



COUNTY PROFILE

COWLITZ & WAHKIAKUM



September 2002
Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
Greg Weeks, *Director*



**COWLITZ AND WAHKIAKUM COUNTY PROFILE
SEPTEMBER 2002**

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INTRODUCTION

This report profiles the labor and economic characteristics of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties. It was prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis (LMEA) Branch of the Washington State Employment Security Department and is one in a series that profiles labor market and economic conditions in each of Washington's 39 counties.

The profile is designed to assist state and local planners in developing local economic strategies. It is also an effective tool for answering labor market and economic questions frequently asked about the county. Readers with specific information needs should refer to the Table of Contents or to the data appendix to more quickly access those sections of particular interest to them.

Like the earlier Cowlitz and Wahkiakum County Profile of October 1998, the purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive labor market and economic analysis of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties. Characteristics profiled include the following:

- physical geography, economic history, and demographics
- labor force composition and trends
- industries, employment, and earnings
- skills and occupations
- economic development and job training

Much of the information in this report is regularly updated on the LMEA Internet homepage. The homepage contains current and historical labor market information which can be accessed by area or by type of information. The site address is:

<http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea>

Any inquiries or comments about information in the profile should be directed to the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch.

GEOGRAPHY

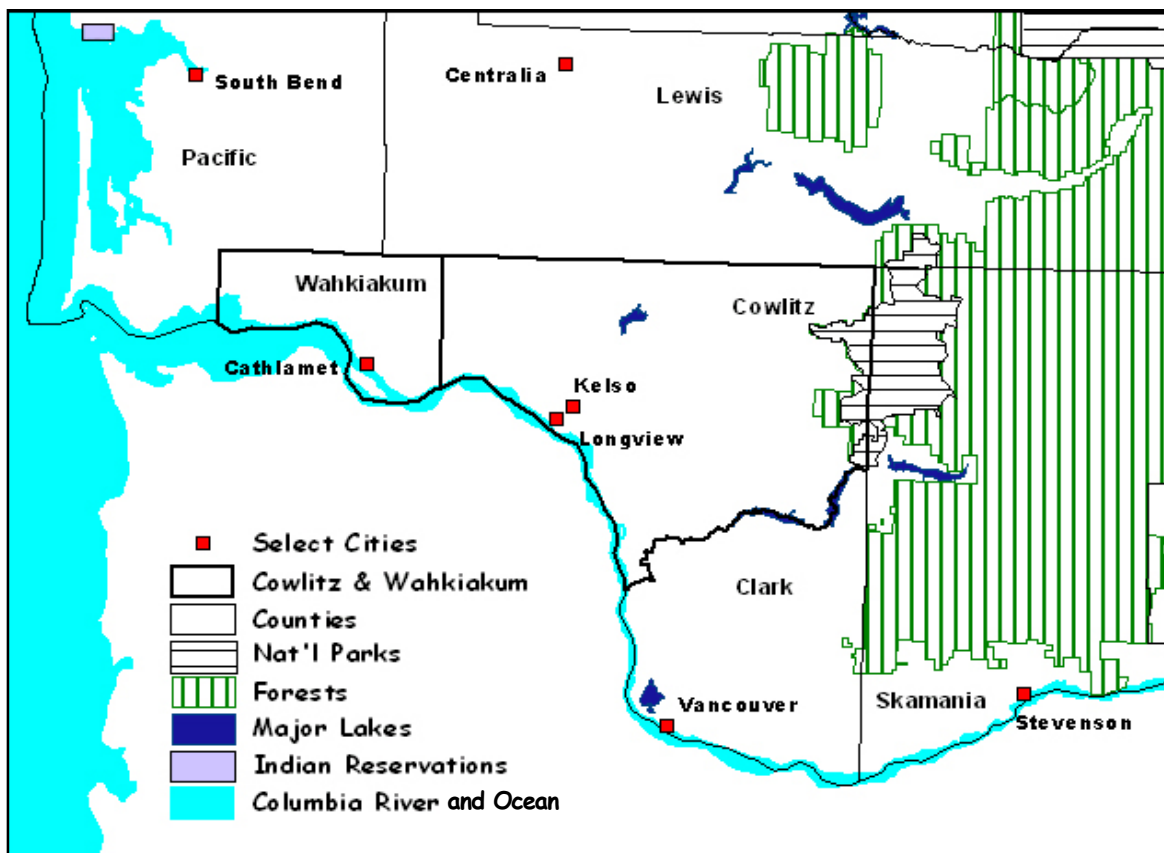
The geographically contiguous counties of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum are situated in southwest Washington. To the north are Lewis and Pacific counties and to the east, Skamania County. Southeast of Cowlitz County, the Lewis River forms a boundary with Clark County. On the south and southwest border of Wahkiakum and Cowlitz counties, respectively, is the Columbia River with Oregon on the other side.

Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties constitute geographic areas of 1,139 square miles and 264 square miles, respectively. As such, they rank 28th and 37th in size among Washington counties. Its geographical ranking makes Wahkiakum the third smallest county in the state. Taken together, the counties represent just over 2 percent of the state's total land mass.

The topography of the two counties is very similar. Both are part of the Puget Sound-Willamette Depression. The depression is a geologic formation extending south from Puget Sound to the Willamette Valley in Oregon. It was created eons ago by the same forces (i.e., shifting plates) which created the Cascade Range.

Despite nestling up against the Cascade Range, the region is not exceptionally elevated. Those parts of Cowlitz County that abut the Cascades rise to around 4,000 feet above sea level; the highest is Elk Mountain (4,538 feet). Mount St. Helens (8,365 feet) is just to the east of the Cowlitz-Skamania County border. Most of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties, though, is rather hilly, reaching elevations of around 1,000 feet above sea level.

As might be expected, a number of tributaries flow through the counties from sources originating in the Cascades. In Cowlitz County, the major rivers include the Cowlitz, Toutle, Coweeman, Kalama, and Lewis. Chief among these is the Lewis River; it has been dammed at two points within Cowlitz County (at Yale Dam and Ariel Dam), resulting in Yale Lake and Merwin Lake. In Wahkiakum County, the major tributaries are the Grays and Elochoman rivers, both of which flow directly into the Columbia.



ECONOMIC HISTORY

Cowlitz County derives its name from the anglicized version of the Indian term Cow-e-liske (the name of the local tribe), which is believed to mean either river of shifting sand or capturing the medicine spirit. Neighboring Wahkiakum County derived its name from the chief (and namesake) of a local Kathlamet Indian tribe. The Indian translation of the term is unknown. The two counties were among the first organized in April of 1854 by the newly-formed Washington Territorial Government. The enacting legislation was signed into law by Governor Isaac I. Stevens.

Of course, the region's history far pre-dates its organization. The area now known as Cowlitz County was inhabited by numerous Native American Indian tribes—chief among them the Cowlitz—all of whom were drawn to the region by plentiful salmon from the Columbia River. Also dependent on salmon from the Columbia were the Wahkiakum and Kathlamet, the largest Indian tribes in Wahkiakum. There is substantial evidence that these tribes traded extensively with those in Western and Eastern Washington. Consequently, they are considered the first regional inhabitants to engage in commerce. Unfortunately, the Indian population was decimated by the smallpox epidemic of 1829-30. And in 1855, the surviving Indians were removed to the Yakima Indian reservation in central Washington.

White exploration into the region is recognized as having begun in 1792, the year Lieutenant W.R. Broughton, in command of the British ship Chatham, sailed past the mouth of the Columbia and approximately 100 miles upriver to present-day Vancouver. The next explorers to venture through the Cowlitz-Wahkiakum region came the hard way. Under orders from President Thomas Jefferson to chart a navigable commercial waterway from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark embarked on their famous expedition in 1805. They did not find the so-called Northwest Passage, but they did reach the Columbia River, which they eventually navigated to the Pacific. On November 5, 1805, they made camp where the Kalama River flows into the Columbia. They reached the present sites of Longview and Cathlamet over the following several days.

By the 1820s, the British Hudson's Bay Company had established a lucrative fur trade in the region. The importance of Cowlitz to this enterprise was underscored after the company located its regional headquarter in

Vancouver, Washington. Thousands of furs were sent down the Cowlitz River to the Columbia, where they were loaded onto ships bound for ports around the world. By the late 1830s, though, over-hunting and changing fashion tastes brought an end to the fur trade. Still, many former trappers and fur company employees chose to remain in the area. They subsequently became the region's first white settlers. In fact, the first permanent white settler in Wahkiakum County was James Birnie, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, who in 1846 located his family in what is now Cathlamet.

During the 1850s and 1860s, white settlement of the region was well underway. Drawn by the promise of land ownership, most settlers homesteaded tracts of land along the Columbia River. Some ventured further inland, following any of a number of tributaries that fed the Columbia. In Cowlitz County, settlers were concentrated around the river valleys of Kelso-Longview. Settlements in Wahkiakum County sprang up first around Cathlamet and in the valley surrounding the Elochoman River. Later, they began appearing further west around the Grays-Deep River valley.

Numerous towns were organized during this period, the first of which was Monticello (near present-day Longview). It was there on November 25, 1852 that a group of prominent settlers from the Cowlitz and Puget Sound regions met to draft a petition to their Oregon Territory delegate in the District of Columbia calling for a separate territory north of the Columbia River. Three months later, the U.S. Congress formed Washington Territory.

Roughly 85 percent of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties is forest land. Therefore, it is not surprising that the logging and lumber industries have been the foundation of the local economy since the pioneer days. In fact, nearly every town that sprang up in the late 1800s did so around a logging or lumber-milling operation.

The first commercial logging and lumber processing in the Cowlitz-Wahkiakum region was developed in the late 1840s to provide wood for homes and other buildings. Numerous other logging and lumber operations were established in quick succession. Logs were originally hauled from the forest on greased skids by teams of oxen and then floated downriver to sawmills for processing. By the 1890s, however, teams of oxen and greased skids were replaced by locomotive "steam-donkeys." Lumber output expanded as demand soared

in the wake of a West Coast building boom. It is estimated that at the turn of the century, in excess of 1,000 workers were employed in Cowlitz County's logging and lumber firms. At that time, the largest operators were the Hammond Lumber Company, Inman Paulsen Company, Western Company, and Wisconsin Timber Company. The two largest logging concerns in Wahkiakum County were Olsen Brothers Logging Company and Deep River Logging Company.

Cowlitz County's wood processing industry rose to a position of even greater prominence during the latter half of the 1920s when the Long-Bell Lumber Company and Weyerhaeuser Company established processing facilities—recognized at the time as the world's largest and second largest, respectively—at Longview. The Weyerhaeuser plant employed 2,450 workers compared to 1,600 at the Long-Bell plant.

Many of the region's logging and lumber operations ceased during the Great Depression. However, those that survived were able to prosper during World War II as military demand for wood and pulp products soared. This prosperity continued during the postwar years as a housing construction boom got underway. Weyerhaeuser, for example, employed another 1,000 workers at its new plywood and pulp and paper plants in Longview. In the postwar period, employment in Cowlitz County's forest-related industries reached 1,600 in logging, 4,400 in lumber, and 2,500 in pulp and paper.

During the 1970s and into the 1980s, the combined lumber, wood, and paper and pulp industries accounted for more than 7,500 jobs in Cowlitz County, peaking at 9,700 jobs in 1978. After weathering national economic recessions and efficiency measures during the front half of the 1980s, employment in these industries fell. That notwithstanding, forest-related industries currently account for roughly 5,400 jobs and lead all others as the county's major source of employment.

Other industries have also played significant historical roles in the economic development of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties with fishing, food processing, agriculture, dairying, and aluminum reduction in the forefront.

The region's location on the Columbia River provided strong incentive to establish a salmon fishing industry. Like the local Indians before them, the early settlers depended on salmon to sustain their diet. Though most eventually turned to logging pursuits, a good number of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties' settlers remained fishermen. Salmon were plentiful during spawning season and tons were caught using traps, fishwheels, seines, gillnets, and trollers. Smelt fishing also became a lucrative seasonal industry during the height of the annual run.

Growth in the booming fishing industry spurred growth in salmon canning operations. These firms catered to both the heavy East Coast and Western European demand for packed salmon. The first was established in 1866 near Longview. In addition to being the first in the Northwest, it was the world's second largest. The first cannery in Wahkiakum County followed several years later. By the 1880s, there were 35 fish processing and canning operations along Cowlitz County's banks, as well as a number in Wahkiakum County.

Covering substantial portions of the region, river valleys and bottomlands in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties are abundant in rich and fertile volcanic soil. This, combined with ample rainfall (even during the summer) and mild temperatures, was yet another inducement to early settlers seeking to cultivate the land. The climate, though, proved less than conducive to certain crops, resulting in only modest vegetable and berry harvests. It was soon discovered that the climate was perfect for dairying crops (i.e., used to feed dairy animals).

Consequently, many of the region's early farmers turned toward livestock feed crops such as hay, grain, corn, and pasture grass. These operations prospered as dairy-product demand from logging camps soared during the 1860s. The dairy industry continues to operate today, especially in Cowlitz County. The southern region around the town of Woodland has developed a substantial livestock and dairy industry that supplies much of Vancouver and Portland. Meanwhile, operations in Longview, Kelso, and Castle Rock supply milk to plants which produce cheese and cream for local and state-wide distribution.

POPULATION

The Office of Financial Management has estimated the 2001 population of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties to be 93,900 and 3,900, respectively. Cowlitz and Wahkiakum are the 12th and 38th largest counties in Washington State. The last actual head-count was the 2000 Census when the population was 92,948 in Cowlitz

and 3,824 in Wahkiakum. When looking at population in terms of space, Cowlitz ranked even higher, 10th in the state with 82.46 persons per square mile. Wahkiakum County had a population density of 14.38, which ranked 30th in the state.

Trends

Population changes are viewed as important economic indicators because people tend to follow jobs. The recessions of the early 1980s and long-run job losses in the timber industry caused the population to stagnate for about eight years in Cowlitz County and brought about a drastic 14 percent drop in Wahkiakum County (between 1980 and 1991). In fact Wahkiakum didn't register positive growth until 1989. *Figures 1 and 2* show that population growth for both counties has for

the most part been positive since then, though less than the statewide pace.

Overall for the period 1970-2001, the population in Cowlitz County grew 37 percent (from 68,616 to 93,900). Wahkiakum County's increase was only 6 percent (3,592 to 3,800). During the same time, the state's population swelled by over 75 percent. Annualized growth rates were 1.0 percent in Cowlitz, 0.2 percent in Wahkiakum, and 1.8 percent statewide.

Figure 1
Population
Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, 1970-2001
Source: Office of Financial Management

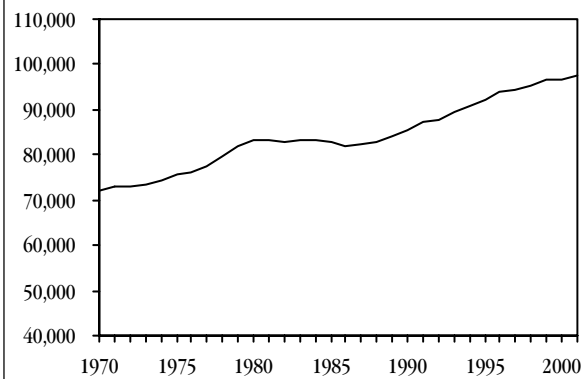
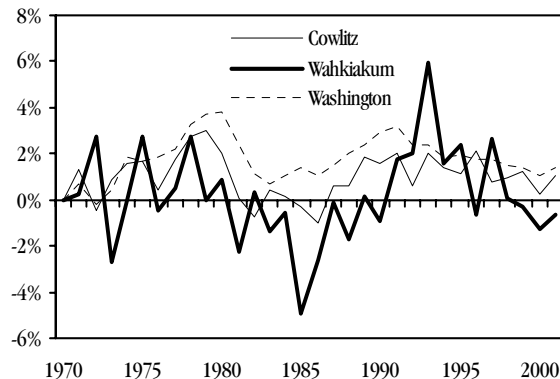


Figure 2
Population growth
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum & Washington, 1970-2001
Source: Office of Financial Management



Populated Areas

A 58 percent majority of Cowlitz County residents live in incorporated areas. Longview, population 35,100, is the largest incorporated area and is home to 37 percent of the county population. Longview has grown by 11 percent since 1990, a rate which is below the county-wide growth rate of 14 percent. Kalama is the smallest

town (population 1,840) and Woodland has been the fastest growing (57 percent since 1990) in the county.

Wahkiakum County has only one incorporated city, Cathlamet, which has 15 percent of the county population. The city's population grew at a 10 percent rate during the past 11 years. This was somewhat below the unincorporated growth rate in Wahkiakum of 15 percent.

Figure 3
Population of Cities and Towns
Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, 1990-2001
Source: Office of Financial Management

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(est)	% Change 90-01
Cowlitz	82,119	83,500	84,500	86,100	87,800	89,400	90,800	92,000	93,100	94,100	92,948	93,900	14.3%
Unincorporated	33,170	34,241	34,847	35,670	36,765	37,755	38,503	39,413	39,815	40,610	38,792	39,195	18.2%
Incorporated	48,949	49,259	49,653	50,430	51,035	51,645	52,297	52,587	53,285	53,490	54,156	54,705	11.8%
Castle Rock	2,067	2,080	2,055	2,075	2,090	2,105	2,115	2,115	2,110	2,105	2,130	2,125	2.8%
Kalama	1,210	1,210	1,225	1,245	1,285	1,320	1,472	1,502	1,555	1,630	1,783	1,840	52.1%
Kelso	11,767	11,747	11,837	11,850	11,850	11,870	11,910	11,950	12,100	11,960	11,895	11,860	0.8%
Longview	31,499	31,730	32,030	32,650	33,080	33,480	33,650	33,620	34,060	34,190	34,660	35,100	11.4%
Woodland (part)	2,406	2,492	2,506	2,610	2,730	2,870	3,150	3,400	3,460	3,605	3,688	3,780	57.1%
Wahkiakum	3,327	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,824	3,800	14.2%
Unincorporated	2,819	2,790	2,895	2,992	3,085	3,180	3,255	3,355	3,355	3,355	3,259	3,240	14.9%
Incorporated	508	510	505	508	515	520	545	545	545	545	565	560	10.2%
Cathlamet	508	510	505	508	515	520	545	545	545	545	565	560	10.2%

Population by Age Groups

The distribution of the population among various age groups as well as changes in that distribution over time can show aspects of the population that may not be revealed by overall numbers. *Figure 4* shows the age compositions of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties and Washington State as determined by the 2000 Census. Their populations are divided into the below groups because of the differing roles they play in terms of current and future labor forces.

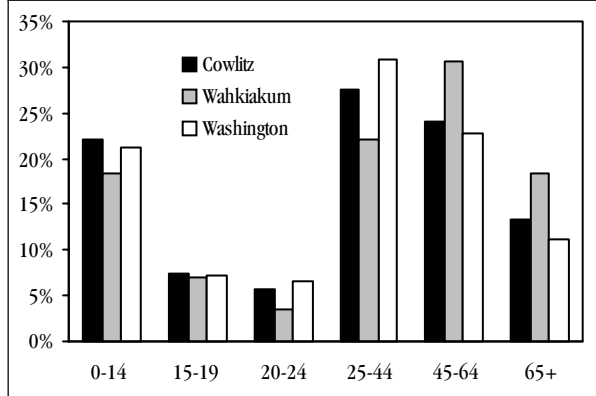
- 0-14 = Infants or adolescents a decade or two removed from the labor force
- 15-19 = Prospective new entrants into the labor force, except college students
- 20-24 = New entrants into the labor force
- 25-44 = Workers in their middle years of work productivity
- 45-64 = Mature workers with years of accumulated skills and experience
- 65+ = Retirees

The median age (the point where half the population is older and half is younger) in Cowlitz County is 36.9. This is marginally higher than the overall state median age of 35.5 but quite a bit less than the 44.4 median age in Wahkiakum County. This pattern of Cowlitz being a little older than the state population but younger than its neighbor, is repeated when looking at which age groups are most predominant. The proportion of Cowlitz residents in the 0-14 (22 per-

cent) and the 25-44 (28 percent) were fairly high. The two oldest groups, those between 45 and 64 and those 65 and up, made up a significant portion of Wahkiakum County's population. Nineteen percent of Wahkiakum residents were 65 or older compared to only 11 percent across the state.

