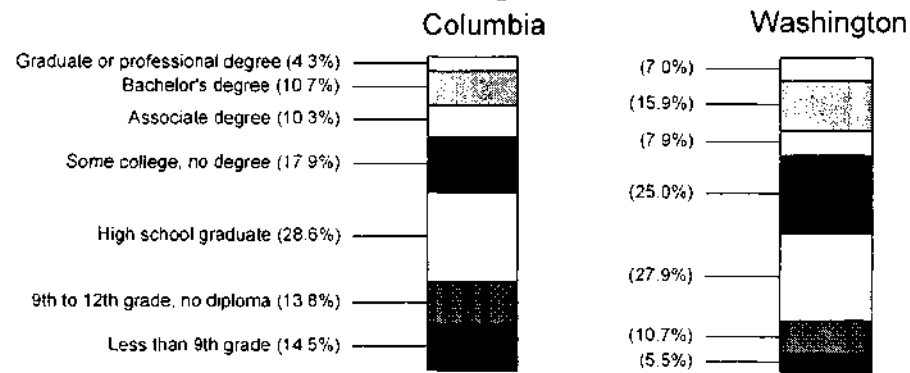
*The county had 1,570 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

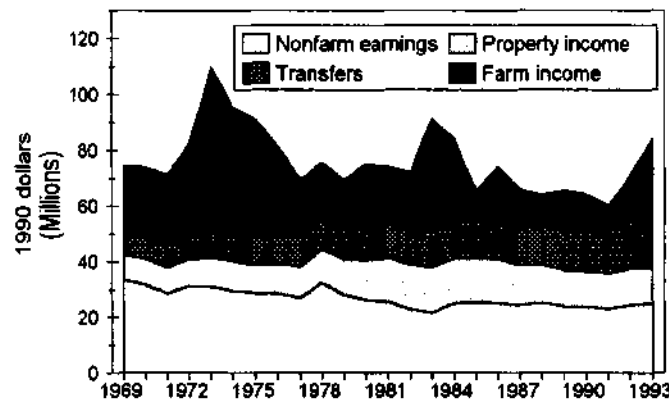


Columbia County, Washington

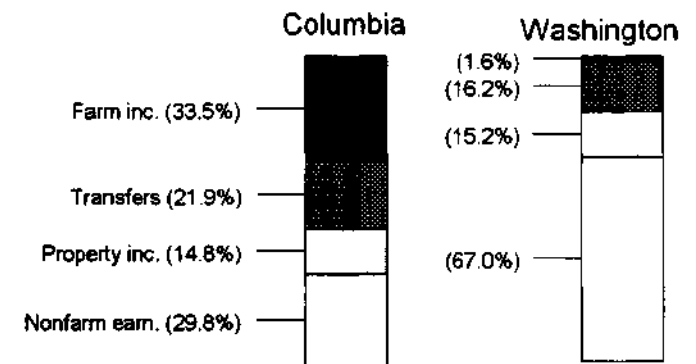
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Farm income is of great importance to the county, and it accounted for one-third of personal income in 1993. Farm income was particularly large in the first half of the 1970s. Nonfarm earnings have trended gradually downward since 1969, with little response to national business cycles. Property income and transfers have gradually increased, with transfers becoming a much larger share of personal income than it was in 1969. It is also a larger share relative to the state. Compared to the state, medical payments make up a slightly larger proportion of transfer payments in Columbia County.

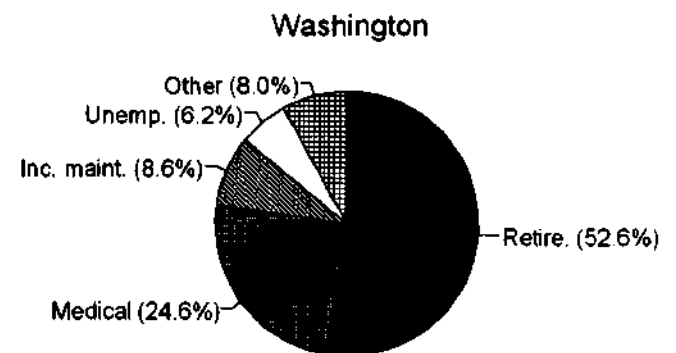
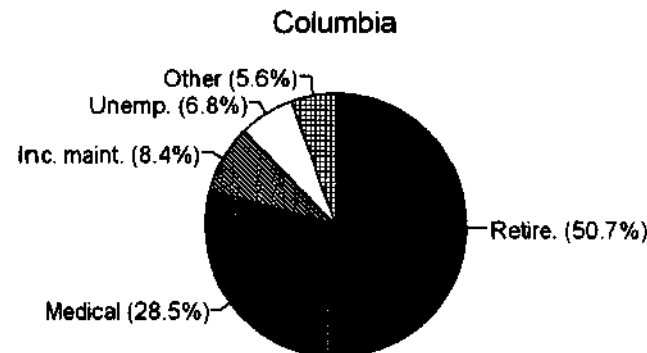
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



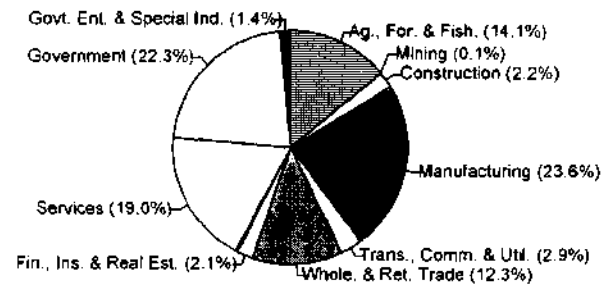
Columbia County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

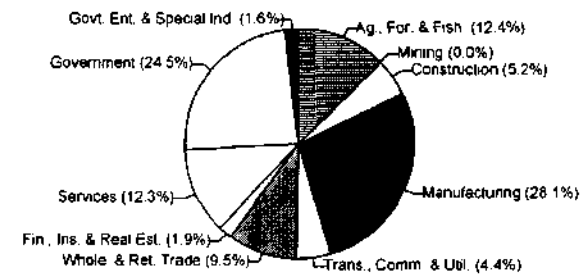
The economic structure of Columbia County provides several contrasts. It has proportionally the 2d largest manufacturing division in the state, the smallest finance division, and the 2d smallest construction division in employment. The proportion of employment in manufacturing in Columbia County is almost twice that of the state; however, manufacturing income is only 40% larger owing to lower wage canning jobs. In income, the services division is proportionally 4th smallest among the counties. Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 68% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 90% of the direct export income, thereby indicating little diversity among the exporting industries. The canned fruits and vegetables industry dominates the export base of this county.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

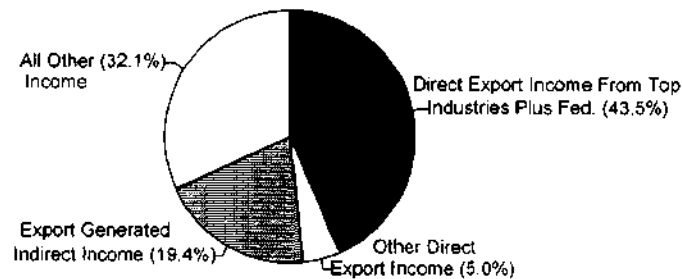


Labor and Proprietor Income

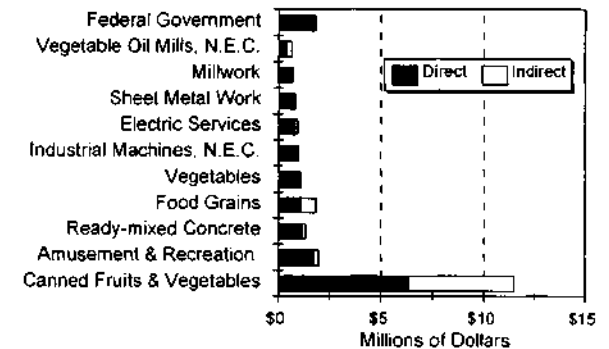


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Columbia County, Washington

Columbia County ranks 31st in land area of the 39 Washington counties. The Forest Service administers 29% of the land in the county. An additional 9% of the county is non-Federal timberland. In 1994, Columbia County ranked 27th in timber harvest in the state. Private lands and National Forests contribute equally to the annual timber harvest. More than one-half of the county is farmland, with cropland being the largest component. Farm size is much larger than the average for the state. Crop sales are the largest share of farm products sold, with wheat being the primary crop. In 1992 Columbia County ranked 21st in the state for the value of crops sold and 35th for the value of livestock sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	556,032
Water	3,014

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	9,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	16,000
Nonindustrial Private	24,000
Native American	0

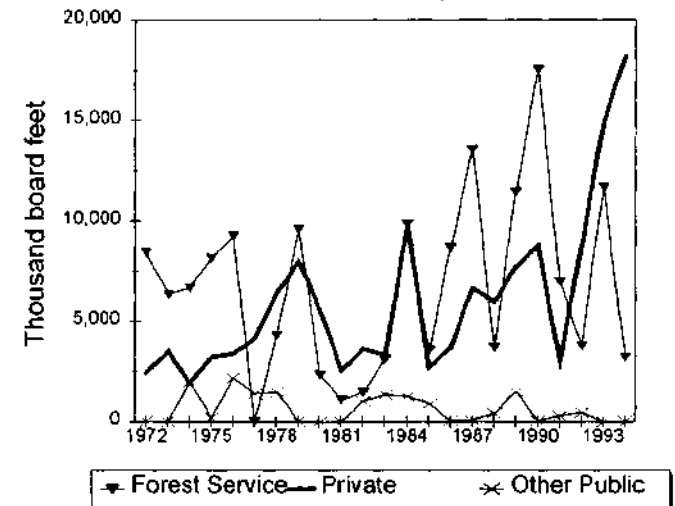
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	519
FS	159,500
Wilderness	80,472

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	304,928	321,333	338,643
Cropland	180,083	205,915	195,678
Pasture/range	102,789	87,906	91,942
Woodland	15,023	16,502	40,523
Other	7,033	11,010	10,500
Avg. farm size	1,596	1,516	1,435
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	191	212	236
Farms with public grazing permits	3	2	N.A.

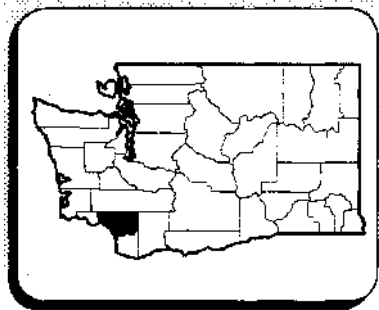
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$17,590	\$16,066	\$20,350
Livestock	2,074	1,689	2,092
Dairy	0	0	N.A.

Cowlitz County, Washington

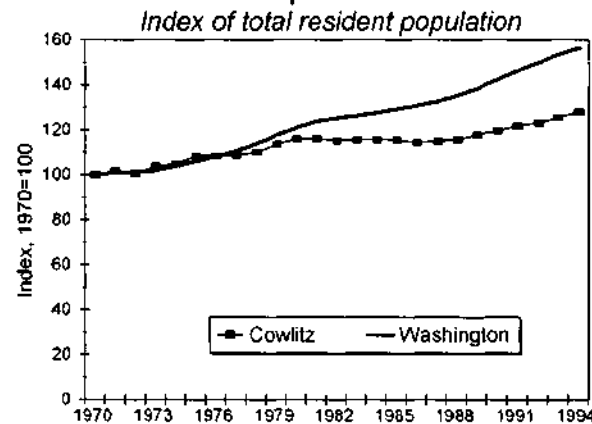


Cowlitz County is a nonmetropolitan county in southwest Washington on the Columbia River. Interstate 5, the major north-south transportation route, passes through the county seat, Ketso. Nearby Longview is a major port on the Columbia. The county's 1990 population density of 72.1 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 30% of the population was rural and 11% of workers commuted outside the county to work, principally to Clark and Columbia Counties.

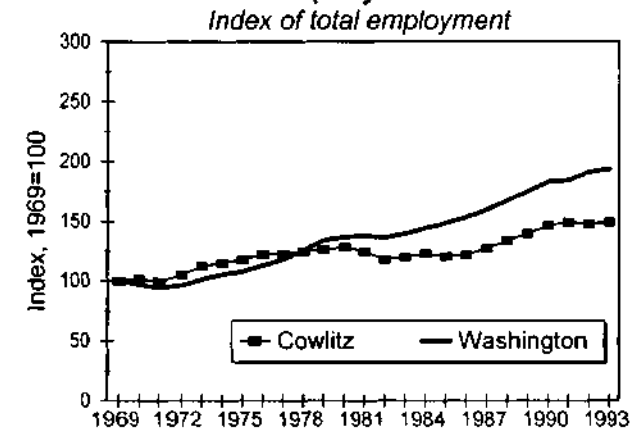
Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income growth in Cowlitz County fell below state averages during the late 1970s and early 1980s recession. The recovery started later and was at a slower rate than for the state as a whole. The lack of recovery is due in part to the destruction of manufacturing capacity by flooding after the eruption of Mount Saint Helens. Cowlitz County ranked 12th in population in 1994 for the 39 counties in the state. Per capita income in Cowlitz County has been below the state average for almost all of the past two decades and the gap appears to be widening. Cowlitz County ranked 18th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

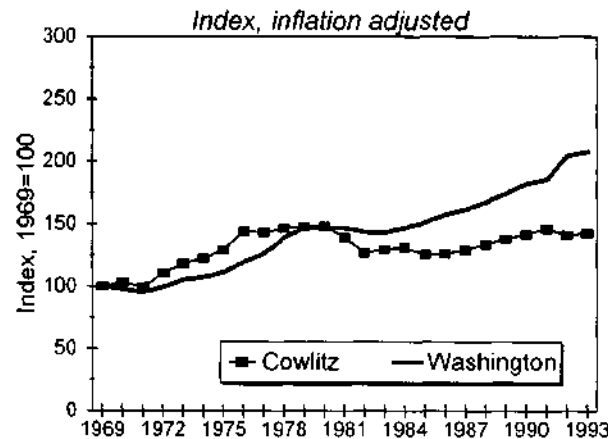
Population



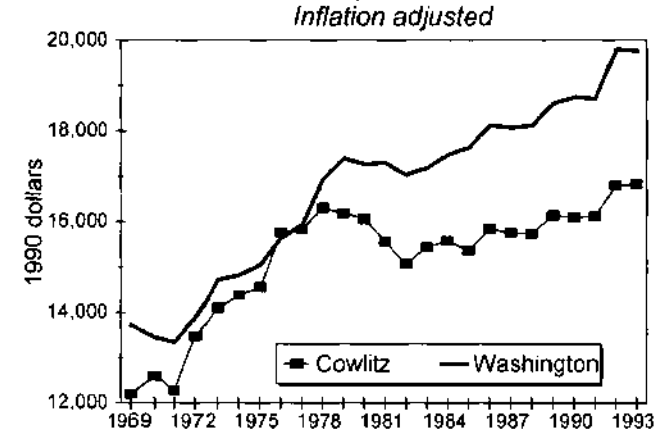
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Cowlitz County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Cowlitz County's population has grown in every decade since 1950.

Growth rates were fastest during the 1960s, 1970s, and early 1990s.

Growth between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increase (births minus deaths) that more than offset net out-migration by those under 65. About half of Cowlitz County's residents live in the adjacent communities of Longview and Kelso, and another 40% live in unincorporated areas. Relative to the State of Washington, a smaller proportion of the county's residents are between 18 and 49. The county's median age of 34.2 is above the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
53,369	57,801	68,616	79,548	82,119	86,100	85,748	88,638	91,409	94,068
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	4,432	10,815	10,932	2,571	3,981	2,890	2,771	2,659	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop.
79,548	+ 5,517	+ -3,219	+ 273	= 82,119

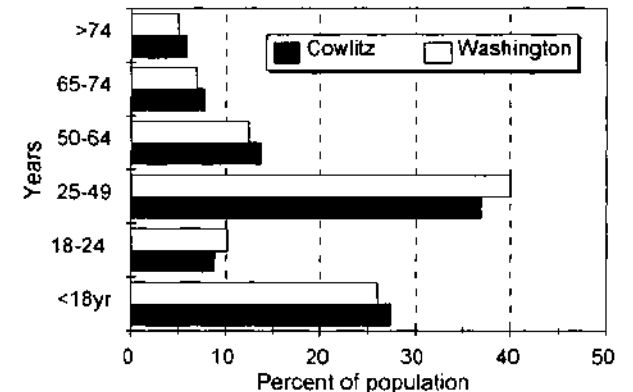
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	96.8%	95.6%
Black	0.2	0.4
Native American	1.2	1.6
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.0	1.4
Other race	0.8	1.0
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.3	2.0

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Castle Rock	2,162	2,067
Kalama	1,216	1,210
Kelso	11,129	11,820
Longview Heights ^a	N.A.	3,310
Longview	31,052	31,499
West Longview ^a	N.A.	3,163
West Side Highway ^a	N.A.	3,641
Woodland ^b	2,341	2,500

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

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

Cowlitz County, Washington

Cowlitz County has a larger proportion of workers in precision production, machine operator, and transportation occupations relative to the state. The county has a smaller proportion of workers in the executive, administrative, and professional occupations. In Cowlitz County, like the state, the ratio of women to men in the workforce increased between 1980 and 1990, though this ratio remains lower in the county than the state. Proportionally fewer people in the county have bachelor's or graduate college degrees relative to the state as a whole.

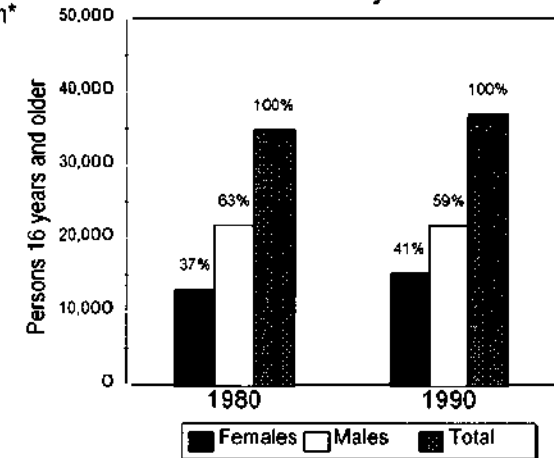
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

	Cowlitz*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.5%	12.6%
Professional specialty	11.1	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.3	4.0
Sales	9.8	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	13.4	15.5
Private household services	0.5	0.3
Protective services	1.8	1.4
All other services	12.0	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3.9	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.7	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.5	5.2
Transportation and material moving	7.0	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.6	3.8

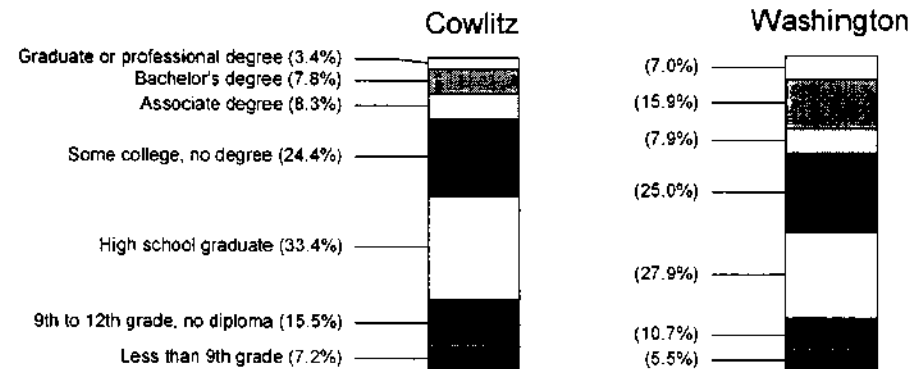
*The county had 34,306 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



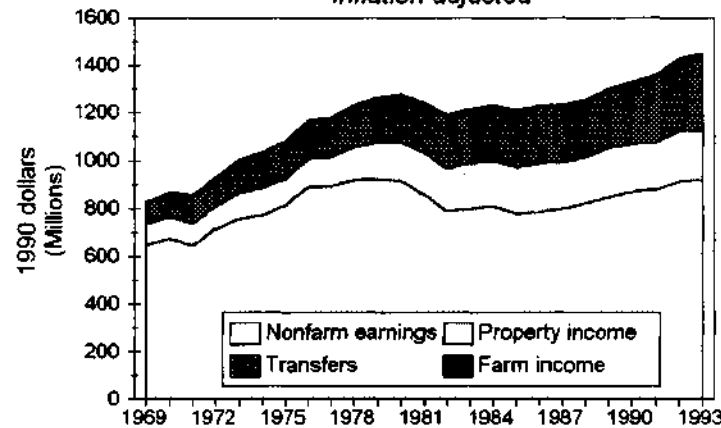
Cowlitz County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

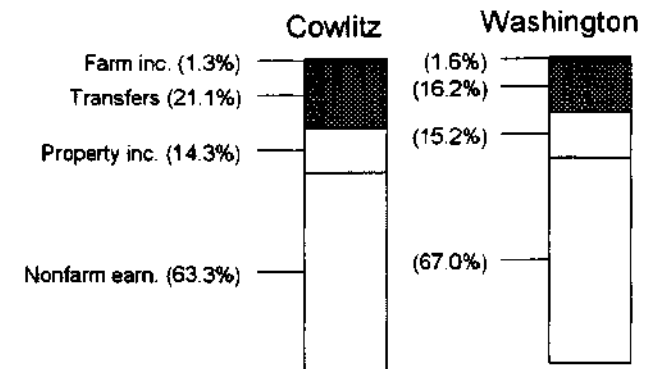
Nonfarm earnings in Cowlitz County grew through the 1970s, decreased during the recession of the early 1980s, and only recently recovered to prerecession levels.

Transfers and property income have grown in absolute terms and as proportions of total personal income. Transfers account for a larger proportion of personal income in the county relative to the state, and nonfarm earnings for a smaller proportion. Medical and income maintenance payments are a slightly larger proportion of transfers for the county than for the state, and retirement payments are smaller.

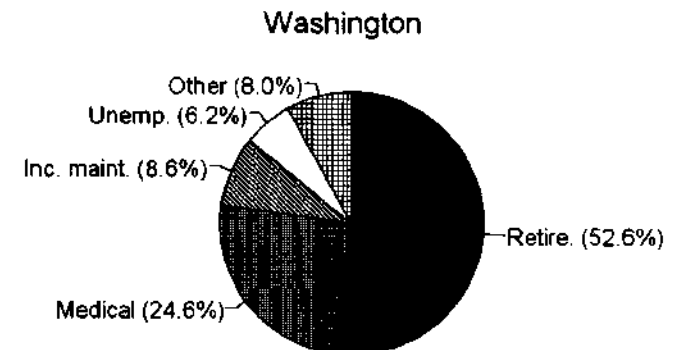
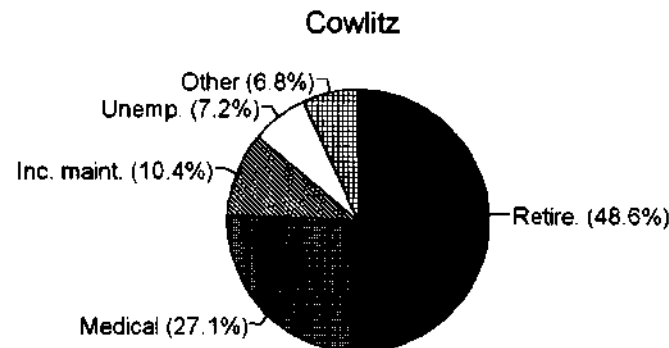
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



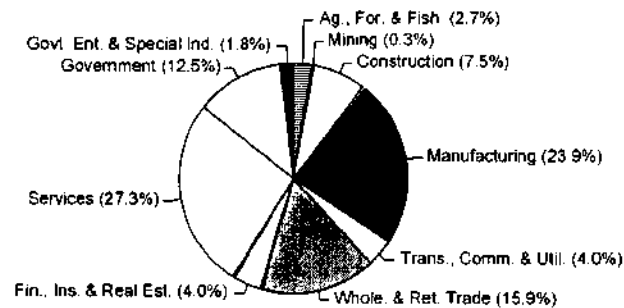
Cowlitz County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

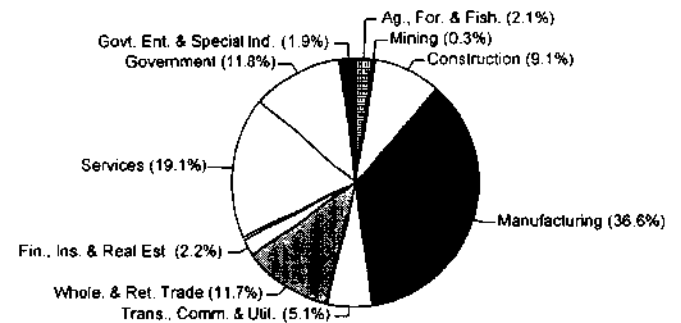
Cowlitz County of all Washington counties has the largest manufacturing division proportionally in both employment and income. Manufacturing is almost two times greater than the state average. In contrast, Cowlitz County is 30% to 60% below the state averages in the proportion of employment and income derived from agriculture and finance. Fifty-eight percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up over 69% of the direct export income. The top export industries include paper and paper board processing and wood products manufacturing. Primary aluminum and associated industries also are key components of the export base.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

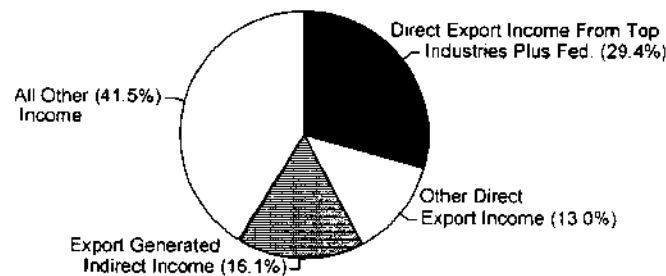


Labor and Proprietor Income

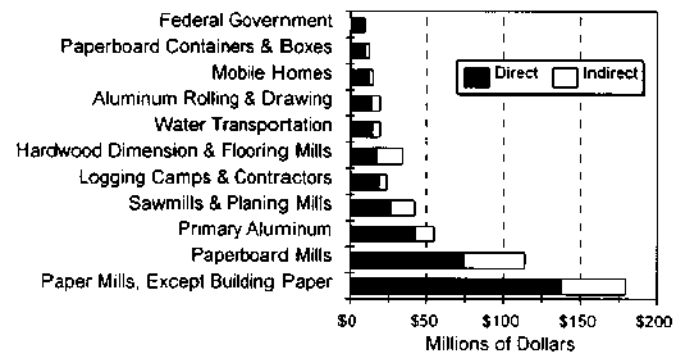


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Cowlitz County, Washington

Cowlitz County ranks 28th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. Less than 5% of the land in the county is administered by the Forest Service. Non-Federal timberlands account for more than 80% of the land in the county. Timber harvest in Cowlitz County was more than 7% of the state total in 1994, and the county ranked 3d in the state in timber harvest. Most of the harvest comes from privately owned lands. The private harvest has experienced a downward trend since the mid-1970s. Only 5% of the land in the county is farmland and the total value of farm products sold is correspondingly low. In 1992, Cowlitz County ranked 24th in the state for the value of crops sold and 23d for the value of livestock sold (half of which is poultry).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	728,781
Water	17,722

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	68,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	414,000
Nonindustrial Private	102,000
Native American	0

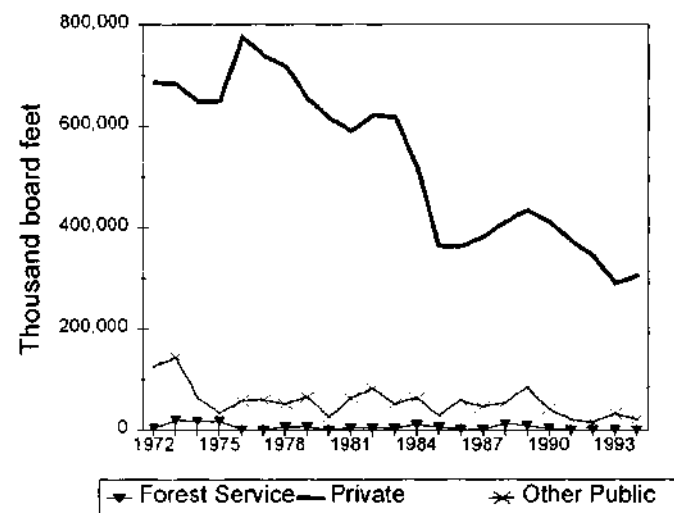
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	52
FS	34,225
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

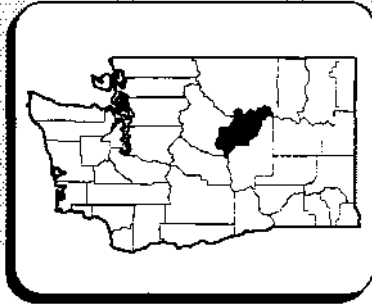
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	35,678	37,612	40,809
Cropland	16,099	16,116	17,114
Pasture/range	3,401	4,902	3,853
Woodland	14,869	14,283	17,552
Other	1,309	2,311	2,290
Avg. farm size	98	86	92
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	365	435	442
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$7,424	\$3,413	\$2,187
Livestock	9,676	7,701	7,817
Dairy	2,957	2,670	3,494

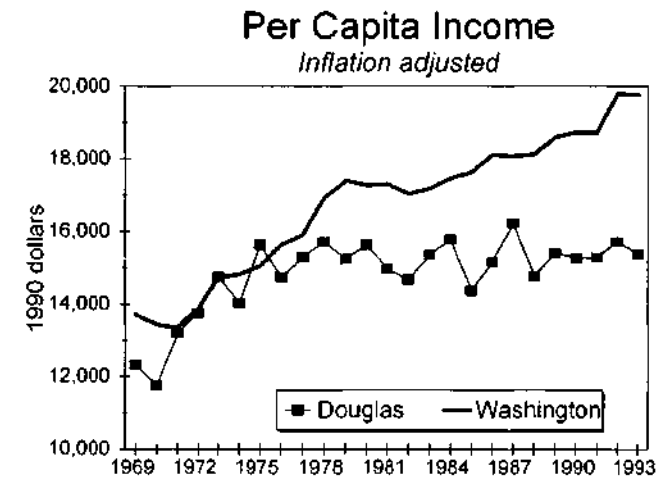
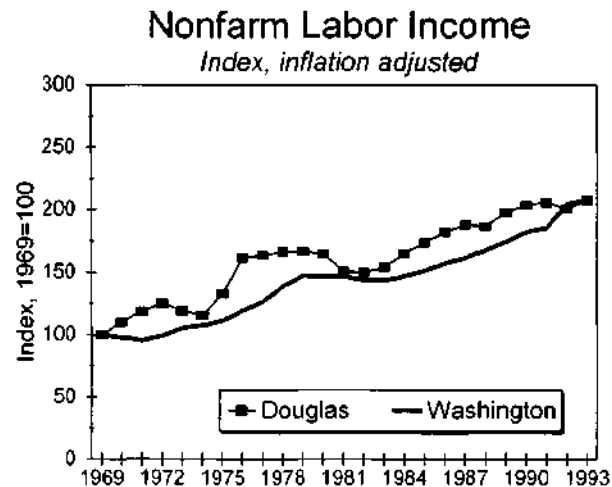
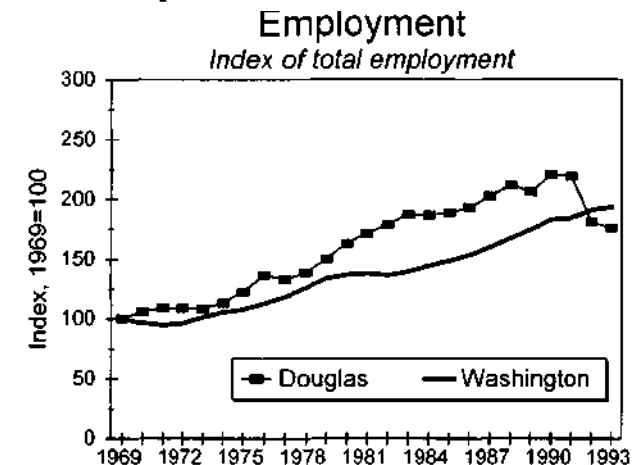
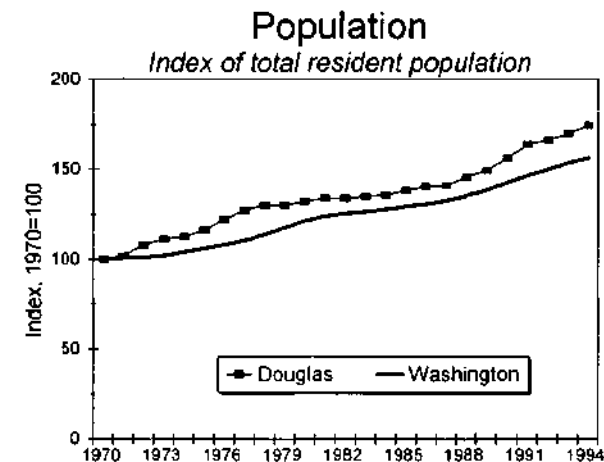


Douglas County, Washington

Douglas County is a nonmetropolitan county just east of the Columbia River in central Washington. Waterville is the county seat. Four dams are in the county, including Grand Coulee Dam. The county's 1990 population density of 14.4 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 42% of the population was rural and 57% of workers commuted outside the county to work, primarily to Wenatchee in Chelan County,

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income growth in Douglas County generally have been increasing but with patterns different from those for the state. Except for nonfarm labor income, the county does not seem to have been affected by the early 1980s recession. The significant drop in employment in the early 1990s reflects a conversion in the agriculture industry from labor-intensive cattle grazing to grain production. Douglas County ranked 26th in population in 1994 of the 39 counties in the state. Per capita income has changed little since the 1970s and is below the state average. The fluctuation in per capita income results from the variability of farm income. Douglas County ranked 32d for per capita income in the state in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Douglas County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Douglas County's population has had fast rates of growth in every decade since 1950, except during the 1960s. Net in-migration and natural increase (births minus deaths) contributed equally to the increase between 1980 and 1990. The county has a higher proportion of people of Hispanic origin relative to the state. About half of the county's residents live in East Wenatchee area communities. Three-quarters of the population live in unincorporated areas. Relative to the State of Washington, a smaller proportion of Douglas County's population is between 18 and 49. Douglas County's median age of 33.5 is very close to the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
10,817	14,890	16,787	22,144	26,205	28,500	28,838	31,046	33,379	35,891
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	4,073	1,897	5,357	4,061	2,295	2,208	2,333	2,512	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
22,144	+	1,928	+	1,901	+	232	=	26,205

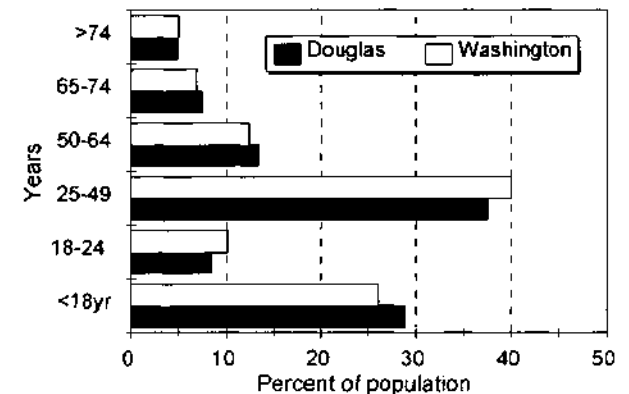
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.3%	92.9%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	0.8	0.9
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	0.6
Other race	1.4	5.5
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.9	10.4

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Bridgeport	1,174	1,498
East Wenatchee Bench ^a	N.A.	12,539
East Wenatchee	1,640	2,701
Mansfield	315	311
Rock Island	491	524
Waterville	908	995

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

Douglas County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

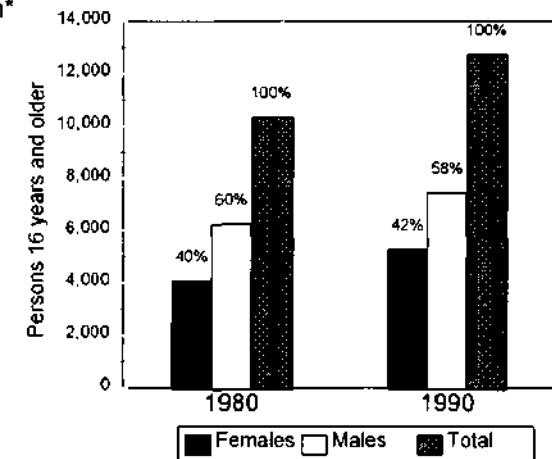
Relative to the state, proportionally more workers in Douglas County are in farming and forestry and transportation occupations, and fewer are in executive, administrative, and professional occupations. The increasing ratio of women to men in the workforce that is occurring in the state as a whole is also occurring in Douglas County. The proportion of people in the county who have a college level education is lower than in the State of Washington and the proportion with less than a 9th grade education is greater.

Occupation, 1990

	Douglas*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.0%	12.6%
Professional specialty	10.7	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.8	4.0
Sales	10.7	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	12.6	15.5
Private household services	0.5	0.3
Protective services	1.1	1.4
All other services	10.3	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	14.4	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.7	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.0	5.2
Transportation and material moving	6.3	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.9	3.8

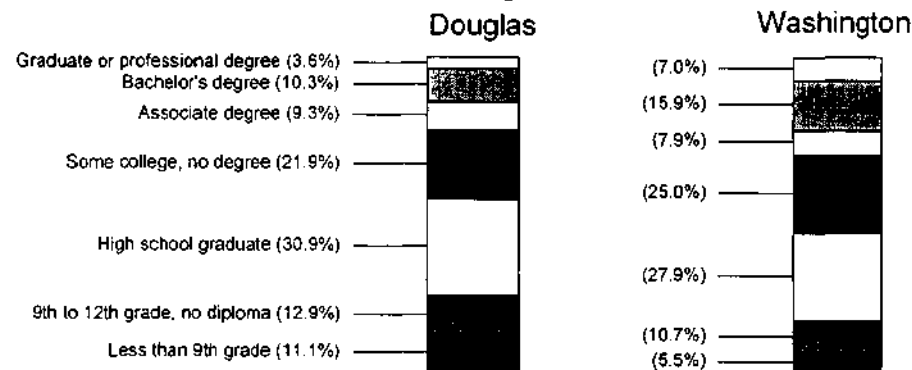
*The county had 11,664 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

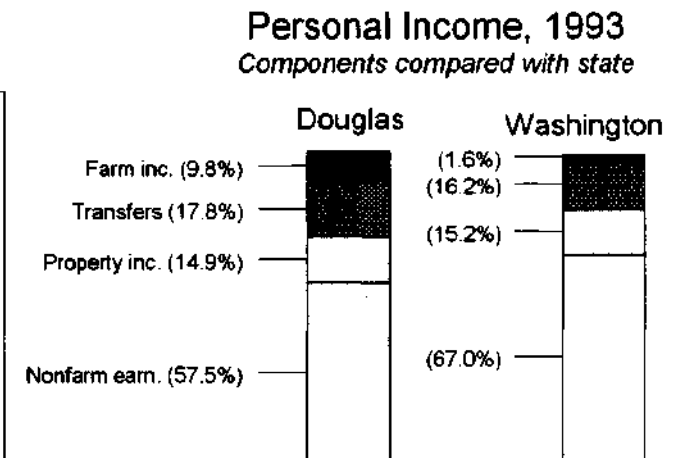
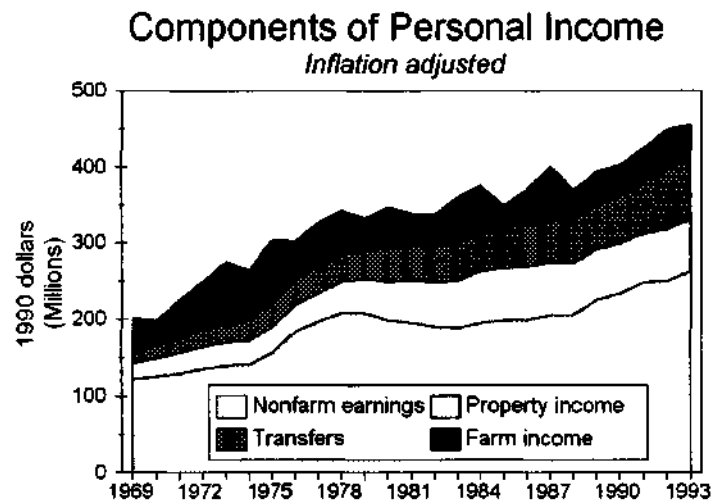
Highest level achieved



Douglas County, Washington

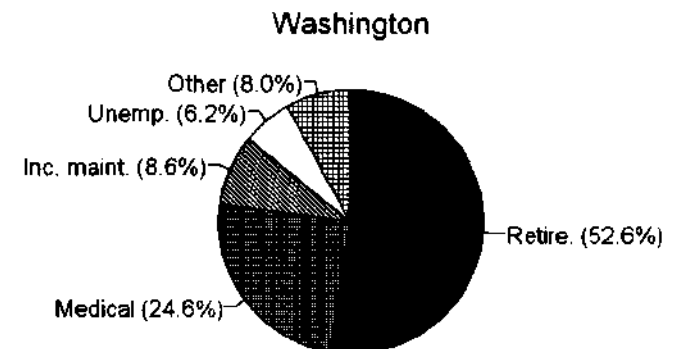
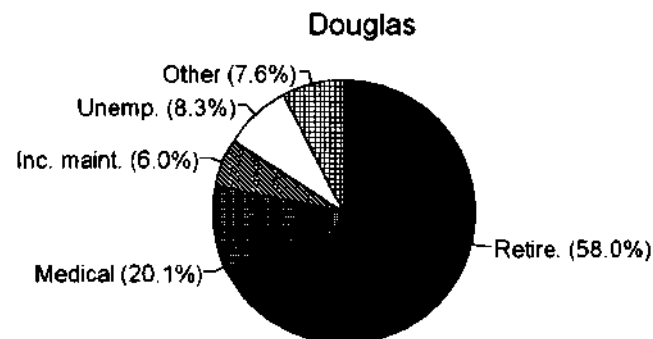
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings have generally increased since 1969 despite a setback due to the recession of the early 1980s. Transfers and property income have increased in absolute terms and as a proportion of personal income. Farm income and transfers make up a larger proportion of personal income in Douglas County relative to the state. Retirement payments account for a larger share of transfer payments relative to the State of Washington, and medical payments a smaller share.



Transfer Payments, 1993

Compared to state



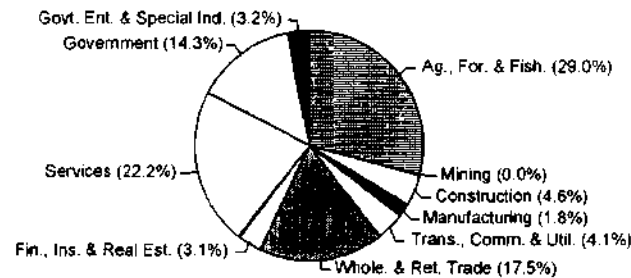
Douglas County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

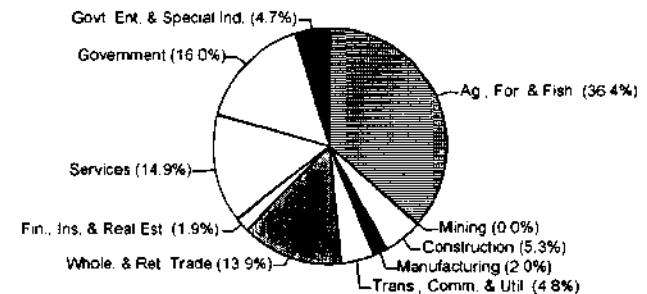
The agriculture division is a key component of Douglas County's economic structure. The county has the largest agriculture division in terms of income, and the 2d largest in employment, compared to proportions in other counties. Conversely, the portion in manufacturing is 90% less than the state average. Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for over 55% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 93% of the direct export income, thereby indicating little diversity in the export base. Fruits, mainly apples and pears, dominate the export industries. Grand Coulee Dam supports export income in the electric utility industries.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

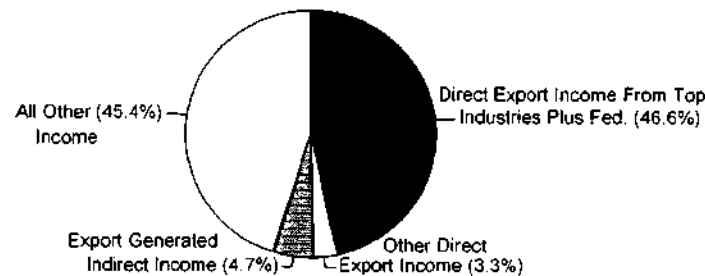


Labor and Proprietor Income

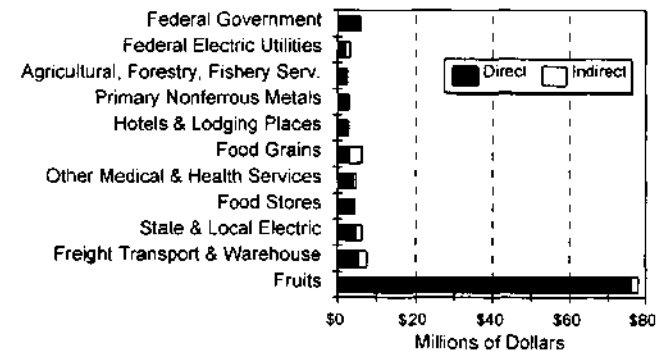


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Douglas County, Washington

Douglas County ranks 17th in land area of the 39 Washington counties.

There is very little timberland in

Douglas County, and lands administered by the Forest Service and BLM total less than 4% of the county.

Consequently, there also is very little timber harvest in the county, and in 1994, Douglas County ranked last of the 35 Washington counties reporting any timber harvest. Most of the county is in farms, with cropland making up 60% of farmland and most of the remainder in pasture or range. Crop sales provide most of the value of farm products sold, and in 1992, the county ranked 10th in the state for value of crops sold and 28th in livestock sales. Nearly 80% of the 1992 value of crops sold was from fruits and nuts (especially apples).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,165,171
Water	18,022

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	0
Native American	0

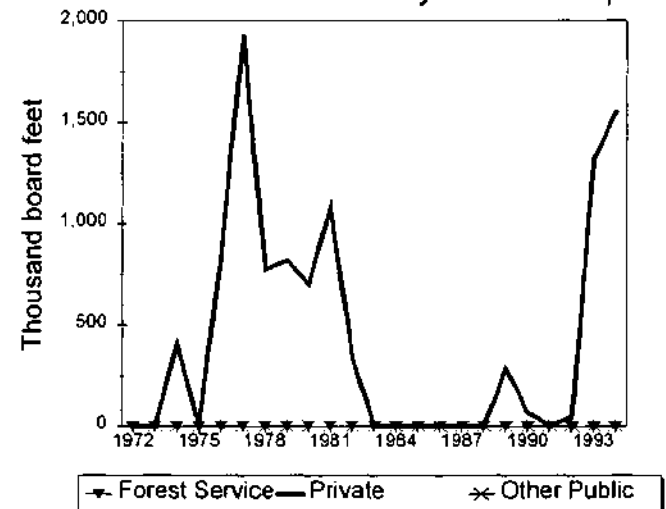
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	38,740
FS	2
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	918,033	987,885	970,528
Cropland	535,492	575,671	564,932
Pasture/range	351,369	376,763	371,604
Woodland	1,061	4,895	8,800
Other	30,111	30,556	25,192
Avg. farm size	1,034	1,042	1,036
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	888	948	937
Farms with public grazing permits	13	18	N.A.

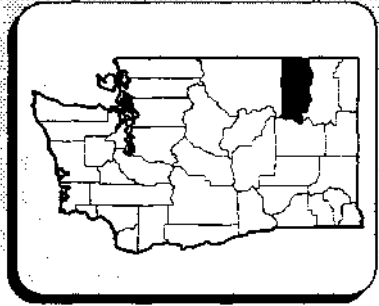
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$104,662	\$71,313	\$75,249
Livestock	4,574	6,920	8,749
Dairy	N.A.	0	N.A.

Ferry County, Washington

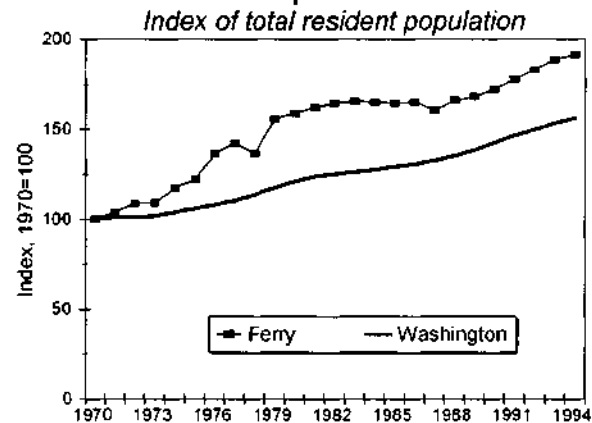


Ferry County is a nonmetropolitan county in northeastern Washington on the Canadian border. Franklin Roosevelt Lake makes up its southern and eastern borders. Republic is the county seat. The lower half of the county is in the Colville Indian Reservation, and the Colville National Forest covers much of the upper half. The county's 1990 population density of 2.9 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, mainly to Okanogan and Stevens Counties.

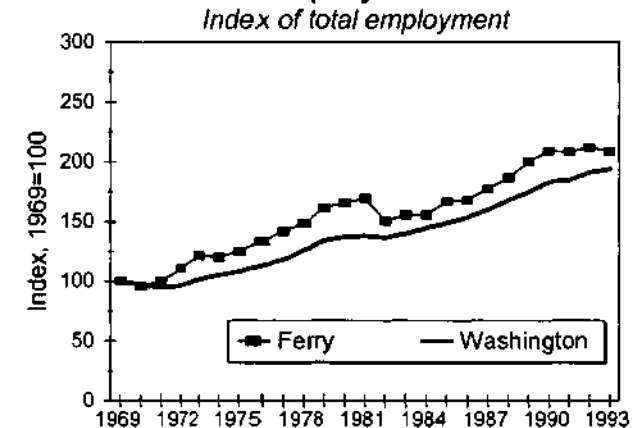
Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income growth rates in Ferry County were higher during the 1970s than those for the state and then similar to the state after the early 1980s recession. Ferry County incurred greater declines in employment and nonfarm labor income during this recession. The county ranked 36th in population in 1994 of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in the county has been well below the state average with little change in this gap in spite of an upward trend after the 1980s recession. Ferry County had the lowest per capita income of any county in Washington in 1993.

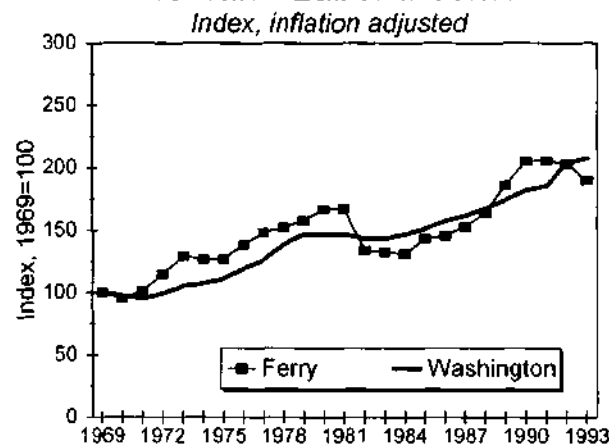
Population



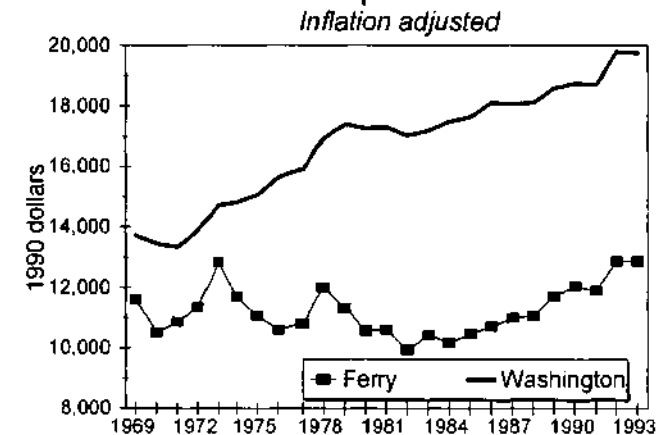
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Ferry County, Washington

Ferry County's population decreased between 1950 and 1970 but has been growing since then. The fastest periods of growth were during the 1970s and early 1990s. In fact, the 1993 estimated population is greater than the projected population for 2000. Almost all the increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increase (births minus deaths). Ferry County is predominantly a rural county with no communities having over 1,000 residents and 85% of the population living in unincorporated areas. About one-fourth of Ferry County's residents live within the boundaries of the Colville Reservation. Relative to the State of Washington, a smaller proportion of the county's residents are between 18 and 49. The county's median age of 32.8 is very close to the state median of 33.1.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993
4,096	3,889	3,655	5,811	6,295	6,900
Pop.					
Change	-207	-234	2,156	484	605

1995	2000	2005	2010
6,582	6,866	7,181	7,479
Change	284	315	298

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop.
5,811	+ 507	+ -34	+ 11	= 6,295

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	81.9%	80.8%
Black	0.6	0.3
Native American	16.9	18.0
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.1	0.4
Other race	0.5	0.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.0	1.4

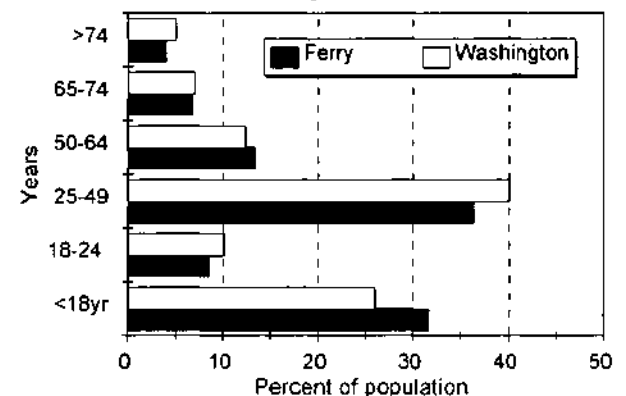
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Inchelium*	N.A.	393
Republic	1,018	940

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Colville Reservation	1,552

Population Age Structure, 1990



* Census designated place (unincorporated).

Ferry County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

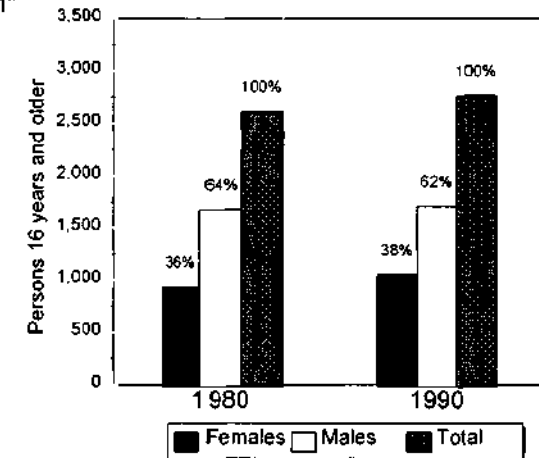
Ferry County has proportionally more workers in farming and forestry, precision production, and transportation occupations relative to the state. The ratio of women to men in the labor force is below the ratio for the State of Washington, but the ratio increased between 1980 and 1990. Relative to the state, Ferry County has a lower proportion of people with a college level education.

Occupation, 1990

	Ferry*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.2%	12.6%
Professional specialty	12.5	15.1
Technicians and related support	1.9	4.0
Sales	6.9	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	9.7	15.5
Private household services	0.1	0.3
Protective services	2.7	1.4
All other services	10.9	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	10.8	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.6	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.1	5.2
Transportation and material moving	8.2	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.3	3.8

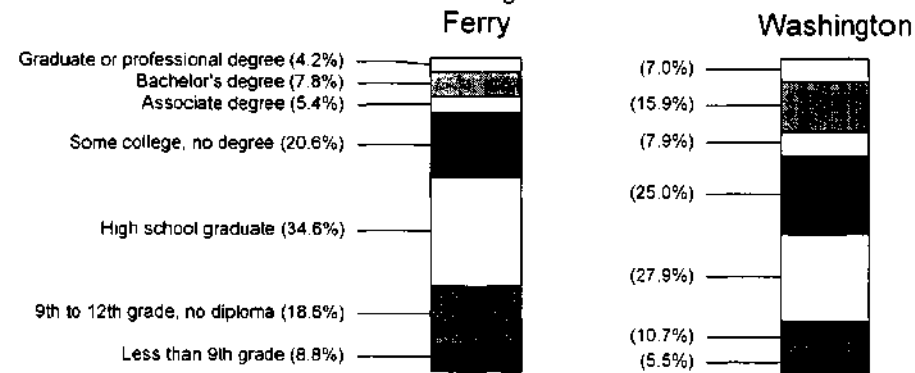
*The county had 2,296 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

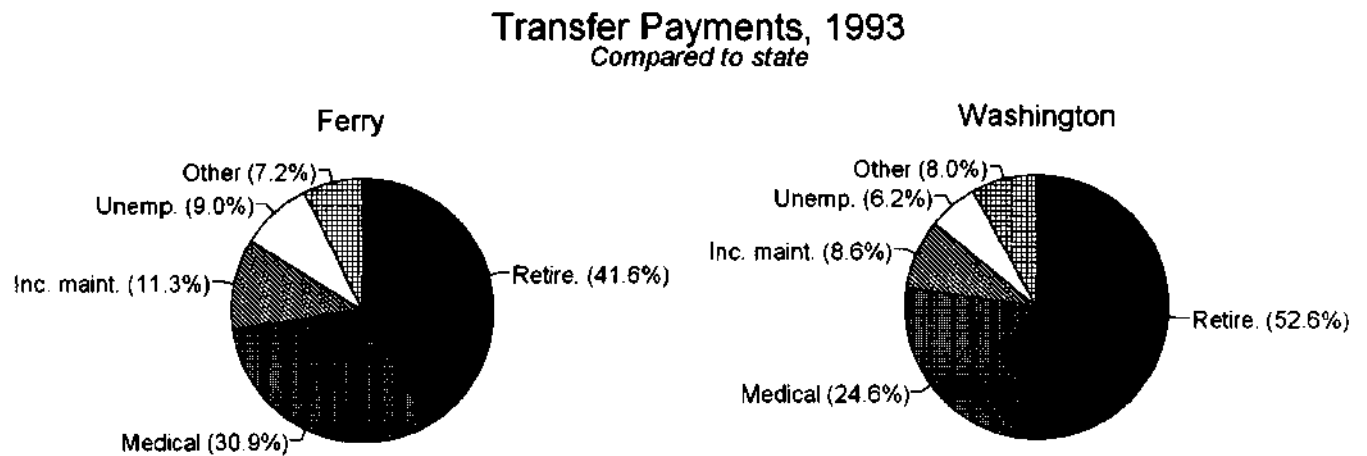
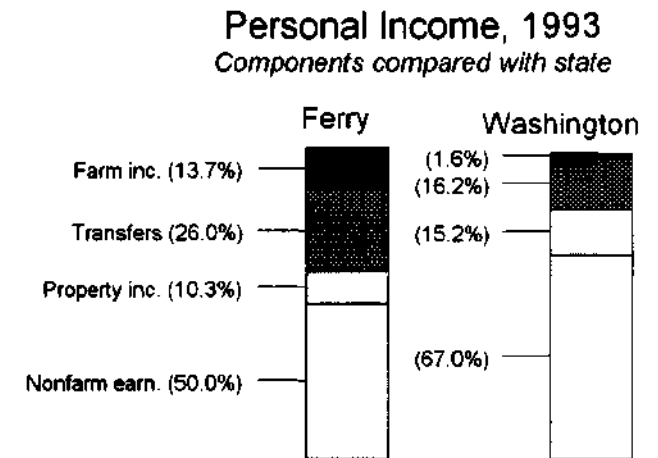
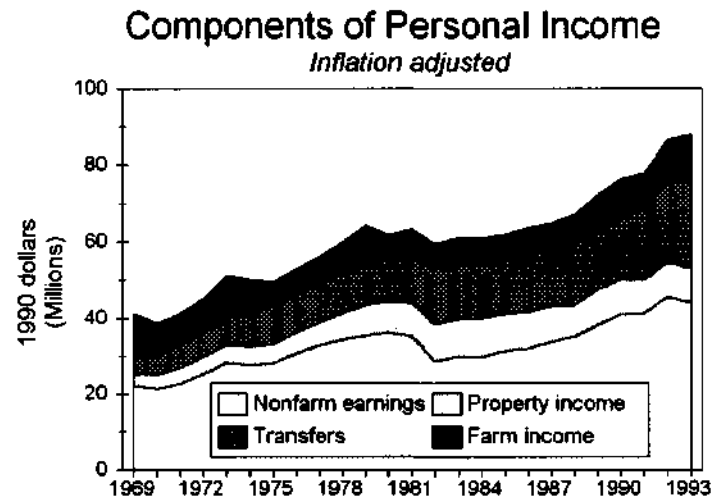
Highest level achieved



Ferry County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s and 1980s despite a setback from the recession of the early 1980s. Property and especially transfer income grew in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income. Transfers and farm income account for much larger shares of personal income in Ferry County than in the state as a whole, and the nonfarm earnings portion is smaller. In 1993, medical payments, income maintenance, and unemployment payments accounted for a greater proportion of transfer payments in Ferry County than in the state. Retirement payments are a smaller proportion in the county.



Ferry County, Washington

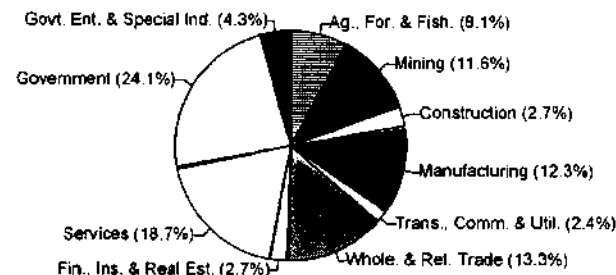
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Mining differentiates Ferry County's economic structure from all other counties in the state. Over one-fourth of the county's income is derived from the mining of gold ores. In contrast, the services and construction divisions in this county are proportionately 2d smallest in the state, and the finance and trade divisions are the smallest in income.

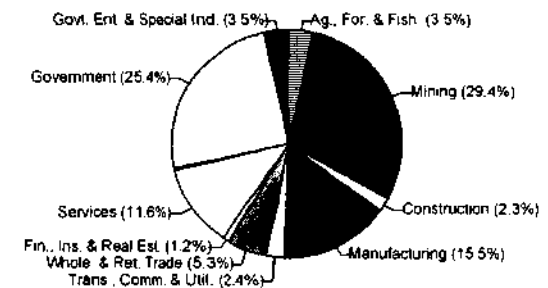
Over 62% of the labor and proprietary income is derived from direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 94% of the direct export income, thereby indicating little diversity in the export base. Gold ores and wood products are the leading export industries. Federal government, including the Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, also is an important source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

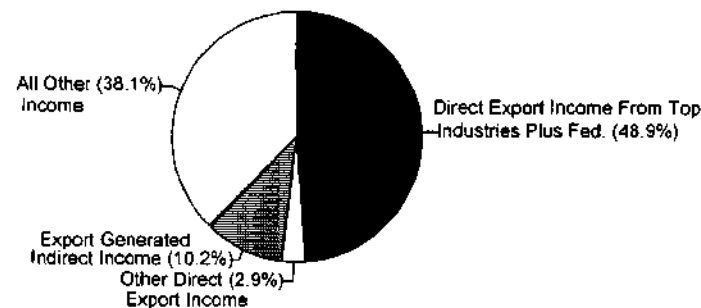


Labor and Proprietor Income

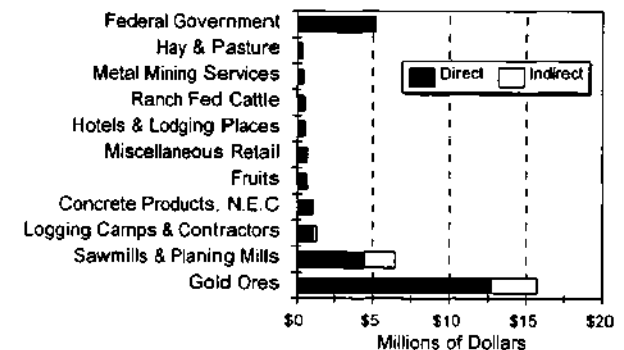


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Ferry County, Washington

Ferry County ranks 9th in land area of the 39 counties in Washington.

One-third of the land is administered by the Forest Service or BLM.

Nonindustrial private timberlands account for 38% of the county's land area and provide the biggest share of the timber harvest. In 1994, Ferry County ranked 23^d in the state for timber harvest. Timber harvest from

both private and public lands appears to be quite cyclical. One-half the land in the county is farmland, but most of

this is woodland (and may also be counted as part of the non-Federal timberland above). Farms are much larger than the average for the state.

The total value of farm products sold is small, and in 1992, Ferry County ranked 34th in the state for the value of crops sold and 31st for the value of livestock sold (mostly cattle).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,410,547
Water	34,227

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	21,000
County and Municipal	—
Forest Industry	54,000
Nonindustrial Private	532,000
Native American	436,000

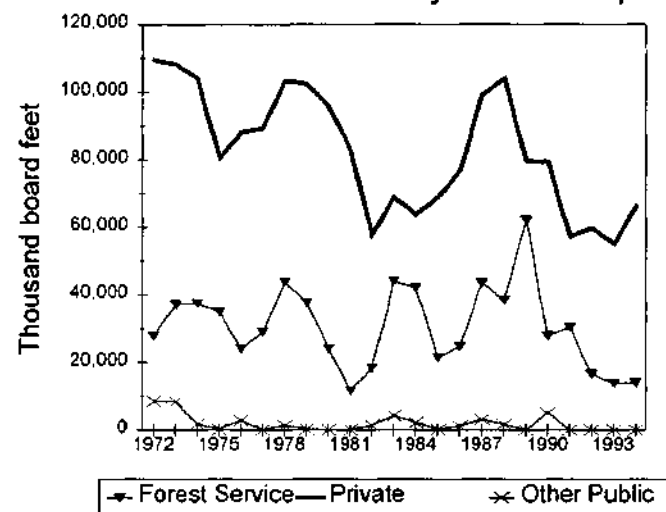
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	11,838
FS	475,834
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

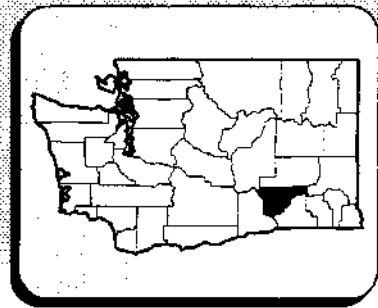
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	748,088	760,670	800,517
Cropland	29,787	29,482	35,298
Pasture/range	N.A.	N.A.	202,560
Woodland	526,976	525,501	544,165
Other	N.A.	N.A.	18,494
Avg. farm size	3,876	3,489	3,322
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	193	218	241
Farms with public grazing permits	37	42	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$763	\$325	\$590
Livestock	3,737	4,484	2,631
Dairy	0	N.A.	51



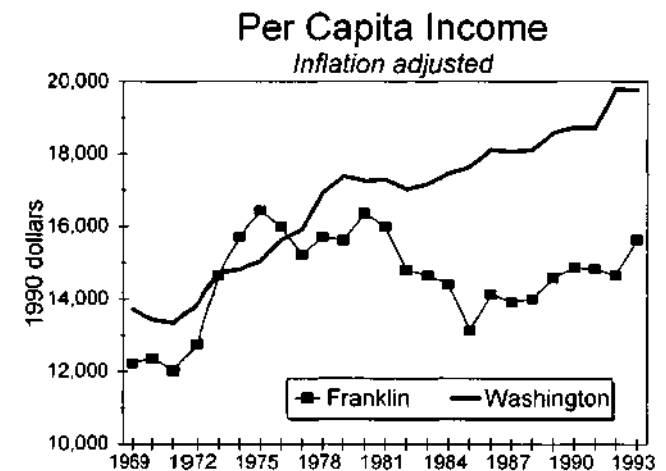
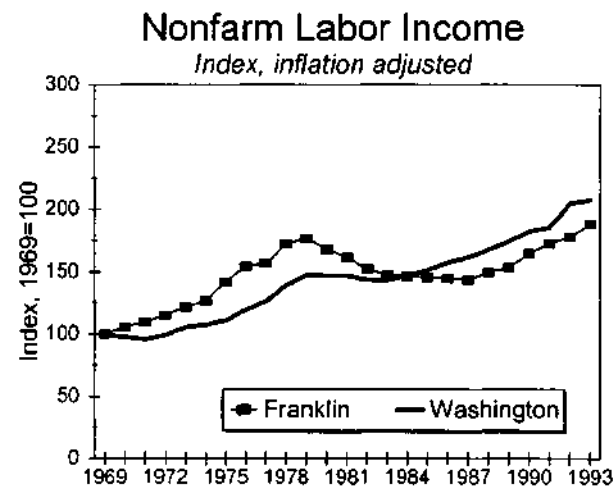
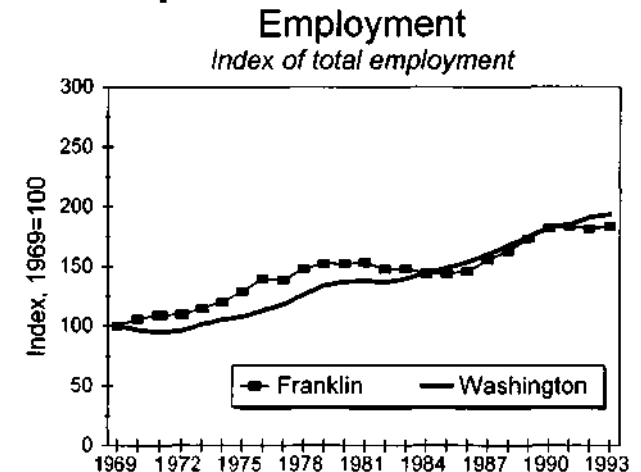
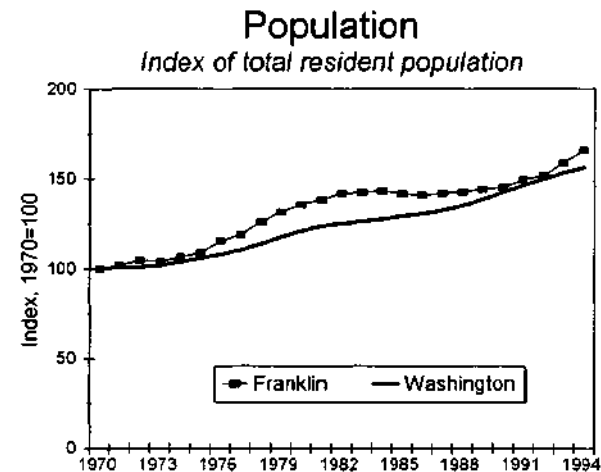
Franklin County, Washington

Franklin County is a metropolitan county in southeastern Washington (county seat, Pasco one of the Tri-Cities) is situated at the confluence of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, which make up the western and southern borders of the county respectively, the county's 1990 population density of 30.2 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1993, 27% of the population was rural and 39% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Benton County.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income generally grew at faster rates than the state during the 1970s. The early 1980s recession had a greater impact on the county than the state, and the county's recovery started later. In 1994, Franklin County ranked 21st in population of the 39 Washington counties.

Per capita income has been below that of the state since the late 1970s and the gap widened substantially during the first half of the 1980s. Franklin County ranked 28th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Franklin County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Franklin County's population has grown every decade since 1950, with particularly rapid growth in the 1950s, 1970s, and early 1990s. The increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increase (births minus deaths), which more than offset net out-migration. Almost a third of the population is of Hispanic origin. About two-thirds of the county's population resides in the adjacent communities of Pasco and West Pasco, and about 40% live in unincorporated areas. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are under 18 and a smaller proportion are over 25. Franklin County's median age of 28.7 is well below the median for the State of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
13,563	23,342	25,816	35,025	37,473	41,100	41,336	44,630	48,213	52,388
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	9,779	2,474	9,209	2,448	3,627	3,294	3,583	4,175	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
35,025	+	5,833	+	-3,121	+	-264	=	37,473

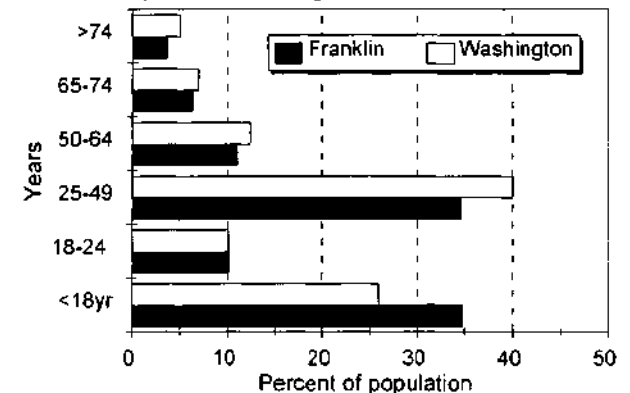
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	85.7%	71.8%
Black	4.1	3.5
Native American	0.7	0.7
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.9	2.3
Other race	8.5	21.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	15.5	30.2

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Connell	1,981	2,005
Kahlotus	203	167
Mesa	278	252
Pasco	17,944	20,337
West Pasco ^a	N.A.	7,312

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

Franklin County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

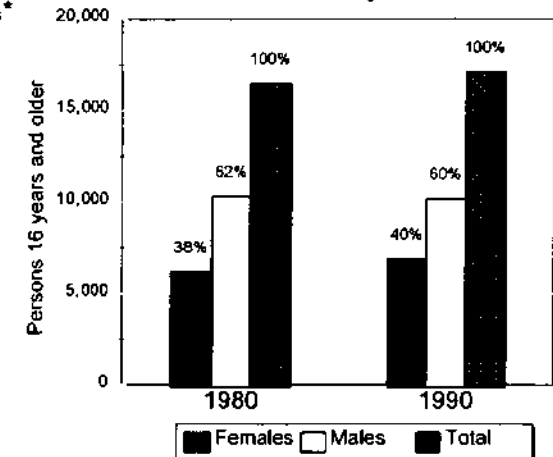
One-fifth of Franklin County residents work in farming and forestry occupations (mostly farming). Relative to the State of Washington, the county also has a lower proportion of workers in executive, administrative, professional, and sales occupations. The county mirrors the state trend of an increasing proportion of the workforce being female, but the proportion is smaller than for the state as a whole. The proportion of people in Franklin County who have a college level education is below the proportion for the state, and a larger proportion have less than a 9th grade education.

Occupation, 1990

	Franklin*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.6%	12.6%
Professional specialty	10.8	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.6	4.0
Sales	7.5	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	11.7	15.5
Private household services	0.2	0.3
Protective services	2.3	1.4
All other services	9.7	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	20.2	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.6	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.6	5.2
Transportation and material moving	4.9	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	6.2	3.8

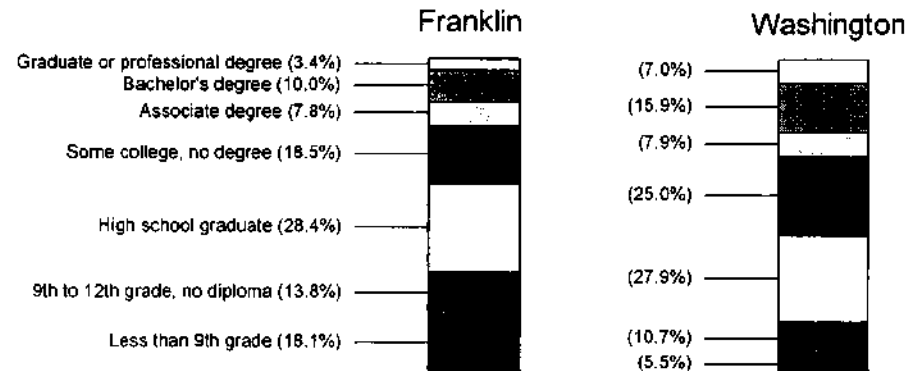
*The county had 15,686 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

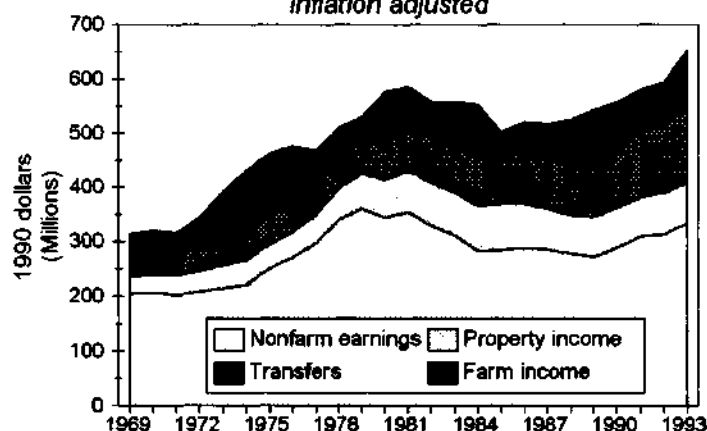


Franklin County, Washington

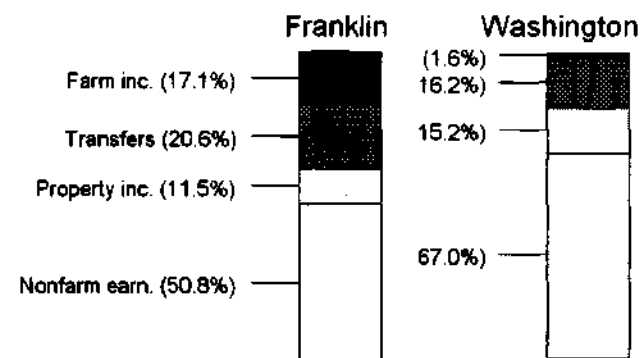
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings increased during the 1970s but decreased during the recession of the early 1980s and have not yet fully recovered. Transfers and property income grew in absolute terms and as a proportion of personal income since 1969. Farm income and transfers are a significantly larger proportion of personal income in the county relative to the state, and nonfarm earnings are a smaller proportion. Farm income seems to be less volatile than in many counties. In 1993, medical payments, income maintenance, and unemployment compensation accounted for a much larger share of transfer payments in the county relative to the state. Retirement payments are a smaller proportion of transfer payments in Franklin County.