If Office of Financial Management projections are accurate, Cowlitz County and the state population in general should see an aging population closer to Wahkiakum's current breakdown by 2020. Those of

Figure 4
Age Demographics
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Washington, 2000
Source: Office of Financial Management



retirement age in Cowlitz and statewide, would increase by 48 and 46 percent respectively. Slower growth of just over 20 percent for Cowlitz and under 20 percent for

the state, is projected for the 15-19 and 24-44 age groups. Wahkiakum County's retirement age population is projected to grow by 32, only two percentage points higher than projected growth for 0-14 year olds.

Demographics

As Figures 5-7 indicate, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties are much less ethnically diverse than the state as a whole. In Cowlitz, approximately 92 percent of the population is white, while 94 percent of Wahkiakum residents are white. When looking at the state population as a whole, the white percentage falls to 85 percent. Hispanics are the only other ethnic group which has significant representation in either county. In Cowlitz they comprise 4.6 percent of the population, compared to 2.6 in Wahkiakum and 7.8 percent at the state level.

Like the rest of the state, certain Cowlitz and Wahkiakum non-white populations have grown much faster than the white population during the 1990s. The white segment of Cowlitz grew at 8 percent, but the African American population expanded by 67 percent and Hispanics by 153 percent. In Wahkiakum, Hispanics grew at a 38 percent rate. Hispanics, followed by Asians, and then African Americans have increased most dramatically at the state level in the past ten years.

Figure 5
Ethnic Composition
Cowlitz County, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

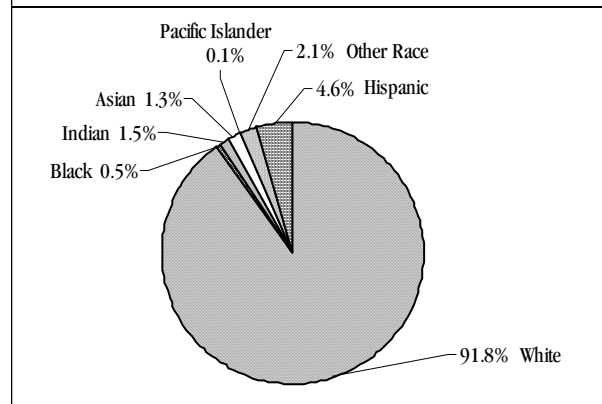


Figure 6
Ethnic Composition
Wahkiakum County, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

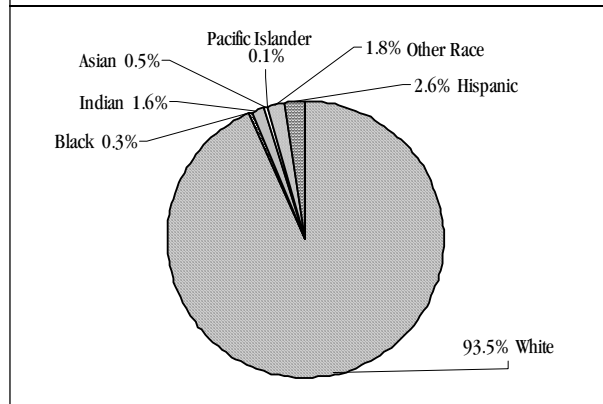
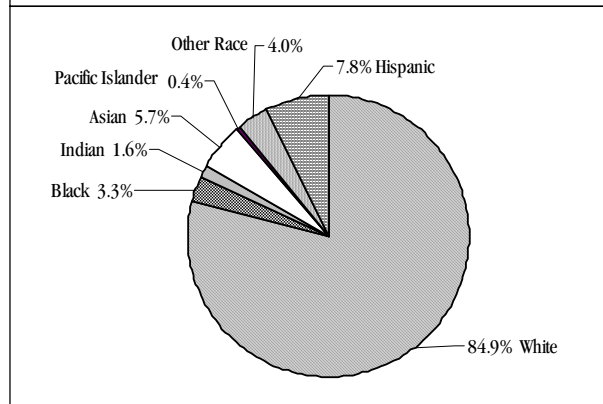


Figure 7
Ethnic Composition
Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

The resident civilian labor force is defined as all persons 16 years of age and older within a specified geographic area who are either working or actively seeking work. This excludes those serving in the armed forces or institutions and “discouraged workers,” persons who have giving up looking for work due to lack of success. Changes in the labor force are considered an even stronger barometer of the economy than changes in the overall population. Since there is no county equivalent to gross domestic product, labor force changes and other measures can serve as a substitute for this economic

indicator. In 2001, the labor force in Cowlitz County was estimated at 40,140 and in Wahkiakum County at 1,700.

At the county level there is no direct measure of labor force other than the dicennial census. The current state labor force is estimated from a household survey. County labor forces are determined as a share of the state total using indirect measures such as estimated population, employment, and unemployment claims. While county labor force estimates are an important economic indicator, they are often less reliable than other measures because of the indirect method of estimation.

Trends

Figure 8 displays the size of Cowlitz County’s labor force from 1970 to 2001. In all, the labor force grew by 46 percent during this period (statewide growth was over twice that). Most of the growth occurred in the 1970s, the second half of the 1980s, and the middle 1990s. Labor force growth was strong through the 1970s as the nationwide housing boom boosted the local economy, which is very sensitive to variations in the housing market. By 1979, the county’s labor force stood at 34,730; the result of 26 percent net growth since 1970. In the 1980s, the labor force followed a pattern similar to population: stagnation in the 1980-88 period, followed by rapid growth at the end of the decade. The first part of the 1990s was essentially flat but was followed by good increases from 1995-97. The last two years of the decade experienced labor force losses of 2.7 percent.

The much smaller Wahkiakum County experienced a net gain of only 28 percent in its labor force between 1970 and 2001. Like Cowlitz, Wahkiakum County showed distinct shifts in response to changing economic cycles (see Figure 9). Growth was modest during the 1970s, punctuated by the recessions of 1970 and 1975. The labor force declined sharply during much of the 1980s with the reduction of timber jobs and the loss of population. Between 1984 and 1987 there were declines in the number of county laborers. There was a 25 percent increase in the labor force in 1990, but this is most likely due to the new census data and the method of estimation. The 1990s saw the end of a national recession, significant local expansion, population growth, the stabilization of timber jobs, and improving relative health of the Cowlitz economy. This has led to steady growth of the civilian labor force, but the cooling economy at the end of the decade has eroded some of this growth.

Figure 8
Civilian Labor Force
Cowlitz County, 1970-2001
Source: Employment Security Department

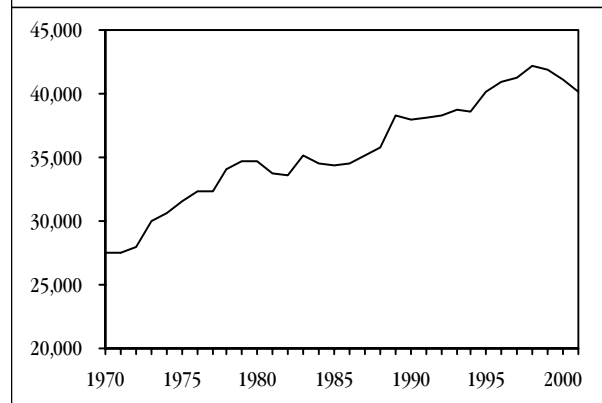
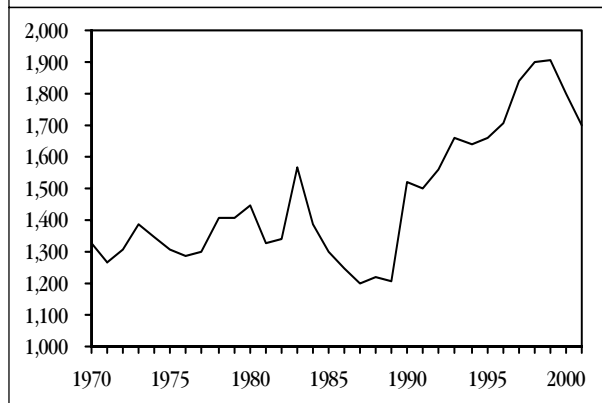


Figure 9
Civilian Labor Force
Wahkiakum County, 1970-2001
Source: Employment Security Department



Demographics

Figure 10 breaks down the labor force for both counties and the state based on Census 2000 data.

In Cowlitz County, 55 percent of the work force is male and 93 percent is white. Among men, Hispanics (which is not considered a racial category) comprise the largest minority (4.4 percent) followed by “other races” and Native Americans. Among women, whites make up about the same percentage, but the other ethnic groups are closely matched, with no group tallying more than 3 percent. Native Americans had the highest unemployment rate among males, and Asians the lowest. Hispanics had the highest employment rate among Cowlitz females, where more than one in five were unable to find work.

The gender composition is the same in Wahkiakum, but Native Americans are the only group with significant representation in the county’s labor force. Native Americans suffered the highest unemployment rates, 27 percent for females and 36 percent for males. This compares to 2.8 and 10.7 percent respectively for white females and males in Wahkiakum.

Females had a larger participation rate (46 percent), in the state as a whole compared to the two counties. Overall, Hispanics were the largest “minority” group, followed by Asians. Among men, Native Americans had the hardest time finding work statewide, whereas it was “other race” among women.

Figure 10
Employment and Unemployment By Sex and Minority Status
Washington State, 2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

Sex and Minority Status	Labor Force	Percent of Labor Force	Washington State					UE Rate
			Percent of Total	Employed	Percent of Total	Unemployed	Percent of Total	
Male Total	1,601,612	53.7%	100.0%	1,499,629	100.0%	101,983	100.0%	6.4%
White	1,340,984	45.0%	83.7%	1,263,499	84.3%	77,485	76.0%	5.8%
Black	45,958	1.5%	2.9%	41,071	2.7%	4,887	4.8%	10.6%
Native American	20,677	0.7%	1.3%	17,083	1.1%	3,594	3.5%	17.4%
Asian	79,767	2.7%	5.0%	75,242	5.0%	4,525	4.4%	5.7%
Pacific Islander	5,633	0.2%	0.4%	5,028	0.3%	605	0.6%	10.7%
Other race	61,173	2.1%	3.8%	54,336	3.6%	6,837	6.7%	11.2%
Hispanic	111,997	3.8%	7.0%	100,042	6.7%	11,955	11.7%	10.7%
Female Total	1,378,212	46.3%	100.0%	1,294,093	100.0%	84,119	100.0%	6.1%
White	1,151,081	38.6%	83.5%	1,088,812	84.1%	62,269	74.0%	5.4%
Black	39,092	1.3%	2.8%	35,344	2.7%	3,748	4.5%	9.6%
Native American	19,745	0.7%	1.4%	17,392	1.3%	2,353	2.8%	11.9%
Asian	81,029	2.7%	5.9%	76,276	5.9%	4,753	5.7%	5.9%
Pacific Islander	4,915	0.2%	0.4%	4,426	0.3%	489	0.6%	9.9%
Other race	39,272	1.3%	2.8%	32,560	2.5%	6,712	8.0%	17.1%
Hispanic	77,757	2.6%	5.6%	66,003	5.1%	11,754	14.0%	15.1%

Figure 10 (Continued)
Employment and Unemployment By Sex and Minority Status
Cowlitz and Wahkiakum Counties, 2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

Cowlitz								
Sex and Minority Status	Labor Force	Percent of Labor Force	Percent of Total	Employed	Percent of Total	Unemployed	Percent of Total	UE Rate
Male Total	23,974	55.5%	100.0%	22,010	100.0%	1,964	100.0%	8.2%
White	22,223	51.4%	92.7%	20,483	93.1%	1,740	88.6%	7.8%
Black	108	0.2%	0.5%	95	0.4%	13	0.7%	12.0%
Native American	368	0.9%	1.5%	312	1.4%	56	2.9%	15.2%
Asian	209	0.5%	0.9%	193	0.9%	16	0.8%	7.7%
Pacific Islander	45	0.1%	0.2%	40	0.2%	5	0.3%	11.1%
Other race	542	1.3%	2.3%	470	2.1%	72	3.7%	13.3%
Hispanic	1,063	2.5%	4.4%	935	4.2%	128	6.5%	12.0%
Female Total	19,238	44.5%	100.0%	17,878	100.0%	1,360	100.0%	7.1%
White	17,972	41.6%	93.4%	16,746	93.7%	1,224	90.0%	6.8%
Black	54	0.1%	0.3%	47	0.3%	7	0.5%	13.0%
Native American	254	0.6%	1.3%	219	1.2%	35	2.6%	13.8%
Asian	274	0.6%	1.4%	251	1.4%	23	1.7%	8.4%
Pacific Islander	29	0.1%	0.2%	29	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other race	264	0.6%	1.4%	230	1.3%	34	2.5%	12.9%
Hispanic	543	1.3%	2.8%	434	2.4%	109	8.0%	20.1%
Wahkiakum								
Sex and Minority Status	Labor Force	Percent of Labor Force	Percent of Total	Employed	Percent of Total	Unemployed	Percent of Total	UE Rate
Male Total	938	55.5%	100.0%	835	100.0%	103	100.0%	11.0%
White	881	52.1%	93.9%	787	94.3%	94	91.3%	10.7%
Black	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	n/a
Native American	25	1.5%	2.7%	16	1.9%	9	8.7%	36.0%
Asian	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	n/a
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	n/a
Other race	7	0.4%	0.7%	7	0.8%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	7	0.4%	0.7%	7	0.8%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Female Total	753	44.5%	100.0%	719	100.0%	34	100.0%	4.5%
White	690	40.8%	91.6%	671	93.3%	19	55.9%	2.8%
Black	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	n/a
Native American	29	1.7%	3.9%	21	2.9%	8	23.5%	27.6%
Asian	5	0.3%	0.7%	5	0.7%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	n/a
Other race	9	0.5%	1.2%	2	0.3%	7	20.6%	77.8%
Hispanic	9	0.5%	1.2%	2	0.3%	7	20.6%	77.8%

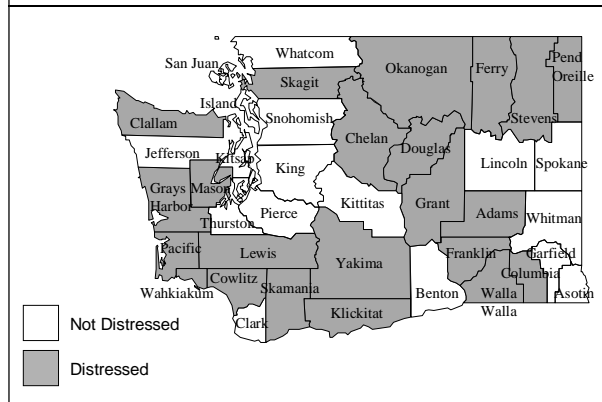
UNEMPLOYMENT

As mentioned earlier, the civilian labor force consists of those who are working and those who are not working but are looking for work. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the total labor force who have been unable to secure jobs but who are actively looking for work. The unemployed do not include retirees, persons in institutions, or discouraged workers. None of these groups of people are included in the unemployment figures because they are not actively looking for work.

At the national level, the unemployment rate is determined by a regularly recurring survey of households. At the local level, the state's portion of this household survey is integrated and merged with other information (e.g., unemployment insurance claims and surveys of business establishments) to produce unemployment rates for the state and sub-state (i.e., county) level.

Figure 11 shows the counties in Washington that are considered to be distressed, that is, having unemployment rates 20 percent higher than the statewide average for three consecutive years. Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties are both classified as distressed counties, making them eligible for some preference in bidding for government contracts and distressed area tax incentives for manufacturing. Both counties have also been considered distressed for several years now, a condition which is fairly common for resource based (in this case

Figure 11
Distressed Counties
Washington, 1999-2001
Source: Employment Security Department

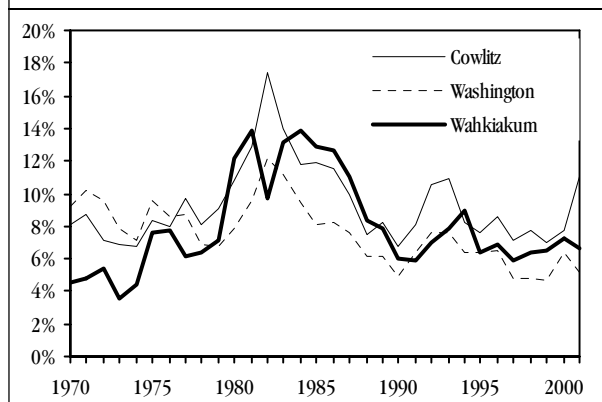


the historical reliance on timber) economies. Cowlitz had an average unemployment rate of 11.0 percent in 2001. This was substantially above the state average of 7.0 percent and Wahkiakum's average of 6.6 percent. Though the rate has fluctuated since 1970, the pattern of Cowlitz having a higher rate of unemployment than both Wahkiakum County and the state is consistent. During that period unemployment has averaged 9.6 percent for Cowlitz, 8.7 percent for Wahkiakum, and 7.0 percent for Washington.

Trends

Figure 12 tracks and compares the unemployment rates for Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Washington from 1970 to 2001. During the early 1970s much of the state economy was being slowed by the Boeing recession of the Puget Sound. Because the Cowlitz-Wahkiakum area remained relatively unaffected by it, the period stands out for having lower unemployment rates than the state average. The economic strength of the two counties was driven by the thriving timber industry, which accounted for almost half the jobs in the area. In 1979, unemployment rose dramatically and there were declines in timber related employment. The "double-dip" recessions of the early 1980s hit the timber industry particularly hard and strongly exacerbated unemployment. The spike seen in Figure 11 was the extremely high 17.5 percent unemployment rate for Cowlitz in 1982. The recessions also

Figure 12
Unemployment Rates
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, & Washington, 70-01
Source: Employment Security Department



had an unusually severe effect upon the state: Washington's unemployment rate rose to 12.1 percent in 1982.

As unemployment decreased during the recovery period after the recessions, a substantial gap remained between the two counties and the state. Restructuring and modernization in the timber industry cost a large number of jobs, though making the industry more efficient, and the jobless rate stayed two or more points higher than the statewide average. (The restrictions really didn't start kicking in until later, and mostly on federal timberland—of which there is very little in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum. Almost all of the harvest is off of private land, and the big drop in harvests came after 1984, probably due to earlier overcutting. Restructuring apart from environmental factors has played a much larger role in employment loss.) As the chart shows, unem-

ployment in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties generally follows the trend of the state (which in turn follows the trend of the nation). The peaks and troughs usually coincide. Since the latter part of the 1970s, the county rates have for the most part been higher than the state rates, although still staying within the pattern set by the state.

Unemployment subsided rapidly in both counties after the highs of the early 1980s. The economic recovery following that period was strong and it was reflected in falling unemployment rates. The decline continued until 1990 when the rates hit lows not seen since 1978 in Wahkiakum and 1974 in Cowlitz. The 1990-91 national recession sent unemployment up again but after about two years, a strong recovery ensued. The 1990s was good for all areas concerned but the new century has been ushered in with higher unemployment rates.

Industrial Typology

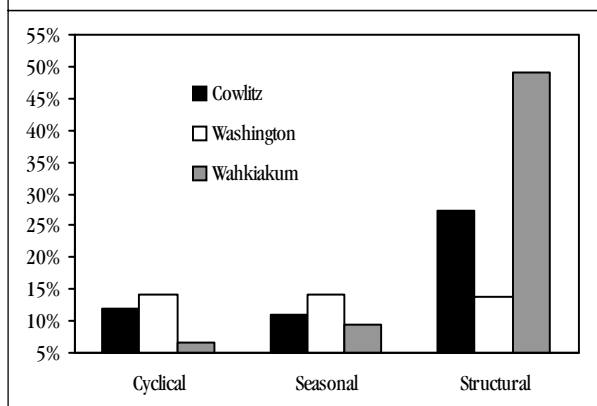
A number of specific industries within Washington State have been defined as being seasonal, structurally mature, or cyclical. These designations relate to the level of variation in employment or to a decrease in employment over specific time periods. Because all three categories are reflective of employment instability or decline, the degree to which a county's economic base depends upon these industries reveals a tendency toward or away from unemployment. Government employment is excluded from these calculations.

Industries with seasonal employment patterns are characterized by large employment increases and decreases in particular months of the year. These variations occur during the same months each year and are caused by factors that repeat each year. Poor weather conditions, holiday seasons, and weather related activities such as harvesting are examples of such factors. A seasonal industry is one in which the maximum variation between the highest and lowest monthly employment is about 19 percent or more of the industry's annual average employment.