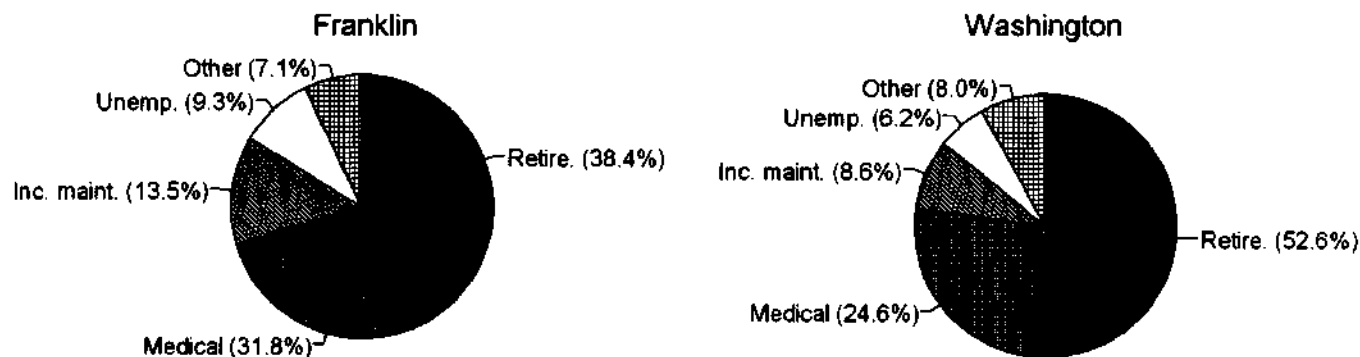
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Franklin County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Franklin County has the 2d largest proportion of income derived from the transportation, communication, and utilities division in the state.

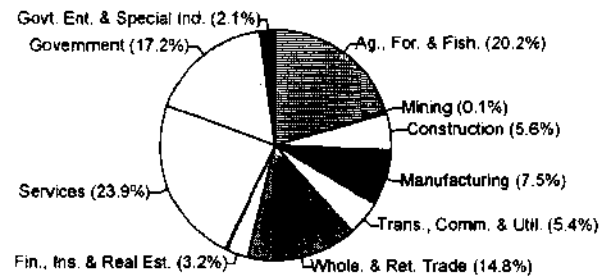
However, the proportion in the manufacturing division, relative to income, is 50% less than the state average.

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

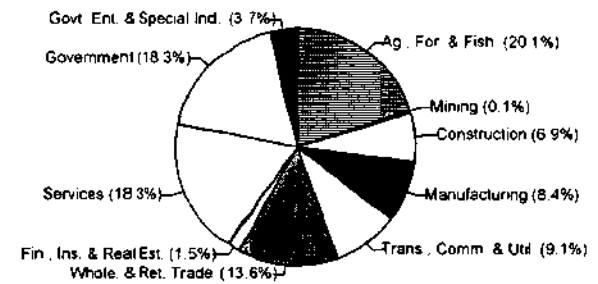
The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 81% of the direct export income. Vegetables, food processing, and railroads are the leading income-generating export industries. The U.S. Postal Service located in Pasco is the key mail processing facility for the entire Tri-City area.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

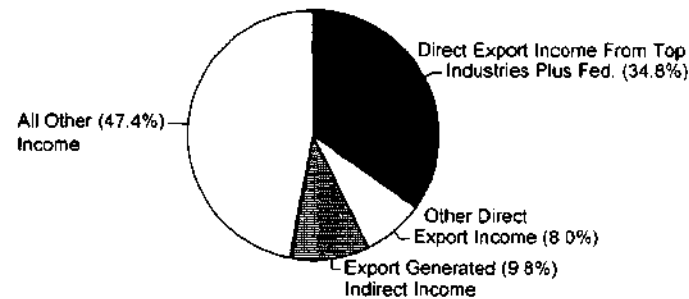


Labor and Proprietor Income

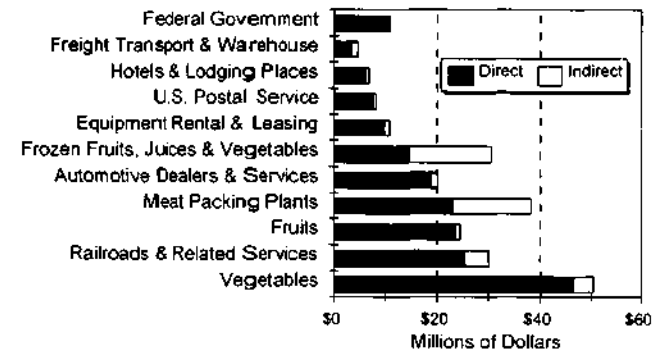


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Franklin County, Washington

Franklin County ranks 27 th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. Franklin County is a nontimber county with no non-Federal timberland and no recorded timber harvest. There is a very small acreage of land administered by BLM. Most of the county is farmland, and most of that is cropland. Farm income is very important to Franklin County (see previous two pages). Three-quarters of the value of farm product sales is from crops, and a variety of crops are grown, including wheat, hay, fruits, and vegetables. In 1992, the county ranked 4th in the state for value of crops sold and 12th for the value of livestock sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	795,002
Water	14,848

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	0
Native American	0

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	18,778
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

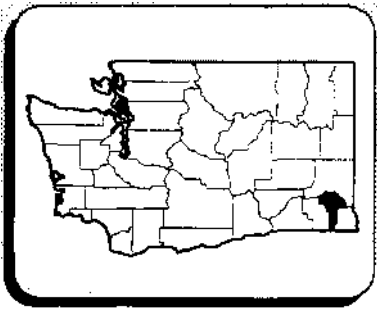
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	670,149	660,813	632,519
Cropland	457,795	468,590	N.A.
Pasture/range	N.A.	N.A.	180,918
Woodland	3,950	4,747	N.A.
Other	N.A.	N.A.	29,276
Avg. farm size	782	739	739
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	857	894	856
Farms with public grazing permits	13	9	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership

No recorded timber harvest

Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$198,305	\$142,862	\$100,939
Livestock	41,223	24,377	29,013
Dairy	8,955	5,095	3,373

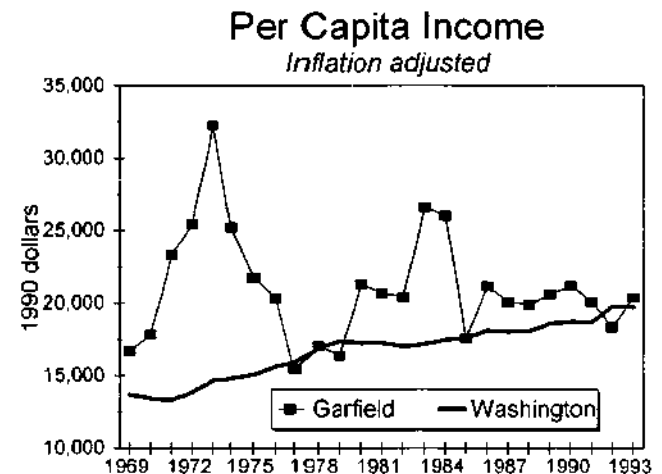
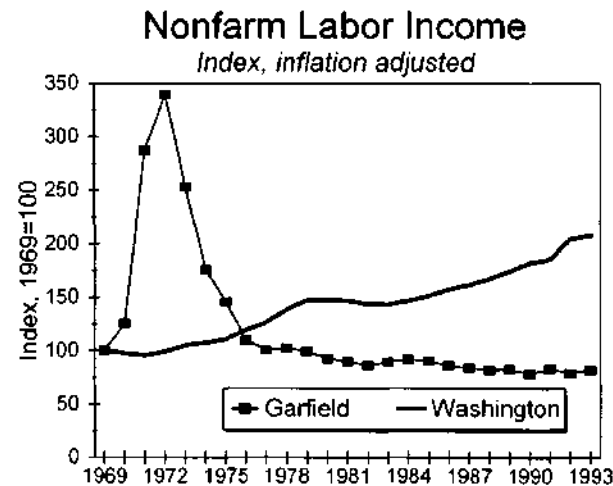
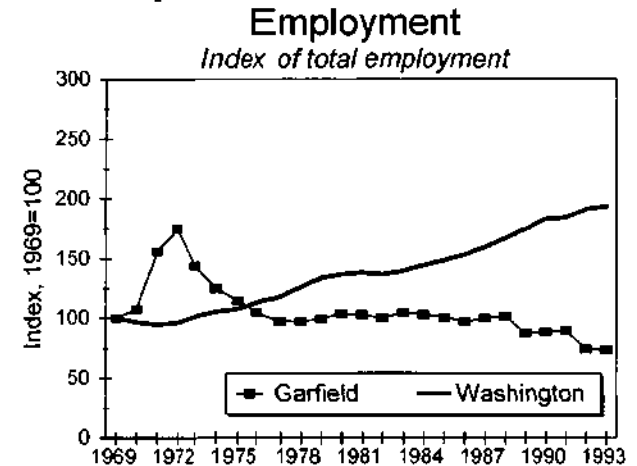
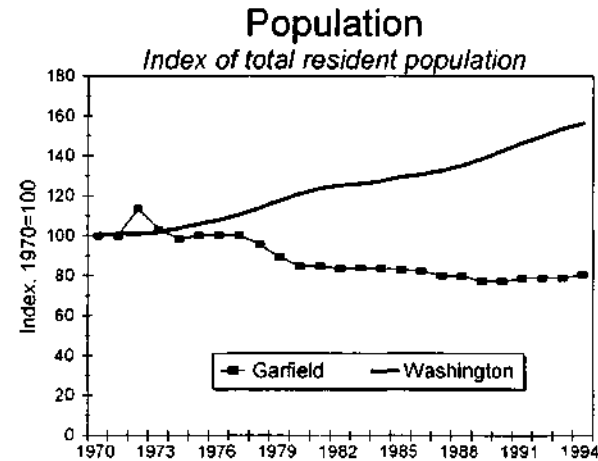


Garfield County, Washington

Garfield County is a nonmetropolitan county in southeastern Washington. The Snake River forms its northern boundary. U.S. Highway 12 connects Pomeroy, the county seat, to Lewiston Idaho. Umatilla National Forest lands covers most of the county's southern area. The county's 1990 population density of 3.2 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 100% of the population was rural and 12% of Workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Nez Perce County, Idaho.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income have trended downward in Garfield County. The brief boom in the early 1970s was associated with construction of Lower Granite Dam. There is no indication that periods of recession or recovery have had an impact on the county since that time. Garfield County's 1994 population ranked smallest among the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in Garfield County has been at or above the state average through the period, with wide fluctuation because of dam construction and variability in farm income. Garfield County ranked 4th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Garfield County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Garfield County lost population in each decade between 1950 and 1990. Current estimates indicate that the decrease may have halted.

The decrease between 1980 and 1990 was due to a relatively large out-migration by those under 65.

Over half of the people in the county reside in the community of Pomeroy and the rest in unincorporated areas. Population declines in Pomeroy between 1980 and 1990 exceeded those for the county as a whole, indicating that other parts of the county gained population during this period.

Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are over 50.

Garfield County's median age of 41.1 is well above the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	3,204	2,976	2,911	2,468	2,248	2,300	2,154	2,101	2,095	2,099
Change		-228	-65	-443	-220	52	-53	-6	-6	4

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
2,468	+	25	+	-239	+	-6	=	2,248

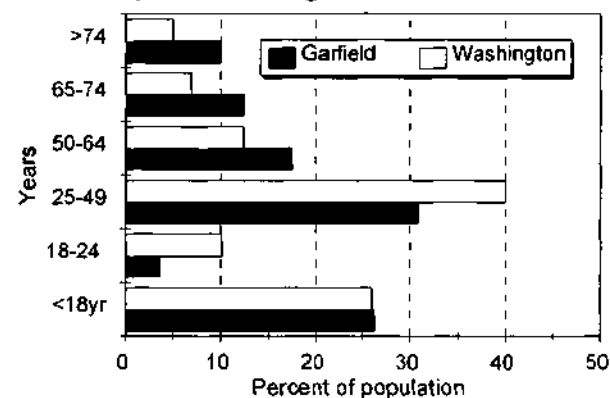
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	99.3%	98.8%
Black	0.0	0.0
Native American	0.1	0.5
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	0.3
Other race	0.2	0.3
Hispanic origin (any race)	0.2	1.0

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Pomeroy	1,716	1,393

Population Age Structure, 1990



Garfield County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

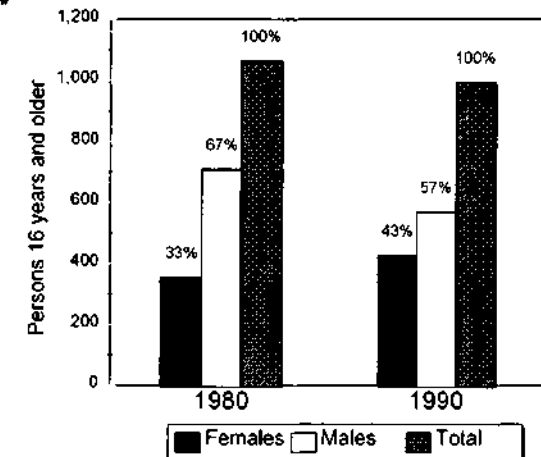
Almost a quarter of the workers in Garfield County are in farming and forestry occupations (primarily farming). The proportion in executive, administrative, professional, technical, and sales occupations is lower than the state, and the proportion in transportation occupations is higher than for the state. There was a large increase in the ratio of women to men in the labor force in Garfield County between 1980 and 1990. This was a result of an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a decrease in the number of men. The proportion of people in Garfield County with a high school education or above is similar to the state. However, a smaller proportion of the people in the county have bachelor's or graduate degrees relative to the state as a whole, and a larger share have associate degrees.

Occupation, 1990

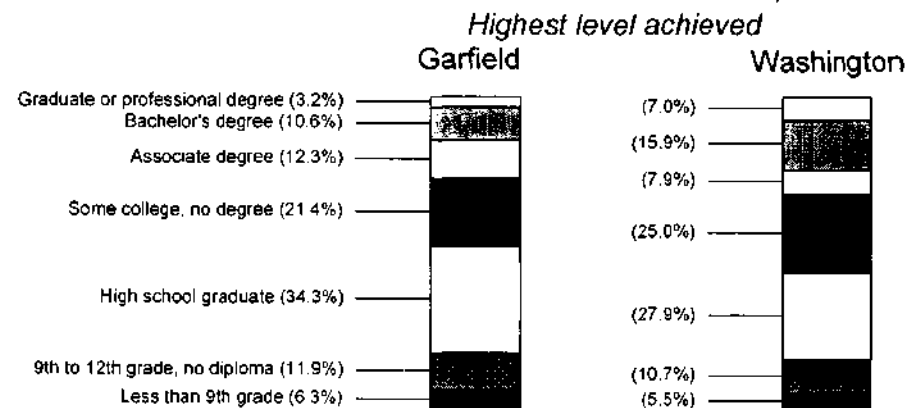
	Garfield*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.3%	12.6%
Professional specialty	11.9	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.4	4.0
Sales	8.6	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	12.2	15.5
Private household services	0.9	0.3
Protective services	0.9	1.4
All other services	11.4	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	24.1	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.8	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.2	5.2
Transportation and material moving	6.8	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	2.6	3.8

*The county had 969 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

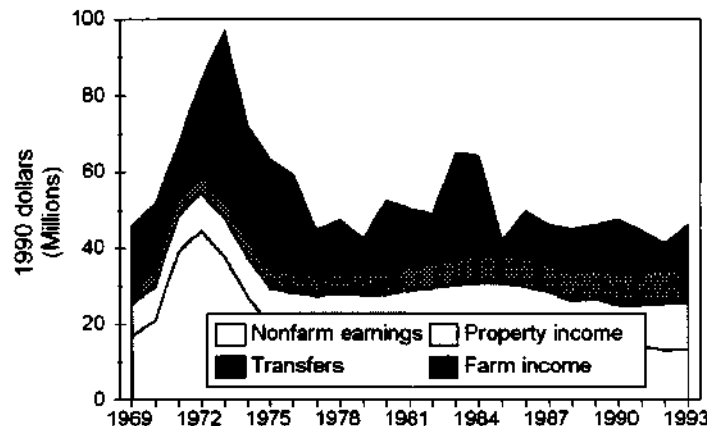


Garfield County, Washington

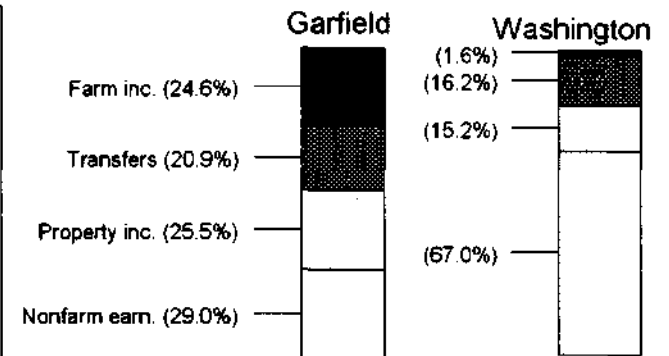
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Farm income, although volatile, is important to Garfield County. It accounted for about a quarter of total personal income in 1993. Except for a brief spike in the early 1970s, nonfarm earnings have trended gradually down. Property income and transfers have increased in both absolute and relative terms, and both are a much greater proportion of personal income in the county than in the state as a whole. Nonfarm earnings are less than one-half the proportion for the state. Medical payments and retirement are larger shares of transfer payments in Garfield County than in the State of Washington.

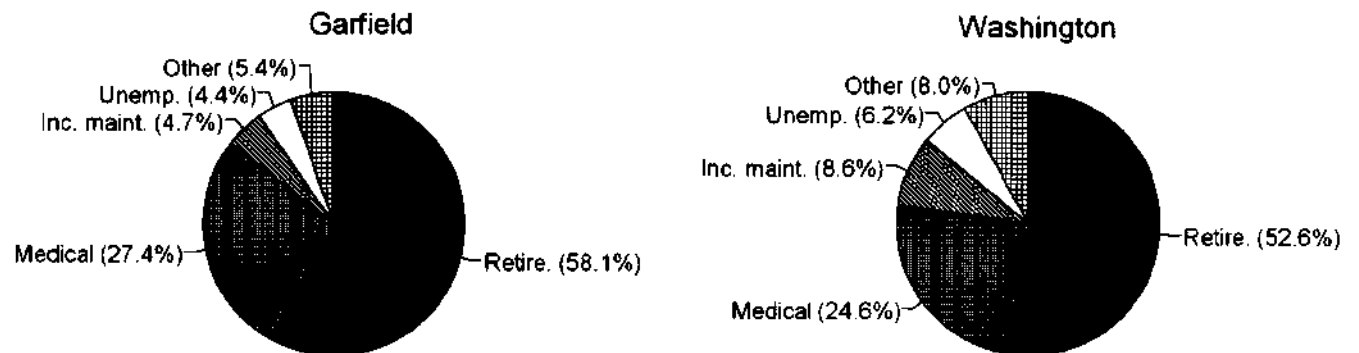
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Garfield County, Washington

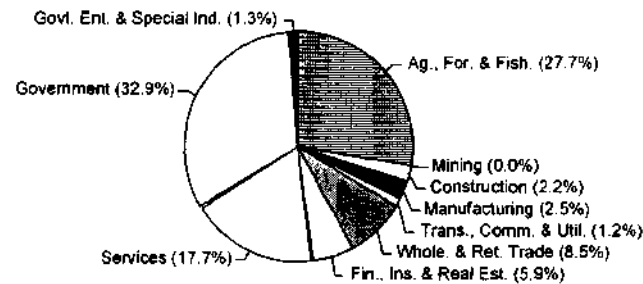
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

In Garfield County, the government and agriculture divisions dominate the economic structure. Combined, the two divisions generate two-thirds of the county's income. In contrast, manufacturing in this county is 90% less than the state proportion. The construction, transportation, and trade divisions rank smallest or 2d smallest proportionally in income and employment. The services division proportionally ranks smallest in employment.

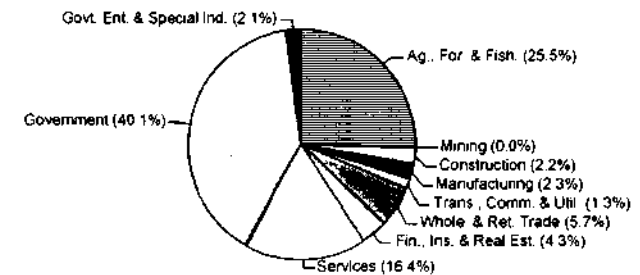
Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 56% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 85% of the direct export income, thereby indicating little diversity in the export base. Federal employment, with the Army Corps of Engineers and the Forest Service, and grain production generate most of the export income in this county.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

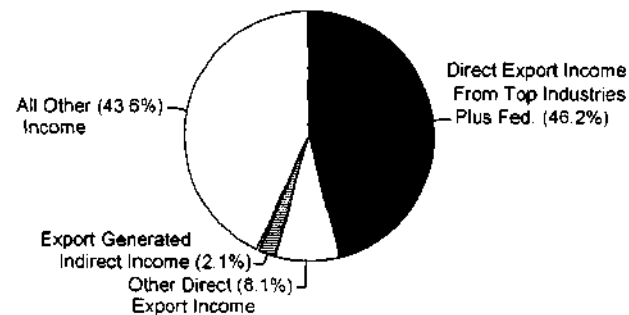


Labor and Proprietor Income

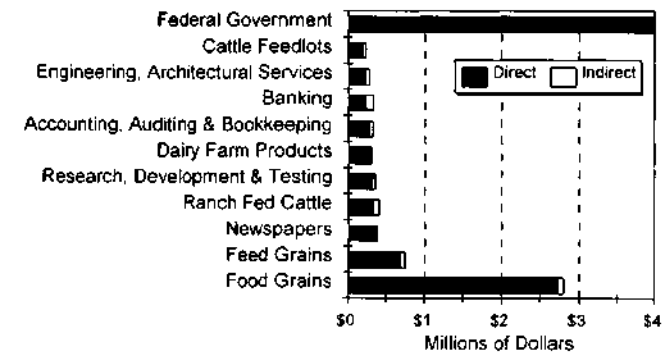


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Garfield County, Washington

Garfield County ranks 33d in land area of the 39 Washington counties. One-fifth of the land in the county is administered by the Forest Service, and there is a small acreage of private timberland. In 1994, the county ranked 32d in the state of the 35 counties reporting timber harvest. More than three-fourths of the county's land area is farmland, about two-thirds of which is cropland, and agriculture is an important source of income (see previous two pages). Crop sales account for the largest share of the value of farm products sold, and most of that came from wheat. The county ranked 22d in the state for value of crops sold in 1992.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	454,746
Water	4,890

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	9,000
Native American	0

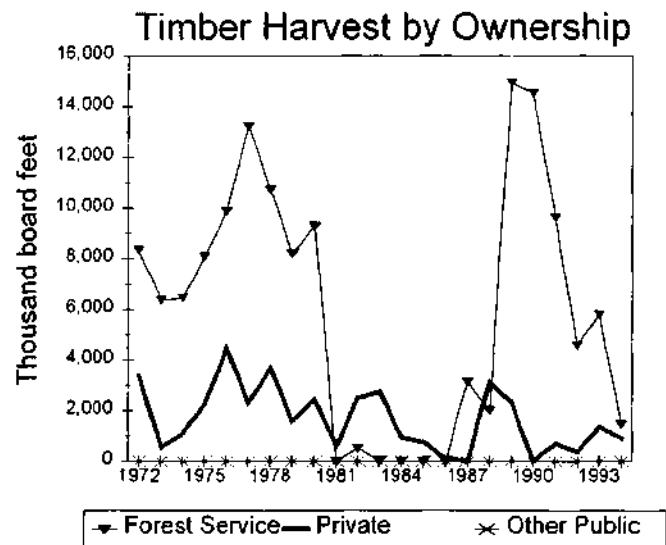
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	433
FS	95,467
Wilderness	28,035

Farms and Farmland

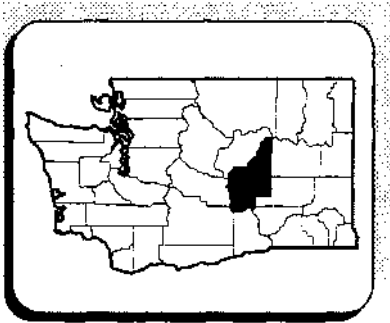
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	325,472	338,197	337,134
Cropland	197,054	205,083	199,390
Pasture/range	118,395	118,287	123,441
Woodland	6,158	8,625	8,614
Other	3,865	6,202	5,689
Avg. farm size	1,750	1,610	1,575

	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	186	210	214
Farms with public grazing permits	6	8	N.A.



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$15,553	\$15,268	\$16,534
Livestock	2,971	3,049	2,491
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

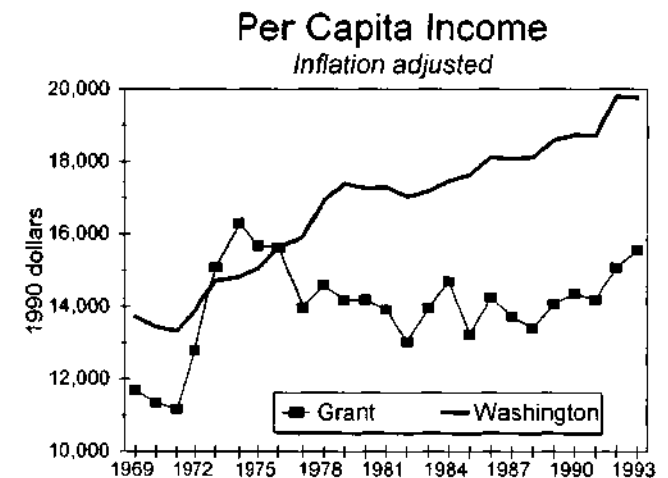
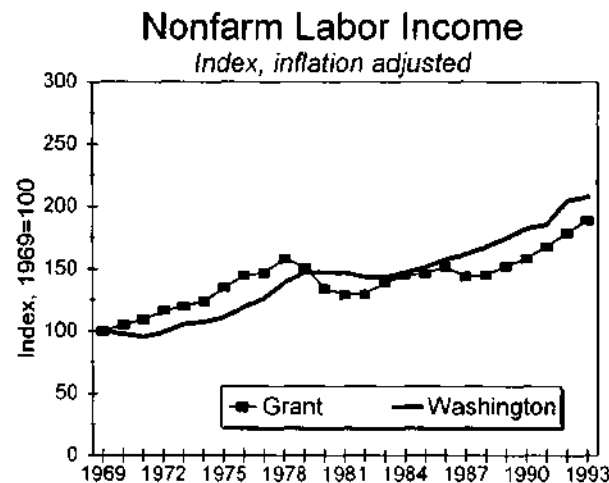
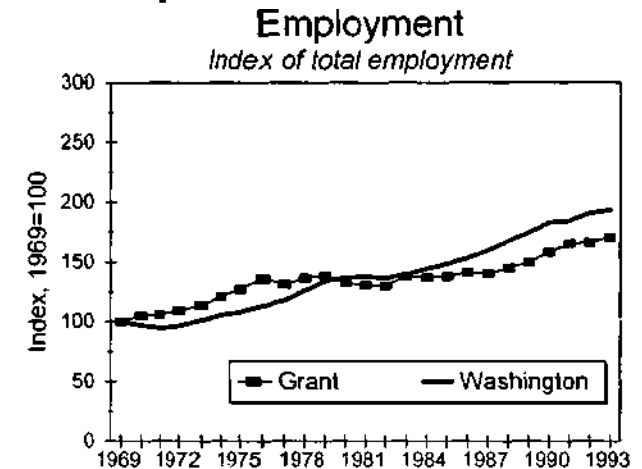
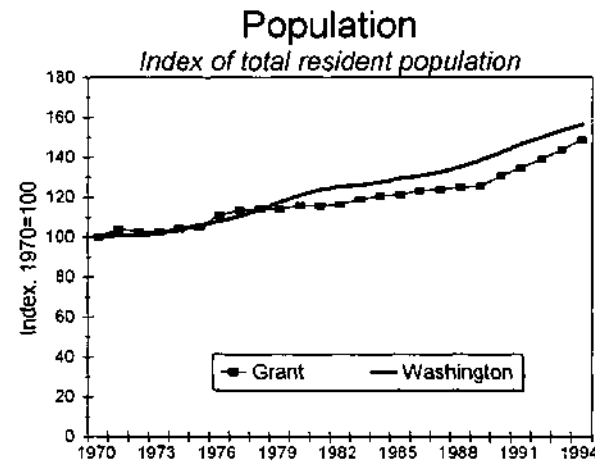


Grant County, Washington

Grant County is a nonmetropolitan county in the central part of the state; Ephrata, the bounty seat, is 20 miles northeast Interstate 90 which runs east-west through the county. Potholes Reservoir is an extensive water body in the southern part of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 20.5 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 56% of the population was rural and 7% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income generally grew faster than the state in the 1970s. Compared to the state, the county experienced greater economic declines during the 1980s recession and a slower recovery. Grant County's 1994 population ranked 17th in Washington of the 39 counties. Per capita income has been below the state average since the mid 1970s. Fluctuations in farm income are the cause of the variability in annual per capita income. In 1993, Grant County ranked 31st in per capita income in the state.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Grant County, Washington

Grant County's population grew in every decade since 1950 except during the 1960s. The fastest periods of growth were the 1950s and early 1990s. The increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increase (births minus deaths) and a small amount of net in-migration. A larger share of the county's residents are of Hispanic origin compared with the state as a whole. The county's population is dispersed throughout the county in many small communities, and almost half the residents live in unincorporated areas. Relative to the State of Washington, a smaller proportion of the residents are between 18 and 49. Grant County's median age of 31.9 is below the state median of 33.1.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
24,346	46,477	41,881	48,522	54,758	60,300	58,026	60,518	62,983	65,508
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	22,131	-4,596	6,641	6,236	5,542	2,492	2,465	2,525	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
48,522	+	5,640	+	252	+	344	=	54,758

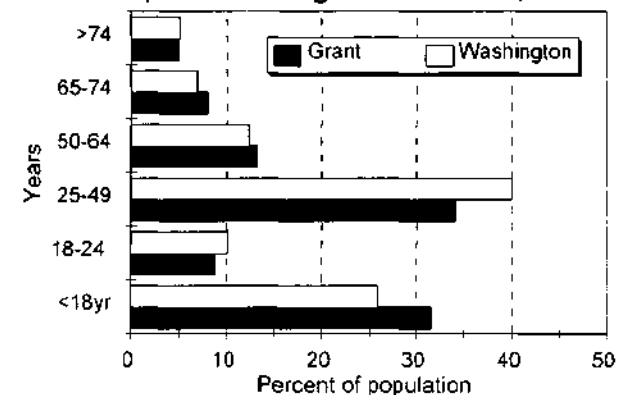
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	90.0%	85.8%
Black	1.1	1.1
Native American	0.9	1.0
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.1	1.2
Other race	6.9	10.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	11.3	17.2

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Cascade Valley*	N.A.	1,288
Coulee City	510	568
Electric City	927	910
Ephrata	5,359	5,349
George	261	253
Grand Coulee	1,180	984
Hartline	165	176
Krupp	83	53
Mattawa	299	941
Moses Lake North ^a	N.A.	3,677
Moses Lake	10,629	11,235
Quincy	3,525	3,738
Royal City	676	1,104
Soap Lake	1,196	1,149
Warden	1,479	1,639
Wilson Creek	222	148

Population Age Structure, 1990



³ Census designated place (unincorporated).

Grant County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

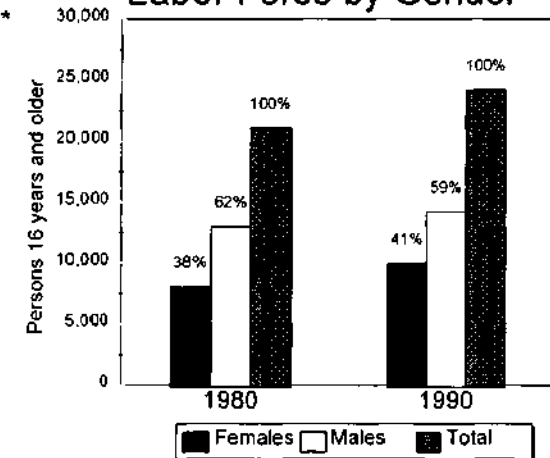
Relative to the state, Grant County has a much higher proportion of workers in farming and forestry occupations and a smaller proportion of workers in executive, administrative, professional technical, and sales occupations. Like the state, the county's ratio of women to men in the labor force is increasing, though this ratio remains lower for the county. Proportionally fewer people in Grant County have college level educations relative to the state as a whole, and a larger proportion do not have a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

	Grant*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.4%	12.6%
Professional specialty	10.2	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.0	4.0
Sales	9.7	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	10.8	15.5
Private household services	0.5	0.3
Protective services	0.9	1.4
All other services	11.4	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	18.5	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.8	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.2	5.2
Transportation and material moving	5.9	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.8	3.8

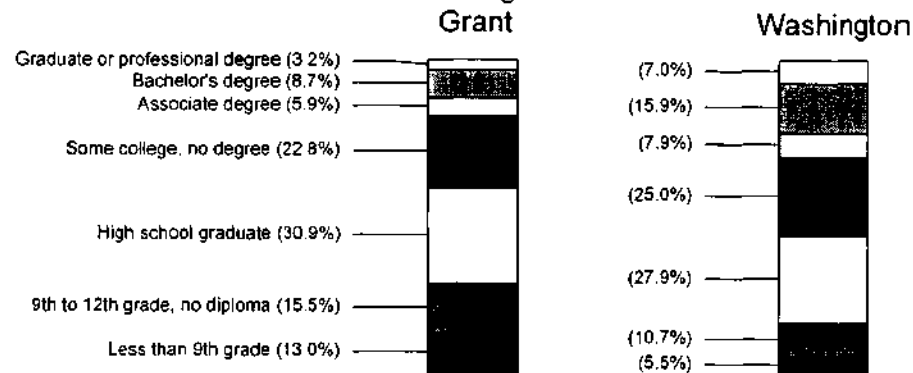
*The county had 22,289 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



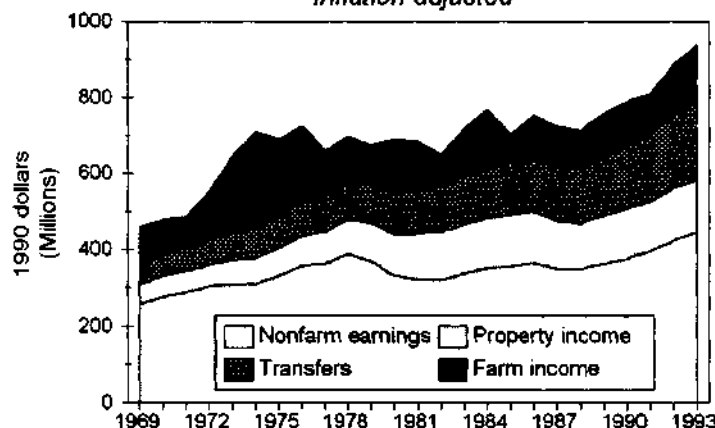
Grant County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

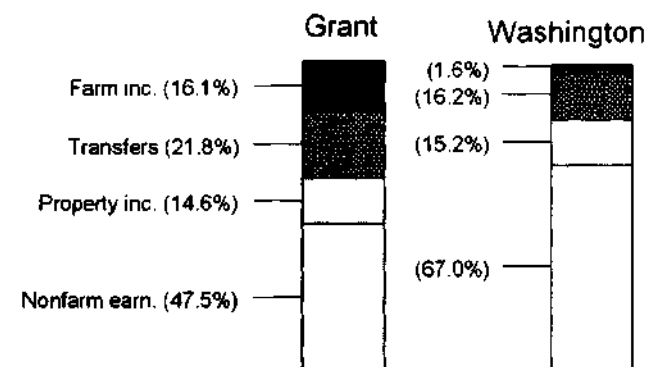
Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s but fell during the recession of the early 1980s and only recently recovered to prerecession levels. Transfers and property income grew in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income.

Farm income has been variable over the period, but remains an important source of income for the county's residents. Transfers and farm income comprise significantly greater portions of personal income in Grant County than in the state. Conversely, the nonfarm income portion is smaller. Income maintenance and medical payments account for a larger proportion of transfer payments in Grant County than in the state.

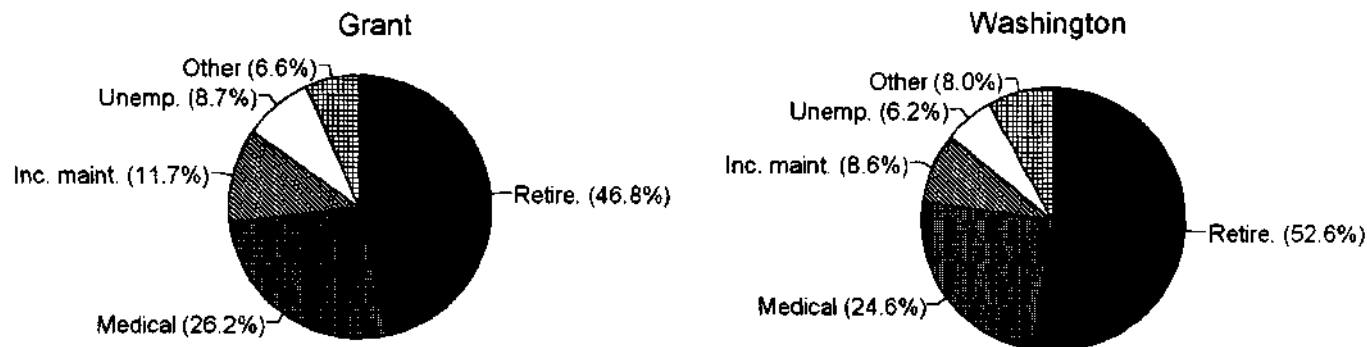
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



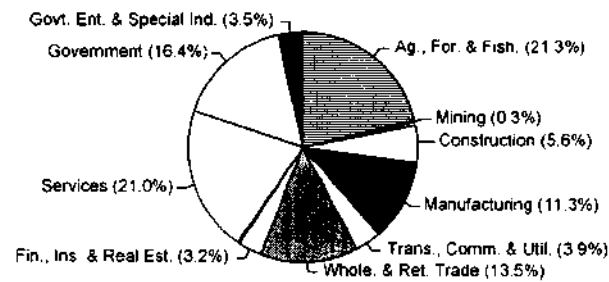
Grant County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

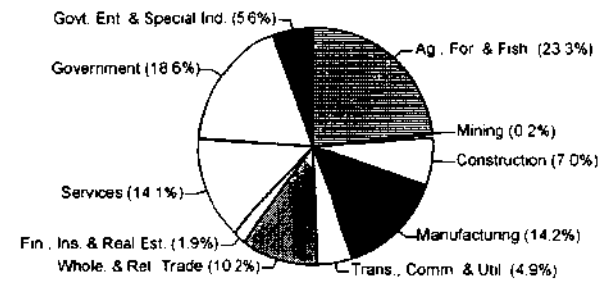
The agricultural division of Grant County is six times greater than the state proportion for income. Grant County's government enterprises division ranks 1st in income and 3d in employment when compared proportionally to the other counties. Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 55% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for over 81% of the direct export income. Industries associated with growing and processing fruits and vegetables generate most of the export income. Grand Coulee Dam electricity generation also supports electric utilities and nonferrous (aluminum) metal production.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

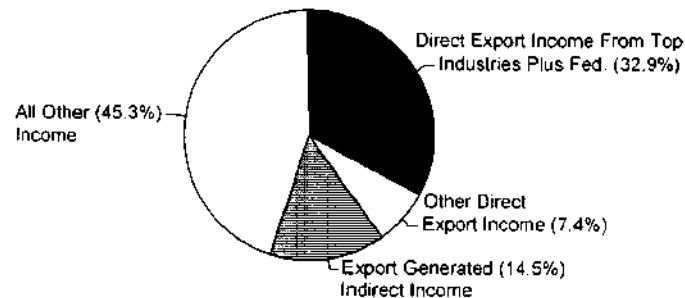


Labor and Proprietor Income

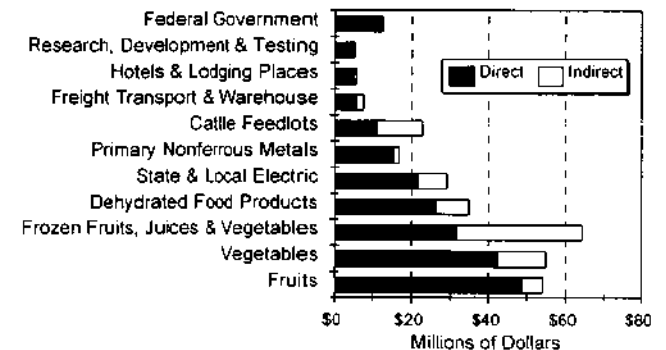


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Grant County, Washington

Grant County ranks 4th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. Grant County is a non-timber county with no non-Federal timberland, a small area managed by BLM, and no recorded timber harvest. Farmland accounts for almost two-thirds of the land in the county and farm income is very significant (see previous two pages). A large share of farmland is cropland, and crops account for the largest portion of the value of farm products sold. A variety of crops are grown, including wheat, hay, fruits, vegetables, and mint. The county ranked 2d in the state for value of crops sold in 1992 and 3d for the value of livestock sold (mostly cattle).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,712,883
Water	73,594

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	0
Native American	0

BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	44,362
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	1,086,045	1,107,836	1,113,170
Cropland	752,487	723,505	751,875
Pasture/range	284,444	333,958	306,888
Woodland	2,311	5,713	3,279
Other	46,803	44,660	51,128
Avg. farm size	640	589	619
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,696	1,881	1,799
Farms with public grazing permits	21	19	N.A.

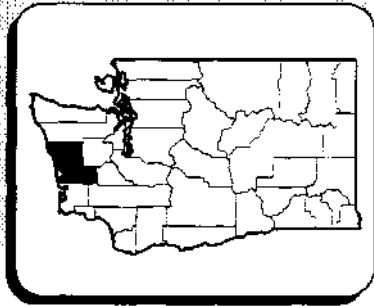
Timber Harvest by Ownership

No recorded timber harvest

Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$355,993	\$201,497	\$178,390
Livestock	125,935	136,611	96,636
Dairy	14,498	15,032	12,575

Grays Harbor County, Washington

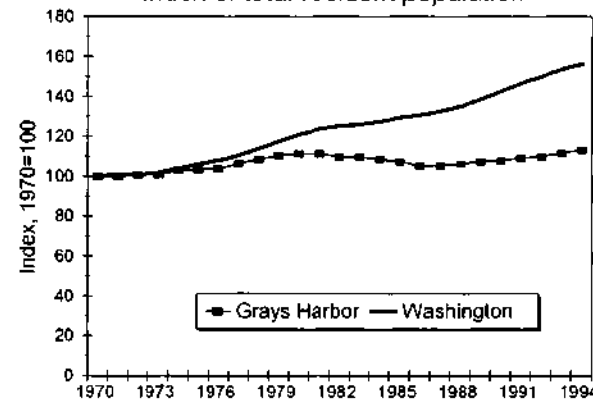


Grays Harbor County is a nonmetropolitan county in western Washington on the Pacific Ocean. Montesano, the county seat, is 10 miles east of Aberdeen, which is a port and the largest incorporated area in the county. The Quinault Indian Reservation and Olympic National Forest cover the northern part of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 33.5 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 47% of the population was rural and 10% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Thurston County (probably Olympia)

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

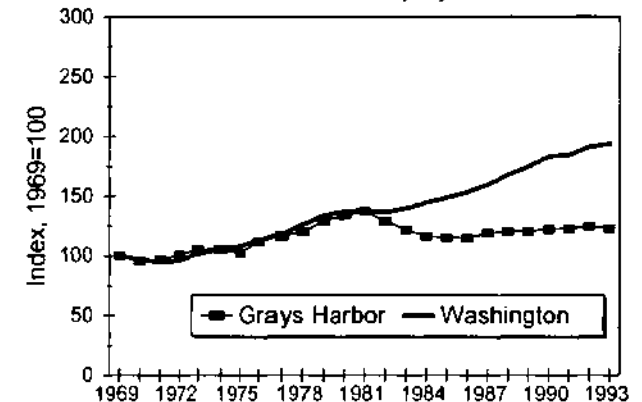
Population

Index of total resident population



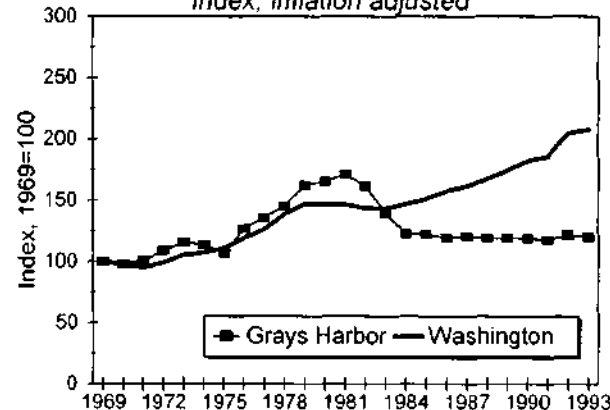
Employment

Index of total employment



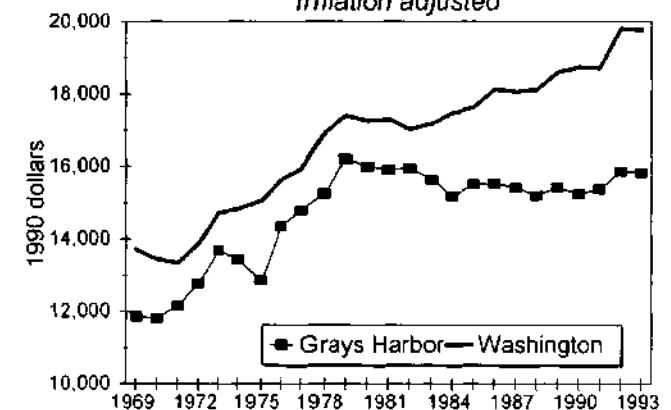
Nonfarm Labor Income

Index, inflation adjusted



Per Capita Income

Inflation adjusted



Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income in Grays Harbor County increased throughout the 1970s and then decreased to early 1970s levels during the early 1980s recession. There is little to indicate any recovery from this period. Grays Harbor County ranked Nth in population in 1994 of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income declined during the early 1980s and has not increased markedly since. Consequently there has been a widening gap with the rising state per capita income. Grays Harbor County ranked 26th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Grays Harbor County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Gray's Harbor County grew slowly but steadily between 1950 and 1980.

Between 1980 and 1990, a large out-migration of those under 65 led to a decline in population. The 1993 population estimates indicate that a slow rate of population growth has resumed, and projections indicate it is expected to continue. About one-half of the county's residents live in Aberdeen and Hoquiam and adjacent communities, and about 40% live in unincorporated areas. About 1,500 of the county's residents live within the Chehalis and Quinault Reservations. Relative to the State of Washington, a smaller proportion of the county's residents are between 18 and 49. Grays Harbor County's median age of 35.4 is above the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
53,644	54,465	59,553	66,314	64,175	66,500	65,064	65,964	66,956	68,128
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	821	5,088	6,761	-2,139	2,325	900	992	1,172	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
66,314	+	3,351	+	-5,241	+	-249	=	64,175

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.2%	93.9%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	3.5	4.2
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.7	1.1
Other race	0.6	0.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.3	1.8

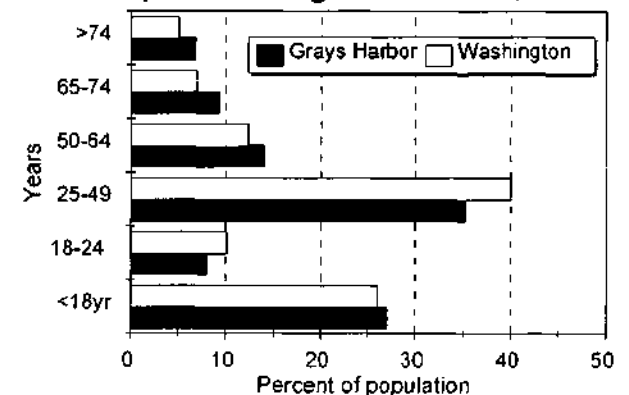
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Aberdeen	18,739	16,565
Central Park ^a	N.A.	2,669
Chehalis Village ^a	N.A.	282
Cosmopolis	1,575	1,372
Elma	2,720	3,011
Hoquiam	9,719	8,972
McCleary	1,419	1,235
Montesano	3,247	3,064
Oakville	537	493
Ocean Shores	1,692	2,301

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Chehalis Reservation	433
Quinault Reservation	1,037

Population Age Structure, 1990



³ Census designated place (unincorporated).

Grays Harbor County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

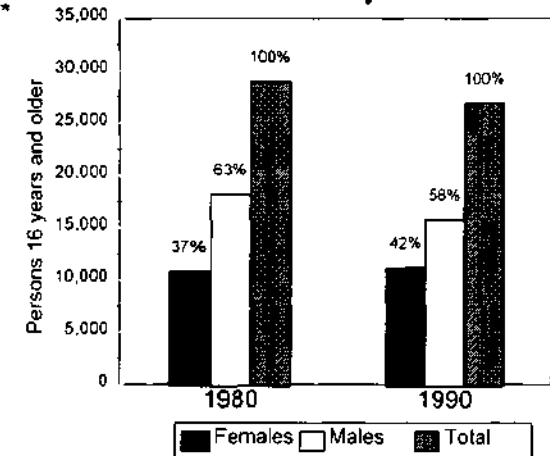
Grays Harbor County has a larger proportion of workers in farming, forestry, and fishing, machine operator, and transportation occupations relative to the state. The county has a smaller proportion in executive, administrative, professional, technical, and sales occupations. Like the state, the proportion of women in the workforce in the county increased between 1980 and 1990. In the county, this was due to a decrease in the number of men in the labor force and, to a lesser degree, an increase in the number of women in the labor force. Relative to the State of Washington, proportionally fewer people in Grays Harbor County have college level educations, and proportionally more have not graduated from high school.

Occupation, 1990

	Grays Harbor*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.6%	12.6%
Professional specialty	10.4	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.7	4.0
Sales	9.7	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	12.0	15.5
Private household services	0.4	0.3
Protective services	1.5	1.4
All other services	13.6	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.9	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.0	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.8	5.2
Transportation and material moving	8.9	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.3	3.8

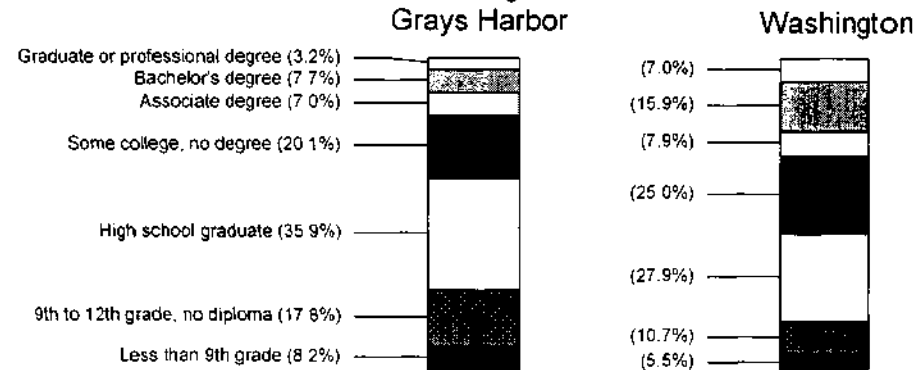
*The county had 24,390 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

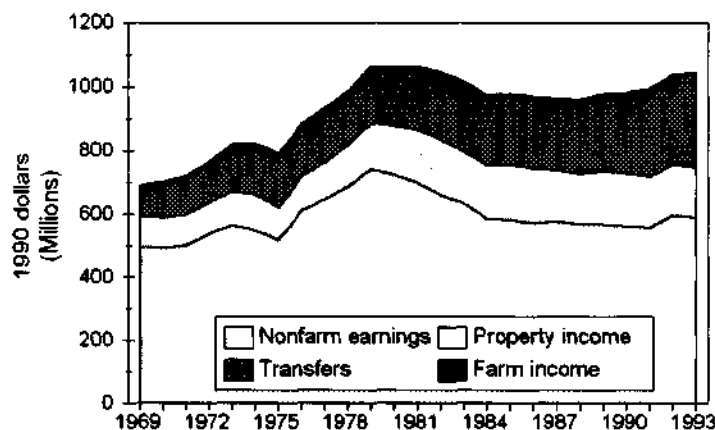


Grays Harbor County, Washington

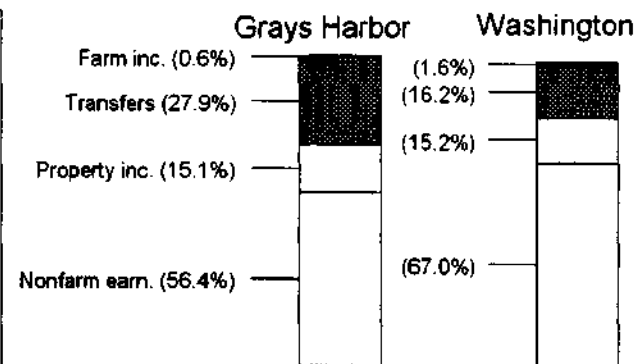
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew until the recession of the early 1980s (except during the national recession in the mid-1970s). The 1980s recession spawned a period of falling earnings from which there has been little recovery. Property income and transfers grew in both absolute and relative terms. Transfers account for a much larger share of personal income in Grays Harbor County than in the State of Washington, and nonfarm earnings are correspondingly smaller. Income maintenance and medical payments are a larger proportion of transfer payments in the county relative to the state.

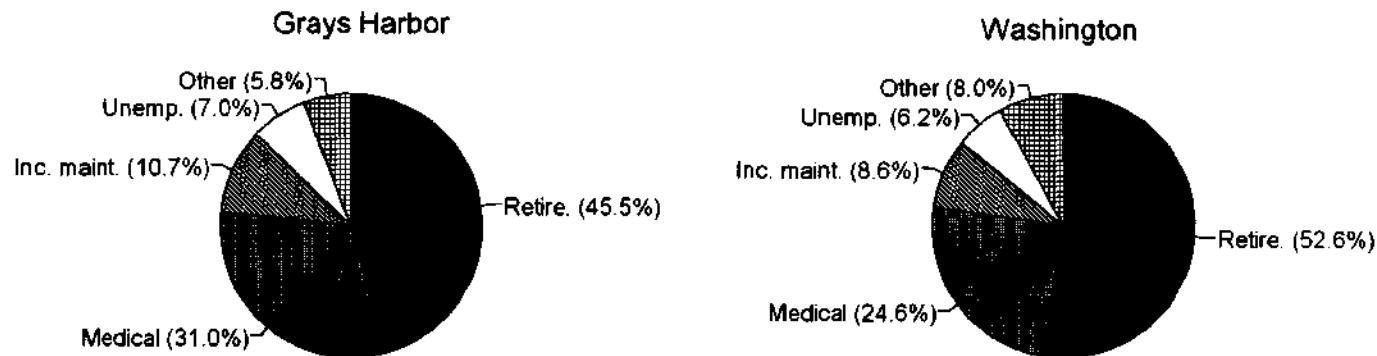
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Grays Harbor County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

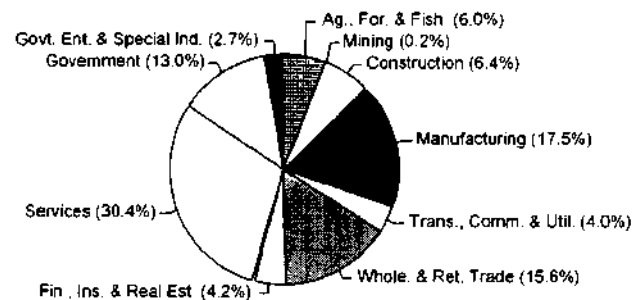
The economic structure of Grays Harbor County generally resembles that of the state. The manufacturing division is 6th largest in the state in employment, when compared proportionally to the other counties, and provides one-fourth of the county's income.

Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for about 48% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 65% of the direct export income.

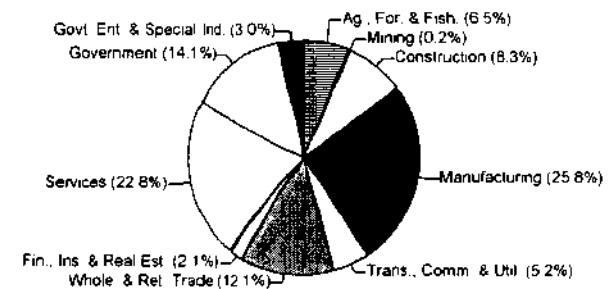
The key export income-generating industries in Grays Harbor County are associated with harvesting and manufacturing of wood and paper products. These include six of the top industries. Commercial fishing is another important source of export income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

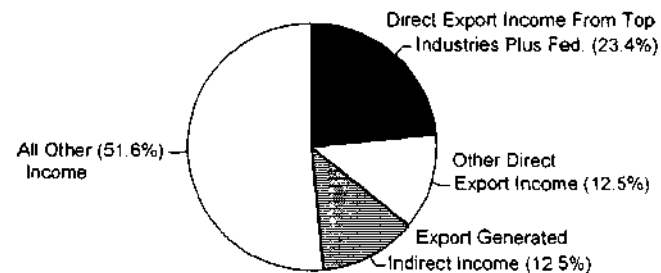


Labor and Proprietor Income

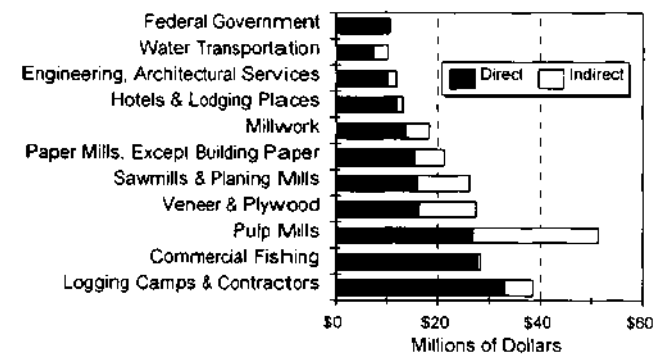


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Grays Harbor County, Washington

Grays Harbor County ranks 15th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. Private timberlands are very significant in Grays Harbor County, making up about two-thirds of the county's land area. Lands managed by the Forest Service account for an additional 11% of the county. In 1994, Grays Harbor County provided 10.5% of the timber in Washington and ranked 1st in the amount of timber produced. Most of the timber is produced from private lands. The harvest from National Forests has declined since 1988, but the decline in private harvest has been even greater. Less than 4% of the county is farmland. In 1992, Grays Harbor County ranked 28th in the state for the value of crops sold (mostly fruits, nuts, berries, and vegetables), 18th for the value of livestock sold, and 11th for the value of dairy products sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,227,046
Water	196,691

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	81,000
County and Municipal	53,000
Forest Industry	556,000
Nonindustrial Private	256,000
Native American	139,000

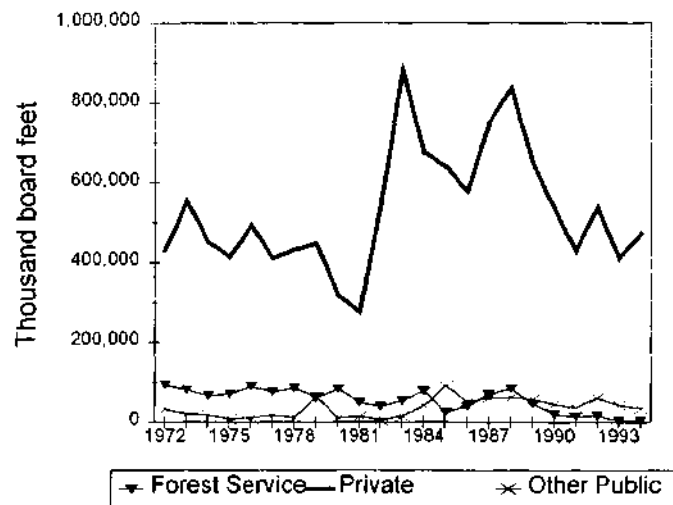
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	13
FS	139,260
Wilderness	11,207

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	44,742	44,345	49,141
Cropland	26,771	25,857	27,392
Pasture/range	3,793	4,463	4,082
Woodland	11,111	11,089	13,604
Other	3,067	2,936	4,063
Avg. farm size	116	108	107
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	385	410	461
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

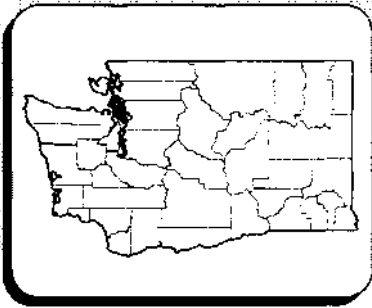
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$3,924	\$3,305	\$1,750
Livestock	14,653	13,354	15,255
Dairy	11,881	11,096	N.A.

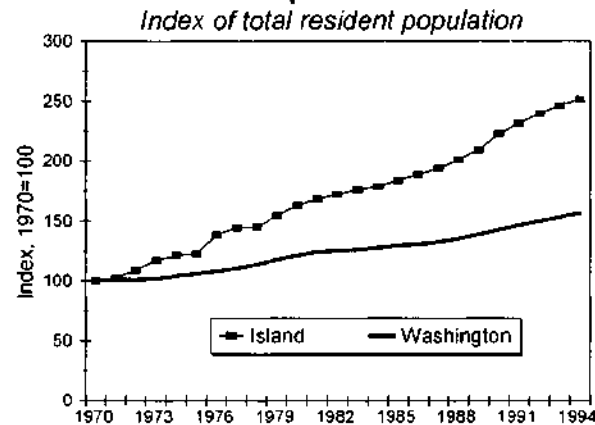
Island County, Washington



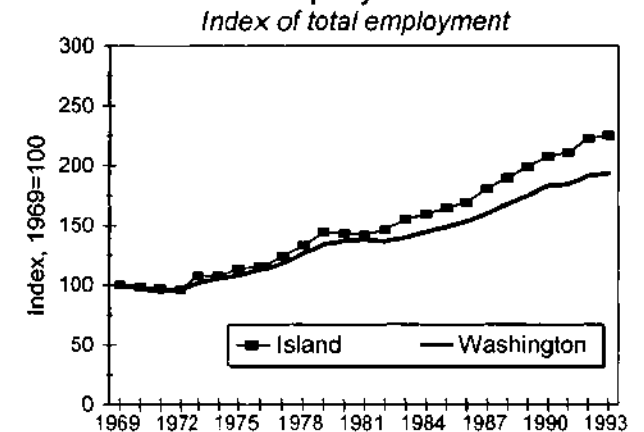
Island County is a metropolitan county along Puget Sound in northwestern Washington. The county seat, Coupeville, is on Whidbey Island, which is the county's primary land mass. A bridge at the north end provides access to the mainland, and ferries farther south provide service to the Olympic Peninsula and Everett. A U.S. Naval Air Station is located on the northern part of the island. The county's 1990 population density of 288.6 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 65% of the population was rural and 24% of workers commuted outside the county to work; primarily to Snohomish, Skagit and King Counties.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

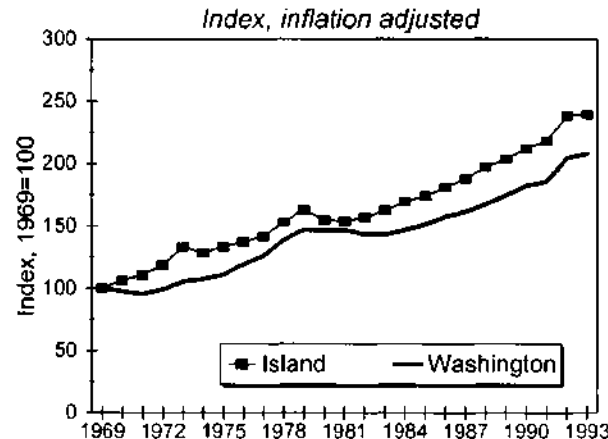
Population



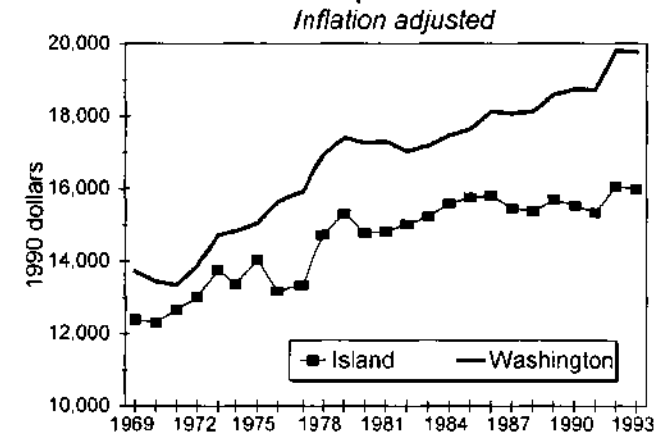
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Employment and nonfarm labor income in Island County have grown at or above the state average for much of the past two decades, and the population growth rate has been much greater than that of the state. The county, like the state, incurred economic declines due to the early 1980s recession; however, the county recovered more quickly. In 1994, Island County ranked 13th in population of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in the county has consistently been below the state and the gap is increasing. Island County ranked 23d in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Island County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Island County's population has grown rapidly in every decade since 1950. Natural increase (births minus deaths) and substantial in-migration contributed to the increase between 1980 and 1990.

Population growth at a reduced pace is projected to continue. Oak Harbor, the largest community in

Island County, has just over 28 percent of the county's population.

Two-thirds of the residents live in unincorporated areas. The age structure of the county is very close to the age structure of the state as a whole. Island County's median age of 32.2 is close to the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
11,079	19,638	27,011	44,048	60,195	66,500	67,772	72,761	78,061	83,340
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	8,559	7,373	17,037	16,147	6,305	4,989	5,300	5,279	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
44,048	+	5,099	+	9,156	+	1,892	=	60,195

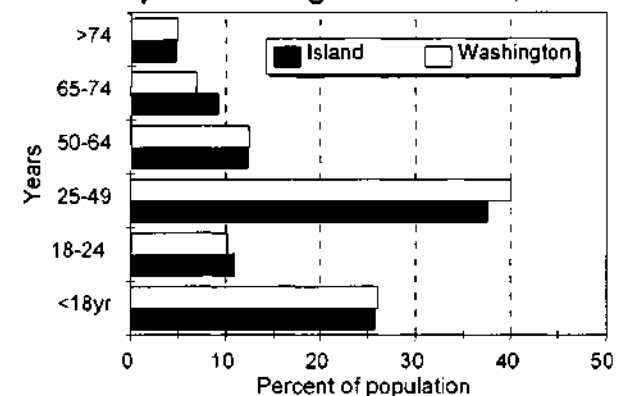
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	93.2%	91.4%
Black	1.5	2.4
Native American	0.9	0.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	3.1	4.2
Other race	1.3	1.1
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.6	3.3

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Ault Field ^a	N.A.	3,795
Clinton ^a	N.A.	1,564
Coupeville	1,006	1,377
Freeland ^a	N.A.	1,278
Langley	650	845
Oak Harbor	12,271	17,176

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

Island County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

The occupational profile for Island County is similar to the profile for the State of Washington. The most significant difference is that the county has proportionally more workers in precision production, craft, and repair occupations and a slightly larger proportion in other services. The ratio of women to men in the workforce in Island County is well above the ratio for the state.

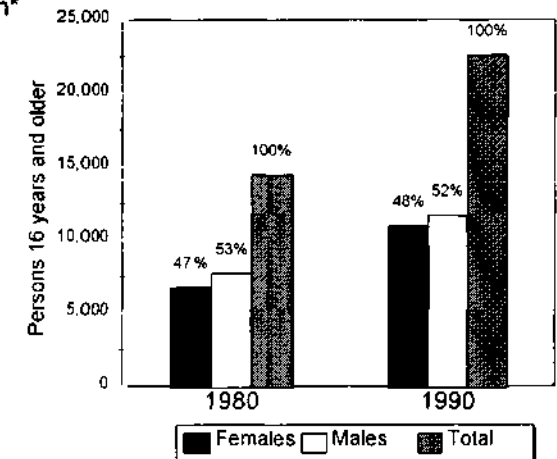
Both the number of men and the number of women in the labor force increased between 1980 and 1990, leaving the gender ratio nearly unchanged during this period. The educational attainment profile for Island County is much like the profile for the state. The county has a slightly smaller proportion of people over 25 who do not have a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

	Island*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.3%	12.6%
Professional specialty	14.4	15.1
Technicians and related support	5.2	4.0
Sales	11.2	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	14.3	15.5
Private household services	0.5	0.3
Protective services	1.4	1.4
All other services	13.4	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.9	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.0	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.4	5.2
Transportation and material moving	3.2	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	2.9	3.8

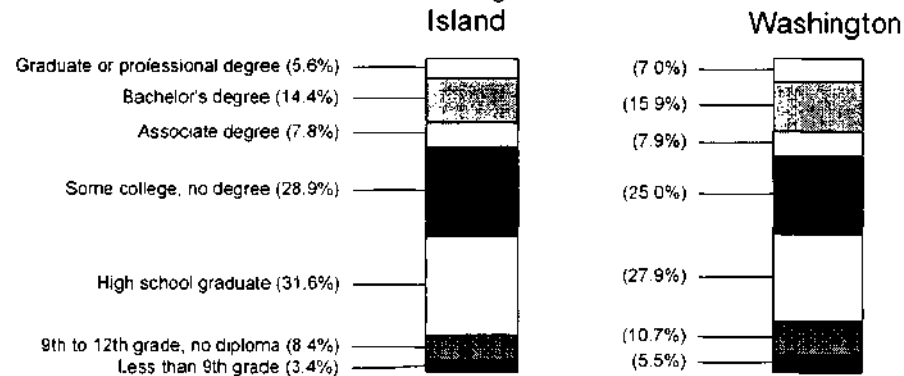
*The county had 21,236 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

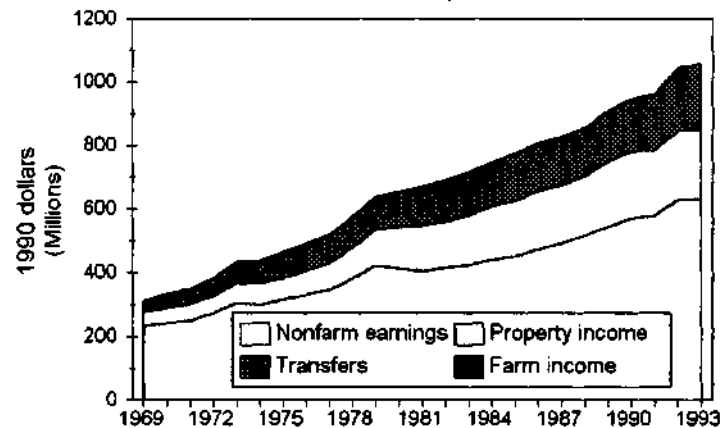


Island County, Washington

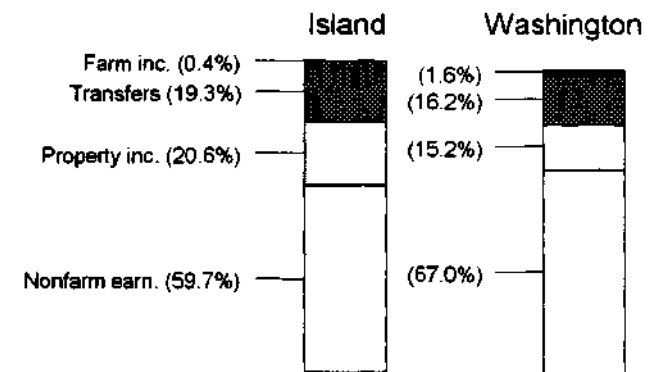
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew through the 1970s and 1980s with slight slowdowns during national recessions. Both property income and transfers grew in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income. Both account for a larger share of personal income in Island County relative to the state, and nonfarm earnings for a smaller share. Retirement payments are a much greater proportion of transfer payments in Island County than in the State of Washington.

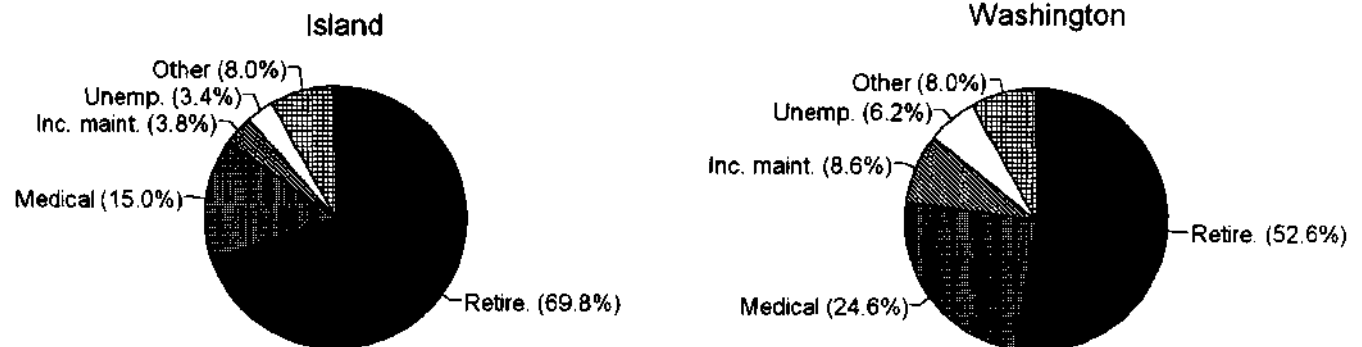
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



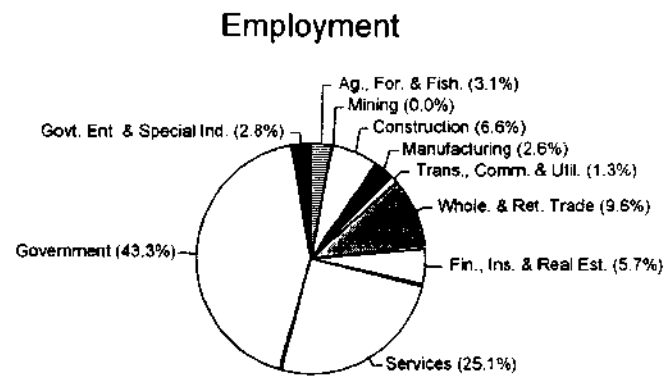
Island County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

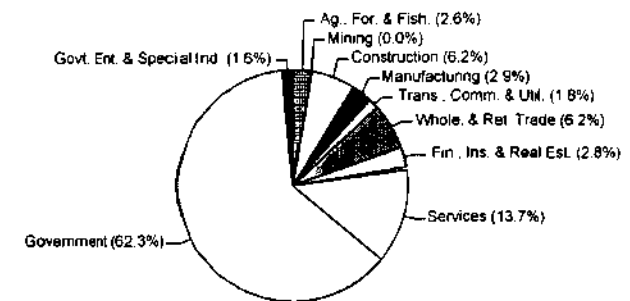
The government division (military—Whidbey Island Naval Air Station) dominates the economic structure of Island County. Over 60% of the county's labor and proprietary income and over 40% of the employment is associated with this division. All other divisions, except employment in construction, trade, and services, are dwarfed by the government division.

Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for over 66% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate about 95% of the direct export income, thereby showing little diversity in the export base and the rest of the economy. Federal government (military) is the primary component of this county's economy.

Economic Structure, 1992

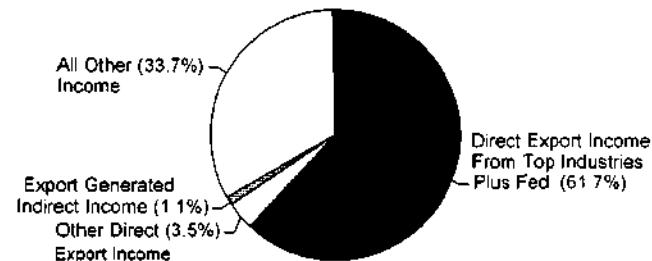


Labor and Proprietor Income

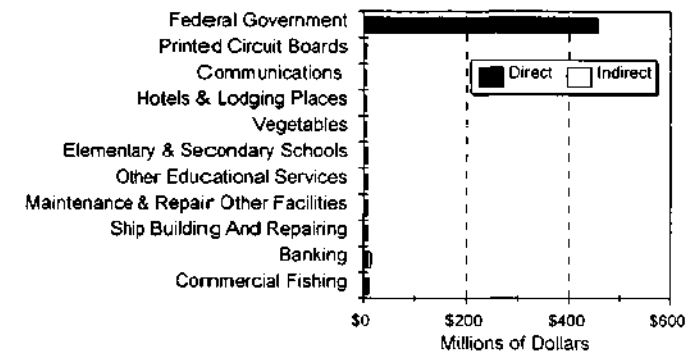


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Island County, Washington

Island County is a small county, ranking 38th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. Non-Federal timberland is 55% of the land in the county. There is very little land administered by BLM or the Forest Service. The timber harvest is small, and in 1994, the county ranked 28th in the state in timber production. Almost all the timber produced in the county comes from private lands. About 15% of the county is farmland, and most of that is cropland. Nursery and greenhouse crops and hay account for much of the value of crops sold. In 1994, Island County ranked 25th in the state for the value of livestock products sold and 15th for the value of dairy products sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	133,498
Water	197,632

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	10,000
County and Municipal	1,000
Forest Industry	2,000
Nonindustrial Private	60,000
Native American	0

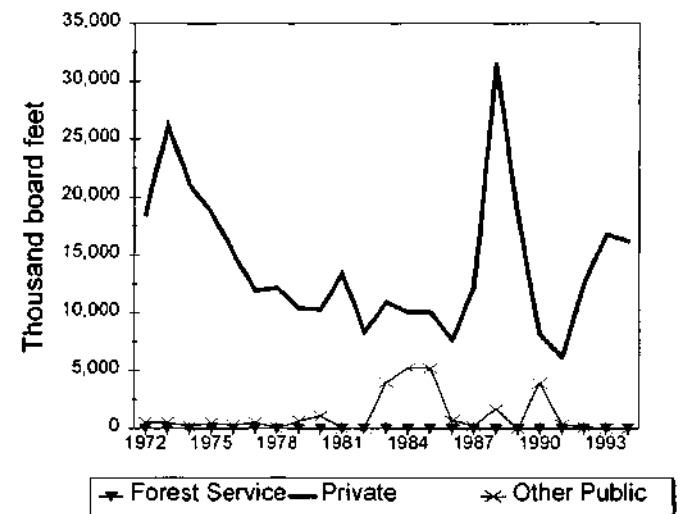
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	2
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	19,526	18,673	20,853
Cropland	14,483	12,203	12,940
Pasture/range	1,133	1,268	1,120
Woodland	2,819	3,725	5,416
Other	1,091	1,477	1,377
Avg. farm size	70	65	68
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	278	286	308
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

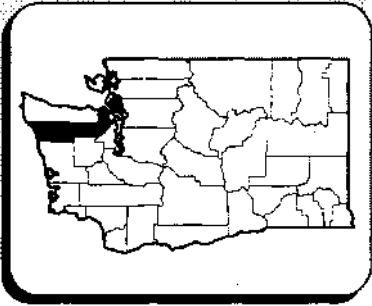
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$1,208	\$730	\$993
Livestock	8,044	7,501	8,394
Dairy	6,694	5,222	5,294

Jefferson County, Washington

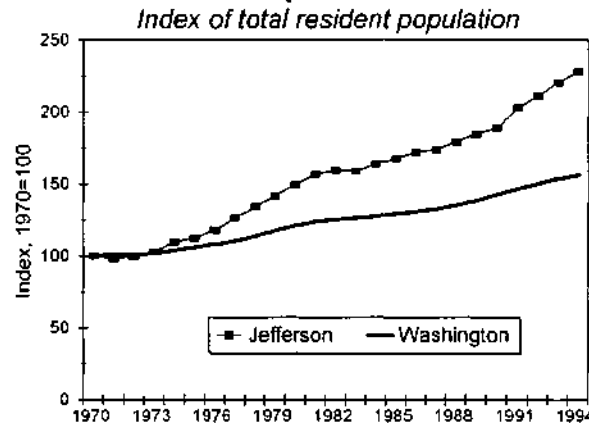


Jefferson County is a nonmetropolitan county stretching across the Olympic Peninsula in western Washington; Port Townsend, on Puget Sound in the county's northeast corner, is the county seat. The mountains of Olympic National Park dominate most of the central area of the county, the county is split into a populated eastern section and a remote rural western section. The county's 1990 population density of 11.1 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 52% of the population was rural and 17% of workers commuted outside the county to work, primarily to Kitsap, Clallam, and King Counties.