Industries with cyclical employment patterns are characterized by sharp increases and decreases in employment during periods of general economic growth and contraction. The employment patterns are generally related to upswings and downturns in overall economic activity. A cyclical industry is one in which the total employment variation over a seven-year period is very high when compared to a straight-line trend projection for the same period.

Structurally mature industries are characterized by long-term declines in total annual average employment. These declines may be the result of increased productivity, automation, technological change, exhaustion of natural resources, or other factors. The structurally mature designation is determined by comparing two consecutive years of annual average employment against the two consecutive years that occurred seven years earlier. This type of unemployment provides special challenges as it is usually accompanied by a mismatch of skill sets and job openings. Note: An industry can be recognized in more than one typology. Construction, for example, is very dependent upon weather and is

Figure 13
Industrial Typology
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Washington, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



also highly sensitive to fluctuations in overall economic activity, i.e., the business cycle. It has been categorized as both seasonal and cyclical.

Figure 13 depicts the distribution of Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Washington industry employment between these three classifications. Wahkiakum County

has a huge 49 percent of its employment categorized as structural. Cowlitz also has 27 percent of its employment in this category. This reflects the region's reliance on timber employment. On the other hand, the proportion of seasonal and cyclical industries is less than the 14 percent for each at the state level.

Unemployment Insurance Claims

When deriving unemployment figures at the county level, one of the key factors in the computation is the number of people who file claims for unemployment insurance benefits. Figure 14 lists, by occupation rather than industry, the number of people who filed claims between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2001, in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties and Washington State.

The percentage of claims coming from the various occupational groupings in the counties does not resemble the statewide profile at all. Broadly, the counties' percentage coming from occupations considered to be "blue-collar" is significantly larger than that of the state as a whole. More specifically, in both Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties, a large number of claimants came from the packing and material handling category.

Those engaged in structural work, primarily construction, accounted for another large component: construction is, everywhere, subject to project centered employment and when the project is finished, so is the job. Fairly substantial numbers of claimants were also found in the agricultural, forestry, and fishing sector in Wahkiakum County.

The resource-based economies of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties differ from the statewide economy, which is driven by Puget Sound's high tech and aerospace industries. When the claimants are grouped, rather loosely, into white-collar and blue-collar categories, over two-thirds of all claimants in both counties are blue-collar workers compared to 53 percent statewide.

Figure 14
Unemployment Insurance Claimants
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Washington, July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001
Source: Employment Security Department

	Cowlitz		Wahkiakum		Washington	
	Number of Claimants	Percentage of Total	Number of Claimants	Percentage of Total	Number of Claimants	Percentage of Total
Total, All Occupations	9,244	100.0%	283	100.0%	396,088	100.0%
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations	943	10.2%	24	8.5%	82,581	20.8%
Clerical Occupations	808	8.7%	21	7.4%	45,618	11.5%
Sales Occupations	311	3.4%	5	1.8%	20,598	5.2%
Service Occupations	904	9.8%	22	7.8%	38,074	9.6%
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing Occupations	333	3.6%	34	12.0%	27,209	6.9%
Processing Occupations	844	9.1%	17	6.0%	19,128	4.8%
Machine Trades Occupations	999	10.8%	21	7.4%	23,387	5.9%
Benchwork Occupations	169	1.8%	2	0.7%	13,121	3.3%
Structural Work Occupations	2,303	24.9%	59	20.8%	77,515	19.6%
Motor Freight and Transportation Occupations	520	5.6%	25	8.8%	18,453	4.7%
Packaging and Materials Handling Occupations	1,067	11.5%	53	18.7%	27,243	6.9%
Miscellaneous Occupations, Not Elsewhere Classified	43	0.5%	0	0.0%	3,161	0.8%
White-Collar	2,966	32.1%	72	25.4%	186,871	47.2%
Blue-Collar	6,278	67.9%	211	74.6%	209,217	52.8%

INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGES

Data in this section are derived through two different Bureau of Labor Statistics programs which are conducted in Washington by the Employment Security Department. The first, called CES (Current Employment Statistics), generates monthly nonagricultural employment figures; the second, the Quarterly Employment and Wages program (ES-202), includes data on both agricultural and nonagricultural employment covered under the state unemployment insurance program. All

wage data and agricultural employment data in this section stem from the Employment and Wages program; other employment information comes from the CES program.

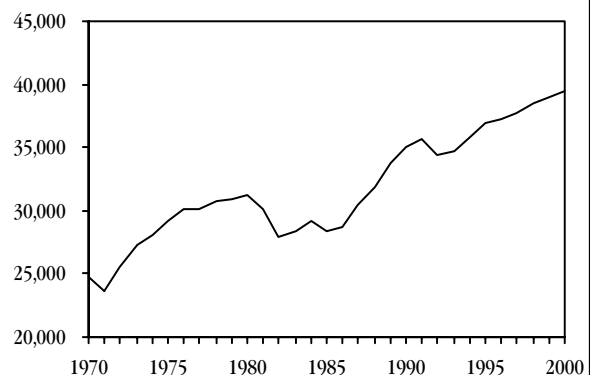
The data differs from the labor force data presented earlier. Nonagricultural employment numbers are derived from surveys of establishments located within the counties, the labor force data is based on individual residence in the county, regardless of where the employing establishment is located.

Employment Trends

The recession periods of the early 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s can clearly be seen in *Figure 15*, which tracks the growth of nonagricultural employment for Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties. While total nonfarm employment continued to increase slightly through 1980 due to construction projects, lumber and wood products jobs began disappearing, falling to 4,100 in 1982 and further to 3,200 in 1985. In a space of two years (1980-1982) there was a loss of 11 percent of all jobs. As the national and state economy expanded during the rest of the decade, almost 8,000 jobs were added, which amounted to a 28 percent increase. This recovery was spearheaded by expansion of non-timber manufacturing, the opening of a new paper mill, and the opening of the Three Rivers Mall. The effects of the national recession in 1990-91 were muted, to a degree, by a surge in construction employment related to capital projects at the Port of Longview and the Norpac paper mill. Nevertheless, the recession did cause a downward blip in total employment. Another construction surge began in 1993 following Weyerhaeuser's decision to rebuild its pulp mill. Since the recession of the early 1990s, growth has been moderate and consistent.

For the most part employment changes in Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Washington have been affected by the same forces and have moved in similar patterns. However, Wahkiakum County with its extremely small employment base (820 nonagricultural workers in 2000) has been more susceptible to wide fluctuations. The mid-1980s was particularly hard on the county; every year between 1979 and 1987 there were net losses. Conversely the mid-1990s were a time of very high job growth

Figure 15
Nonagricultural Employment Growth
Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



in Wahkiakum. *Figure 16* contrasts nonagricultural employment growth for Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Washington. Because of the small work force in Wahkiakum, much of the employment by industry analysis will look at combined numbers for both counties.

An issue in most economies today is the ongoing transition from goods- to services-producing industries (goods-producing industries include manufacturing,

construction, and mining). Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties are no exception to this, as *Figure 17* illustrates. As recently as 1976, employment in goods-producing industries exceeded that of services-producing industries in the two counties combined. However, since then service-based industries have grown more rapidly, and by 2000 there were more than twice as many service employees.

Figure 16
Nonagricultural Employment Growth
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and State, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

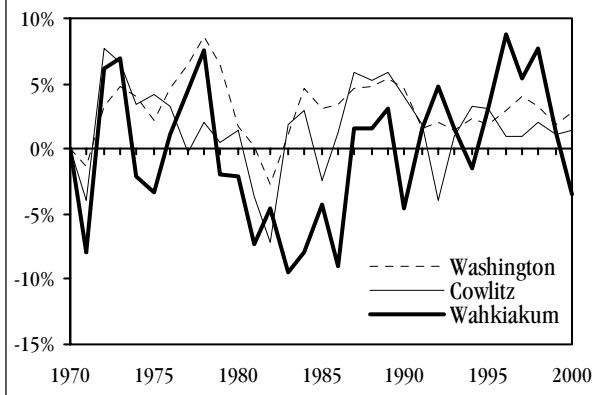
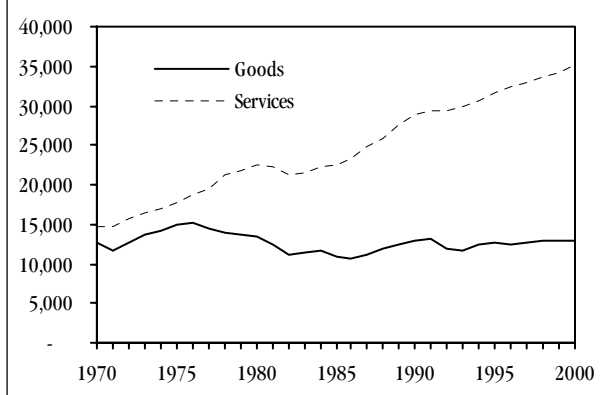


Figure 17
Goods and Services
Cowlitz and Wahkiakum Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

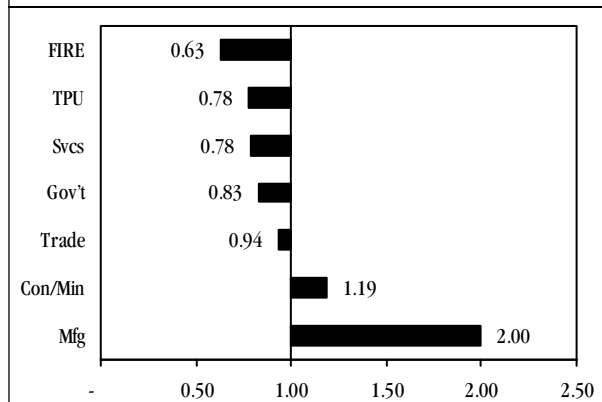


Location Quotients

One way to understand the industrial makeup of an area is to contrast it with another area and one way to do this is to use location quotients. The idea of the location quotient is to compare a given industry's share of total local employment versus its share statewide. Mathematically, the quotient is derived by dividing the statewide industry employment share into the local industry share. In short, the location quotient is a quick intuitive measure of industry concentration. *Figures 18* and *19* show location quotients for each of the seven major nonfarm industry divisions in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties. This figure shows how the industrial divisions are more or less prevalent proportionally in the county than in the state.

A quotient of 1.0 denotes an industry in which the local area is typical to the state as a whole; a value above 1.0 shows an industry with a higher concentration of employment; and a value below 1.0 identifies a local industry as having a lesser concentration of employment than in the same industry statewide. For example if a given industry makes up 20 percent of the total industry locally but only 10 percent statewide then

Figure 18
Location Quotients
Cowlitz County, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



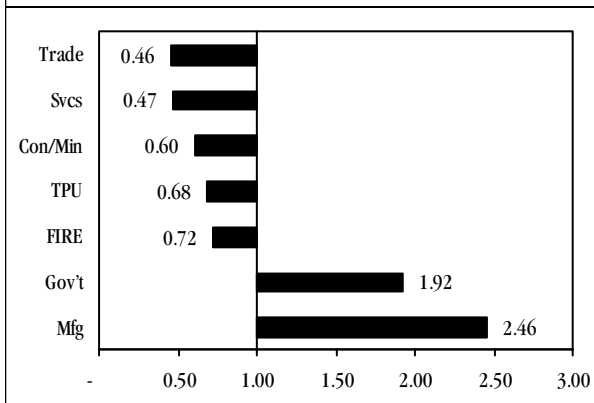
its location quotient would be 2.0 and would indicate an above average local presence.

A quotient above 1.0 suggests that the good or service produced by an industry is exported from the area; a quotient below 1.0 is a sign that, hypothetically, goods

or services must be imported into an area to provide the same consumption patterns found at the state level. Alternatively, local consumption patterns may diverge from the state. For example, a higher population growth rate would lead to a higher concentration of construction employment for housing. Also, counties with substantial net commuting may have location quotients skewed towards consumer, as opposed to business, services.

In both counties manufacturing is much more prevalent than it typically is statewide. This is primarily driven by logging in Wahkiakum County and timber, paper, and food processing in Cowlitz County. Cowlitz also has a higher than average construction employment, related to ongoing industrial projects. The county has a low transportation LQ, due in part to the rarity of telecom jobs in the county, the lack of a major airport, and public ownership of the local power utility. Cowlitz is also not a distribution center, with only two-thirds of the state average of wholesale jobs. Corporate service jobs—in finance, insurance, real estate, advertising, staffing, software, and management and engineering services—are concentrated in major metro areas, so it

Figure 19
Location Quotients
Wahkiakum County, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



is not surprising that the county has a low location quotient in finance and services. Cowlitz does have a high proportion of health care employment, however, exceeding the state share by a third.

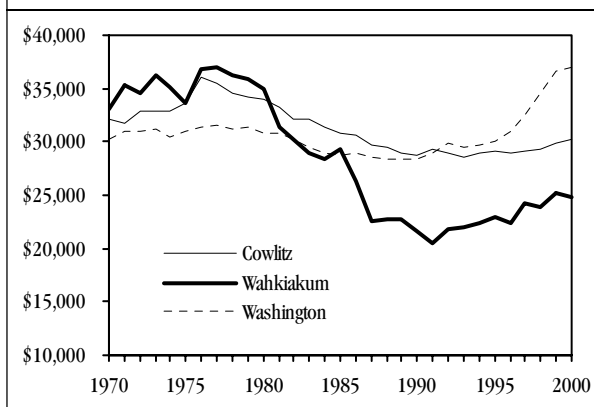
Annual Average Wage

The annual average wage is derived by dividing the total wages paid in an area by the annual average employment in that area. Jobs not covered by the unemployment insurance program are excluded; however, approximately 90 percent of all employment in the state is covered under the program. (Note—all amounts here have been inflation-adjusted to 2000 dollars.) The average wage does not include any benefits (e.g., insurance or retirement plans) other than actual wages. Real average wages are graphed for Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Washington in *Figure 20*.

In 2000, the average wage in Cowlitz County was \$30,227 and in Wahkiakum County was \$24,921. The statewide average of \$37,070 was significantly larger than either county. This has not always been the case. In fact until 1981 for Wahkiakum and until 1991 for Cowlitz, both counties had higher real wages than the state average. What happened?

The overall wage decline (in the mid-1980s, the state exempted corporate officers from unemployment insurance coverage; this had a definite but unmeasured impact on average wages, so comparisons of current wages with pre-1986 data are truly not valid) in both of the counties (and in the state) is part of a wider trend

Figure 20
Real Average Wages
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and State, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



that can be explained, at least partially, by several factors. Among them; increasing international competition, decreased ability of unions to set wages, transition from higher paying goods-producing jobs to lower paying service-producing jobs, the substitution of employee benefits for direct pay increases, and increasing part-time and temporary work. Also, the state average was skewed by stock options in the late 1990s.

More specifically, in both counties, the culprit was a decline in both the number of manufacturing jobs and average wage in manufacturing. And it must be emphasized that in these two counties, most manufacturing jobs are related to the timber industry. The loss of these high-wage timber jobs and the decline in timber wages drove down the overall average wage.

In Wahkiakum County, where the average wage has declined more than Cowlitz County's, there was much greater employment loss, relative to size, in the manufacturing sector. In 1976, a high point for both counties, Wahkiakum had 62 percent of all its covered employment in manufacturing and the average wage for manufacturing (in real 2000 dollars) at that time was \$45,945. Twenty-four years later, in 2000, 32 percent of all covered jobs were in manufacturing with an average wage of \$34,866. That represents a decline of 24 percent in purchasing power. In Cowlitz County, manu-

facturing employment in 1976 totaled 45 percent of all covered employment with an average wage of \$43,322. In 2000, manufacturing employment was down to 26 percent of the total with an average wage of \$44,174. In Cowlitz, wages remained strong but employment suffered steep losses.

The picture is not quite as gloomy as painted above. Even with the declines, Cowlitz County's average wage ranked 7th highest among the state's 39 counties. Wahkiakum's wage, however, was ranked 20th. Cowlitz County was relatively high as it derives a lot of its wages from high-paying industries. *Figure 21* shows the average wage in 2000 for the major industry sectors and some specific industries in Cowlitz County, Wahkiakum County, and in Washington State. (Very few specific industries in Wahkiakum County can be released for confidentiality reasons.)

Figure 21
Annual Covered Wages and Employment
Cowlitz and Wahkiakum Counties, and Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

	Average Wage		
	Washington	Cowlitz	Wahkiakum
TOTAL	\$37,070	\$30,227	\$24,921
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	\$18,036	\$16,751	\$20,489
01 Agricultural Production Crops	\$14,554	\$15,132	\$0
02 Agricultural Production Livestock	\$21,105	*	*
07 Agricultural Services	\$19,995	\$15,744	*
08 Forestry	\$29,579	\$20,703	*
09 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	\$56,580	*	*
Other Industries		\$15,718	\$20,489
Mining	\$46,706	\$42,506	\$0
10 Metal Mining	\$72,058	*	\$0
12 Coal Mining	\$64,692		
13 Oil & Gas Extraction	\$40,064		
14 Nonmetallic Minerals, except fuels	\$39,883	*	\$0
Other Industries		\$42,506	\$0
Construction	\$37,509	\$36,714	\$0
15 General Building Contractors	\$36,671	\$34,871	\$0
16 Heavy Construction, exc. Building	\$45,470	\$34,962	\$0
17 Special Trade Contractors	\$36,320	\$37,687	\$0
Manufacturing	\$46,988	\$44,174	\$34,866
20 Food & Kindred Products	\$31,620	*	\$0
22 Textile Mill Products	\$34,776	\$0	\$0
23 Apparel & Other Textile Products	\$23,064	\$16,763	\$0
24 Lumber & Wood Products	\$37,553	\$35,832	\$35,646
25 Furniture & Fixtures	\$29,347	*	\$0

Figure 21 (Continued)
Annual Covered Wages and Employment
Cowlitz and Wahkiakum Counties, and Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

		Average Wage		
		Washington	Cowlitz	Wahkiakum
34	Fabricated Metal Products	\$33,714	\$36,386	\$0
35	Industrial Machinery and Equipment	\$53,595	\$38,704	*
36	Electronic & Other Electronic Equipment	\$43,146	*	\$0
37	Transportation Equipment	\$58,890	*	*
38	Indstruments & Related Products	\$57,579	*	\$0
39	Misc. Manufacturing Industries	\$38,688	\$25,904	\$0
	Other Industries		\$28,071	\$29,959
	Transportation & Public Utilities	\$47,392	\$38,230	\$23,369
41	Local & Interurban Passenger Transit	\$20,704	\$15,125	\$0
42	Trucking & Warehousing	\$32,008	\$31,588	*
44	Water Transportation	\$56,413	\$52,354	\$0
45	Transportation by Air	\$40,433	*	\$0
46	Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	\$65,299	\$0	\$0
47	Transportation Services	\$38,057	\$24,878	\$0
48	Communication	\$68,667	\$41,353	*
49	Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	\$55,898	*	*
	Other Industries		\$39,224	\$23,369
	Wholesale Trade	\$43,365	\$33,483	\$0
50	Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	\$48,108	\$34,716	\$0
51	Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	\$37,041	\$32,071	\$0
	Retail Trade	\$20,844	\$16,017	\$10,403
52	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	\$25,890	\$19,961	*
53	General Merchandise Stores	\$22,947	\$16,266	*
54	Food Stores	\$21,255	\$16,572	*
55	Auto Dealers & Service Stations	\$31,831	\$29,520	\$13,389
56	Apparel & Accessory Stores	\$22,739	\$12,217	*
57	Furniture & Homefurnishings Stores	\$30,055	\$23,809	\$0
58	Eating & Drinking Places	\$13,535	\$11,028	\$9,945
59	Misc. Retail	\$24,941	\$13,850	*
	Other Industries		\$0	\$9,791
	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	\$44,360	\$27,850	\$17,803
60	Depository Institutions	\$38,510	\$32,655	*
61	Nondepository Institutions	\$52,594	\$35,694	\$0
62	Security & Commodity Brokers	\$102,500	*	\$0
63	Insurance Carriers	\$47,631	\$38,581	*
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers, & Service	\$42,280	\$26,233	*
65	Real Estate	\$28,356	\$15,905	\$11,620
67	Holding & Other Investment Offices	\$77,663	*	\$0
	Other Industries		\$41,439	\$20,122
	Services	\$40,991	\$23,263	\$16,430
70	Hotels & Other Lodging Places	\$16,918	\$9,730	*
72	Personal Services	\$18,227	\$14,690	*
73	Business Services	\$78,675	\$26,106	\$0

Figure 21 (Continued)**Annual Covered Wages and Employment****Cowlitz and Wahkiakum Counties, and Washington State, 2000***Source: Employment Security Department*

		Average Wage		
		Washington	Cowlitz	Wahkiakum
75	Auto Repair, Services & Parking	\$25,842	\$20,408	\$0
76	Misc. Repair Services	\$30,376	\$26,246	*
78	Motion Pictures	\$14,262	\$8,207	*
79	Amusement & Recreation Services	\$21,779	\$12,893	*
80	Health Services	\$33,218	\$30,512	*
81	Legal Services	\$47,977	\$22,242	*
82	Educational Services	\$30,210	\$18,585	\$0
83	Social Services	\$17,918	\$13,285	*
84	Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	\$24,642	*	*
86	Membership Organizations	\$22,943	\$12,593	*
87	Engineering & Management Services	\$49,011	\$33,796	*
88	Private Households	\$9,207	\$7,318	\$13,312
89	Services, NEC	\$44,784	*	\$0
	Other Industries		\$23,130	\$16,796
	GOVERNMENT	\$36,293	\$31,765	\$25,836
	Federal Government	\$44,691	\$38,821	\$24,626
	State Government	\$36,844	\$31,809	\$30,026
	Local Government	\$33,877	\$31,236	\$25,680

**Employment and wages not shown to avoid disclosure of data for individual employers*

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

This sector, in Wahkiakum County, constituted 4.9 percent of all covered employment in 2000, employing 40 workers. They were scattered through a number of different industries, predominantly in dairy farming and forestry. There also is a handful in commercial fishing. The county's average wage for the sector was \$20,489, higher than the statewide average because of a proportionally larger number managing timber tracts (forestry) as well as the higher wages in the fishing industry.

Cowlitz County had just over 2 percent of its workers in this sector but that amounted to 791 workers. The largest number was involved in agricultural crops (353), mainly in berry farming and in ornamental nursery products. About 150 were involved in providing forestry services (timber tract management). The average wage for the sector was \$16,751, below that of both the state average and Wahkiakum County.

Construction and Mining

A quick glance at *Figure 22* conveys the volatile nature of construction and mining in this region. This figure shows total employment in this industrial division for both Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties. The numbers have been combined because the number of Wahkiakum residents working in construction and mining is extremely small. The nature of construction work—with large numbers hired at the beginning of a project only to be left without work when finished—is the primary cause of the employment gyrations. There was no mining employment in Wahkiakum County and only five percent of the division employment in Cowlitz County was in mining.

Overall, 7 percent of the nonagricultural work force in Cowlitz works in construction and mining. This contrasts with the less than 4 percent of Wahkiakum workers in the division. At the state level 6 percent is similarly employed, which leads to a 1.19 location quotient for

Cowlitz and 0.60 for Wahkiakum. *Figure 23* compares construction and mining growth rates for the two counties and the state. It is interesting to note that growth for the counties and the state often do not coincide.

The mid-1970s and 1991 were the highpoints for construction workers in this region. This is unusual in that these were periods of national recessions. The national recession ended in 1991, but construction and mining employment in the two-county area experienced a precipitous fall of 31 percent in 1992. Although employment has yet to recover to 1991 levels, it has been boosted in recent years by the rebuilding of the Weyerhaeuser pulp mill and an increase in housing construction, particularly around Woodland. Construction activity was much more modest in Wahkiakum.

The average wage in the construction industry (based on covered employment) in Cowlitz in 2000 was \$36,714, which was closely in line with the statewide

Figure 22
Construction and Mining Employment
Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

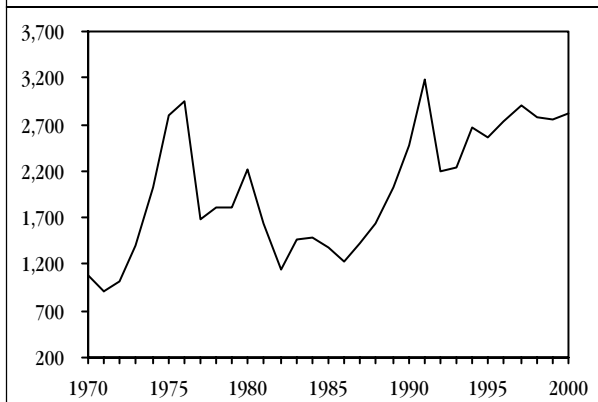
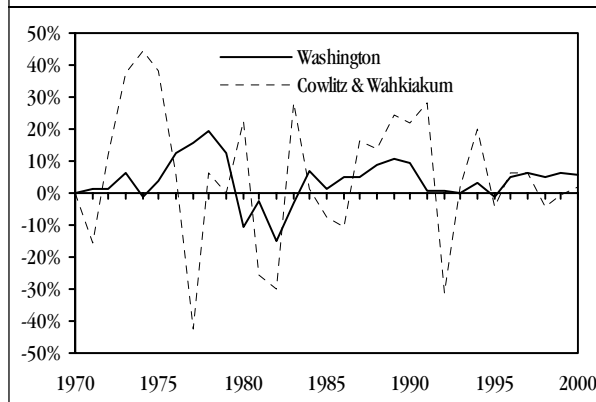


Figure 23
Construction and Mining Employment
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, & Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



construction wage of \$37,509. Special trades workers (pipefitters, plumbers, electricians, painters, etc.) and general building contractors (mainly single-family housing and nonresidential construction) were paid more in Cowlitz County than statewide and pushed up the construction average. The other component of the construction industry—heavy construction—was paid much less than its statewide counterpart. Distribution of employment in these categories was: special trades, 65 percent; general building contractors, 22 percent; and heavy construction, 13 percent.

Mining employed 138 workers in Cowlitz County, most of whom were involved in operations producing sand and gravel for construction. The average wage was \$42,506, which was close to statewide mining wages. This is a small but relatively well-paid industry. There was no mining activity in Wahkiakum County. As mentioned above, the construction industry in Wahkiakum County is fairly small. For the years 1970-75, there were less than 10 workers. Since then employment has fluctuated between 10 and 40.

Manufacturing

Traditionally manufacturing has been the dominant industry sector in both Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties. Although the last 15 or so years have seen serious employment declines in both counties, the sector remains the largest one in Cowlitz County and the second largest, after government, in Wahkiakum County. Relatively, the sectors in both counties have a stronger presence than statewide: 26 percent of Cowlitz's and 32 percent of Wahkiakum's employment is in manufacturing while statewide the share size is 13 percent. It is also the highest paying sector in both counties and generates large payrolls.

through much of the 1987-1999 period, with new investment in paper (Norpac), food processing (Foster Farms), and metals (Steelscape). A number of smaller employers in diverse product lines were drawn to newly developed industrial land in Woodland, Kalama, and Longview. However, beginning in 2000, the county suffered a number of setbacks. The former Reynolds aluminum smelter, under new ownership, closed in the wake of high energy prices, and has yet to reopen. A lumber mill closed, and a new metals employer, Prudential Steel, shut down as well. Paper employment at Longview Fibre also declined. Total manufacturing employment fell below 9,000 jobs for the first time in more than half a century.

Figures 24 and 25 show employment since 1970, respectively for Cowlitz and Wahkiakum. Peak employment for both counties occurred in the 1970s: 12,210 in Cowlitz County in 1977 and 510 in Wahkiakum County in 1973. These peaks, though, were followed by steep, lengthy declines. In 1985, Cowlitz hit a low point of 9,160 manufacturing workers. Employment expanded

Wahkiakum didn't bottom out until 1990 when employment fell to 130. Wahkiakum's employment was essentially flat through 1995. However, the latter 1990s brought the level of employment up to 260, where it remains. Most of the increase was in logging, and there is some question how long employment can be sustained.

Figure 24
Manufacturing
Cowlitz County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

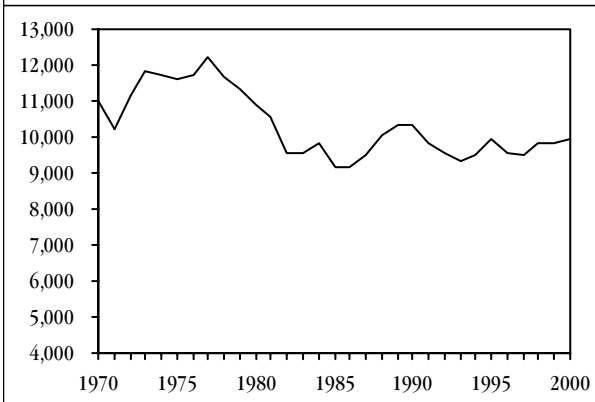
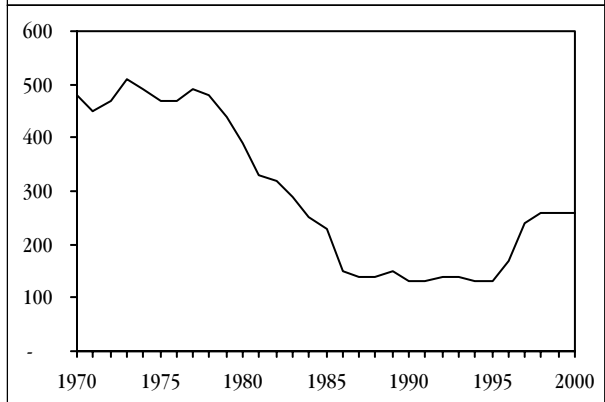


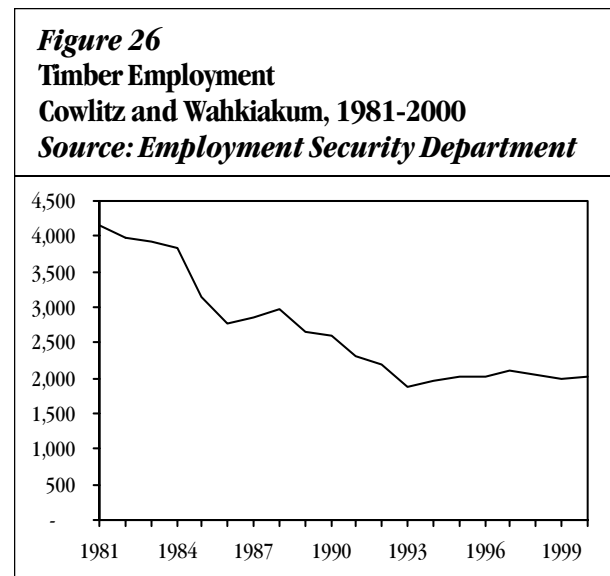
Figure 25
Manufacturing
Wahkiakum County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



The timber industry is dominant within manufacturing in both counties. In 2000, over half of Cowlitz County's manufacturing sector was employed in producing lumber and wood products (this industry encompasses logging, sawmills, millwork, plywood, mobile homes, and other wood products) or paper products (paper and paperboard mills and paperboard containers). In Wahkiakum County, the percentage is even higher; close to 90 percent of the sector is in lumber and wood products and virtually all of that is in logging.

To a large degree the decline in the area's manufacturing sector is attributable to decreasing employment in timber. *Figure 26* shows total timber employment for both counties from 1981 to 2000. Between 1988 and 1993 there was a 37 percent decline in timber employment. Since then employment has climbed slowly by 7 percent. A number of factors have contributed to the decline in manufacturing in these counties. Timber harvests in Cowlitz County have declined sharply, reducing the number of loggers. Production in lumber mills, which became more labor intensive during the national housing boom in the late 1970s, swung in the other direction as lumber prices came down in the 1980s. More intense competition in lumber and paper markets increased the incentive for cost-cutting and triggered the application of new technologies.

Unlike some areas in Washington, the two-county region has not been directly affected by environmentally-generated timber set-asides or harvest restrictions on Forest Service land. The vast majority of forest/tim-



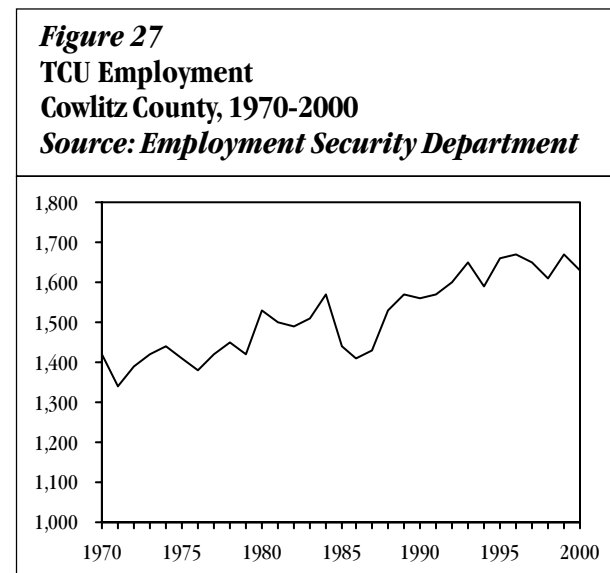
ber land in the area is privately owned, and privately held land. There has been an increase in restrictions, for example to protect riverbanks; however, most of the decline in the timber harvest in Cowlitz came in the mid-1980s before many of the new rules took effect.

Other than the forest products industry, larger manufacturing industries in Cowlitz County, with their 2000 covered employment, include: metals (1,202), printing and publishing (304) and industrial machinery (571). Most of the metals employment disappeared in 2001 when Longview Aluminum laid off its work force, and Prudential Steel closed.

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities

The transportation, communications, and utilities (TCU) division includes trucking, warehousing, communications, and utilities such as electric, gas, and sanitary services. *Figure 27* shows employment in Cowlitz County from 1970-2000. The long-run trend has been moderate but steady rising in employment. The only exception was a severe drop in jobs in 1985 and 1986. Since then it has recovered and expanded, to a degree. The number of Cowlitz residents holding TCU jobs has increased by 15 percent since 1970.

In Wahkiakum, the TCU division has lost two-thirds of its 1970 employment. (The sector is small enough to make charts impractical.) Through the 1970s, employment averaged about 90 workers per year. The peak was in 1981 with 120. The sector contracted sharply during the "double-dip" recessions of the early 1980s, though, and never rebounded. By 2000, employment had bot-

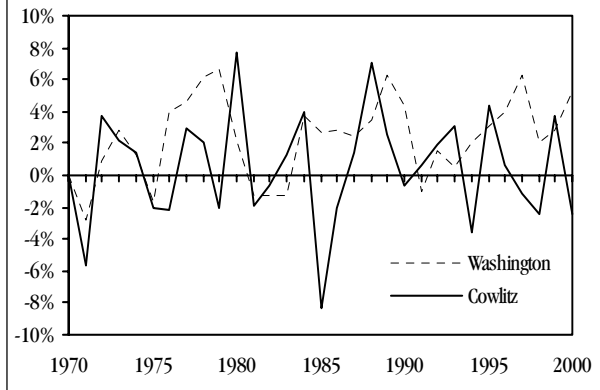


tomed out at 30 persons. *Figure 28* compares growth rates for Cowlitz and Washington.

In both counties, TCU has relatively smaller size than it does statewide. However, Cowlitz County has a much higher proportion of its employment in trucking and warehousing. Additionally there is a greater share in water transportation. Wahkiakum has a higher percentage in communications. The differing distribution of jobs is due to the predominance of logging in the counties, and the presence of ports in Longview and Kalama. Meanwhile, communications and utilities employment is more concentrated in major urban areas.

The annual average wage for the division in 2000 was \$38,230 in Cowlitz County and \$23,369 in Wahkiakum County. Water transportation personnel were the highest paid TCU workers (\$52,413), whereas local and interurban passenger transit workers had the lowest pay (\$15,125) and drove down the average.

Figure 28
TCU Growth Rates
Cowlitz and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Wholesale and Retail Trade

The number of persons in Cowlitz County finding work in the trade division has more than doubled since 1970 (128 percent). While this is one of the fastest growing industrial divisions, the county has not kept pace with the state (growth of 171 percent in the same time). Wahkiakum County has no wholesale trade employment, and retail trade employment of only 90 persons in 2000. The county has only experienced a net increase of 10 jobs. In Cowlitz 3.5 percent of the non-agricultural work force works in wholesale trade, and 19 percent in retail. The comparable state numbers are 5.6 and 18.2. Growth, for the most part has been solid,

with the only down periods being the early 1980s and 1990s. Trade employment in Cowlitz and growth rates comparing the county to the state are depicted in *Figures 29* and *30*.

Wholesale trade employment in Cowlitz County is fairly evenly divided between durable and nondurable goods with fairly small numbers of workers in a large number of industries. In 2000, there were 1,370 jobs, with an average wage of \$33,483, ten percent above the county average for all industries.

Retail trade provides the bulk of trade jobs (72 percent). Average wage in retail was \$16,017 in Cowlitz

Figure 29
Trade Employment
Cowlitz County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

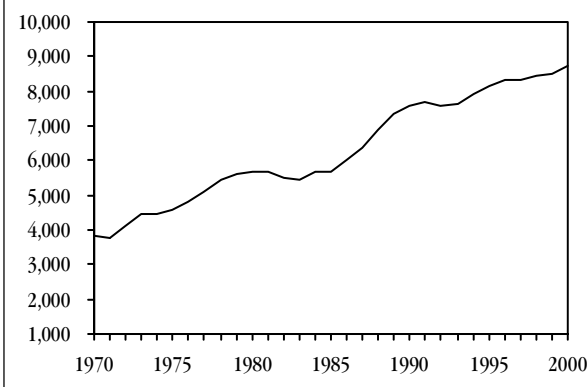
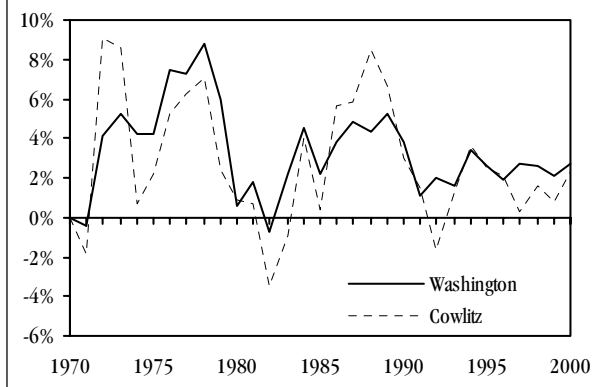


Figure 30
Trade Growth Rates
Cowlitz and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



and \$10,403 in Wahkiakum. The largest industry in both counties was eating and drinking places, that is, restaurants, taverns, and bars. Most jobs in the industry are part time and the average wage, accordingly, is quite low (tips are not included in wages). In 2000, the industry employed 2,715 workers (38 percent of retail trade employment) in Cowlitz County and 50 workers (more than half) in Wahkiakum County. The second largest retail employer was food stores in Cowlitz and service stations in Wahkiakum.

Wages are low compared to other sectors. The average Cowlitz wage, based on covered employment, for the entire sector (both retail and wholesale) in 2000 was \$20,833. While it should be remembered that the average wage is not adjusted to account for part-time employment, and there is considerable part-time work in trade, these wages are still relatively low, among the lowest sector wages in the county. In Wahkiakum County the overall trade average was \$10,403 (the county has no wholesale trade employment so the sector's overall average is the same as for retail trade). The average statewide wage in trade was \$20,643.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)

The FIRE division encompasses banks, savings and loans, credit unions, insurance carriers, agents, and brokers as well as real estate agents and brokers. Like many other divisions, employment in Wahkiakum is minimal, ranging from only 10 to 30 annually since 1970. As small as the division presence is in Wahkiakum, in percentage terms it is even smaller in Cowlitz County (just over 3 percent). Typically, throughout the state, FIRE employment is 5.1 percent of all nonagricultural jobs. Growth among FIRE industries has been fairly strong—122 percent. Statewide employment grew a little faster at 135 percent between 1970 and 2000, but only by 50 percent in Wahkiakum.

As *Figure 31* indicates, there have been only three periods of significant declines in FIRE employment in Cowlitz since 1970. They occurred from 1973-74, 1990-91 and most recently from 1998-2000. These periods

of negative growth can also be identified in *Figure 32*, which graphs growth rates for Cowlitz and the state.