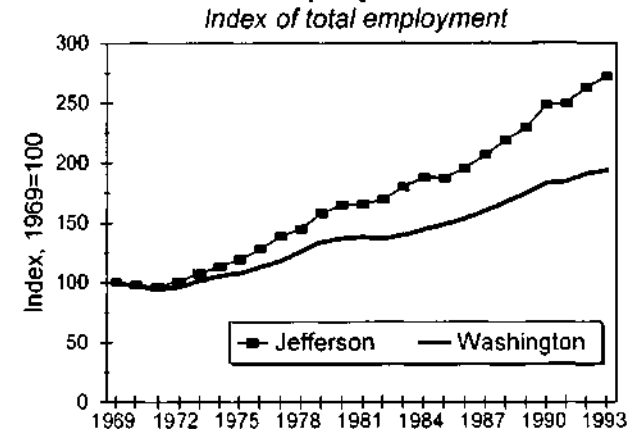
Population and employment have grown faster in Jefferson County than in the state throughout much of the last two decades. Nonfarm labor income has increased at a rate very close to that of the state. Impacts from the recession of the early 1980s in Jefferson County were similar to the impacts in the state. In 1994, Jefferson County ranked 27th in population of the 39 counties in the state. Per capita income has been below the state average throughout the period. Jefferson County ranked 13th in the state in per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

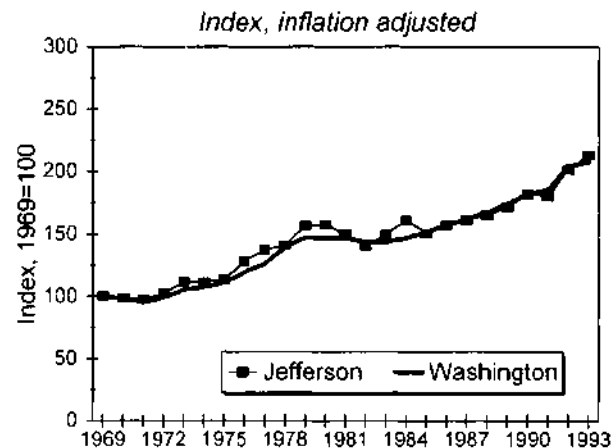
Population



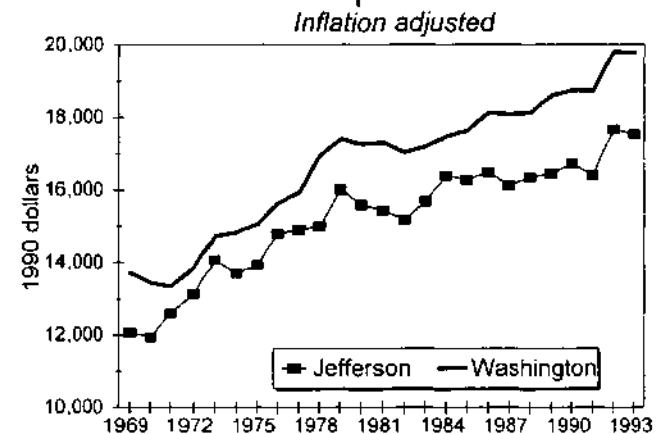
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Jefferson County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Jefferson County's population declined between 1950 and 1960 but has grown steadily since that time. The rate of growth in the early 1990s has been particularly fast (over 5% per year). Relatively large net in-migration as well as natural increase (births minus deaths) contributed to the growth between 1980 and 1990. Port Townsend is the largest and only incorporated community in Jefferson County, and its residents account for one-third of the county's population. The Hoh and Quinault Reservations are home to 275 of the county's residents. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are over 50. The county's median age of 41.1 is well above the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
11,618	9,639	10,661	15,965	20,146	23,500	22,425	24,019	26,240	28,669
Pop.									
Change	-1,979	1,022	5,304	4,181	3,354	1,594	2,221	2,429	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
15,965	+	452	+	2,749	+	980	=	20,146

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.7%	95.6%
Black	0.3	0.4
Native American	2.8	2.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.7	1.0
Other race	0.6	0.2
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.3	1.2

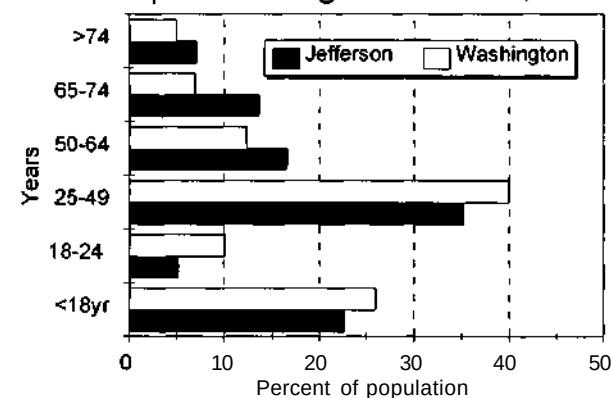
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Hadlock-Irondale ^a	N.A.	2,742
Port Townsend	6,067	7,001

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Hoh Reservation	96
Qhinault Reservation	179

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

Jefferson County, Washington

Proportionally more workers in Jefferson County are in precision production, craft, and repair and machine operator occupations relative to the state. Proportionally fewer are in administrative support occupations. Otherwise, the occupational distribution looks much like that for the state. The county mirrors the state trend of an increasing proportion of the workforce being female. The educational attainment profile for Jefferson County is very similar to the profile for Washington as a whole.

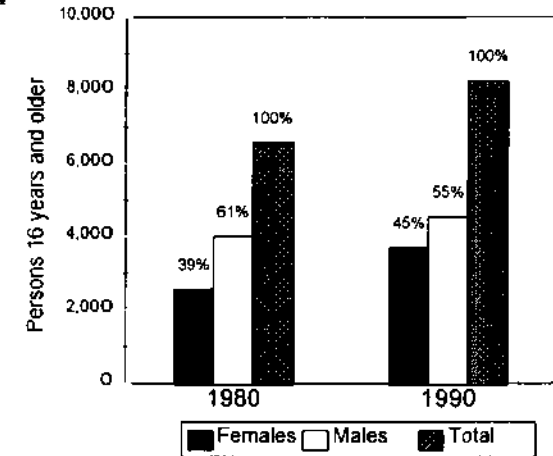
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

	Jefferson*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.1%	12.6%
Professional specialty	13.3	15.1
Technicians and related support	3.4	4.0
Sales	9.5	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	10.2	15.5
Private household services	0.3	0.3
Protective services	1.5	1.4
All other services	12.8	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.2	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.1	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.1	5.2
Transportation and material moving	5.8	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.6	3.8

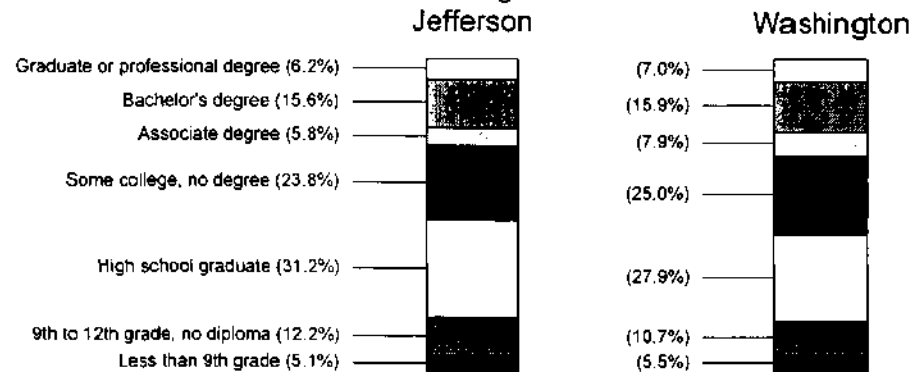
*The county had 7,664 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



Jefferson County, Washington

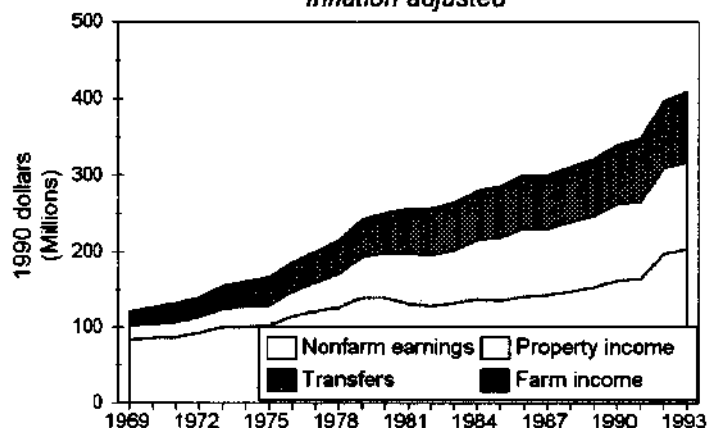
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew slowly throughout the period except during the recession of the early 1980s. Transfers and property income grew in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income.

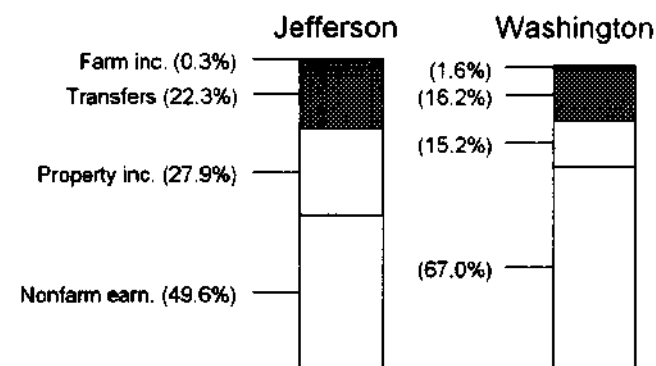
Both account for a significantly larger share of personal income in Jefferson County than in the State of Washington, which is consistent with the older age structure of the county (see population page).

Retirement payments are a larger proportion of transfer payments in Jefferson County than in the state as whole.

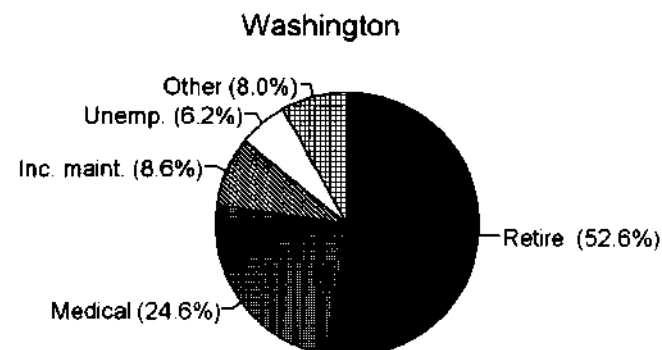
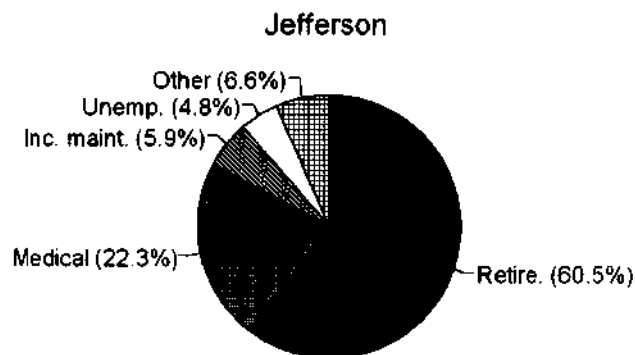
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Jefferson County, Washington

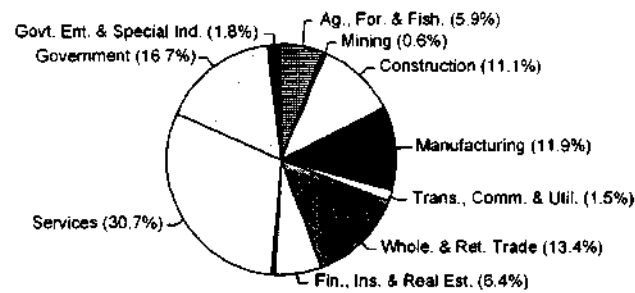
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The economic structure of Jefferson County generally resembles that of the state. One exception is Jefferson County's construction division, which ranks 2d largest among all other counties in employment and 5th in income. Similar to the state, services is the largest division, providing over 20% of the county's income and 30% of the total employment.

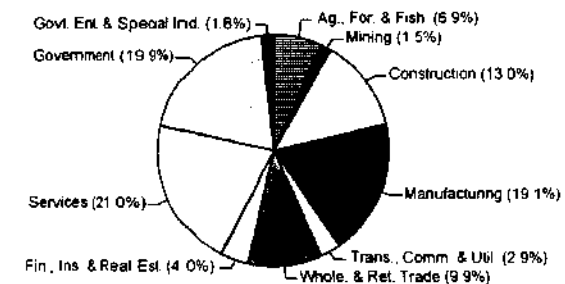
Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 45% of the labor and proprietor income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for over 80% of the direct export income. Paper mills, commercial fishing, boat building and repair, and tourism associated with lodging and eating places are the leading export income generating industries. Federal expenditures by several nonmilitary agencies is another important component of the export base.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

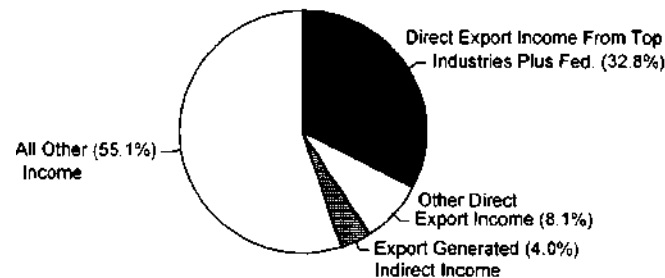


Labor and Proprietor Income

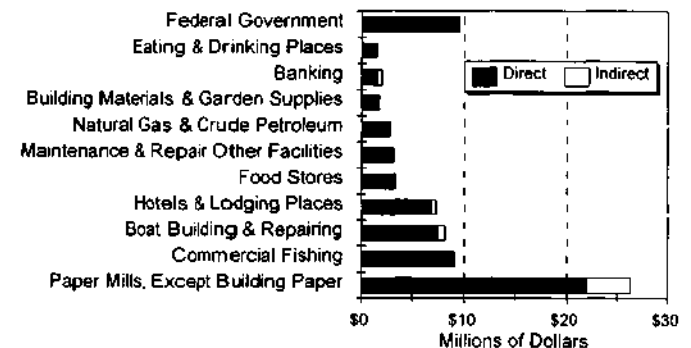


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Jefferson County, Washington

Jefferson County ranks 18th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. One-third of the county is non-Federal timberland. An additional 14% of the land in the county is administered by the Forest Service. Just over 2% of the timber harvested in 1994 in Washington came from Jefferson County, and the county ranked 18th in the state in timber production. Historically, much of the harvest came from state and private lands. In the late 1980s, harvest from all ownerships dropped substantially. The total acreage in farms in Jefferson County is very small, and the average size of farms also is small relative to the state average. Jefferson County ranked 35th in the state in total value of farm products sold in 1992.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,157,645
Water	236,294

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	170,000
County and Municipal	1,000
Forest Industry	149,000
Nonindustrial Private	56,000
Native American	6,000

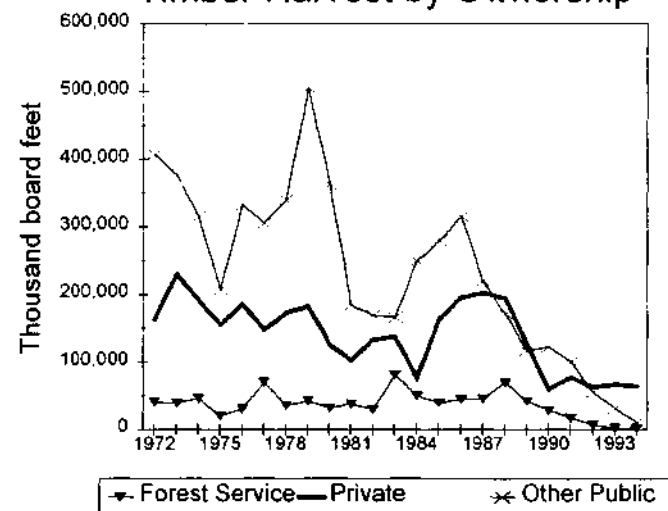
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	59
FS	166,961
Wilderness	47,565

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	9,603	11,861	15,525
Cropland	4,935	4,062	6,477
Pasture/range	878	886	1,853
Woodland	3,284	6,054	5,852
Other	506	859	1,343
Avg. farm size	83	99	96
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	116	120	161
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

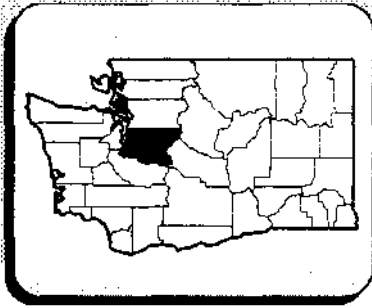
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$164	\$190	\$127
Livestock	3,191	2,411	2,627
Dairy	1,601	1,403	1,610

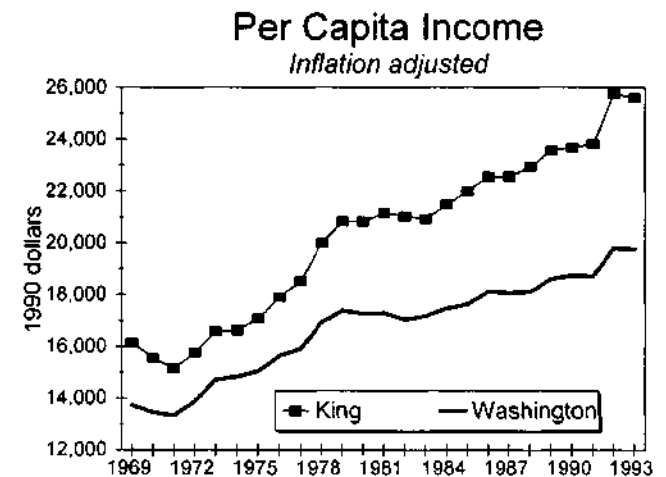
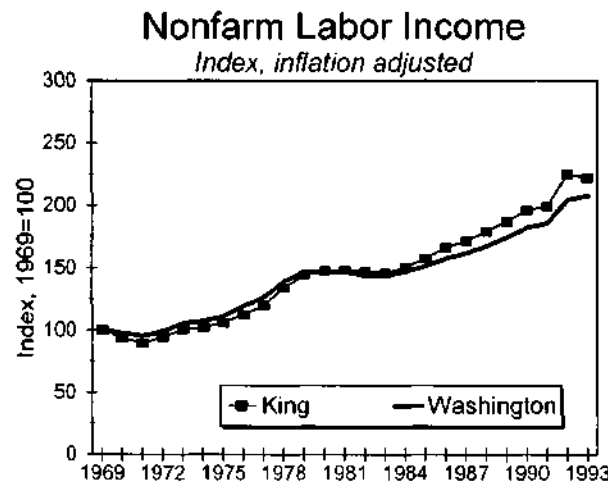
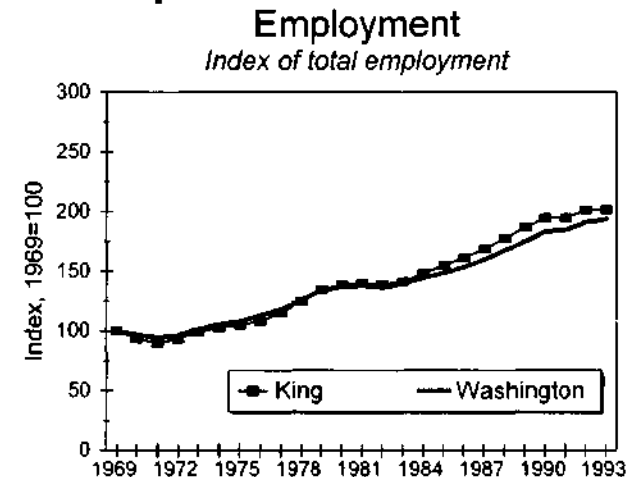
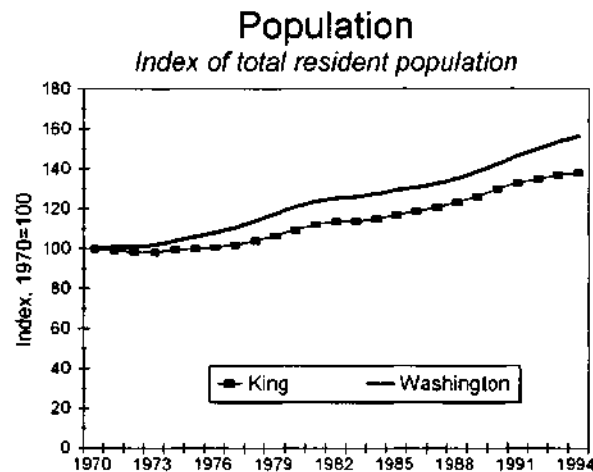
King County, Washington



King County is a metropolitan county located on the east side of Puget Sound, which gives it important shipping access. The county seat is Seattle the largest city in the state and the home of the University of Washington. Interstates 5 and 90 are key transportation routes, moving goods and people north, south and east. The county's 1990 population density of 709.0 persons per square mile is substantially above the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 6% of the population was rural and 7% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Employment and nonfarm labor income trends in King County were very similar to those of the state. The effects of the early 1980s recession also were similar to the decline and subsequent recovery in the state. Population growth rates have at times been slightly less than statewide rates, but the absolute magnitude of change is substantial. In 1994 King County had 30 percent of Washington's population and ranked 1st of the 39 counties by a wide margin. King County is one of the few counties with a per capita income that has consistently exceeded that of the state and the margin is increasing. The county ranked 1st in the state in per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



King County, Washington

King County's population has grown in every decade since 1950. The rate of growth was fastest during the 1950s and 1960s. Substantial net in-migration by those under 65 and natural increase (births minus deaths) contributed to the increase between 1980 and 1990. King County, which includes Seattle and numerous suburban communities, is by far the most populous county in Washington with more than 30% of the state's population. The county has a higher proportion of Blacks and Asian and Pacific Islanders relative to the state. The age structure of the population resembles that of the state, and the county's median age of 33.7 is close to the state median of 33.1.

^a Partial list due to space constraints-see appendix D for complete list.

^b Census designated place (unincorporated).

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	732,992	935,014	1,159,369	1,269,898	1,507,319	1,587,700	1,621,337	1,704,502	1,771,379	1,833,133
Change	202,022	224,355	110,529	237,421	80,381		83,165	66,877	61,754	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop.	Natural increase	Net migr. ages 0-64	Net migr. ages 65+	1990 pop.
1,269,898	+ 96,736	+ 143,932	+ -3,247	= 1,507,319

Population of Cities and Towns^a

	1980	1990
Auburn	26,417	33,102
Black Diamond	1,170	1,422
Carnation	913	1,243
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness ^b	N.A.	24,321
Des Moines	7,378	17,283
Duvall	729	2,770
Enumclaw	5,427	7,227
Fall City ^b	N.A.	1,582
Issaquah	5,536	7,786
Kent-Renton	53,764	79,648
Kirkland	18,779	40,052
North Bend	1,701	2,578
Sahalee ^b	N.A.	13,951
Seattle-Bellevue	567,749	603,133
Skykomish	209	273
Snoqualmie	1,370	1,546

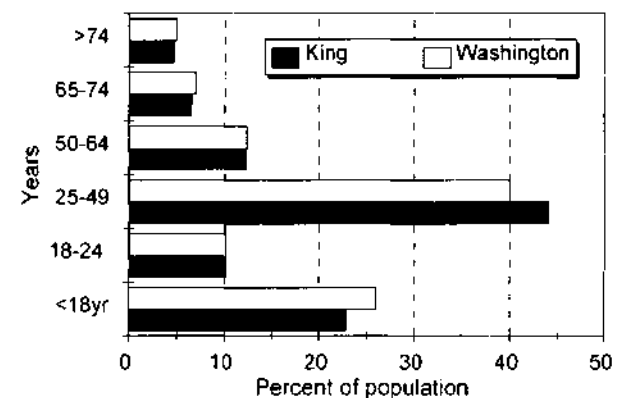
Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Muckleshoot Reservation	3,839
Puyallup Reservation	16

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	88.4%	84.8%
Black	4.4	5.1
Native American	1.0	1.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	4.6	7.9
Other race	1.6	1.1
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.1	2.9

Population Age Structure, 1990



King County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

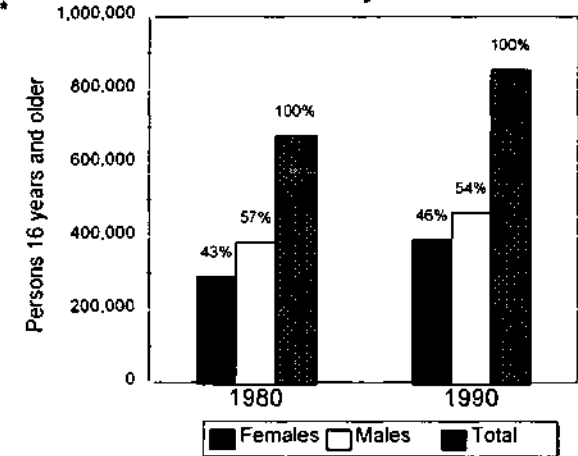
Relative to the state, King County has proportionally more workers in executive, administrative, and professional occupations and fewer workers in farming, forestry, and fishing. The occupational profile reflects King County's role as a metropolitan center. Like the state, the ratio of women to men in the workforce increased between 1980 and 1990. Proportionally more people in King County have a bachelor's or graduate degree as compared to the state as a whole. A slightly smaller proportion do not have a high school diploma.

Occupation, 1990

	King*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.4%	12.6%
Professional specialty	18.0	15.1
Technicians and related support	4.6	4.0
Sales	12.7	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	16.7	15.5
Private household services	0.3	0.3
Protective services	1.1	1.4
All other services	9.8	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.2	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.7	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.3	5.2
Transportation and material moving	3.2	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.0	3.8

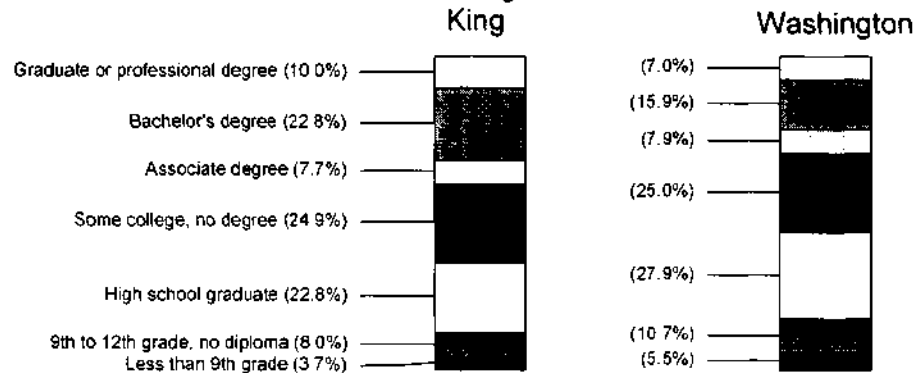
*The county had 818,326 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

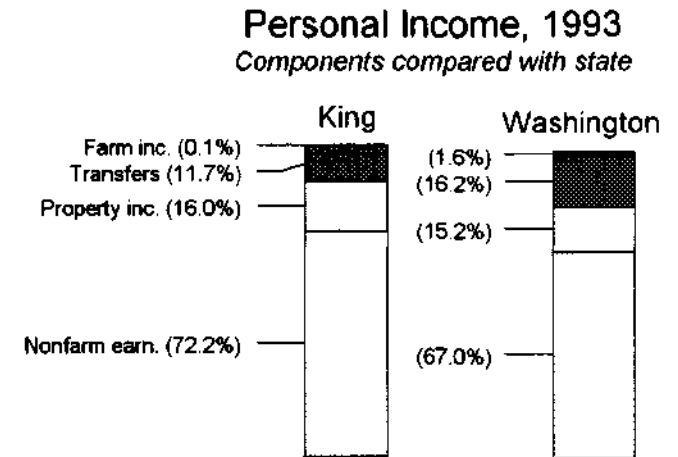
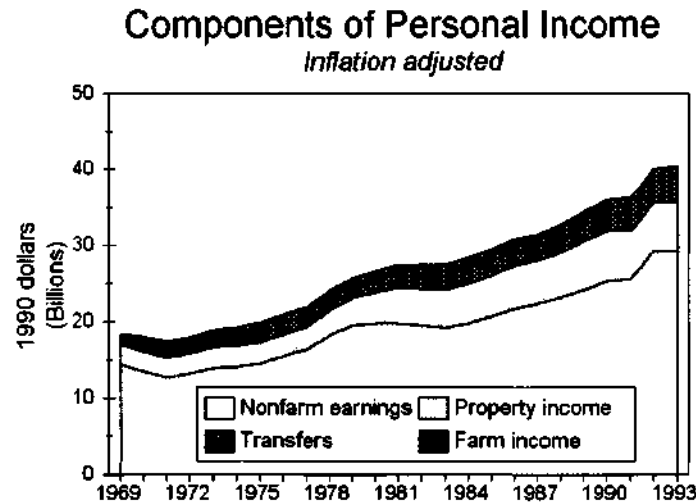
Highest level achieved



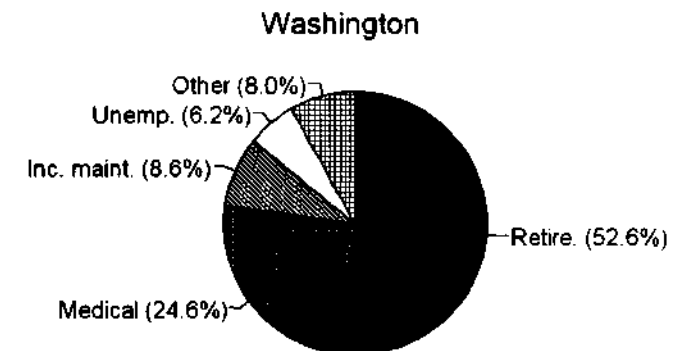
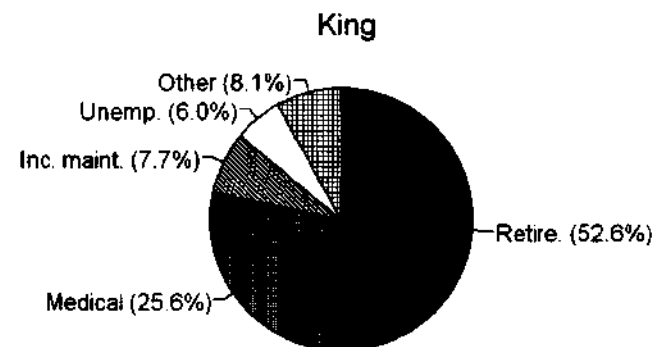
King County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew in King County throughout the period, with a slowdown in the early 1980s because of the recession. Property income and transfers grew throughout the period, becoming slightly larger proportions of personal income since 1969. Relative to the state as a whole, transfers are a smaller proportion of personal income and nonfarm earnings a larger proportion in King County. The composition of transfer payments is similar to the state.



Transfer Payments, 1993 Compared to state



King County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The economic structure of King County is representative of a metropolitan area. The agriculture division in King County is less than one-third of the state average and ranks 2d smallest proportionally among all counties in employment.

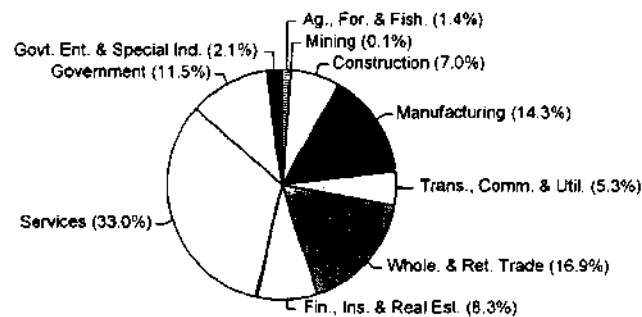
King County has the largest proportion of its economic structure in the finance division compared to all other counties. Trade ranks 2d proportionally in income.

Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 45% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for over 68% of the direct export income.

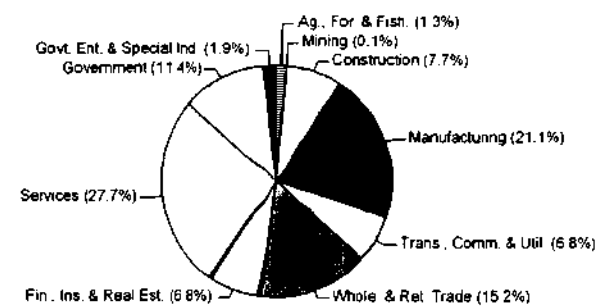
Aircraft, wholesale trade, and computer software are the leading export industries for this county.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

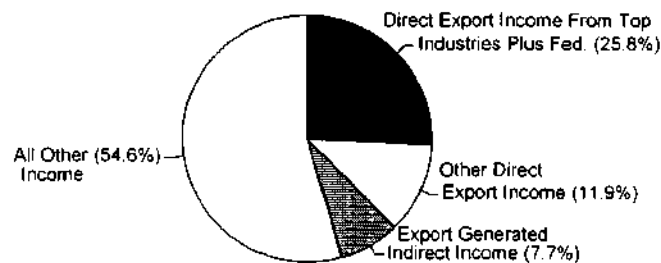


Labor and Proprietor Income

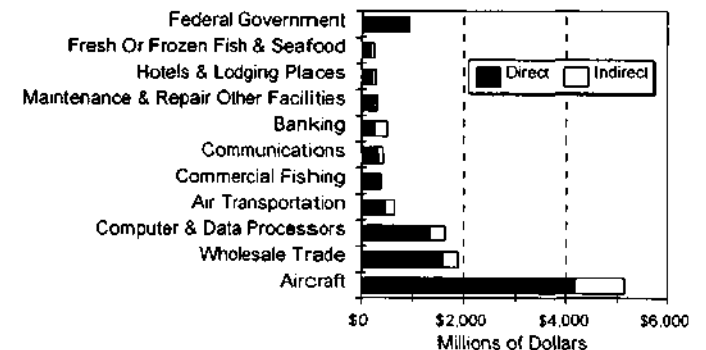


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



King County, Washington

King County ranks 11th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. The Forest Service administers 26% of the land area in the county. An additional 41% of the land in the county is non-Federal timberland. Despite being the most urbanized county in the state, King County has a substantial timber harvest. In 1994, the county produced almost 5% of the timber harvested in Washington and ranked 6th in the state in timber produced. The acreage of farmland in King County is small, and farms are much smaller than the state average, but the value of farm products sold is relatively high (mostly nursery and greenhouse crops). In 1992, the county ranked 16th in the state for the value of crops sold, 11th for the value of livestock sold, and 5th for the value of dairy products sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,360,704
Water	115,629

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	61,000
County and Municipal	90,000
Forest Industry	272,000
Nonindustrial Private	138,000
Native American	0

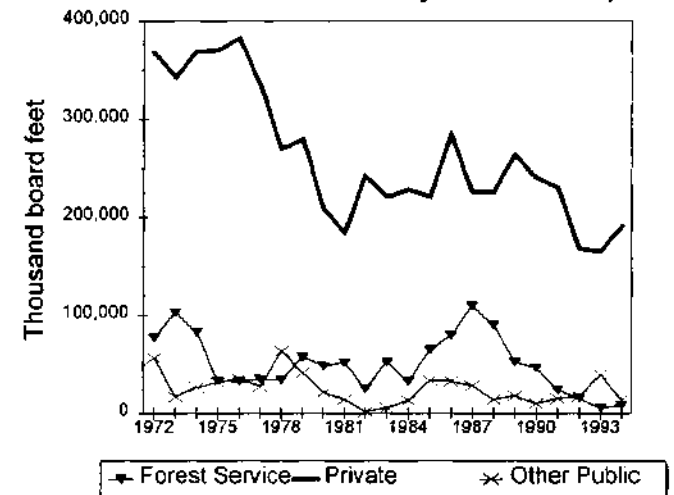
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	340
FS	349,999
Wilderness	149,219

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	42,290	54,172	59,813
Cropland	24,582	31,979	37,575
Pasture/range	8,077	8,435	7,215
Woodland	5,936	8,279	9,495
Other	3,695	5,479	5,528
Avg. farm size	35	36	35
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,221	1,498	1,719
Farms with public grazing permits	6	3	N.A.

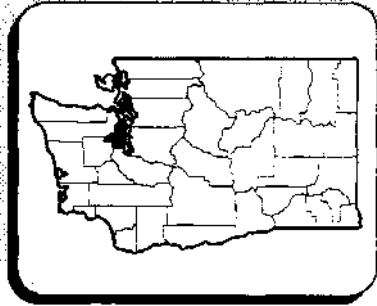
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$31,798	\$21,929	\$16,564
Livestock	52,750	50,421	46,147
Dairy	40,420	35,733	30,010

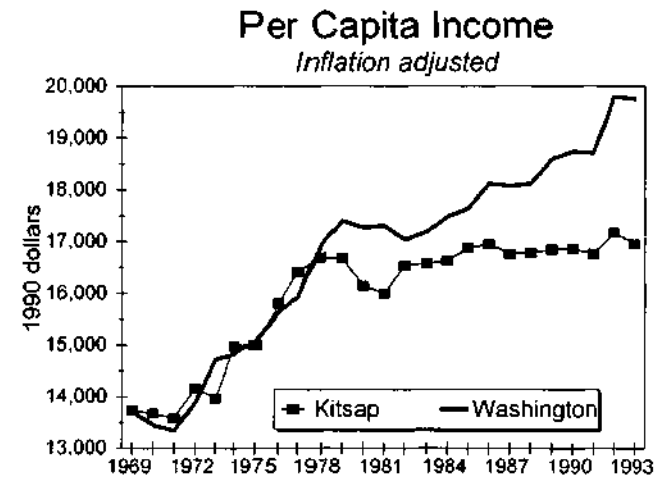
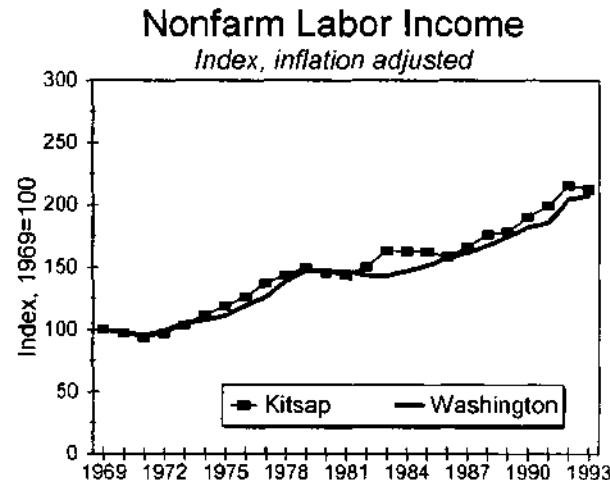
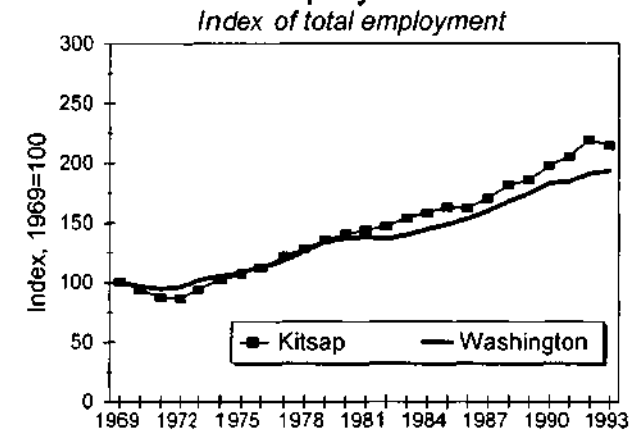
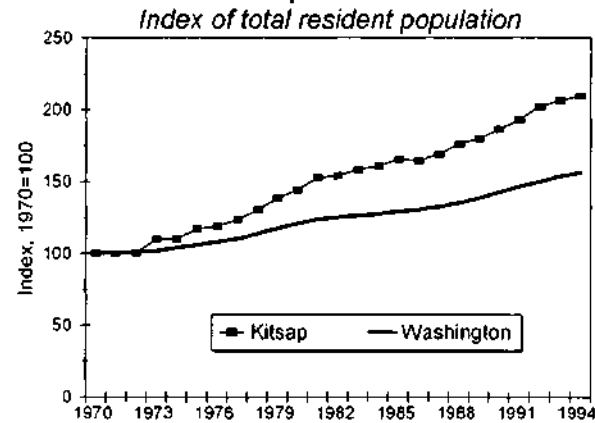
Kitsap County, Washington



Kitsap County is a metropolitan county and peninsula on the west side of Puget Sound in western Washington. State Highway 16 is the backbone of the county, connecting the major towns, including Port Orchard (the county seat) and Bremerton (the location of the Puget Sound Navy Yard), and it provides access to Tacoma. There is also ferry service to Seattle. The county's 1990: population density of 479.1 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 35% of the population was rural and 16% of workers commuted outside the county to work mostly to King and Pierce Counties.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population growth rates in Kitsap County have exceeded the state's since the early 1970s. Growth in employment and nonfarm labor income has been very close to that of the state throughout the period. The 1980s recession impacted Kitsap County less than the state, especially in employment. In 1994, Kitsap County's population ranked 6th of the 39 counties in the state. Per capita income generally has not changed since the late 1970s and trails that of Washington by an increasing gap. Kitsap County ranked 17th in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Kitsap County, Washington

Kitsap County's population has grown in every decade since 1950.

Very rapid growth began in the 1970s and continued with only a slight slowdown during the 1980s.

Large net in-migration as well as natural increase (births minus deaths) contributed to the growth between 1980 and 1990. About 18% of the county's residents live in Bremerton, the largest city in Kitsap County, and over 70% live in unincorporated areas. Just under 5,400 Kitsap County residents live within the Port Gamble and Port Madison Reservations. Relative to the State of Washington, Kitsap County has a higher proportion of residents under 24. Kitsap County's median age of 31.8 is less than the state median of 33.1.

^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	75,724	84,176	101,732	147,152	189,731	210,000	210,469	226,613	243,667	261,970
Change		8,452	17,556	45,420	42,579	20,269	16,144	17,054	18,303	

Population: Components of Change

1980 pop.	+	Natural increase	+	Net migr. ages 0-64	+	Net migr. ages 65+	=	1990 pop.
147,152	+	16,611	+	24,382	+	1,586	=	189,731

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	92.4%	90.2%
Black	1.8	2.7
Native American	1.4	1.7
Asian or Pac. Is.	3.1	4.4
Other race	1.3	1.1
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.6	3.3

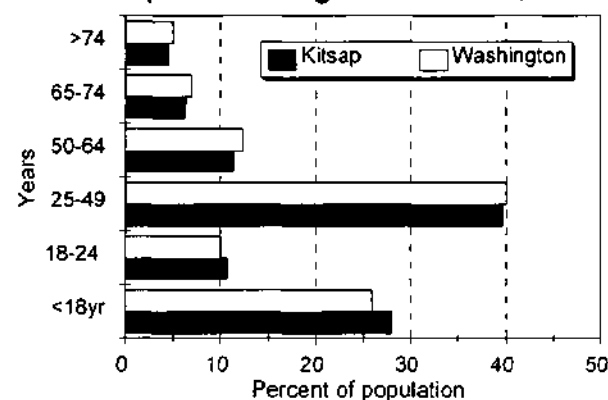
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Bangor Trident Base ^a	N.A.	3,702
Bremerton	36,208	38,142
East Port Orchard ^a	N.A.	5,409
Erlands Point-Kitsap Lake ^a	N.A.	2,764
Indianola ^a	N.A.	1,729
Kingston ^a	N.A.	1,270
Manchester ^a	N.A.	4,031
Navy Yard City ^a	N.A.	2,905
Parkwood ^a	N.A.	6,853
Port Orchard	4,787	4,984
Poulsbo	3,453	4,848
Silverdale ^a	N.A.	7,660
Suquamish ^a	N.A.	3,105
Tracyton ^a	N.A.	2,621
Winslow	2,196	3,081

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Port Gamble Reservation	552
Port Madison Reservation	4,834

Population Age Structure, 1990



Kitsap County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

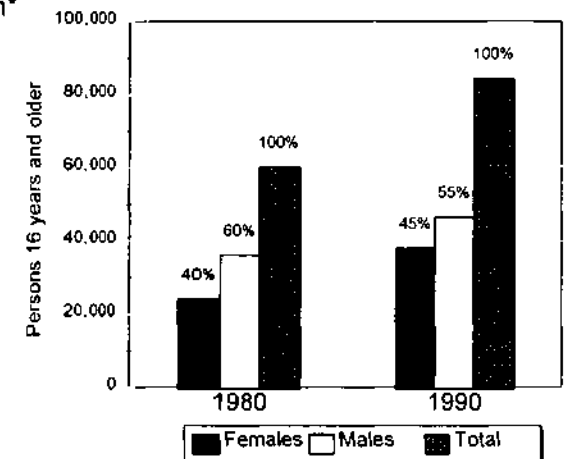
Kitsap County has a larger proportion of workers in precision production, craft, and repair occupations and a smaller proportion of workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations relative to the State of Washington. The county mirrors the state trend of an increasing proportion of the workforce being female. The number of labor force participants grew substantially between 1980 and 1990. The educational attainment profile for Kitsap County is similar to the profile for the state.

Occupation, 1990

	Kitsap*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.4%	12.6%
Professional specialty	16.0	15.1
Technicians and related support	5.5	4.0
Sales	10.7	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	14.5	15.5
Private household services	0.4	0.3
Protective services	1.7	1.4
All other services	11.5	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.5	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.0	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.9	5.2
Transportation and material moving	3.5	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.4	3.8

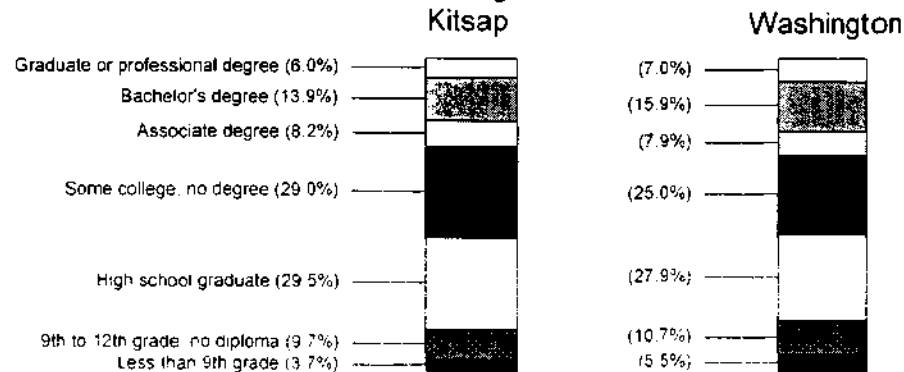
*The county had 78,930 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

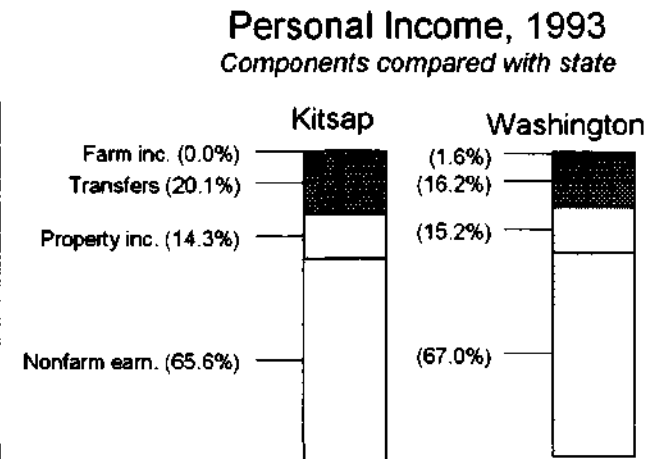
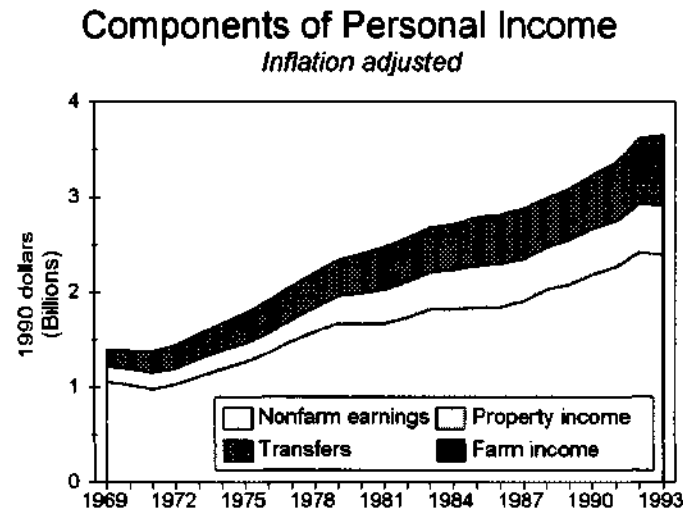


Kitsap County, Washington

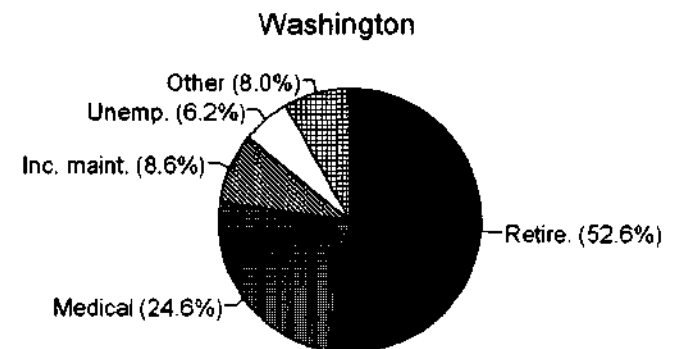
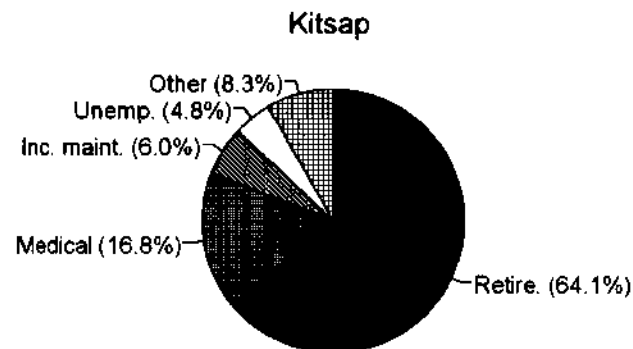
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings, transfers, and property income grew in Kitsap County throughout the 1970s and 1980s with little impact from the early 1980s recession. Transfers and property income grew in relative as well as absolute terms.

Transfers make up a larger proportion of total personal income in Kitsap County relative to the state. Retirement payments are a proportionally larger share of transfer payments in the county compared to the state, and medical payments are a proportionally smaller share.



Transfer Payments, 1993 *Compared to state*

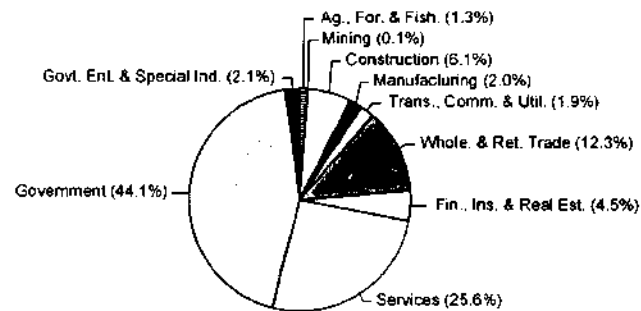


Kitsap County, Washington

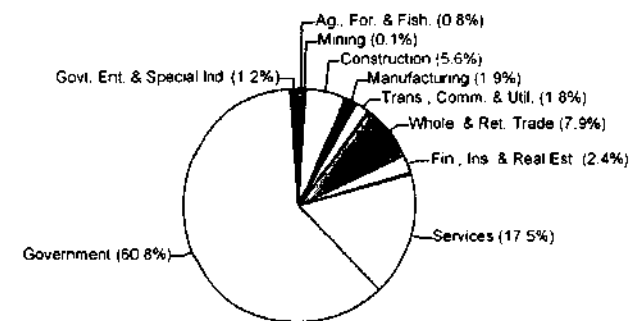
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The government division (military — Puget Sound Navy Yard) dominates the economic structure of Kitsap County. Over 60% of the county's labor and proprietary income and over 44% of the employment is associated with this division. All other divisions except for construction, trade, and services are dwarfed by the government division. Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for almost 58% of the income. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up over 95% of the direct export income, thereby showing little diversity in the export base and the rest of the economy. Federal government is the primary component of this county's economy.

Economic Structure, 1992

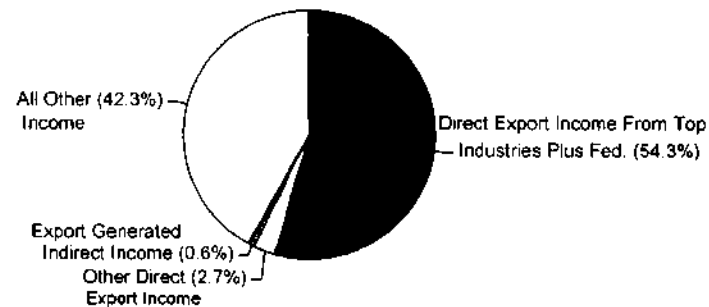


Labor and Proprietor Income

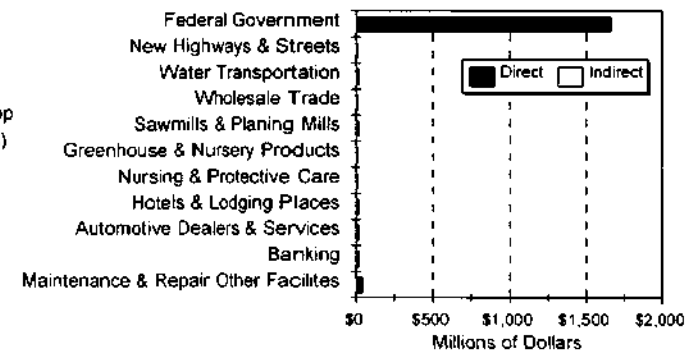


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Kitsap County, Washington

Kitsap County ranks 36th of the 39 Washington counties in land area. Non-Federal timberlands account for 58% of the land in the county. No land in the county is administered by either the Forest Service or BLM. In 1994, the county ranked 25th in the state for timber harvest. Most of the timber harvest in the county comes from private lands. The area of land in farms is very small, and the value of farm products sold is correspondingly low. In 1992, the county ranked 32d in the state in value of crops sold and 24th for the value of livestock sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	253,434
Water	108,794

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	21,000
County and Municipal	13,000
Forest Industry	29,000
Nonindustrial Private	82,000
Native American	3,000

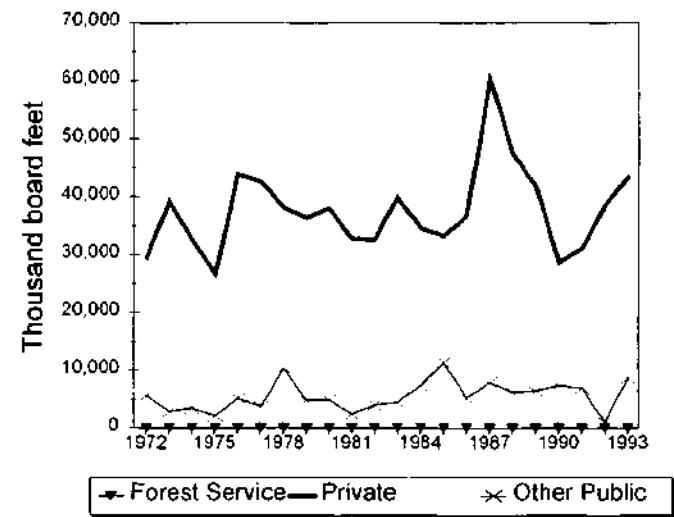
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	0
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

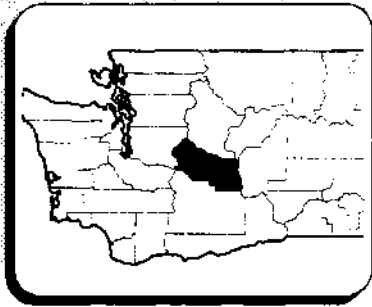
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	10,302	9,576	10,974
Cropland	3,854	4,631	4,996
Pasture/range	3,139	1,357	1,028
Woodland	2,346	2,350	3,217
Other	963	1,238	1,733
Avg. farm size	28	24	26
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	366	404	422
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$1,093	\$506	\$787
Livestock	9,488	5,149	1,177
Dairy	79	N.A.	63

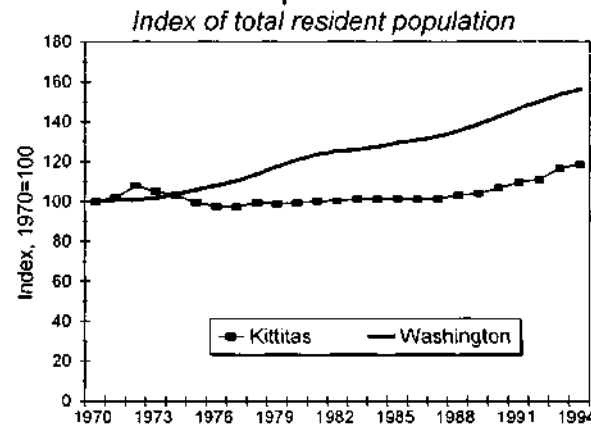


Kittitas County, Washington

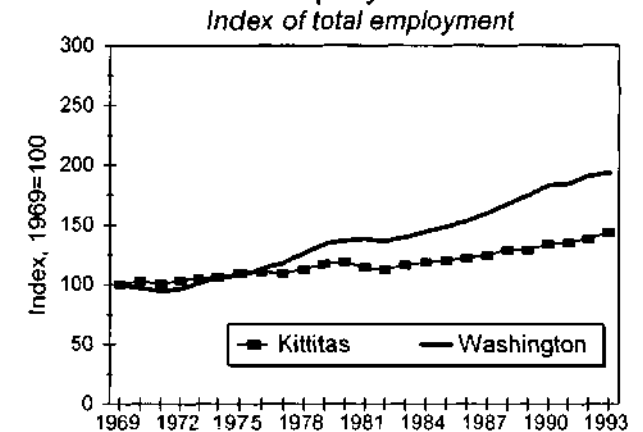
Kittitas County is a nonmetropolitan county in central Washington. Interstates 82 and 90 intersect at the county seat, Elensburg/home of Central Washington University. The southern area of the county contains part of the U.S. Military's Yakima Training Range, and Wenatchee National Forest covers much of the northwestern part of the county. The 1990 population density of 11.6 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 54% of the population was rural and 11% of workers commuted outside the county to work, primarily to Yakima and King Counties.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

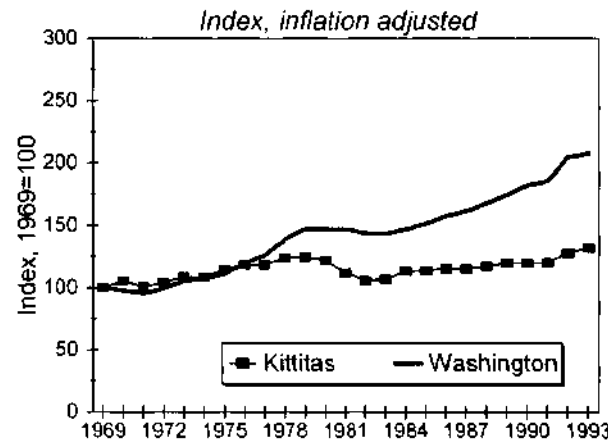
Population



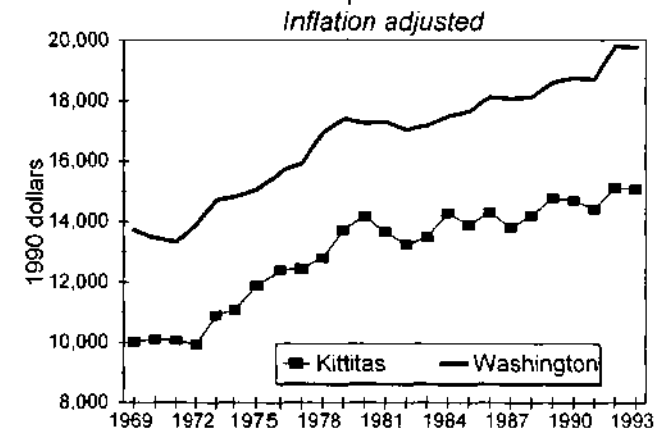
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income growth rates have trailed those of the state for the past two decades. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession, but there was little subsequent recovery in the county. The 1994 population of Kittitas County ranked 25th of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income has been below the state average throughout the period, with a slight widening of the gap since the early 1980s. Kittitas County ranked 33d in the state in per capita income in 1993.

Kittitas County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Kittitas County's population has alternately grown and declined since 1950. The county grew at a relatively fast rate during the 1960s and early 1990s. Natural increase (births minus deaths) and net in-migration both contributed to the growth between 1980 and 1990. Ellensburg is the largest community in Kittitas County with almost one-half of the county's population. About 40% of the residents live in unincorporated areas. Relative to the State of Washington, Kittitas County has a much higher proportion of residents between 18 and 24 reflecting the Central Washington University student population. This group also held down the 1990 median age to 30.2, well below the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993
Pop.	22,235	20,467	25,039	24,877	26,725	29,200
Change		-1,768	4,572	-162	1,848	2,475

	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	27,642	28,433	29,258	29,993
Change		791	825	735

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
24,877	+	1,081	+	742	+	25	=	26,725

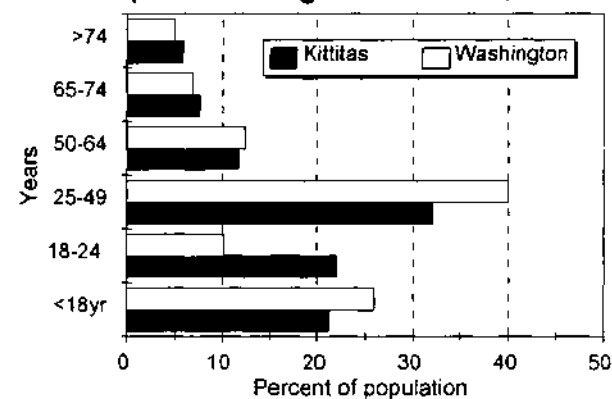
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	96.9%	95.5%
Black	0.6	0.6
Native American	0.8	0.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.7	1.8
Other race	1.0	1.3
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.3	2.6

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Cle Elum	1,773	1,778
Ellensburg	11,752	12,361
Kittitas	782	843
Roslyn	938	869
South Cle Elum	449	457

Population Age Structure, 1990



Kittitas County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

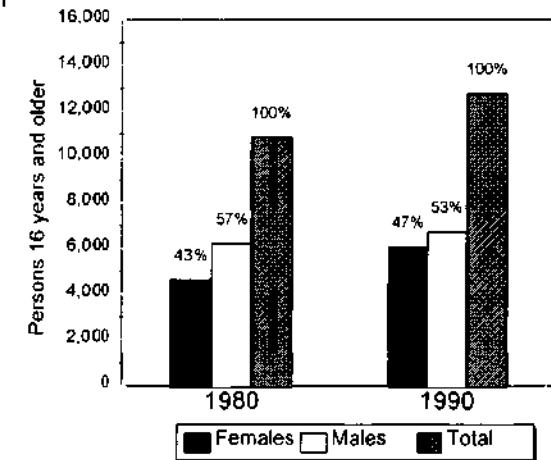
Kittitas County has proportionally more workers in farming and forestry and "other services" and fewer workers in executive and administrative occupations relative to the state as a whole. "Other services" occupations include food service, cleaning and building services, personal services, and some health services occupations (assistants and aides). The ratio of women to men in the workforce in Kittitas County is above the ratio for the state and, like the state, it increased between 1980 and 1990. The educational attainment profile in the county is similar to the profile for the state.

Occupation, 1990

	Kittitas*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.4%	12.6%
Professional specialty	13.5	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.6	4.0
Sales	9.6	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	13.7	15.5
Private household services	0.2	0.3
Protective services	1.5	1.4
All other services	18.8	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	8.8	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.4	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.7	5.2
Transportation and material moving	6.0	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.7	3.8

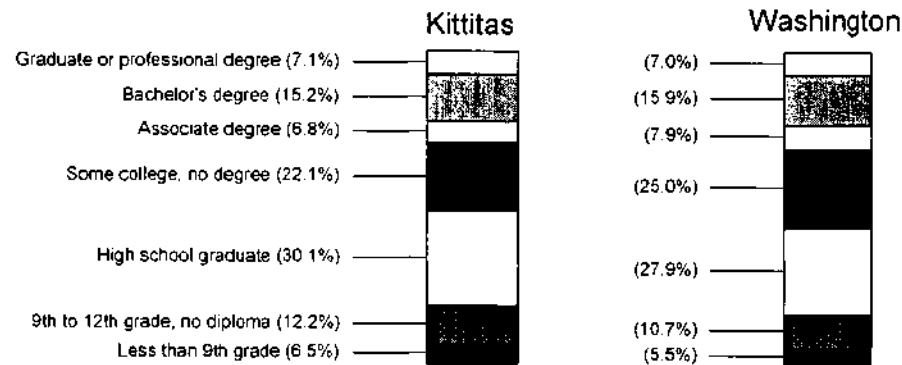
*The county had 11,882 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

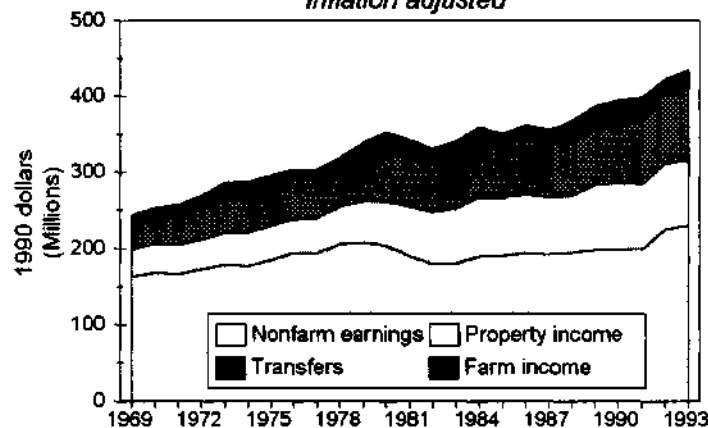


Kittitas County, Washington

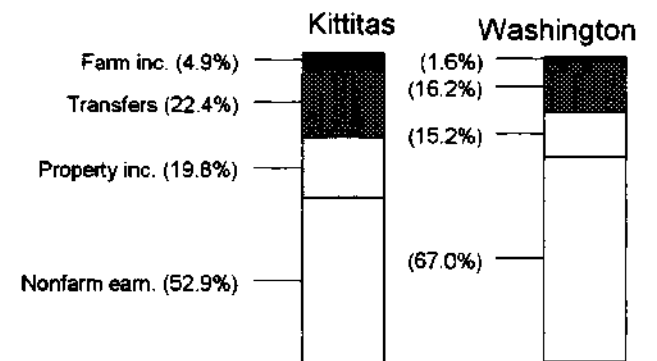
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew slowly until the recession of the early 1980s, when they declined. Recovery from the recession has been slow in Kittitas County, and earnings have only recently reached prerecession levels. Transfers, property income, and farm income all are larger proportions of personal income in Kittitas County than in the State of Washington. In 1993, unemployment compensation accounted for a slightly larger share of transfer payments in the county relative to the state. Income maintenance and medical payments are smaller shares of transfer payments in the county. "Other" payments are a slightly larger proportion due to student aid.

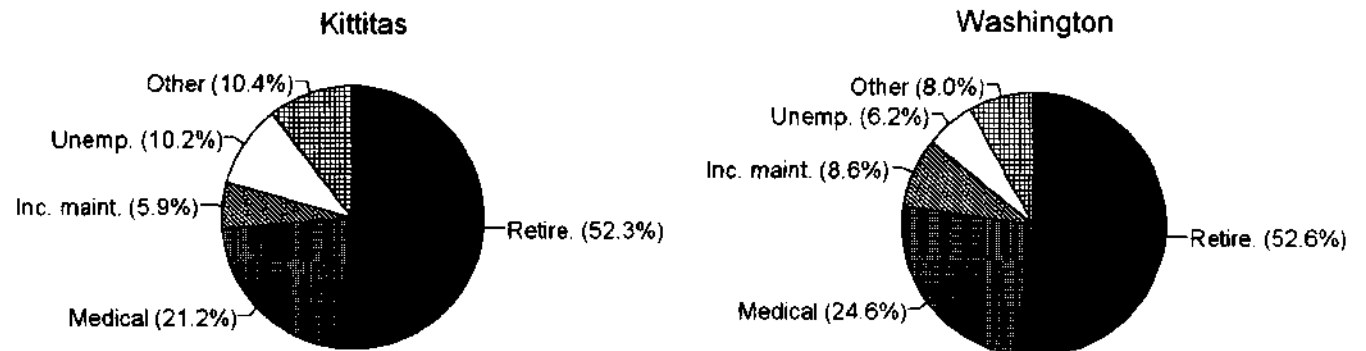
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Kittitas County, Washington

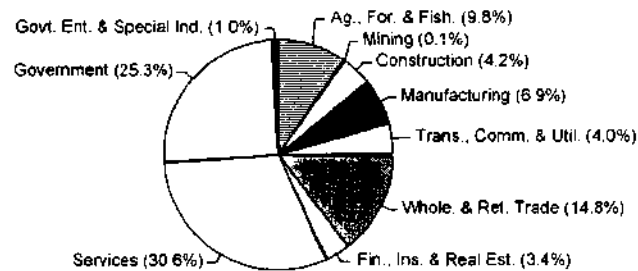
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Kittitas County's government division, which includes Central Washington University, is almost double the state average proportionally. The services division provides over 30% of the employment but drops to 20% of the income, thereby indicating low wage and part-time jobs. Manufacturing, trade, construction, and finance are about one-half the size of the state average proportionally.

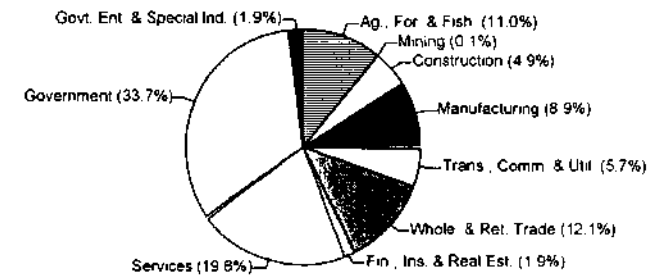
Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 36% of the income (this percentage would be higher if it included income earned by state government employees at the university; see "Technical Notes"). Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 67% of the direct export income. Tourism associated with lodging and eating and drinking places, fruits, and vegetables are among the primary export industries. Federal government primarily associated with the Forest Service is another important component of the export base.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

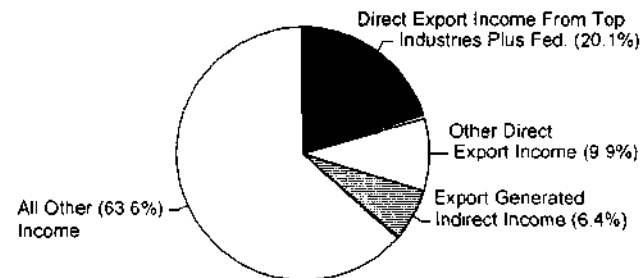


Labor and Proprietor Income

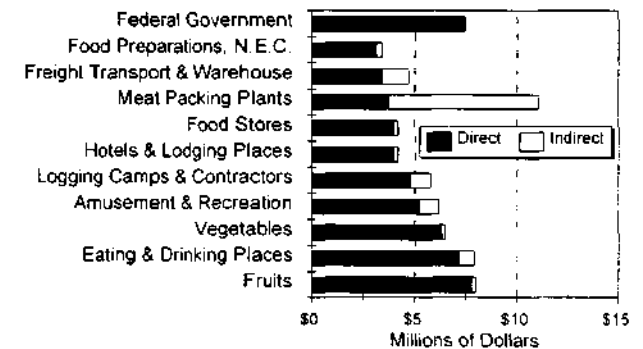


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Kittitas County, Washington

Kittitas County ranks 8th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. The Forest Service and BLM administer 29% of the land in the county. An additional 21% is non-Federal timberland. Kittitas County ranked 21st in timber production in the state in 1994. During the 1970s, private lands and National Forests provided nearly equal shares of the timber harvest, but the private harvest increased in the early 1980s. Beginning in the mid 1980s, both of these components of harvest dropped substantially.