Cowlitz residents working in FIRE industries earned on average \$27,850 in 2000. While this was only 63 percent of what their statewide counterpart earned, it was higher than the \$17,803 earned in Wahkiakum County. Insurance carriers earned on average over \$38,581 and were the highest paid among FIRE workers in Cowlitz. Given the amount of part time work real estate entails, it had the lowest average wage among these industries. Depository institutions, which provided half of the division jobs in Cowlitz, was the most common type of employment. Real estate, followed by insurance agents made up most of the rest of the jobs. Virtually all of the division data for Wahkiakum County are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Figure 31
FIRE Employment
Cowlitz County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

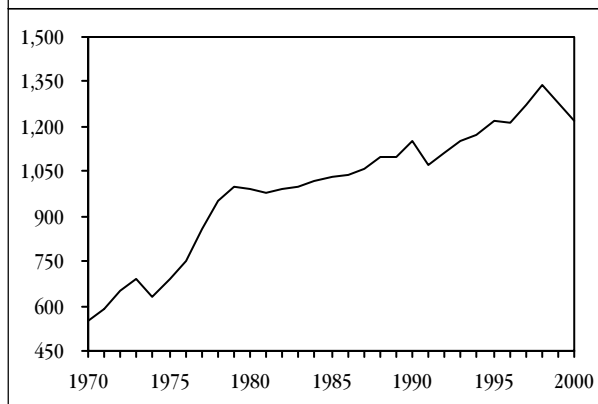
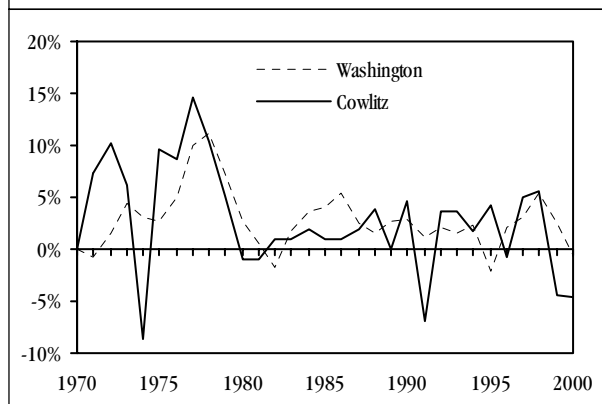


Figure 32
FIRE Growth Rates
Cowlitz County and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Services

The services division is one of the largest and it has experienced the quickest growth in both counties as well as the state. In Wahkiakum, service workers comprise 13 percent of nonfarm workers. In Cowlitz the figure is over 20 percent while at the state level it's almost 30 percent of the total.

In both counties, employment growth in services since 1970 has done much to offset employment declines in other industries, primarily manufacturing. Cowlitz County, which had an overall growth in non-farm employment of 62 percent from 1970 to 2000, saw services employment grow by almost 240 percent. In Wahkiakum County, which had an overall decline of 7 percent in employment (-60 jobs), services grew by 120 percent (+50).

Figure 33 shows total services employment for both counties combined. The services division mirrors others in that it suffered job losses during the recessions of the early 1980s and 1990s. Other than those downtimes, jobs have been added on a very consistent basis. Figure 34 depicts employment changes in percentage terms for both counties combined and for the state. Employment changes in the two-county area move very close to that of the larger state patterns.

Wages in the service sector vary greatly depending upon the type of industry, the specific service provided,

and the market for that service. So-called producer services—which are provided to business—are the highest paid services, and are concentrated in major metropolitan areas. Cowlitz and Wahkiakum have relatively low employment in producer services such as advertising, software, law, engineering, and management consulting. As a result, average wages in the service sector are quite low in both counties. In Cowlitz County in 2000, the average services wage was \$23,263, while in Wahkiakum County the average was \$16,430. The state-wide average, which includes significant producer services in Seattle and the Puget Sound areas, was \$40,991.

There were more service employees working in health care than any other service industry. Cowlitz County had 39 percent of its services employment in health care (about 3,400 covered workers). All specific services data for Wahkiakum are suppressed for confidentiality reasons but health services is easily the largest industry in the sector. Business services, social services, and engineering & management services also provided a significant number of service jobs in Cowlitz. *Engineering and Management Services* was the highest paid services industry (\$33,796 average wage) but only accounted for 5 percent of services employment. This industry includes architects, engineers, accountants, auditors, commercial researchers, etc.

Figure 33
Services Employment
Cowlitz & Wahkiakum Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

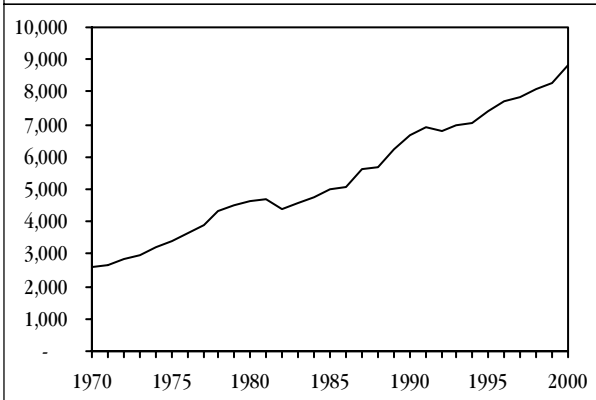
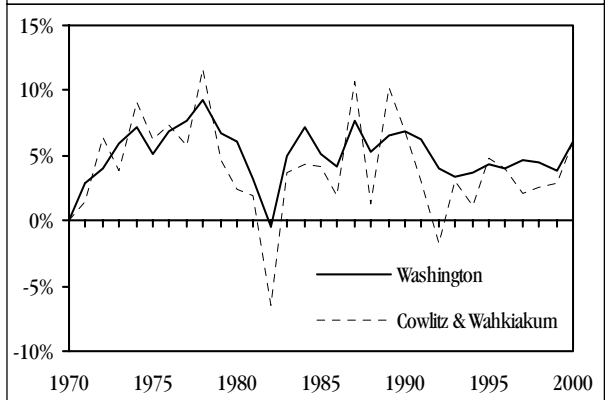


Figure 34
Services Growth
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, & Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Government

Government employment adds a stable, relatively well-paid element to the economies of both Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties. In the case of Wahkiakum it is also the largest employing division, where 34 percent of nonagricultural jobs are public service. In comparison 15 percent are government in Cowlitz and 18 percent throughout the state. The average wage was relatively high at \$31,765 in Cowlitz and \$25,836 in Wahkiakum and employment tends to be somewhat recession-proof. Average state earnings were \$36,293 per year.

The number of government jobs has risen at a slow steady pace in both counties (see Figures 35 and 36). In fact it has been one of the slower growing industrial divisions; an increase of 98 percent statewide, 75 percent in Wahkiakum, and 68 percent in Cowlitz. The 1980 to 1982 period was the only period of government employment losses experienced in the two-county region.

Wahkiakum is similar to many smaller counties in that a large majority of government work is found at the local level. The differences in employment concen-

trations help explain the lower government wage in the two counties. Federal and state level employees are paid, on average, a higher wage than local governments pay. The paucity of federal and state employees contributes to the lower wages. Cowlitz County's government workers were paid over \$4,000 per year less than public employees statewide and, in Wahkiakum County, over \$10,000 per year less.

K-12 education constitutes a significant portion of local government employment. About 62 percent of local government employment in Cowlitz County is devoted to education and about 36 percent in Wahkiakum County. Most of the rest is devoted to administrative governmental functions. Within federal and state government, the largest employer is Lower Columbia College, a community college with about 457 employees and the only institution of higher education in the two counties (although WSU does have a small presence on the LCC campus).

Figure 35
Government Employment
Cowlitz County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

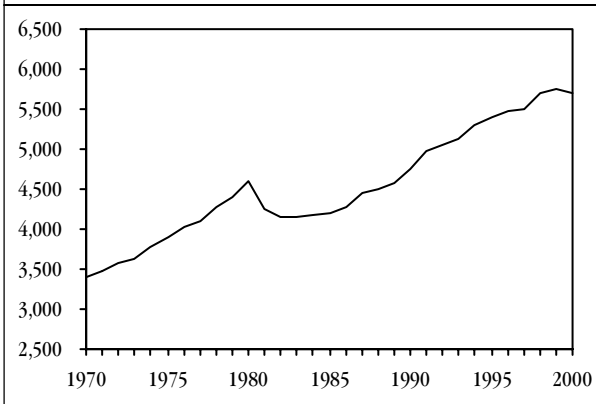
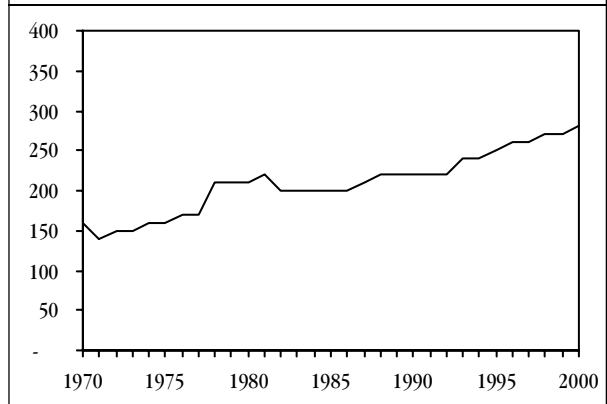


Figure 36
Government Employment
Wahkiakum County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Industry Projections

Employment Security Department analysts have made employment projections by industry for 2005 and 2010. These are based on historic trends, the national and state economies, and local factors. The agricultural sector is not included among the industries. *Figure 37* shows estimations for 2000, projections for 2005 and 2010, and percentage changes from 2000. The figures are also shown for statewide industries as well as the two counties.

Cowlitz County is projected to see growth of 2.2 percent of all jobs by 2005 and by 8.9 percent by 2010. Manufacturing is expected to lose personnel in both the five and ten year periods, primarily driven by negative growth in timber and paper products. Services are forecasted to see very fast growth in Cowlitz, with government, FIRE, and TCU also doing well. Total employ-

ment expansion in Wahkiakum is expected to approximately keep pace with Cowlitz. Services employment would have very rapid growth (27.3 percent by 2010), while the government and trade divisions are expected to rise by more than 10 percent. Manufacturing would also lose employment in Wahkiakum and there would be no change for construction and TCU.

The projections assume incremental changes in the local economy. There is always the possibility of a major new investment (such as the recent opening of Foster Farms) or a closure of a large employer (such as the current status of Longview Aluminum), which are impossible to predict and would of course change the outlook considerably.

Figure 37**Industry Projections****Cowlitz and Wahkiakum Counties, and Washington State, 2000, 2005, and 2010****Source: Employment Security Department**

	Cowlitz County				
	2000	2005	2010	00-05	00-10
Total	39,380	40,240	42,880	2.2%	8.9%
Total Manufacturing	9,790	9,200	9,310	-6.0%	-4.9%
Lumber & Wood Products	2,160	2,090	2,150	-3.2%	-0.5%
Paper & Allied Products	3,580	3,340	3,290	-6.7%	-8.1%
Other Manufacturing	1,560	1,700	1,720	9.0%	10.3%
Construction and Mining	2,740	2,770	2,940	1.1%	7.3%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,620	1,750	1,830	8.0%	13.0%
Wholesale Trade	1,420	1,400	1,470	-1.4%	3.5%
Retail Trade	7,340	7,570	8,110	3.1%	10.5%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,350	1,430	1,540	5.9%	14.1%
Services	9,060	10,140	11,240	11.9%	24.1%
Government	5,640	5,980	6,440	6.0%	14.2%
	Wahkiakum County				
	2000	2005	2010	00-05	00-10
Total	830	850	900	2.4%	8.4%
Manufacturing	260	240	250	-7.7%	-3.8%
Construction and Mining	30	30	30	0%	0%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	40	40	40	0%	0%
Trade	90	100	100	11.1%	11.1%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	30	30	30	0%	0%
Services	110	120	140	9.1%	27.3%
Government	270	290	310	7.4%	14.8%
	Washington State				
	2000	2005	2010	00-05	00-10
Total	2,711,800	2,847,200	3,084,200	5.0%	13.7%
Manufacturing	351,200	327,800	344,500	-6.7%	-1.9%
Construction and Mining	164,600	168,400	181,700	2.3%	10.4%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	146,400	151,200	160,500	3.3%	9.6%
Trade	649,400	675,600	721,800	4.0%	11.1%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	137,300	145,600	154,800	6.0%	12.7%
Services	779,700	868,000	973,200	11.3%	24.8%
Government	161,000	164,800	178,000	2.4%	10.6%

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

This section is based on Occupational Employment Surveys (OES) conducted by the Employment Security Department. *Figure 38* reflects 2000 estimates and projections for 2000 and 2008 by major occupations for Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties (the Southwest Washington Partnership). When using and interpreting these projections, the fact that they are aggregates of the four county area should be taken into account.

By current estimates, the Southwest region has a higher proportion of *precision production, craft, and repair* and *operators, fabricators, and laborers* than does the state as a whole. Generally speaking the region has relatively more blue-collar work (33 compared to 27 percent) than the state average. At the state level there is a heavier preponderance of professional and clerical occupations.

Employment in these four counties is expected to generally see more growth (15 compared to 13 percent statewide). Moreover, these areas are expected to see more growth in white-collar professions (17 compared to 14 percent) than is the state by 2010. In particular marketing and sales, clerical, and services should expand at a much quicker rate. Agriculture and managerial occupations will presumably increase proportionally less in the Southwest part of the state than for the entire state.

Figure 39 is also based on an occupational survey conducted in the *Southwest Washington Partnership* counties by the Employment Security Department in 2000. The list of occupations and wages presents the 200 most common nonfarm jobs in the area and their average level of pay. Wages are generally provided as hourly rates, except for those occupations for which hourly rates are unavailable. The rank of each occupation, in terms of the number of people employed, is also shown.

The occupations are organized under nine broad categories, for example, "management." Within each category the occupations are sorted by rank, the most common occupation will be at the top of the list within its category. The most common occupation in the *Southwest* counties numerically is *combined food preparation and serving workers*, who get paid on average \$6.63 per hour. Retail salespersons are the second most common and earned somewhat more at \$10.60 per hour. Both occupations entail seasonal or part-time work. Note that earnings may be listed in hourly or annual terms. Dentists at \$68.64 per hour earned the highest hourly wage, whereas educational administrators received the largest area salary (\$64,311).

Figure 38
Occupational Employment and Projections
Southwest Washington Partnership and Washington State, 2000 and 2008
Source: Employment Security Department

	Southwest Washington Partnership						Total Washington			
	2000	%	2008	%	% Chg	New Jobs	2000	%	2008	%
Total	182,232	100%	208,975	100%	15%	26,743	3,154,747	100%	3,563,844	100%
Managerial & Administrative	12,971	7%	15,204	7%	17%	2,233	251,217	8%	288,545	8%
Professional, Paraprof., & Tech	36,568	20%	43,158	21%	18%	6,590	740,215	23%	861,822	24%
Marketing & Sales	20,068	11%	23,202	11%	16%	3,134	362,655	11%	402,609	11%
Clerical & Admin. Support	23,874	13%	27,697	13%	16%	3,823	470,640	15%	533,225	15%
Services	29,281	16%	34,481	17%	18%	5,200	492,741	16%	567,130	16%
Ag., Forestry, Fishing & Related	4,930	3%	5,240	3%	6%	310	121,036	4%	125,180	4%
Prec. Production, Craft, & Repair	27,036	15%	30,125	14%	11%	3,089	350,389	11%	388,202	11%
Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers	27,504	15%	29,868	14%	9%	2,364	365,854	12%	397,131	11%
White-Collar	122,762	67%	143,742	69%	17%	20,980	2,317,468	73%	2,653,331	74%
Blue-Collar	59,470	33%	65,233	31%	10%	5,763	837,279	27%	910,513	26%

Data not available for separate counties.

Southwest Washington Partnership includes Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, & Wahkiakum counties

Figure 39**Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Southwest Partnership
(includes: Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties), 2000****Source: 2000 Occupational Employment Estimates**

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Management, Professional and Related Occupations		
Registered Nurses	\$22.93	10
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$40,927	12
Teacher Assistants	\$20,549	15
General and Operations Managers	\$38.63	24
All Other Teachers, Primary, Secondary, and Adult	\$29,409	34
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$37,935	39
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	\$24.55	46
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$42,882	52
Accountants and Auditors	\$22.72	55
Computer Support Specialists	\$12.91	58
Rehabilitation Counselors	\$16.05	62
Cost Estimators	\$21.34	70
Civil Engineers	\$26.13	72
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	\$26.85	86
Financial Managers	\$31.04	87
Family and General Practitioners	\$54.15	88
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	\$15.38	89
Opticians, Dispensing	\$14.59	90
Loan Officers	\$19.39	95
Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	\$25.22	97
Pharmacy Technicians	\$12.57	102
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	\$26.34	104
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	\$18.91	105
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	\$9.17	107
Dental Hygienists	\$31.45	108
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	\$20.01	113
Managers, All Other	\$35.33	115
Mechanical Engineers	\$28.75	116
Lawyers	\$33.65	122
Computer Systems Analysts	\$28.04	123
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	\$52,479	124
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	\$64,311	126
Computer Programmers	\$30.62	128
Electrical Engineers	\$30.72	129
Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	\$32.14	133
Chief Executives	\$59.01	135
Industrial Production Managers	\$33.99	136
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	\$10.74	137
Pharmacists	\$33.03	138
Sales Managers	\$36.79	141
Construction Managers	\$34.40	143
Engineering Managers	\$40.04	146
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	\$23.15	147
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	\$13.43	148
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	\$19.87	149
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	\$18.09	151
Human Resources, Training, and Labor Relations Specialists, All Other	\$21.38	152

Figure 39 (Continued)**Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Southwest Partnership
(includes: Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties), 2000****Source: 2000 Occupational Employment Estimates**

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	\$13.93	155
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	\$18.14	156
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	\$27.52	157
Food Service Managers	\$35.85	159
Coaches and Scouts	\$25,592	160
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other	\$19.21	164
Management Analysts	\$29.15	167
Civil Engineering Technicians	\$21.27	169
All Other Legal and Related Workers	\$12	171
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	\$24.69	172
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	\$19.25	175
Librarians	\$23.11	180
Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School	\$43,277	182
Computer and Information Systems Managers	\$41.93	185
Human Resources Managers	\$30.16	186
Dentists	\$68.64	188
Public Relations Specialists	\$23.17	190
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	\$27.74	195
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	\$31.23	196
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	\$28,388	197
Occupational Therapists	\$24.36	198
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	\$18.51	199
Service Occupations		
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	\$6.63	1
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$9.68	9
Waiters and Waitresses	\$6.20	11
Cooks, Fast Food	\$6.03	19
Security Guards	\$9.44	20
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	\$9.62	30
Food Preparation Workers	\$8.10	35
Home Health Aides	\$8.57	40
Cooks, Restaurant	\$9.37	42
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	\$14.20	44
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	\$10.23	45
Dishwashers	\$6.93	48
Medical Assistants	\$11.03	54
Dental Assistants	\$12.74	59
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$8.24	61
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	\$7.09	64
Chefs and Head Cooks	\$10.65	67
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	\$7.36	78
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	\$7.03	84
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	\$21.55	85
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	\$7.61	91
Correctional Officers and Jailers	\$18.02	93
Bartenders	\$7.72	99
Child Care Workers	\$6.54	103

Figure 39 (Continued)**Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Southwest Partnership
(includes: Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties), 2000****Source: 2000 Occupational Employment Estimates**

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	\$9.84	117
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	\$14.97	120
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	\$11.43	145
Crossing Guards	\$13.05	163
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	\$12.49	184
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	\$7.50	187
Massage Therapists	\$23.43	193
Sales and Office Occupations		
Retail Salespersons	\$10.60	2
Cashiers	\$9.15	3
Office Clerks, General	\$10.79	5
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	\$10.87	7
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	\$12.96	8
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	\$12.55	14
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	\$19.18	17
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	\$20.62	21
Customer Service Representatives	\$12.69	23
Receptionists and Information Clerks	\$9.54	25
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	\$17.81	26
Tellers	\$9.72	33
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	\$22.54	37
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	\$11.85	43
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	\$15.95	51
Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators	\$11.67	57
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	\$10.34	66
Postal Service Mail Carriers	\$17.26	74
Medical Secretaries	\$12.24	76
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	\$31.32	81
Parts Salespersons	\$11.65	96
Counter and Rental Clerks	\$9.80	98
Cargo and Freight Agents	\$12.21	100
Order Clerks	\$11.72	101
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	\$13.85	106
All Other Secretaries, Administrative Assistants, and Other Office Support	\$12.29	109
Bill and Account Collectors	\$12.96	110
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers	\$31.55	127
Insurance Sales Agents	\$22.65	130
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	\$16.28	139
Telemarketers	\$13.78	140
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	\$15.48	144
Court, Municipal, and License Clerks	\$14.48	150
File Clerks	\$9.25	158
Data Entry Keyers	\$9.96	161
Legal Secretaries	\$15.87	170
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	\$13.54	173
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	\$13.42	176
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	\$13.03	178

Figure 39 (Continued)**Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Southwest Partnership
(includes: Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties), 2000****Source: 2000 Occupational Employment Estimates**

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	\$10.93	181
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	\$9.27	183
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	\$18	189
Word Processors and Typists	\$12.47	192
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Electricians	\$24.81	16
Carpenters	\$18.06	27
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	\$15.55	28
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	\$13.99	29
Construction Laborers	\$16.05	31
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	\$20.98	36
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	\$26.12	38
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	\$21.28	53
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	\$17.02	65
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	\$18.88	68
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	\$25.29	69
Helpers--Pipefitters, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	\$12.57	73
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	\$21.36	75
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	\$21.42	77
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	\$15.40	82
Roofers	\$18.32	94
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	\$16.29	114
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	\$18.71	118
Pipelayers	\$14.11	153
Highway Maintenance Workers	\$16.03	162
Helpers--Carpenters	\$9.70	165
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	\$17.90	166
Sheet Metal Workers	\$19.41	168
Logging Equipment Operators	\$16.94	177
Helpers--Electricians	\$15.43	179
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	\$11.15	191
Tapers	\$20.36	194
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	\$8.64	4
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	\$14.24	6
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	\$10.21	13
Packers and Packagers, Hand	\$9.72	18
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	\$12.44	22
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	\$22.38	32
Team Assemblers	\$11	41
Machinists	\$18.19	47
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	\$13.23	49
Bus Drivers, School	\$13.43	50
Butchers and Meat Cutters	\$9.50	56
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	\$16.09	60
Helpers--Production Workers	\$9.95	63
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	\$9.48	71

Figure 39 (Continued)

**Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Southwest Partnership
(includes: Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties), 2000**

Source: 2000 Occupational Employment Estimates

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	\$13.11	79
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	\$13.32	80
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	\$13.11	83
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	\$11.99	92
Grinding, Lapping, Polishing & Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, & Tenders, Metal & plastic	\$10.19	111
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle	\$26.07	112
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	\$9.76	119
Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	\$18.38	121
Printing Machine Operators	\$14.98	125
Service Station Attendants	\$8.96	131
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	\$13.46	132
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	\$11.47	134
Metal Workers and Plastic Workers, All Other	\$9.86	142
Bakers	\$12.37	154
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	\$7.13	174

* *Wages either hourly or annual.*
** *Overall rank by number employed per occupation - highest employment is "1".*

PERSONAL INCOME

This section deals with income rather than wages, which were discussed earlier and which are only one aspect of income. Data in this section are derived from the

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All income data have been adjusted to 2000 dollars.

Total Personal Income

Personal income is an important indicator of a region's economic vitality. Conceptually, personal income captures all types of income. Wages, salaries, government transfer payments, retirement income, farm income, self-employed income, proprietors' income, interest, dividends, and rent are all included in this measure. Because business and corporate incomes are not included, it is considered personal income.

The trends since 1970 experienced in population, labor force, and industry, are again seen with income. During the 1970s, total personal income rose by almost 50 percent while it rose by over 70 percent in Wahkiakum. In the decade of the 1980s real income actually fell in Cowlitz by 1 percent and stagnated in Wahkiakum. Both counties enjoyed increases of nearly 40 percent in the 1990s. These trends can be seen in *Figure 40* which shows total personal income for both counties combined from 1970. The state as a whole went through much the same pattern, but saw income grow at a faster pace in the 1990s.

To allow income comparisons between the state and counties, we can divide income by population to derive per capita income (PCI). Inflation-adjusted PCI is use-

ful in comparing areas of differing size and over different time periods. However, because it is an average, increases in per capita income do not necessarily mean the average person is better off; instead, they may be more indicative of increased income for higher-income households.

The PCI for the two counties and Washington State are shown in *Figure 41*. Up through 1978, both counties closely tracked with the state in real dollars. After that, though, statewide per capita income started pulling away from the counties. Its growth was relatively strong while the counties either declined or made only temporary increases. In 1978, income in Cowlitz County was \$20,288; in 2000 it was \$23,874, an increase of only \$3,600 or 0.7 percent per year. Washington's per capita income grew by over \$10,000 during the same time frame. Real income in Wahkiakum County had several ups and downs over that period, but has risen by only 11 percent since 1986. In 2000 it stood at \$21,804. Among the 39 counties in the state, Cowlitz County ranked 17th and Wahkiakum County ranked 25th. The statewide figure is \$31,230 and is heavily influenced by King County.

While per capita income gives a good idea of how average income is changing, it gives no understanding

Figure 40
Total Personal Income
Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

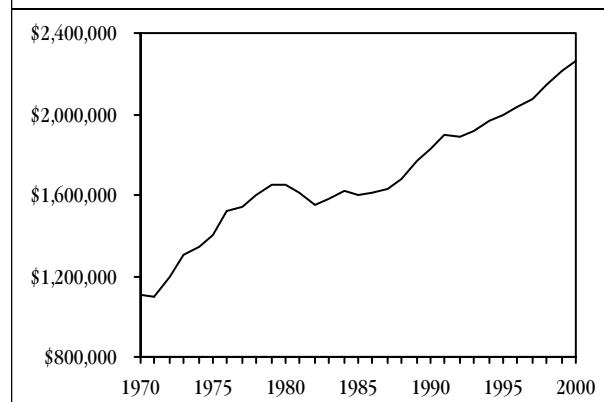
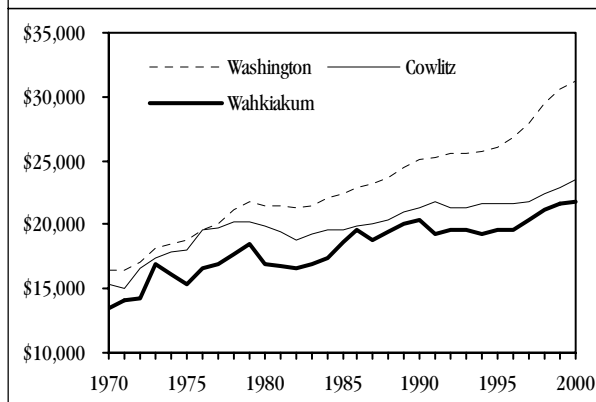
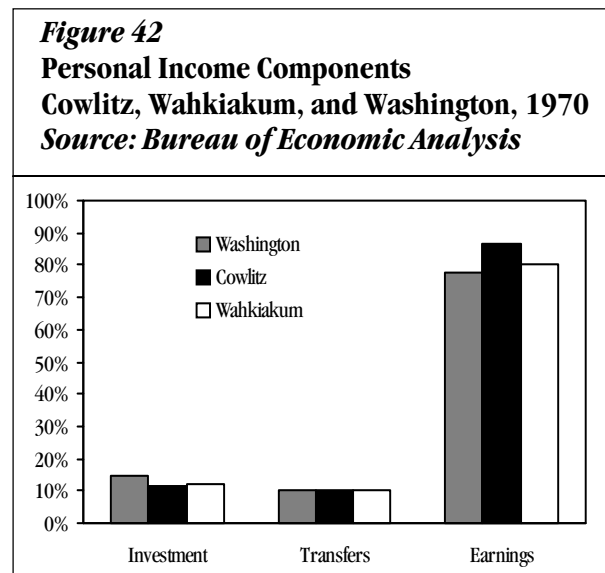


Figure 41
Per Capita Income
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, & Washington, 70-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

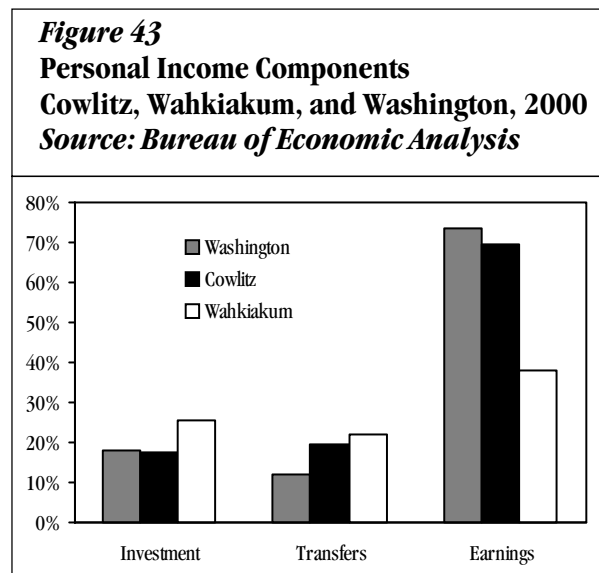


of income distribution. Median household income can be used to give a rough measure of that. The median income is that income level at which half of all incomes are greater and half are less. The Washington State median household income, for example, was \$50,182 in 2000. Half of all the households in the state had a higher income and half had a lower income. The Cowlitz County median was \$39,940 (in 2000), ranking 15th in the state. Wahkiakum County ranked 17th in the state with a median income of \$38,359.

As previously mentioned there are many sources of income, but for our purposes we group them into three major groupings; investments, transfers, and earnings. *Figures 42 and 43* contrast the breakdown of these three



income sources in 1970 and in 2000 for Washington and the two counties. While earnings remain the primary source of income in most areas, they have not grown as fast as other types of income. Cowlitz and Wahkiakum are no different in this respect. Initially (in 1970) earnings made up 86 percent of all income in Cowlitz and 80 percent in Wahkiakum. Since then the share has fallen by 15 percent in Cowlitz and 42 percent in Wahkiakum. Transfers rose by about 10 percent in both areas, while investments rose by about 6 percent in Cowlitz and 10 percent in Wahkiakum. While this trend is common throughout the state, the low share of earnings and the high share of investments in Wahkiakum is not the norm.



Earnings

Earned income is important because it is, essentially, what people make at their jobs and, for the most part, the bulk of their income. Earned income includes wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and what is called "other labor income." Other labor income subsumes an assortment of incomes but primarily consists of employer payments into employee pension and health care plans.

Earnings have actually dropped by 18 percent in Wahkiakum since the early 1970s. Wages and salaries make the largest contribution to earnings, a fact which has remained true since the 1970s. By 1990, wages and salaries provided not much more than 50 percent of earnings and over one-third came from proprietor's income. This is a little unusual. By the end of the decade the breakdown had returned to more common patterns;

72 percent from wages and salaries, 8 percent from other income and 20 percent from proprietors' income. The changing income source shares for Wahkiakum are tracked in *Figure 44*.

Earned income in Cowlitz County grew by only 65 percent between 1970 and 2000, rising from \$913 million to \$1.51 billion. The shares of earnings sources have remained fairly static during this time period (*see Figure 45*). Back in the early 1970s proprietors' income was proportionally twice the size of other labor but now they both make up about 8 percent of the total.

Note: earned income figures are based on place of work, so only reflect earnings actually made in the county. The figures are different when adjusted to reflect the place of residence. The amount for Cowlitz

County drops to \$1.51 billion from \$1.47 billion (reflecting the workers that come into Cowlitz County for employment) while the amount for Wahkiakum County increases significantly, rising from \$24 million to \$35

million. Quite a few Wahkiakum residents commute outside the county for their earnings; many work in Cowlitz and Pacific counties.

Figure 44
Earned Income Components
Wahkiakum County, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

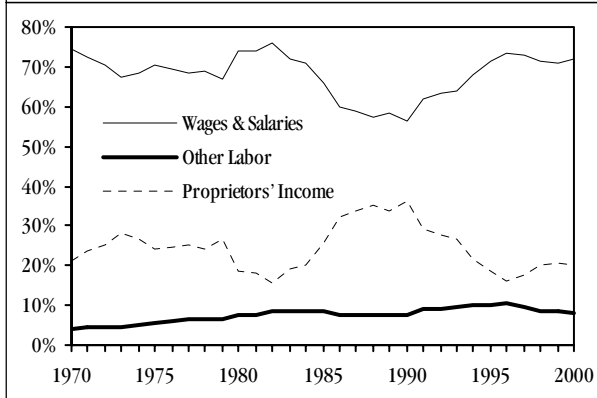
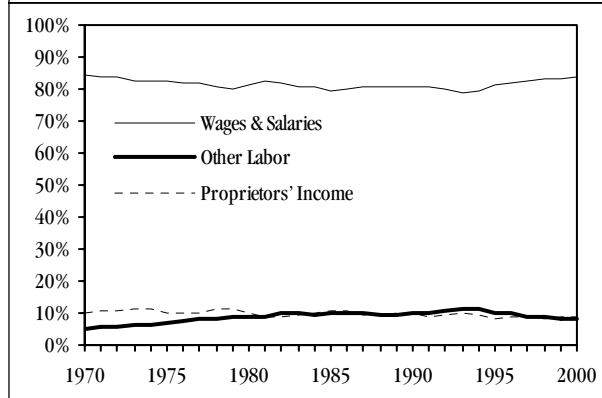


Figure 45
Earned Income Component Trends
Cowlitz County, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Transfer Payments

A transfer payment is normally defined as a payment by the government to someone from whom no good or service is received. Between 1970 and 2000, transfer payments in Cowlitz County expanded from \$106.4 million to \$421.9 million (In 2000 dollars). In Wahkiakum it went from \$4.9 million to \$18.3 million.

There are four types of transfer payments: retirement and related, income maintenance, unemployment insurance payments, and medical. Retirement and related includes social security payments, federal, state, and local government retirement, military retirement, some railroad retirement plans, and workers' compensation. Income maintenance payments are those commonly referred to as welfare. They include Temporary Assistance to Needy families (TANF), food stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), general assistance, emergency assistance, etc. Unemployment insurance payments are those payments made to workers who have been laid off from their jobs. The medical component of transfer payments consists of Medicare, medical vendor payments (payment for care of federally assisted

Medicaid and state and local administered general assistance), and military medical insurance.

In most areas retirement is the largest part of transfers and this holds true in the two-county area. However, as *Figures 46* and *47* show, the medical aspect of transfers has been rising at a much faster rate. The two figures showing transfer components for Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties are very similar. While transfers on the whole have grown by 296 percent in Wahkiakum, the medical aspect has ballooned by 869 percent. Retirement has gone up by 229, income maintenance by 177, and unemployment insurance by 143 percent since 1970. Much the same has occurred in Cowlitz County except the magnitude of the medical increase has been somewhat larger. In Cowlitz retirement rose by 250 percent, income maintenance by 231, unemployment by 92, and medical by a steep 1,015 percent. To a certain extent this reflects the quickly rising costs of health care during this period as well as the age demographics of the two counties, as well as the increase in medical coverage offered by the government for retirees and low-income families.

Figure 46
Transfer Payment Components
Cowlitz County, 1970 and 2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

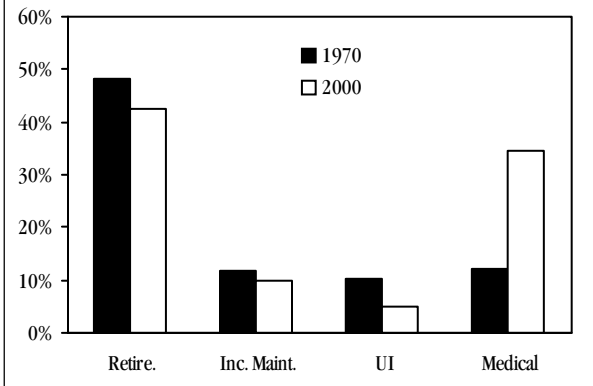
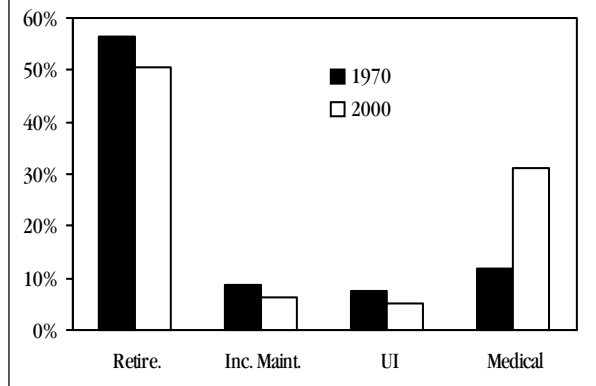


Figure 47
Transfer Payment Components
Wahkiakum County, 1970 and 2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Dividends, Interest, and Rent

Money can be derived from the purchase of stocks and bonds, interest-bearing bank accounts, loans made, or the purchase of rental properties. These sources of income are collectively referred to as investment income. Most private pension plans are included here, as opposed to social security or government/military retirement payments which are considered transfers. Age and income distribution are significant factors in determining investment income.

Investment income grew by 219 percent in Cowlitz County, increasing from \$120.6 million in 1970 to \$385.2 million in 2000. It represented 18 percent of total personal income in the county in 2000 (the figure was also 18 percent statewide). On a per capita basis, it was substantially below the state and national average, despite the relatively large number of elderly in the county. In Wahkiakum County, on the other hand, investment income had a much higher share of total personal income, 26 percent in 2000, and on a per capita basis was on a par with the state and nation.

SUMMARY

Both Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties historically have had large resource-based economies that relied on timber. Although the big shake-out of the industry that occurred in the early-to-mid 1980s had a significant effect, timber still remains the biggest industry. Its employment fell dramatically and has continued to decline at a slower rate. There has been some diversification of industry within manufacturing as well as significant growth in the trade and services sectors.

Because the economy has stabilized in recent years, the population is again increasing. During much of the 1980s, out-migration exceeded in-migration and the overall population in both counties declined. Since about 1990, that situation has reversed itself and the population is growing again. Wahkiakum County, which suffered the sharpest population decline, has finally regained the number of residents it enjoyed in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In 2001, the population of Cowlitz was estimated at 93,900, Wahkiakum at 3,800.

The labor force has been growing much like the population, and unemployment which fell through much of the 1990s, began climbing up again in 2001. Last year (2001), the rate averaged 11 percent in Cowlitz, quite a bit higher than the average of 7.3 percent in Wahkiakum and the 7.0 percent statewide average.

There has been good growth in nonfarm employment following the 1990-91 national recession. Since 1990, Cowlitz County has added over 4,000 jobs and Wahkiakum over more than 200 (which amounts to 24 percent of total nonagricultural jobs). Looking at the area as a whole, most of the growth has come in trade, services, and construction/mining. This growth in nonmanufacturing activities and the earlier, quite sharp declines in the timber industry have not sufficed to dislodge manufacturing from its position as the largest

industry sector in Cowlitz County. In 2001, Cowlitz County had over one-fourth of its employment in manufacturing while Wahkiakum had 32 percent. Statewide, the share is 13 percent.

While average wages have fallen off the average statewide pace, they climbed consistently during the 1990s. In 2000, the average wage in Cowlitz County was \$30,227 (7th highest in the state) and in Wahkiakum County was \$24,291 (20th highest ranked). The statewide average was \$37,070. In the early 1970s, both counties' wages, in real dollars, stood at around \$35,000. The degradation of the wage, coming from a long downward spiral in both counties and the state, has stopped but there has been no appreciable increase in wages for over two decades in the area.

According to the 2000 Census, median household income was \$39,940 in Cowlitz County (ranked 15th statewide) and \$38,395 in Wahkiakum County (ranked 17th). Per capita income in Cowlitz was \$23,454 (ranked 17th) and in Wahkiakum was \$21,804 (ranked 25th). Per capita income has shown real growth since 1970 and in both counties it is at its highest level ever.

The future remains up in the air for Cowlitz County. Through the late 1990s, manufacturing diversification kept pace with job losses in the timber industry. However, the recession of 2001-02 brought a temporary halt to new investment, and the shutdown of the Longview aluminum smelter means a large number of high-wage jobs are at risk. The county is well-situated to attract new investment once the national economy picks up, due to the availability of serviced industrial land and good transportation connections. The education level of the work force remains a weak point. It remains to be seen whether the county can once again attract new higher-wage jobs to replace the ones it will almost surely lose over the coming decade.

WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Workforce Development

Cowlitz/Wahkiakum West WorkSource Center.

A WorkSource Center is a facility characterized by the provision of co-located and integrated services offered through a variety of self-service, group, and one-on-one activities. The Centers will provide customers one point at which to access programs administered by multiple agencies. They will offer access to all WorkSource Center system services, most of which will be available on site. However, not all services will necessarily be provided on a full-time basis. Each area will have at least one full service Center. In terms of services, the Center must:

- provide all core services;
- provide all required services;
- serve as a “broker” for services not available on site such as training or support services;
- provide referrals for services not provided through the WorkSource system;
- coordinate services for customers; and
- provide access to the Internet and other electronic linkages.