About one-fourth of the land in Kittitas County is farmland with pasture or rangeland the largest component. Crop sales have grown in value and livestock sales dropped such that now they contribute about equally to the value of farm products sold. In 1992, Kittitas County ranked 15th in the state for the value of crops produced (mainly hay and fruit) and 13th for the value of livestock sold (mainly cattle).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,470,285
Water	22,989

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	82,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	193,000
Nonindustrial Private	39,000
Native American	0

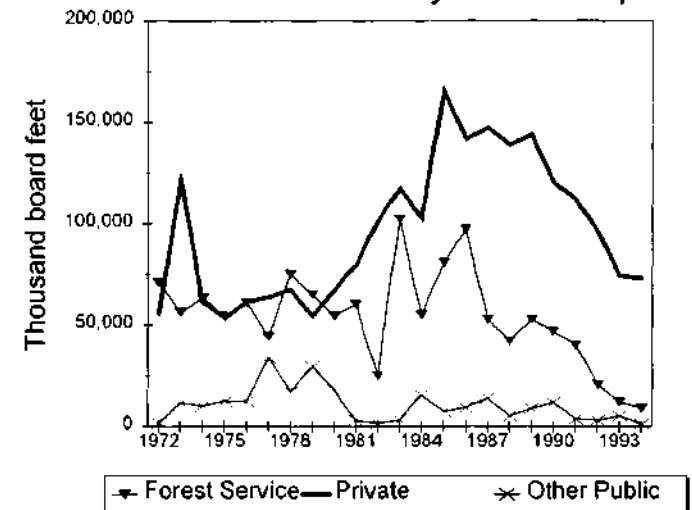
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	16,029
FS	413,094
Wilderness	72,072

Farms and Farmland

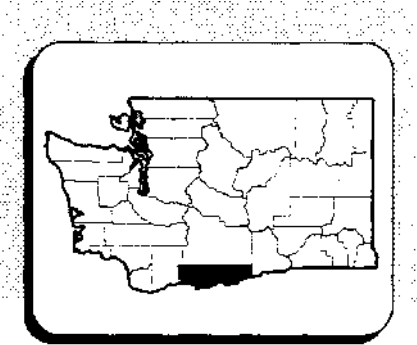
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	355,360	403,338	393,516
Cropland	94,715	99,877	93,238
Pasture/range	238,392	285,218	271,918
Woodland	16,178	12,069	16,636
Other	6,075	6,174	11,724
Avg. farm size	469	545	535
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	758	740	735
Farms with public grazing permits	18	13	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$32,142	\$18,469	\$11,880
Livestock	38,134	40,616	65,164
Dairy	4,536	2,086	2,666



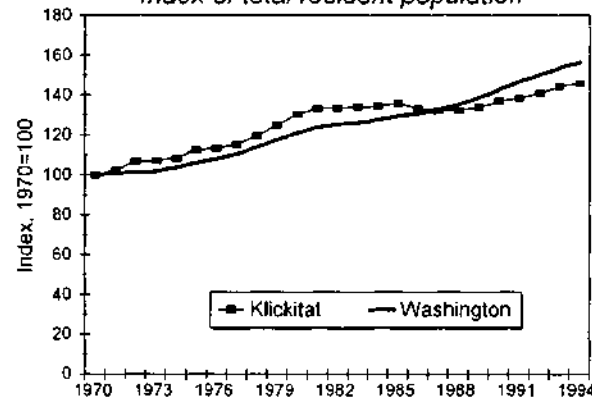
Klickitat County, Washington

Klickitat County is a nonmetropolitan county in southern Washington on the Columbia River. Goldendale, the county seat, is on US Highway 97 in the central part of the county. State Highway 14 (on the Washington side) and Interstate 84 (on the Oregon side) parallel the Columbia River and provide access to the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. The county's 1990 population density of 8.9 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 80% of the population was rural and 20% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Hood River and Wasco Counties in Oregon.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

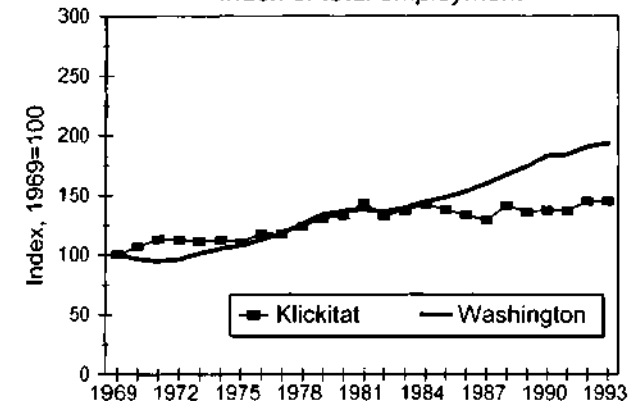
Population

Index of total resident population



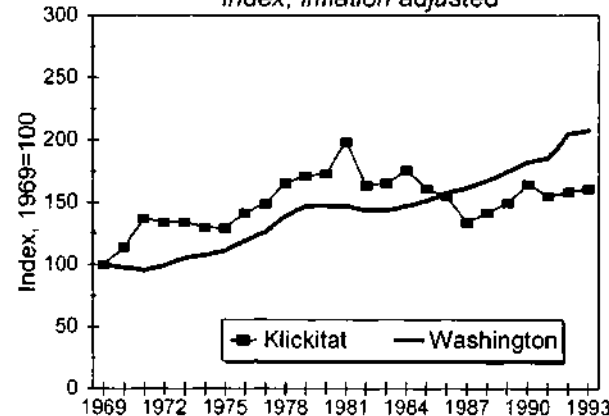
Employment

Index of total employment



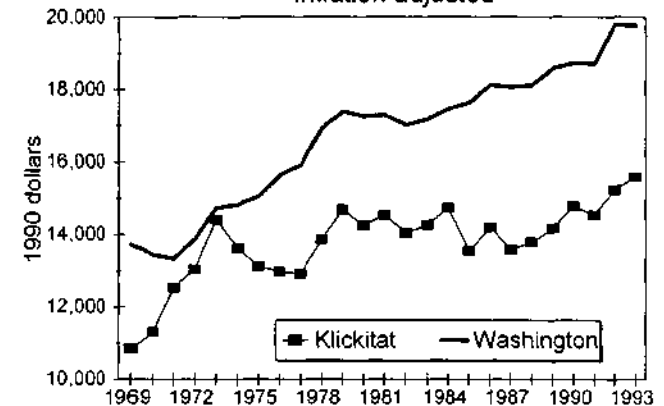
Nonfarm Labor Income

Index, inflation adjusted



Per Capita Income

Inflation adjusted



Population growth in Klickitat County paralleled that of the state during the 1970s, was flat during the 1980s, and began increasing again in the 1990s. The 1994 population of Klickitat County ranked 30th of the 39 Washington counties. Beginning with the early 1980s recession, economic growth seems to have stagnated in the county. Employment has been nearly flat since 1980, and nonfarm labor income dropped substantially between 1980 and 1987, with a partial recovery since then. Per capita income has been below the state average by a wide and increasing margin since the mid 1970s. Klickitat County ranked 29th in per capita income in the state in 1993.

Klickitat County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Klickitat County's population has grown since 1950 with the exception of the decade between 1960 and 1970. The fastest rate of growth occurred during the 1970s. The county's population increase between 1980 and 1990 was entirely due to natural increases (births minus deaths) that more than offset a small net out-migration. No incorporated community in Klickitat County has more than 3,500 people, and almost two-thirds of residents live in unincorporated areas. Just over 700 of the county's residents live within the Yakama Reservation. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the residents are under 18 or over 50. Klickitat County's median age of 34.5 is above the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
12,049	13,455	12,138	15,822	16,616	17,500	17,060	17,501	17,990	18,533
Pop.									
Change	1,406	-1,317	3,684	794	884	441	489	543	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop.
15,822	+	+	+	=
	1,108	-216	-98	16,616

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	94.6%	92.6%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	3.0	3.5
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.6	0.8
Other race	1.7	3.0
Hispanic origin (any race)	3.0	5.6

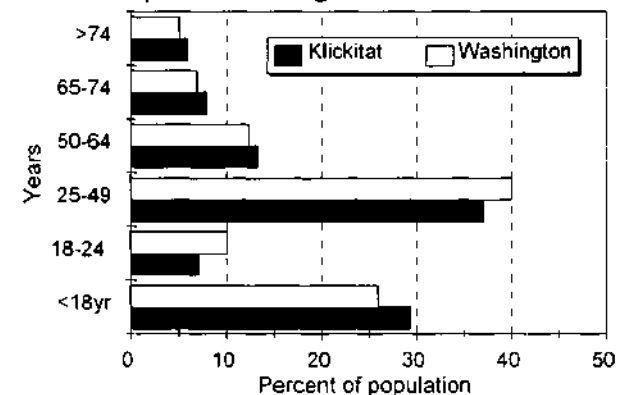
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Bingen	644	645
Goldendale	3,414	3,319
White Salmon	1,853	1,861

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Yakama Reservation	561
Yakama Trustlands	146

Population Age Structure, 1990



Klickitat County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

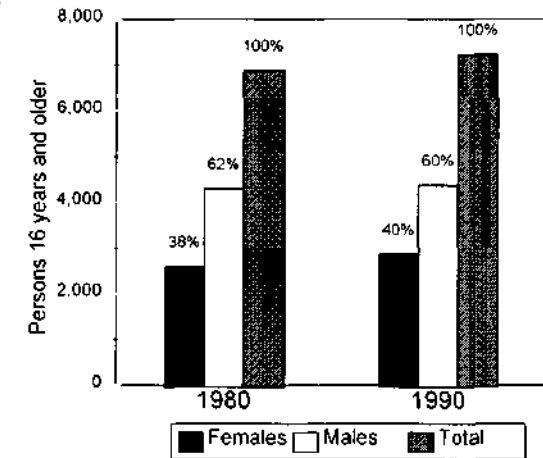
Relative to the state, Klickitat County has proportionally more workers in farming and forestry and machine operator, transportation, and laborer occupations. The county has fewer workers in executive, administrative, and professional occupations. The proportion of women in the workforce is growing, as it is in the state, but the ratio remains below the ratio for the state as a whole. The number of labor force participants grew slowly between 1980 and 1990, with almost all the growth due to more women. The proportion of county residents who have college level educations is well below the state, and the proportion of people who have not graduated from high school is higher than for the State of Washington.

Occupation, 1990

	Klickitat*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.2%	12.6%
Professional specialty	10.6	15.1
Technicians and related support	1.3	4.0
Sales	7.5	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	10.6	15.5
Private household services	0.5	0.3
Protective services	1.1	1.4
All other services	13.9	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	14.1	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.0	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.2	5.2
Transportation and material moving	8.1	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	6.0	3.8

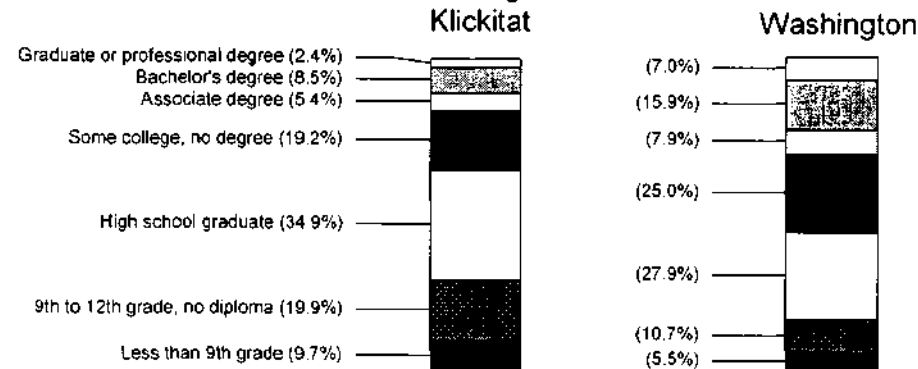
*The county had 6,437 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

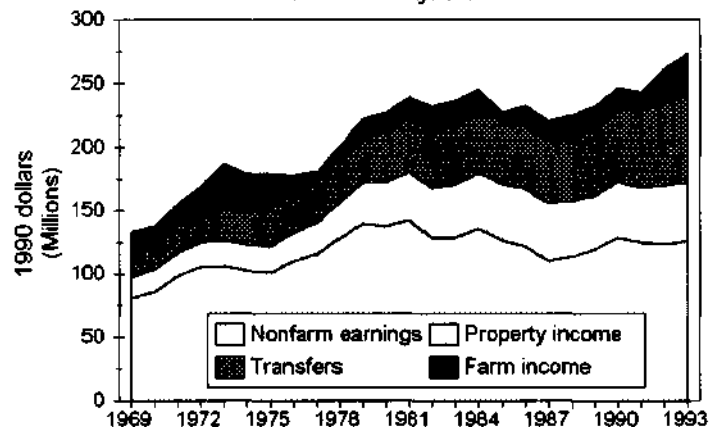


Klickitat County, Washington

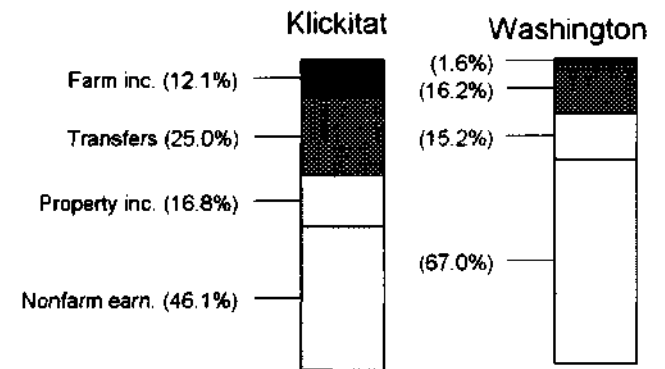
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings in Klickitat County grew until the recession of the early 1980s. There was no clear indication of recovery, and then another decline occurred between 1984 and 1987. By 1993, nonfarm earnings had not returned to their prerecession level. Transfers and property income have grown, and transfers have become a much larger share of personal income than they were in 1969. Farm income, transfers, and property income all are larger proportions of personal income in the county than in the state. Income maintenance and medical payments are a larger share of transfer payments, and retirement income a smaller share in the county relative to the State of Washington.

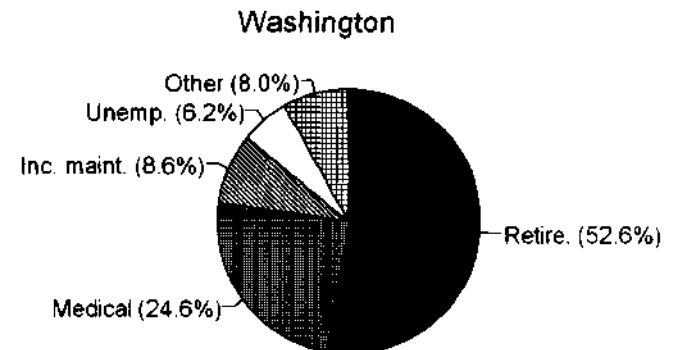
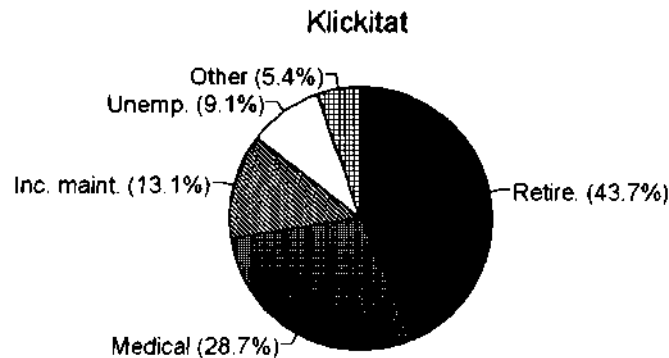
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Klickitat County, Washington

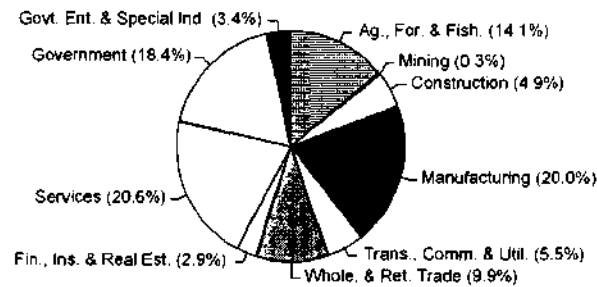
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Klickitat County has the largest proportion of income derived from the transportation division in the state and the 4th largest proportion in the manufacturing division. The relatively higher wages in the manufacturing division are revealed by the increase in the division's proportion of income relative to employment. In contrast, the county has the 3d smallest proportion in the services division relative to income.

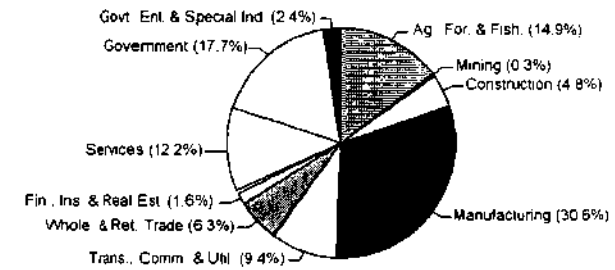
Sixty-two percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 82% of the direct export income, thereby indicating little diversity in the export base. Primary aluminum leads the county export industries. The last sawmill, included in the 1992 data, closed in 1994.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

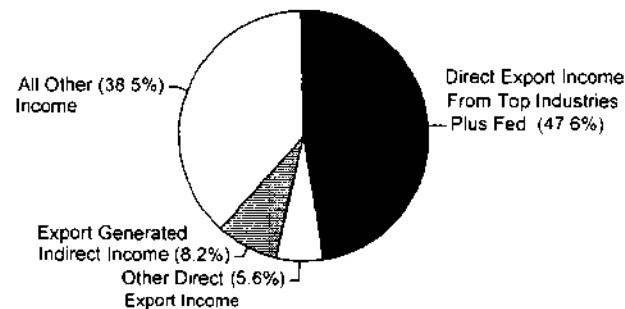


Labor and Proprietor Income

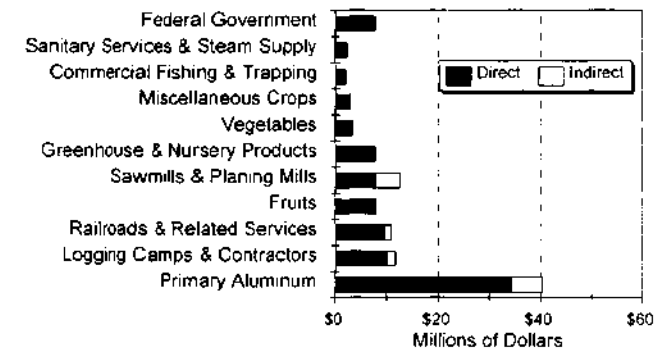


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Klickitat County, Washington

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

Klickitat County ranks 16th in land area of the 39 Washington counties.

Non-Federal timberlands are significant, making up 28% of the county's land area. Lands administered by the Forest Service and BLM account for only 3% of the county. In 1994, the timber harvest in Klickitat County was 2.4% of the timber harvest in the state, and the county ranked 16th in timber production. Almost all the timber harvest in the county in recent years has come from private lands. Private harvest grew in the last half of the 1980s, but declined somewhat in the early 1990s.

Farmland covers 58% of the county. The county ranked 18th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 (mainly wheat, hay, fruit, and vegetables) and 20th for the value of livestock sold (mostly cattle).

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,198,387
Water	20,358

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	64,000
County and Municipal	7,000
Forest Industry	169,000
Nonindustrial Private	100,000
Native American	24,000

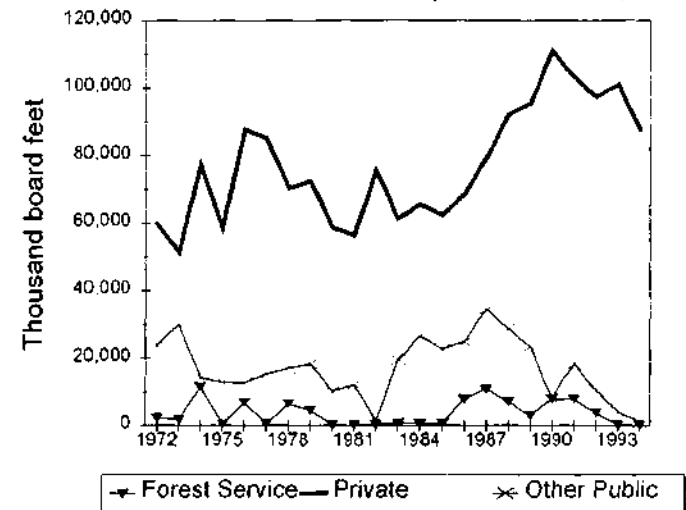
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	16,407
FS	14,600
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

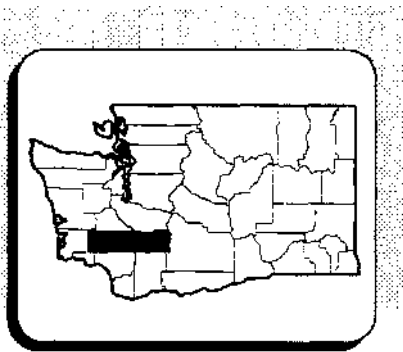
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	689,639	698,453	725,048
Cropland	201,310	210,931	208,797
Pasture/range	380,066	356,523	329,167
Woodland	100,454	115,221	148,462
Other	7,809	15,778	38,622
Avg. farm size	1,358	1,282	1,261
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	508	545	575
Farms with public grazing permits	26	25	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$22,672	\$17,706	\$21,662
Livestock	11,329	10,832	11,831
Dairy	2,235	1,979	2,229



Lewis County, Washington

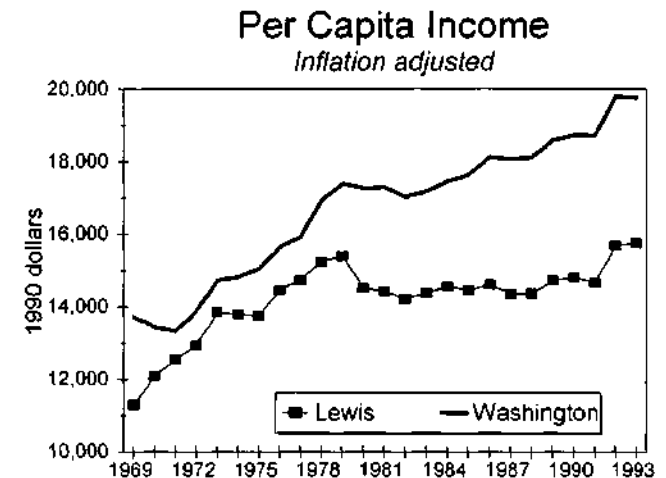
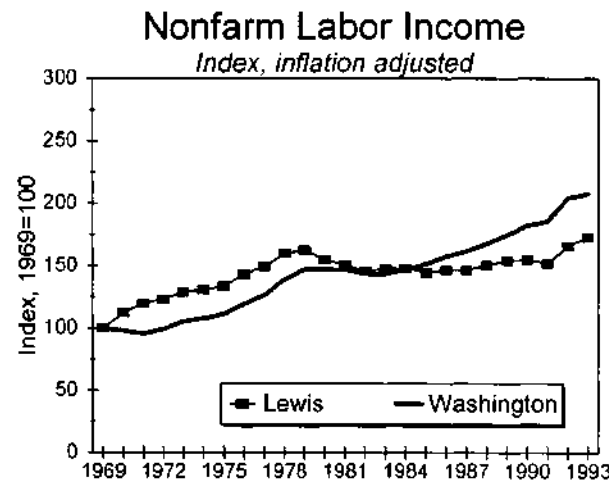
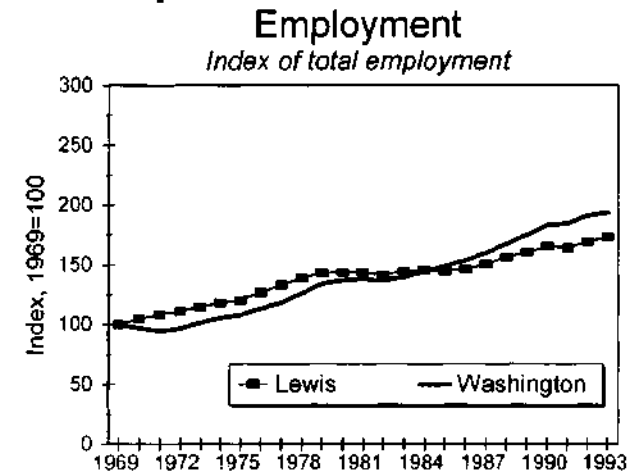
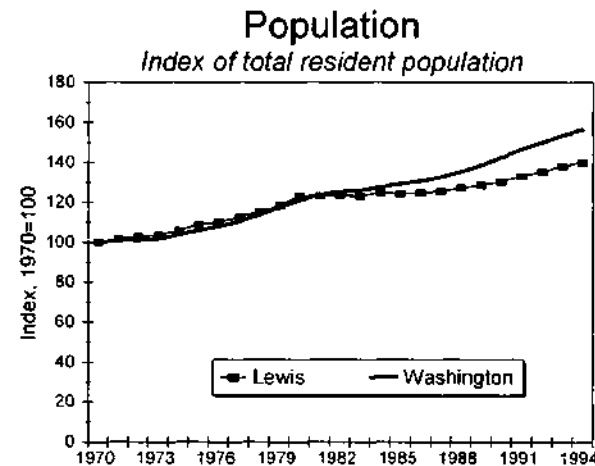
Lewis County is a nonmetropolitan county in southwestern Washington. The county seat, Chehalis, and the county's largest city, Centralia, lie along Interstate 5. The eastern area of the county is covered by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, and Mount Rainier National Park can be accessed in the northeast. The county's 1990 population density of 24.7 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 68% of the population was rural and 15% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Cowlitz, Pierce, and King Counties.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Employment and nonfarm labor income in Lewis County grew at slightly faster rates than the state during the early 1970s and at slower or declining rates during the 1980s.

Population growth mirrored the state's growth rate until 1980 when the county's growth slowed. The county, like the state, was affected by the early 1980s recession, but the county's recovery has been slower.

In 1994, the population in Lewis County ranked 15th in the state of the 39 counties. Per capita income in Lewis County has consistently been below the state average, and the gap is gradually increasing. Lewis County ranked 27th for per capita income in the state in 1993.



CONTINUED

Lewis County, Washington

Lewis County's population decreased between 1950 and 1960 and has been increasing since then. The county grew fastest during the 1970s and early 1990s. The population increase between 1980 and 1990 was almost entirely due to natural increase (births minus deaths). About one-third of Lewis County's residents live in the adjacent communities of Centralia and Chehalis, and almost 60% live in unincorporated areas. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the country's residents are under 18 or over 50. Lewis County's median age of 34.9 is above the state median of 33.1.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
43,755	41,858	45,467	56,025	59,358	62,900	61,125	62,570	64,247	66,016
Pop.									
Change	-1,897	3,609	10,558	3,333	3,542		1,445	1,677	1,769

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
56,025	+	3,278	+	-189	+	244	=	59,358

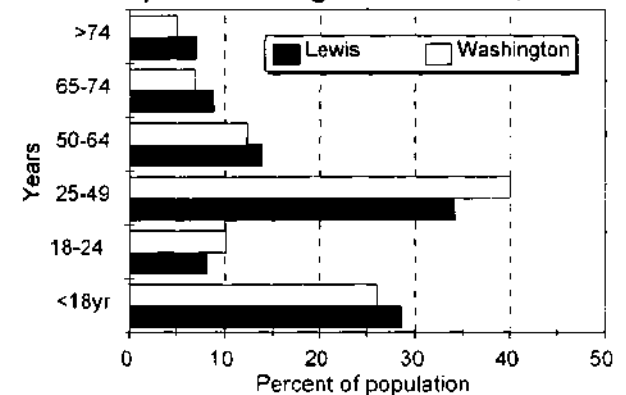
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.9%	97.1%
Black	0.1	0.3
Native American	0.9	1.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	0.6
Other race	0.6	0.8
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.2	2.3

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Centralia	10,809	12,101
Chehalis	6,100	6,527
Fords Prairie ^a	N.A.	2,480
Morton	1,264	1,130
Mossyrock	463	452
Napavine	611	745
Pe Ell	617	547
Toledo	637	586
Vader	406	414
Winlock	1,052	1,027

Population Age Structure, 1990



^aCensus designated place (unincorporated).

Lewis County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

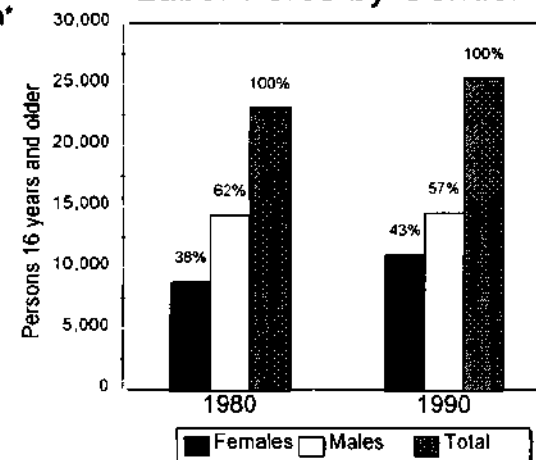
Relative to the state, Lewis County had proportionally more workers in farming and forestry and transportation occupations in 1990 and fewer workers in executive, administrative, and professional occupations. The proportion of the workforce that is women is growing, as it is in the state, but the county's proportion remains below that for the state as a whole. The labor force grew slowly between 1980 and 1990, and this growth was due almost entirely to women entering the labor force. The proportion of county residents who have college level educations is well below the state, and the proportion of people who have not graduated from high school is higher than for the State of Washington.

Occupation, 1990

	Lewis*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.6%	12.6%
Professional specialty	11.1	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.3	4.0
Sales	10.6	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	12.8	15.5
Private household services	0.4	0.3
Protective services	1.3	1.4
All other services	12.6	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.8	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.5	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.2	5.2
Transportation and material moving	8.1	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.6	3.8

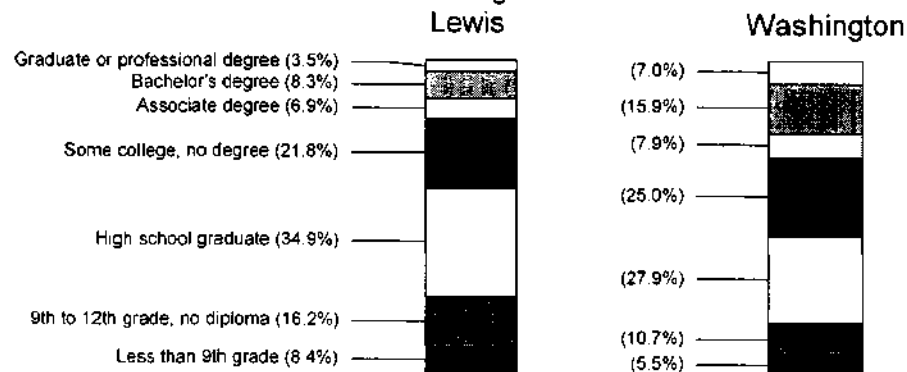
*The county had 23,427 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

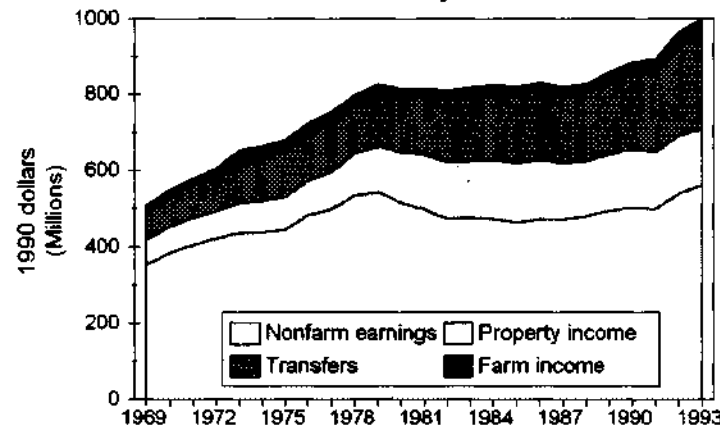


Lewis County, Washington

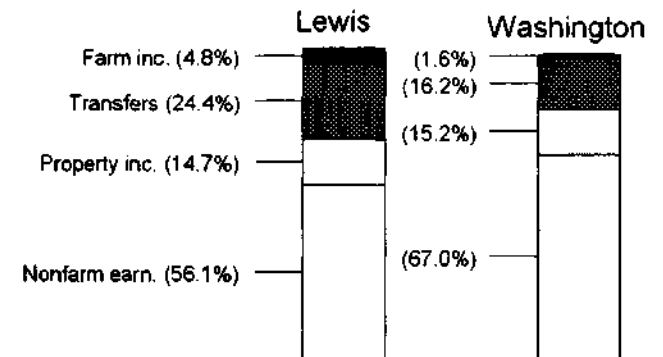
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew through the 1970s. The recession of the early 1980s caused earnings to fall and recovery has been slow. Transfers and property income grew both in absolute terms and as a proportion of personal income. Transfers and farm income make up a larger share of personal income in Lewis County than in Washington. Nonfarm earnings are a smaller share in the county relative to the state. Medical payments make up a slightly larger share of transfer payments in the county relative to the state, and retirement payments a smaller share.

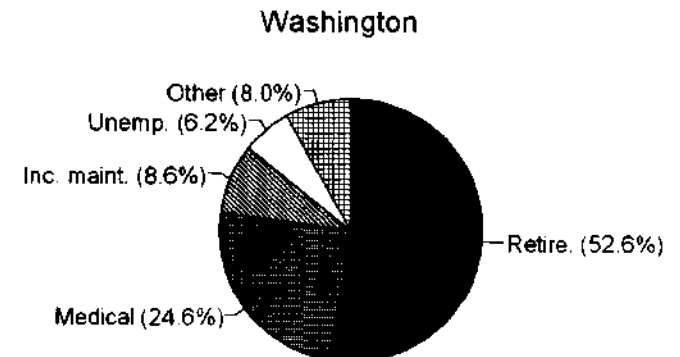
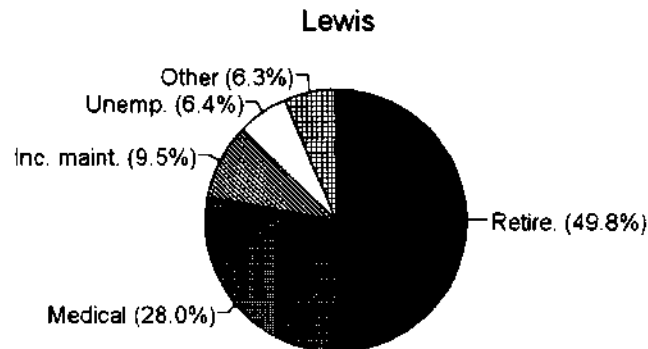
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Lewis County, Washington

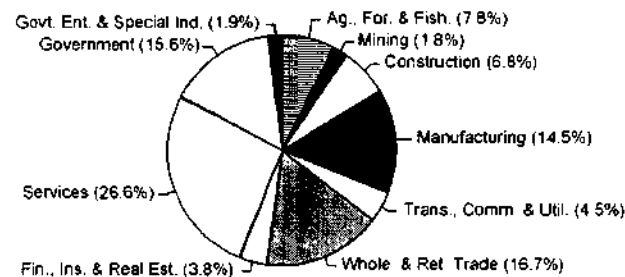
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The proportion of Lewis County's economic structure in the mining division is proportionally 2d largest in the state. This division accounts, however, for less than 2% of the county's employment and less than 5% of total income. The transportation division, which include electric utilities, has the 4th largest proportion for income and ranks 5th for employment.

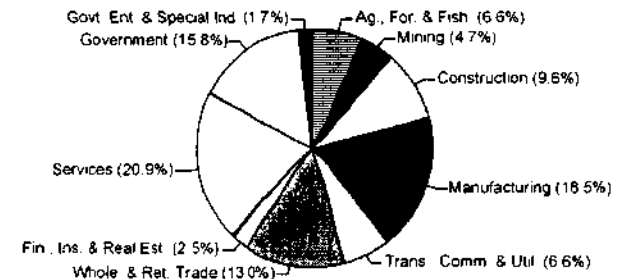
Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 47% of the income. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 59% of the direct export income. The top export income-generating industries include wood products manufacturing, logging, and coal mining.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

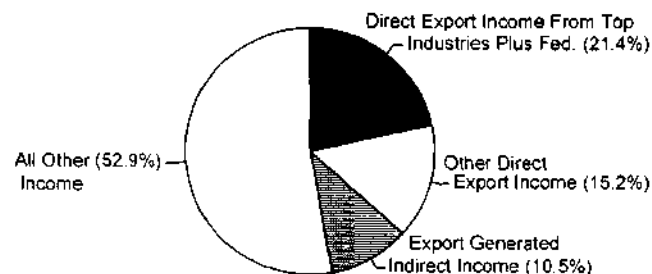


Labor and Proprietor Income

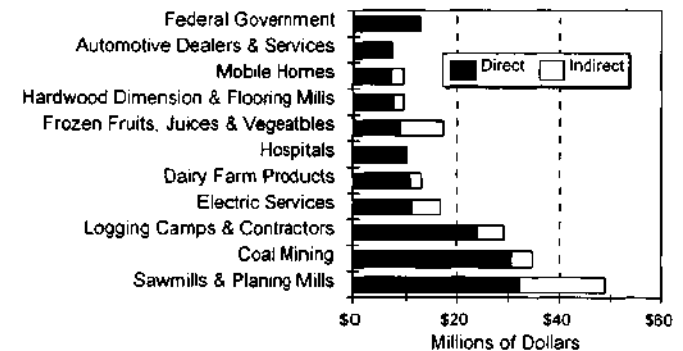


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Lewis County, Washington

Lewis County ranks 6th in land area of the 39 Washington counties.

Non-Federal timberland accounts for 54% of the county's land area, with forest industry land being the largest component. The Forest Service administers 29% of the land in the county, with just under a fourth in officially designated wilderness. In 1994, the county ranked 2d in the state for timber harvest, providing just over 10% of the state harvest. Private lands account for most of the harvest. In the late 1980s, harvest from both National Forests and private lands dropped significantly.

About 7% of the county is in farms with cropland and woodlands the main components. However, livestock sales (primarily dairy and poultry) are the most valuable classes of farm products sold. The county ranked 10th in the state for livestock sales in 1992 and 6th

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,540,992
Water	18,323

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	116,000
County and Municipal	10,000
Forest Industry	548,000
Nonindustrial Private	169,000
Native American	0

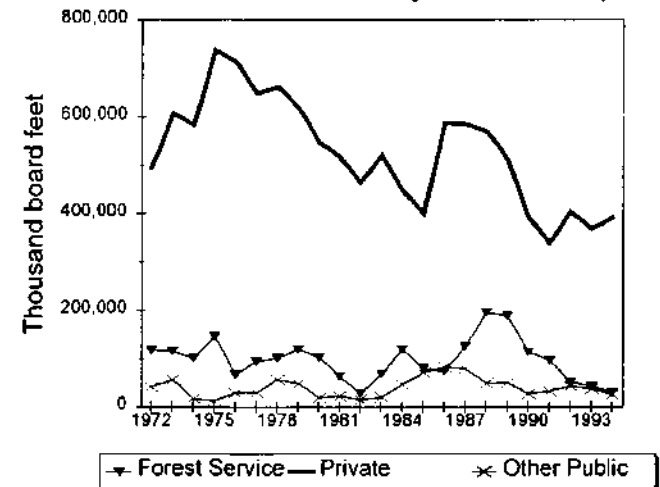
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	279
FS	446,525
Wilderness	102,040

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	112,263	122,214	135,531
Cropland	60,223	67,373	70,766
Pasture/range	9,671	12,341	11,179
Woodland	35,763	36,133	44,711
Other	6,606	6,367	8,875
Avg. farm size	105	105	98
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,067	1,162	1,378
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

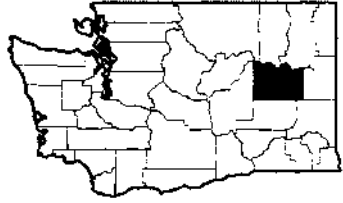
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$6,084	\$4,760	\$4,448
Livestock	55,592	44,499	42,013
Dairy	26,593	22,716	20,999

Lincoln County, Washington

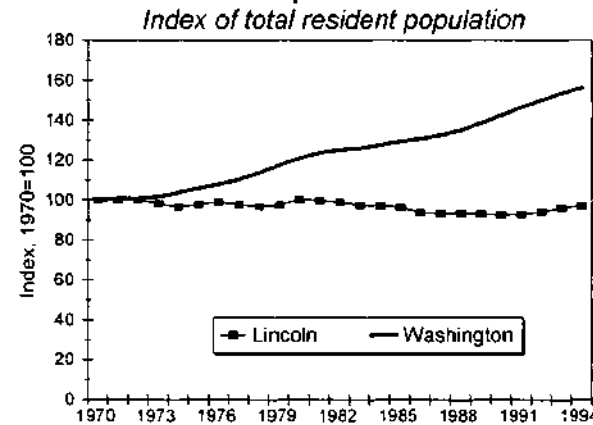


Lincoln County is a nonmetropolitan county in central eastern Washington. U.S. Highway 2 is the major east-west transportation route and connects Davenport, the county seat, to Spokane. The Franklin Roosevelt Lake forms the northern border of the county and Grand Coulee Dam is in the county's northwest corner. The county's 1990 population density of 3.8 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1900, 100% of the population was rural and 18% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Spokane County.

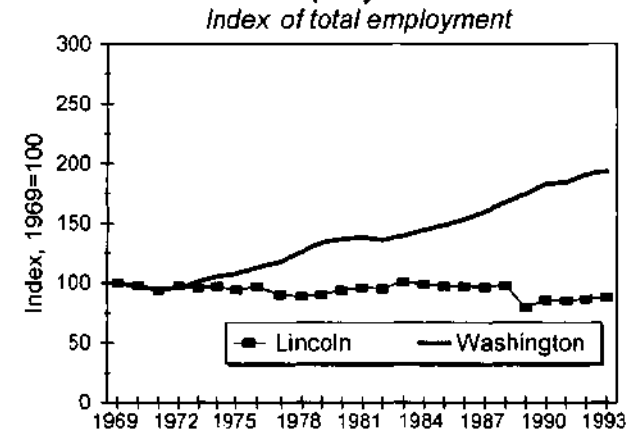
Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income declined slightly in Lincoln County throughout the 1970s and 1980s. The county showed little indication of being affected by the recessions and recovery that impacted the state. In 1994, Lincoln County was ranked 34th in population of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income has been near or above state averages with great fluctuations resulting from variations in farm income. In 1993, Lincoln County had the 5th highest per capita income in the state.

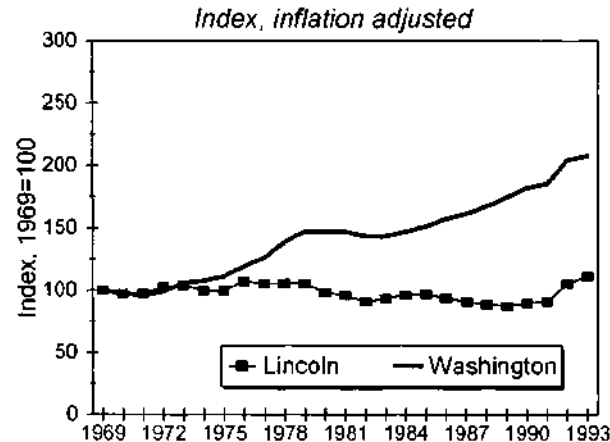
Population



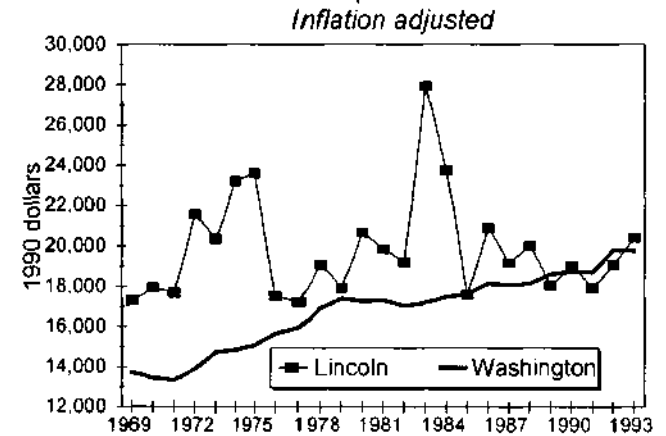
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Lincoln County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Lincoln County lost population in three of the last four decades. Population decreased by almost 20% between 1950 and 1990. This trend may have turned around in the early 1990s, but this was not anticipated by demographers when they made projections for 1995 and beyond. The decrease between 1980 and 1990 was due to net out-migration, especially by those under 65. Lincoln County is a rural county with no community having more than 2,000 residents and 40% of the population living in unincorporated areas. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are over 50, and the county's median age of 39.3 is well above the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993
10,970	10,919	9,572	9,604	8,864	9,200
Pop.					
Change	-51	-1,347	32	-740	336

1995	2000	2005	2010
8,539	8,296	8,171	8,081
Pop.			
Change	-243	-125	-90

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
9,604	+	104	+	-727	+	-117	=	8,864

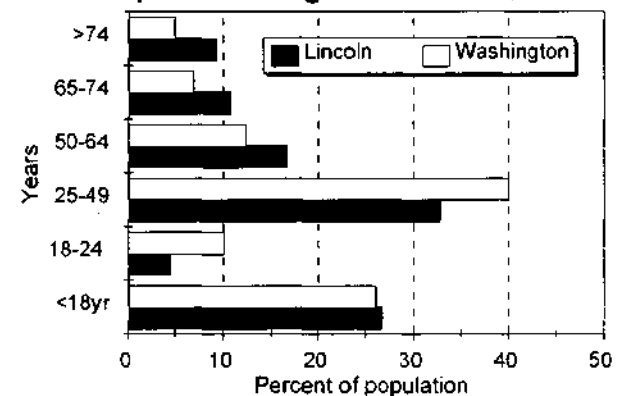
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	98.1%	97.7%
Black	0.0	0.2
Native American	1.4	1.5
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.3	0.4
Other race	0.2	0.3
Hispanic origin (any race)	0.8	0.9

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Almira	330	310
Creston	309	230
Davenport	1,559	1,502
Harrington	507	449
Odessa	1,009	935
Reardan	498	482
Sprague	473	410
Wilbur	1,122	863

Population Age Structure, 1990



Lincoln County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

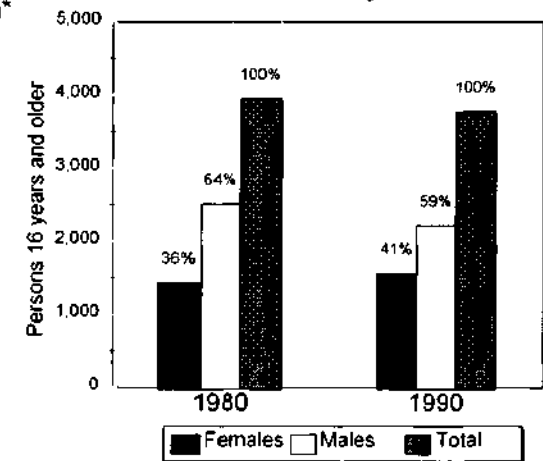
Over one-fifth of Lincoln County's residents work in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (mainly farming). The county has proportionally fewer workers in executive, administrative, and professional occupations, relative to the state. The ratio of women to men in the workforce is growing, as it is in the state, but the ratio remains below that for the state as a whole. Between 1980 and 1990, the number of women in the labor force increased while the number of men decreased. The proportion of people who have a high school diploma or more is nearly the same as for the State of Washington, but of that group a smaller proportion have bachelor's or higher degrees compared to the state.

Occupation, 1990

	Lincoln*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.2%	12.6%
Professional specialty	11.4	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.9	4.0
Sales	8.4	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	12.0	15.5
Private household services	0.6	0.3
Protective services	1.3	1.4
All other services	12.9	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	22.0	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.3	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.2	5.2
Transportation and material moving	6.2	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.7	3.8

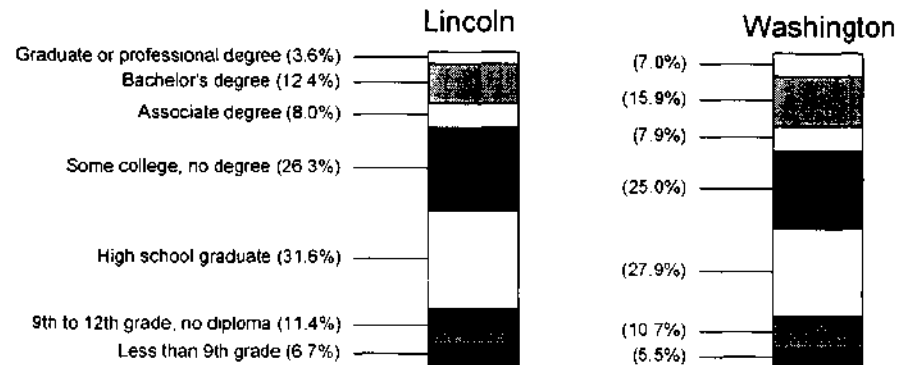
*The county had 3,614 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



Lincoln County, Washington

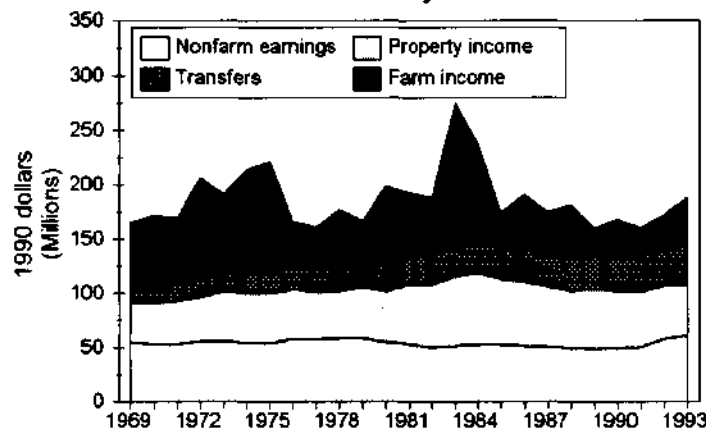
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Farm income, though volatile, is important to the county, accounting for nearly a quarter of personal income in 1993. Nonfarm earnings and property income have changed little throughout the entire period, while transfers have grown slowly.

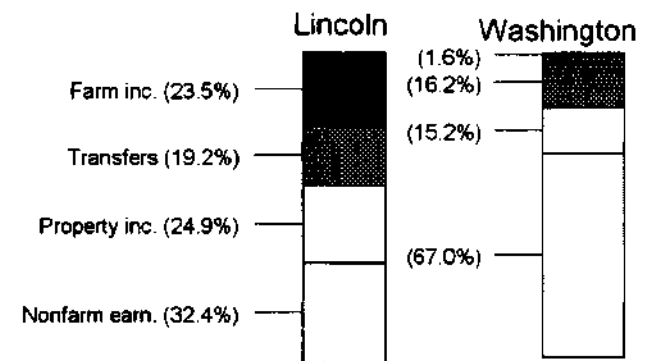
Property income and transfers account for a much greater share of personal income in Lincoln

County than the State of Washington, reflecting the county's older age structure (see population page). Retirement payments are a larger proportion of transfers in the county relative to the state, and income maintenance, unemployment, and other payments are a smaller proportion.

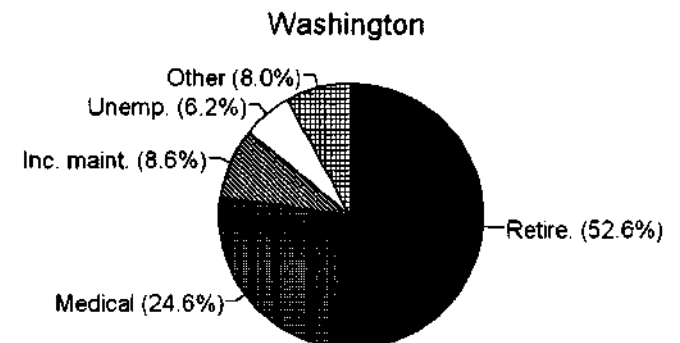
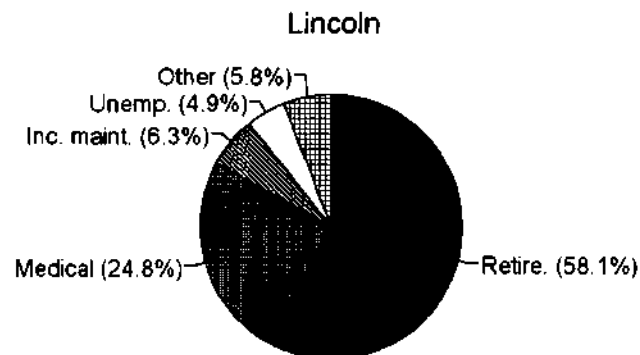
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Lincoln County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

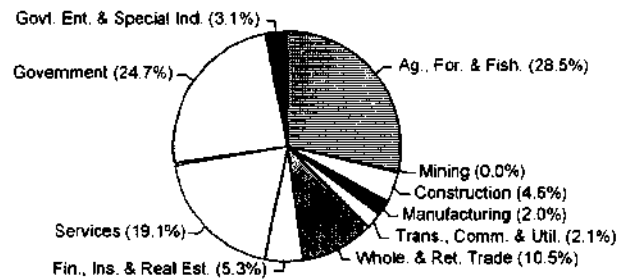
Lincoln County has one of the largest agriculture divisions in the state, proportionally, ranking 5th among all counties with respect to income and 4th with respect to employment. In contrast, the county has the state's smallest portion of income being generated in the manufacturing division.

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

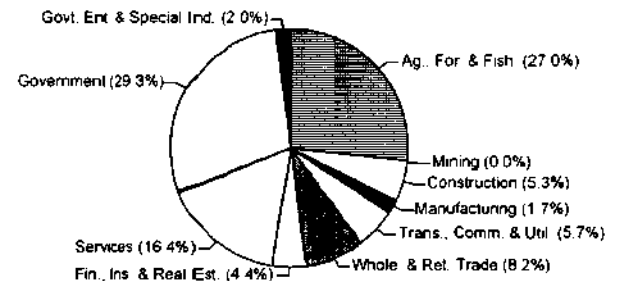
The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up over 85% of the direct export income. Food grains is the leading export income-generating industry in the county. Federal expenditures, especially by the National Park Service at the Fort Spokane Museum, also provide outside income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

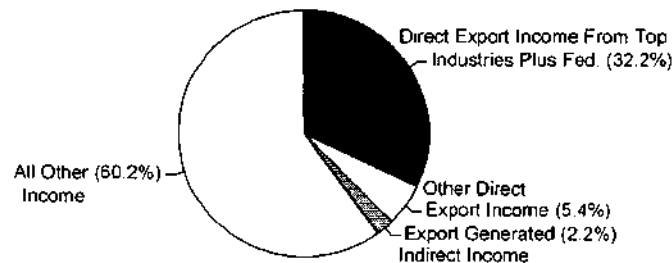


Labor and Proprietor Income

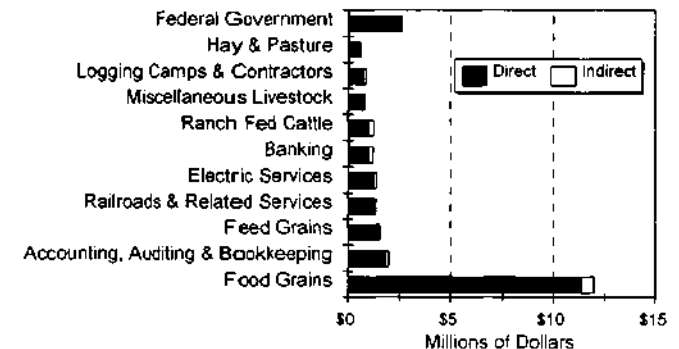


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Lincoln County, Washington

Lincoln County ranks 7th in the state in land area of the 39 Washington counties. Timberland is not very significant in the county, with only a small area of private timberland. The county's 1994 timber harvest ranking was 31st in the state (of the 35 counties that had any harvest). Virtually all the county is farmland, with cropland and pasture or range accounting for 75% of it. Note that nonindustrial private timberland may also be counted as farm woodland. Farms are much larger than the average for the state. Crops are the most valuable class of farm products sold, and in 1992, the county ranked 11th in the state for the value of crop sales. Wheat is the primary crop. The county ranked 21st for the value of livestock sold (mainly cattle).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,479,194
Water	18,240

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	37,000
Native American	0

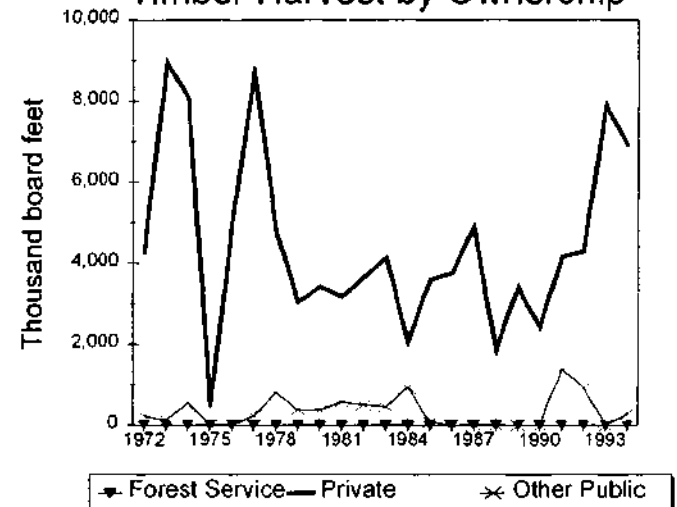
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	16,221
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

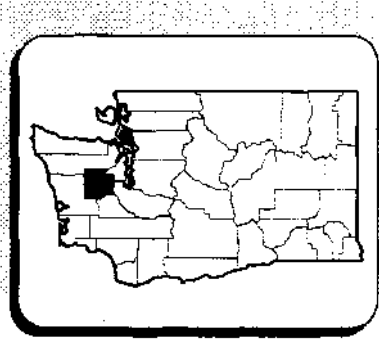
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	1,465,788	1,479,146	1,404,250
Cropland	888,059	930,789	900,021
Pasture/range	509,261	482,853	446,026
Woodland	53,897	42,148	37,113
Other	14,571	23,356	21,090
Avg. farm size	2,070	1,851	1,800
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	708	799	780
Farms with public grazing permits	20	18	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$70,951	\$49,922	\$66,557
Livestock	10,713	11,351	9,108
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.



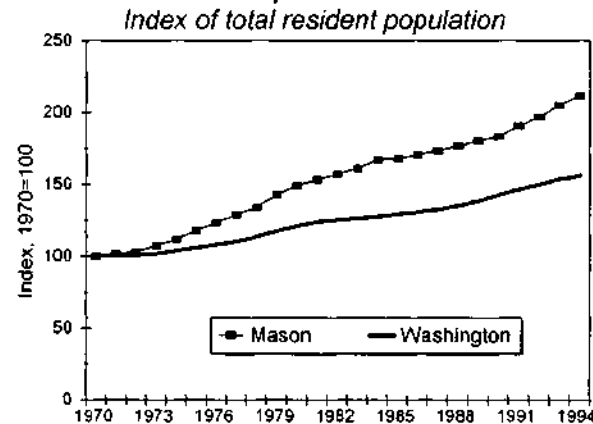
Mason County, Washington

Mason County is a nonmetropolitan county on the southwest side of Puget Sound. Shelton, the county seat, is about 20 miles from Olympia via U.S. Highway 101, the major north-south route through the county. The northwestern corner of the county is covered by the Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park. The county's 1990 population density of 39.9 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 81% of the population was rural and 36% of workers commuted outside the county to work, primarily to Kitsap and Thurston Counties.

Population growth has been faster in Mason County than in the state, but the trends in employment and nonfarm labor income growth have been close to statewide trends. The effects of the early 1980s recession were more severe compared to the state, especially with respect to nonfarm labor income. In 1994, Mason County's population ranked 20th in the state of the 39 counties. Per capita income has consistently been below state averages and the gap has been increasing. In 1993, Mason County ranked 36th in the state for per capita income.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

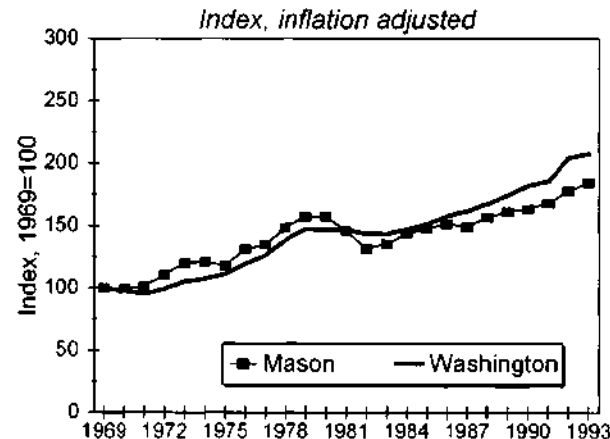
Population



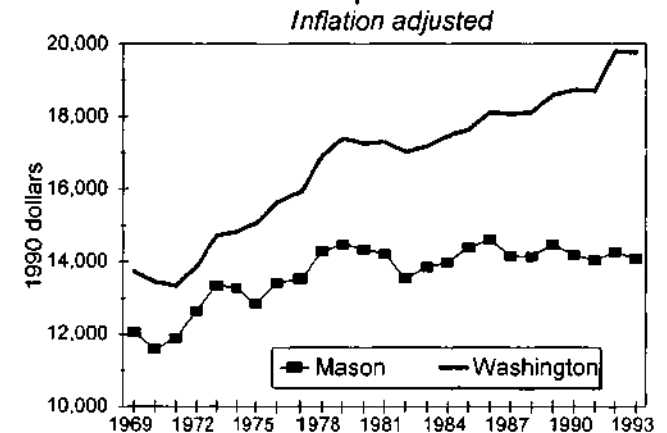
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Mason County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Mason County's population has grown in every decade since 1950.

The fastest rates of growth were during the 1970s and early 1990s.

Most of the population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to net in-migration, especially by those under 65. Most of the county's population is rural, and Shelton, the largest community in Mason County, has less than 20% of the county population. Almost 800 of the county's residents live within the Skokomish Reservation and Squaxin Island Trust Lands. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are over 50, and Mason County's median age of 36.9 is above the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
15,022	16,251	20,918	31,184	38,341	42,900	42,027	44,688	47,927	51,335
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	1,229	4,667	10,266	7,157	4,559	2,661	3,239	3,408	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
31,184	+	1,771	+	4,407	+	979	=	38,341

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	94.8%	93.3%
Black	0.4	0.9
Native American	3.2	3.7
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.7	1.2
Other race	0.9	0.9
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.4	2.3

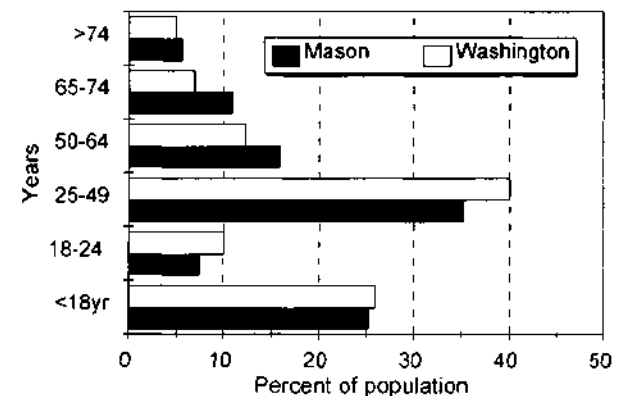
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Allyn-Grapeview ^a	N.A.	1,526
Shelton	7,629	7,241
Skokomish ^a	N.A.	532

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Skokomish Reservation	614
Squaxin Island Trust Lands	157

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

Mason County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Relative to the state, Mason County has proportionally more workers in precision production, craft, and repair occupations and fewer in professional and sales occupations.

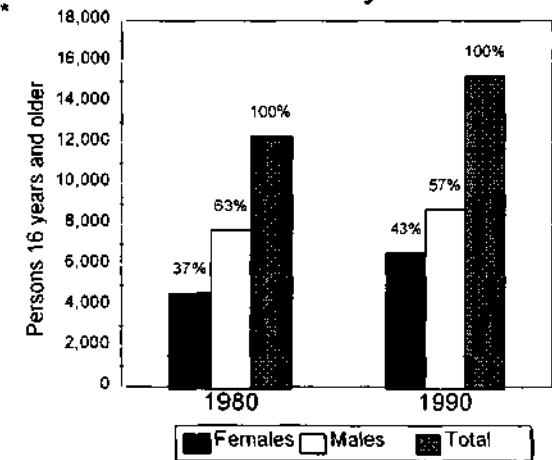
The ratio of women to men in the workforce increased considerably between 1980 and 1990 in Mason County. Mason County has proportionally fewer people who have college degrees relative to the state.

Occupation, 1990

	Mason*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.1%	12.6%
Professional specialty	11.2	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.3	4.0
Sales	9.3	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	14.5	15.5
Private household services	0.2	0.3
Protective services	2.6	1.4
All other services	11.5	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.9	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.3	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.8	5.2
Transportation and material moving	5.1	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.3	3.8

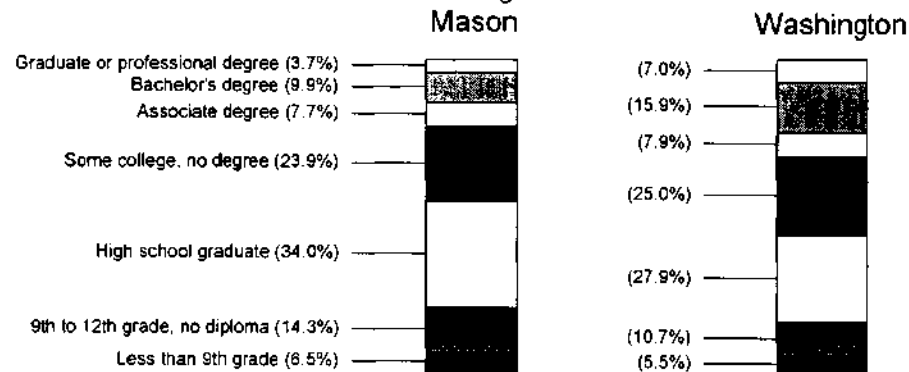
**The county had 14,224 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.*

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



Mason County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings increased over the period, despite a decline due to the recession of the early 1980s.

Transfers and property income grew both in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income.

Both are significantly larger shares of personal income in the county than the state, which is consistent

with the county's older age

structure (see population page).

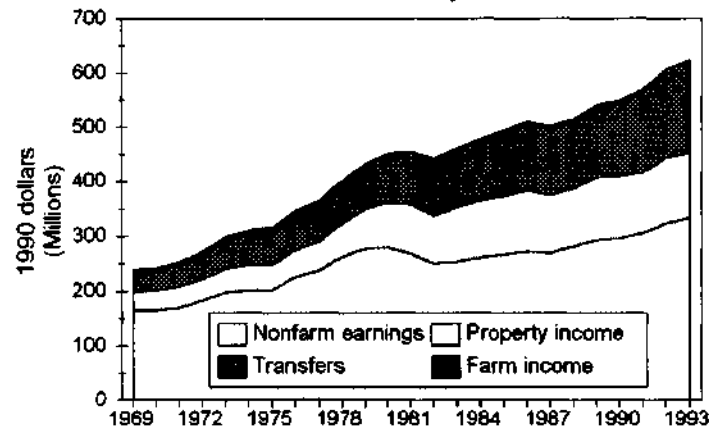
Retirement payments are a slightly

larger share of transfers in the

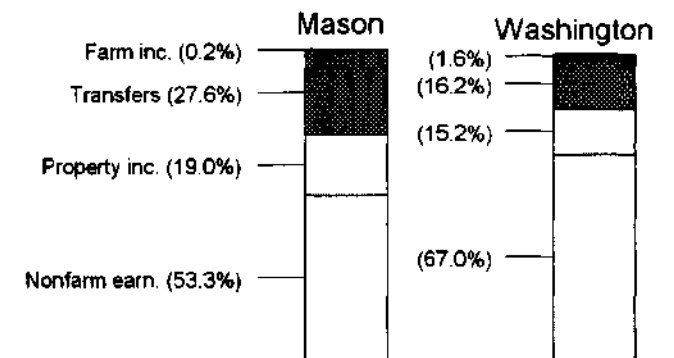
county relative to the State of

Washington.

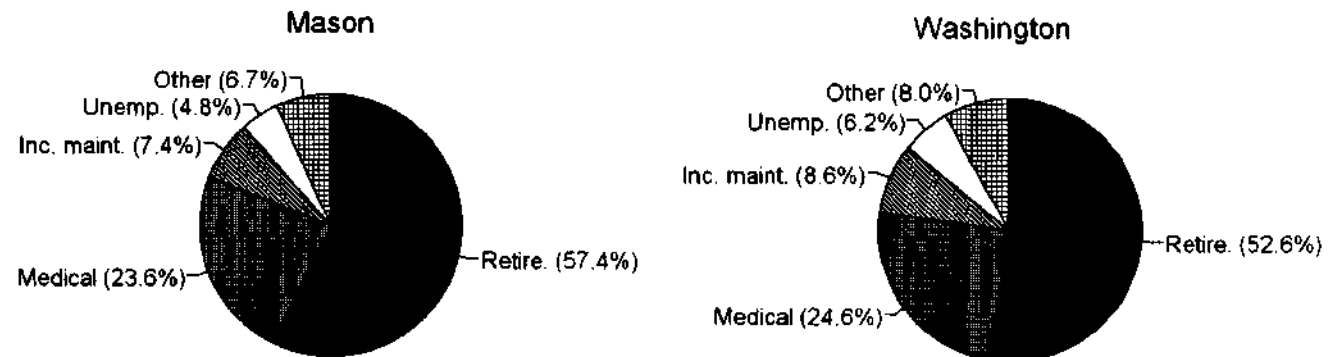
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



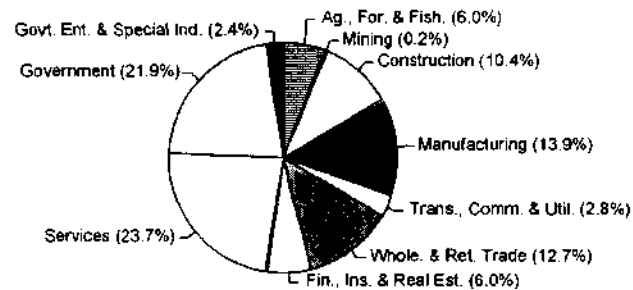
Mason County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

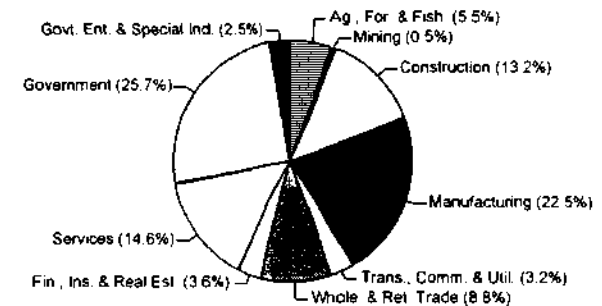
The economic structure of Mason County generally resembles that of the state. The primary differences are in the construction and services divisions. The portion in construction is 3d largest in employment and 4th among all counties in income. The services division portion of income is 40% less than the state average. Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 40% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate over 77% of the direct export income. Sawmills and planing mills and veneer and plywood are the leading income-generating export industries.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

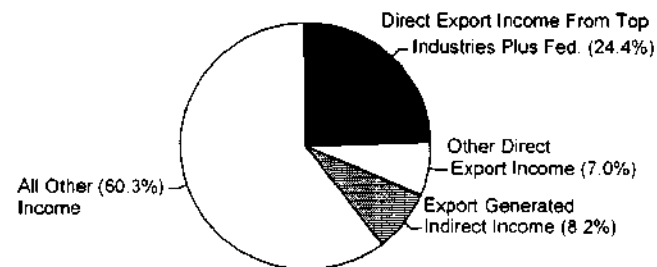


Labor and Proprietor Income

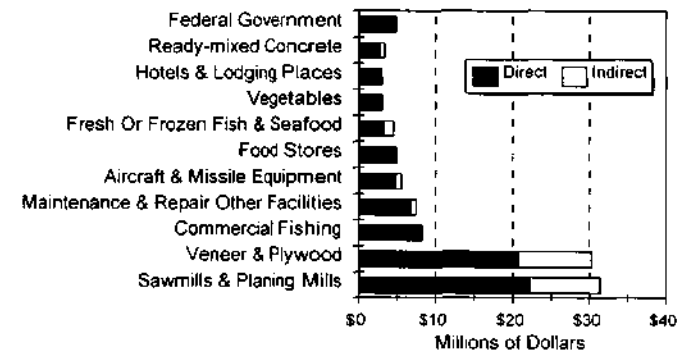


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Mason County, Washington

Mason County ranks 30th in land area of the 39 Washington counties.

Non-Federal timberlands are significant and total 60% of the land area in the county. Lands administered by the Forest Service account for an additional 21% of the land in the county. In 1994, the timber harvest in Mason County was almost 5% of the state's harvest, and the county ranked 7th in timber production in the state. Historically, private lands and National Forests contributed equally to timber harvest, but in the 1980s, the private harvest more than tripled. In recent years, both components declined, but private harvest remains the larger.

The area of farmland in Mason County is very small, and the county ranked 37th in the state for the value of farm products sold in 1992.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	615,110
Water	57,587

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	72,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	207,000
Nonindustrial Private	90,000
Native American	3,000

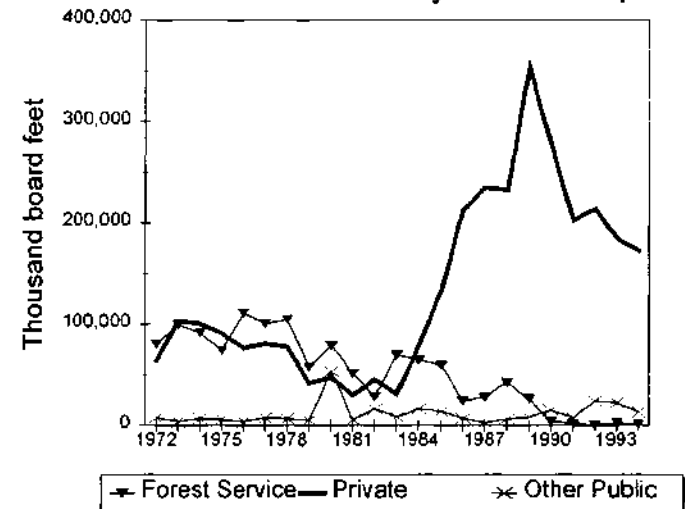
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	3
FS	127,191
Wilderness	15,564

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	10,965	11,718	15,232
Cropland	3,870	5,241	7,030
Pasture/range	474	690	1,385
Woodland	5,751	4,664	5,637
Other	870	1,123	1,180
Avg. farm size	76	71	84
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	145	165	181
Farms with public grazing permits	1	N.A.	N.A.

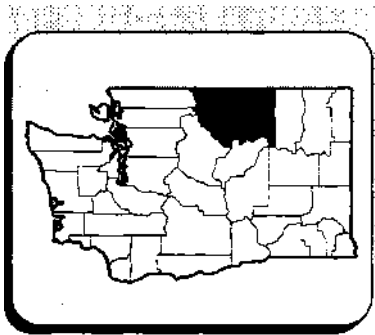
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$583	\$344	\$430
Livestock	615	774	635
Dairy	N.A.	172	N.A.

Okanogan County, Washington

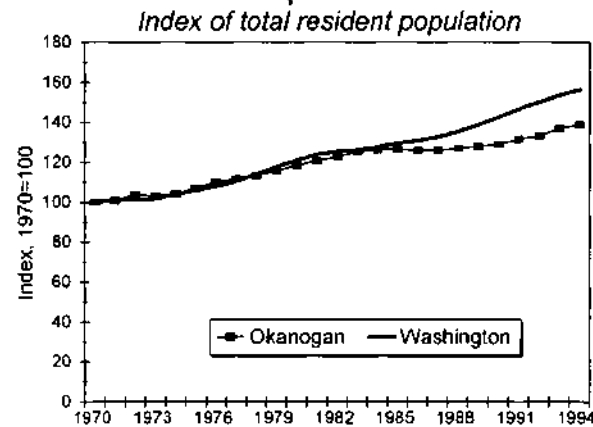


Okanogan County, the state's largest county, is a nonmetropolitan county along the Canadian border. Okanogan is the county seat on State Route 20 and U.S. 97. The western half and a small portion in the eastern part of the county are covered by the Okanogan National Forest Colville Indian Reservation lands cover the southeast corner. The county's 1990 population density of 6.3 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 88% of the population was rural and 7% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

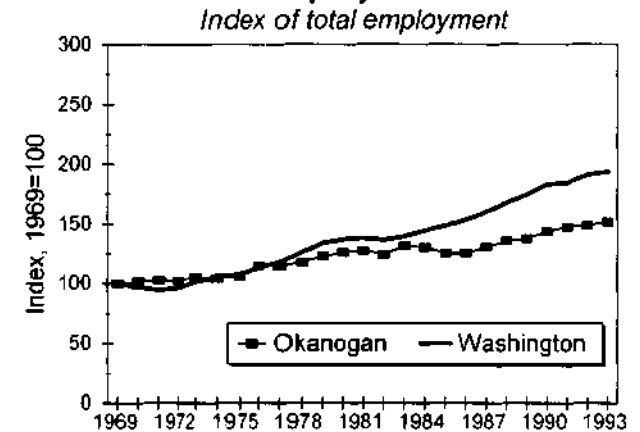
Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population and employment growth rates in Okanogan County paralleled state trends in the 1970s and dropped below the state growth rates in the 1980s. Nonfarm labor income growth exceeded or kept pace with statewide trends until the late 1970s. The county was impacted by the recession of the early 1980s more severely than was the state. Okanogan County ranked 23d for population in 1994 of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in the county dropped below the state during the early 1980s recession and the gap has not narrowed significantly since. Okanogan County ranked 22d for per capita income in the state in 1993.

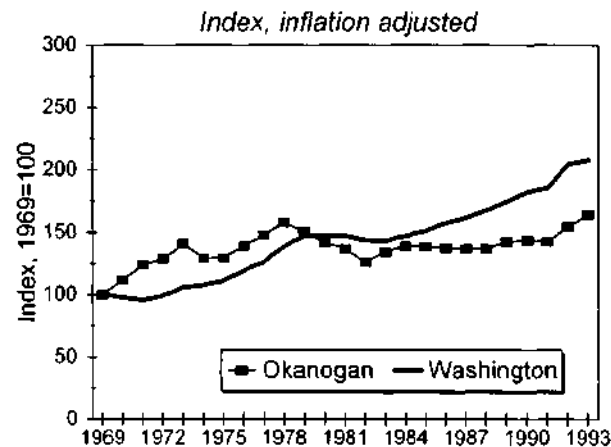
Population



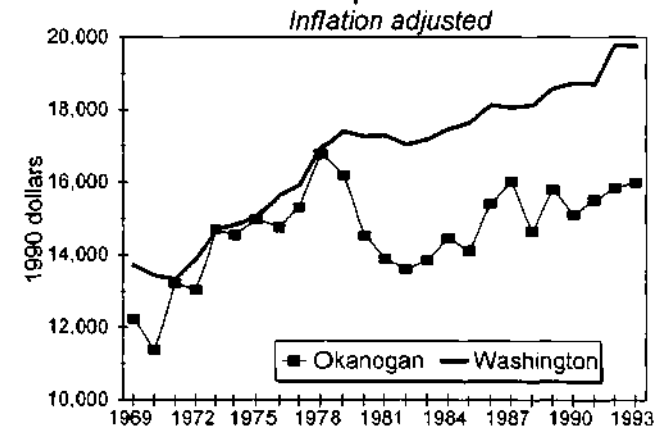
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Okanogan County, Washington

Okanogan County's population has grown steadily since 1960 after decreasing between 1950 and 1960. The fastest rates of growth were during the 1970s and early 1990s. Most of the population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increase (births minus deaths). The county has larger proportions of Native Americans and Hispanics relative to the state as a whole. Okanogan County's population is dispersed throughout the county in many small communities, and almost 60% of the population lives in unincorporated areas. Relative to the State of Washington, a smaller proportion of the county's residents are between 18 and 49. Okanogan County's median age of 35 is above the state median of 33.1.

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

^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
29,131	25,520	25,867	30,663	33,350	35,400	34,680	35,732	36,969	38,478
Pop.									
Change	-3,611	347	4,796	2,687	2,050	1,052	1,237	1,509	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
30,663	+	2,536	+	175	+	-24	=	33,350

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Brewster	1,337	1,633
Conconully	157	153
Coulee Dam ^a	1,412	1,087
Elmer City	312	290
Nespelem Community ^b	N.A.	291
Nespelem	284	187
North Omak ^b	N.A.	515
Okanogan	2,302	2,370
Omak	4,007	4,117
Oroville	1,483	1,505
Pateros	555	570
Riverside	243	223
Tonasket	985	847
Twisp	911	872

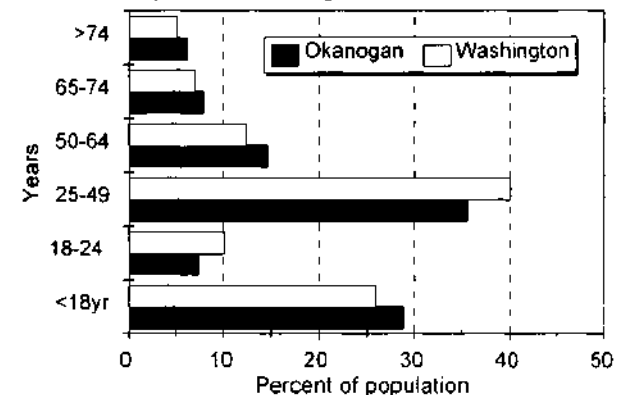
Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Colville Reservation	5,405

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	87.6%	82.8%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	10.5	10.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.2	0.5
Other race	1.5	5.8
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.0	8.3

Population Age Structure, 1990



Okanogan County, Washington

Okanogan County has a larger proportion of workers in farming and forestry and a smaller proportion in executive, administrative, and professional occupations than the state as a whole. Like the state, an increasing proportion of the workforce is made up of women. Okanogan County has a much larger proportion of people who have not graduated from high school and a smaller proportion who have college level educations compared to the state.

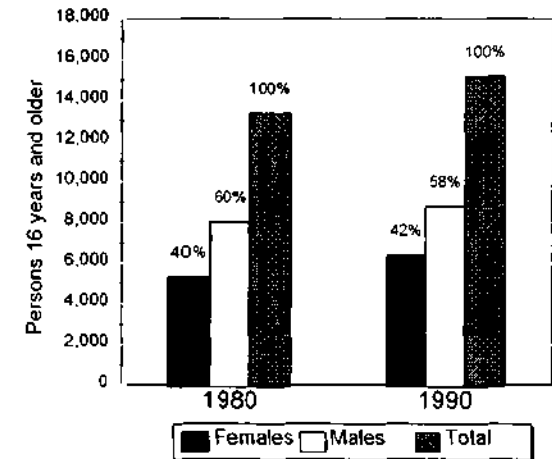
The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Occupation, 1990

	Okanogan*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.7%	12.6%
Professional specialty	10.4	15.1
Technicians and related support	1.7	4.0
Sales	9.3	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	11.7	15.5
Private household services	0.2	0.3
Protective services	1.3	1.4
All other services	11.3	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	18.6	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.2	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.4	5.2
Transportation and material moving	6.4	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.8	3.8

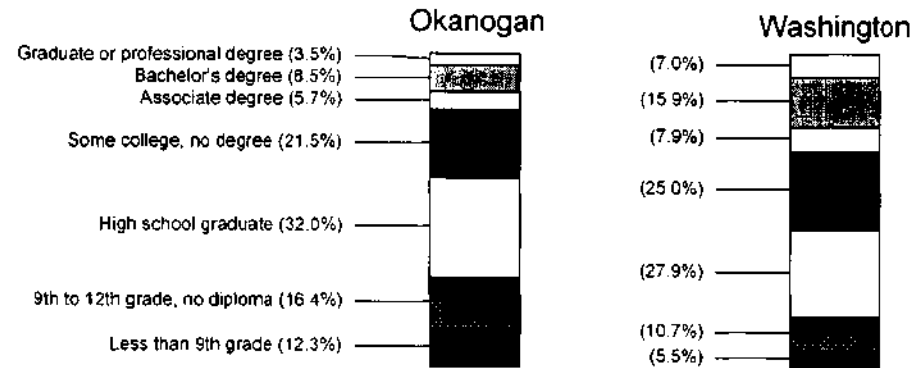
*The county had 13,632 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

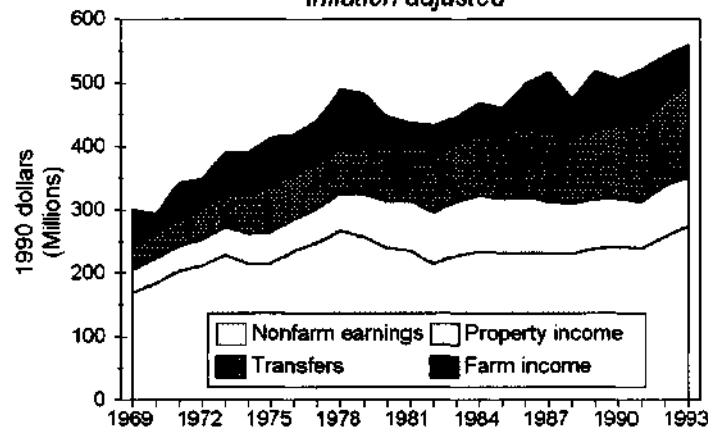


Okanogan County, Washington

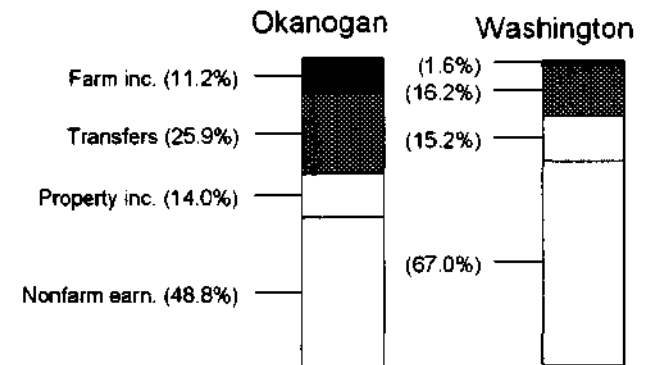
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew in Okanogan County until the recession of the early 1980s, when they dropped significantly. Recovery from the recession has been slow in the county, and nonfarm earnings are just now approaching prerecession levels. Property income and transfer payments have grown, and transfers have become a much larger share of personal income. Farm income and transfers are larger proportions of personal income in the county relative to the state, and nonfarm earnings are a smaller proportion. In 1993, medical payments, income maintenance, and unemployment benefits each made up a larger share of transfers in the county than in Washington. Conversely, retirement transfers in the county are much smaller.

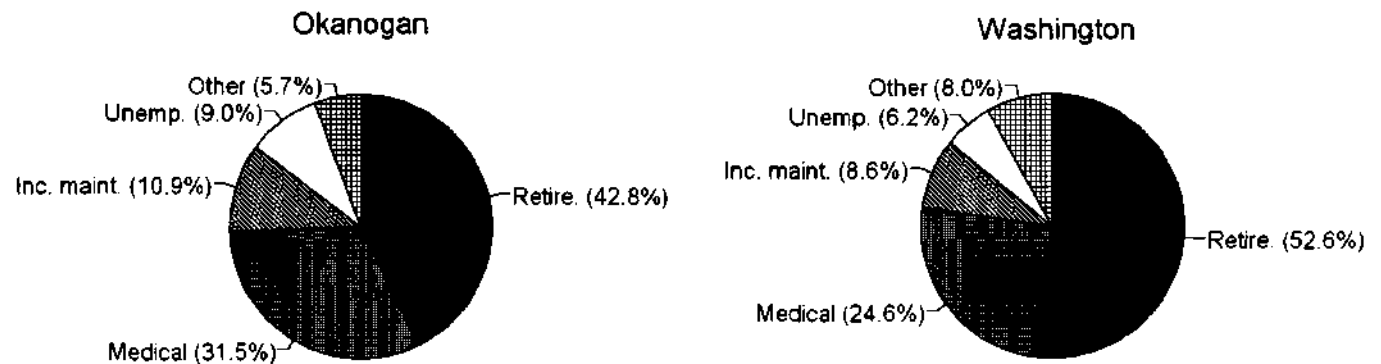
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Okanogan County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

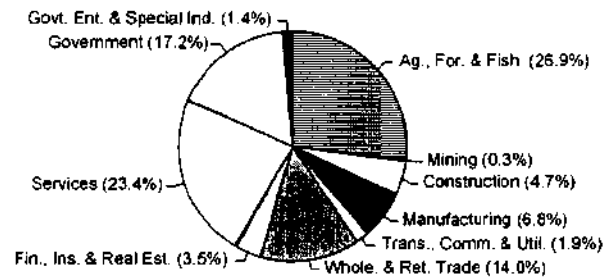
Okanogan County's agriculture divisions ranks 3d proportionally among all counties in income, and 6th in employment. The agriculture division accounts for one-third of the county's income, nine times greater than the state average. Conversely, Okanogan's manufacturing division proportion is 60% less than the state.

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

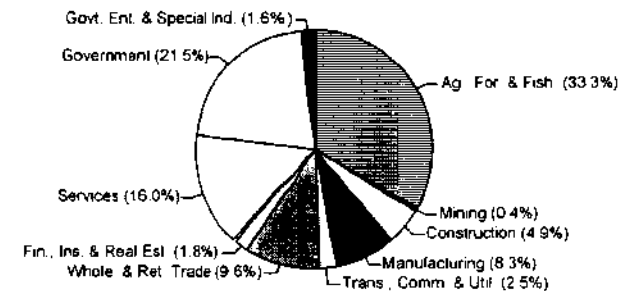
The 10 export industries plus Federal government make up over 94% of the direct export income indicating little diversity in the export base. Fruits and sawmills and planing mills are the leading export industries. Federal government, especially the Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, also contributes important outside income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

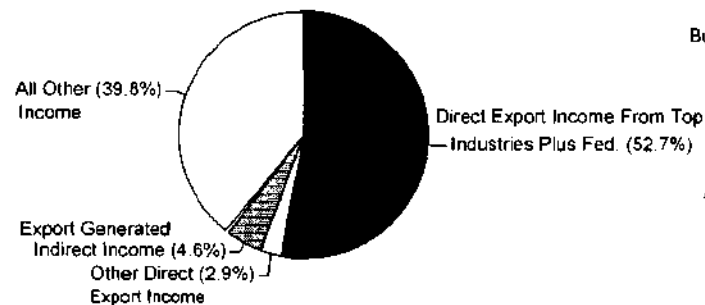


Labor and Proprietor Income

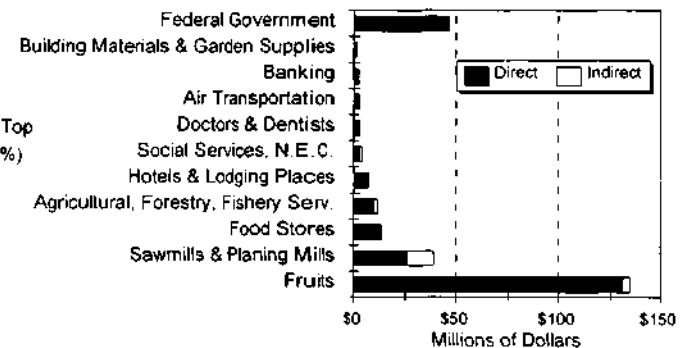


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Okanogan County, Washington

Okanogan County is the largest county in Washington. The Forest Service and BLM manage 46% of the land in the county. Non-Federal timberlands account for an additional 17% of the land. The county's 1994 timber harvest ranked 15th in the state and accounted for about 2.5% of the state total. Historically, both private lands and National Forests have contributed to the county's harvest. Although both show variable patterns, National Forest harvest is declining. Farms account for 38% of the land area in the county, with pasture and range and woodland being the largest components (note that woodland acres may also be included in nonindustrial private timber land above). Crop sales are the most valuable class of farm products sold, and in 1992, the county ranked 7th in the state in value of crops sold (mostly fruit). The county ranked 16th for the value of livestock sold (mostly cattle).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	3,371,706
Water	30,138

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	163,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	39,000
Nonindustrial Private	358,000
Native American	240,000

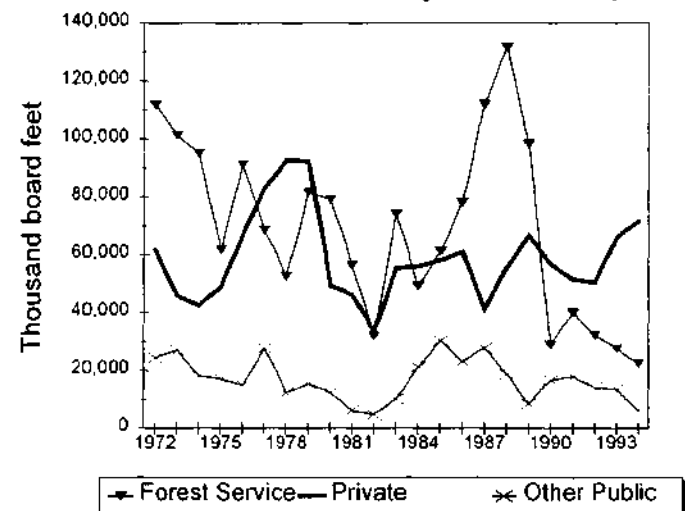
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	54,788
FS	1,499,870
Wilderness	514,138

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	1,291,118	1,339,306	1,332,990
Cropland	138,062	144,053	138,240
Pasture/range	605,913	708,027	715,182
Woodland	505,352	447,409	424,427
Other	41,791	39,817	55,141
Avg. farm size	961	907	849
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,344	1,476	1,570
Farms with public grazing permits	79	107	N.A.

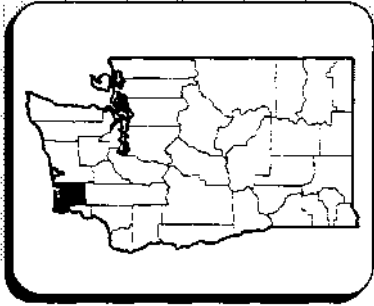
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$120,905	\$85,980	\$55,185
Livestock	17,514	14,759	13,752
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	36

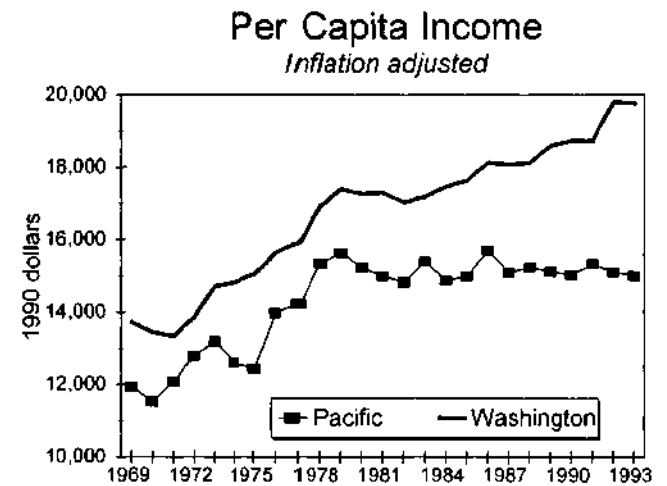
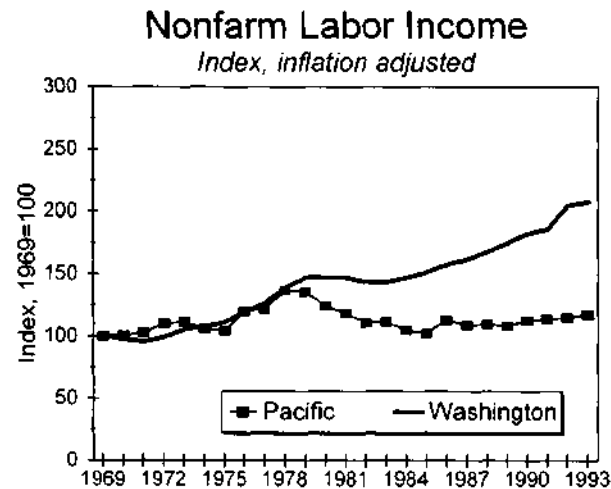
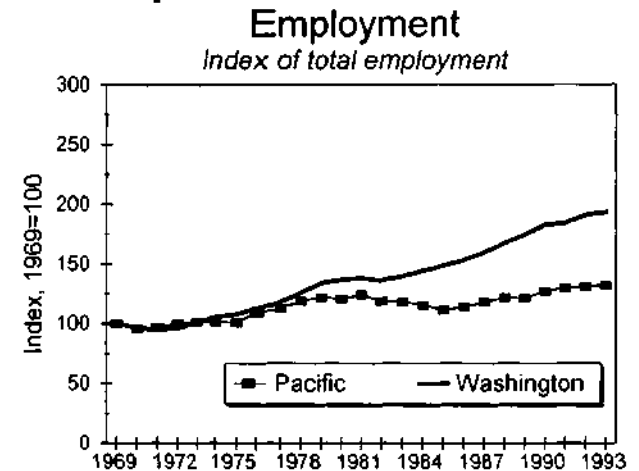
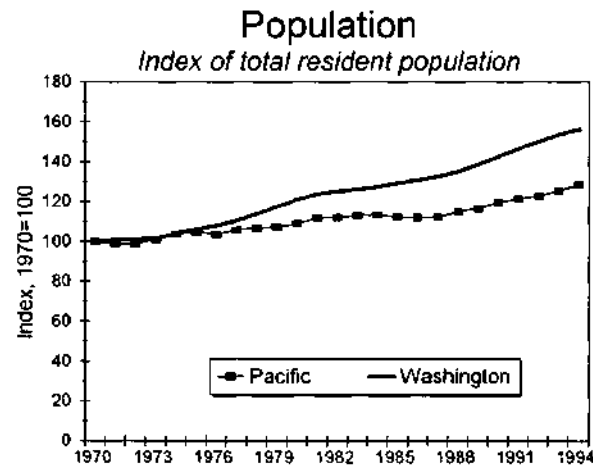
Pacific County, Washington



Pacific County is a nonmetropolitan county in the southwestern corner of the state on the Pacific Ocean. The mouth of the Columbia River forms its southern border. Willapa Bay, a large productive estuary, extends most of the length of the county. U.S. Highway 101, the main north-south route, follows the bay and passes through South Bend, the county seat. The county's 1990 population density of 19.4 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 85% of the population was rural and 14% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Grays Harbor County.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population and employment growth rates in Pacific County have been below state levels since the mid 1970s. The county was affected more severely than the state by the recession in the early 1980s, as evidenced by the drop in nonfarm labor income. Recovery in the county has been very slow, with nonfarm labor income almost unchanged since the mid 1980s. Pacific County's 1994 population ranked 28th of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in Pacific County has been below the state average throughout the period, and the gap continues to widen. In 1993, Pacific County ranked 34th in the state for per capita income.



Pacific County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Pacific County's population has grown slowly but steadily since 1960 after decreasing between 1950 and 1960. The rate of growth picked up slightly in the early 1990s. Almost all the population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to net in-migration. The residents of Pacific County live in unincorporated areas (65%) or in small incorporated communities, none of which had more than 3,000 residents in 1990. Relative to the State of Washington, a substantially larger proportion of the county's residents are over 50. This is reflected in the county's median age of 40.3 which is well above the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
16,558	14,674	15,796	17,237	18,882	19,800	19,724	20,150	20,729	21,343
Pop.	\	/	\	/	\	/	\	/	\
Change	-1,884	1,122	1,441	1,645	918	426	579	614	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
17,237	+	76	+	1,112	+	457	=	18,882

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	96.3%	93.7%
Black	0.2	0.3
Native American	2.1	2.7
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	2.5
Other race	0.9	0.8
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.0	2.3

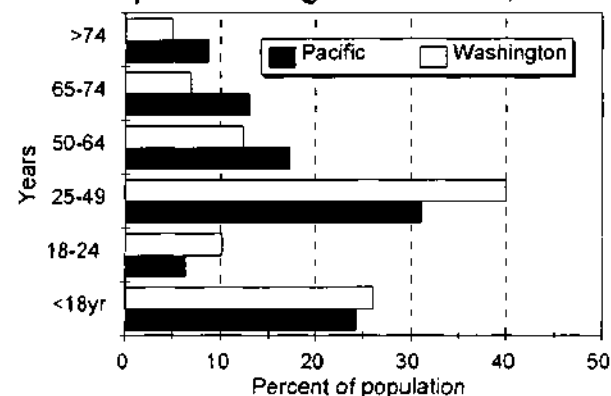
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Ilwaco	604	815
Long Beach	1,199	1,236
Ocean Park ^a	N.A.	1,409
Raymond	2,991	2,901
South Bend	1,686	1,551

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Shoalwater Reservation	131

Population Age Structure, 1990



^aCensus designated place (unincorporated).

Pacific County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

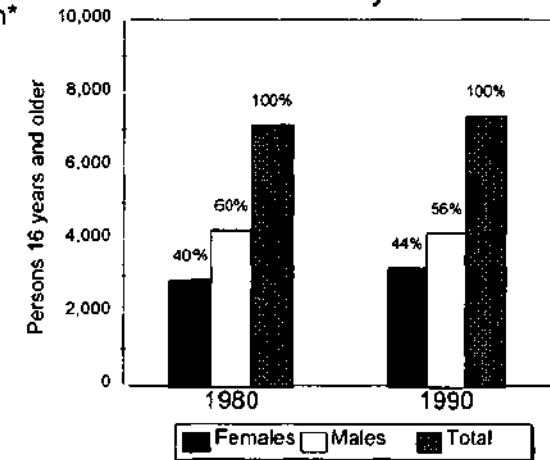
Relative to the state, Pacific County has proportionally more workers in farming, forestry, and fishing, equipment handler, and "other service" occupations and fewer workers in executive, administrative, technical, professional, and sales occupations. The proportion of women in the workforce is growing, as it is in the state. The proportion of Pacific County residents who have college level educations is below that for the state and the proportion of people who have not graduated from high school is higher than for the State of Washington.

Occupation, 1990

	Pacific*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.3%	12.6%
Professional specialty	9.6	15.1
Technicians and related support	1.5	4.0
Sales	8.3	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	11.2	15.5
Private household services	0.4	0.3
Protective services	1.6	1.4
All other services	14.2	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	12.0	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.8	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.5	5.2
Transportation and material moving	6.4	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	8.1	3.8

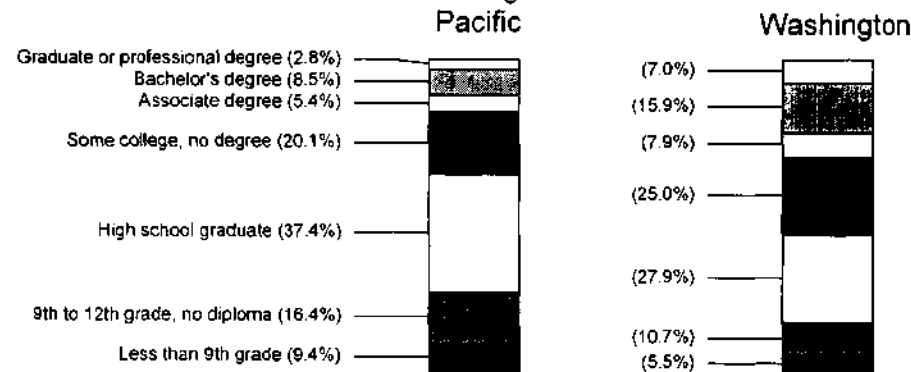
*The county had 6,867 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

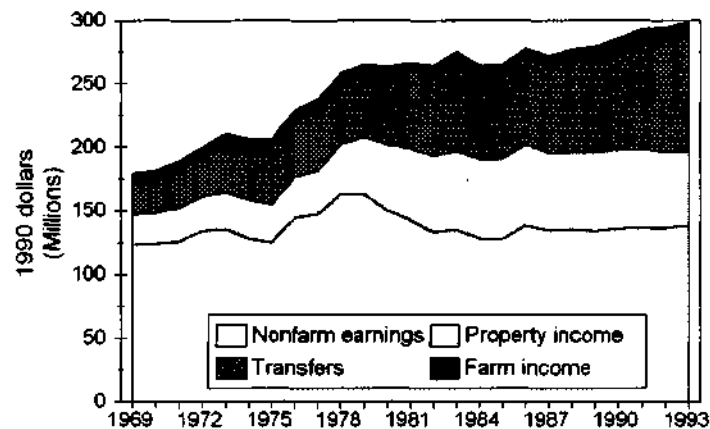


Pacific County, Washington

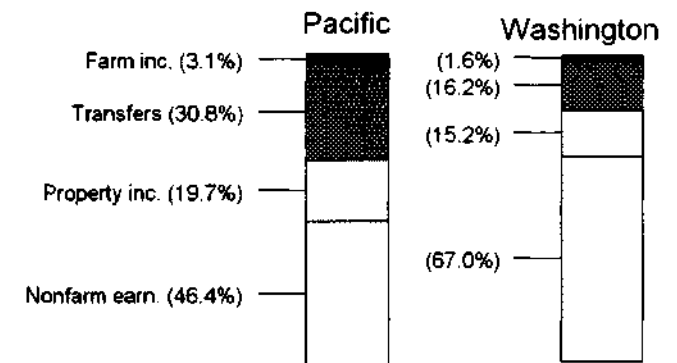
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings have changed little over the period, with the exception of a temporary increase before the recession of the early 1980s. Both transfers and property income increased in absolute terms and as a proportion of personal income in Pacific County. Transfers and property income are a larger share of personal income in the county relative to the state, and nonfarm earnings a smaller share. Transfer payments are similar in Pacific County to the state.

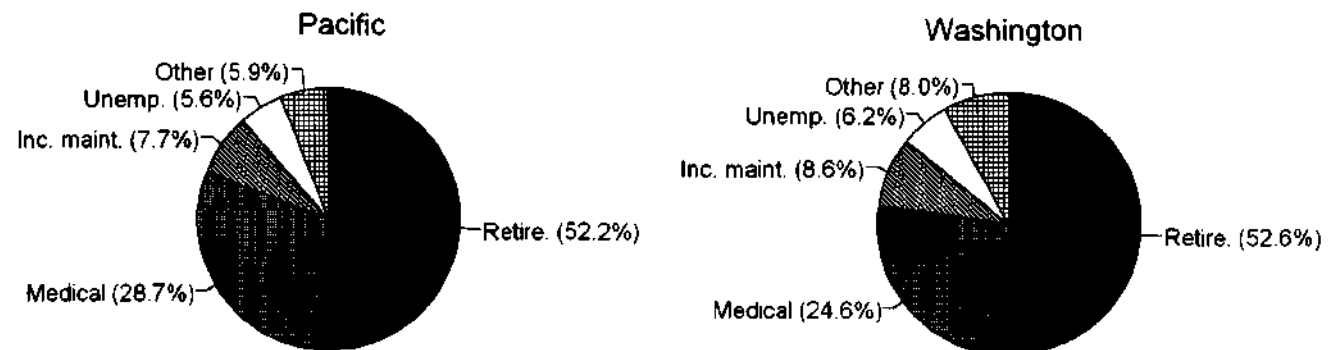
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



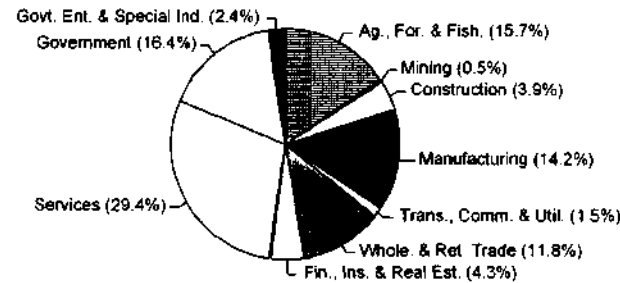
Pacific County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

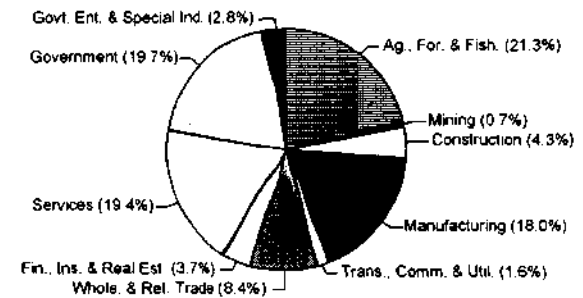
Pacific County's agriculture division is four times larger than the state proportionally and includes a significant commercial fishing component. The transportation division is 2d smallest in income and 3d smallest in employment compared to the proportions in other counties. Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for over 58% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate almost 89% of the direct export income, thereby indicating a heavy reliance on these industries. Commercial fishing, fish processing, fruits, and logging camps and contractors are the dominant export industries. Tourism industries, especially lodging and eating and drinking places, are also important.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

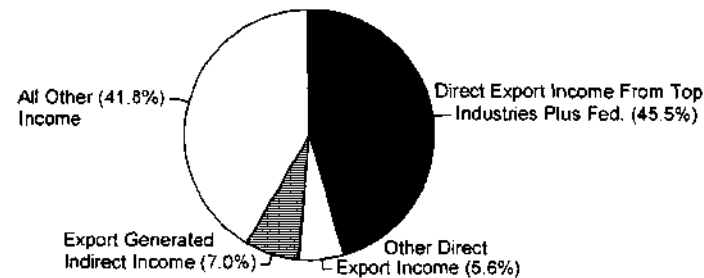


Labor and Proprietor Income

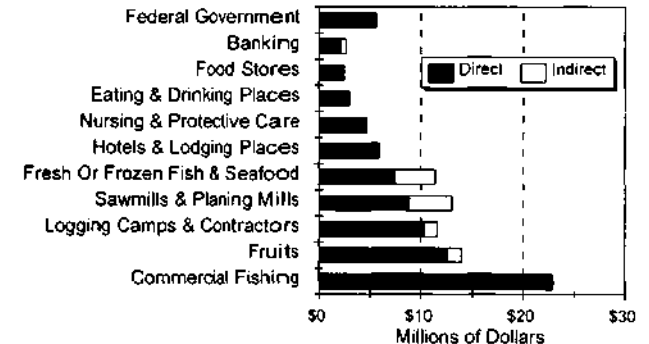


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Pacific County, Washington

Pacific County ranks 29th in land area of the 39 Washington counties.

More than 80% of the county is non-Federal timberland, and private lands account for almost all the timber harvest. This harvest has been declining. Pacific County ranked 4th in the state for timber harvest in 1994 and produced 5.3% of the state harvest.

The area of land in farms is small, and cropland and woodland are the two most important uses of farmland. In 1992, Pacific County ranked 26th in the state for both the value of crops sold (mainly cranberries) and the value of livestock sold (much of which is dairy products).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	623,725
Water	159,373

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	67,000
County and Municipal	3,000
Forest Industry	377,000
Nonindustrial Private	62,000
Native American	0

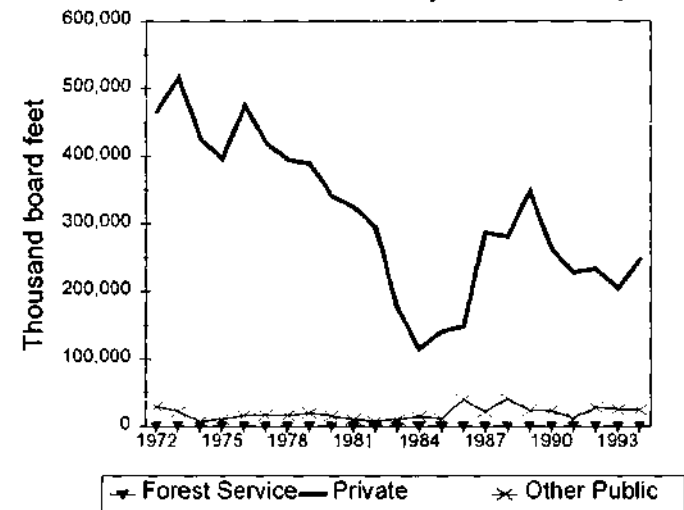
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	374
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

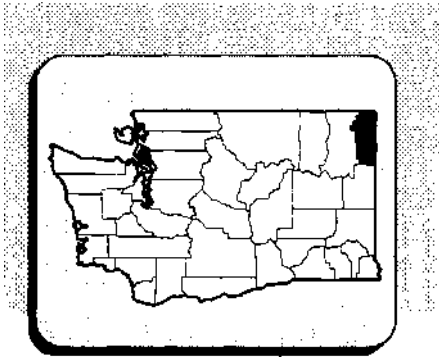
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	32,637	34,870	38,515
Cropland	13,328	13,423	15,605
Pasture/range	5,143	4,996	4,030
Woodland	12,425	13,226	16,366
Other	1,741	3,225	2,514
Avg. farm size	132	129	127
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	248	270	303
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$6,892	\$4,874	\$2,707
Livestock	5,788	5,662	5,906
Dairy	3,927	3,677	4,286



Pend Oreille County, Washington

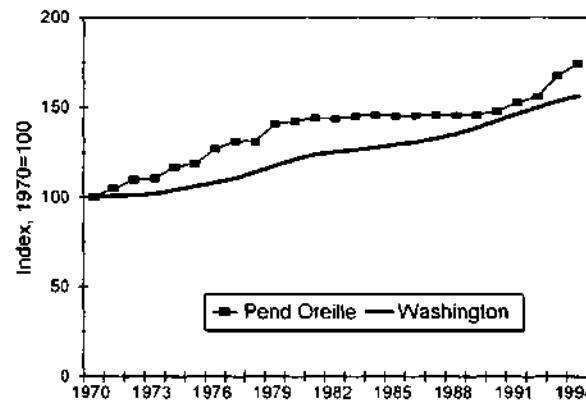
Pend Oreille County is a nonmetropolitan county in the northeastern corner of Washington bordered by Canada and Idaho. Newport, the county seat, is on the Pend Oreille River at the intersection of U.S. Highway 2 and State Route 20. The majority of the county is covered by Colville National Forest lands. The county's 1990 population density of 6.4 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 100% of the population was rural and 32% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Spokane County.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income trends in Pend Oreille County have been variable, but in general they have approximated those of the state over the entire period. The county, like the state, was impacted by the early 1980s recession, but economic activity increased soon after as the result of a brief boom associated with electronics manufacturing and pulp and paper mill construction.

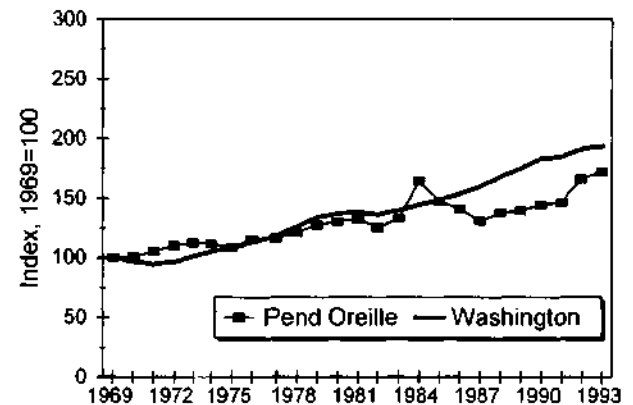
Pend Oreille County's 1994 population ranked 33d of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in the county has been well below the state average throughout the period. Pend Oreille County ranked 38th in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

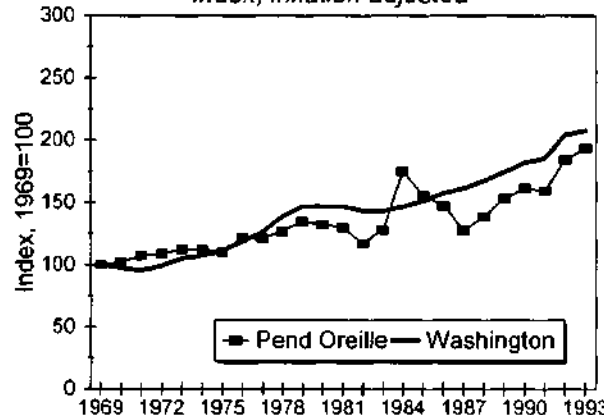
Population
Index of total resident population



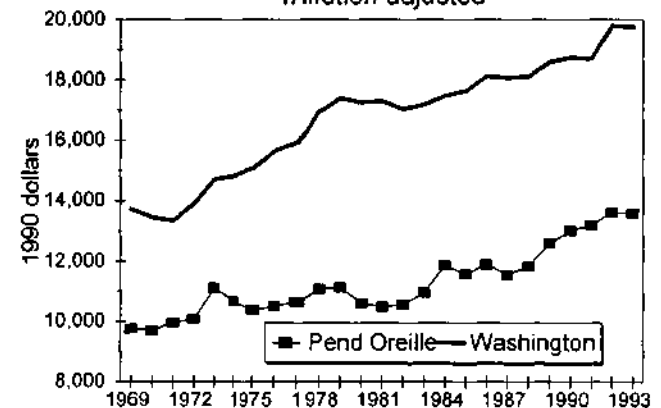
Employment
Index of total employment



Nonfarm Labor Income
Index, inflation adjusted



Per Capita Income
Inflation adjusted



Pend Oreille County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

After experiencing decreases between 1950 and 1970, Pend Oreille County's population grew at a relatively rapid rate during the 1970s. The rate slowed markedly in the 1980s, and the small population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increase (births minus deaths), which outweighed net out-migration. The early 1990s brought a return to rapid growth not projected by demographers in the 1995 to 2010 projections. The county is quite rural, with almost 70% of its residents living in unincorporated areas and the remainder in small incorporated communities. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are under 18 and over 50. Pend Oreille County's median age of 36.1 is above the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993
7,413	6,914	6,025	8,580	8,915	10,100
Pop.					
Change	-499	-889	2,555	335	1,185

1995	2000	2005	2010
9,268	9,636	10,037	10,469
Pop.			
Change	368	401	432

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	+ increase	+ ages 0-64	+ ages 65+	= pop.
8,580	+ 460	+ -64	+ -61	= 8,915

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.1%	96.9%
Black	0.1	0.1
Native American	2.2	2.3
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.2	0.3
Other race	0.4	0.4
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.2	1.3

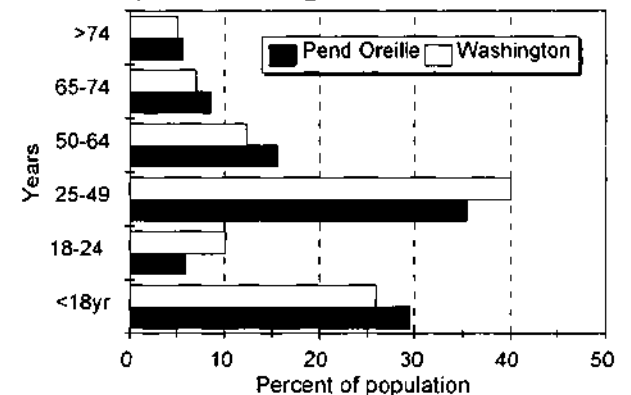
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Cusick	246	195
Ione	594	507
Metalline Falls	296	210
Metalline	190	198
Newport	1,665	1,691

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Kalispel Reservation	100

Population Age Structure, 1990



Pend Oreille County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

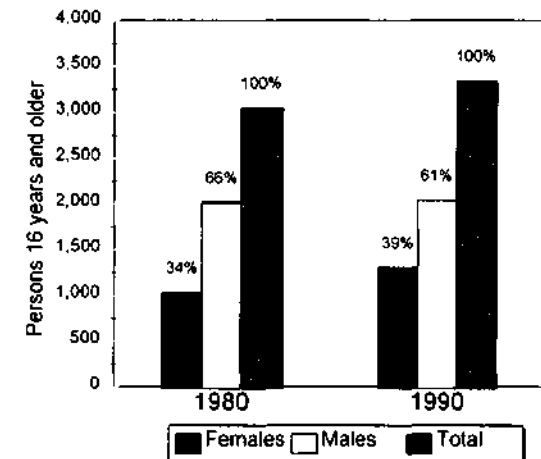
Pend Oreille County has proportionally more workers in farming and forestry and fewer workers in executive, administrative, and professional occupations. The ratio of women to men in the workforce is growing, as it is in the state, but this ratio remains well below that for the state as a whole. The proportion of county residents who have college level educations is below the state, and the proportion of people who have not graduated from high school is higher than for the State of Washington.

Occupation, 1990

	Pend Oreille*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.8%	12.6%
Professional specialty	13.1	15.1
Technicians and related support	3.0	4.0
Sales	7.7	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	10.3	15.5
Private household services	0.5	0.3
Protective services	1.4	1.4
All other services	11.7	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.1	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.5	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.8	5.2
Transportation and material moving	8.9	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.0	3.8

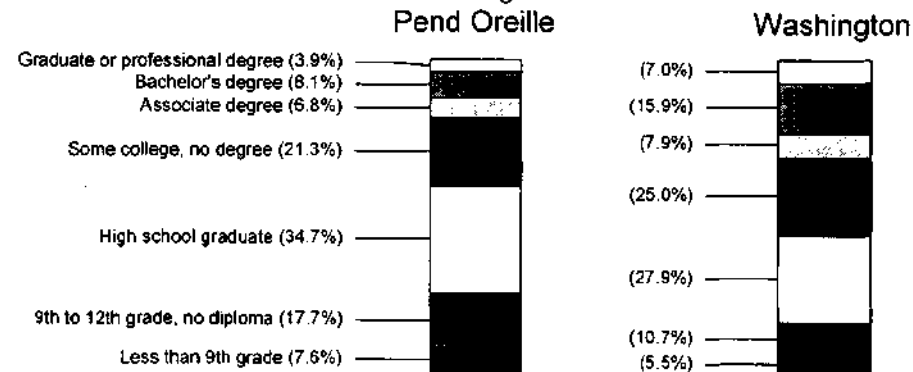
**The county had 2,841 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.*

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



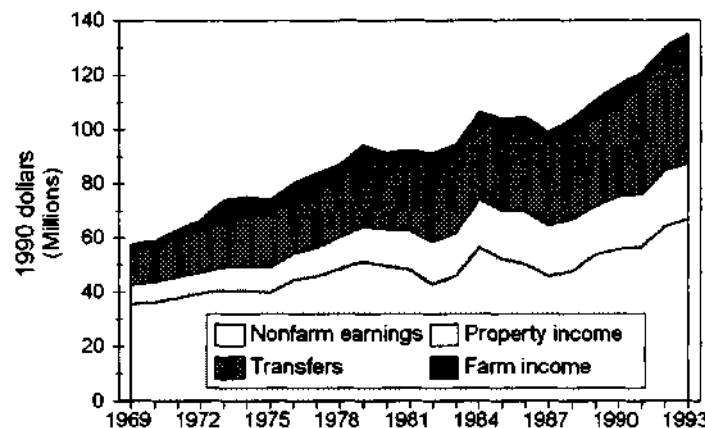
Pend Oreille County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

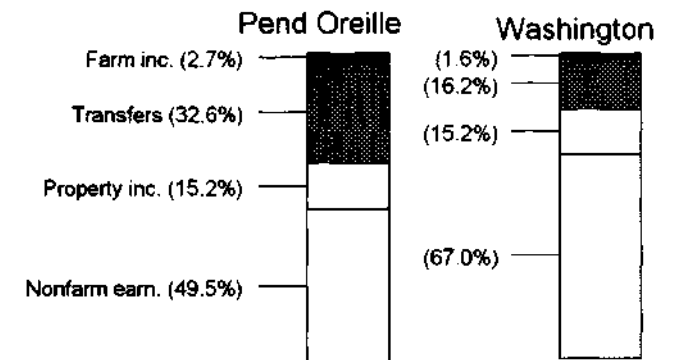
Nonfarm earnings grew slowly over the period, with two periods of decline during the 1980s in Pend Oreille County. Transfers grew significantly in both absolute and relative terms. Property income also increased through the period.

Transfers are a much larger portion of personal income in the county relative to the state, and nonfarm earnings are a smaller portion. Medical payments and income maintenance comprise significantly greater shares of transfers in the county relative to the State of Washington, and retirement payments are a smaller share.

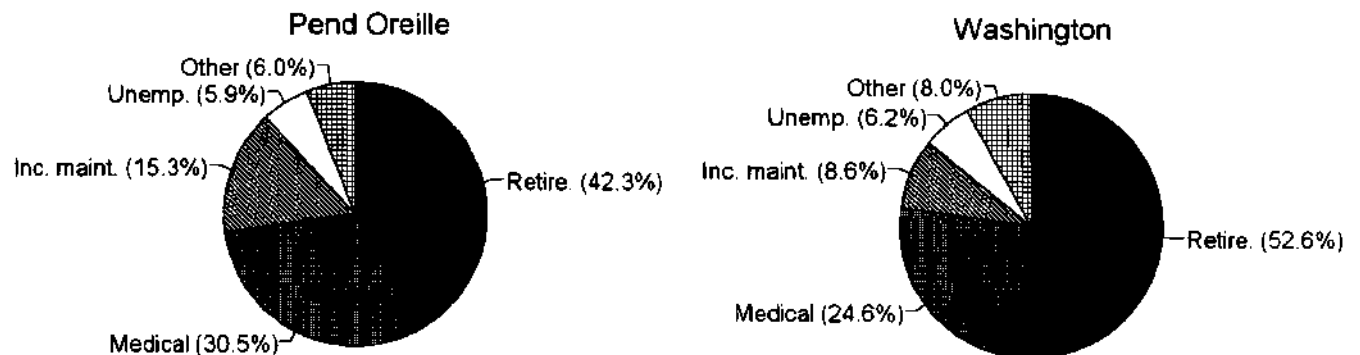
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Pend Oreille County, Washington

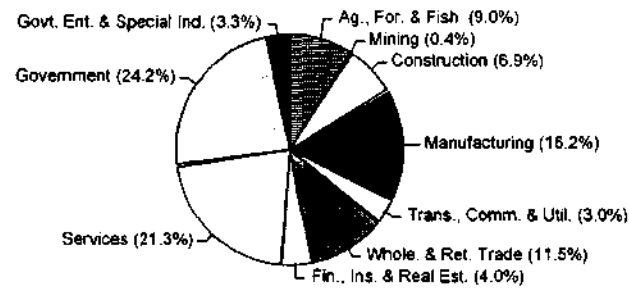
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

In Pend Oreille County, the manufacturing division generates the 3d largest proportion of income compared to all counties. The significant difference between employment and income within the manufacturing division is due to high-paying jobs in the pulp and paper industry.

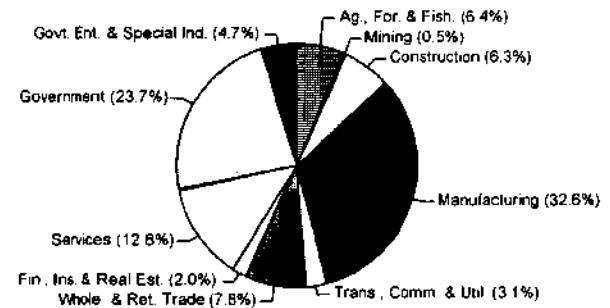
Fifty-five percent of the labor and proprietary income is derived from direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up over 92% of the direct export income, thereby indicating little diversity in the export base. Paper mills and sawmills are the two leading export industries. Federal government, primarily the Forest Service, also plays a role in providing outside income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

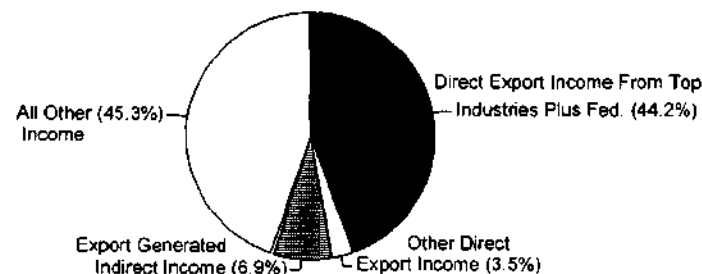


Labor and Proprietor Income

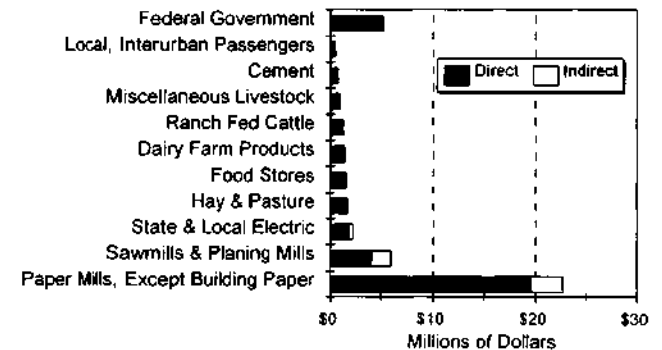


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Pend Oreille County, Washington

Pend Oreille County ranks 25th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. The Forest Service and BLM administer 59% of the land in the county. Non-Federal timberland comprises another 31% of the land area. In 1994, Pend Oreille County ranked 12th in the state for timber harvest and produced 3.3% of the state total. Over the last 20 years, both private land and National Forests have contributed to the timber harvest. Since the early 1980s, the private harvest has increased, but starting in the late 1980s, the National Forest harvest decreased.

The area of farmland in the county is small and split mainly between cropland and woodland (which may also be counted as nonindustrial private timberland above). The county ranked 36th in Washington for the value of farm products sold in 1992.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	896,301
Water	15,910

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	34,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	97,000
Nonindustrial Private	150,000
Native American	2,000

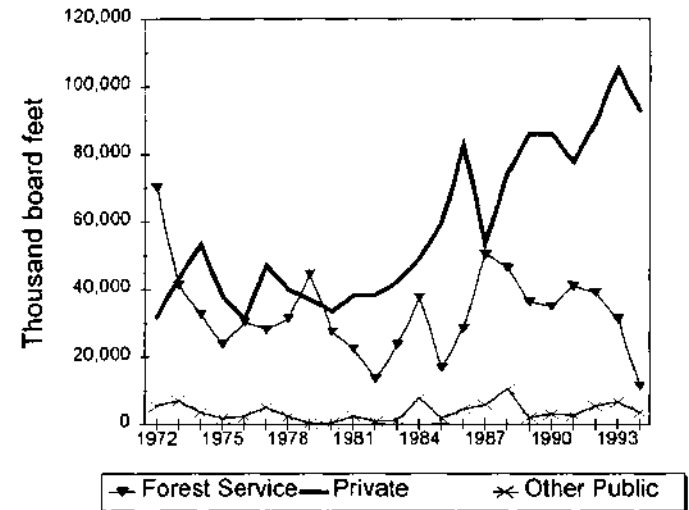
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	1,555
FS	523,149
Wilderness	31,446

Farms and Farmland

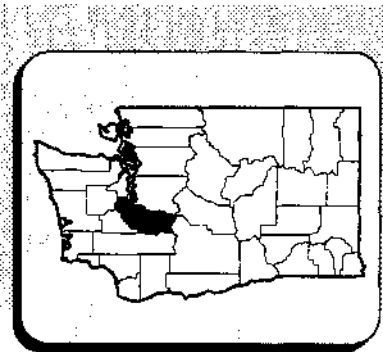
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	55,360	62,578	63,998
Cropland	23,095	22,923	26,811
Pasture/range	7,079	7,327	4,807
Woodland	23,036	30,260	29,704
Other	2,150	2,068	2,676
Avg. farm size	270	276	223
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	205	227	287
Farms with public grazing permits	10	8	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$477	\$492	\$531
Livestock	2,304	1,831	2,091
Dairy	475	510	767



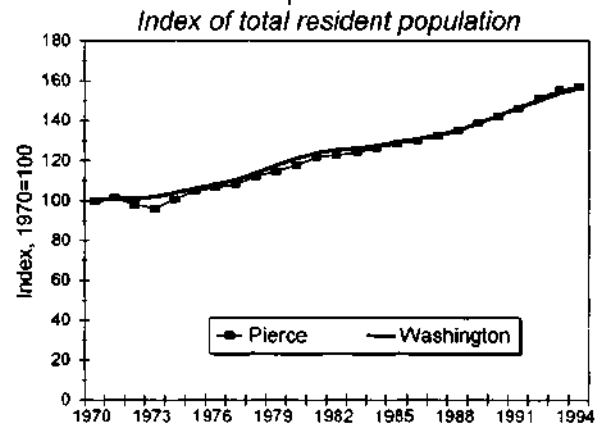
Pierce County, Washington

Pierce County is a metropolitan county in central western Washington. Interstate 5 runs along the west edge of the county and through the county seat, Tacoma. Tacoma is the state's 3d largest city and an important seaport. Mount Rainier National Park is in the southeastern corner of the county. Fort Lewis Military Reservation and McChord Air Force Base are also in Pierce County. the county's 1990 population density of 349.9 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 13% of the population was rural and 25% of workers commuted outside the county, primarily to King County.

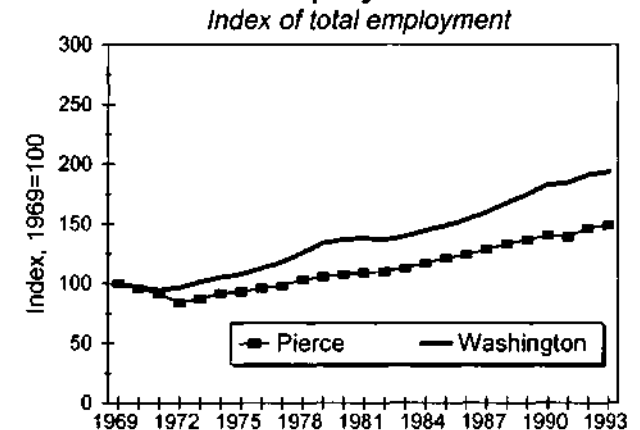
Population growth rates in Pierce County have been very close to those for the state throughout the period. Employment and nonfarm labor income trended steadily upward after the early 1970s economic downturn, but at a slower rate than the state. Pierce County's 1994 population was the second highest of the state's 39 counties. Per capita income has consistently been below the state average and relative growth rates also were lower causing the gap to widen. In 1993, Pierce County ranked 14th in the state for per capita income.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

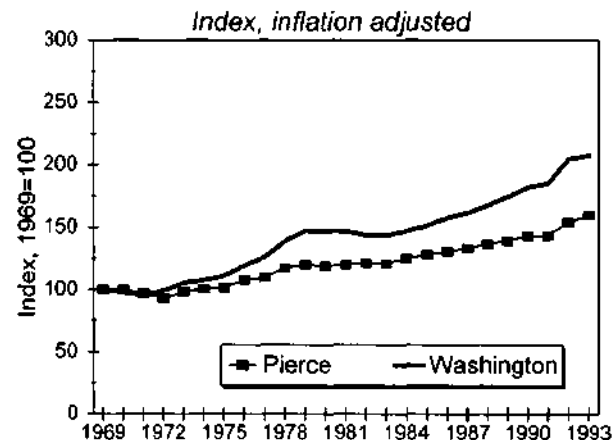
Population



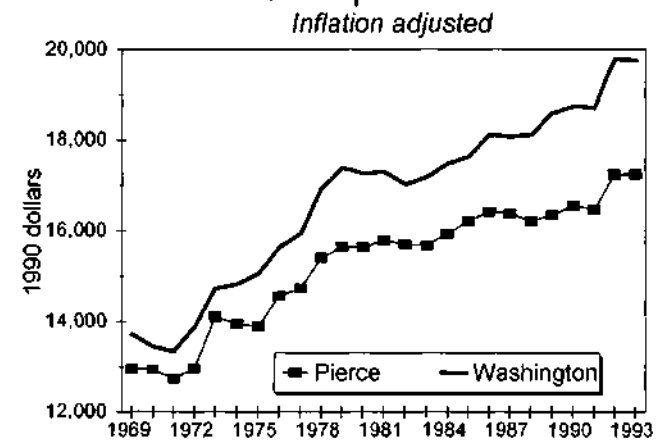
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Pierce County, Washington

Pierce County's population has grown rapidly since 1950 and has more than doubled between 1950 and 1990. Natural increase (births minus deaths) and net in-migration contributed equally to the increase between 1980 and 1990. Population growth is projected to continue. Most of the county's population is in Tacoma and surrounding suburban communities. Over 32,000 of Pierce County's residents live within the Puyallup Reservation. The county has a higher proportion of Blacks and Asian and Pacific Islanders than the state as a whole. The proportionally larger population under age 24 contributes to Pierce County's median age of 31.3, which is below the state median of 33.1.

^a Census designated place (unincorporated). 1980 population not available.

^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	1995	2000	2005	2010
275,876	321,590	412,344	485,667	586,203	640,700	648,113	696,572	743,579	792,179
Pop.	\ / \ / \ / \ / \ /								
Change	45,714	90,754	73,323	100,536	54,497	48,459	47,007	48,600	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
485,667	+	56,420	+	42,064	+	2,052	=	586,203

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990		1990
Bonney Lake	5,328	7,494	Artondale ^a	7,141
Buckley	3,143	3,516	Edgewood-North ^a	9,120
Carbonado	456	495	Elk Plain ^a	12,197
DuPont	559	592	Fort Lewis ^a	22,224
Eatonville	998	1,374	Fox Island ^a	2,017
Fife	1,823	3,864	Frederickson ^a	3,502
Fircrest	5,477	5,258	Lakewood ^a	58,412
Gig Harbor	2,429	3,236	McChord AFB ^a	4,538
Milton ^b	3,162	4,995	Midland ^a	5,587
Orring	1,763	2,106	North Puyallup ^a	2,886
Puyallup	18,251	23,875	Parkland ^a	20,882
Roy	417	258	Prairie Ridge ^a	8,278
Ruston	612	693	South Hill	12,963
South Prairie	202	180	Spanaway ^a	15,001
Steilacoom	4,886	5,728	Summit ^a	6,312
Sumner	4,936	6,281	University Place ^a	27,701
Tacoma	158,501	176,664	Waller ^a	6,415
Wilkeson	321	366		

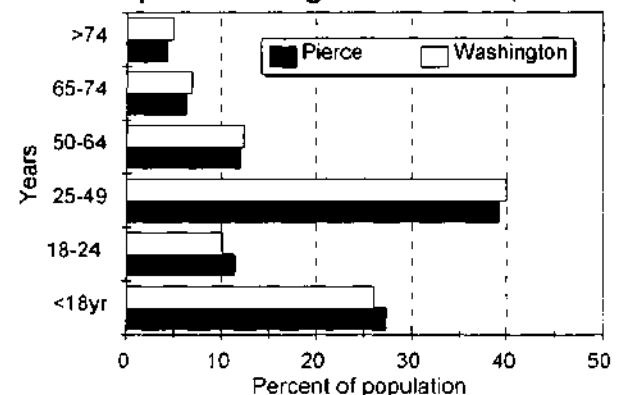
Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Puyallup Reservation	32,376
Puyallup Trust Lands	14

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	87.7%	85.1%
Black	6.1	7.2
Native American	1.2	1.4
Asian or Pac. Is.	3.0	5.0
Other race	1.9	1.4
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.7	3.5

Population Age Structure, 1990



Pierce County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

The occupational profile for Pierce County is similar to the profile for the State of Washington. Like the state, the ratio of women to men in the workforce in Pierce County increased between 1980 and 1990.

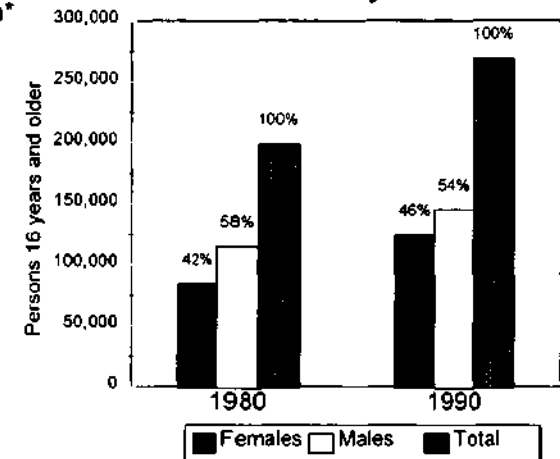
Pierce County has a slightly smaller proportion of people with college level educations than the state, but the county educational attainment profiles are otherwise similar to the state.

Occupation, 1990

	Pierce*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.1%	12.6%
Professional specialty	13.3	15.1
Technicians and related support	3.9	4.0
Sales	11.6	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	15.8	15.5
Private household services	0.4	0.3
Protective services	1.9	1.4
All other services	12.0	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.8	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.2	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.8	5.2
Transportation and material moving	4.6	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.5	3.8

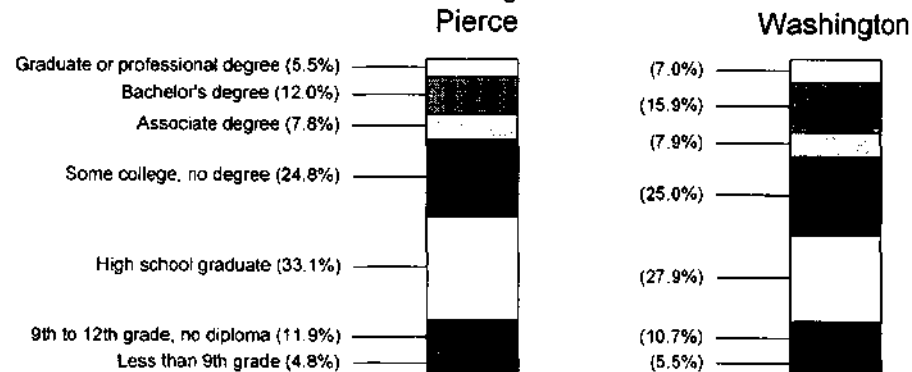
*The county had 251,833 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

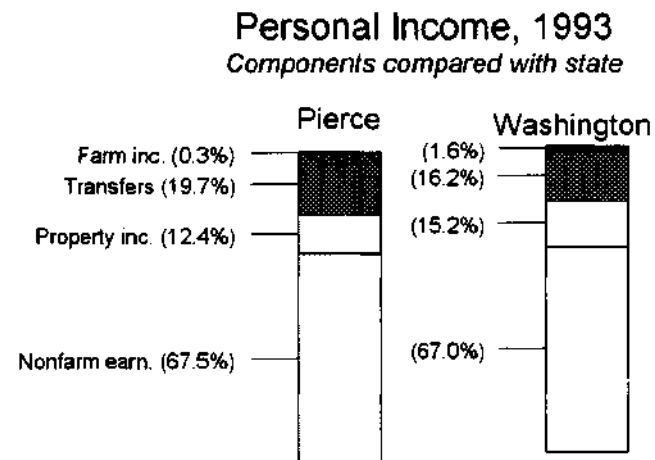
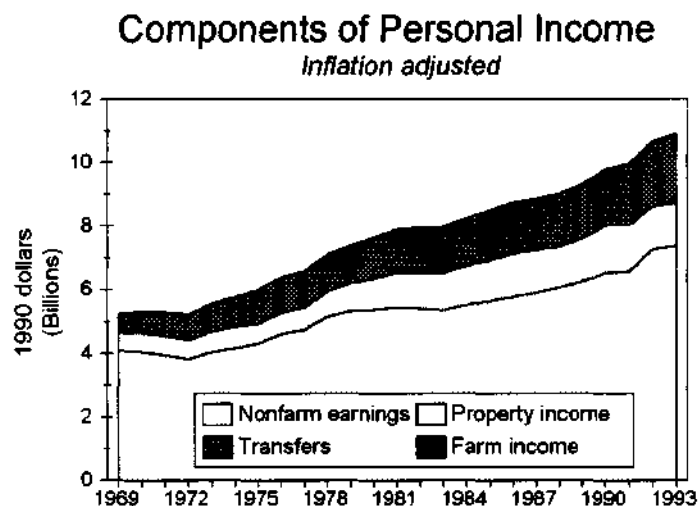
Highest level achieved



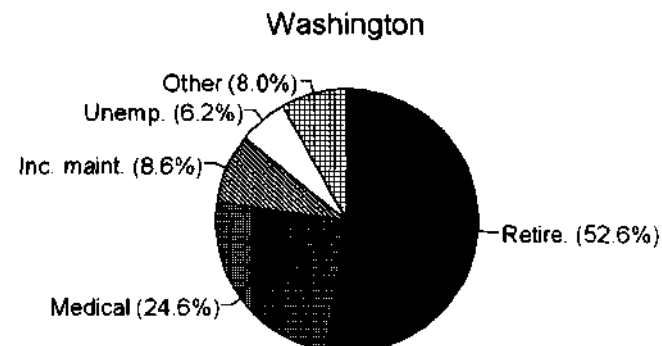
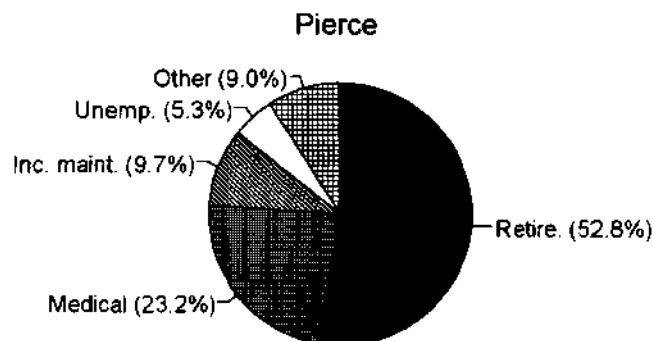
Pierce County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew throughout the period, with only a brief downturn in the early 1970s and a slowdown from the recession in the early 1980s. Transfers grew in both absolute and relative terms through the period. Property income also grew over the period. Transfers are a slightly larger proportion of personal income in Pierce County relative to the state, and property income a slightly smaller share. The composition of transfer payments in Pierce County is very similar to the state.



Transfer Payments, 1993 Compared to state



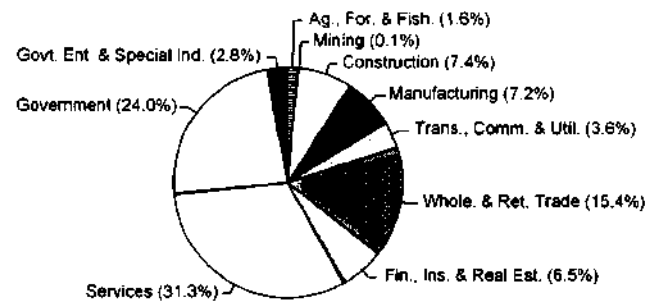
Pierce County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

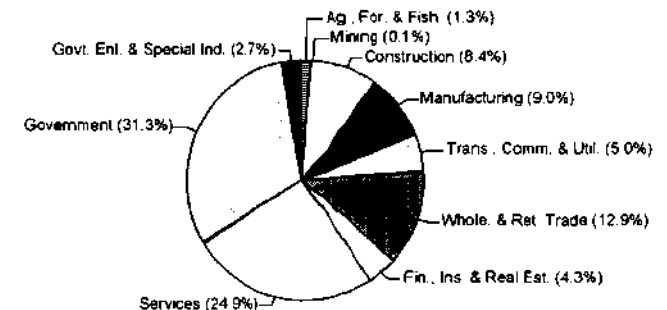
Pierce County has one of the smallest agriculture divisions proportionally in the state, ranking 3d smallest in income and 4th in employment. In contrast, the government division of the county is 70% larger than the state average. Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 38% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government are responsible for 70% of the direct export income. Federal government (military—Fort Lewis and McChord) dominates the export base of this county and is the key component of the overall economy.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

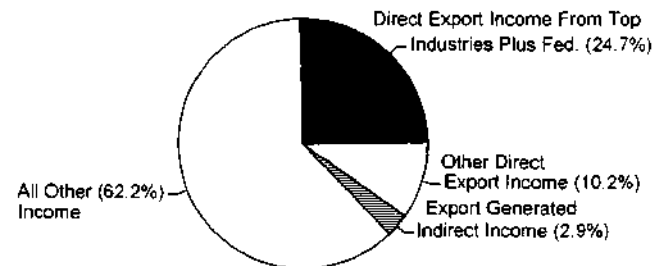


Labor and Proprietor Income

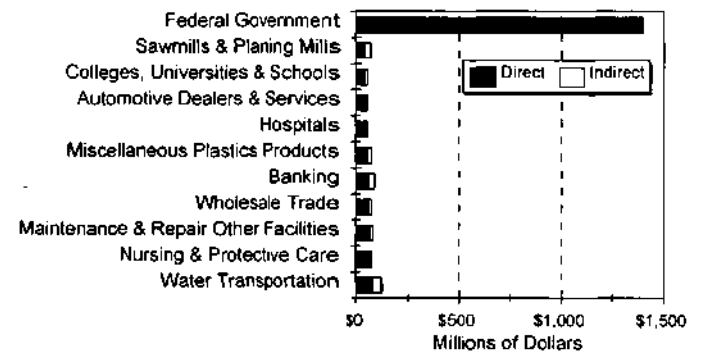


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Pierce County, Washington

Pierce County ranks 23d in land area of the 39 Washington counties. Non-Federal timberlands account for 41% of the county's land area. Lands administered by the Forest Service are an additional 12% of the county. Pierce County produced 4.5% of the timber produced in Washington in 1994 and the county ranked 10th in timber harvest that year. Private lands provide most of the harvest. The area of farmland in Pierce County is small, and the farms are much smaller than the state average. Pierce County ranked 17th in the state in 1992 for the value of crops sold (mostly vegetables and nursery and greenhouse crops) and 9th for the value of livestock sold (mostly poultry and dairy).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,072,352
Water	83,917

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	35,000
County and Municipal	7,000
Forest Industry	243,000
Nonindustrial Private	156,000
Native American	0

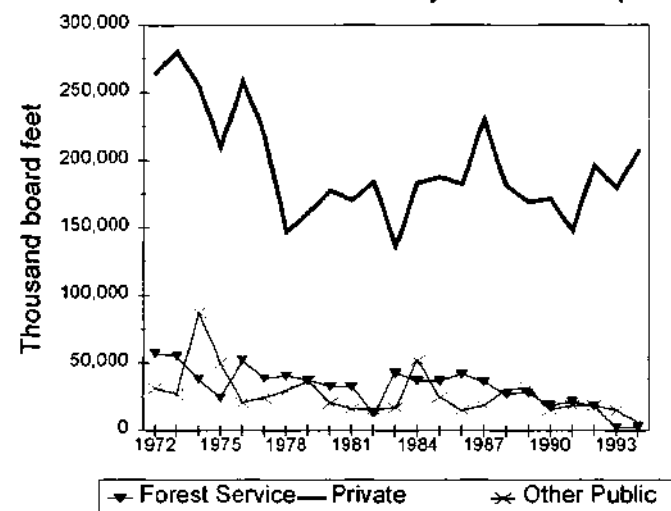
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	12
FS	124,579
Wilderness	32,924

Farms and Farmland

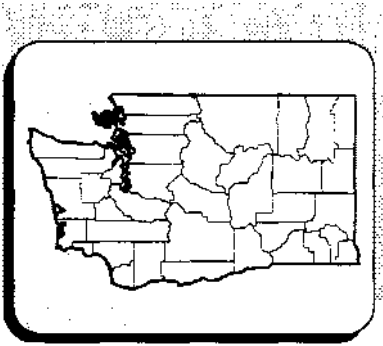
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	58,750	58,754	68,936
Cropland	27,166	29,318	31,271
Pasture/range	11,890	8,760	9,607
Woodland	15,166	14,807	20,615
Other	4,528	5,869	7,443
Avg. farm size	55	48	47
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,059	1,228	1,474
Farms with public grazing permits	4	5	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$27,197	\$18,553	\$12,138
Livestock	57,897	59,243	47,596
Dairy	21,939	25,151	25,017



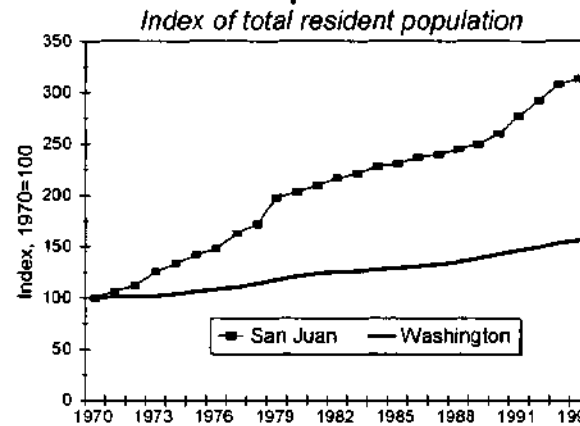
San Juan County, Washington

San Juan County is a nonmetropolitan county consisting of a group of Puget Sound islands between the Washington mainland and Vancouver Island, BC. The county seat is Friday Harbor on San Juan Island. Several airports and ferry routes connect the islands to the mainland. The county's 1990 population density of 57.4 persons per square mile is below 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.

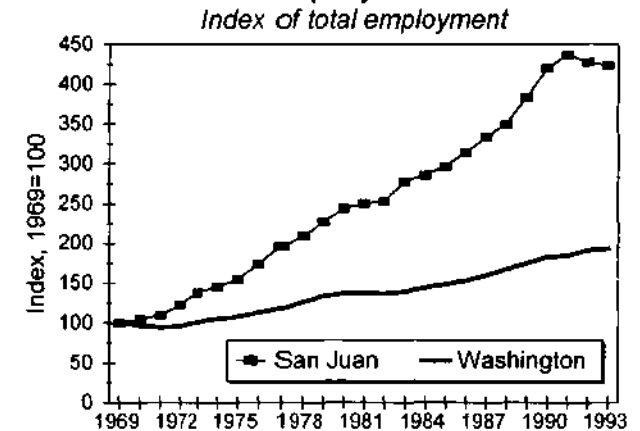
Growth in population, employment, and nonfarm labor income in San Juan County has been faster than in the state during the 1970s and 1980s. The rate of growth in employment seems to have slowed and reversed itself since 1990, however. Effects of the early 1980s recession were most apparent in nonfarm labor income growth. San Juan County's population ranked 32 of the 39 counties in Washington in 1994. Per capita income has consistently exceeded the average for the state with relatively large annual variation. San Juan County had the 2d highest per capita income in the state in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

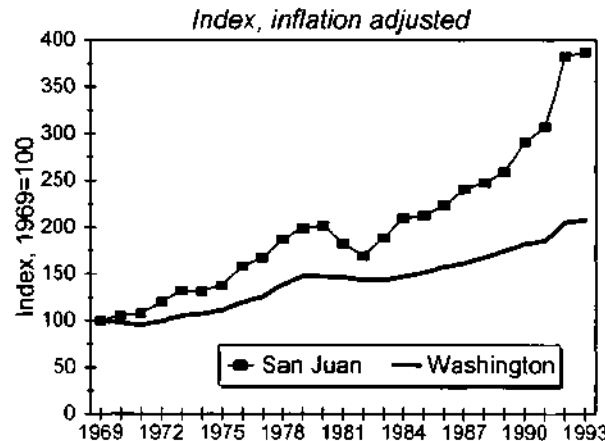
Population



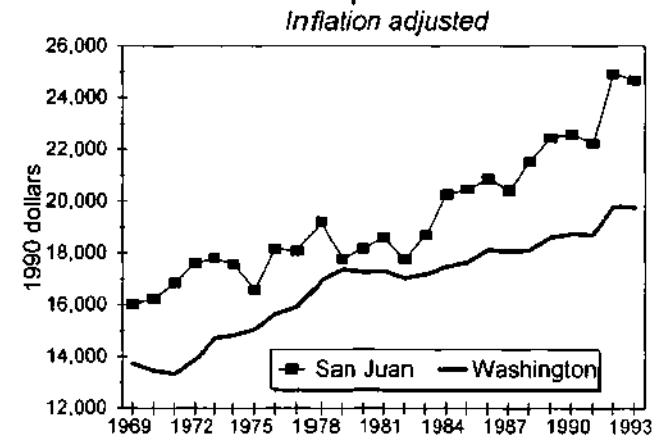
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



San Juan County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

San Juan County's population has grown steadily since 1960 after decreasing between 1950 and 1960. The population more than doubled during the 1970s. Fast rates of growth also occurred in the early 1990s. Net in-migration, mostly by people younger than 65, accounted for the largest proportion of the population increase between 1980 and 1990. The county seat of Friday Harbor is the only incorporated community in the county, and it has less than 15% of the county's population. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of San Juan County's residents are over 50, and the median age of 42.7, well above the state median of 33.1, is the highest of any county in the state.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
3,245	2,872	3,856	7,838	10,035	11,900	11,094	11,708	12,435	13,222
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	-373	984	3,982	2,197	1,865	614	727	787	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
7,838	+	288	+	1,464	+	445	=	10,035

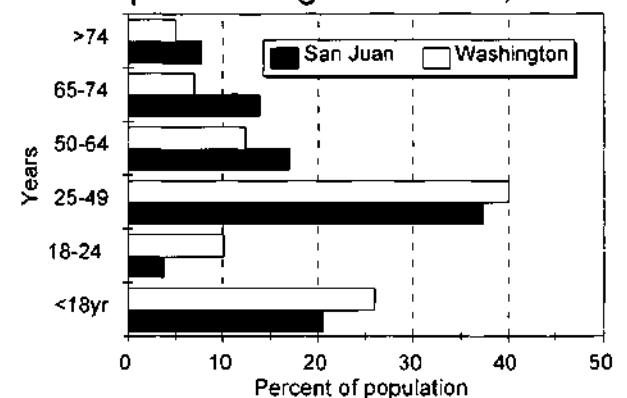
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	98.3%	97.8%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	0.7	0.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	0.9
Other race	0.5	0.4
Hispanic origin (any race)	0.6	1.2

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Friday Harbor	1,200	1,492

Population Age Structure, 1990



San Juan County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

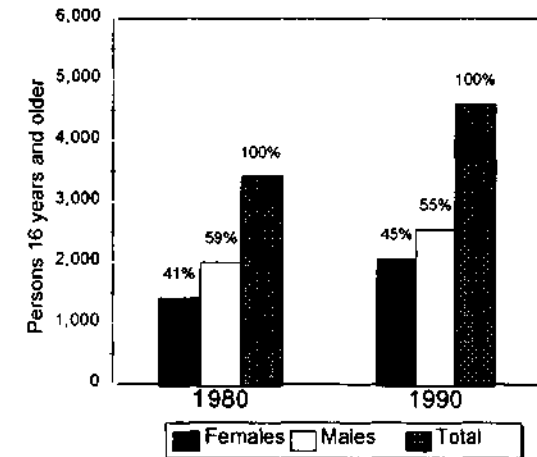
Relative to the state, San Juan County has proportionally more residents working in precision production, craft and repair and "other service" occupations. The county occupational profile for other classifications is similar to the state profile. Like the state, women have become a larger proportion of the labor force since 1980. Relative to the state, the county has a much larger proportion of people with college level educations.

Occupation, 1990

	San Juan*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.7%	12.6%
Professional specialty	12.0	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.4	4.0
Sales	12.2	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	13.7	15.5
Private household services	0.2	0.3
Protective services	0.9	1.4
All other services	13.6	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.9	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.5	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.6	5.2
Transportation and material moving	3.9	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.3	3.8

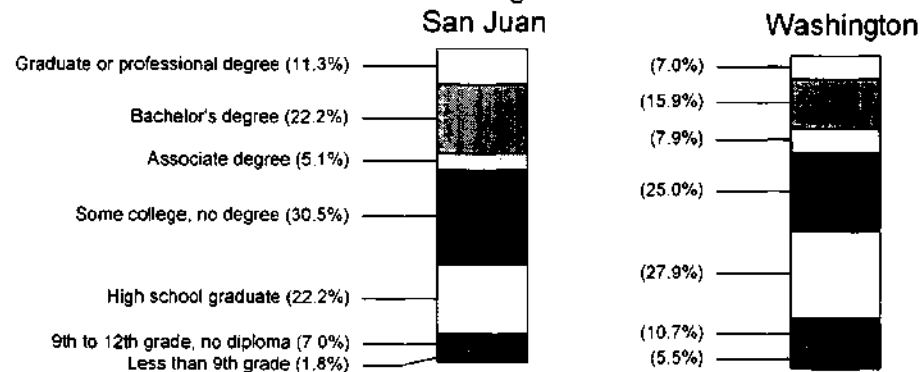
*The county had 4,418 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



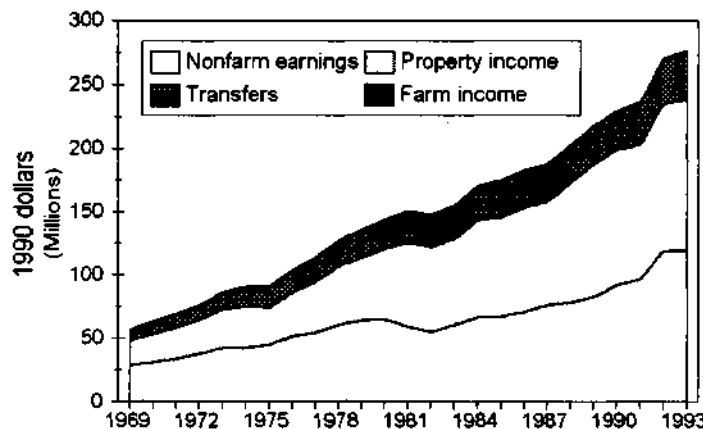
San Juan County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

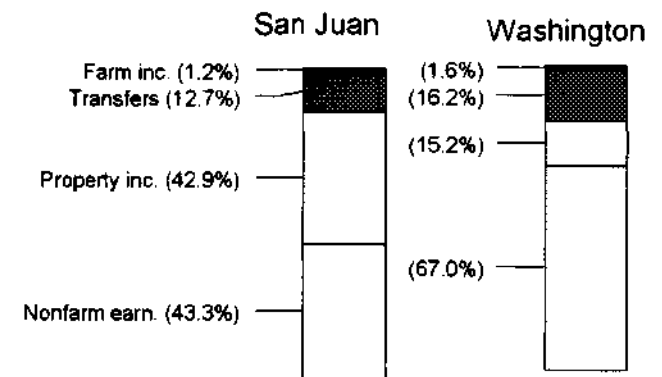
Nonfarm earnings grew during the 1970s and 1980s, despite the setback caused by the recession of the early 1980s. Property income grew explosively in San Juan County over the period, perhaps due to retirees with interest and dividend income. Transfers grew but at a much slower pace. Property income is a much larger proportion of personal income in the county than in the State of Washington. Nonfarm earnings are a much smaller share in the county.

Retirement payments are a significantly larger proportion of transfer payments in San Juan County relative to the state, and income maintenance and medical payments are a smaller share. Many of these characteristics point to San Juan County's role as a destination retirement area.

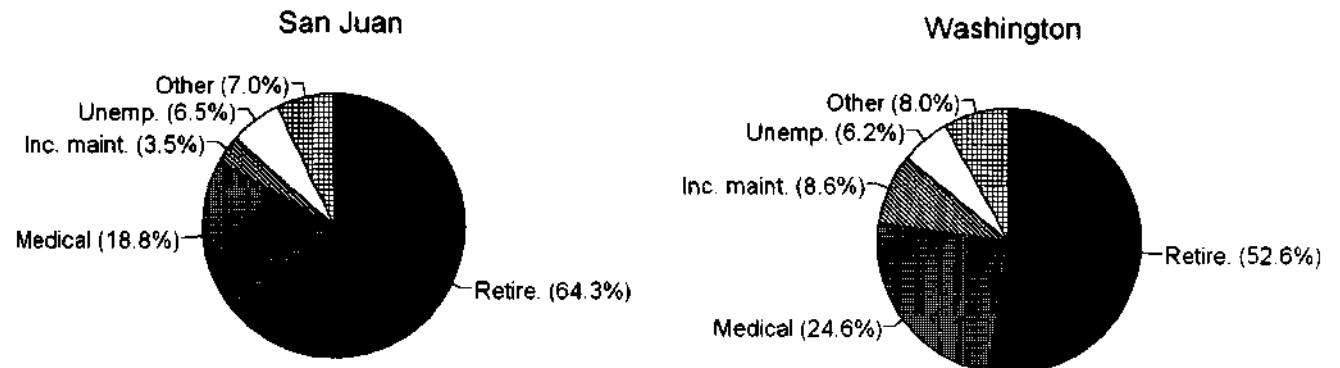
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



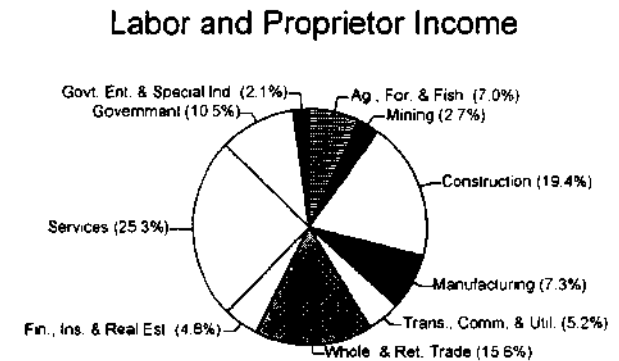
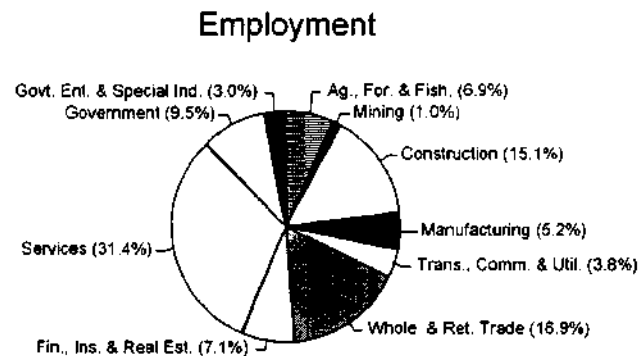
San Juan County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

San Juan has the largest proportion of income and employment derived from the construction division in the state. The county also proportionally ranks 1st in the state in income derived from the trade division and 3d in the finance division. Conversely, San Juan has the smallest government division in the state.

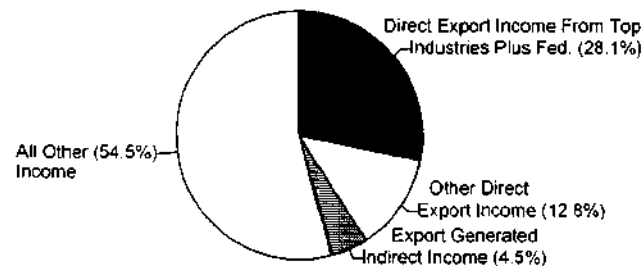
Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for over 45% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate 69% of the direct export income. Tourism industries, such as lodging and eating places, are the leading export industries.

Economic Structure, 1992

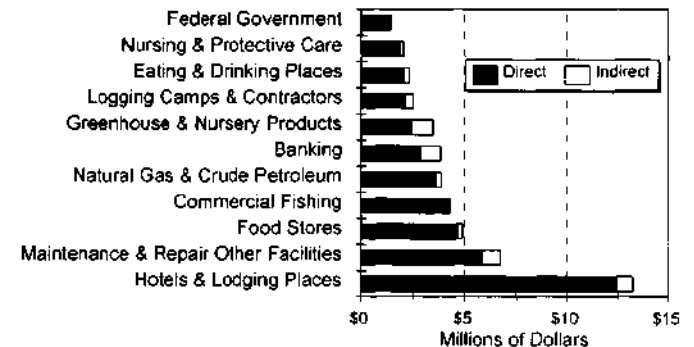


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



San Juan County, Washington

San Juan County has the smallest land area of the 39 counties in Washington.

Non-Federal timber lands are 59% of the land area in the county and provide most of the timber harvest.

The harvest is small relative to other counties, and even small changes look large on the graph at right. In 1994, the county ranked 29th in the state for timber harvest. Farmland is 18% of the land area in the county, and the value of farm products sold in the county is low. In 1992, San Juan County ranked 38th in the state in value of farm products sold.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	111,962
Water	285,536

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	3,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	63,000
Native American	0

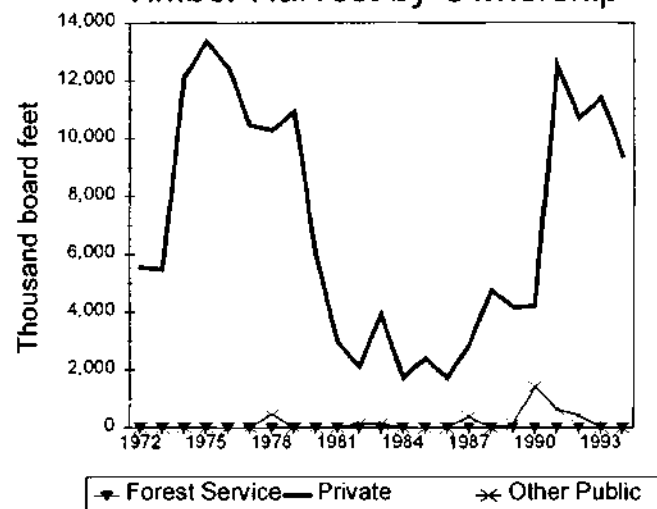
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	282
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	20,529	17,605	18,862
Cropland	10,910	8,865	9,810
Pasture/range	1,950	3,136	2,198
Woodland	6,761	4,138	5,300
Other	908	1,466	1,554
Avg. farm size	132	114	110
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	155	155	172
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

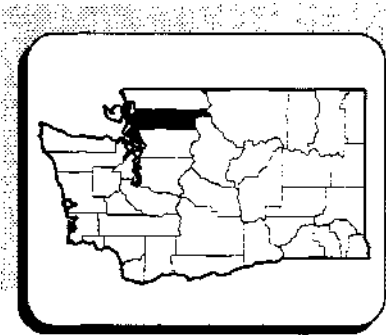
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$300	\$253	\$N.A.
Livestock	876	753	4
Dairy	N.A.	47	N.A.

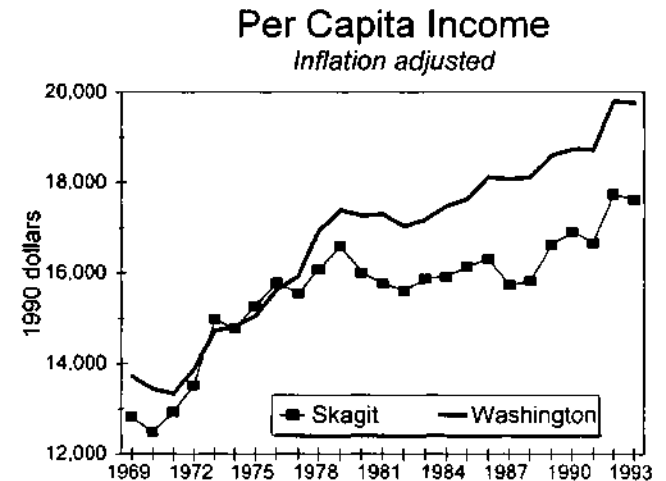
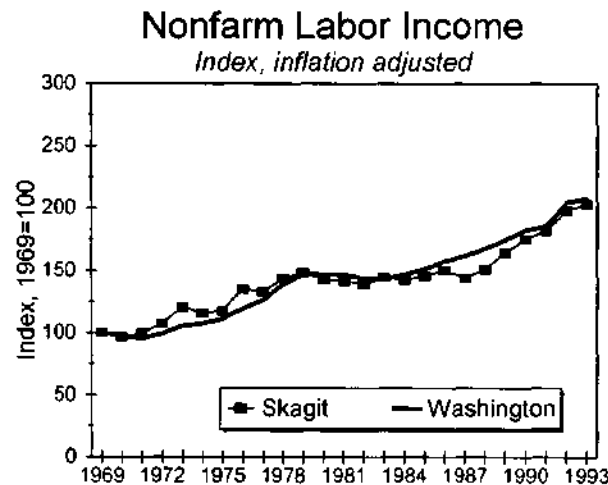
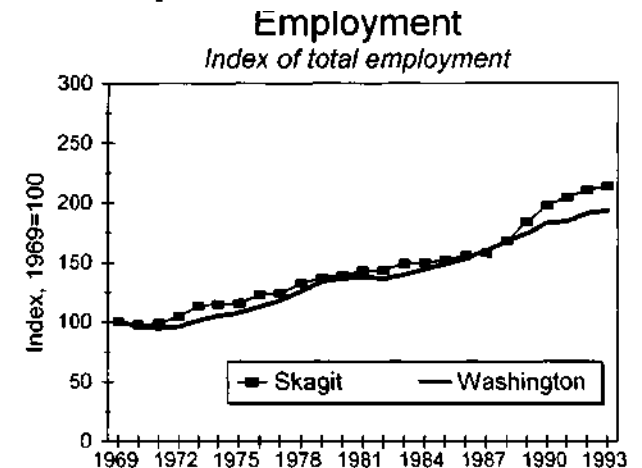
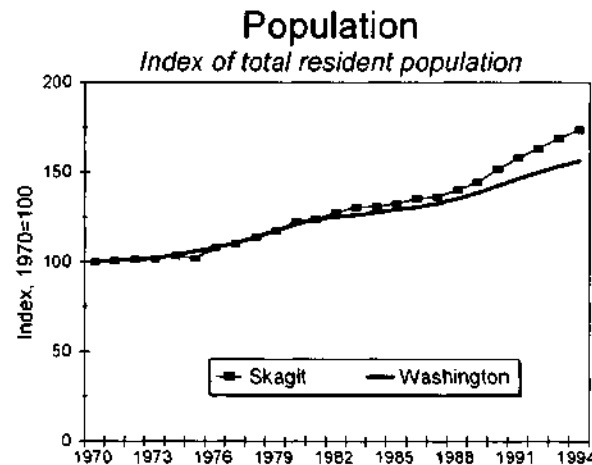
Skagit County, Washington



Skagit County is a nonmetropolitan county stretching from the Cascades to Puget Sound. Mount Vernon, the county seat, is on interstate 5, the major north-south route. State Route 20 is the main east-west route and provides access to North Cascades National Park and the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, which together cover most of the eastern half of the county. Skagit County's 1990 population density of 45.8 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 50% of the population was rural and 17% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Snohomish and Whatcom Counties.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income trends in Skagit County were similar to those of the state during the 1970s and 1980s. Population and employment growth rates have exceeded statewide rates since 1990. The early 1980s recession affected the county in ways similar to the state. Skagit County ranked 11th for population in 1994 of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in the county has been below the state average since the late 1970s. Skagit County ranked 12th in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Skagit County, Washington

Skagit County's population has increased in every decade since 1950.

The rate of growth increased during the 1970s and has been rapid since then. In-migration accounted for the largest share of the increase between 1980 and 1990. Skagit County's population is dispersed in numerous small- and medium-sized communities. About 47% of the residents live in unincorporated areas. Approximately 2,500 people live within the Sauk-Suiattle, Swinomish, and Upper Skagit Reservations. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's population is over 50, and the median age of 35.6 is above the state median of 33.1.

^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
43,273	51,350	52,381	64,138	79,555	88,500	89,566	96,868	105,580	114,705
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	8,077	1,031	11,757	15,417	8,945	7,302	8,712	9,125	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop.
64,138	+	+	+	=
	4,212	9,430	1,775	79,555

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Anacortes	9,013	11,451
Burlington	3,894	4,349
Concrete	592	735
Hamilton	268	228
La Conner	633	656
Lyman	285	275
Mount Vernon	13,009	17,647
Sedro-Woolley	6,110	6,031
Shelter Bay ^a	N.A.	1,069
Snee Oosh ^a	N.A.	302

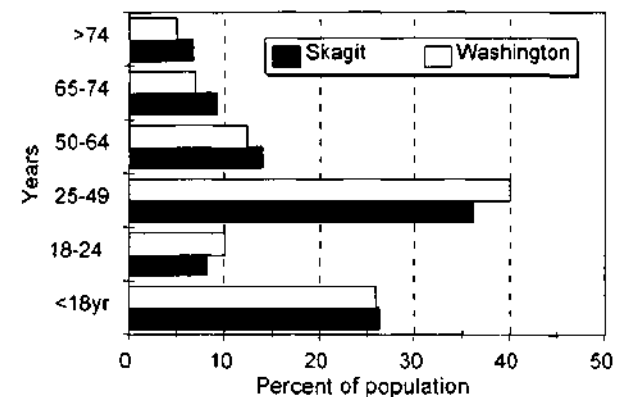
Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Sauk-Suiattle Reservation	82
Swinomish Reservation	2,282
Upper Skagit Reservation	180

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.3%	93.2%
Black	0.1	0.4
Native American	1.8	2.2
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.5	1.0
Other race	2.3	3.3
Hispanic origin (any race)	3.1	5.4

Population Age Structure, 1990



Skagit County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

In 1990, the proportion of workers in farming, forestry, and fishing and precision production occupations in Skagit County was somewhat higher than for the state. The proportion of workers in executive, administrative, and professional occupations is somewhat lower in the county. The county, like the state has an increasing ratio of women to men in the workforce.

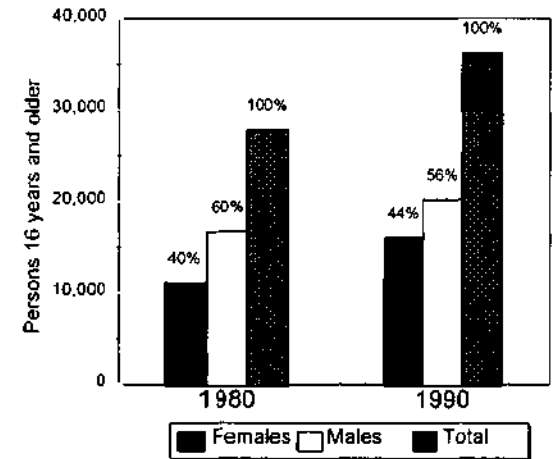
Proportionally fewer people in Skagit County have bachelor's or higher degrees relative to the state as a whole.

Occupation, 1990

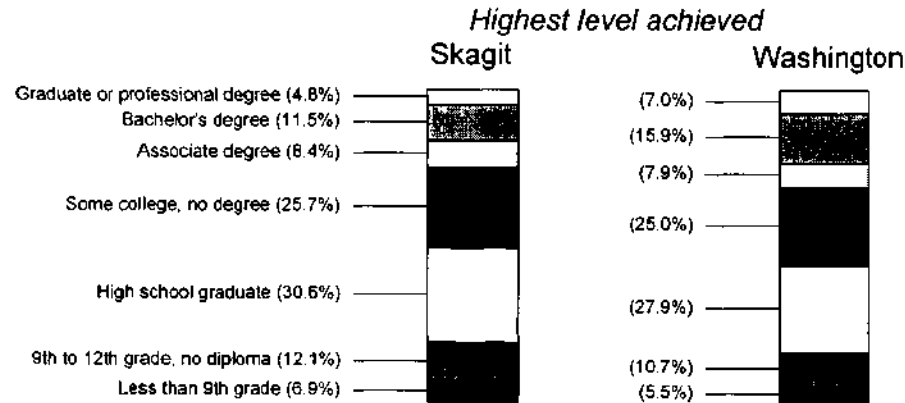
	Skagit*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.8%	12.6%
Professional specialty	12.5	15.1
Technicians and related support	3.0	4.0
Sales	12.2	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	12.0	15.5
Private household services	0.2	0.3
Protective services	1.2	1.4
All other services	12.8	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	6.2	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.5	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.4	5.2
Transportation and material moving	5.5	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.7	3.8

**The county had 34,121 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.*

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

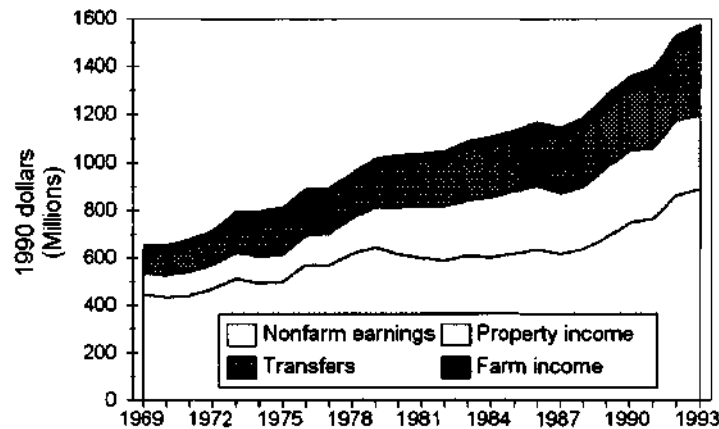


Skagit County, Washington

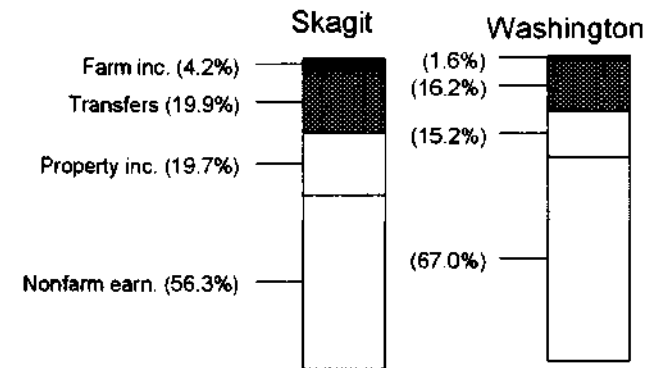
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew through the period, but there was a prolonged slowdown beginning with the recession of the early 1980s. Transfers and property income grew in absolute and relative terms. Compared to the state, transfers and property income are a larger share of personal income, and nonfarm earnings are a smaller share, which is consistent with the county's older age structure (see population page). The components of transfer payments in Skagit County are similar to the State of Washington.

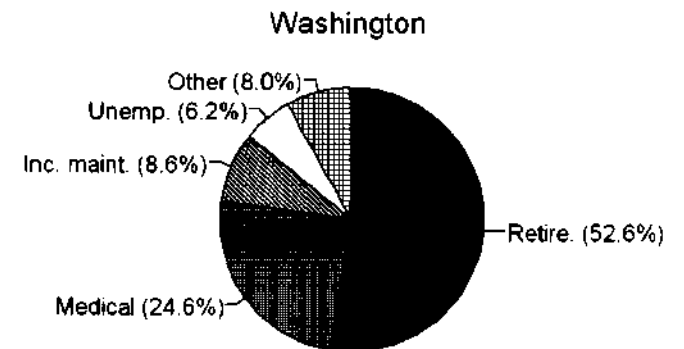
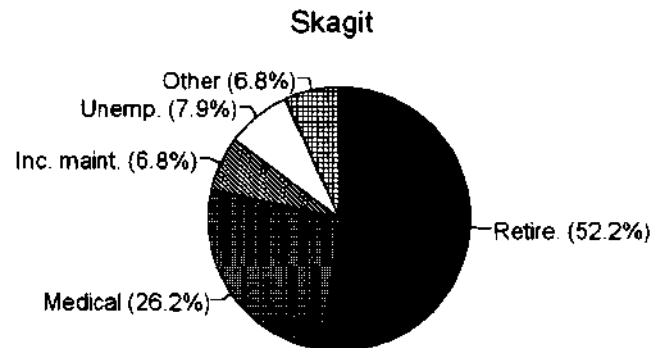
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Skagit County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

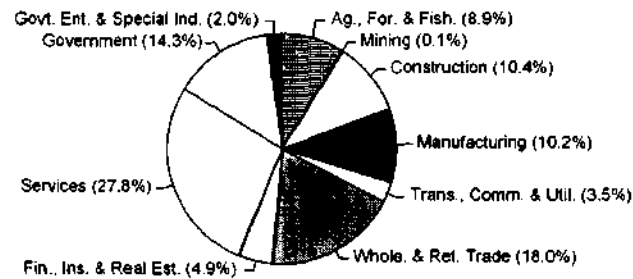
Skagit County ranks 3d largest among all counties in proportion of income provided by the construction division and 5th in employment. The trade division in this county is also one of the largest in the state, ranking 2d proportionally among all counties in employment and 3d in income.

Over 42% of the labor and proprietary income is derived from direct or indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities.

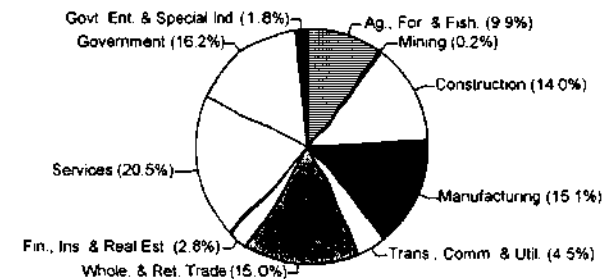
The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up about 54% of the direct export income. Petroleum refining and commercial fishing are the leading export industries. Agricultural industries also generate important export income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

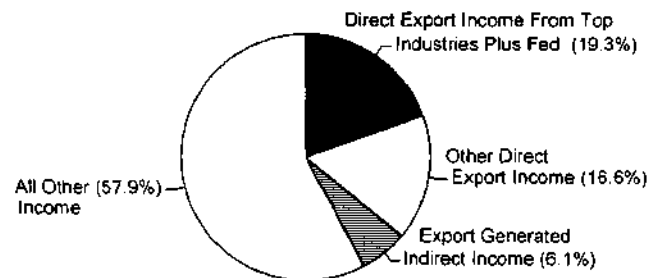


Labor and Proprietor Income

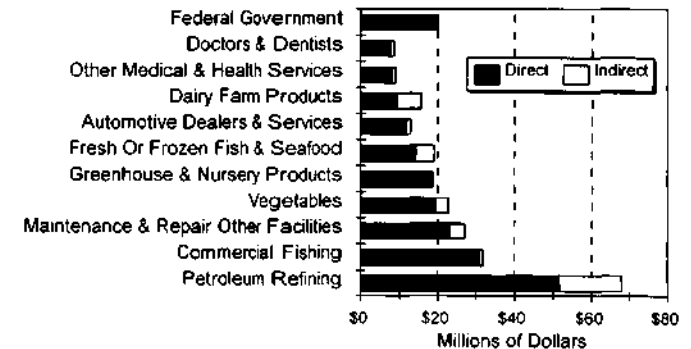


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Skagit County, Washington

Skagit County ranks 21st in land area of the 39 Washington counties.

Non-Federal timberlands account for 36% of the land in the county. Lands administered by the Forest Service are an additional 33%. The 1994 timber harvest in the county was 4.6% of the total harvest in the state and the county ranked 9th in timber harvest. The largest share of the harvest comes from private lands and has a cyclical pattern.

In the past, state lands and National Forests contributed to the harvest as well, though both have declined in recent years.

Less than 10% of the land in the county is in farms and most of it is cropland. In 1992, the county ranked 12th in the state for the value of crops sold, 7th for livestock (dairy, poultry, and cattle), and 4th for the value of dairy products sold. The main crops include nursery and greenhouse crops and vegetables.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,110,586
Water	118,528

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	128,000
County and Municipal	3,000
Forest Industry	180,000
Nonindustrial Private	100,000
Native American	2,000

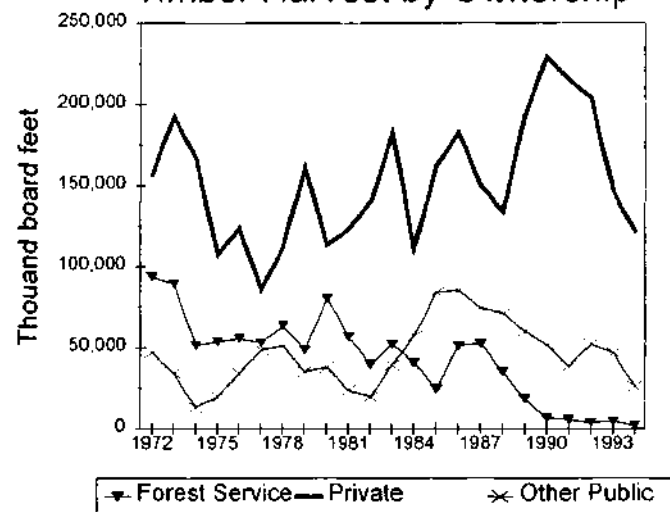
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	277
FS	366,423
Wilderness	115,748

Farms and Farmland

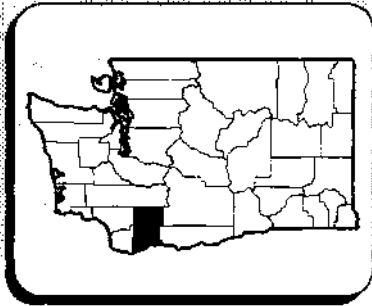
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	92,074	95,357	109,834
Cropland	72,576	73,548	86,623
Pasture/range	7,380	7,722	6,226
Woodland	9,048	9,148	11,456
Other	3,070	4,939	5,529
Avg. farm size	122	118	122
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	754	806	897
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$63,849	\$44,812	\$31,688
Livestock	74,621	54,860	53,649
Dairy	46,040	38,731	37,390

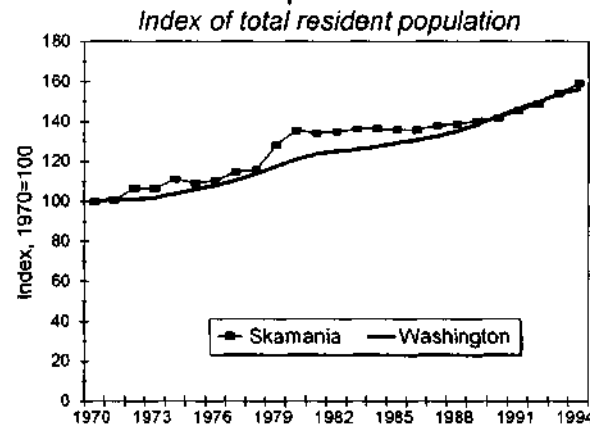


Skamania County, Washington

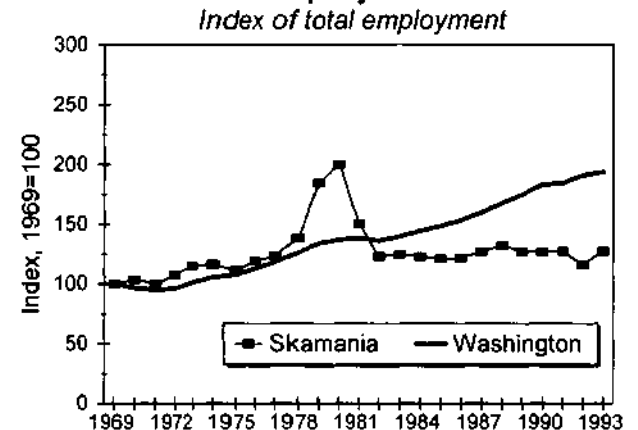
Skamania County is a nonmetropolitan county located on the Columbia River, State Highway 14 follows the River and runs through the county seat, Stevenson. Gifford Pinchot National forest dominates most of the county and Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument is in the northwest corner. Skamania's 1990 population density of 5.0 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 100% of the population was rural and 46% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Clark and Klickitat Counties in Washington and Multnomah and Hood River Counties in Oregon.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

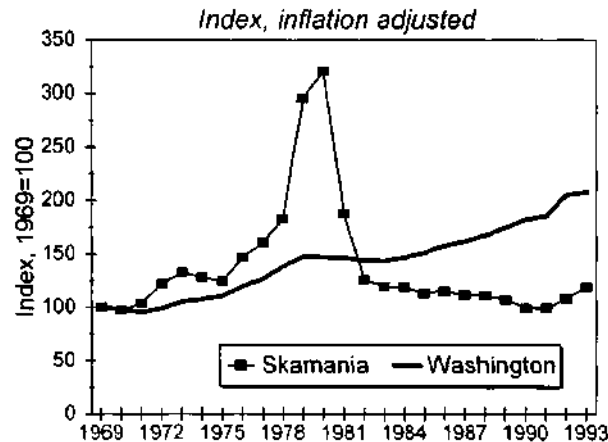
Population



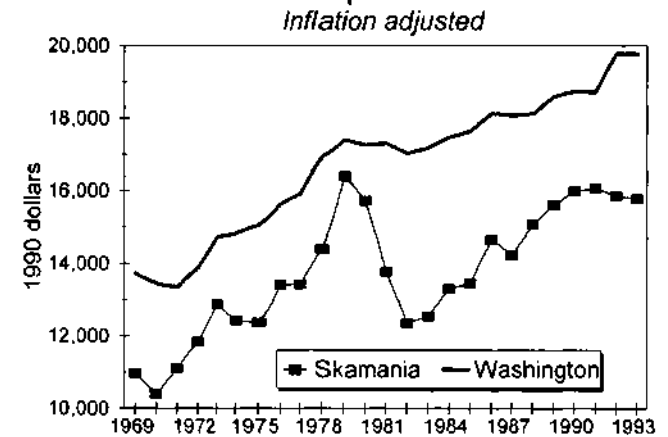
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Population growth trends in Skamania County have been similar to those of the state. Skamania County ranked 35th of the 39 counties in Washington for population in 1994. Employment and nonfarm labor income indicate a pronounced boom period in the late 1970s during construction of the new Bonneville Dam followed by a sharp decrease upon completion. The economy in Skamania County has not grown substantially since that time. Per capita income has been well below the state average since the early 1980s. Skamania County ranked 21st in the state for per capita income in 1993.

Skamania County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Skamania County's population has increased in every decade since 1950, though the rate of growth was slow during some periods. The fastest growth took place during the 1970s and early 1990s. The small population increase between 1980 and 1990 was entirely due to natural increase, which more than offset net out-migration. About one-third of Skamania County's residents live in the Carson River Valley and Stevenson. Relative to the State of Washington, a smaller proportion of the county's residents are between 18 and 49. Skamania County's median age of 33.7 is close to the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993
Pop.	4,788	5,207	5,845	7,919	8,289	9,000
Change		419	638	2,074	370	711

	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	8,473	8,670	8,887	9,098
Change		197	217	211

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
7,919	+	680	+	-171	+	-139	=	8,289

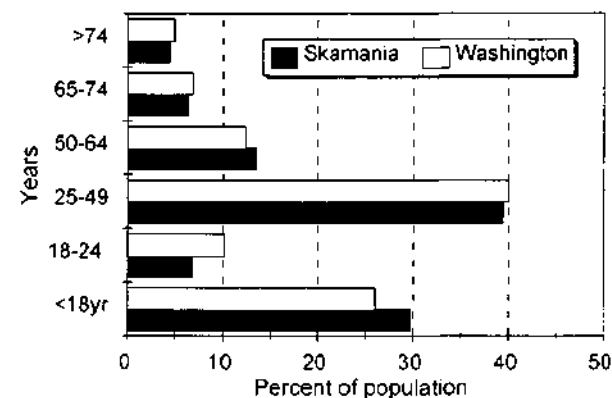
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.9%	96.4%
Black	0.1	0.1
Native American	1.2	2.4
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.3	0.6
Other race	0.5	0.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.0	2.1

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Carson River Valley ^a	N.A.	1,678
North Bonneville ^a	N.A.	411
Stevenson	1,172	1,147

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

Skamania County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

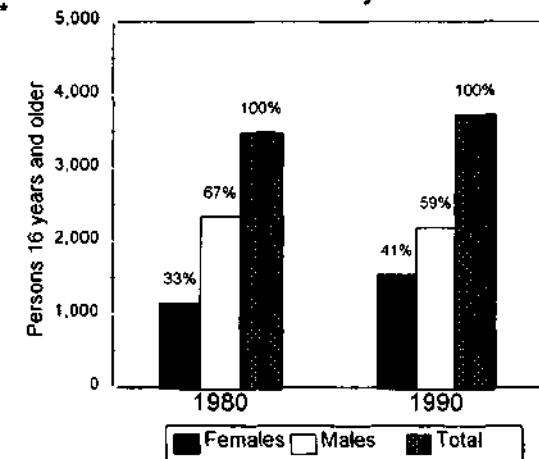
Relative to the state, Skamania County has proportionally more workers in farming, forestry, and machine operator occupations and fewer workers in executive, administrative, professional, and sales occupations. The ratio of women to men in the workforce is growing in Skamania County (due to both an increase in the number of women and a slight decrease in the number of men in the workforce), but the county's ratio remains below that for the state as a whole. The proportion of county residents who have college level educations is below the state proportion.

Occupation, 1990

	Skamania*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.1%	12.6%
Professional specialty	10.3	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.8	4.0
Sales	8.4	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	11.2	15.5
Private household services	0.5	0.3
Protective services	1.2	1.4
All other services	10.1	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.2	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.7	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.9	5.2
Transportation and material moving	6.4	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	7.1	3.8

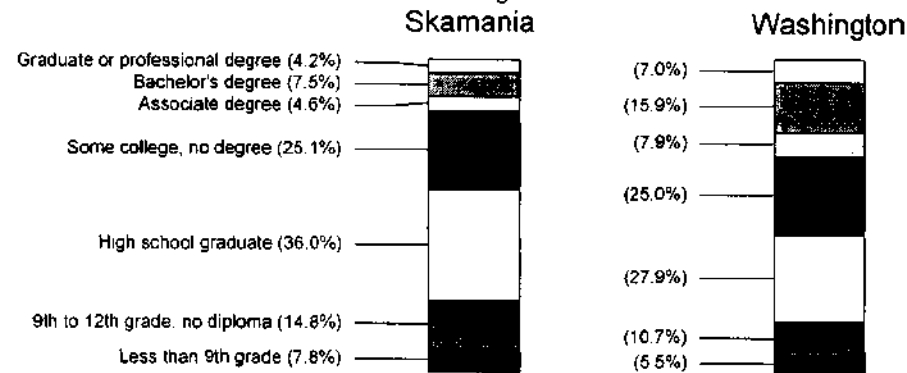
*The county had 3,328 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

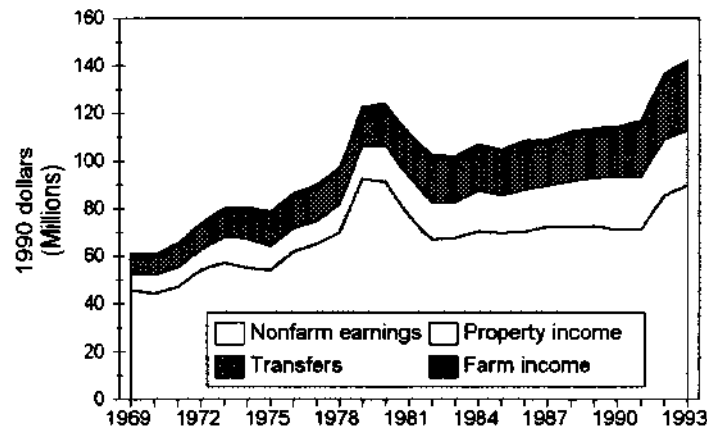


Skamania County, Washington

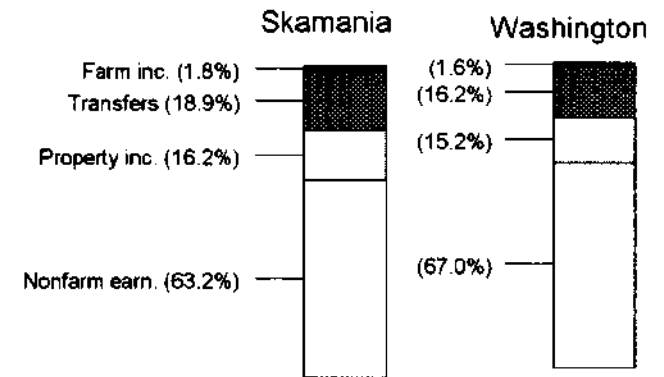
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings increased during the 1970s but declined sharply with the recession of the early 1980s and the completion of Bonneville Dam construction. Recovery has been slow, and nonfarm earnings still have not returned to prerecession levels. Transfers and property income grew in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income. Property income and transfers are a slightly larger share of personal income in Skamania County relative to the State of Washington, and nonfarm earnings a slightly smaller share. In 1993 income maintenance and unemployment benefits were a significantly larger share of transfer payments in the county relative to the state, and retirement payments a smaller share.

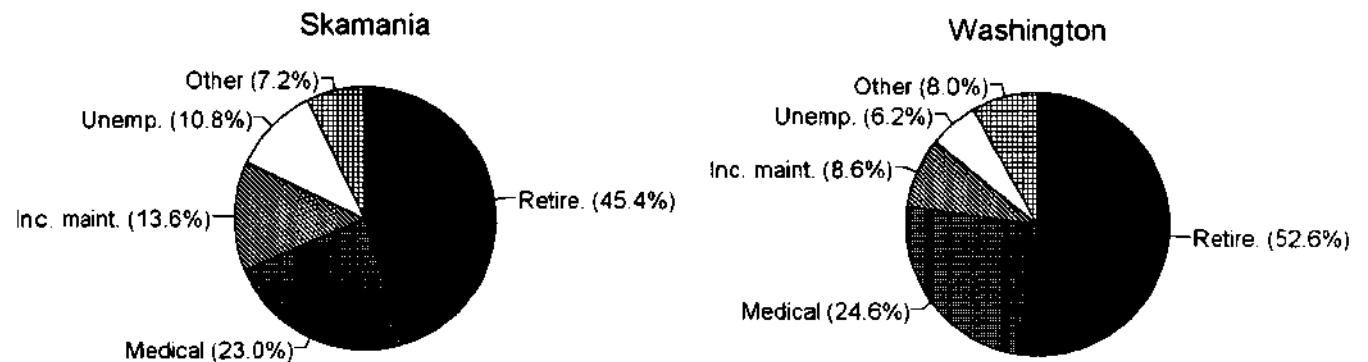
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



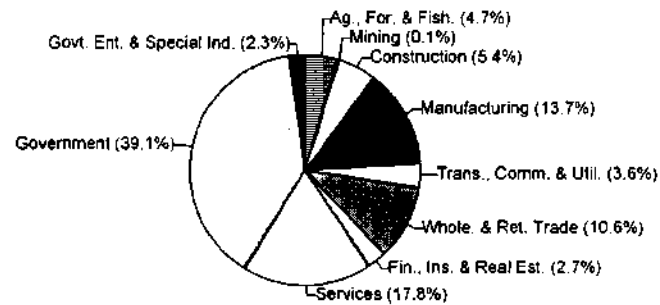
Skamania County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

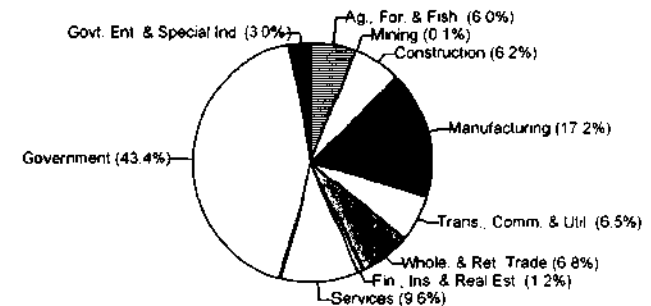
Skamania County's proximity to the Portland- Vancouver metropolitan area results in the smallest services division in the state proportionally in income and 2d smallest in employment. The finance division also ranks among the lowest five counties. In contrast, the county has proportionally the 4th largest government division in the state. Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 55% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate over 90% of the direct export income. Federal government, primarily the Forest Service, dominates the export base of this county. Other key exporting industries are logging, wood products manufacturing, and sporting goods, such as wind surfing equipment.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

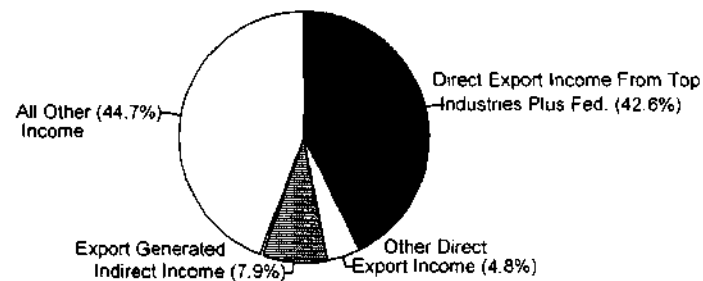


Labor and Proprietor Income

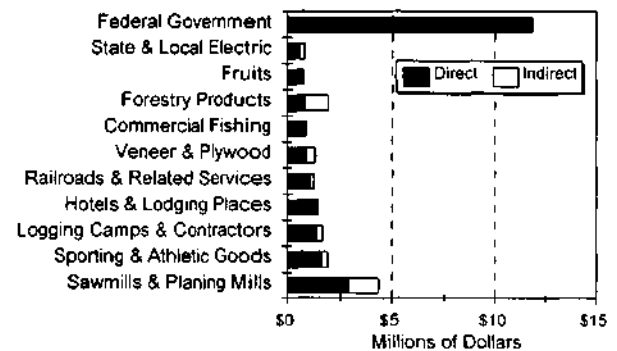


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Skamania County, Washington

Skamania County ranks 24th in land area of the 39 Washington counties.

Lands administered by the Forest Service account for 80% of the land in the county. Non-Federal timberlands are an additional 19% of the county's land area. In 1994, the county ranked Nth in the state for timber harvest. The largest share of the timber harvest comes from lands managed by the Forest Service. In the past, private lands also contributed to the harvest. In the late 1980s, harvest from Forest Service-administered lands dropped significantly, and the private harvest declined as well.

The area of land in farms is very-small, and the value of farm products produced was the smallest of any of the Washington counties (the main farm products are apples and pears).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,060,179
Water	17,549

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	75,000
County and Municipal	3,000
Forest Industry	75,000
Nonindustrial Private	47,000
Native American	0

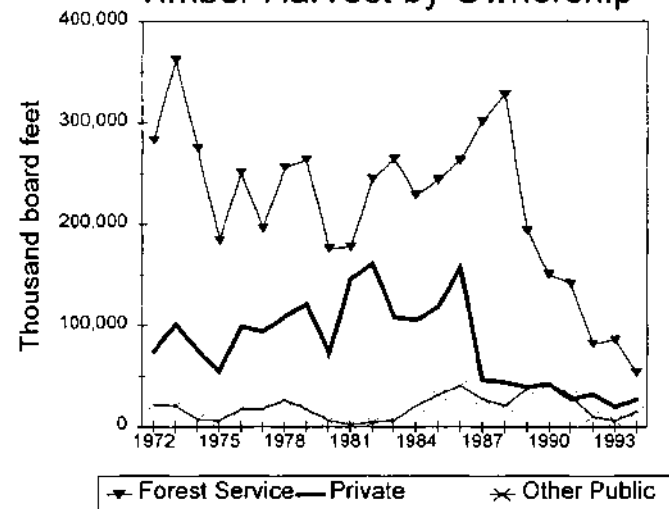
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	63
FS	849,336
Wilderness	55,546

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	4,043	6,726	8,940
Cropland	2,031	N.A.	3,541
Pasture/range	N.A.	N.A.	1,660
Woodland	1,501	N.A.	3,343
Other	N.A.	N.A.	396
Avg. farm size	67	95	113
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	60	71	79
Farms with public grazing permits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

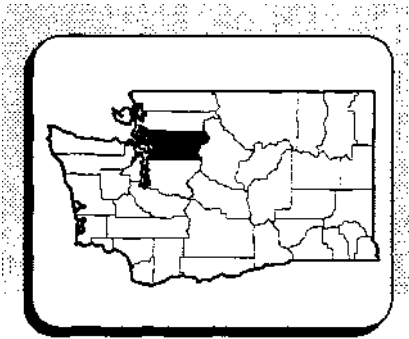
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$858	\$508	\$N.A.
Livestock	142	284	N.A.
Dairy	0	N.A.	0

Snohomish County, Washington

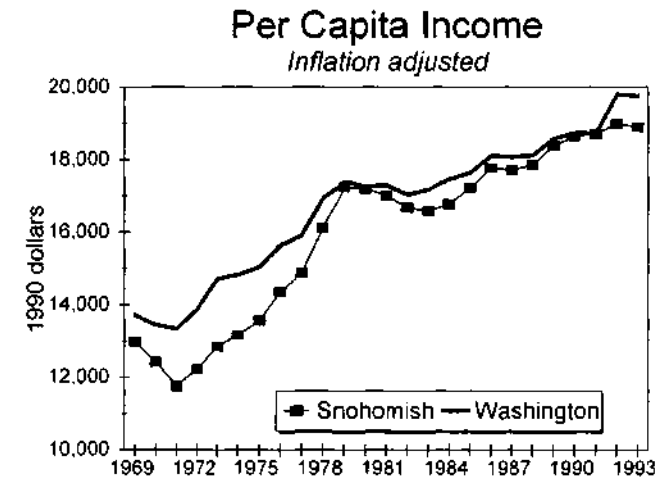
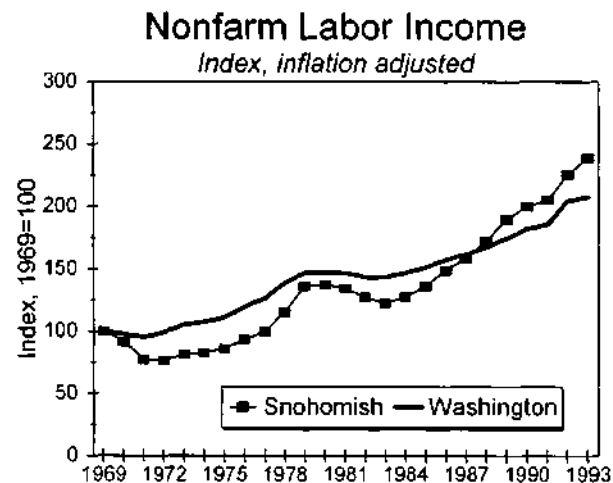
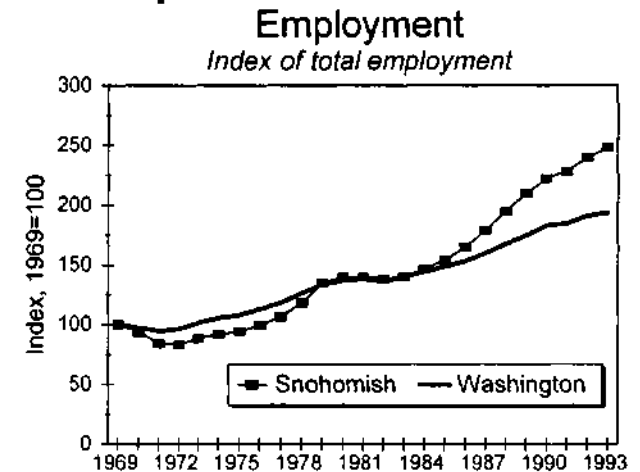
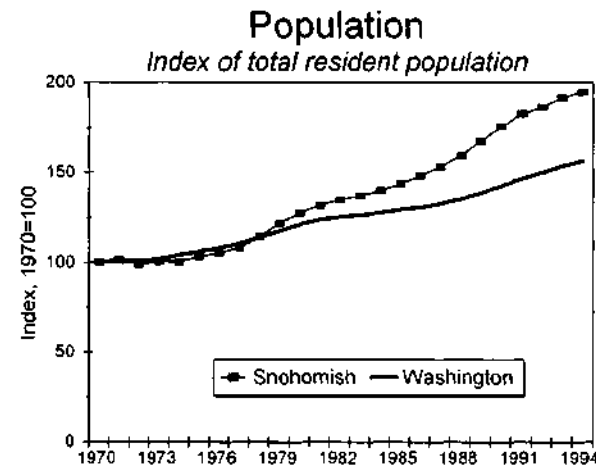


Snohomish County is a metropolitan county in western Washington along Puget Sound. Interstate 5 runs north and south along the west edge of the county and through the county seat, Everett. The Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest covers much of the eastern half of the county, the county's 1990 population density of 222.8 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 20% of the population was rural and 39% of workers commuted outside the county, mostly to King County.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population growth mirrored the state until surpassing state trends in the late 1970s. Snohomish County's 1994 population ranked 3d of the 39 Washington counties.

Employment and nonfarm labor income trends also approximated those of the state until the mid 1980s, when the county's growth accelerated. Impacts from the early 1980s recession and recovery in the county generally matched those in the state. Per capita income levels and trends in Snohomish County have been close to those of the state since the late 1970s. In 1993, Snohomish County ranked 8th in the state in per capita income.



Snohomish County, Washington

Snohomish County's population has grown rapidly since 1950, with the slowest rate of growth during the 1970s. Both net in-migration by people younger than 65 and natural increase (births minus deaths) contributed to the population increase between 1980 and 1990. A large proportion of the county's population resides in the suburban areas between Everett and Seattle. About 56% of the people live in unincorporated areas. More than 7,200 county residents live within the Stillaguamish and Tulalip Reservations. Relative to the state, a larger proportion of Snohomish County's population is between 25 and 49 and under 18; and the county's median age of 32.2 is below the state median of 33.1.

^a Census designated places (unincorporated). 1980 population not available.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
Pop.	111,580	172,199	265,236	337,720	465,642	507,900	537,221	592,055	641,677	693,125
Change		60,619	93,037	72,484	127,922	42,258		54,834	49,622	51,448

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
337,720	+	40,850	+	82,284	+	4,788	=	465,642

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990	1990
Arlington	3,282	4,037	Alderwood-Bothell ^a 22,945
Brier	2,915	5,633	Cathlamet ^a 428
Darrington	1,064	1,042	Esperance ^a 11,236
Edmonds	27,526	30,744	Harbour Pointe ^a 9,107
Everett	54,413	69,961	John Sam Lake ^a 432
Gold Bar	794	1,078	Lake Goodwin ^a 2,437
Granite Falls	911	1,060	Lake Serene ^a 14,290
Index	147	139	Lake Stevens ^a 3,380
Lynnwood	21,937	28,695	Martha Lake ^a 10,155
Marysville	5,080	10,328	Mill Creek ^a 7,172
Monroe	2,869	4,278	North Creek ^a 23,236
Mountlake Terrace	16,534	19,320	North Marysville ^a 18,711
Mukilteo	1,426	7,007	Paine Field-Lake ^a 18,670
Snohomish	5,294	6,499	Priest Point ^a 703
Stanwood	2,744	1,961	Shaker Church ^a 670
Sultan	1,578	2,236	Silver Lake-Fircrest ^a 24,474
Woodway	832	914	Smokey Point ^a 2,620
			Stimson Crossing ^a 591
			Tulalip Bay ^a 1,395
			Weallup Lake ^a 681
			West Lake Stevens ^a 12,453

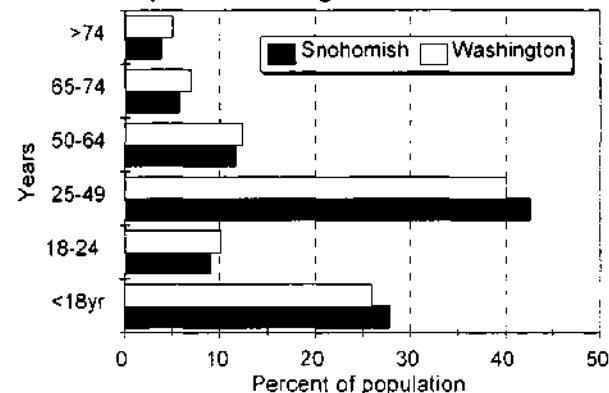
Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Stillaguamish Reservation	113
Tulalip Reservation	7,103

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.7%	93.3%
Black	0.7	1.0
Native American	1.2	1.4
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.5	3.5
Other race	1.0	0.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.6	2.3

Population Age Structure, 1990



Snohomish County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

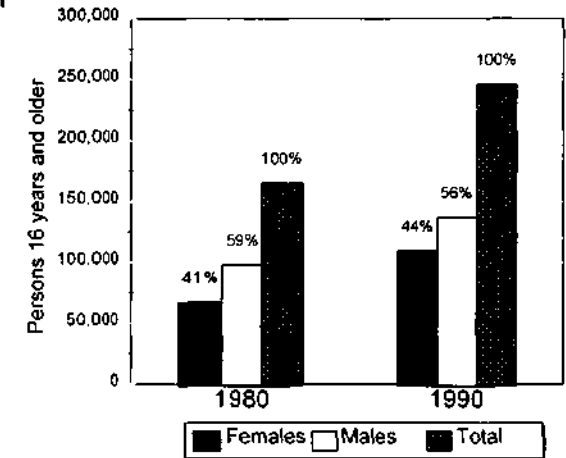
The most significant difference between Snohomish County's occupational profile and that of the State of Washington is the larger proportion of workers in precision production, and craft and repair occupations in the county. Women accounted for a larger share of the workforce in 1980 than in 1990, following the trend for the state. The labor force grew substantially between 1980 and 1990. The educational attainment profile for Snohomish County is very similar to the profile for the state.

Occupation, 1990

	Snohomish*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.3%	12.6%
Professional specialty	12.5	15.1
Technicians and related support	3.8	4.0
Sales	12.6	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	16.3	15.5
Private household services	0.3	0.3
Protective services	1.5	1.4
All other services	9.4	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.1	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.9	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.1	5.2
Transportation and material moving	4.0	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.3	3.8

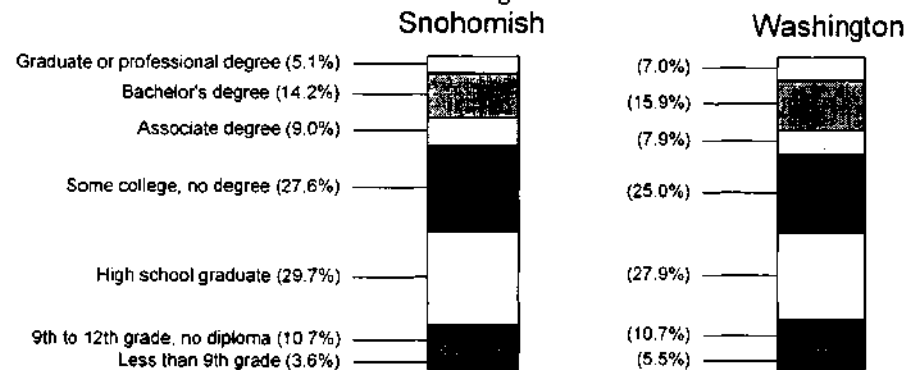
*The county had 235,752 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



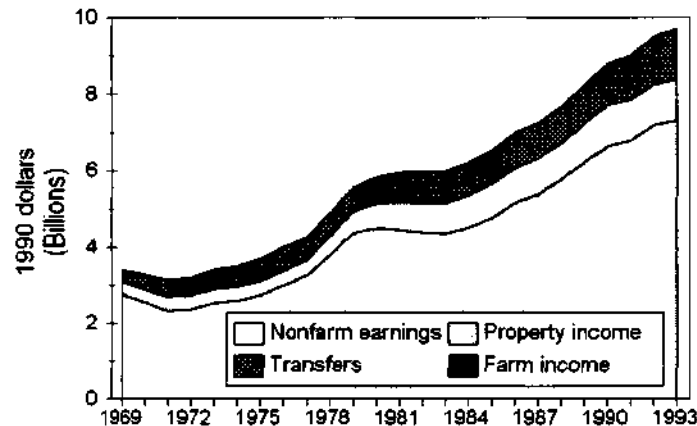
Snohomish County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

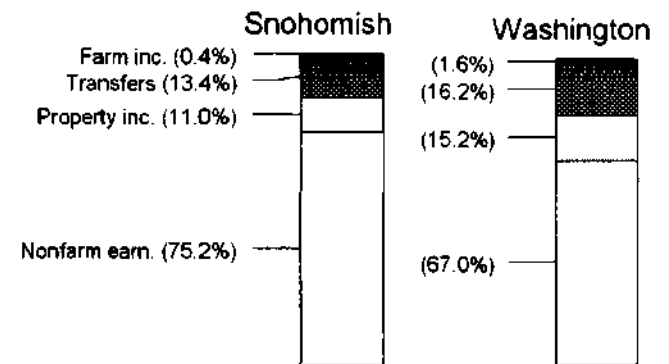
Nonfarm earnings in Snohomish County have grown greatly over the period, despite setbacks in the early 1970s and 1980s. Transfers and property income also have increased in absolute terms and slightly as shares of personal income. Relative to the State of Washington, a higher proportion of personal income in Snohomish County is from nonfarm earnings, and a lower proportion is from transfers and property income.

The composition of transfer payments in Snohomish County is similar to that for the State of Washington.

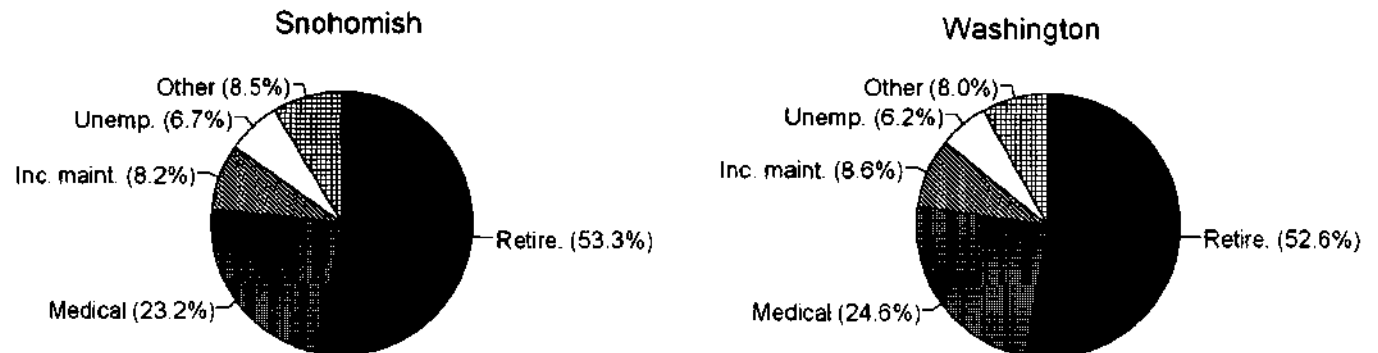
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state

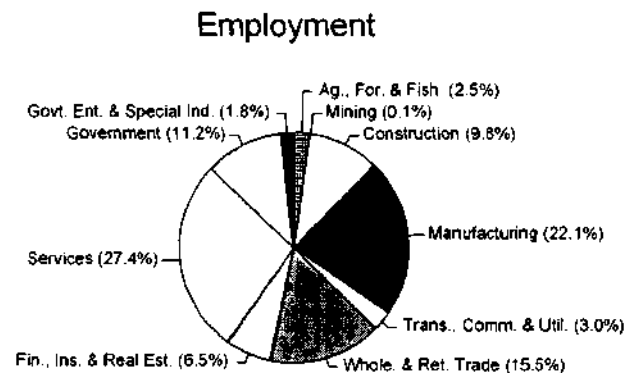


Snohomish County, Washington

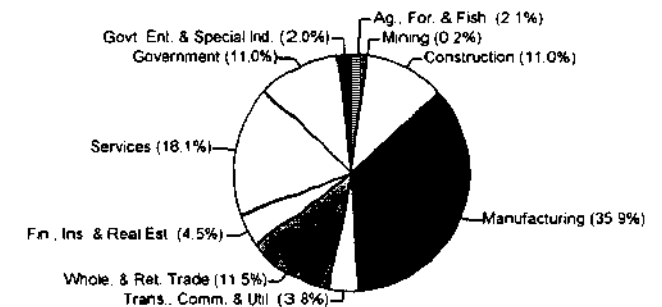
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Snohomish County's economic structure is heavily influenced by aircraft manufacturing. The county has one of the largest manufacturing divisions in the state, ranking 2d in income and 3d in employment. In contrast, the proportion in the government and agriculture divisions in Snohomish are well below the state average. Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 44% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate 77% of the direct export income. Aircraft industries dominates the export base.

Economic Structure, 1992

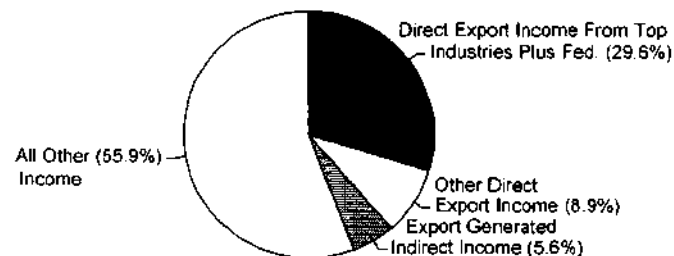


Labor and Proprietor Income

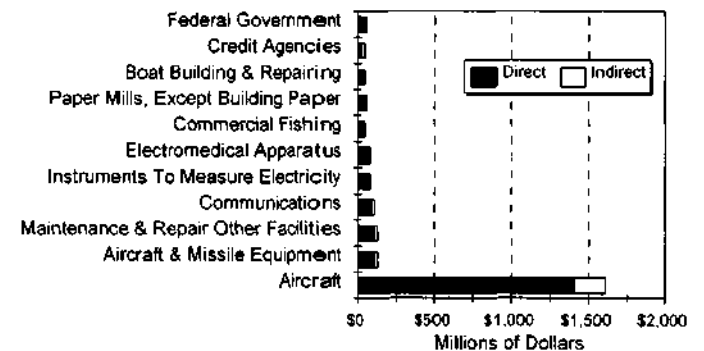


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Snohomish County, Washington

Snohomish County ranked 13th in land area of the 39 Washington counties.

Lands administered by the Forest Service are 47% of the county.

Non-Federal timberlands cover another 30% of the county. The county's 1994 timber harvest ranked 11th in the state and accounted for 4.2% of the timber produced in Washington. Historically, private lands contributed the largest share of the harvest, though National Forests and state lands also played a role. In the late 1980s, the private harvest increased, while the other two components declined. Private harvest dropped in the early 1990s.

Farmland is 6% of the county's land area, and most of this is cropland. In 1992, the county ranked 6th in the state for the value of livestock sold (mainly dairy and poultry), 3d for the value of dairy products sold, and 20th for the value of crops sold (mainly nursery and greenhouse crops).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,337,728
Water	68,051

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	108,000
County and Municipal	7,000
Forest Industry	134,000
Nonindustrial Private	157,000
Native American	5,000

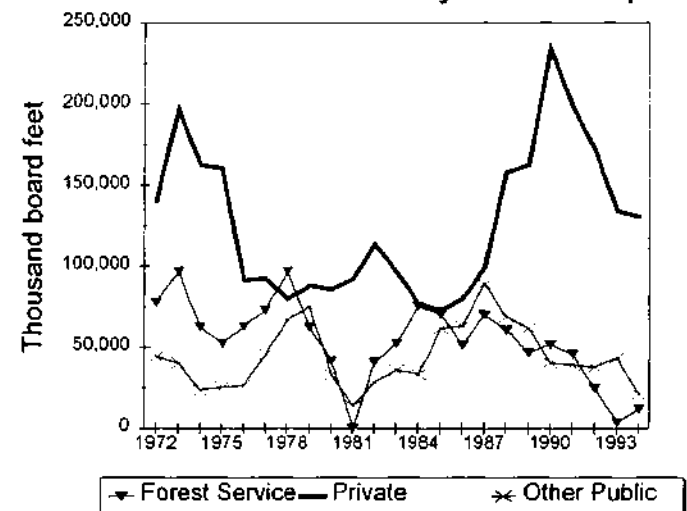
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	170
FS	631,857
Wilderness	294,714

Farms and Farmland

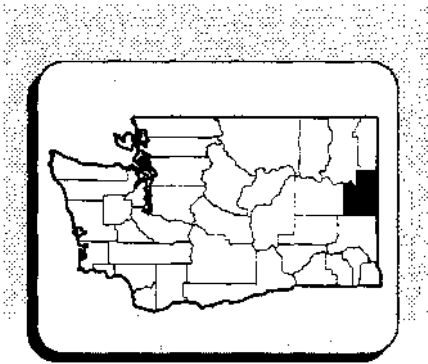
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	74,153	81,783	92,820
Cropland	48,653	52,186	56,614
Pasture/range	9,139	10,422	8,367
Woodland	11,289	11,272	19,954
Other	5,072	7,903	7,885
Avg. farm size	59	56	56
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,255	1,473	1,664
Farms with public grazing permits	4	N.A.	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$19,125	\$13,667	\$9,919
Livestock	78,901	73,262	66,348
Dairy	55,534	48,598	45,293

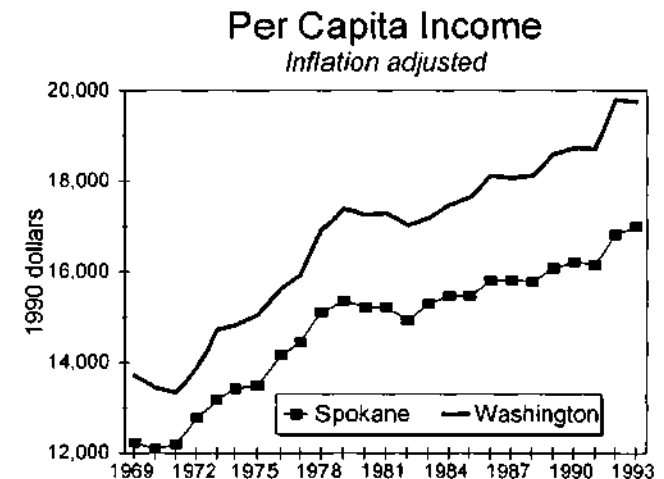
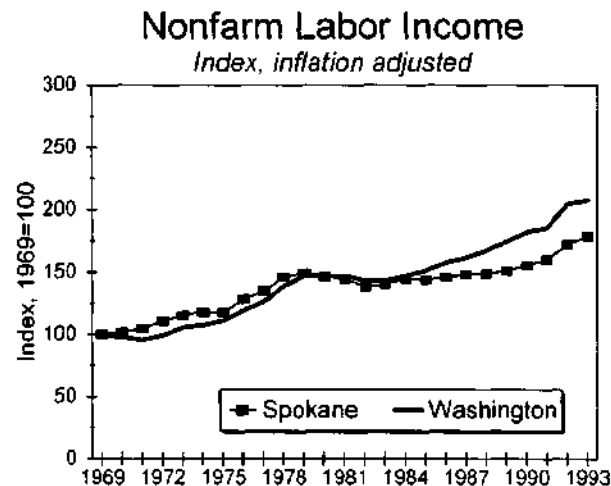
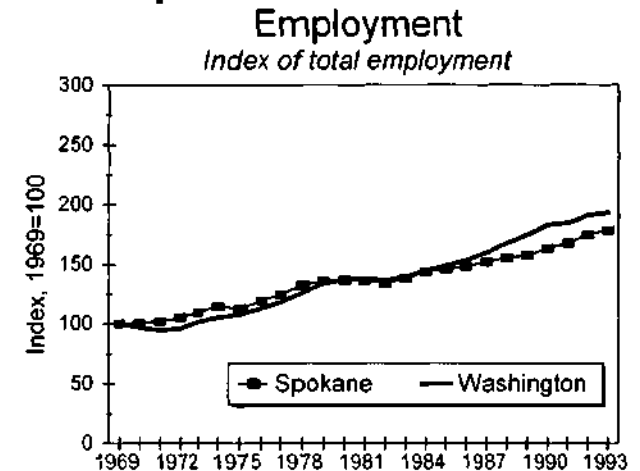
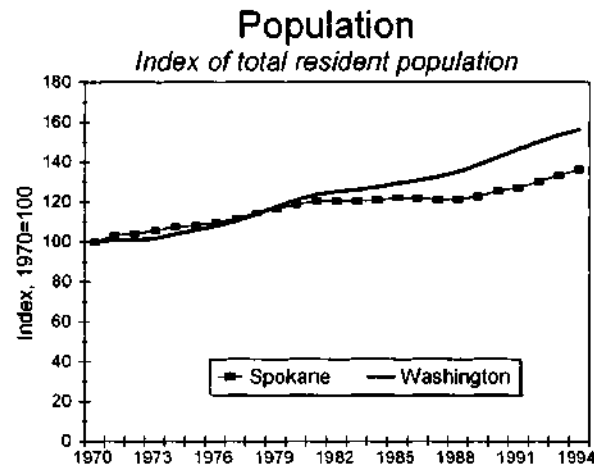


Spokane County, Washington

Spokane County is a metropolitan county in eastern Washington on the Idaho border. The county seat is Spokane; the second largest city in the state. Interstate 90, a major transportation route, crosses the county. Fairchild Air Force Base is in the western part of the county. The county's 1990 population density of 204.9 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990 17% of the population was rural and 3% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income trends in Spokane County matched the state trends in the 1970s, dropped below the state in the 1980s, and were increasing in the 1990s. The county was impacted by the early 1980s recession and recovered similarly to the state until the mid 1980s. Spokane County ranked 4th of the 39 counties in the state for population in 1994. Per capita income in Spokane County has consistently been below that for the state. Spokane County ranked 16th in the state in per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Spokane County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Spokane County's population has grown in every decade since 1950.

Growth was particularly rapid during the 1950s, 1970s, and early 1990s. The increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increases (births minus deaths) that outweighed losses due to net out-migration. Almost half of the county's residents live in Spokane, and most of the rest live in adjacent suburban communities. Over 45% live in unincorporated areas. The age distribution of Spokane County's population is similar to the distribution for the state, and the county's median age of 33.0 is very close to the state median of 33.1.

³ Census designated place (unincorporated).

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
221,561	278,333	287,487	341,835	361,364	383,600	376,831	389,447	401,860	413,759
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	56,772	9,154	54,348	19,529	22,236	12,616	12,413	11,899	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop.
341,835	25,088	-5,256	-303	361,364

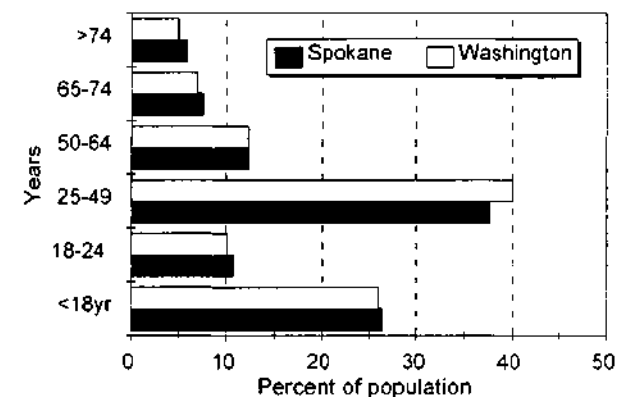
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	95.4%	94.6%
Black	1.3	1.4
Native American	1.2	1.5
Asian or Pac. Is.	1.1	1.8
Other race	0.9	0.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.4	1.9

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Airway Heights	1,730	1,971
Cheney	7,630	7,723
Country Homes ^a	N.A.	5,126
Deer Park	2,140	2,278
Dishman	N.A.	9,671
Fairchild AFB ^a	N.A.	4,854
Fairfield	582	446
Fairwood ^a	N.A.	5,807
Green Acres ^a	N.A.	4,626
Latah	155	175
Liberty Lake ^a	N.A.	2,015
Medical Lake	3,600	3,664
Millwood	1,717	1,559
Opportunity ^a	N.A.	22,326
Otis Orchards-East Farms ^a	N.A.	5,811
Rockford	442	481
Spangle	276	229
Spokane	171,300	177,196
Town and Country ^a	N.A.	4,921
Trentwood ^a	N.A.	4,060
Veradale ^a	N.A.	7,836
Waverly	99	37

Population Age Structure, 1990



Spokane County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

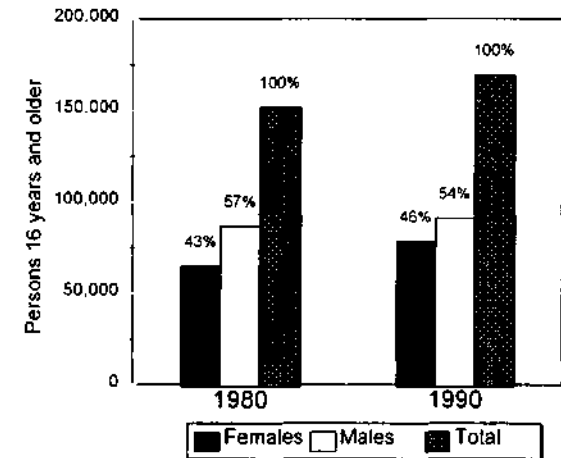
Relative to the state, Spokane County has proportionally fewer workers in forestry, farming and fishing and a slightly larger proportion in "other services" occupations. There are few other major differences between the occupational profile for the state and for the county. Like the state, the ratio of women to men in the labor force increased between 1980 and 1990. The educational attainment profile for Spokane County is very similar to the profile for the state as a whole.

Occupation, 1990

	Spokane*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.6%	12.6%
Professional specialty	15.4	15.1
Technicians and related support	3.9	4.0
Sales	13.4	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	15.8	15.5
Private household services	0.3	0.3
Protective services	1.5	1.4
All other services	13.6	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.6	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.9	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.9	5.2
Transportation and material moving	4.2	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.7	3.8

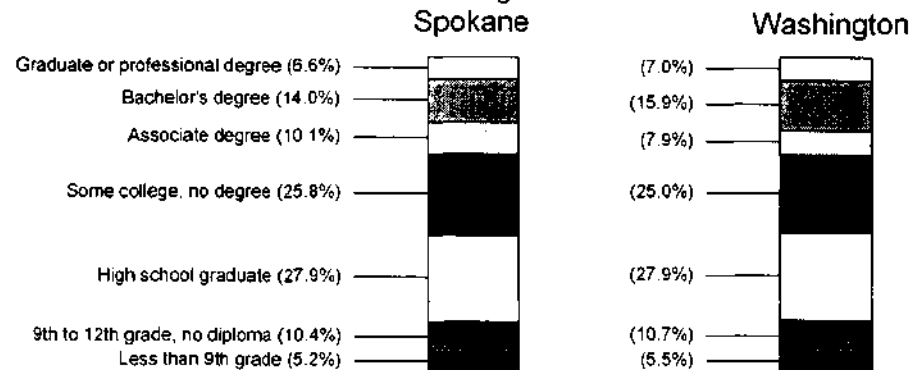
*The county had 157,142 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

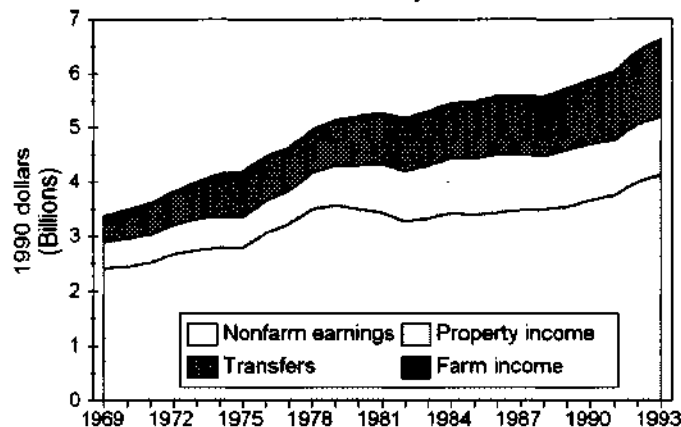


Spokane County, Washington

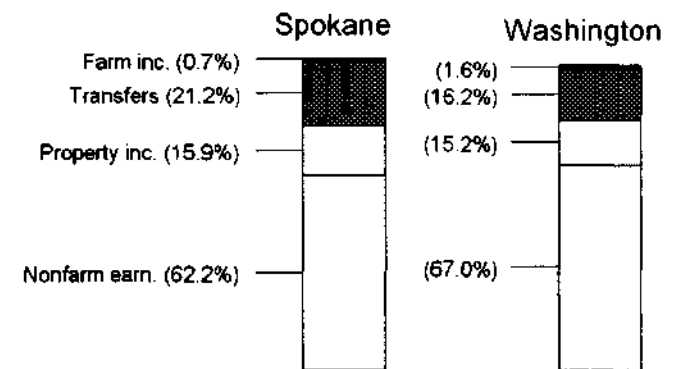
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Transfers, property income, and nonfarm earnings all increased through the period. The recession of the early 1980s caused a decline in nonfarm earnings, and recovery has been slow. Spokane County has a higher proportion of personal income from transfers relative to the State of Washington, and a lower proportion from nonfarm earnings. A higher proportion of transfer payments in the county are income maintenance and medical payments relative to the state, and a lower proportion are retirement payments.

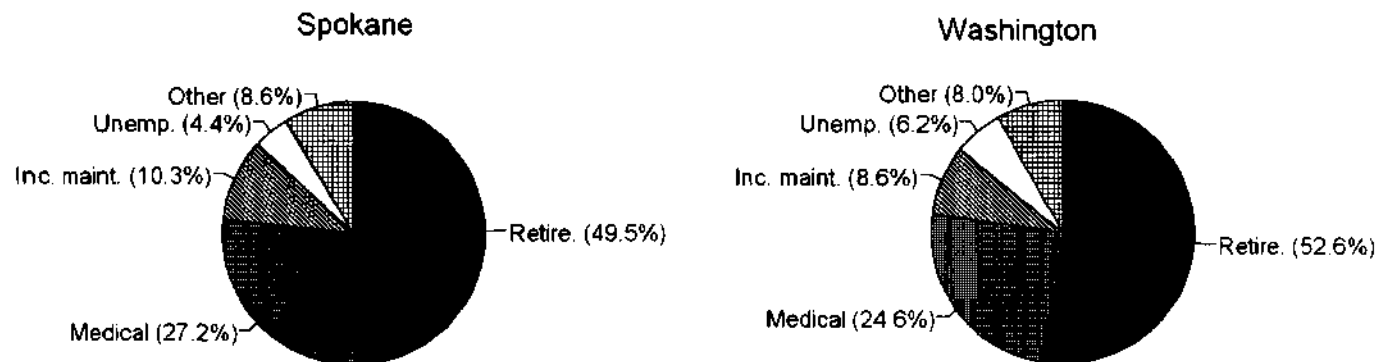
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Spokane County, Washington

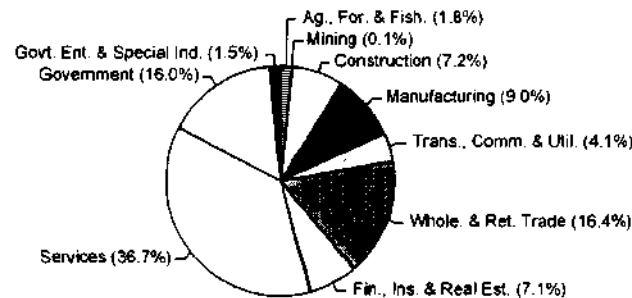
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Spokane County's economic structure is heavily influenced by the Spokane metropolitan area. Proportionally, the county's financial division is the 2d largest in income compared to all counties, and it ranks 3d largest in services for income and employment. Conversely, Spokane County ranks proportionally 5th smallest in the agriculture division.

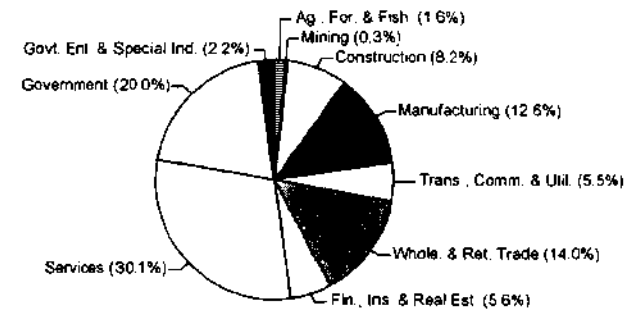
Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 37% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate 56% of the direct export income. Health industries and aluminum manufacturing contribute to the export base; however, Federal government, which includes a variety of military and nonmilitary agencies, is the major source of export income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

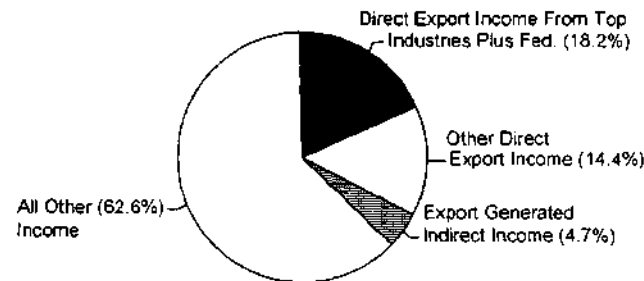


Labor and Proprietor Income

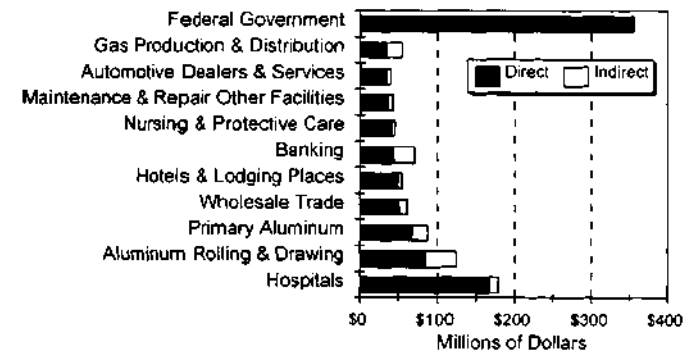


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Spokane County, Washington

Spokane County ranks 19th of the 39 counties in Washington in land area. Non-Federal timber lands account for 24% of the land in the county. No lands in Spokane County are administered by the Forest Service or BLM. The county ranked 24th in timber harvest in 1994, and the harvest came mainly from nonindustrial private lands. More than one-half of the land in the county is farmland, and cropland is the largest share of this. In 1992, Spokane County ranked 13th in the state for the value of crops sold (principally wheat) and 15th for the value of livestock sold (primarily cattle and dairy products).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,128,832
Water	10,886

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	19,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	26,000
Nonindustrial Private	223,000
Native American	0

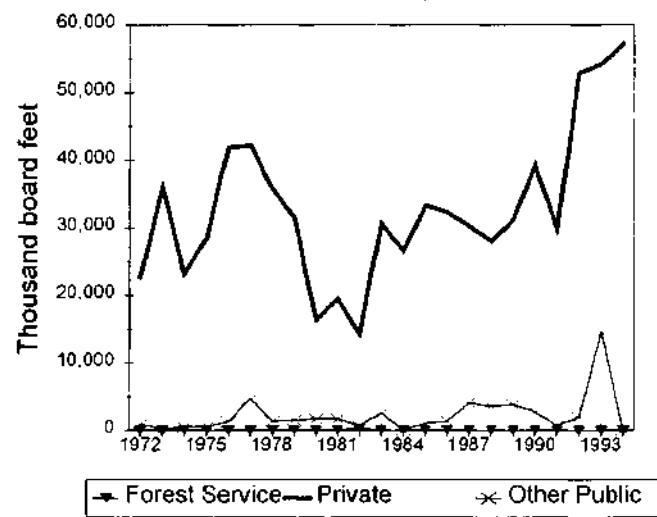
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	0
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

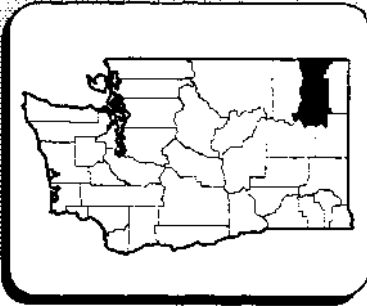
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	625,769	613,055	626,780
Cropland	397,644	398,754	406,969
Pasture/range	95,940	89,270	69,222
Woodland	115,233	102,496	128,571
Other	16,952	22,535	22,018
Avg. farm size	366	322	286
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,708	1,901	2,193
Farms with public grazing permits	9	10	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$53,010	\$40,532	\$41,618
Livestock	20,942	20,455	24,454
Dairy	8,399	6,428	7,253



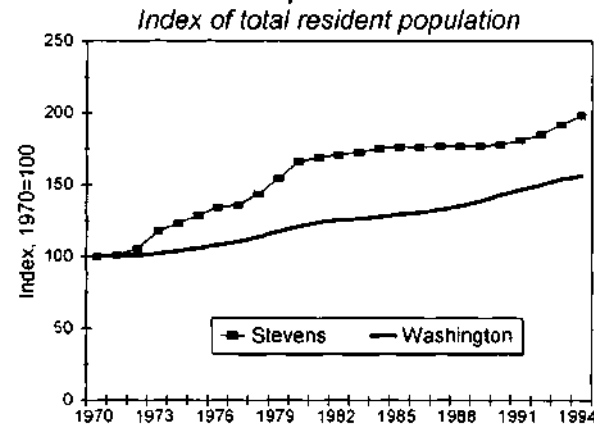
Stevens County, Washington

Stevens County is a nonmetropolitan county in the northeastern part of the state. Colville, the county seat is connected to Spokane via U.S. Highway 395. Franklin Roosevelt take makes up most of the county's western border. The Spokane Indian Reservation covers parts of the county in the southwest, and Coivilie National Forest covers portions of the eastern part of the county. Stevens County's 1990 population density of 12.5 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 86% of the population was rural and 23% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Spokane County.

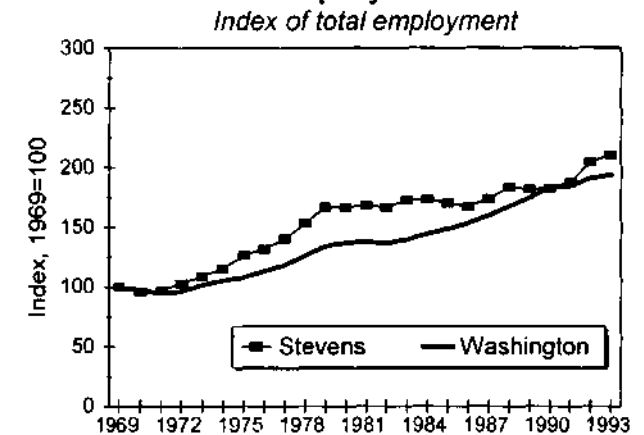
Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income growth rates in Stevens County exceeded those of the state during the 1970s. Growth was stagnant for most of the 1980s, but it has increased in the 1990s. The employment and nonfarm labor income declines of the early 1980s recession matched impacts in the state, but there was no similar recovery. Stevens County's population ranked 24th of the 39 Washington counties in 1994. Per capita income in Stevens County has consistently been below the state average. Stevens County ranked 37th for per capita income in the state in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

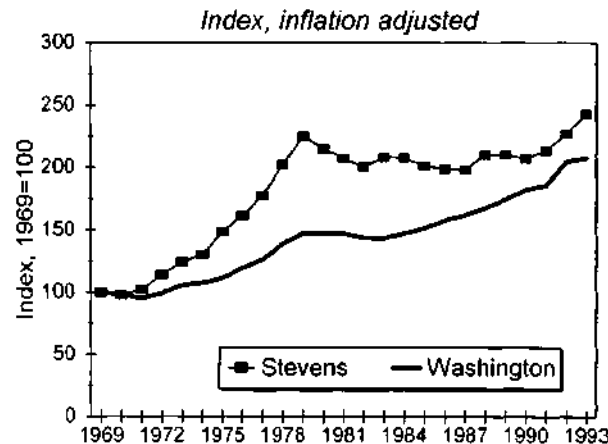
Population



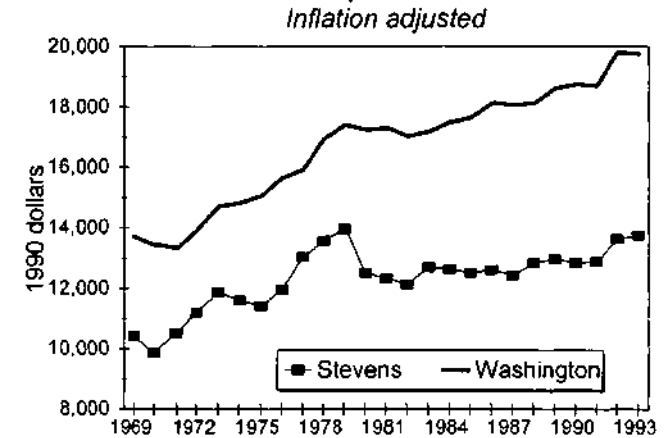
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Stevens County, Washington

Stevens County's population declined between 1950 and 1970 and has grown since 1970. Growth was particularly rapid during the 1970s. The rate of growth during the early 1990s appears to have been faster than demographers expected when they made the 1995 to 2010 projections. The population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increases (births minus deaths) that more than offset net out-migration. The county is quite rural. Over 70% of the county's residents live in unincorporated areas, and the remainder reside in small incorporated communities. Approximately 1,500 of Stevens County's residents live within the Spokane Reservation. Relative to the State of Washington, a smaller proportion of the county's residents are between 18 and 49. Stevens County's median age of 34.5 is above the state median of 33.1.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
18,580	17,884	17,405	28,979	30,948	33,400	31,929	33,009	34,349	35,742
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	-696	-479	11,574	1,969	2,452	1,080	1,340	1,393	

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	increase	ages 0-64	ages 65+	pop.
28,979	+ 2,463	+ -743	+ 249	= 30,948

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	93.7%	92.9%
Black	0.1	0.2
Native American	5.2	5.8
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	0.6
Other race	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.1	1.6

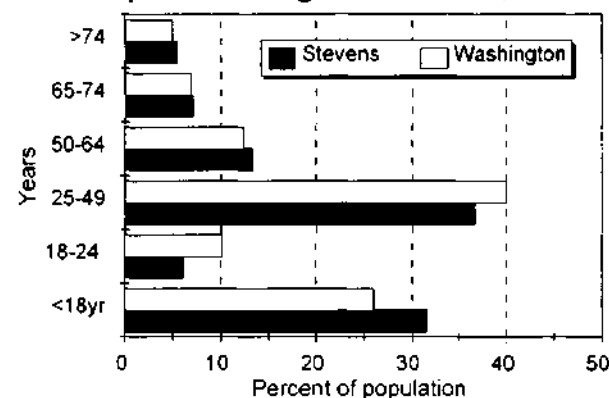
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Chewelah	1,888	1,945
Colville	4,510	4,360
Kettle Falls	1,087	1,272
Marcus	174	135
Northport	368	308
Springdale	281	260

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Spokane Reservation	1,502

Population Age Structure, 1990



Stevens County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

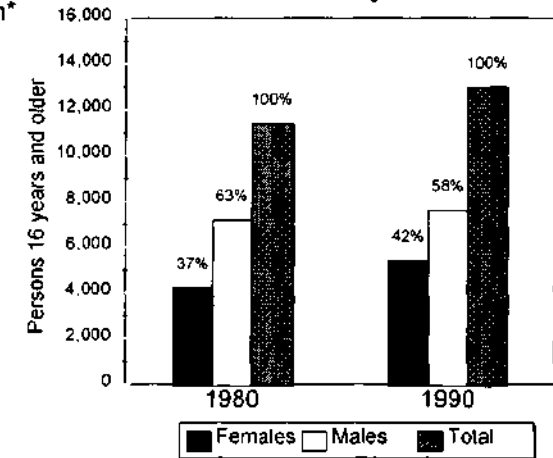
Relative to the state, Stevens County has proportionally more workers in farming and forestry and fewer workers in executive, administrative, and professional occupations. The ratio of women to men in the workforce is increasing, as it is in the state, but the ratio for the county remains below that for the state. Proportionally fewer people in Stevens County have college level educations relative to the state as a whole.

Occupation, 1990

	Stevens*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.1%	12.6%
Professional specialty	11.6	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.7	4.0
Sales	10.7	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	12.2	15.5
Private household services	0.4	0.3
Protective services	2.0	1.4
All other services	12.2	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	9.2	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.5	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.4	5.2
Transportation and material moving	6.1	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.8	3.8

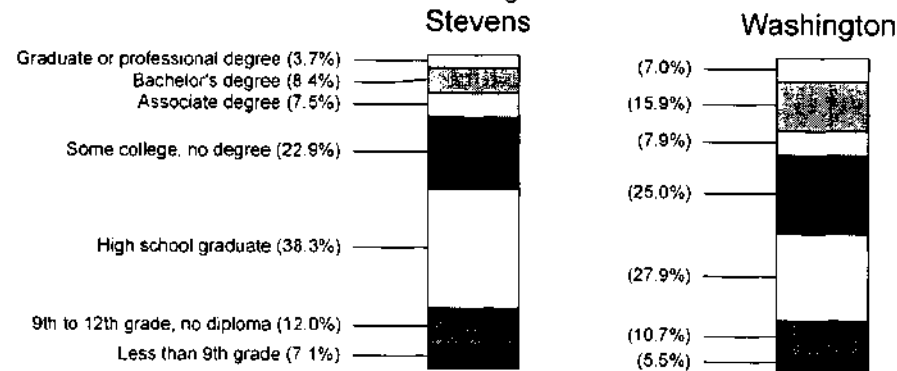
*The county had 11,583 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

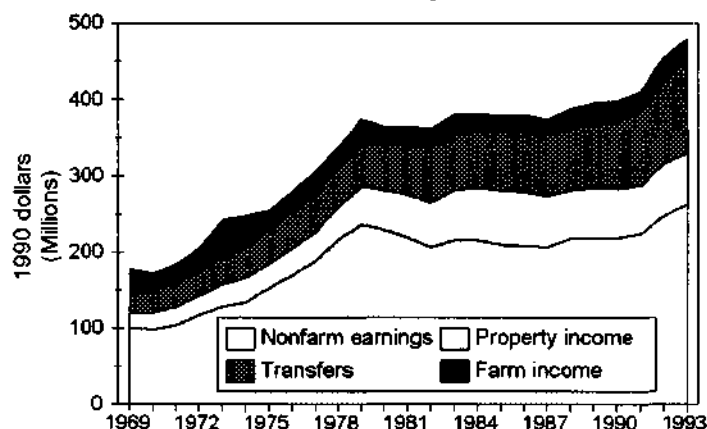


Stevens County, Washington

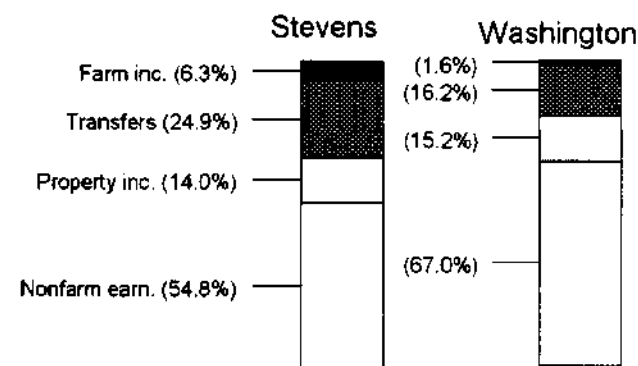
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings in Stevens County grew at a fast rate during the 1970s, then declined during the recession of the early 1980s. Recovery from the recession has been very slow, and nonfarm earnings have only recently regained prerecession levels. Property income and transfers grew over the period, with a particularly large increase in transfers. Farm income and transfers are both higher proportions of personal income in the county relative to the state, and nonfarm earnings are a lower proportion. Medical payments are a higher proportion of transfer payments in Stevens County relative to the state, and retirement payments are a lower proportion.

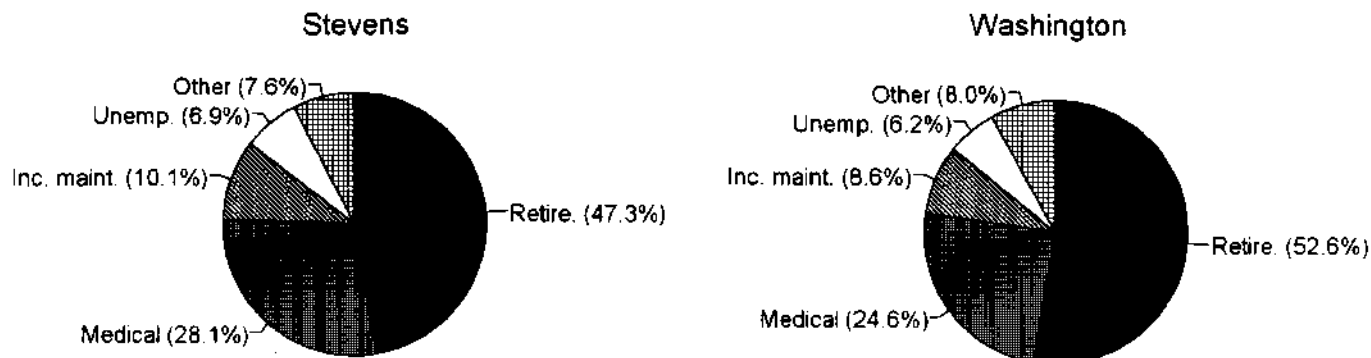
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



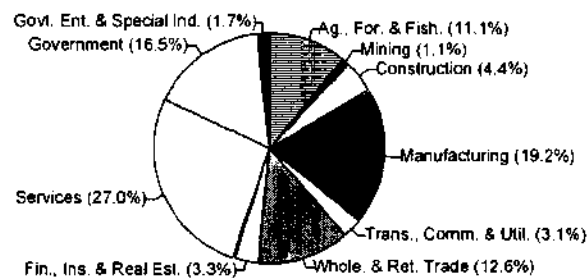
Stevens County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

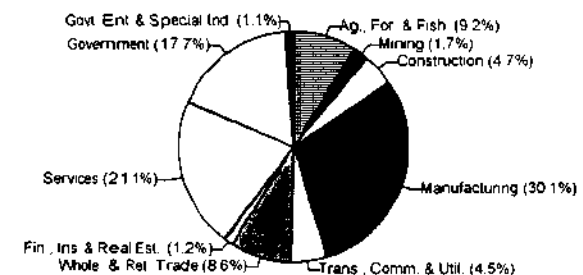
The economic structure of Stevens County shows the 5th largest proportion in the manufacturing division in income and employment compared to all counties. The high wages in the manufacturing division are revealed by the increase in the division's proportion in income relative to employment. Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 56% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate over 11% of the direct export income. Sawmills and planing mills and nonferrous metals lead the export industries. Federal government, primarily the Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is another important source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

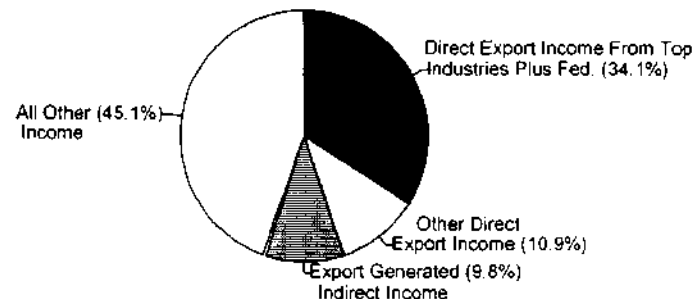


Labor and Proprietor Income

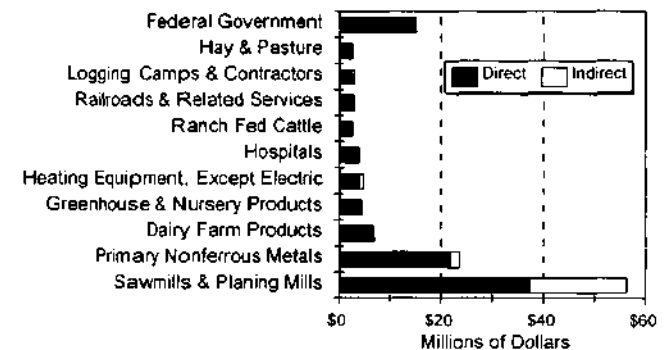


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Stevens County, Washington

Stevens County ranks 5th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. About 55% of the land in the county is non-Federal timberland, and an additional 16% of the county is administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Almost 5% of the Washington 1994 timber harvest came from Stevens County, and the county ranked 5th in the state for timber harvest.

Most of the harvest in the county comes from private lands, and private harvest has grown since the mid-1980s.

One-third of the land in Stevens County is in farms, and of this, woodland is the largest land use class (note that woodland acres may also be counted as nonindustrial private timberland above). In 1992, the county ranked 25th in the state for the value of crops sold (mainly grains) and 17th for the value of livestock sold (mainly cattle and dairy).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,586,131
Water	39,891

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	162,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	206,000
Nonindustrial Private	505,000
Native American	94,000

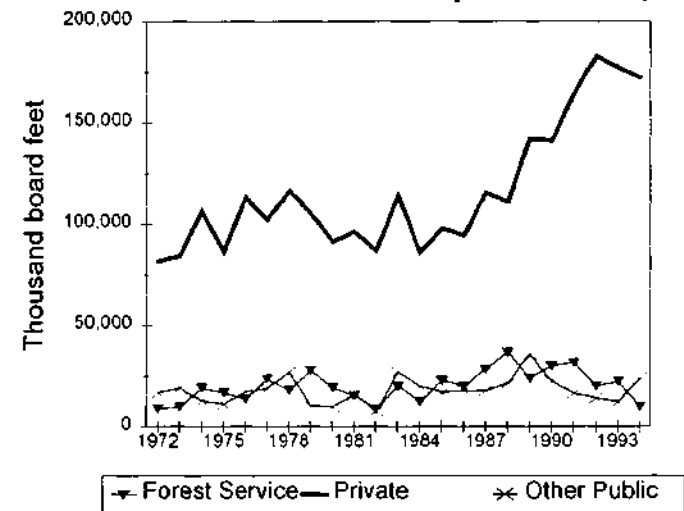
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	29,365
FS	220,859
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	546,303	525,783	578,060
Cropland	124,452	131,700	138,972
Pasture/range	107,715	82,008	93,992
Woodland	287,497	283,199	319,569
Other	26,639	28,876	25,527
Avg. farm size	518	490	485
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,054	1,073	1,191
Farms with public grazing permits	22	36	N.A.

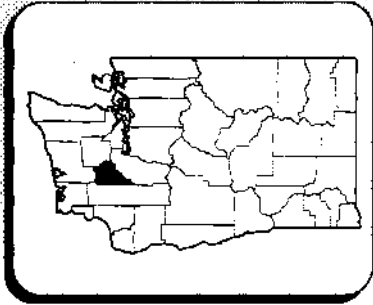
Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$7,110	\$4,566	\$4,815
Livestock	16,293	14,606	17,388
Dairy	5,557	6,559	8,180

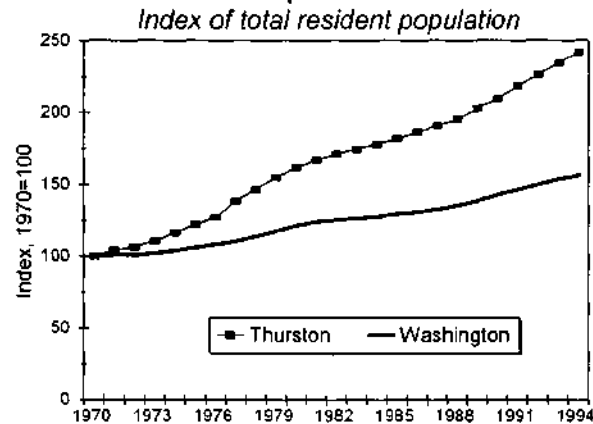
Thurston County, Washington



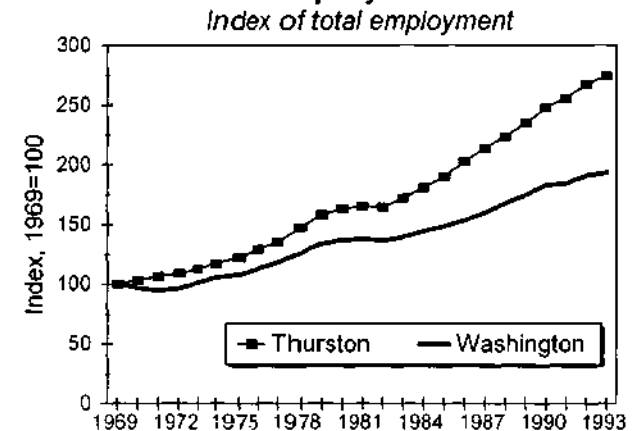
Thurston County is a metropolitan county in southwestern Washington, Olympia the county seat and state's capital, is on the northern edge of the county on Puget Sound (the map at left does not accurately portray the southern reach of Puget Sound), The Interstate 5 corridor bisects the county and the Nisqually River forms its eastern boundary. The county's 1990 population density of 221.8 persons per square mile is above the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 41% of the population was rural and 22% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Pierce and King Counties.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

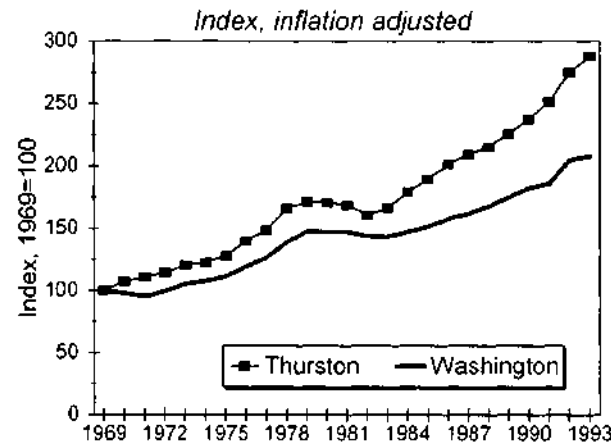
Population



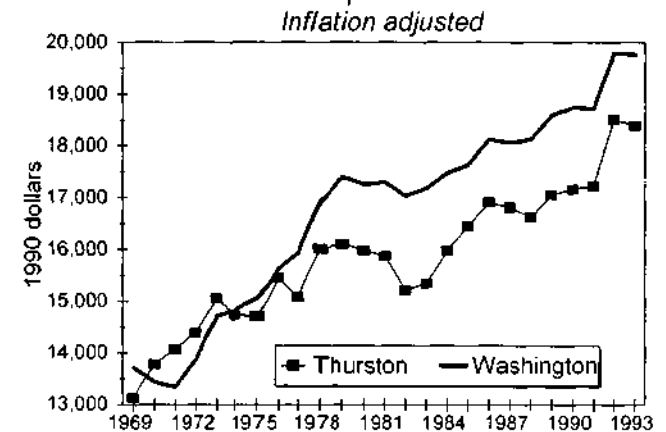
Employment



Nonfarm Labor Income



Per Capita Income



Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income experienced faster growth than the state throughout the entire period. The county showed similar declines as the state in the early 1980s recession, but a stronger recovery followed for the county. Thurston County's population ranked 8th of the 39 Washington counties in 1994. Per capita income in Thurston County has been below the state average since the mid 1970s with little change in the gap. Thurston County ranked 10th in the state in per capita income in 1993.

Thurston County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Thurston County's population has grown relatively rapidly in every decade since 1950. The fastest rate of growth and largest absolute gain was between 1970 and 1980. Growth between 1980 and 1990 was due to both natural increase (births minus deaths) and net in-migration, with in-migration providing the larger share of the increase. About 40% of Thurston County's residents live in the adjacent communities of Olympia, Lacey, and Tumwater. Almost 60% live in unincorporated areas. The age class distribution of Thurston County is very close to that for the State of Washington. The county's median age of 33.7 is close to the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
44,884	55,049	76,894	124,264	161,238	180,500	185,640	203,874	225,608	247,420
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	10,165	21,845	47,370	36,974	19,262	18,234	21,734	21,812	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
124,264	+	11,675	+	22,181	+	3,118	=	161,238

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	94.4%	91.9%
Black	0.8	1.8
Native American	1.4	1.5
Asian or Pac. Is.	2.0	3.8
Other race	1.4	1.0
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.1	3.0

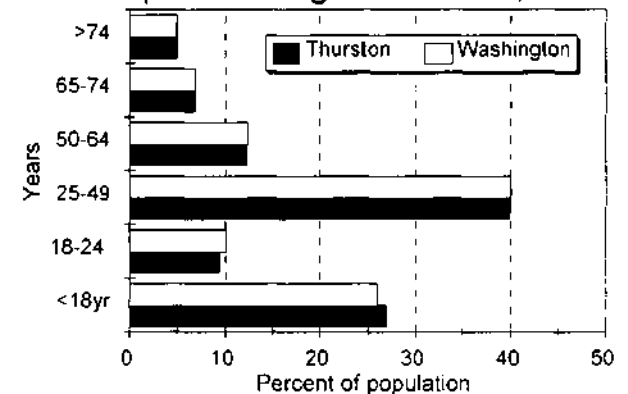
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Bucoda	519	536
Grand Mound ^a	N.A.	1,394
Lacey	13,940	19,279
Nisqually Indian Community ^a	N.A.	558
North Yelm ^a	N.A.	2,075
Olympia	27,447	33,840
Rainier	891	991
Rochester ^a	N.A.	1,250
Tanglewilde-Thompson Place ^a	N.A.	6,061
Tenino	1,280	1,292
Tumwater	6,705	9,976

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Chehalis Reservation	58
Nisqually Reservation	578

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place

Thurston County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

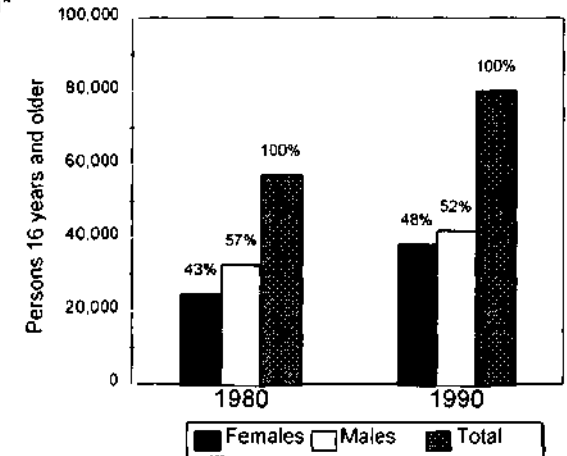
The occupational profile for residents of Thurston County is similar to the profile for Washington State. The relatively high proportion of executive, professional, technical, and administrative support occupations is indicative of the county's metro status and its role as a center of state government. The ratio of women to men in the workforce is above the ratio for the state, and, like the state, increased between 1980 and 1990. The county's educational attainment profile is similar to that for the state.

Occupation, 1990

	Thurston*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.3%	12.6%
Professional specialty	16.3	15.1
Technicians and related support	4.8	4.0
Sales	10.2	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	17.8	15.5
Private household services	0.4	0.3
Protective services	1.6	1.4
All other services	10.0	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.9	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.6	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.6	5.2
Transportation and material moving	4.2	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.3	3.8

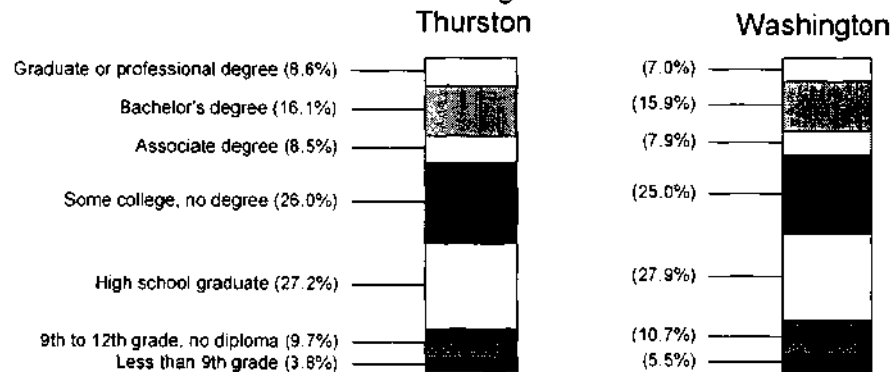
*The county had 74,539 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved



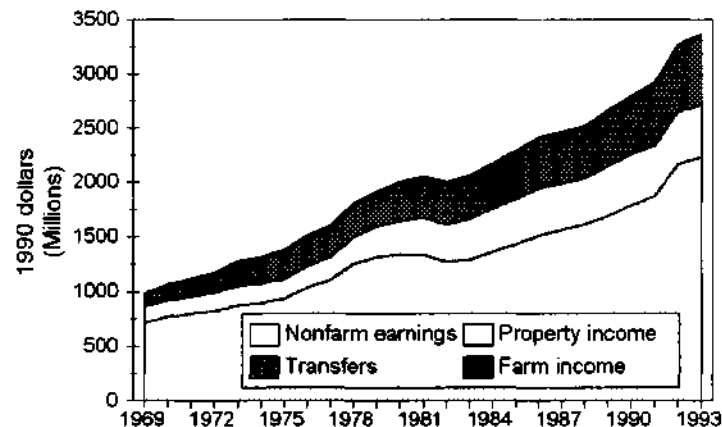
Thurston County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

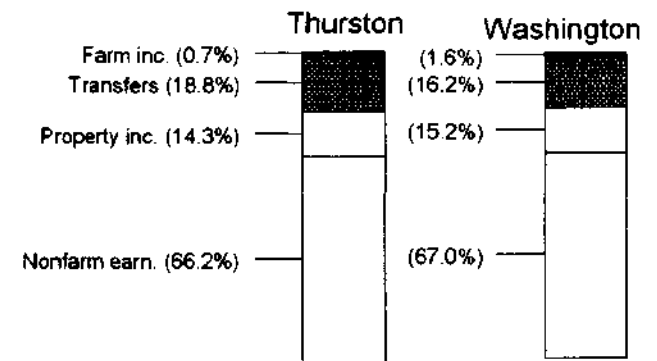
Nonfarm earnings grew in Thurston County in both the 1970s and 1980s. Recovery from the recession of the early 1980s was relatively rapid in the county.

Transfers and property income also grew, and transfers became a larger share of personal income than they were 20 years ago. The distribution of personal income among the four components is similar in Thurston County to the state distribution. Retirement payments account for a higher proportion of transfer payments relative to the state, and medical payments a lower proportion.

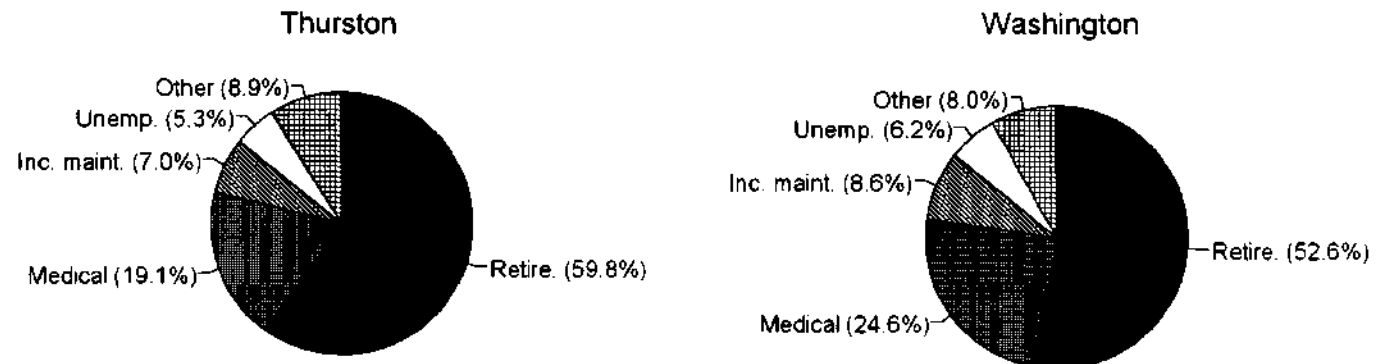
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Thurston County, Washington

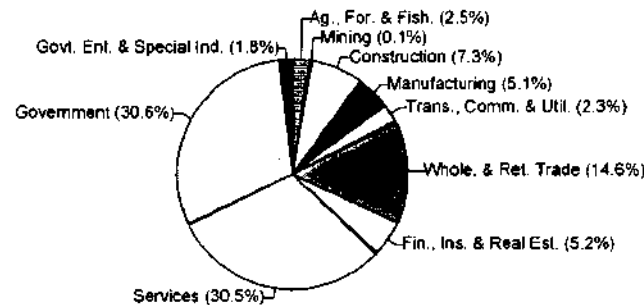
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

The economic structure of Thurston County is influenced by the industries supporting the state's capital. The government and services divisions dominate this county's economy. Combined, the two divisions generate over 60% of the county's employment and labor and proprietor income.

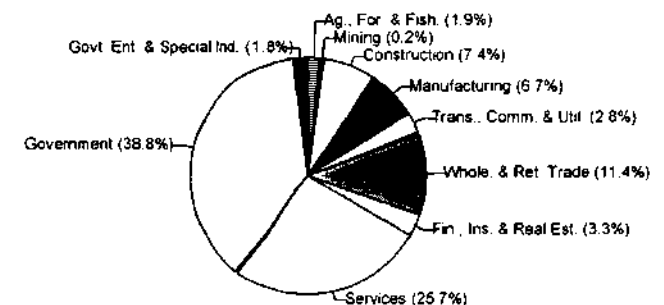
About 19% of the labor and proprietor income is derived from direct and indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities (this percentage would be much higher if it included income earned by state government employees; see "Technical Notes"). The top 10 export industries plus Federal government (excluding state government) make up about 55% of the direct export income. Federal government, which includes several military and non-military agencies, and health services are key contributors to export generated income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

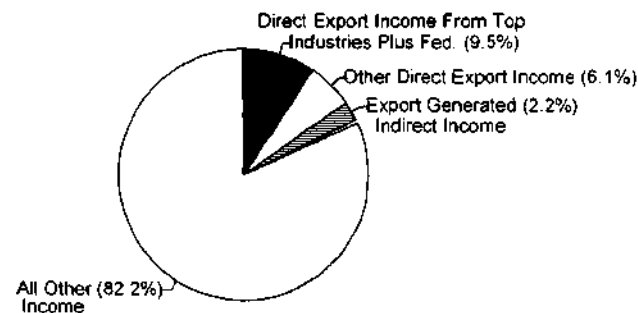


Labor and Proprietor Income

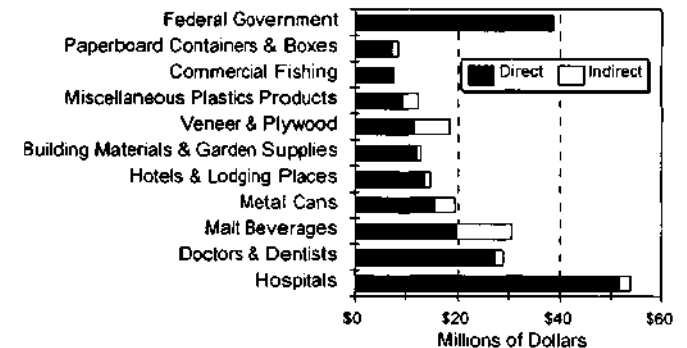


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Thurston County, Washington

Thurston County ranks 32d of the 39 Washington counties in land area. Non-Federal timber lands account for 58% of the land in the county. The 1994 timber harvest ranked 17th in the state and was 2.3% of the total harvest in Washington. The harvest is primarily from private lands. Farms account for 13% of the land in the county, and cropland is the largest component of farmland. In 1992, Thurston County ranked 19th for the value of crops sold and 8th in the state for the value of livestock sold. The inflation-adjusted value of crops has more than doubled since 1982, and nursery and greenhouse crops account for most of the value. Livestock sales are composed mostly of poultry and dairy.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	465,325
Water	29,837

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	58,000
County and Municipal	1,000
Forest Industry	93,000
Nonindustrial Private	120,000
Native American	3,000

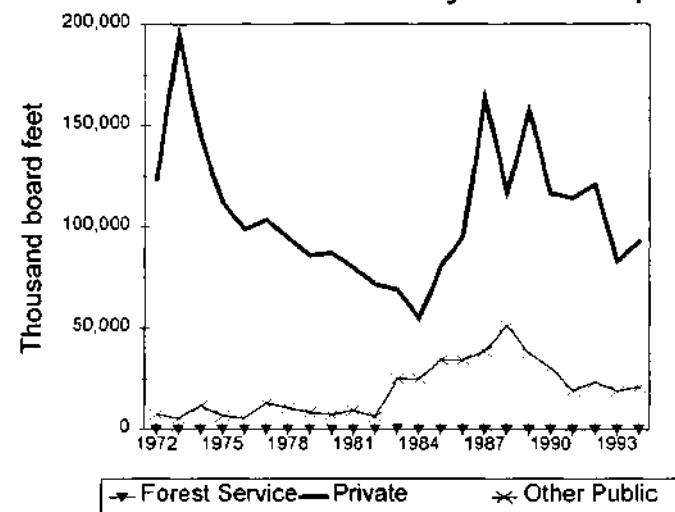
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	1
FS	622
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

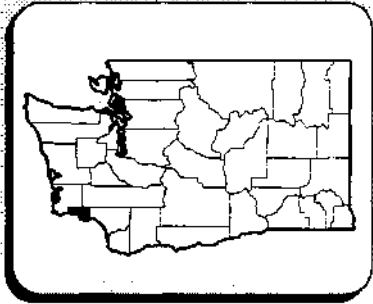
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	59,890	56,799	67,628
Cropland	26,520	22,753	27,899
Pasture/range	11,315	10,085	10,240
Woodland	17,846	19,141	24,169
Other	4,209	4,820	5,320
Avg. farm size	74	70	79
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	811	806	856
Farms with public grazing permits	1	N.A.	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$19,341	\$10,857	\$7,263
Livestock	58,275	46,824	35,653
Dairy	25,899	13,728	14,810

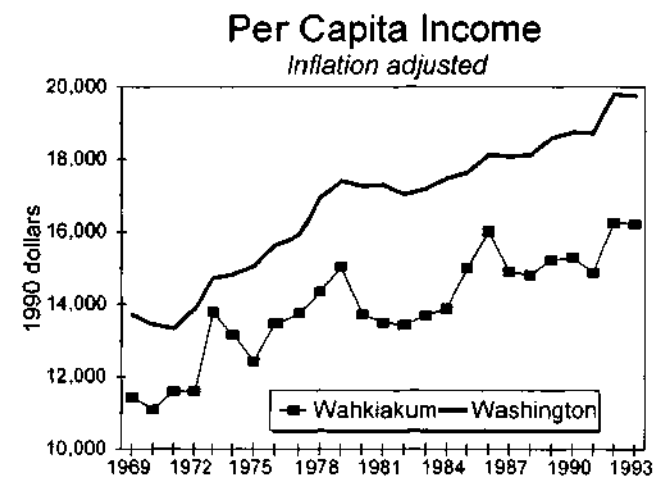
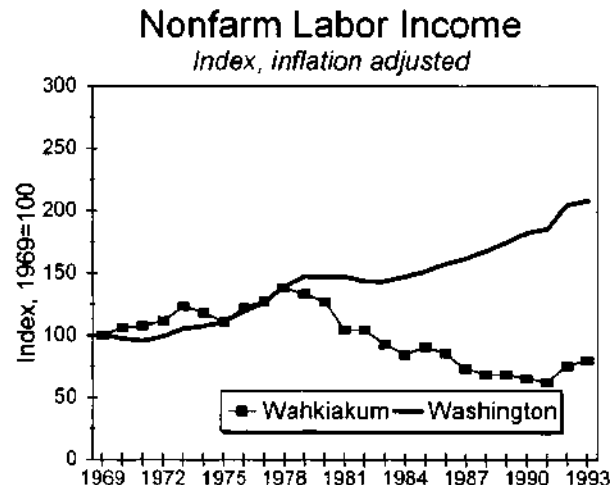
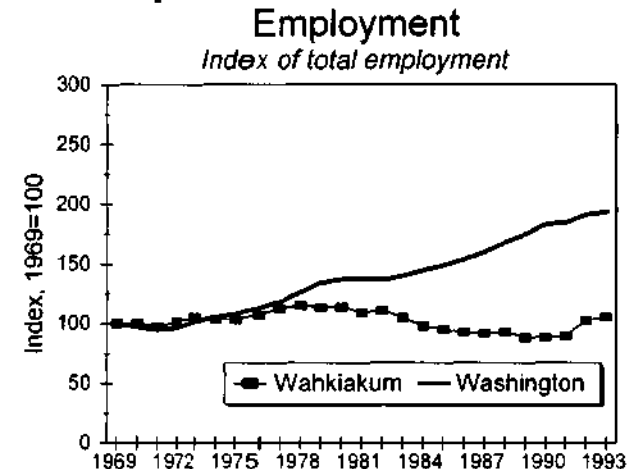
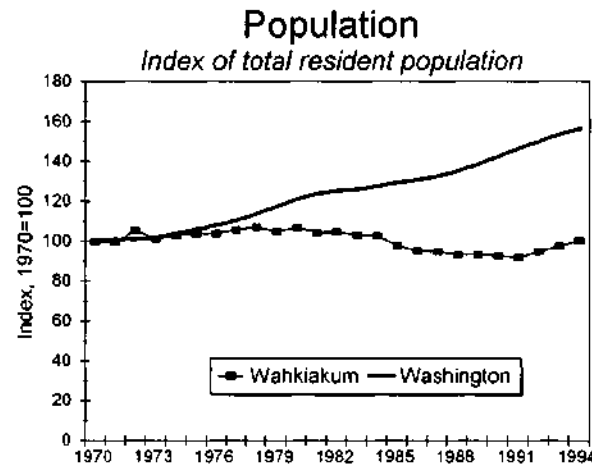


Wahkiakum County, Washington

Wahkiakum County is a nonmetropolitan county along the lower Columbia River in southwestern Washington. Cathlamet, the county-seat, is 25 miles west of Interstate 5 on State Route 4. the county's 1990 population density of 12.6 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 100% of the population was rural and 36% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Pacific and Cowlitz Counties.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income levels have trended gradually downward since the mid to late 1970s. The recession of the early 1980s only increased these downward trends, and there was no associated recovery. These trends seem to have reversed in the 1990s. Wahkiakum County's 1994 population ranked 38th of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in Wahkiakum County has been below the state average for the entire period. Wahkiakum County ranked 20th in the state in per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Wahkiakum County, Washington

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Wahkiakum County grew slowly or lost population between 1950 and 1990. The rate of growth increased in the early 1990s counter to the projections. The decrease between 1980 and 1990 was due to net out-migration of people under 65 that outweighed the natural increase (births minus deaths). The county is quite rural. Cathlamet, with 508 residents, is the only incorporated community in Wahkiakum County. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are over 50, and the median age of 40.2 is well above the state median of 33.1.

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993
3,835	3,426	3,592	3,832	3,327	3,500
Pop.					
Change	-409	166	240	-505	173

1995	2000	2005	2010
3,157	3,052	2,989	2,915
Pop.			
Change	-105	-63	-74

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
3,832	+	18	+	-522	+	-1	=	3,327

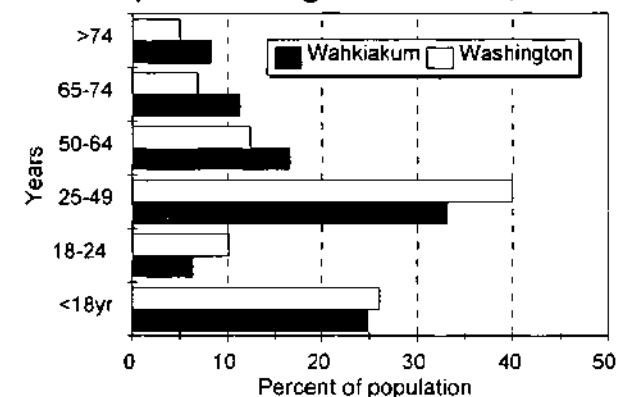
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	97.0%	96.7%
Black	0.0	0.1
Native American	1.4	1.6
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.4	0.5
Other race	1.2	1.1
Hispanic origin (any race)	2.0	2.1

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Cathlamet	635	508

Population Age Structure, 1990



Wahkiakum County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

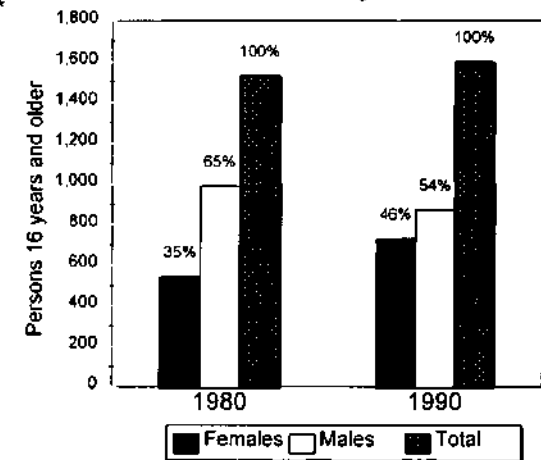
One-fifth of Wahkiakum County's residents work in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. Relative to the state, the county also has a higher proportion in machine operator and transportation occupations and a lower proportion in executive, administrative, professional, and technical occupations. There was a very large increase in the ratio of women to men in the workforce between 1980 and 1990. This was due to both an increase in the number of women in the labor force and a slight decrease in the number of men. Relative to the state, Wahkiakum County has a smaller proportion of people with college level educations and a larger proportion of people with less than a 9th grade education.

Occupation, 1990

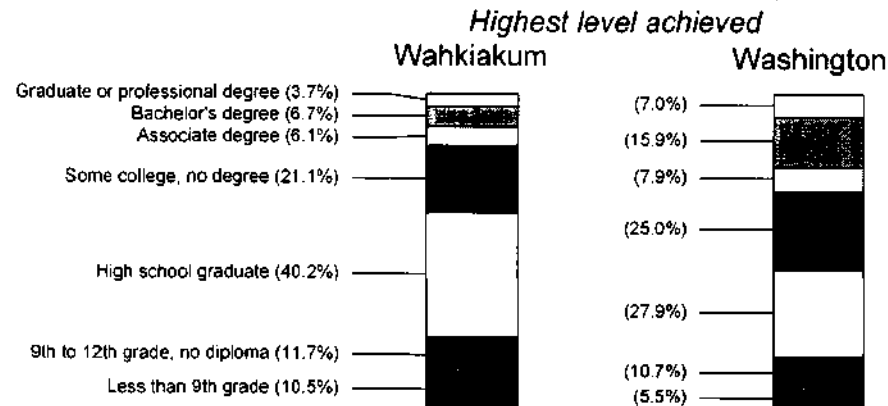
	Wahkiakum*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.3%	12.6%
Professional specialty	8.6	15.1
Technicians and related support	1.7	4.0
Sales	7.1	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	9.3	15.5
Private household services	0.8	0.3
Protective services	0.7	1.4
All other services	13.3	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	20.8	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.3	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.8	5.2
Transportation and material moving	10.5	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	2.8	3.8

**The county had 1,486 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.*

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990



Wahkiakum County, Washington

Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings in Wahkiakum

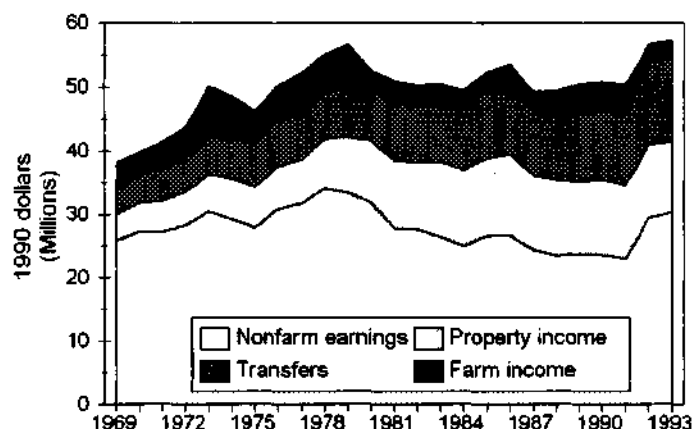
County increased until the recession of the early 1980s, when an extended decline began that has only recently reversed.

Property income and transfers grew in both absolute and relative terms. Farm income, transfers, and property income all account for larger proportions of personal income in the county relative to the state.

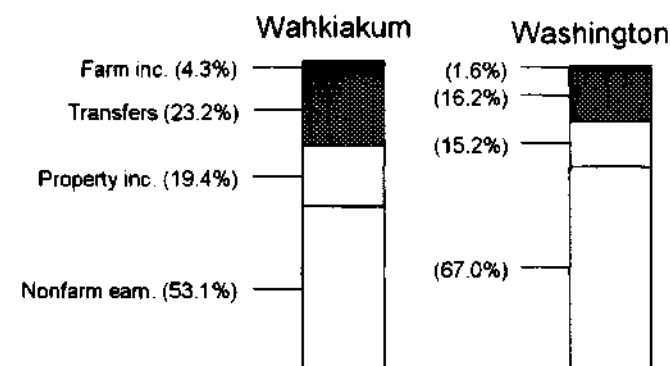
Retirement payments account for a larger proportion of transfer payments in Wahkiakum County than in the State of Washington.

These characteristics are consistent with the older age structure of the county (see population page).

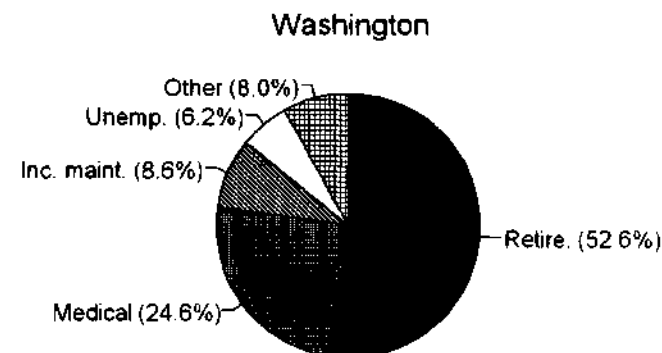
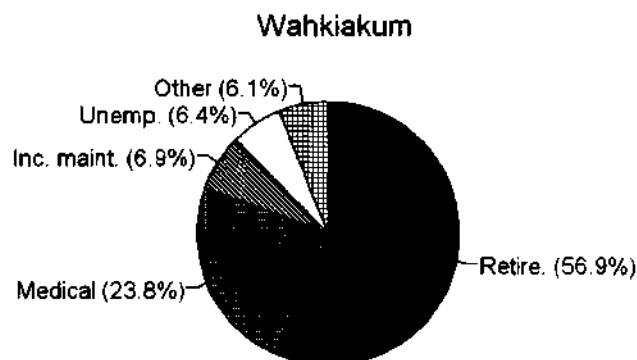
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



Wahkiakum County, Washington

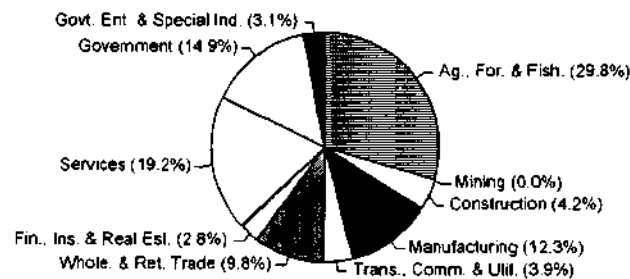
Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

Wahkiakum County has the largest proportion in the agriculture division in the state in employment and the 2d largest in income. The agriculture division is nine times greater than the state proportion for income. In contrast, Wahkiakum has one of the smallest proportions in the financial, trade, and services divisions in the state.

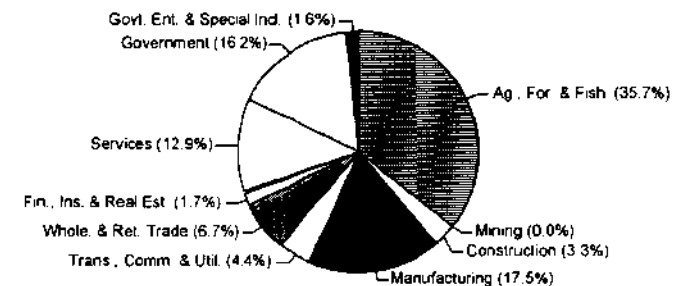
Direct and indirect sale of goods and services to firms and individuals outside the county plus Federal government account for 58% of the income. Ten industries and Federal government generate over 87% of the direct export income. Logging, dairy farm products, and vegetables are the leading export income-generating industries.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

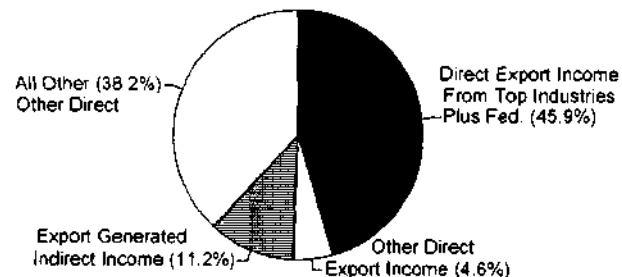


Labor and Proprietor Income

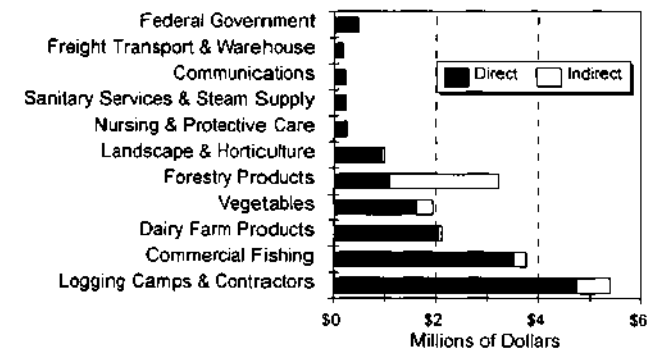


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Wahkiakum County, Washington

Wahkiakum County is a small county by western standards and ranks 37th in land area of the 39 counties in Washington. Three-fourths of the land in Wahkiakum County is non-Federal timberland. Almost no land is administered by BLM or the Forest Service. In 1994, the county ranked 22d in the state in timber harvest and produced 1.8% of the total state harvest (note that it represents only 0.4% of the state land area). Most of the harvest comes from private lands and has been cyclical.

Less than 10% of the county is in farms. In 1992, Wahkiakum County ranked 33d in the state in value of farm products sold (much of which comes from dairy products).

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	169,126
Water	14,368

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	36,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	81,000
Nonindustrial Private	12,000
Native American	0

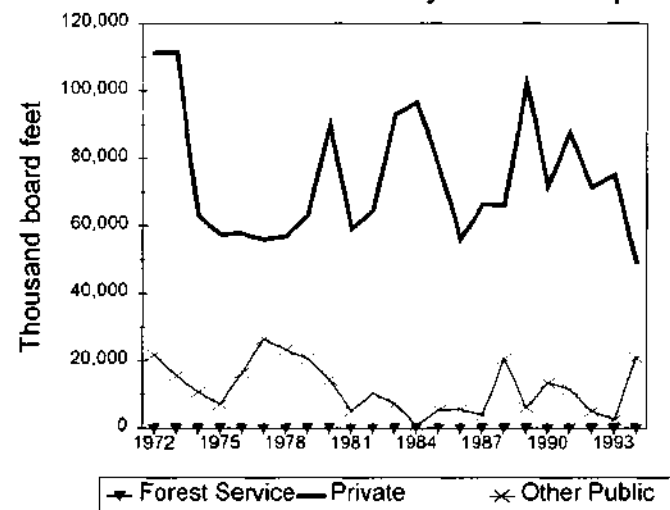
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	1
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

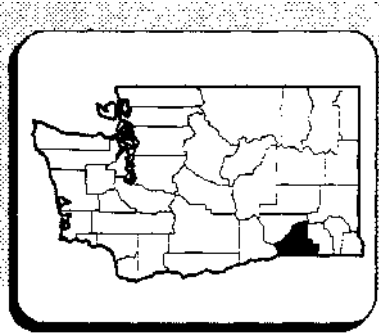
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	12,611	14,616	15,915
Cropland	8,652	9,719	9,384
Pasture/range	620	1,136	1,250
Woodland	2,839	2,721	4,444
Other	500	1,040	837
Avg. farm size	115	108	110
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	110	135	145
Farms with public grazing permits	0	2	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$68	\$151	\$82
Livestock	4,942	5,022	5,570
Dairy	3,887	3,829	N.A.

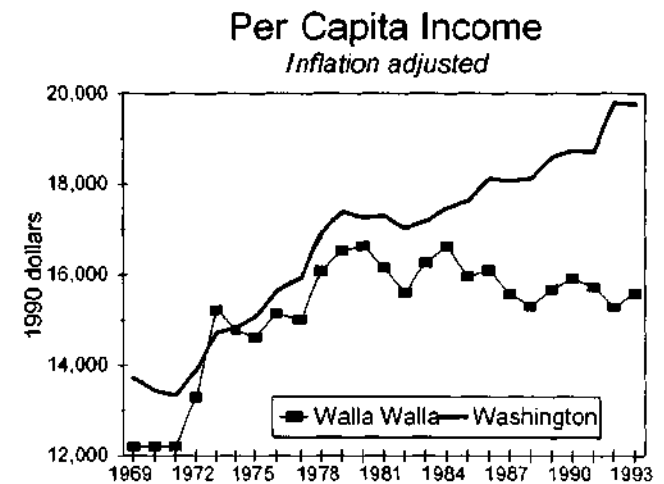
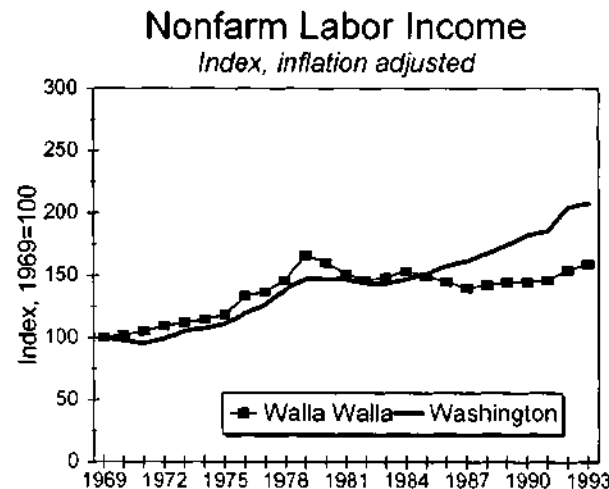
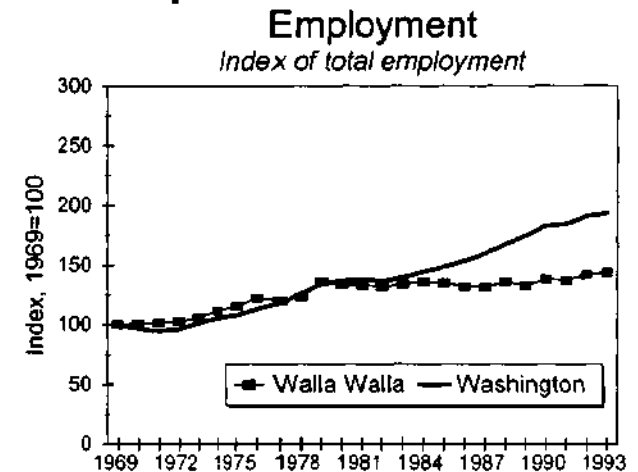
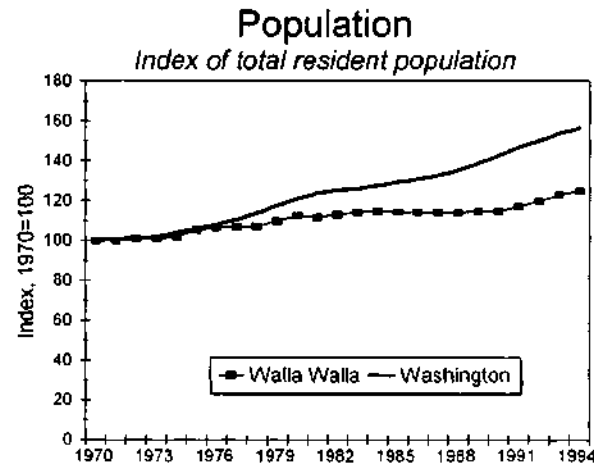


Walla Walla County, Washington

Walla Walla County is a nonmetropolitan county in southeastern Washington on the Oregon border. The Snake and Columbia Rivers form the county's northern western boundaries respectively. The county seat is Walla Walla. The county's 1990 population density of 38.1 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 26% of the population was rural and 12% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mostly to Umatilla County, Oregon and to Franklin and Benton Counties in Washington.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income trends mirrored state trends for most of the 1970s, were stagnant during the 1980s, and appear to be increasing in the 1990s. The county, like the state, was impacted by the early 1980s recession, but there was no similar economic recovery. Walla Walla County's 1994 population ranked 19th of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in Walla Walla County has been below that of the state since the early 1970s with an increasing gap. Walla Walla County ranked 30th in the state in per capita income in 1993.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Walla Walla County, Washington

Walla Walla County's population grew in spurts between 1950 and 1990. There was a slight decrease between 1960 and 1970, and the rate of growth has increased in the early 1990s. Demographers did not anticipate this increase when they made the 1995 to 2010 projections. The population increase between 1980 and 1990 was due to natural increase (births minus deaths), which offset net out-migration. Over half of Walla Walla County's population lives in the city of Walla Walla, and 30% live in unincorporated areas. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are between 18 and 24, owing to the presence of college students, and a smaller proportion are between 25 and 49. Walla Walla County's median age of 33.5 is close to the state median of 33.1.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
40,135	42,195	42,176	47,435	48,439	51,800	49,047	49,910	50,891	51,814
Pop.	\ / \		\ / \		\ / \		\ / \		\ / \
Change	2,060	-19	5,259	1,004	3,361	863	981	923	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
47,435	+	1,911	+	-879	+	-28	=	48,439

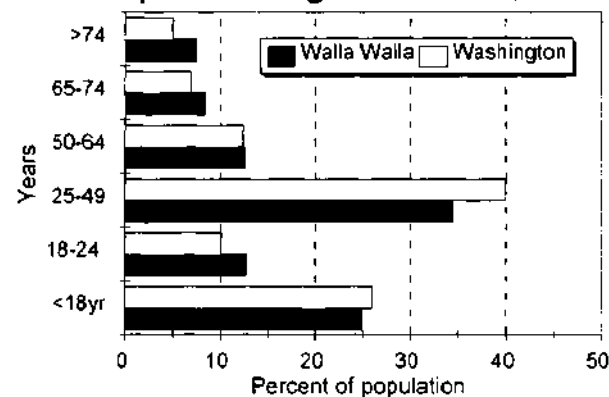
Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	92.9%	89.4%
Black	1.5	1.5
Native American	0.7	0.7
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.7	1.3
Other race	4.2	7.1
Hispanic origin (any race)	5.4	9.7

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Burbank ^a	N.A.	1,745
College Place	5,771	6,308
Garrett ^a	N.A.	1,004
Prescott	341	267
Waitsburg	1,035	990
Walla Walla East ^a	N.A.	2,959
Walla Walla	25,618	26,478

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

Walla Walla County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

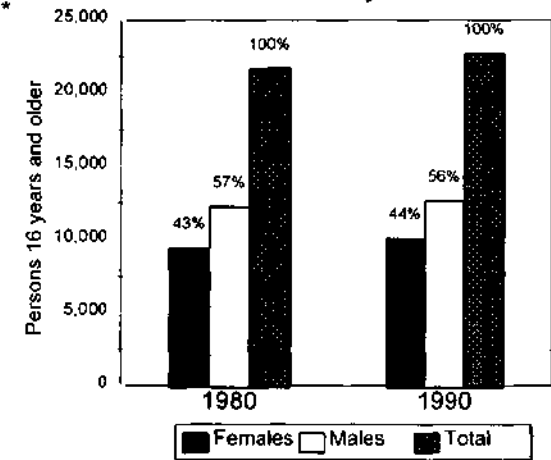
Walla Walla County has a larger proportion of workers in farming and forestry and "other services," and a smaller proportion in executive and administrative occupations compared to the state as a whole. The proportion in protective services is higher than in most other counties due to the penitentiary. The ratio of women to men in the workforce is increasing as it is in the state, but the rate of increase is slower in the county. The educational attainment profile for Walla Walla County is similar to the profile for the state except for the larger share of people with less than a 9th grade education. Educational attainment is reported for people 25 years and older, so most of the college population is not reflected here.

Occupation, 1990

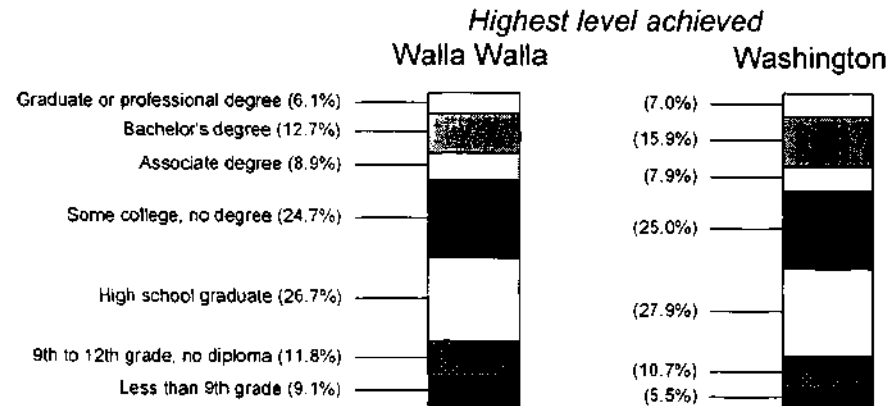
	Walla Walla*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.3%	12.6%
Professional specialty	14.5	15.1
Technicians and related support	3.3	4.0
Sales	10.0	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	16.0	15.5
Private household services	0.3	0.3
Protective services	3.3	1.4
All other services	13.9	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.2	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.1	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.8	5.2
Transportation and material moving	3.6	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3.7	3.8

*The county had 21,076 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

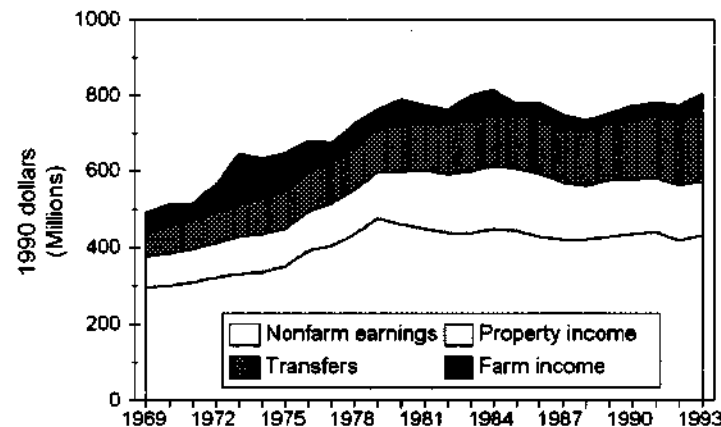


Walla Walla County, Washington

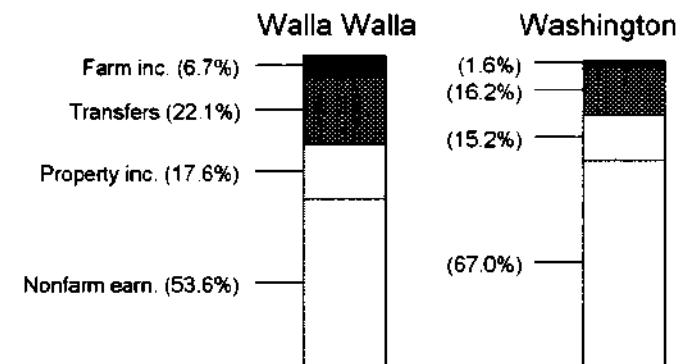
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings grew in Walla Walla County in the 1970s. The recession of the 1980s initiated a prolonged period of no change in earnings that continues. Transfers and property income grew in both absolute and relative terms during the same period. Farm income, transfers, and property income all account for greater proportions of personal income in the county relative to the state. The composition of transfer payments in Walla Walla County is similar to the state.

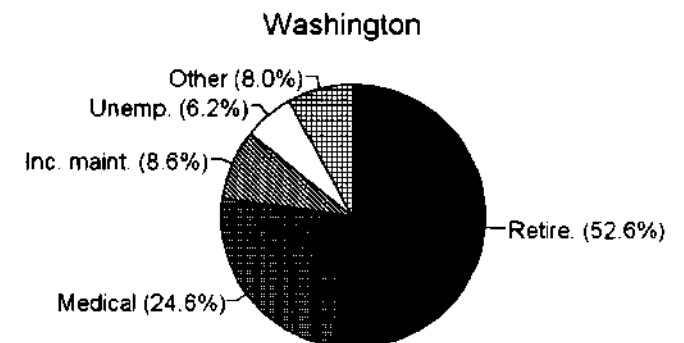
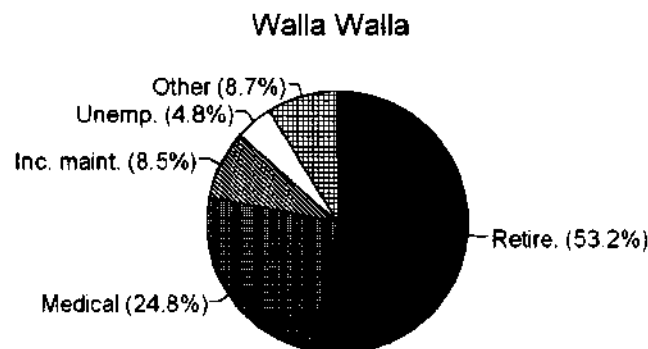
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



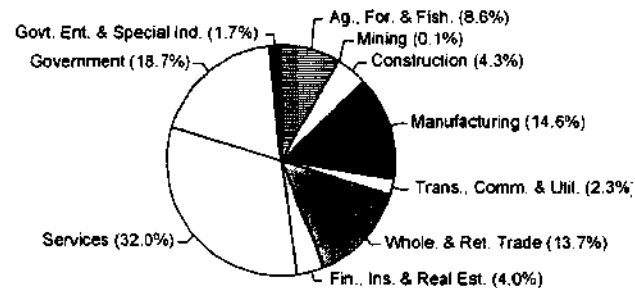
Walla Walla County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

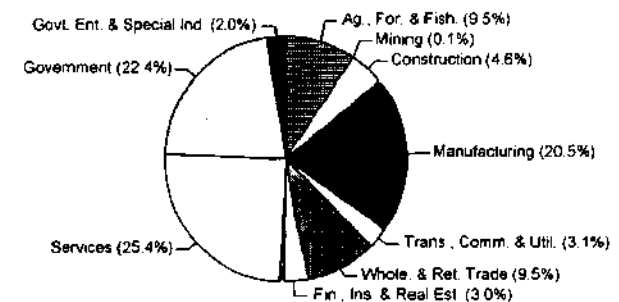
Walla Walla County's economic structure is proportionally similar to the state's except for the agriculture division, which doubles the statewide average. The services division ranks 6th among all counties. Forty-eight percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from direct and indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 75% of the direct export income. Paper mills, colleges, vegetables, and vegetable processing lead the export industries for this county. Federal government, primarily the Army Corps of Engineers, is also an important source of external income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

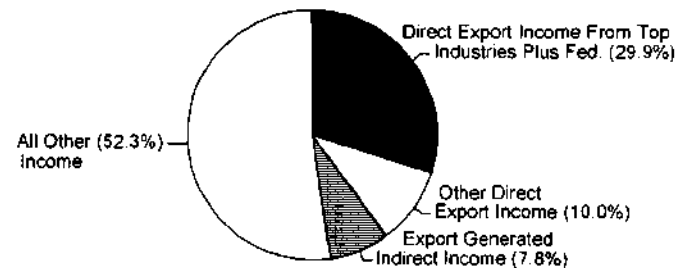


Labor and Proprietor Income

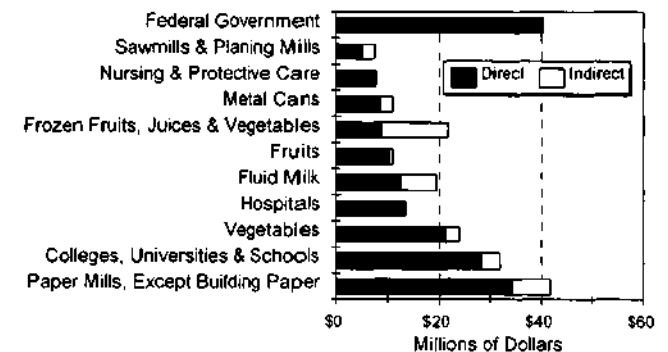


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Walla Walla County, Washington

Walla Walla County ranks 26th of the 39 Washington counties in land area. The area of non-Federal timber lands in the county is very small, as is the area of Federal lands. The 1994 timber harvest in Walla Walla County ranked 33d in timber production. Land in farms accounts for 87% of the land in the county, and most of that is cropland. Walla Walla County ranked 9th in the state for the value of crops sold in 1992 and 5th for the value of livestock sold (mainly cattle). Crops include wheat, hay, vegetables, and fruit.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	813,114
Water	18,394

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	18,000
Native American	0

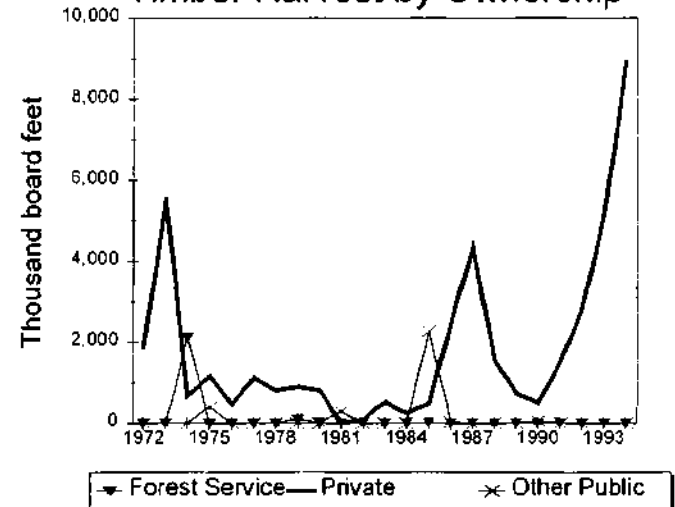
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	630
FS	2,433
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

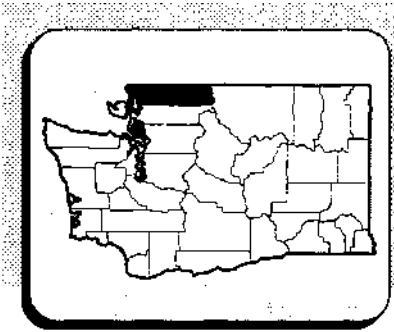
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	710,546	675,524	755,240
Cropland	604,519	569,083	612,979
Pasture/range	61,183	48,397	85,291
Woodland	20,101	18,735	17,812
Other	24,743	39,309	39,158
Avg. farm size	954	890	917
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	745	759	824
Farms with public grazing permits	3	1	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$113,479	\$83,831	\$88,698
Livestock	83,963	42,852	123,784
Dairy	2,697	2,038	2,905

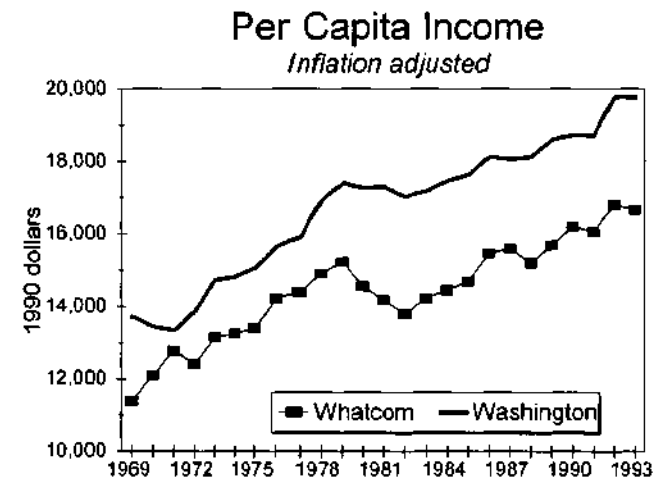
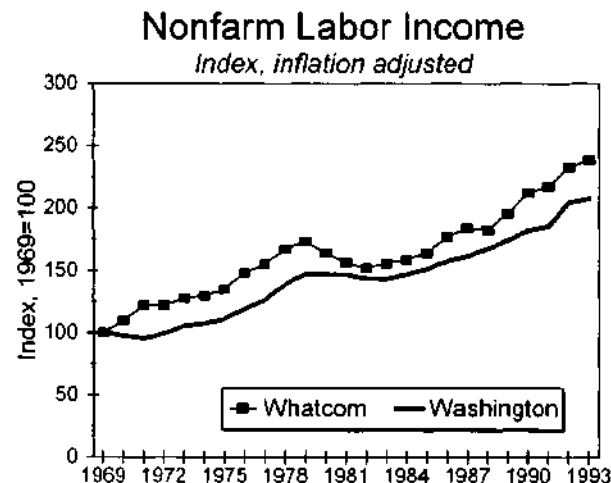
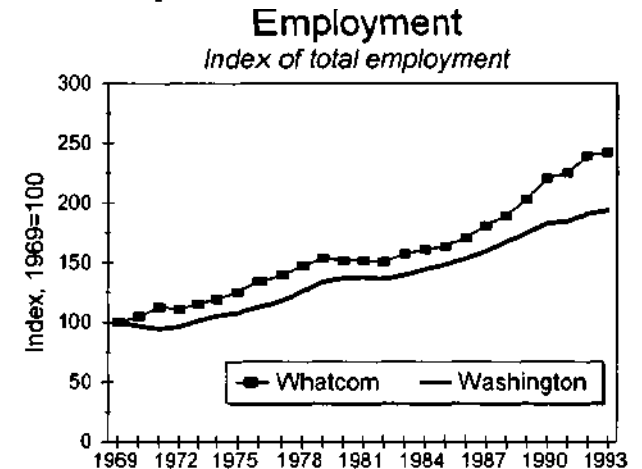
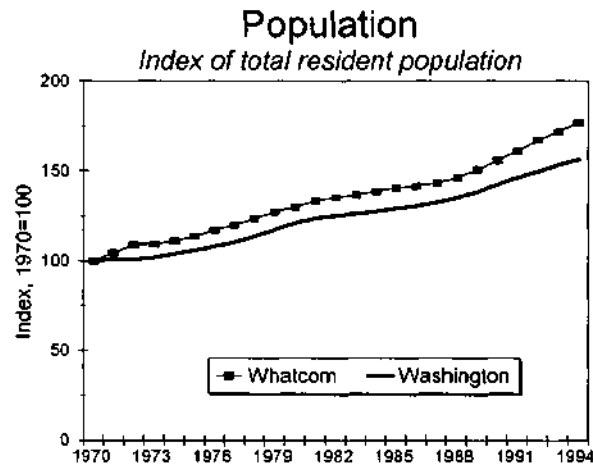


Whatcom County, Washington

Whatcom County is a metropolitan county in northwestern Washington bounded to the north by Canada and by Puget Sound to the west. Interstate 5 runs through Bellingham, the county seat. More than half of the eastern part of the county is covered by North Cascades National Park and Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The county's 1990 population density of 60.3 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 41% of the population was rural and 7 % of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income in Whatcom County grew slightly faster than in the state as a whole during the early 1970s and late 1980s. Impacts from the early 1980s recession in the county were similar to the statewide impacts. Whatcom County's 1994 population ranked 9th of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in the county has consistently been below the state average. Whatcom County ranked 19th in the state for per capita income in 1993.



Whatcom County, Washington

Whatcom County has grown in every decade since 1950. Growth rates were fastest during the 1970s and early 1990s. Both natural increase (births minus deaths) and net in-migration contributed to the population increase between 1980 and 1990. Bellingham is by far the largest community in Whatcom County and has more than one-third of the county's residents. Over 45% of the population lives in unincorporated areas. About 3,700 Whatcom County residents live within the Lummi and Nooksack Reservations and Trust Lands. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of the county's residents are between 18 and 24 and a smaller proportion are between 25 and 49. Whatcom County's median age of 32.7 is very close to the state median of 33.1.

^aCensus designated place (unincorporated).

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
66,733	70,317	81,983	106,701	127,780	140,900	140,375	150,032	160,371	170,489
Pop.	\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /		\ /
Change	3,584	11,666	24,718	21,079	13,120	9,657		10,339	10,118

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
106,701	+	7,951	+	11,371	+	1,757	=	127,780

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	94.6%	93.3%
Black	0.3	0.5
Native American	3.0	3.1
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.9	1.8
Other race	1.2	1.2
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.9	2.9

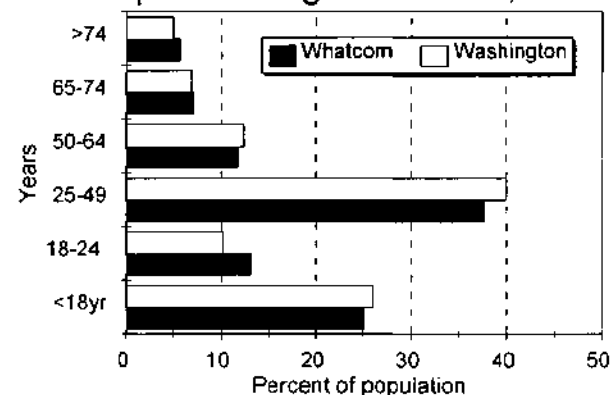
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Bellingham	45,794	52,179
Birch Bay ^a	N.A.	2,656
Blaine	2,363	2,489
Everson	898	1,490
Ferndale	3,855	5,398
Lynden	4,022	5,709
Marietta-Alderwood ^a	N.A.	2,766
Nooksack	429	584
Sudden Valley ^a	N.A.	2,615

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Lummi Reservation	3,147
Nooksack Reservation	19
Nooksack Trust Lands	537

Population Age Structure, 1990



Whatcom County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

There are few differences between Whatcom County's occupational profile and that of the state, except for a slightly larger proportion in "other services" occupations and the slightly smaller proportion in professional specialty occupations.

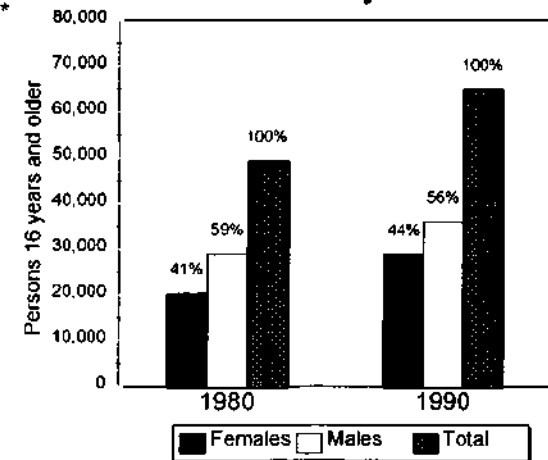
Women accounted for a larger share of the workforce in 1980 than in 1990, following the trend for the state. The educational attainment profile for Whatcom County is very similar to the profile for the state. Educational attainment is reported for people 25 years and older, so most of the college population is not reflected here.

Occupation, 1990

	Whatcom*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.9%	12.6%
Professional specialty	12.7	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.7	4.0
Sales	12.8	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	14.2	15.5
Private household services	0.3	0.3
Protective services	1.3	1.4
All other services	13.3	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.1	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.0	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.9	5.2
Transportation and material moving	4.2	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	4.5	3.8

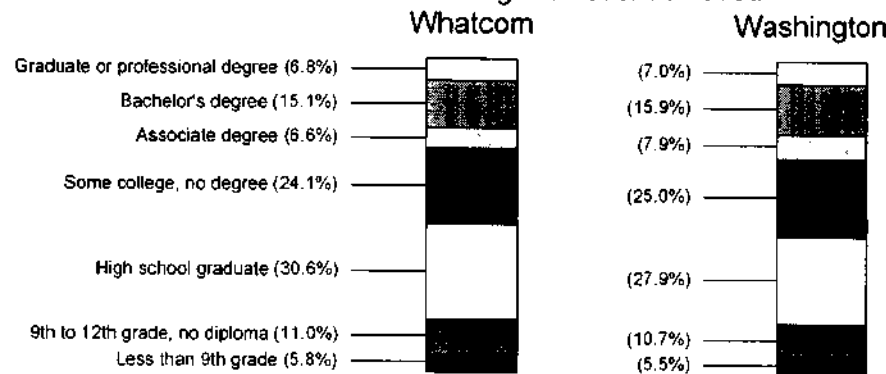
**The county had 61,657 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.*

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

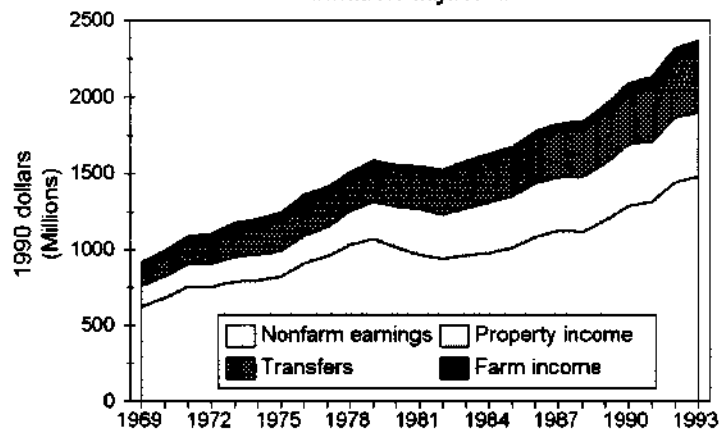


Whatcom County, Washington

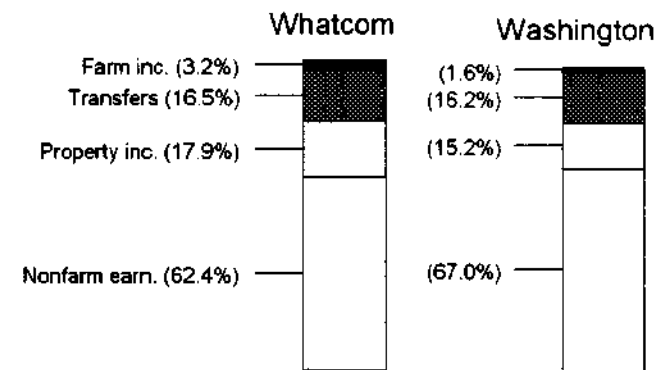
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings in Whatcom County grew throughout the period, except for the setback caused by the recession of the early 1980s. Property income and transfers grew in absolute terms and as proportions of personal income. Farm income, transfers, and property income are each a slightly larger proportion of personal income in the county relative to the state. The components of transfer payments in the county are very similar to the state.

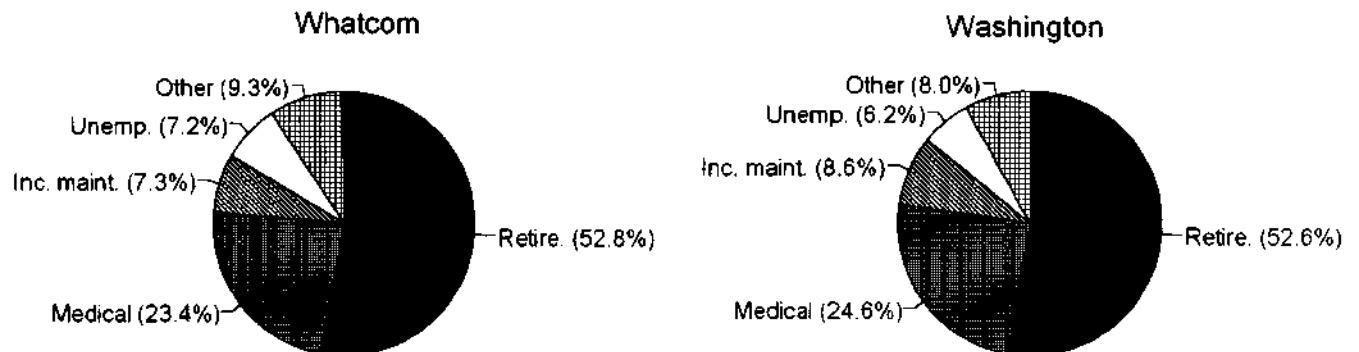
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



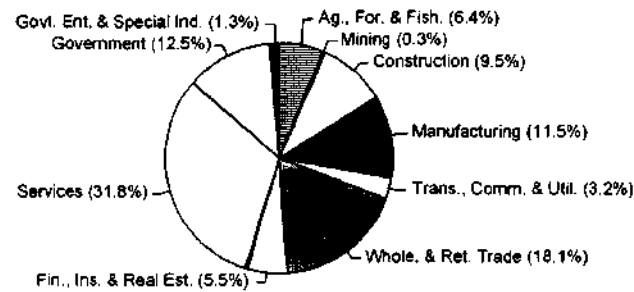
Whatcom County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

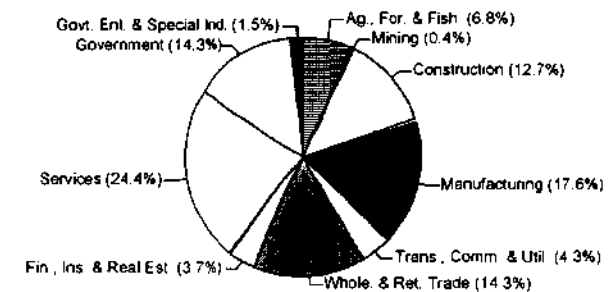
Whatcom County's economic structure has a trade division proportion that is the largest of all counties in employment and 4th in income. The proportion in the construction division ranks 6th for income. Conversely, Whatcom County has one of the smallest government divisions in the state. Forty-six percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from direct and indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities. The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up 52% of the direct export income. Primary aluminum, pulp mills, petroleum refining, and commercial fishing are among the top export industries.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

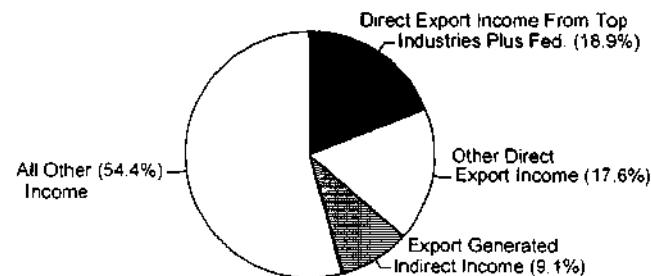


Labor and Proprietor Income

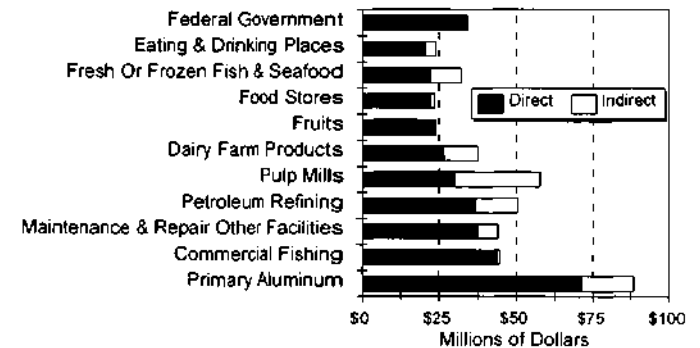


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Whatcom County, Washington

Whatcom County ranks 12th in land area of the 39 Washington counties. One-third of the land in the county is administered by the Forest Service, and non-Federal timberlands are an additional 20% of the land area. In 1994, the timber harvest in Whatcom County ranked 20th in the state and was 2.1% of the total Washington harvest. Private lands account for most of the harvest, especially in recent years. Harvest from private lands, National Forests, and state lands has been declining.

Less than 10% of the land in the county is farmland, and most of that is cropland. In 1992, the county ranked 1st in the state in value of dairy products sold and 14th for the value of crops sold. Crops include fruits, nuts, berries, and nursery and greenhouse crops.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,356,832
Water	245,498

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	85,000
County and Municipal	2,000
Forest Industry	77,000
Nonindustrial Private	106,000
Native American	4,000

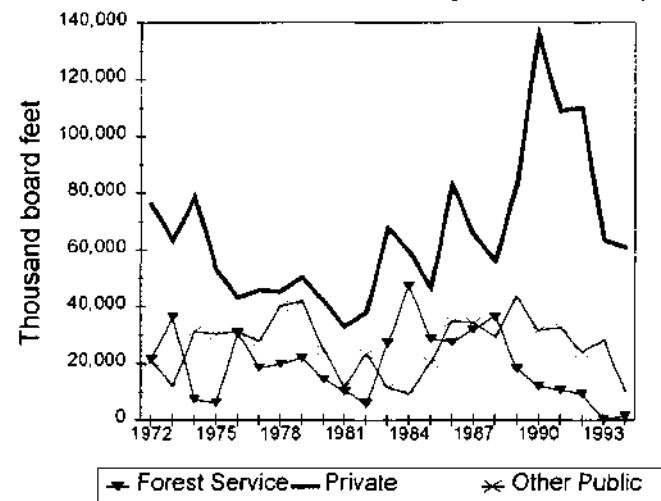
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	145
FS	452,736
Wilderness	241,634

Farms and Farmland

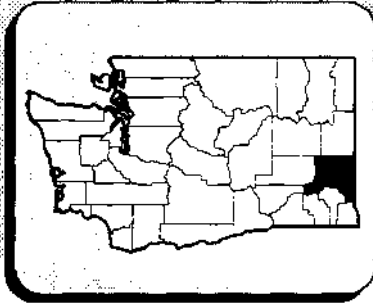
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	118,136	124,675	128,371
Cropland	90,719	93,646	96,031
Pasture/range	9,688	9,281	8,004
Woodland	12,000	14,435	16,742
Other	5,729	7,313	7,594
Avg. farm size	86	85	79
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,367	1,463	1,618
Farms with public grazing permits	1	1	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$43,246	\$26,483	\$15,292
Livestock	168,484	151,748	110,937
Dairy	145,194	117,564	93,154

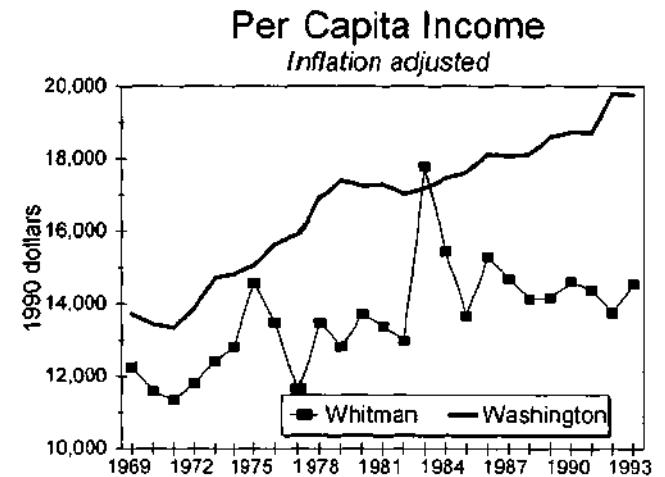
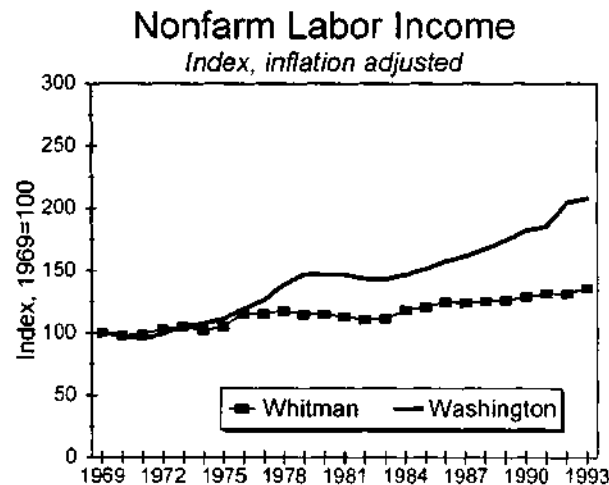
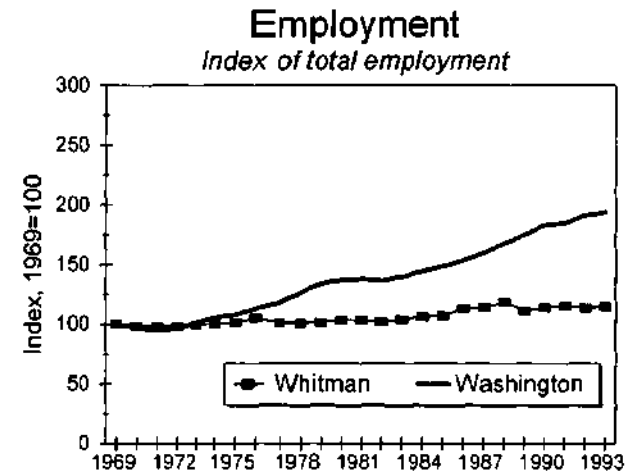
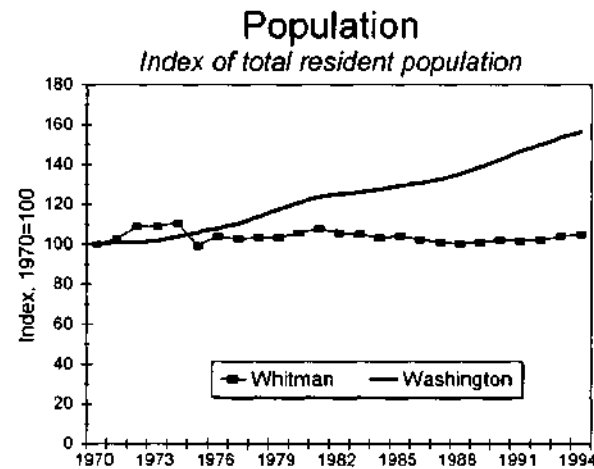


Whitman County, Washington

Whitman County is a nonmetropolitan county in the southeastern part of the state on the Idaho border. The county seat is Colfax, Washington State University is in Pullman, the county's largest city. The county's 1990 population density of 18.0 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 33% of the population was rural and 9% of workers commuted outside the county to work, mainly to Latah County, Idaho.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income levels have changed little since the early 1970s. Recessions that have impacted the state seem to have had little effect in Whitman County. In 1994, Whitman County's population ranked 22d of the 39 Washington counties. Per capita income in Whitman County has been highly variable due to the importance and volatility of farm income. It has been below the state average for all but one year since 1970 and the gap seems to be increasing. Whitman County's per capita income ranked 35th in the state in 1993.



Whitman County, Washington

Whitman County's population has grown slowly or declined in the decades since 1950, except during the 1960s when growth was relatively rapid. The population decrease between 1980 and 1990 was due to out-migration, mainly by persons under 65. Over half the county's population reside in Pullman. There are numerous other small communities dispersed throughout the county, with only 17% of the population living in unincorporated areas. Relative to the State of Washington, a much larger proportion of the county's residents are between 18 and 24, reflecting Washington State University students. Whitman County's median age of 24.4 is much lower than the state median of 33.1 and is the lowest median age of any county in the state.

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
32,469	31,263	37,900	40,103	38,775	39,400	39,420	40,473	41,466	42,142
Pop.									
Change	-1,206	6,637	2,203	-1,328	625	1,053	993	676	

Population: Components of Change

1980		Natural		Net migr.		Net migr.		1990
pop.	+	increase	+	ages 0-64	+	ages 65+	=	pop.
40,103	+	2,289	+	-3,318	+	-299	=	38,775

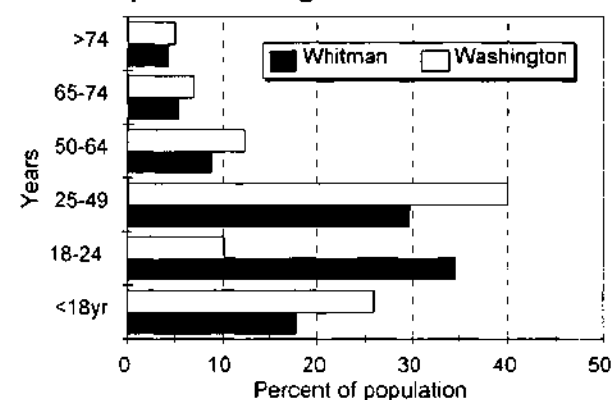
Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990
Albion	631	632
Colfax	2,780	2,713
Colton	307	325
Endicott	290	320
Farmington	176	126
Garfield	599	544
La Crosse	373	336
Lamont ^a	N.A.	91
Malden	200	189
Oakesdale	444	346
Palouse	1,005	915
Pullman	23,579	23,478
Rosalia	572	552
St. John	529	499
Tekoa	854	750
Uniontown	286	277

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	93.8%	91.9%
Black	1.4	1.3
Native American	0.6	0.6
Asian or Pac. Is.	2.8	5.4
Other race	1.5	0.7
Hispanic origin (any race)	1.6	1.8

Population Age Structure, 1990



^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

Whitman County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

Relative to the state, Whitman County has a much higher proportion of workers in professional specialty (likely due to employees of Washington State University) and farming occupations, and a smaller proportion in precision production and craft occupations. The county mirrors the state trend of an increasing proportion of the workforce being female. The county has a very high proportion of people with bachelor's and advanced college degrees relative to the state, again reflecting the presence of Washington State University.

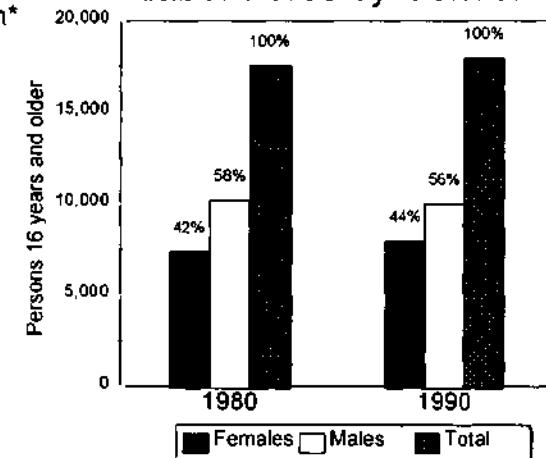
Educational attainment is reported for people 25 years and older, so most of the undergraduate college population is not reflected here.

Occupation, 1990

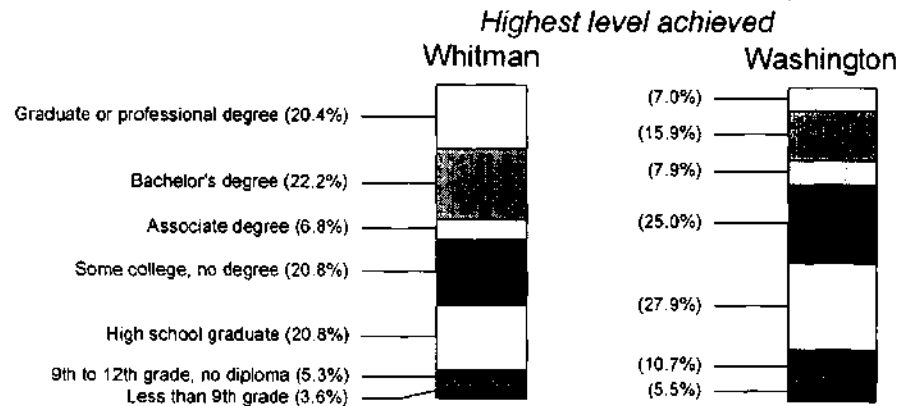
	Whitman*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.2%	12.6%
Professional specialty	25.5	15.1
Technicians and related support	6.0	4.0
Sales	7.8	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	13.4	15.5
Private household services	0.3	0.3
Protective services	0.9	1.4
All other services	14.2	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	8.7	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.9	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.3	5.2
Transportation and material moving	3.1	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	2.6	3.8

*The county had 17,167 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

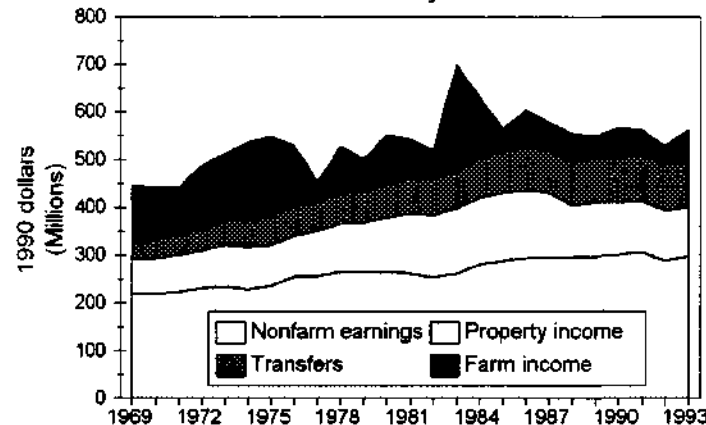


Whitman County, Washington

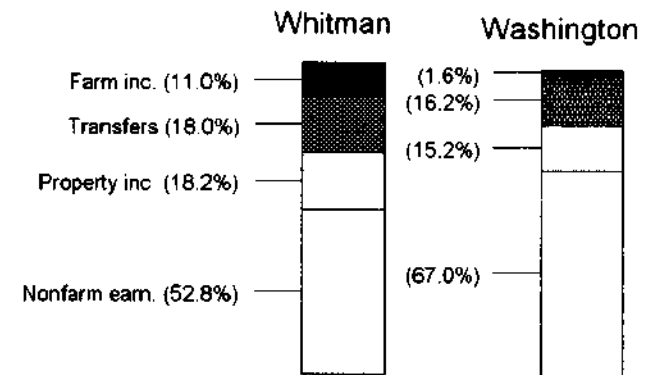
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings and property income grew slowly throughout the period. Transfer payments increased at a faster pace, and farm income has been very volatile. Farm income, transfers, and property income all are a larger proportion of personal income in Whitman County than in Washington as a whole. Medical payments are a smaller share of transfer payments relative to the state, and "other" transfers are a much larger share because of student aid for Washington State University students.

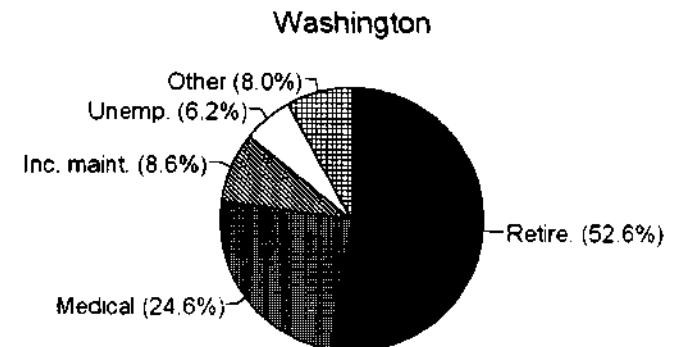
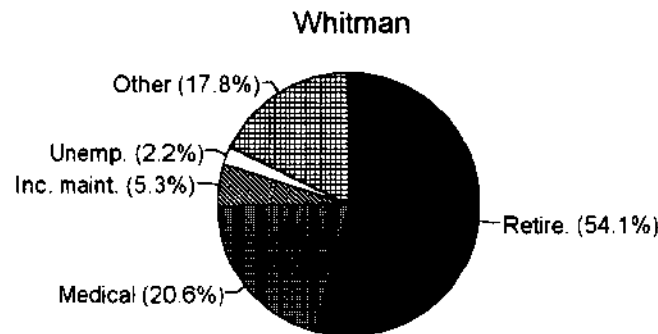
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



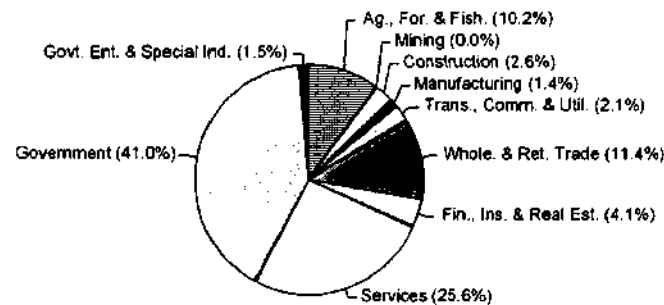
Whitman County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

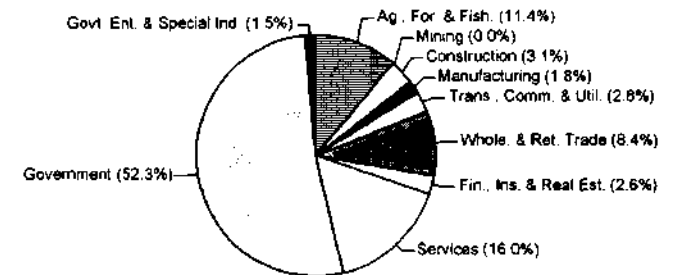
Washington State University dominates the economic structure of Whitman County which has the 3d largest government division among all counties. Conversely, it has the smallest portion of employment generated in the manufacturing division in the state and 2d smallest for income. The proportion of manufacturing income is 90% less than the state average. Twenty-two percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from direct and indirect sale of goods and services to out-of-county entities (this percentage would be much higher if it included income earned by Washington State University employees; see "Technical Notes"). The top 10 export industries plus Federal government make up over 84% of the direct export income. Vegetables lead the export industries for the county. Federal government, which includes the Soil Conservation Service, is also a source of outside income.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

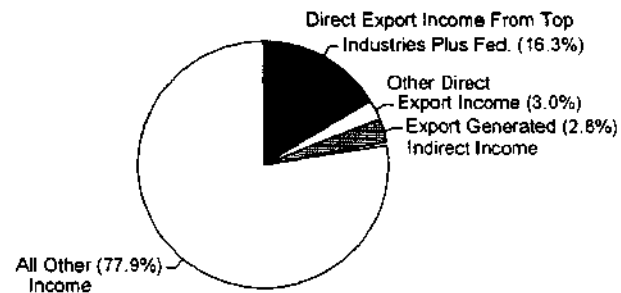


Labor and Proprietor Income

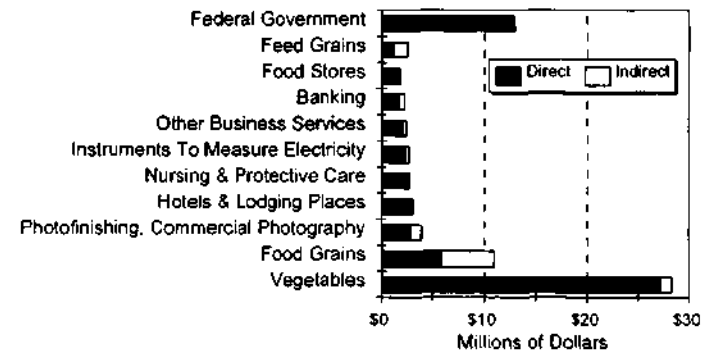


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Whitman County, Washington

Whitman County ranks 10th in land area of the 39 Washington counties.

There is a very small acreage of non-Federal timberland and land administered by BLM in Whitman County. The small timber harvest ranked the county at 34 of the 35 counties in Washington recording timber harvest in 1994. Virtually all of Whitman County is in farms, and most of it is classified as cropland. In 1992, the county ranked 6th for the value of crops sold and 19th for the value of livestock sold (mainly cattle). The main crops are wheat, barley, and other grains.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	1,382,003
Water	11,667

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	---
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	---
Nonindustrial Private	9,000
Native American	0

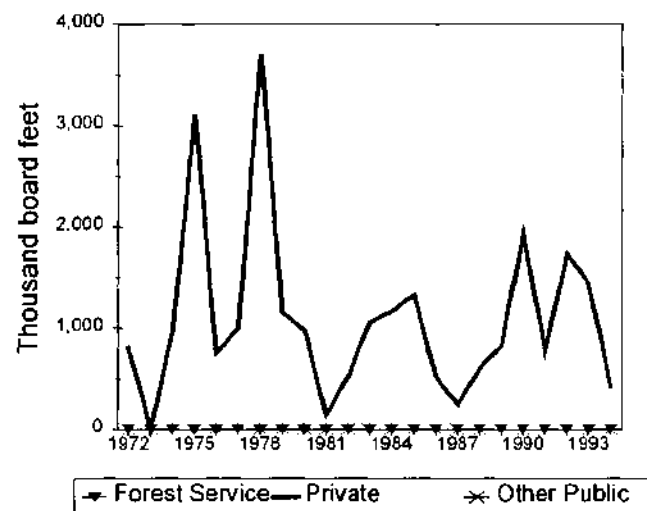
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	1,294
FS	0
Wilderness	0

Farms and Farmland

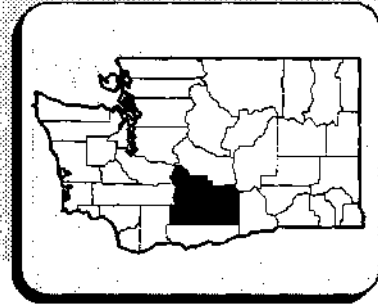
	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	1,404,289	1,405,412	1,400,743
Cropland	1,132,001	1,109,741	1,106,157
Pasture/range	237,375	252,280	235,194
Woodland	20,985	27,220	30,720
Other	13,928	16,171	28,672
Avg. farm size	1,262	1,167	1,143
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	1,113	1,204	1,225
Farms with public grazing permits	11	8	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$142,393	\$104,934	\$123,119
Livestock	13,963	14,466	9,955
Dairy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

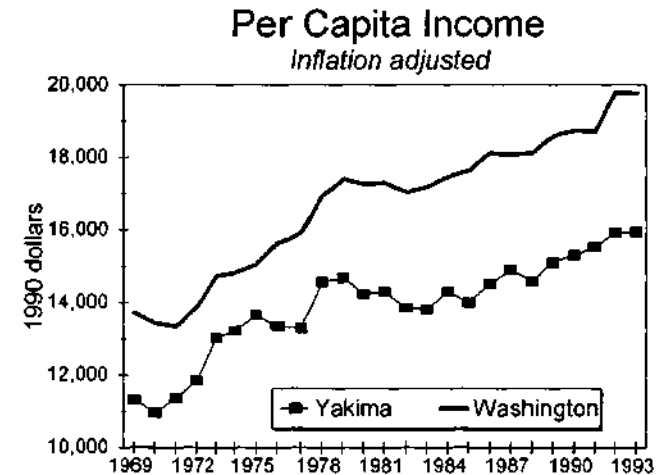
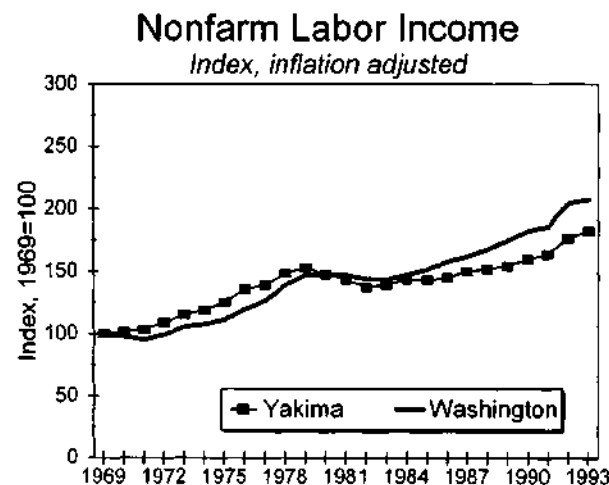
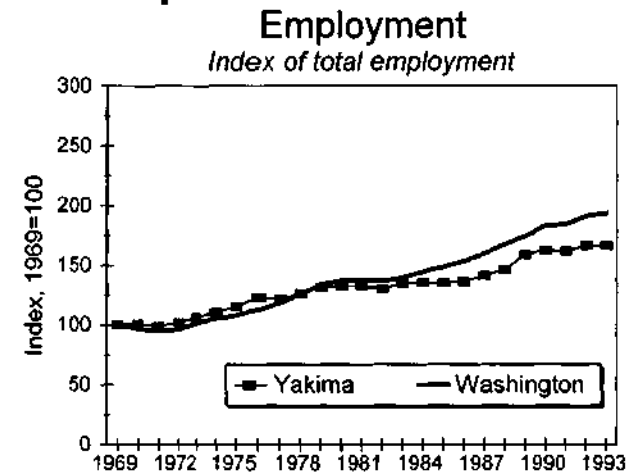
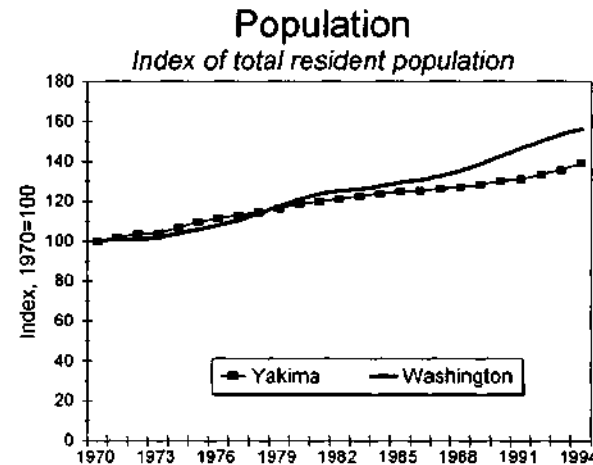


Yakima County, Washington

Yakima County is a metropolitan county in south-central Washington. Interstate 82 runs through the county seat, Yakima. Part of the U.S. Military Yakima Training Range is situated in the northeastern corner of the county. The majority of the county is covered by the Yakima Indian Reservation. The county's 1990 population density of 44.0 persons per square mile is below the U.S. average of 70.3. In 1990, 36% of the population was rural and 5% of workers commuted outside the county to work.

Population, employment, and nonfarm labor income growth rates approximated state trends during the 1970s and have dropped below state growth rates since then. The county, like the state was affected by the early 1980s recession with respect to the economic declines, but recovery was not as strong. Yakima County ranked 7th of the 39 Washington counties in population in 1994. Per capita income in Yakima County has been consistently below the state average. Yakima County's 1993 per capita income ranked 24th in the state.

Overview: Major Trends Compared With State



Yakima County, Washington

Yakima County's population has grown steadily in every decade since 1950. Growth was more rapid between 1970 and 1980 and during the early 1990s. The population increase between 1980 and 1990 was entirely due to natural increase (births minus deaths). Yakima is by far the largest city in Yakima County and has 29% of the county population. About 47% of residents live in unincorporated areas. Almost 27,000 people live within the Yakama Reservation. Almost 25% of the county is Hispanic. Relative to the State of Washington, a larger proportion of Yakima County's residents are under 18, and the county's median age of 31.5 is below the state median of 33.1.

^a Census designated place (unincorporated).

The Population: Characteristics and Changes Over Time

Population: Past and Future

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010
135,723	145,112	145,212	172,508	188,823	197,000	199,578	207,870	216,245	226,067
Pop.	Change	9,389	100	27,296	16,315	8,177	8,292	8,375	9,822

Population: Components of Change

1980	Natural	Net migr.	Net migr.	1990
pop.	+ increase	+ ages 0-64	+ ages 65+	= pop.
172,508	+ 18,365	+ -1,176	+ -874	= 188,823

Race and Hispanic Origin

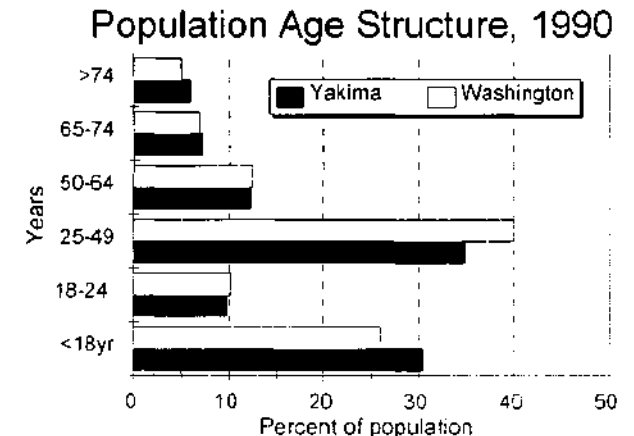
	1980	1990
White	82.9%	73.9%
Black	0.9	1.0
Native American	3.9	4.5
Asian or Pac. Is.	0.7	1.0
Other race	11.6	19.6
Hispanic origin (any race)	14.8	23.9

Population of Cities and Towns

	1980	1990		1980	1990
Fairview-Sumach ^a	N.A.	2,749	Wapato	3,307	3,795
Fruitvale ^a	N.A.	4,125	West Valley ^a	N.A.	6,594
Grandview	5,615	7,169	White Swan ^a	N.A.	2,669
Granger	1,812	2,053	Yakima	49,826	54,827
Harrah	343	341	Zillah	1,599	1,911
Mabton	1,248	1,482			
Moxee	687	814			
Naches	644	596			
Satus ^a	N.A.	1,343			
Selah	4,372	5,113			
South Broadway	N.A.	2,735			
Sunnyside	9,225	11,238			
Terrace Heights ^a	N.A.	4,223			
Tieton	528	693			
Toppenish	6,517	7,419			
Union Gap	3,184	3,120			

Reservations and Trust Lands

	Pop. 1990
Yakama Reservation	26,961



Yakima County, Washington

The Workforce: Occupation, Education, and Gender

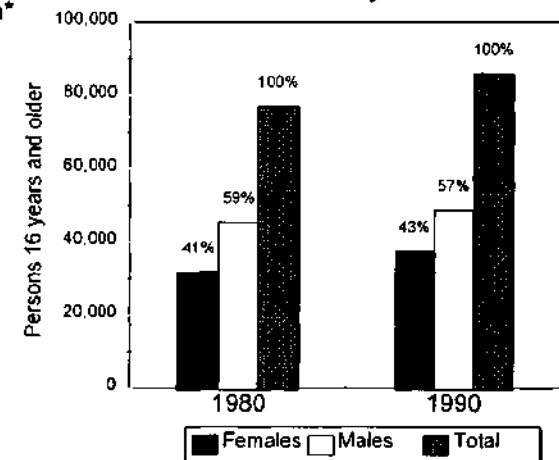
Relative to the state, Yakima County has a higher proportion of workers in farming and forestry and a smaller proportion in executive, administrative, and professional occupations. The ratio of women to men in the workforce is increasing, as it is in the state. Yakima County has a very high proportion of people who are not high school graduates and a low proportion with college level educations relative to the State of Washington.

Occupation, 1990

	Yakima*	Washington*
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.7%	12.6%
Professional specialty	11.9	15.1
Technicians and related support	2.3	4.0
Sales	10.5	11.9
Administrative support, including clerical	12.7	15.5
Private household services	0.4	0.3
Protective services	1.3	1.4
All other services	11.7	11.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	13.0	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.5	11.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.8	5.2
Transportation and material moving	5.2	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	5.1	3.8

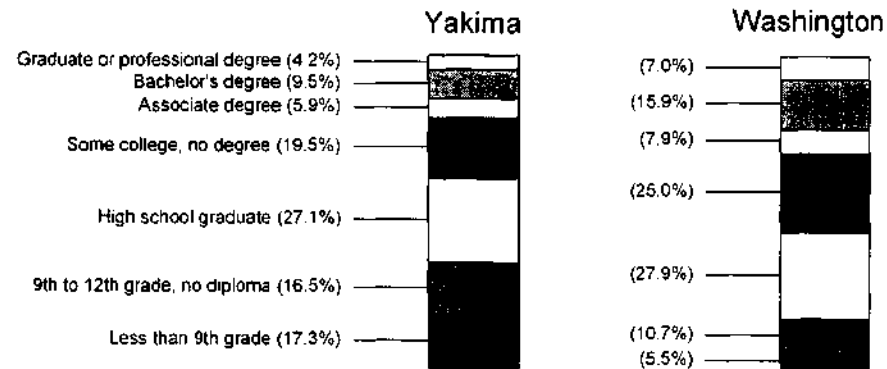
*The county had 77,366 employed persons 16 years and over for whom occupation was determined; the comparable figure for the state was 2,293,961 persons.

Labor Force by Gender



Educational Attainment, 1990

Highest level achieved

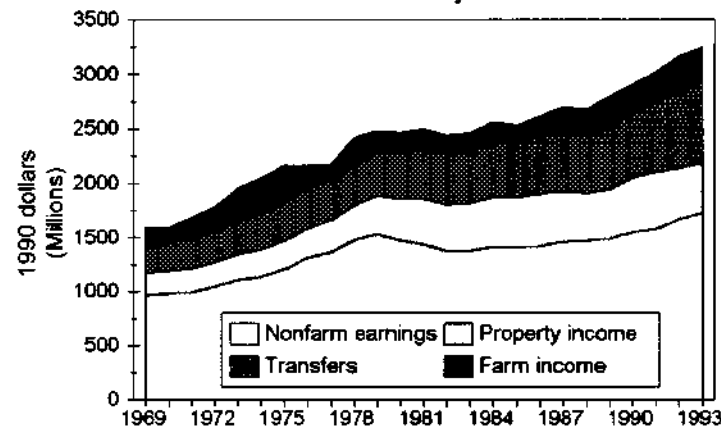


Yakima County, Washington

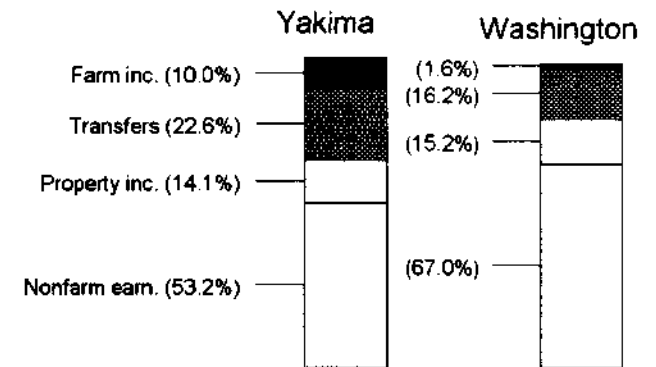
Economy and Income: Personal Income Sources and Trends

Nonfarm earnings increased in Yakima County until the recession of the early 1980s, from which recovery has been slow. Farm income and transfers make up a larger share of personal income in the county relative to the state. Nonfarm earnings account for a smaller share of personal income. In 1993, unemployment benefits, income maintenance, and medical payments all were larger proportions of transfer payments in the county relative to the State of Washington. Conversely, retirement payments were a smaller proportion.

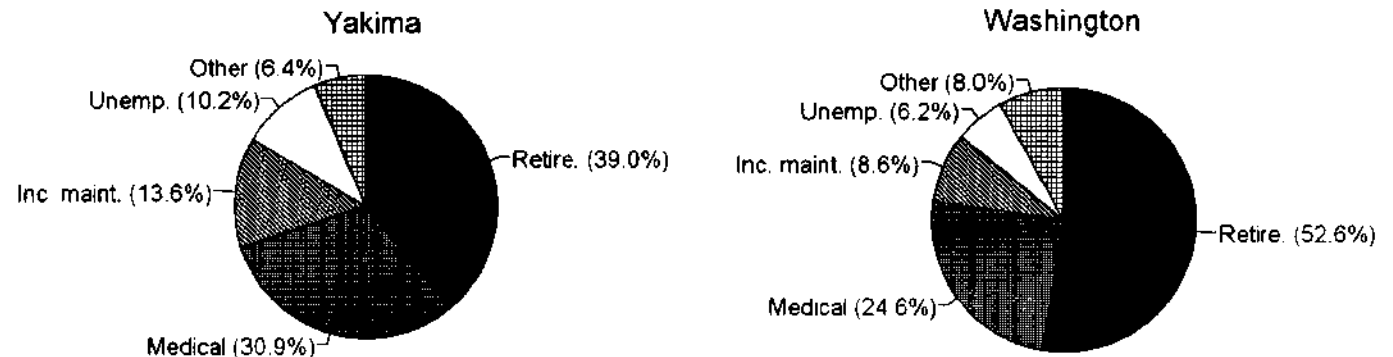
Components of Personal Income
Inflation adjusted



Personal Income, 1993
Components compared with state



Transfer Payments, 1993
Compared to state



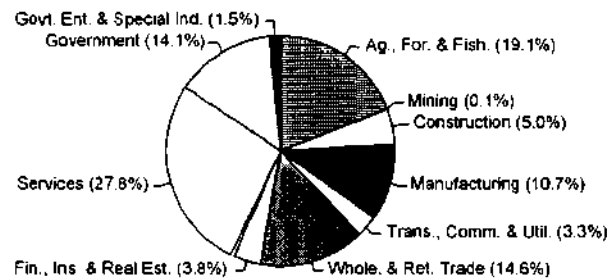
Yakima County, Washington

Economy and Industry: Structure and Economic Base

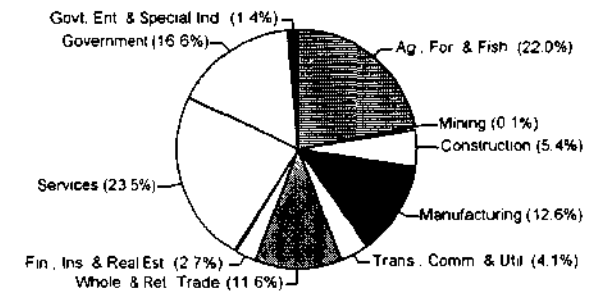
Agriculture in Yakima County is five times greater than the state proportion for employment and six times greater for income. Aside from these differences, the county's economic structure is relatively similar to the state's. Forty-four percent of the labor and proprietor income is derived from direct and 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. Fruits and canned fruits and vegetables are the leading export income-generating industries for this county.

Economic Structure, 1992

Employment

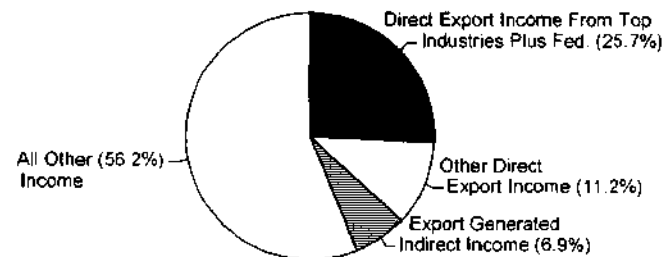


Labor and Proprietor Income

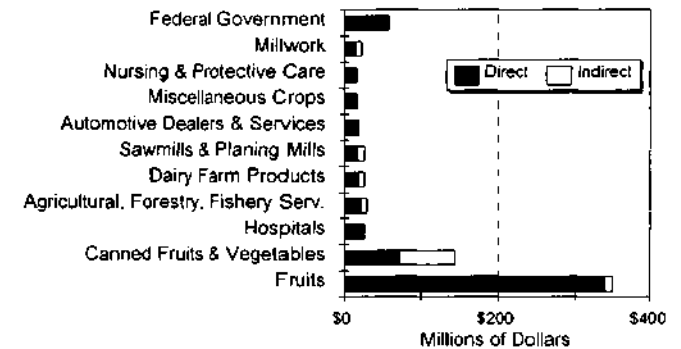


Export Base, 1992

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



Labor and Proprietor Income Generated by Exports from Top Industries



Yakima County, Washington

Yakima County ranks 2d in land area of the 39 Washington counties. The Forest Service and BLM manage 19% of the land in Yakima County. Another 29% is non-Federal timberland. In 1994, Yakima County's timber harvest ranked 13th in the state and accounted for over 3% of the timber harvest in Washington. Private lands have usually provided the largest share of the harvest. This is particularly true in recent years, as the harvest from National Forests has declined. About 60% of the land in the county is farmland with cropland and pasture or rangeland being the two largest classifications. In 1992, Yakima County had the highest value for both crops and livestock sold of any county in Washington. Fruit, hops, and mint are some of the main crops. Cattle are the major component of livestock sales.

Natural Resources: Forests, Range, and Agriculture

County Total Area

	acres
Land	2,749,517
Water	10,022

Non-Federal Timberland

	acres
State	81,000
County and Municipal	---
Forest Industry	46,000
Nonindustrial Private	342,000
Native American	342,000

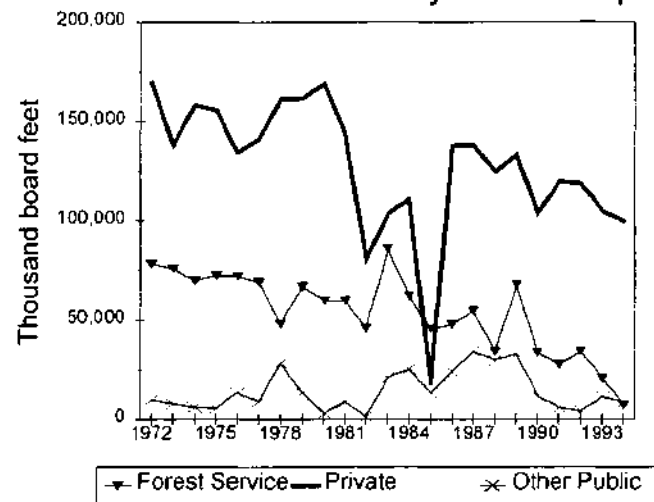
BLM- and FS-administered Lands

	acres
BLM	24,876
FS	504,095
Wilderness	244,615

Farms and Farmland

	1992	1987	1982
	-----acres-----		
Land in farms:	1,639,965	1,612,399	1,714,809
Cropland	363,289	N.A.	N.A.
Pasture/range	1,190,184	606,902	718,909
Woodland	32,763	N.A.	N.A.
Other	53,729	60,163	62,896
Avg. farm size	449	380	374
	-----farms-----		
Number of farms	3,651	4,239	4,581
Farms with public grazing permits	25	25	N.A.

Timber Harvest by Ownership



Value of farm products sold

	1992	1987	1982
	-----thousand 1992 dollars-----		
Crops	\$470,771	\$292,924	\$241,296
Livestock	218,963	186,445	176,866
Dairy	77,421	49,028	29,320

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 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 (1991 a) for definitions and Butler and Beale (1994) for county designations.

General location information—

Sources: Rand McNally (1993).

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 (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).

Percentage 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. See appendix E for how to contact the State Data Center.

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 also may 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 also from the State Data Center. These projections used the 1990 census, April 1 counts, as the benchmark population.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1992c, 1992d) and State Data Center for past population estimates. Projections came from Office of Financial Management (1995).

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, 1992d) 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 (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: Office of Financial Management (1991).

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 C), 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 State Data Center (see appendix E) for more information on annexations and boundary changes.

Sources: The 1980 estimates were from an incorporated place file from the Bureau of the Census¹ and the 1990 estimates were from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1991b).

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 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. Thus the occupational distribution displayed is for residents of the county whether or not they work in the county. As sample data, these numbers 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).

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

¹ Data obtained from the Economic Research Service, Washington, DC. On file with: Forestry Sciences Laboratory, P.O. Box 3890, Portland, OR 97208.

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 10 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 indi-

vidual 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 (1991b).

Timber harvest by owner—

Notes: Estimates are in thousands of board feet, Scribner log scale. 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: Department of Natural Resources (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. Native American timberland estimates reported by county in the Forest Service inventory documents were supplemented by data from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) 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: MacLean and others (1992) and McKay and others (1995); Bureau of Indian Affairs (1992).

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, Land Utilization Project Lands, and certain other categories" (U.S. Department of the Interior, BLM 1991). Acreages are as 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 (1991); 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.²

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.

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 rangeland 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

² Electronic data. On file with: Forestry Sciences Laboratory, P.O. Box 3890, Portland, OR 97208.

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 green-house 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	473	Equipment Rental & Leasing	(73.0107)	7350
26	Agriculture, Forest, Fishery Services	(4.0001)	0710, 072,0 0750, 0760, 0254, 0850, 0920; also part of 0279	514	Federal Electric Utilities	(78.0200)	Part of 4910
437	Air Transportation	(65.0500)	4500	519/520	Federal Government	(pt 82.0000)	N.A.
389	Aircraft	(60.0100)	3721	12	Feed Grains	(pt 2.0202)	0115; also part of 0139,0191, 0219,0259, 0291
391	Aircraft & Missile Equipment	(60.0400)	3728,3769	65	Fluid Milk	(14.0600)	2026
265	Aluminum Rolling & Drawing	(38.0800)	3353,3354, 3355	11	Food Grains	(2.0201)	0111 0112; also part of 0191, 0219,0259, 0291
488	Amusement & Recreation	(76.0206)	7910,7991, 7992,7993, 7996, 7999	103	Food Preparations, NEC.	(pt 14.3200)	2099
451	Automotive Dealers & Services	(pt 69.0200)	5500	450	Food Stores	(pt 69.0200)	5400
456	Banking	(70.0100)	6000	24	Forestry Products	(3.0001)	0810, 0830, 0970
393	Boat Building & Repairing	(61.0200)	3732	435	Freight Transport & Warehouse	(65.0300)	4200; also part of 4789
448	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	(pt 69.0200)	5200	98	Fresh or Frozen Fish & Seafood	(14.1200)	2092
67	Canned Fruits & Vegetables	(14.0900)	2033	70	Frozen Fruits, Juices & Vegetables	(14.1301)	2037
5	Cattle Feedlots	(pt 1.0301)	0211; also part of 0191,0219, 0259, 0291	16	Fruits	(2.0401)	0171,0172, 0174, 0175; also part of 0179, 0191, 0219, 0259, 0291
232	Cement	(36.0100)	3240	444	Gas Production & Distribution	(68.0200)	4920; also part of 4930
37	Coal Mining	(7.0000)	1200	449	General Merchandise Stores	(pt 69.0200)	5300
496	Colleges, Universities, & Schools	(77.0402)	8220	31	Gold Ores	(pt 6.0200)	1041
25	Commercial Fishing & Trapping	(3.0002)	0910	23	Greenhouse & Nursery Products	(2.0702)	0182 ; also part of 0181, 0191, 0219,0259, 0291
441	Communications	(66.0000)	4810,4820,4840,4890	135	Hardwood Dimension & Flooring Mills	(20.0300)	2426
475	Computer & Data Processors	(73.0104)	7370	13	Hay & Pasture	(pt 2.0202)	Part of 0139,0191, 0219, 0259 0291
342	Computer Peripheral Equipment	(pt 51.0101)	3577	281	Heating Equipment, Except Electric	(40.0300)	3433
243	Concrete Products, NEC	(36.1100)	3272	492	Hospitals	(77.0200)	8060
457	Credit Agencies	(70.0200)	6100,6710,6720,6733,6790	463	Hotels & Lodging Places	(72.0100)	7000
1	Dairy Farm Products	(1.0100)	0241; also part of 0191,0259, 0291	354	Industrial Machines, NEC.	(pt 50.0002)	3599
68	Dehydrated Food Products	(14.1000)	2034	189	Inorganic Chemicals, NEC.	(27.0104)	2819
490	Doctors & Dentists	(77.0100)	8010,8020, 8030, 8040	404	Instruments To Measure Electricity	(53.0100)	3825
454	Eating & Drinking Places	(74.0000)	5800	27	Landscape & Horticulture	(4.0002)	0780
443	Electric Services	(68.0100)	4910 and part of 4930	434	Local, Interurban Passengers	(65.0200)	4100
411	Electromedical Apparatus	(pt 58.0300)	3845	133	Logging Camps & Contractors	(20.0100)	2410
495	Elementary & Secondary Schools	(77.0401)	8210				
506	Engineering. Architectural Services	(730302)	8710				

IMPLAN			Standard Industry
no.	1990 IMPLAN Database Sector	1982 BEA commodity	Classification (1987 SIC)
56	Maintenance & Repair Other Facilities	(12.0200)	Part 15, 16, 17
91	Malt Beverages	(14.2101)	2082
58	Meat Packing Plants	(14.0101)	2011
489	Membership, Sports & Recreation Clubs	(76.0205)	7997
273	Metal Cans	(39.0100)	3411
34	Metal Mining Services	(pt 6.0200)	1080
137	Millwork	(20.0501)	2431
20	Miscellaneous Crops	(2.0503)	Part of 0119,0139, 0191,0219, 0259, 0291
9	Miscellaneous Livestock	(2.0100)	0131; also part of 0191, 0219, 0259, 0291
220	Miscellaneous Plastics Products	(32.0400)	3080
455	Miscellaneous Retail	(pt 69.0200)	5900
143	Mobile Homes	(61.0602)	2451
38	Natural Gas & Crude Petroleum	(pt 8.0000)	1310
51	New Highways & Streets	(11.0400)	Part 15, 16, 17
174	Newspapers	(26.0100)	2710
266	Nonferrous Rolling & Drawing, NEC.	(38.0900)	3356
491	Nursing & Protective Care	(77 0301)	8050
470	Other Business Services	(730109)	7320,7331, 7338,7383,7389
497	Other Educational Services	(77.0403)	8230, 8240, 8290
493	Other Medical & Health Services	(77 0302)	0740, 8070, 8080, 8090
162	Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	(24.0200)	2620
164	Paperboard Containers & Boxes	(25 0000)	2650
163	Paperboard Mills	(24.0300,24.0602)	2630
210	Petroleum Refining	(31 0101)	2910

IMPLAN			Standard Industry
no.	1990 IMPLAN Database Sector	1982 BEA commodity	Classification (1987 SIC)
471	Photofinishing, Commercial Photo	(73.0108)	7334, 7335, 7336, 7384,
100	Potato Chips & Similar Snacks	(pt 14.3200)	2096
261	Primary Aluminum	(38.0400)	3334; also part of 2819
262	Primary Nonferrous Metals	(38.0200,38.0300,38.0500)	3339
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
244	Ready-mixed Concrete	(36.1200)	3273
509	Research, Development & Testing	(pt 73.0105)	8730
446	Sanitary Services & Steam Supply	(68.0302)	4953, 4959, 4960, 4970
134	Sawmills & Planing Mills	(20.0200)	2421
377	Semiconductors & Related Devices	(57.0200)	3674
285	Sheet Metal Work	(40.0700)	3444
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
513	U.S. Postal Service	(78.0100)	4311
18	Vegetables	(2.0501)	0134, 0161; also part of 0119, 0139, 0191, 0219, 0259, 0291
88	Vegetable Oil Mills, NEC.	(14.2600)	2076
139	Veneer & Plywood	(20.0600)	2435, 2436
436	Water Transportation	(65.0400)	4400
447	Wholesale Trade	(69 0100)	5000. 5100

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 services, and fishing—forestry services includes businesses such as tree farms, tree nurseries, and forestry consulting services.
Mining	B	Mining
Construction	C	Construction
Manufacturing	D	Manufacturing—includes the production of nondurable goods such as food, paper, and chemicals; and the production of durable goods, such as lumber and wood products (including logging), electronics, machinery, and furniture.
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
Bothel	King, WA	7,943	11,986
Bothel	Snohomish, WA	0	359
Coulee Dam	Grant, WA	4	1
Coulee Dam	Douglas, WA	234	207
Coulee Dam	Okanogan, WA	1,174	879
Milton	King, WA	218	697
Milton	Pierce, WA	2,944	4,298
Woodland	Clark, WA	85	94
Woodland	Cowlitz, WA	2,256	2,406

Appendix D—Cities and Towns in King County

Some of the population changes between 1980 and 1990 are a result of annexations and other boundary changes. Consult the Office of Financial Management (see appendix E) for more information on these changes.

City or town	Population 1980	Population 1990
Algona	1,467	1,694
Auburn	26,417	33,102
Beaux Arts Village	328	303
Bellevue	73,903	86,874
Black Diamond	1,170	1,422
Bothell	7,943	12,345
Bryn Mawr-Skyway ¹	NA	12,514
Burien ¹²	NA	25,089
Carnation	913	1,243
Cascade-Fairwood ¹	NA	30,107
Clyde Hill	3,229	2,972
Covington-Sawyer-Wildemess ¹	NA	24,321
Des Moines	7,378	17,283
Duvall	729	2,770
East Hill-Meridian ¹	NA	42,696
East Renton Highlands	NA	13,218
Eastgate	NA	4,434
Enumclaw	5,427	7,227
Fall City ¹	NA	1,582
Federal Way ^{1,2}	NA	67,554
Hunts Point	480	513
Inglewood-Finn Hill ¹	NA	29,132
Issaquah	5,536	7,786
Kenmore ¹	NA	8,917
Kent	23,152	37,960
Kingsgate ¹	NA	14,259
Kirkland	18,779	40,052
Lake Forest North ¹	NA	8,002
Lake Forest Park	2,485	4,031
Lakeland North ¹	NA	14,402

City or town	Population 1980	Population 1990
Lakeland South ¹	NA	9,027
Lea Hill ¹	NA	6,876
Maple Valley ¹	NA	1,211
Medina	3,220	2,981
Mercer Island	21,522	20,816
Mirrormont ¹	NA	2,360
Newport Hills (Newcastle) ^{1, 2}	NA	14,736
Normandy Park	4,268	6,709
North Bend	1,701	2,578
North City-Ridgecrest ¹	NA	13,832
North Hill ¹	NA	5,706
Pacific	2,261	4,622
Pine Lake	NA	13,940
Redmond	23,318	35,800
Renton	30,612	41,688
Richmond Beach-Innis Arden ¹	NA	7,242
Richmond Highlands ¹	NA	26,037
Riverton-Boulevard Park ¹	NA	15,337
Sahalee ¹	NA	13,951
Sea-Tac ^{1,2}	NA	22,694
Seattle	493,846	516,259
Sheridan Beach ¹	NA	6,518
Skykomish	209	273
Snoqualmie	1,370	1,546
Tukwila	3,578	11,874
West Lake Sammamish ¹	NA	6,087
White Center-Shorewood ¹	NA	20,531
Woodinville ^{1,2}	NA	23,654
Woodmont Beach ¹	NA	7,493
Yarrow Point	1,064	962

¹ Census Designated Place (unincorporated). 1980 population figures were not readily available. Contact State Data Center for further information (see appendix E).

² Became incorporated sometime after 1989.

Appendix E—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. The REIS provides data on wages and salaries by industry, farm income, transfer payments, property income (dividends, interest, and rent) and the total of these, personal income, for the Nation, states, and counties. The BEA also has a variety of other economic data for states and the Nation.

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.

"Assessing County Change," by Annabel Kirschner Cook and Mary Welsh Jordan, is a set of publications covering seven subregions of Washington State that provides an indepth look at county-level changes between 1980 and 1990 using census data. The publications are available from the author at Washington State University Cooperative Extension, 509/335-4519.

State Data Centers receive Bureau of Census data and make it available to the public; cost varies depending on the specific request. The lead agency in Washington is:

Estimation and Forecasting Unit
Office of Financial Management
450 Insurance Building, MS:AQ-44
Olympia, WA 98504
360/586-2504

Employment and Unemployment Data

The source for the most current data on unemployment and covered employment is the Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch (LMEA), 360/438-4846. Some of their employment and payroll data are available on diskette for a nominal fee. The LMEA also has a variety of other publications as well (see "Selected Community Development Resources" on the following page). Other sources of employment and unemployment data are 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). This CD-ROM also includes the 1990 commuting flow data. The cost is \$35.00. They issue some data on diskette. For information on REIS call 202/606-5360.

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 the Internet

Most agencies and institutions now offer data and other information on the Internet. In fact, most of the data in this report is now available via an agency's or university's website. These sites are too numerous to mention here. Contact the agency directly for information on how to access their data on the Internet. Alternatively, an excellent starting point for your own World Wide Web search is Bill Goffe's "Resources for Economists on the Internet" web page at <http://econwpa.wustl.edu/EconFAQ/EconFAQ.html>. 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 (206/543-7900) for \$30.00.

The Washington State Employment Security Department has a variety of useful publications covering employment and other labor market topics, including an annual demographic report. They also have an indepth set of county labor market and economic profiles. Call 360/438-4800 to get their "User's Guide to Labor Market Information."

The Office of Financial Management (OFM), Forecasting Division, has several publications dealing with population and demographic trends and puts out an annual fact-filled publication called the "Washington State Data Book." The OFM telephone number is 360/753-5617.

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 Northwest Policy Center (NPC), housed at the University of Washington, has a variety of publications pertaining to rural development and publishes a newsletter entitled, "The Changing Northwest" as well as an annual regional economic review and outlook. The NPC can be reached at 206/543-7900.

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 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.; Raettig, Terry L.; Connaughton, Kent P. 1997. County portraits of Washington State. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-400. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 262 p.

This publication provides a general picture of the population, economy, and natural resources of the counties in Washington State. 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 when caution is advised in using the data. Data sources are provided for readers interested in obtaining raw data or updated data.

Keywords: Population, income, employment, economic trends, Washington 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 forest owners, 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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