The core services, which are available onsite or through electronic access and which are available to all customers (no eligibility required), include:

- initial assessment to evaluate job readiness based on job skills, experience, aptitudes, interests, and abilities;
- job counseling to help customers determine what services are available and best use of the information;
- job referral and placement providing access to available jobs and posting of resumes;
- employer services that provide access to labor market information, recruitment, screening, and referral of qualified applicants;
- information and referral to services such as housing, food, and medical assistance;
- information on training and retraining programs such as basic skills, literacy, occupational skills training, and apprenticeships;
- labor market information on current occupational supply and demand and occupational wages;
- computers with Internet access;

- access to a telephone to file for Unemployment Insurance benefits; and
- translation services to customers in their first language using AT&T services or the Internet.

The programs (eligibility required) include:

- WIA Title I (adults, dislocated workers, youth, and national programs)
- Title V of the Older Americans Act
- Veterans’ Employment Programs
- Claimant Placement Program
- Worker Retraining
- Post Secondary Vocational-Technical Programs
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Welfare to Work
- Adult Basic Education Programs
- ESL Programs
- Worker Profiling
- Migrant Farm Worker Services
- NAFTA/Trade Assistance Act
- HUD Employment & Training
- Early Intervention services to potentially dislocated workers
- Rapid Response to plant closures
- WorkFirst (employment services only)
- Community Services Block Grant (employment and training services)

The Cowlitz/Wahkiakum West WorkSource Center is located at 1526 Commerce, Longview, Washington 98632. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday and Tuesday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Wednesday through Friday. Staff can be reached by telephone at (360) 425-3430, by Fax at (360) 425-6657, or by email at dbarry@esd.wa.gov.

The WorkSource Cowlitz/Wahkiakum East WorkSource Affiliate. A WorkSource Affiliate operates on a smaller scale than a Center and is expected to be run by service providers who focus their efforts on specific populations or services. They will be able to provide linkages to core services to anyone entering the system at that site or through Internet linkage. Affiliated sites might include community-based organizations, local offices of state agencies, and education and training institutions. In terms of service, the affiliated sites must:

- provide all the required core services either through staff or through a linkage on Internet or other electronic linkages;
- provide at least one of the required programs directly on site;
- provide all of the self-service activities and some of the group and individual activities offered at a Center;
- provide access to WorkSource services offered elsewhere in the system; and
- provide referrals for services not provided through the One-Stop or WorkSource system.

The core services, which are available onsite or through electronic access to all customers (no eligibility required), include:

- initial assessment to evaluate job readiness based on job skills, experience, aptitudes, interests, and abilities;
- job counseling to help customers determine what services are available and best use of the information;
- job referral and placement providing access to available jobs and posting of resumes;
- employer services that provide access to labor market information, recruitment, screening, and referral of qualified applicants;
- information and referral to services such as housing, food, and medical assistance;
- information on training and retraining programs such as basic skills, literacy, occupational skills training, and apprenticeships;

- labor market information on current occupational supply and demand and occupational wages;
- computers with Internet access;
- access to a telephone to file for Unemployment Insurance benefits; and
- translation services to customers in their first language using AT&T services or the Internet.

Eligibility determination must be onsite for the following programs:

- WIA Title I (adults, dislocated workers, youth, and national programs)
- Veterans' Employment Programs
- Claimant Placement Program
- Worker Retraining
- Worker Profiling
- NAFTA/Trade Assistance Act
- Early Intervention services to potentially dislocated workers
- Rapid Response to plant closures
- WorkFirst (employment services only)

The Lower Columbia College WorkSource Affiliate is located at 1600 Maple Street, Longview, Washington 98632, and is open 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The telephone for the affiliate site is (360) 442-2338. The e-mail address for this site is dbartlett@esd.wa.gov

Economic Development

Cowlitz County. The Cowlitz Economic Development Council (CEDC), located in Longview, is a private, nonprofit organization that is responsible for the majority of economic development and business assistance efforts within the county. The primary objectives of the CEDC are to assist existing local businesses in retention and expansion efforts as well as to help prospective businesses locate in the county. The CEDC has several means to accomplish these objectives, namely:

- Financial assistance
- Government relations
- Product marketing
- State-sponsored trade tours

Other Cowlitz County economic development organizations are the Chambers of Commerce. Chambers of Commerce are generally comprised of business owners and other interested individuals who work together to further the business interests of their communities. Cowlitz County has Chambers of Commerce in the cities of Longview, Kelso, and Castle Rock.

Cowlitz County's EDC is a private, nonprofit firm whose purpose is to attract, retain, and develop business. Some of its activities include:

- Assisting business startup, expansion and recruitment;
- Providing county marketing and promotional materials;
- Informing agencies and the public on the attributes of a healthy economy;
- Promoting public policies that will encourage and give orderly direction to economic development;
- Operating a Visitor Center and Tourism Bureau.

Wahkiakum County. Located in Skamokawa, the Lower Columbia Economic Development Council provides assistance to Wahkiakum County and Naselle in Pacific County, to further economic growth and stability. Like Cowlitz County's organization, it is a private, nonprofit firm whose purpose is to attract, retain, and develop business. Some of its activities include operating a Visitor Center and Tourism Bureau.

COWLITZ AND WAHKIAKUM COUNTIES RESOURCE LIST

Worksource Washington

WorkSource Cowlitz/Wahkiakum East
1600 Maple Street
Longview, WA 98632
Phone: (360) 442-2338

The Cowlitz/Wahkiakum West
P.O. Box 2129
Longview, WA 98632
Phone: (360) 425-3430
Fax: (360) 425-6657
Email: dbarry@esd.wa.gov

Southwest Washington Workforce Development Council

1101 Broadway, Suite 120
Vancouver, WA 98660
Phone: (360) 567-1070
Fax: (360) 567-1054

Economic Development Council

Cowlitz Economic Development Council
1452 Hudson Street, P.O. Box 1278
Longview, WA 98632
Phone: (360) 423-9921
Fax: (360) 423-1923

Lower Columbia Economic Development Council

957 Steamboat Slough Road
P.O. Box 98
Skamokawa, WA 98647-0098
(360) 795-3996
Fax: (360) 795-3944

Chambers of Commerce

The Kelso Longview Chamber of Commerce
1563 Olympia Way
Longview, WA 98632
Phone: 360) 423-8400

Woodland Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 1012
Woodland, WA 98674
Phone: (360) 225-9552
Fax: (360) 225-3490

Ports

Port of Longview
10 Port Way, P.O. Box 1258
Longview, WA 98632
Phone: (360) 425-3305
Fax: (360) 425-8650

Port of Kalama
380 W. Marine Drive
Kalama, WA 98625
Phone: (360) 673-2325
Fax: (360) 673-5017

Appendix I

Cowlitz County, Selected Economic Data

(Dollars are current unless otherwise noted)

Resident Population ¹			Civilian Labor Force ²				Nonagricultural Employment ²								Annual Average Covered Wage ²	Annual Avg. Cov. Wage ² 2000 Dollars
Year	Total	65 & Older	Total	Employed	Unempl.	Unemp. Rate	Total	Const. & Mining	Mfg.	TCU	Trade	FIRE	Services	Gov't		
1970	68,616	6,090	27,500	25,280	2,220	8.1%	23,830	1,080	11,000	1,420	3,820	550	2,570	3,390	\$8,204	\$31,877
1971	69,500	6,300	27,460	25,070	2,390	8.7%	22,900	910	10,220	1,340	3,750	590	2,620	3,470	\$8,510	\$31,642
1972	69,200	6,480	28,040	26,050	1,990	7.1%	24,650	1,020	11,140	1,390	4,090	650	2,780	3,580	\$9,086	\$32,641
1973	69,800	6,770	30,050	27,970	2,080	6.9%	26,290	1,400	11,840	1,420	4,440	690	2,880	3,620	\$9,575	\$32,636
1974	70,900	6,980	30,560	28,510	2,050	6.7%	27,180	2,020	11,700	1,440	4,470	630	3,140	3,780	\$10,589	\$32,781
1975	72,100	7,250	31,530	28,880	2,650	8.4%	28,330	2,790	11,620	1,410	4,570	690	3,350	3,900	\$11,705	\$33,521
1976	72,400	7,460	32,270	29,710	2,560	7.9%	29,260	2,940	11,750	1,380	4,810	750	3,610	4,020	\$13,235	\$35,858
1977	73,700	7,780	32,380	29,240	3,140	9.7%	29,200	1,660	12,210	1,420	5,110	860	3,830	4,110	\$13,910	\$35,354
1978	75,700	8,090	34,030	31,290	2,740	8.1%	29,810	1,770	11,640	1,450	5,470	950	4,250	4,280	\$14,534	\$34,427
1979	78,000	8,390	34,730	31,590	3,140	9.0%	29,950	1,770	11,330	1,420	5,600	1,000	4,430	4,400	\$15,659	\$34,029
1980	79,548	8,611	34,610	30,890	3,720	10.7%	30,360	2,200	10,870	1,530	5,650	990	4,530	4,590	\$17,252	\$33,806
1981	79,600	8,821	33,800	29,460	4,340	12.8%	29,240	1,630	10,560	1,500	5,690	980	4,640	4,240	\$18,422	\$33,118
1982	79,000	9,034	33,640	27,760	5,880	17.5%	27,130	1,120	9,550	1,490	5,490	990	4,340	4,150	\$18,786	\$31,951
1983	79,300	9,307	35,200	30,280	4,920	14.0%	27,630	1,460	9,580	1,510	5,440	1,000	4,500	4,140	\$19,674	\$32,020
1984	79,500	9,512	34,530	30,460	4,070	11.8%	28,430	1,470	9,840	1,570	5,660	1,020	4,700	4,170	\$19,914	\$31,224
1985	79,300	9,748	34,260	30,250	4,070	11.9%	27,760	1,360	9,160	1,440	5,680	1,030	4,890	4,200	\$20,284	\$30,670
1986	78,500	10,089	34,590	30,630	3,960	11.4%	28,100	1,210	9,160	1,410	6,000	1,040	5,000	4,280	\$20,686	\$30,396
1987	78,900	10,337	35,180	31,700	3,480	9.9%	29,750	1,420	9,520	1,430	6,350	1,060	5,520	4,450	\$20,892	\$29,575
1988	79,400	10,476	35,830	33,170	2,660	7.4%	31,300	1,610	10,080	1,530	6,890	1,100	5,600	4,490	\$21,578	\$29,400
1989	80,900	10,741	38,240	35,110	3,130	8.2%	33,110	2,020	10,320	1,570	7,350	1,100	6,170	4,580	\$22,101	\$28,843
1990	82,119	11,019	37,910	35,360	2,550	6.7%	34,430	2,460	10,330	1,560	7,570	1,150	6,600	4,760	\$22,903	\$28,575
1991	83,750	11,296	38,150	35,070	3,080	8.1%	35,100	3,170	9,840	1,570	7,680	1,070	6,790	4,980	\$24,207	\$29,096
1992	84,279	11,600	38,210	34,160	4,050	10.6%	33,700	2,170	9,550	1,600	7,550	1,110	6,680	5,040	\$24,753	\$28,886
1993	86,012	11,850	38,780	34,540	4,240	10.9%	34,000	2,210	9,320	1,650	7,650	1,150	6,900	5,120	\$25,017	\$28,510
1994	87,220	12,051	38,610	35,430	3,180	8.2%	35,110	2,660	9,480	1,590	7,930	1,170	6,970	5,300	\$25,694	\$28,707
1995	88,215	12,173	40,180	37,140	3,040	7.6%	36,200	2,540	9,950	1,660	8,130	1,220	7,300	5,410	\$26,555	\$29,002
1996	90,044	12,201	40,970	37,430	3,540	8.6%	36,520	2,700	9,550	1,670	8,300	1,210	7,600	5,480	\$26,868	\$28,741
1997	90,728	12,300	41,280	38,360	2,920	7.1%	36,890	2,880	9,520	1,650	8,320	1,270	7,760	5,490	\$27,649	\$28,996
1998	91,608	12,342	42,240	38,980	3,260	7.7%	37,640	2,740	9,860	1,610	8,450	1,340	7,950	5,710	\$28,131	\$29,238
1999	92,700	12,397	41,910	38,950	2,950	7.0%	38,080	2,730	9,950	1,670	8,520	1,280	8,180	5,750	\$29,081	\$29,750
2000	92,948	12,452	41,080	37,890	3,200	7.8%	38,590	2,780	9,850	1,630	9,720	1,220	8,690	5,710	\$30,211	\$30,211

¹ Source: Office of Financial Management

² Source: Employment Security Department

Appendix II

Cowlitz County, Selected Economic Data

(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)

Year	Personal Income ³												Farm Income & Expenses
	Place of Residence								Place of Work				
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments					Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors	
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical					
1970	\$3,935	\$270,729	\$30,900	\$27,254	\$13,178	\$3,210	\$2,817	\$3,349	\$233,850	\$197,886	\$12,284	\$23,680	\$2,288
1971	\$4,024	\$280,962	\$33,085	\$32,806	\$15,259	\$4,028	\$4,577	\$3,613	\$236,358	\$198,037	\$13,149	\$25,172	\$2,493
1972	\$4,592	\$317,286	\$35,535	\$34,267	\$17,010	\$3,947	\$3,257	\$4,009	\$273,526	\$228,287	\$16,202	\$29,037	\$3,259
1973	\$5,083	\$361,798	\$42,288	\$39,450	\$21,103	\$3,958	\$2,573	\$5,181	\$312,339	\$257,826	\$19,083	\$35,430	\$6,811
1974	\$5,724	\$412,165	\$49,550	\$46,910	\$24,674	\$5,477	\$3,562	\$5,939	\$354,874	\$293,205	\$22,848	\$38,821	\$6,660
1975	\$6,286	\$467,962	\$53,660	\$57,201	\$28,166	\$5,787	\$6,807	\$7,178	\$402,671	\$332,919	\$28,810	\$40,942	\$5,222
1976	\$7,195	\$534,911	\$58,941	\$62,675	\$32,244	\$6,469	\$6,236	\$8,286	\$477,276	\$391,884	\$36,943	\$48,449	\$5,571
1977	\$7,734	\$577,401	\$67,379	\$69,393	\$35,511	\$6,719	\$6,793	\$10,683	\$505,462	\$413,242	\$42,328	\$49,892	\$3,614
1978	\$8,523	\$643,787	\$80,301	\$76,078	\$39,217	\$8,209	\$5,013	\$12,938	\$558,619	\$449,614	\$46,823	\$62,182	\$7,206
1979	\$9,239	\$721,698	\$97,702	\$88,890	\$44,823	\$9,772	\$5,294	\$17,305	\$614,569	\$492,958	\$52,125	\$69,486	\$8,436
1980	\$10,113	\$804,985	\$115,341	\$110,319	\$51,022	\$13,029	\$10,456	\$22,838	\$673,901	\$547,632	\$59,435	\$66,834	\$4,863
1981	\$10,716	\$853,575	\$135,991	\$120,956	\$59,127	\$12,237	\$12,210	\$23,055	\$692,072	\$570,175	\$62,042	\$59,855	\$6,666
1982	\$10,984	\$867,824	\$145,376	\$140,545	\$64,393	\$13,433	\$20,651	\$27,433	\$669,350	\$546,035	\$65,026	\$58,289	\$7,820
1983	\$11,795	\$930,695	\$159,058	\$151,208	\$71,373	\$15,193	\$18,773	\$31,231	\$715,119	\$577,813	\$71,657	\$65,649	\$8,007
1984	\$12,478	\$987,503	\$175,873	\$157,606	\$76,708	\$17,283	\$11,808	\$36,100	\$747,306	\$601,119	\$72,027	\$74,160	\$7,742
1985	\$12,876	\$1,012,431	\$184,369	\$170,015	\$80,632	\$18,715	\$10,898	\$42,926	\$746,564	\$594,379	\$72,699	\$79,486	\$8,727
1986	\$13,504	\$1,048,308	\$192,826	\$177,039	\$85,451	\$19,960	\$9,106	\$45,012	\$766,038	\$611,478	\$74,771	\$79,789	\$8,782
1987	\$14,061	\$1,102,751	\$198,387	\$185,359	\$88,835	\$21,126	\$7,894	\$49,677	\$812,702	\$656,773	\$80,257	\$75,672	\$5,480
1988	\$14,839	\$1,180,164	\$209,872	\$188,249	\$96,347	\$21,649	\$7,409	\$44,590	\$882,446	\$714,104	\$84,495	\$83,847	\$6,355
1989	\$16,000	\$1,295,732	\$243,553	\$202,891	\$104,673	\$21,742	\$8,032	\$49,901	\$955,838	\$769,617	\$92,216	\$94,005	\$9,356
1990	\$16,984	\$1,400,828	\$242,605	\$224,748	\$114,123	\$22,802	\$9,914	\$59,060	\$1,046,279	\$841,044	\$101,968	\$103,267	\$10,221
1991	\$18,027	\$1,518,006	\$268,210	\$256,688	\$124,153	\$28,157	\$13,775	\$70,532	\$1,124,570	\$910,032	\$114,138	\$100,400	\$11,511
1992	\$18,215	\$1,554,005	\$265,464	\$283,764	\$126,858	\$32,693	\$20,340	\$82,141	\$1,116,301	\$892,337	\$119,092	\$104,872	\$13,969
1993	\$18,636	\$1,612,106	\$261,008	\$312,475	\$133,830	\$35,817	\$25,394	\$94,817	\$1,154,650	\$911,447	\$127,097	\$116,106	\$13,690
1994	\$19,261	\$1,690,904	\$274,801	\$327,574	\$141,686	\$38,822	\$21,133	\$101,423	\$1,224,699	\$975,010	\$134,633	\$115,056	\$11,534
1995	\$19,656	\$1,755,005	\$285,125	\$346,248	\$147,942	\$41,111	\$16,985	\$113,733	\$1,261,022	\$1,026,559	\$128,946	\$105,517	\$10,003
1996	\$20,189	\$1,823,595	\$306,762	\$353,012	\$154,357	\$39,941	\$18,224	\$113,594	\$1,297,800	\$1,060,388	\$126,906	\$110,506	\$7,880
1997	\$20,715	\$1,892,688	\$338,098	\$365,634	\$160,337	\$40,263	\$16,697	\$119,845	\$1,318,528	\$1,089,150	\$116,477	\$112,901	\$6,298
1998	\$21,427	\$1,977,759	\$364,591	\$383,594	\$165,833	\$41,438	\$20,424	\$126,329	\$1,356,334	\$1,129,193	\$115,519	\$111,622	\$7,162
1999	\$22,364	\$2,075,808	\$360,654	\$398,474	\$171,170	\$43,425	\$21,332	\$130,808	\$1,451,372	\$1,206,668	\$119,009	\$125,695	\$8,999
2000	\$23,454	\$2,181,520	\$385,221	\$421,895	\$179,897	\$41,504	\$21,113	\$145,846	\$1,511,830	\$1,262,697	\$120,601	\$128,532	\$6,338

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix III

Cowlitz County, Selected Economic Data

Constant 2000 Dollars

(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)

Year	Personal Income ³											
	Place of Residence								Place of Work			
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments					Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical				
1970	\$15,365	\$1,057,115	\$120,655	\$106,419	\$51,456	\$12,534	\$11,000	\$13,077	\$913,114	\$772,685	\$47,965	\$92,463
1971	\$15,036	\$1,049,830	\$123,624	\$122,581	\$57,016	\$15,051	\$17,102	\$13,500	\$883,165	\$739,976	\$49,132	\$94,057
1972	\$16,578	\$1,145,465	\$128,288	\$123,711	\$61,409	\$14,249	\$11,758	\$14,473	\$987,483	\$824,161	\$58,492	\$104,829
1973	\$17,410	\$1,239,243	\$144,846	\$135,126	\$72,283	\$13,557	\$8,813	\$17,746	\$1,069,834	\$883,115	\$65,364	\$121,356
1974	\$17,807	\$1,282,254	\$154,151	\$145,938	\$76,761	\$17,039	\$11,081	\$18,476	\$1,104,021	\$912,167	\$71,081	\$120,773
1975	\$18,091	\$1,346,753	\$154,429	\$164,619	\$81,059	\$16,654	\$19,590	\$20,658	\$1,158,851	\$958,111	\$82,913	\$117,827
1976	\$19,590	\$1,456,411	\$160,480	\$170,646	\$87,791	\$17,613	\$16,979	\$22,560	\$1,299,487	\$1,066,989	\$100,585	\$131,913
1977	\$19,754	\$1,474,765	\$172,096	\$177,240	\$90,700	\$17,161	\$17,350	\$27,286	\$1,291,022	\$1,055,479	\$108,112	\$127,431
1978	\$20,288	\$1,532,455	\$191,147	\$181,094	\$93,351	\$19,541	\$11,933	\$30,797	\$1,329,723	\$1,070,250	\$111,456	\$148,017
1979	\$20,176	\$1,576,066	\$213,365	\$194,121	\$97,886	\$21,340	\$11,561	\$37,791	\$1,342,115	\$1,076,537	\$113,832	\$151,746
1980	\$19,914	\$1,585,168	\$227,128	\$217,239	\$100,472	\$25,657	\$20,590	\$44,972	\$1,327,038	\$1,078,391	\$117,039	\$131,609
1981	\$19,359	\$1,542,065	\$245,681	\$218,519	\$106,819	\$22,107	\$22,059	\$41,651	\$1,250,294	\$1,030,076	\$112,085	\$108,134
1982	\$18,774	\$1,483,261	\$248,473	\$240,216	\$110,059	\$22,959	\$35,296	\$46,888	\$1,144,035	\$933,268	\$111,141	\$99,626
1983	\$19,292	\$1,522,219	\$260,151	\$247,312	\$116,736	\$24,849	\$30,705	\$51,081	\$1,169,629	\$945,055	\$117,200	\$107,374
1984	\$19,662	\$1,556,004	\$277,122	\$248,339	\$120,868	\$27,233	\$18,606	\$56,883	\$1,177,527	\$947,180	\$113,493	\$116,854
1985	\$19,565	\$1,538,363	\$280,144	\$258,334	\$122,518	\$28,437	\$16,559	\$65,225	\$1,134,385	\$903,144	\$110,464	\$120,777
1986	\$19,941	\$1,547,986	\$284,737	\$261,425	\$126,181	\$29,474	\$13,446	\$66,467	\$1,131,172	\$902,940	\$110,411	\$117,821
1987	\$20,003	\$1,568,766	\$282,224	\$263,690	\$126,376	\$30,054	\$11,230	\$70,670	\$1,156,145	\$934,321	\$114,173	\$107,650
1988	\$20,317	\$1,615,874	\$287,356	\$257,750	\$131,918	\$29,642	\$10,144	\$61,052	\$1,208,240	\$977,748	\$115,690	\$114,803
1989	\$20,984	\$1,699,339	\$319,417	\$266,089	\$137,278	\$28,514	\$10,534	\$65,445	\$1,253,571	\$1,009,344	\$120,940	\$123,287
1990	\$21,295	\$1,756,378	\$304,182	\$281,792	\$143,089	\$28,589	\$12,430	\$74,050	\$1,311,839	\$1,054,513	\$127,849	\$129,478
1991	\$21,775	\$1,833,619	\$323,974	\$310,057	\$149,966	\$34,011	\$16,639	\$85,197	\$1,358,383	\$1,099,240	\$137,869	\$121,274
1992	\$21,361	\$1,822,430	\$311,318	\$332,779	\$148,770	\$38,340	\$23,853	\$96,329	\$1,309,121	\$1,046,471	\$139,663	\$122,987
1993	\$21,343	\$1,846,257	\$298,918	\$357,861	\$153,268	\$41,019	\$29,082	\$108,589	\$1,322,358	\$1,043,830	\$145,557	\$132,970
1994	\$21,626	\$1,898,529	\$308,544	\$367,797	\$159,084	\$43,589	\$23,728	\$113,877	\$1,375,079	\$1,094,731	\$151,165	\$129,184
1995	\$21,573	\$1,926,199	\$312,938	\$380,023	\$162,373	\$45,121	\$18,642	\$124,827	\$1,384,030	\$1,126,696	\$141,524	\$115,810
1996	\$21,703	\$1,960,313	\$329,760	\$379,478	\$165,929	\$42,935	\$19,590	\$122,110	\$1,395,098	\$1,139,887	\$136,420	\$118,791
1997	\$21,853	\$1,996,649	\$356,669	\$385,718	\$169,144	\$42,475	\$17,614	\$126,428	\$1,390,952	\$1,148,975	\$122,875	\$119,102
1998	\$22,358	\$2,063,693	\$380,432	\$400,261	\$173,038	\$43,238	\$21,311	\$131,818	\$1,415,267	\$1,178,256	\$120,538	\$116,472
1999	\$22,923	\$2,127,703	\$369,670	\$408,436	\$175,449	\$44,511	\$21,865	\$134,078	\$1,487,656	\$1,236,835	\$121,984	\$128,837
2000	\$23,454	\$2,181,520	\$385,221	\$421,895	\$179,897	\$41,504	\$21,113	\$145,846	\$1,511,830	\$1,262,697	\$120,601	\$128,532

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix IV

Wahkiakum County, Selected Economic Data

(Dollars are current unless otherwise noted)

Resident Population ¹			Civilian Labor Force ²				Nonagricultural Employment ²								Annual Average Covered Wage ²	Annual Avg. Cov. Wage ² 2000 Dollars
Year	Total	65 & Older	Total	Employed	Unempl.	Unemp. Rate	Total	Const. & Mining	Mfg.	TCU	Trade	FIRE	Services	Gov't		
1970	3,592	460	1,330	1,270	60	4.5%	880	*	480	90	80	20	50	160	\$8,476	\$32,934
1971	3,600	480	1,270	1,210	60	4.7%	810	*	450	90	70	20	40	140	\$9,457	\$35,163
1972	3,700	470	1,310	1,240	70	5.3%	860	*	470	90	80	20	50	150	\$9,566	\$34,366
1973	3,600	480	1,390	1,340	50	3.6%	920	*	510	100	80	20	60	150	\$10,560	\$35,993
1974	3,600	490	1,350	1,290	60	4.4%	900	*	490	100	70	10	70	160	\$11,299	\$34,979
1975	3,700	500	1,310	1,210	100	7.6%	870	*	470	80	90	10	60	160	\$11,668	\$33,415
1976	3,682	500	1,290	1,190	100	7.8%	880	10	470	80	90	10	50	170	\$13,550	\$36,712
1977	3,700	500	1,300	1,220	80	6.2%	920	30	490	90	90	10	40	170	\$14,509	\$36,876
1978	3,800	520	1,410	1,320	90	6.4%	990	30	480	80	100	20	70	210	\$15,258	\$36,142
1979	3,800	520	1,410	1,310	100	7.1%	970	30	440	80	100	20	90	210	\$16,453	\$35,754
1980	3,832	534	1,460	1,280	180	12.3%	950	10	390	110	120	10	100	210	\$17,722	\$34,727
1981	3,700	565	1,330	1,140	190	14.3%	880	10	330	120	110	10	80	220	\$17,322	\$31,140
1982	3,800	567	1,340	1,210	130	9.7%	840	30	320	80	130	10	70	200	\$17,727	\$30,150
1983	3,700	580	1,580	1,370	210	13.3%	760	10	290	40	140	10	70	200	\$17,659	\$28,741
1984	3,700	579	1,380	1,190	190	13.8%	700	20	250	40	110	10	70	200	\$18,037	\$28,281
1985	3,500	595	1,300	1,130	170	13.1%	670	20	230	40	90	10	80	200	\$19,321	\$29,214
1986	3,400	592	1,250	1,090	160	12.8%	610	20	150	50	110	10	70	200	\$17,781	\$26,128
1987	3,400	600	1,200	1,070	130	10.8%	620	10	140	40	120	10	90	210	\$15,891	\$22,496
1988	3,400	637	1,220	1,120	100	8.2%	630	20	140	40	120	10	80	220	\$16,640	\$22,672
1989	3,400	642	1,220	1,120	100	8.2%	650	10	150	40	130	10	90	220	\$17,357	\$22,652
1990	3,327	644	1,520	1,430	90	5.9%	620	20	130	40	110	10	90	220	\$17,195	\$21,454
1991	3,385	648	1,500	1,410	90	6.0%	630	10	130	40	120	10	100	220	\$16,940	\$20,362
1992	3,455	682	1,560	1,450	110	7.1%	660	20	140	40	130	20	90	220	\$18,633	\$21,744
1993	3,660	687	1,660	1,530	130	7.8%	670	20	140	40	130	20	80	240	\$19,195	\$21,875
1994	3,719	692	1,640	1,490	150	9.0%	660	20	130	30	120	20	90	240	\$19,904	\$22,238
1995	3,809	693	1,660	1,550	110	6.4%	680	30	130	30	130	20	100	250	\$20,943	\$22,873
1996	3,784	714	1,710	1,590	120	6.9%	740	30	170	40	120	20	100	260	\$20,826	\$22,277
1997	3,883	714	1,840	1,730	110	5.9%	780	20	240	40	110	20	100	260	\$22,945	\$24,063
1998	3,885	712	1,900	1,780	120	6.4%	840	30	260	40	120	30	110	270	\$22,892	\$23,793
1999	3,875	709	1,910	1,790	120	6.5%	850	30	260	30	110	20	110	280	\$24,652	\$25,219
2000	3,824	707	1,800	1,680	120	6.6%	820	30	260	40	90	30	110	270	\$24,853	\$24,853

¹ Source: Office of Financial Management

² Source: Employment Security Department

Appendix V

Wahkiakum County, Selected Economic Data

Current Dollars

(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)

Year	Personal Income ³												Farm Income & Expenses
	Place of Residence								Place of Work				
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments					Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors	
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical					
1970	\$3,448	\$12,386	\$1,517	\$1,266	\$717	\$110	\$97	\$151	\$9,947	\$7,426	\$404	\$2,117	\$1,075
1971	\$3,780	\$13,528	\$1,694	\$1,444	\$818	\$115	\$163	\$120	\$10,881	\$7,862	\$469	\$2,550	\$1,452
1972	\$3,935	\$14,873	\$1,861	\$1,604	\$885	\$135	\$124	\$179	\$11,894	\$8,366	\$538	\$2,990	\$1,744
1973	\$4,945	\$17,986	\$2,245	\$1,831	\$1,107	\$112	\$99	\$200	\$14,792	\$9,938	\$703	\$4,151	\$2,931
1974	\$5,194	\$19,206	\$2,700	\$2,149	\$1,290	\$152	\$135	\$220	\$15,221	\$10,392	\$764	\$4,065	\$2,712
1975	\$5,318	\$19,836	\$2,999	\$2,559	\$1,444	\$160	\$255	\$250	\$14,903	\$10,515	\$814	\$3,574	\$2,177
1976	\$6,091	\$22,725	\$3,252	\$2,843	\$1,629	\$207	\$273	\$284	\$17,382	\$12,050	\$1,050	\$4,282	\$2,529
1977	\$6,652	\$25,276	\$3,600	\$2,929	\$1,748	\$223	\$181	\$325	\$19,873	\$13,571	\$1,293	\$5,009	\$3,234
1978	\$7,424	\$28,551	\$4,313	\$3,332	\$1,913	\$276	\$133	\$506	\$22,443	\$15,475	\$1,500	\$5,468	\$3,110
1979	\$8,499	\$32,050	\$5,322	\$3,750	\$2,082	\$328	\$137	\$675	\$24,262	\$16,192	\$1,601	\$6,469	\$3,850
1980	\$8,577	\$32,780	\$6,473	\$4,396	\$2,434	\$343	\$360	\$696	\$23,251	\$17,218	\$1,761	\$4,272	\$1,849
1981	\$9,299	\$35,104	\$7,711	\$5,444	\$2,927	\$386	\$520	\$998	\$21,581	\$16,009	\$1,667	\$3,905	\$2,316
1982	\$9,755	\$36,521	\$8,027	\$5,824	\$3,324	\$381	\$470	\$1,026	\$22,567	\$17,103	\$1,926	\$3,538	\$2,186
1983	\$10,364	\$38,150	\$9,363	\$6,237	\$3,614	\$381	\$453	\$1,184	\$20,866	\$15,063	\$1,835	\$3,968	\$1,960
1984	\$11,004	\$39,415	\$10,141	\$6,919	\$3,814	\$484	\$584	\$1,394	\$19,729	\$13,990	\$1,733	\$4,006	\$1,769
1985	\$12,283	\$43,075	\$10,598	\$7,769	\$4,074	\$585	\$794	\$1,684	\$21,757	\$14,329	\$1,859	\$5,569	\$1,973
1986	\$13,320	\$44,769	\$11,164	\$7,938	\$4,389	\$530	\$628	\$1,763	\$20,800	\$12,496	\$1,606	\$6,698	\$2,072
1987	\$13,265	\$44,292	\$11,040	\$8,214	\$4,621	\$509	\$526	\$1,910	\$18,862	\$11,134	\$1,392	\$6,336	\$1,050
1988	\$14,150	\$47,517	\$11,996	\$8,273	\$4,953	\$513	\$285	\$1,837	\$19,828	\$11,346	\$1,452	\$7,030	\$1,243
1989	\$15,300	\$50,903	\$12,664	\$8,881	\$5,415	\$516	\$265	\$1,982	\$20,959	\$12,261	\$1,613	\$7,085	\$1,519
1990	\$16,218	\$54,007	\$13,192	\$9,668	\$5,873	\$524	\$417	\$2,133	\$21,769	\$12,236	\$1,667	\$7,866	\$1,829
1991	\$15,974	\$53,785	\$13,623	\$10,729	\$6,355	\$726	\$451	\$2,420	\$19,838	\$12,249	\$1,776	\$5,813	\$994
1992	\$16,727	\$57,924	\$13,782	\$12,210	\$6,633	\$853	\$658	\$3,213	\$21,776	\$13,771	\$1,994	\$6,011	\$1,663
1993	\$17,164	\$59,851	\$13,671	\$12,758	\$6,902	\$796	\$927	\$3,264	\$23,345	\$14,943	\$2,218	\$6,184	\$1,244
1994	\$17,237	\$62,070	\$15,175	\$13,744	\$6,849	\$839	\$1,144	\$3,958	\$22,376	\$15,255	\$2,307	\$4,814	\$702
1995	\$17,820	\$65,310	\$15,899	\$14,521	\$7,207	\$1,068	\$706	\$4,516	\$23,667	\$16,940	\$2,366	\$4,361	\$345
1996	\$18,237	\$68,663	\$18,064	\$15,098	\$7,776	\$1,054	\$718	\$4,511	\$24,273	\$17,879	\$2,527	\$3,867	\$55
1997	\$19,289	\$74,339	\$20,751	\$15,171	\$8,083	\$1,049	\$734	\$4,148	\$28,154	\$20,524	\$2,664	\$4,966	-\$136
1998	\$20,325	\$77,845	\$21,474	\$15,267	\$8,317	\$1,176	\$901	\$3,712	\$30,130	\$21,489	\$2,631	\$6,010	\$341
1999	\$21,073	\$79,868	\$20,609	\$15,862	\$8,558	\$1,248	\$1,051	\$3,789	\$32,412	\$23,058	\$2,698	\$6,656	\$354
2000	\$21,804	\$83,642	\$21,476	\$18,288	\$9,220	\$1,190	\$921	\$5,713	\$31,820	\$22,832	\$2,635	\$6,353	-\$224

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix VI

Wahkiakum County, Selected Economic Data

Constant 2000 Dollars

(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)

Year	Personal Income ³											
	Place of Residence								Place of Work			
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments					Total Earnings	Wage/Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical				
1970	\$13,463	\$48,364	\$5,923	\$4,943	\$2,800	\$430	\$379	\$590	\$38,840	\$28,996	\$1,577	\$8,266
1971	\$14,124	\$50,548	\$6,330	\$5,396	\$3,057	\$430	\$609	\$448	\$40,657	\$29,377	\$1,752	\$9,528
1972	\$14,206	\$53,694	\$6,719	\$5,791	\$3,195	\$487	\$448	\$646	\$42,940	\$30,203	\$1,942	\$10,794
1973	\$16,938	\$61,606	\$7,690	\$6,272	\$3,792	\$384	\$339	\$685	\$50,666	\$34,040	\$2,408	\$14,218
1974	\$16,159	\$59,750	\$8,400	\$6,686	\$4,013	\$473	\$420	\$684	\$47,353	\$32,330	\$2,377	\$12,646
1975	\$15,305	\$57,086	\$8,631	\$7,365	\$4,156	\$460	\$734	\$719	\$42,890	\$30,261	\$2,343	\$10,286
1976	\$16,584	\$61,874	\$8,854	\$7,741	\$4,435	\$564	\$743	\$773	\$47,326	\$32,809	\$2,859	\$11,659
1977	\$16,990	\$64,559	\$9,195	\$7,481	\$4,465	\$570	\$462	\$830	\$50,758	\$34,662	\$3,303	\$12,794
1978	\$17,672	\$67,962	\$10,267	\$7,931	\$4,554	\$657	\$317	\$1,204	\$53,423	\$36,836	\$3,571	\$13,016
1979	\$18,560	\$69,992	\$11,622	\$8,189	\$4,547	\$716	\$299	\$1,474	\$52,984	\$35,361	\$3,496	\$14,127
1980	\$16,890	\$64,550	\$12,747	\$8,657	\$4,793	\$675	\$709	\$1,371	\$45,786	\$33,905	\$3,468	\$8,412
1981	\$16,800	\$63,419	\$13,931	\$9,835	\$5,288	\$697	\$939	\$1,803	\$38,988	\$28,922	\$3,012	\$7,055
1982	\$16,673	\$62,421	\$13,720	\$9,954	\$5,681	\$651	\$803	\$1,754	\$38,571	\$29,232	\$3,292	\$6,047
1983	\$16,951	\$62,397	\$15,314	\$10,201	\$5,911	\$623	\$741	\$1,937	\$34,128	\$24,637	\$3,001	\$6,490
1984	\$17,339	\$62,106	\$15,979	\$10,902	\$6,010	\$763	\$920	\$2,197	\$31,087	\$22,044	\$2,731	\$6,312
1985	\$18,664	\$65,451	\$16,103	\$11,805	\$6,190	\$889	\$1,206	\$2,559	\$33,059	\$21,773	\$2,825	\$8,462
1986	\$19,669	\$66,108	\$16,485	\$11,722	\$6,481	\$783	\$927	\$2,603	\$30,714	\$18,452	\$2,372	\$9,891
1987	\$18,871	\$63,010	\$15,705	\$11,685	\$6,574	\$724	\$748	\$2,717	\$26,833	\$15,839	\$1,980	\$9,014
1988	\$19,374	\$65,060	\$16,425	\$11,327	\$6,782	\$702	\$390	\$2,515	\$27,148	\$15,535	\$1,988	\$9,625
1989	\$20,066	\$66,759	\$16,609	\$11,647	\$7,102	\$677	\$348	\$2,599	\$27,488	\$16,080	\$2,115	\$9,292
1990	\$20,334	\$67,715	\$16,540	\$12,122	\$7,364	\$657	\$523	\$2,674	\$27,294	\$15,342	\$2,090	\$9,862
1991	\$19,295	\$64,968	\$16,455	\$12,960	\$7,676	\$877	\$545	\$2,923	\$23,963	\$14,796	\$2,145	\$7,022
1992	\$19,616	\$67,929	\$16,163	\$14,319	\$7,779	\$1,000	\$772	\$3,768	\$25,537	\$16,150	\$2,338	\$7,049
1993	\$19,657	\$68,544	\$15,657	\$14,611	\$7,904	\$912	\$1,062	\$3,738	\$26,736	\$17,113	\$2,540	\$7,082
1994	\$19,354	\$69,692	\$17,038	\$15,432	\$7,690	\$942	\$1,284	\$4,444	\$25,124	\$17,128	\$2,590	\$5,405
1995	\$19,558	\$71,681	\$17,450	\$15,937	\$7,910	\$1,172	\$775	\$4,957	\$25,976	\$18,592	\$2,597	\$4,786
1996	\$19,604	\$73,811	\$19,418	\$16,230	\$8,359	\$1,133	\$772	\$4,849	\$26,093	\$19,219	\$2,716	\$4,157
1997	\$20,349	\$78,422	\$21,891	\$16,004	\$8,527	\$1,107	\$774	\$4,376	\$29,700	\$21,651	\$2,810	\$5,239
1998	\$21,208	\$81,227	\$22,407	\$15,930	\$8,678	\$1,227	\$940	\$3,873	\$31,439	\$22,423	\$2,745	\$6,271
1999	\$21,600	\$81,865	\$21,124	\$16,259	\$8,772	\$1,279	\$1,077	\$3,884	\$33,222	\$23,634	\$2,765	\$6,822
2000	\$21,804	\$83,642	\$21,476	\$18,288	\$9,220	\$1,190	\$921	\$5,713	\$31,820	\$22,832	\$2,635	\$6,353

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis