



COUNTY PROFILE

SKAMANIA



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



**SKAMANIA COUNTY PROFILE
SEPTEMBER 2002**

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
Employment Security Department

This report has been prepared in accordance with
RCW 50.38.050.

Dr. Sylvia Mundy, *Commissioner*
Washington State Employment Security Department

Greg Weeks, *Director*
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
P.O. Box 9046
Mail Stop 46000
Olympia, WA 98507-9046
(360) 438-4800

Prepared by
Revelyn M. Froyalde, *Research Analyst*
Layout by Bonnie Dalebout, *Graphic Designer*
and Lorre Jetton, *Graphic Designer*

Acknowledgements:

Scott Bailey, Regional Labor Economist
Washington State Employment Security Department
5411 East Mill Plain, Suite B3
Vancouver, WA 98661
(360) 735-5043
scott.bailey@esd.wa.gov

**Price \$4.50
plus 8.0% sales tax for Washington residents**

For additional labor market information, contact our

- ◆ *homepage at www.wa.gov/esd/lmea*
- ◆ *Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) at
1-800-215-1617*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<p>INTRODUCTION 1</p> <p>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY 3</p> <p>ECONOMIC HISTORY 4</p> <p>POPULATION 6</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Trends</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Components of Population Change</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Cities and Towns</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Age Groups</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Demographics</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Race and Ethnicity</p> <p>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 11</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Trends</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Demographics</p> <p>UNEMPLOYMENT 13</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Trends</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Industrial Typology</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Demographics</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Unemployment Insurance Claims</p> <p>INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGES 18</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Employment Trend</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Location Quotients</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Annual Average Wage</p>	<p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Wholesale and Retail Trade</p> <p>Services</p> <p>Government</p> <p>The Small Sectors</p> <p>Industry Employment Projections</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE..... 29</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Employment</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Wages</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Projections</p> <p>PERSONAL INCOME 36</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Total Personal Income</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Per Capita Personal Income</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Components of Personal Income</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Earned Income</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Transfer Payments</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Investment Income</p> <p>WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 42</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Workforce Development</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Economic Development</p> <p>APPENDIX Skamania County Selected Economic Data A-1</p>
---	--

INTRODUCTION

This report profiles the labor market and economic characteristics of Skamania County. The Labor Market and Economic Analysis (LMEA) Branch of the Washington State Employment Security Department prepared this report, which 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.

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive labor market and economic analysis of Skamania County. Characteristics profiled include the following:

- physical geography, economic history, and demographics
- labor force composition and trends
- industries, employment, and unemployment
- occupations, wages, and projections
- workforce and economic development

The data for this profile are derived from various state and national sources. All dollar figures are in current or nominal values, except where real values are specified. Real dollars are inflation adjusted, using the Personal Consumption Expenditures deflators. The data used are the most currently available at time of publication.

This profile is currently available under Online Publications on the LMEA Internet homepage. Accessed by area or by type of information, the homepage contains regularly updated current and historical labor market information included in this report. The website 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For decades, Skamania County's economy rested on timber—directly, through logging and milling; and indirectly, through U.S. Forest Service employment. Ninety percent of the county is forestland, and 80 percent of the county is part of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Geography and politics have greatly influenced the Skamania County economy.

Timber-related employment began to decline in the 1980s, dropping from 820 in 1979 to 620 in 1988. Harvest restrictions were placed on federal lands. Local timber supply was limited. Log prices rose. In early 1992, scarce timber and competition from chipboard substitutes led to the closure of Stevenson Co-Ply, the largest mill remaining in the county. Because the mill was a co-op, the job loss was accompanied by loss of savings. By 1993, only 180 timber jobs remained in Skamania. In 1996, timber harvest from federal lands dropped from an average of 250 million board feet to less than 5 million. That same year, federal employment fell from a peak of 420 to only 240 workers.

While most of Skamania is in forested, mountainous terrain, the bottom strip of the county borders the Columbia Gorge. The Columbia Gorge has influenced the county economy in two major ways: (1) In the 1978-82 period, construction of a second powerhouse at the Bonneville Dam boosted county construction employment, chiefly through construction workers commuting into the county. This, however, had the unfortunate side effect of skewing county labor force estimates in the 1980-89 period. Through the use of a faulty commuting ratio, the labor force size was underestimated and the unemployment rate overestimated. After the 1990 Census, the adjustment factor was corrected. (2) In 1986, the creation of the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area (NSA) helped augment the county's growing tourism industry. Around 15 percent of the county was made part of the NSA, with some restrictions placed on the development in the Gorge area.

Federal subsidies helped build the Skamania Lodge, a conference center and destination resort that opened in 1993 and is now the largest private sector employer in the county. An interpretive museum is now in operation and other retail and service spin-offs have come on line. In addition, a number of manufacturing jobs related to windsurfing have been created.

Skamania County's transition from timber to tourism has had a number of effects. In 1990, population and labor force growth began picking up. Almost half of the Skamania labor force commutes to work outside the county because of fewer job opportunities. With the Stevenson Co-Ply mill closure in 1992, unemployment rose sharply, reaching 18 percent before declining to 9 percent in 2000. One-third of the jobs in the county used to be in manufacturing. By 1996, the manufacturing employment numbers had fallen below 15 percent. With the advent of the Skamania Lodge in 1993, trade and service employment rose from a 19 percent to a 35 percent share of the county employment in 2000. Government or public sector, which is the county's largest employer, accounted for a 40 percent share of the county employment in 2000.

The annual average wage for jobs in Skamania County has fallen steadily over the past two decades—with the exception of the powerhouse construction years and the latter years of the 1990s. In 2000, the county's annual average wage was \$25,512. In comparison, inflation-adjusted wages in the early 1970s were in the \$30,000 range. Per capita personal income (PCPI) in Skamania County has not declined mainly because of increases in investment income and government transfer payments. The county's PCPI at \$21,702 in 2000 was 24 percent below the state average.

Skamania Lodge, the resort destination and conference center that opened in Stevenson in 1993, is in the midst of a major \$15 million expansion, projected for completion in the summer of 2002. An addition of 35,000 square feet of meeting space and an increase in the number of rooms from 195 to 254 is projected to boost not only future employment but also tourism and local industries in the area.

The 80-room North Bonneville Hot Springs Resort, located 7 miles from Stevenson, is scheduled to open in 2002. Through indirect job creation, the coming years in Skamania County is expected to bring an expansion to tourism and tourist-related businesses in the area. A modest growth in the county population and employment is expected to occur. Skamania County foresees a continuance of a significant share of its labor force (currently at 55 percent) commuting to jobs outside the county—to its neighboring counties of Clark and Klickitat as well as to its neighboring state of Oregon.

GEOGRAPHY

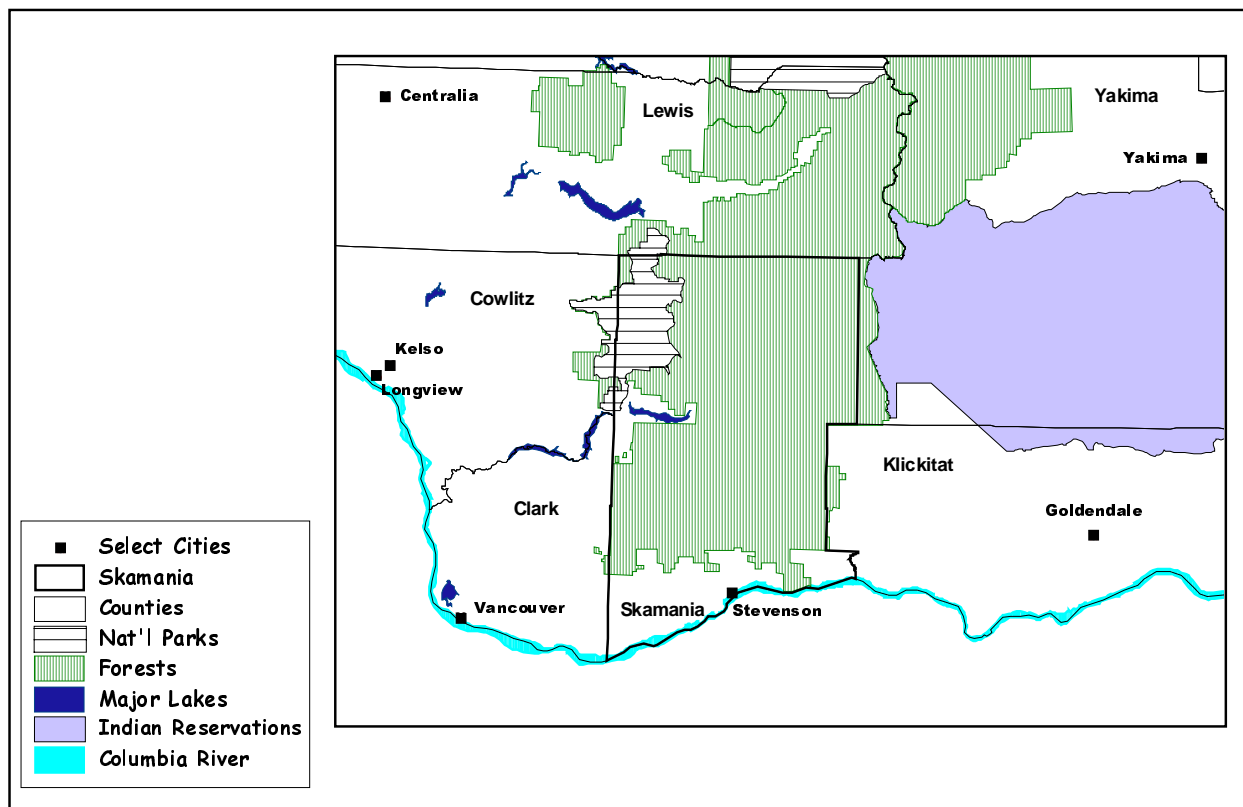
Because Skamania County is bisected north and south by the Cascade Mountain Range, it is alternatively viewed as being part of eastern or western Washington. Skamania is also the southernmost county in the state. It is bounded by Lewis County to the north, Cowlitz and Clark counties to the west, Yakima and Klickitat counties to the east, and Oregon and the Columbia River to the south. Skamania County constitutes a geographic area of 1,657 square miles and ranks 24th in size among Washington 39 counties in 2000.

Skamania County is dominated by mountainous, rugged and heavily forested terrain. Approximately 80 percent of the county's land area is comprised of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and the Mount St. Helen's National Volcanic Monument. The county's central feature is the 8,365-foot Mount St. Helens, the most active volcano in the continental United States. Located in the

county's northwest sector, the volcano's 1980 eruption devastated the surrounding area and spewed ash throughout the northwest and beyond. Off the Pacific Crest Trail, which runs north and south through the county, are some of the region's highest elevations. These include Sunrise Peak (5,880 feet), Council Bluff (5,163 feet), Steamboat Mountain (5,425 feet) and Lookout Mountain (5,692 feet).

Rivers. Skamania County has several major tributaries. The Washougal and Wind rivers, located in the lower half of the county, carry runoff south to the Columbia River. The Lewis River, in mid-county, flows through the Swift Creek dam and reservoir before continuing west to the Columbia River. The Columbia River is considered one of the country's most scenic rivers as it passes along the county's southern border.

Climate. Skamania County enjoys a mild but variable climate. Rainfall and temperature figures grow drier and warmer as one travels from west to east.



ECONOMIC HISTORY

Skamania County derived its name from the Native American term for *swift waters*—with reference to the Columbia River, which dominates the county's southern landscape. The Washington Territorial Legislature drafted the bill establishing the county, which was signed by Territorial Governor Isaac I. Stevens in March of 1854.

Nearly 80 percent of the county was extensively forested. With Native American and white settlement, commerce historically developed along the banks of the Columbia River. Much of the county's history is inextricably linked to the river.

Long before the advent of white exploration and settlement, local tribes affiliated with the Chinook Nation extensively populated what is now Skamania County. The tribes had developed and prospered for centuries along the banks of the Columbia River. Their diet was based on salmon and supplemented with nuts, berries, and potato-like roots known as wapato. These Native American tribes traded with tribes throughout the Northern Hemisphere, who arrived to stock up on the abundant salmon each year.

The arrival of the Lewis and Clark expedition in Skamania marked the first appearance of whites in the region. Over the next 30 to 40 years, a booming fur trade developed. By the 1820s, the Pacific Fur Company (American), North West Company (Canadian) and Hudson's Bay Company (British) were in fierce competition with one another as well as local Native Americans. The fur trade was phased out by 1830 due to a number of factors. Among them were the depletion of the beaver and otter populations due to over-trapping and a shift in American fashion away from fur clothing.

In the place of trappers came Methodist, Presbyterian, and Catholic missionaries—all of whom set out to convert the native people. The most indelible marks left on the local tribes by early trappers and missionaries were smallpox and measles—diseases not previously introduced into the Native American populace. These diseases decimated the Native Americans, sometimes wiping out entire villages.

The most rapid period of settlement in Skamania occurred during the mid-1800s. Many settlers intended to journey to the Willamette Valley in Oregon. They first had to traverse the Columbia Gorge. Already tired and hungry, many chose to try their luck on the banks of the mid-Columbia. This increased settlement prompted the State Territorial Legislature to establish the area as

Skamania County. The town of Cascades (now known as North Bonneville) served as the county seat. The town of Stevenson—the county's other major town and contemporary county seat—was platted in the 1890s.

Like the local Native Americans, white settlers looked to the Columbia River as a source of sustenance. From this emerged Skamania's first major industry—salmon fishing. When the settlers arrived, they immediately introduced new technologies such as gill nets and horse-pulled seine nets to harvest the salmon. The most fascinating of these contraptions was the fishwheel. Resembling something between a water wheel affixed to a mill or steamboat, the fishwheel scooped its catch out of the water and dumped it into a box. The fishwheel proved to be too effective for its own good and was outlawed in 1934. Complementing the fishing industry, a number of salmon canning operations were established. The largest cannery in Skamania was located near the town of North Bonneville. The fishing industry tapered off considerably after the 1880s due to a combination of over-fishing and poor industrial practices (i.e., logging, mining, and agriculture), which damaged spawning grounds.

Logging and lumber were also major industries in Skamania. The early settlers needed raw logs to construct cabins as well as wood for cooking and heating fuel. As new arrivals chose to erect proper houses instead of log cabins, the need for lumber gave rise to a fledgling sawmill industry. The prosperity of Skamania's logging and lumber industry was further stimulated by demand in eastern communities (e.g., The Dalles) on the Oregon side of the border. The timber was harvested from Skamania's heavy forests and sent down flumes to the Columbia. One of the biggest boosts to the logging and wood industry was the coming of the steamboat. Steamboats burned a lot of fuel—up to four cords of wood per hour. To satisfy this demand, an industry was established entirely on cutting and supplying cordwood to steamboat operators.

It was 1850 when the first steamboat operation appeared on the Columbia River. Others soon followed. Steamboats quickly proved to be a tremendous economic asset to the region. In addition to ferrying settlers and their possessions around the Gorge, they also served as a vital commercial and communications link between regional settlements and the outside world. In order to provide an unobstructed commercial route over the Columbia River, several federal canal and lock projects

were undertaken during the late 1800s and into the early 1900s. By the time the projects were completed a new form of transportation had arrived.

Steamboats gradually gave way to trains in the 1880s as railroads began laying tracks through Skamania and the rest of the region. In 1880, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company completed its transcontinental line from Minnesota to Portland via the Columbia Gorge. The line was further connected to the Northern and Union Pacific lines. By 1908, James J. Hill's Spokane, Portland, and Seattle Railway (now Burlington Northern Santa Fe) completed work on its line along the northern or Washington bank of the Columbia Gorge. The railroads provided the region with a commercial link to markets in the mid-western and eastern United States as well as safe and efficient land passage around the Gorge's dangerous rapids. Not long after the rails had been laid, an ambitious road construction project got underway. Originally conceived as a military road after the Indian Wars of 1856-1858, the Lewis and Clark Highway (Highway 14) bridged the gap between Western and Eastern Washington by linking Vancouver, Pasco and points between.

No history of Skamania County would be complete without mention of the federal water projects undertaken between the 1930s and 1970s. Chief amongst these was the Bonneville Dam. Authorized by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression and funded by Congress in 1935 through the River and Harbor Act, the dam was completed in late 1937 at a cost of \$31 million. The project had three purposes: (1) to create jobs; (2) to generate electric power; and (3) to make the Columbia River more navigable. Without downplaying the benefits derived from the dam, there was substantial environmental and scenic damage in the wake of its construction.

To meet the region's growing energy needs, the Bonneville Power Administration directed the U.S. Corps

of Engineers to construct a second powerhouse at the Bonneville Dam in 1975. The project would double the dam's electricity generating capacity. There were environmental and scenic costs. The entire town of North Bonneville, as well as its highway and rail access, had to be relocated at a cost of \$35 million in 1976. The project created a tremendous temporary boom in construction employment as well as modest jobs created in the local retail and service sectors. Construction on the second powerhouse was completed in 1982.

In 1986, Congress passed legislation, which was signed by President Reagan, designating the Columbia River Gorge as a National Scenic Area. The act imposed land use and development controls on the area and was intended to preserve the Gorge for future generations. Scenic interest in the Gorge dated as far back as the turn of the century, when Highway 14 was constructed. It opened the region and its scenery to the American public and since then, tourism played an ever-increasing role in the county's economy. Approximately 80 percent of Skamania County's land mass is part of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, with its mountains, mineral hot springs, ancient lava beds, and Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument.

Today, Skamania County's economy is based largely on government employment—especially management of national forests and of fish and wildlife—with the balance distributed among logging and lumber, tourism and recreation, and light manufacturing. Services employment has been boosted considerably when the Skamania Lodge, a destination resort and conference center opened in Stevenson in 1993. Skamania Lodge is in the midst of a major \$15 million expansion, projected for completion in the summer of 2002. An addition of 35,000 square feet of meeting space and an increase in the number of rooms from 195 to 254 is projected to boost not only future employment but also tourism and local industry in the area.

POPULATION

The Office of Financial Management estimated Skamania County's population at 9,900 in 2001, ranking it 35th among Washington's 39 counties. Skamania is one of the most sparsely populated counties in Washington. With an area covering 1,656.5 square miles, Skamania County's population density stands at 5.9 people per square mile, which also ranks 35th among Washington's counties.

Population is viewed as a key economic indicator of an area's vitality. With the exception of retirees and a minority of "footloose" workers, people tend to migrate to an area that has economic opportunities. In short, people follow jobs. However, changes in population are lagging, not leading, indicators. It takes time for people to arrive in an area where jobs are prevalent, and it takes time for them to leave once the demand for labor eases. Nevertheless, population changes provide insight into how the economy is performing and how the economy has performed over time.

Trends

For the period 1970-2001, the population in Skamania County grew 69.4 percent, going from 5,845 to 9,900 (*Figure 1*). By comparison, the state's population increased by 75.1 percent during the same period. Of this growth, most occurred during the years 1976-80 and from 1988 onward. Most of the 1980s was a period of no growth to slow growth. The differences in the rates were generally linked to national economic activity. Severe recessions in the early and mid-1970s and early 1980s put stoppers on population growth in Skamania County. Since 1988, the population growth has not been spectacular, but it has been strong and

steady due to a positive net migration. The most recent 1990-91 national recession did not seem to have any adverse effect on the county's population. Overall for the 1970-2001 period, the county's growth was slightly behind the state: 1.7 percent versus 1.8 percent annualized growth. From 1996 to 2001, the county and the state's annualized growth rate both went lower: 1.2 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively, due to lower rates of in-migration. *Figure 2* gives a look at population growth for Skamania County and Washington from 1970 to 2001. The chart clearly depicts over-the-period population change differences that occurred in both the county and the state.

Figure 1
Population
Skamania County, 1970-2001
Source: Office of Financial Management

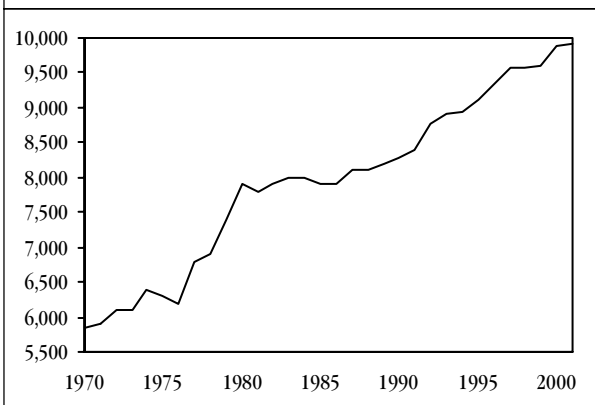
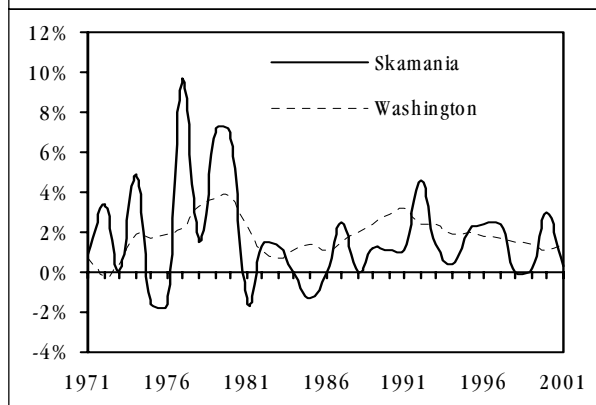


Figure 2
Population Growth
Skamania County & Washington, 1970-2001
Source: Office of Financial Management

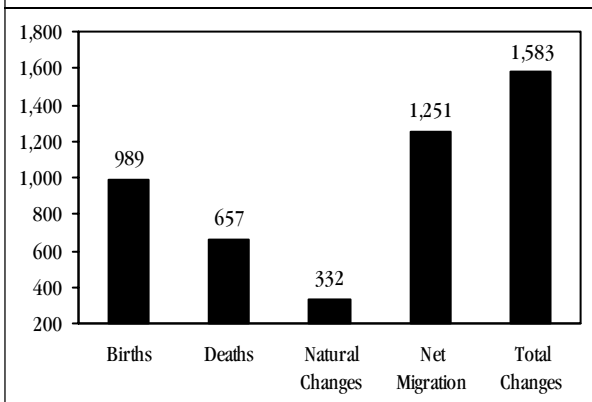


Components of Population Change

Two components constitute population change. One cause is the natural change, which is derived from number of births less number of deaths. Only major socio-economic occurrences alter the pattern of natural change. Examples are: the Great Depression, which led to the lowest birth rate in the 20th century; and the aftermath of World War II, which resulted to the Baby Boom. The second cause of population change is migration, which can give insight into an area's current economic trend. Changes in the population generally reflect changes in the economy—people tend to follow jobs.

In Skamania County, the natural change resulted in a net increase of 332 residents from 1990 to 2000 (*Figure 3*). It is the migratory element of population change that responds quickly to economic conditions. The 1990-2000 period had 1,251 more people entering than leaving the county. Combining the natural change with net migration yields an overall population increase of 1,583 during the same period. Natural change combined with

Figure 3
Components of Population Change
Skamania County, 1990-2000
Source: Office of Financial Management



net migration produced an overall population gain of 19.1 percent in Skamania County from 1990 to 2000, which was less than Washington's 21.1 percent gain.

Cities and Towns

The Office of Financial Management estimated Skamania County's resident population at 9,900 in 2001. Out of that approximation, 81.9 percent of the county's residents lived in unincorporated areas and 18.1 percent in incorporated cities. Since 1990, population in unincorporated regions increased by 20.8 percent; population for incorporated cities, by 13.5 percent. During the same period, statewide growth was concentrated in the cities with 41.2 percent and 2.9 percent growth for incorporated and unincorporated areas, respectively. Out of the 2001 statewide population of 5,974,900, 40.3

percent of the state's residents lived in unincorporated areas and 59.7 percent, in incorporated cities.

Figure 4 shows the population for all cities in Skamania County between 1990 and 2001. Skamania County has only 2 incorporated cities. Of these, the largest is Stevenson, which serves as the county seat. Stevenson accounts for 1,205 residents or 67.3 percent of the county's incorporated population. The only other city is North Bonneville, which comprises 32.7 percent of the county's incorporated population with 586 residents. Since 1990, North Bonneville's population has increased by 36.0 percent; Stevenson's, by 5.1 percent.

Figure 4
Population of Cities, Towns, and County
Skamania County, 1990-2001
Source: Office of Financial Management

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	%Chg 90-01
Skamania	8,289	8,500	8,700	9,000	9,300	9,550	9,800	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,872	9,900	19.4%
Unincorporated	6,711	6,925	7,113	7,387	7,662	7,888	8,072	8,151	8,156	8,029	8,079	8,109	20.8%
Incorporated	1,578	1,575	1,587	1,613	1,638	1,662	1,728	1,749	1,744	1,871	1,793	1,791	13.5%
North Bonneville	431	425	437	458	478	497	533	539	532	596	593	586	36.0%
Stevenson	1,147	1,150	1,150	1,155	1,160	1,165	1,195	1,210	1,212	1,275	1,200	1,205	5.1%

Age Groups

The distribution of the population among various age groups as well as the changes in this distribution over time reveals patterns that are not apparent in the population. *Figure 5* illustrates Skamania County and Washington populations measured by age group share size for 2001. These age categories are stratified based on the following labor market assumptions:

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

In 2000, there was a major difference between Skamania County and Washington in three age groups. The 20-24 age group share was lower in the county than the state by 2.9 percentage points. The 25-44 age group also had a lower county share than the state by 1.4 percentage points. The smaller percentage of young and middle-aged adults results from young people leaving the county for educational and job opportunities elsewhere. The 45-64 age group, however, had a higher county share than the state by 4.1 percentage points.

A major similarity between Skamania and Washington is that both populations are aging. The primary factor behind this overall trend is the aging of the Baby Boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964). This aging will accelerate in coming years as the Baby Boomers approach retirement age. Data from the 2000

Census show that median ages (the age at which half the population is younger and half is older) have increased since the 1990 Census. Skamania County's median age increased from 33.6 in 1990 to 38.7 years in 2000; Washington's from 33.1 to 35.3.

This anticipated aging of the county population can be further observed by looking at *Figure 6*. The Office of Financial Management has forecast Skamania County's population by age groups through 2020. Over the next ten to twenty years, the projections indicate that the 45-64 age group, those mature workers seasoned with years of accumulated skills and experience, will dominate Skamania County's work force. Over this period, however, the older baby boomers are moving into retirement age and will cause a large change in the demographics of the work force. The majority of the labor force, who are the younger baby boomers, will be older and more experienced, but possibly more resistant to change. The remaining work force may well be younger and less experienced. The 25-44 year olds, those who are in their prime productivity years, will see their age group share significantly decrease as the smaller percentage of 15 to 24-year-olds reach that age group. A shortage of young, entry-level workers may also be a possibility. There will also be a sharp increase in those aged 65 and older. This may also have a large effect on many institutions: medical services, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and a host of other socioeconomic services. This may also change the occupational and industrial mix currently in effect. This, of course, is not unique to Skamania County. The nation and the state are both graying.

Figure 5
Population by Age Groups
Skamania County and Washington, 2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

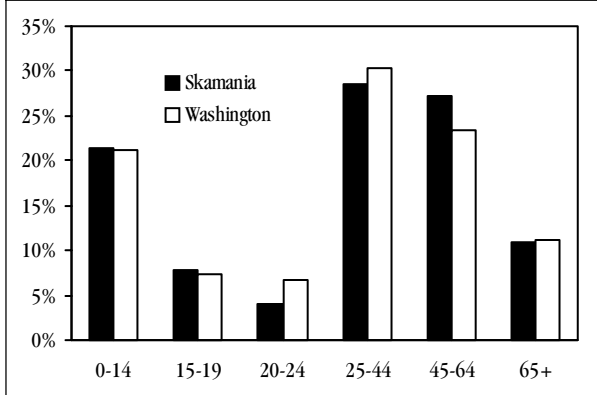
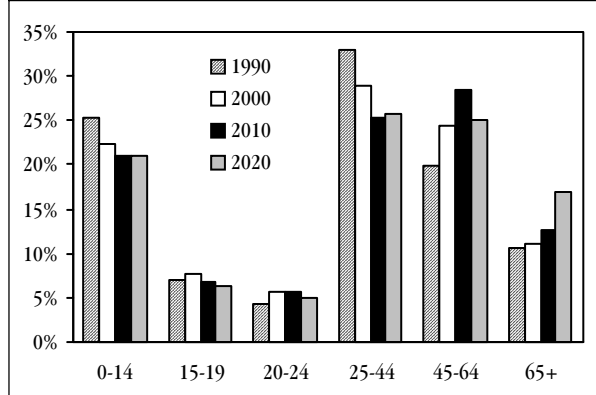


Figure 6
Population by Age Groups
Skamania County, 1990-2020
Source: Office of Financial Management



Demographics

Gender. *Figure 7* shows the female population in the gender makeup of Skamania County in 1990 and 2000. The 1990 Census showed the county's female population at 49.0 percent. The 2000 Census showed a slight increase for the female population (49.7 percent or

4,905 of the county population). Statewide, females held a very slight majority (50.2 percent or 2,959,821 of the state population). By 2020, the Office of Financial Management estimated that women in Skamania County are projected to maintain their slight advantage compared to men at a similar rate.

Figure 7
Population Estimates by Race & Hispanic Origin
Skamania County & Washington State 1990 and 2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

1990 Census			2000 Census		
Skamania					
Total	8,289	100.0%	Total	9,872	100.0%
White	7,987	96.4%	White alone	9,093	92.1%
Black	5	0.1%	Black or African American alone	30	0.3%
Indian/Aleut	198	2.4%	American Indian/Alaska Native alone	217	2.2%
Asian/Pac Is	52	0.6%	Asian alone	53	0.5%
Hispanic	172	2.1%	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	17	0.2%
Female	4,065	49.0%	Some Other Race alone	240	2.4%
			Two or More Races	222	2.2%
			Hispanic	398	4.0%
			Female	4,905	49.7%
Washington					
Total	4,866,692	100.0%	Total	5,894,121	100.0%
White	4,411,407	90.6%	White alone	4,821,823	81.8%
Black	152,572	3.1%	Black or African American alone	190,267	3.2%
Indian/Aleut	87,259	1.8%	American Indian/Alaska Native alone	93,301	1.6%
Asian/Pac Is	215,454	4.4%	Asian alone	322,335	5.5%
Hispanic	214,570	4.4%	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	23,953	0.4%
Female	2,452,952	50.4%	Some Other Race alone	228,923	3.9%
			Two or More Races	213,519	3.6%
			Hispanic	441,509	7.5%
			Female	2,959,821	50.2%

Race and Ethnicity

Figure 7 shows the racial characteristics in Skamania County based on the Census taken in 1990 and 2000. Skamania is essentially a white county. In 1990, whites constituted 96.4 percent of the county population, which was higher than the state's 90.6 percent share. Other non-white resident shares fell below the state average, with a black population of 0.1 percent (statewide 3.1 percent), Native Americans at 2.4 percent (statewide 1.8 percent), and Asian/Pacific Islanders at 0.6 percent (statewide 4.4 percent).

As shown in *Figure 7*, the 2000 Census used a different set of classifications to derive a more accurate account of racial diversification and interracial characteristics. The changes in the 2000 Census were as follows:

- The word "alone" was added to each race category.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander was a separate race category from Asian.
- Some other race category was added.
- Two or more races category was added.

In 2000, Skamania County's population share of 92.1 percent whites alone was higher than the state's 81.8 percent share. The county's population share of 2.2 percent American Indian/Alaska Native alone was also higher than the statewide 1.6 percent share. The other racial resident shares fell below the state average, with black/African American alone at 0.3 percent (statewide 3.2 percent), Asians alone at 0.5 percent (statewide 5.5 percent), Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders alone at 0.2 percent (statewide 0.4 percent), some other race alone at 2.4 percent (statewide 3.9 percent), and two or more races at 2.2 percent (statewide 3.6 percent).

From an ethnic rather than a racial perspective, Skamania County has a growing segment of Hispanics. People of Hispanic origin—who can be of any race and are accounted for, separately—comprised 2.1 percent of Skamania County's 1990 population, lower than the state's share of 4.4 percent. In 2000, the county's share size of Hispanics increased to 4.0 percent, which was lower than the 7.5 percent statewide share.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

The resident civilian labor force is defined as all persons, 16 years of age and older within a specified geographic area, that are either employed—excluding those serving in the armed forces—or unemployed and actively seeking work. Like the general population, the labor force can be seen as a key economic indicator. The labor force tends to grow along with population but at a slightly higher rate due to the increasing percentage of women in the paid labor force. Economic cycles as well as activity in the local industry sectors largely drive patterns of growth and decline in the county's labor force.

At the state and national level, the labor force and unemployment rate are determined by a monthly survey of households. At the county level, the state's portion of this household survey is integrated with other information (e.g., unemployment insurance claims and surveys of business establishments) to produce estimates. Since the equivalent of gross domestic product is not gathered at the county level, labor force changes, as well as other measures, serve as proxies of economic performance. Because there is no direct measurement of labor force and unemployment at the county level, these estimates do not have the same degree of accuracy as the national level has.

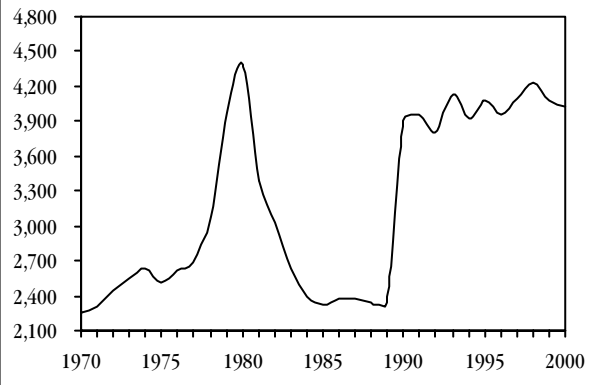
Trends

Skamania County's labor force grew 79 percent, rising from 2,250 to 4,030 from 1970 to 2000. This increase translated to an annualized growth rate of 2.0 percent, somewhat slow compared to the statewide 2.5 percent. In between those two points, several events caused dramatic changes, both up and down. The national recessions in 1974-75, the early 1980s, and 1990-91 all brought drops in the labor force numbers.

A large boom was experienced in the late 1970s and early 1980s as workers poured into the county to work on the Bonneville Dam's second powerhouse. Completion of work coincided, unfortunately, with the arrival of the "double-dip" recessions of the early 1980s. The labor force dropped sharply.

The 1990s have essentially exhibited a seesaw pattern as seen in *Figure 8*, with the size of the labor force growing one year only to drop back the next. Statewide, labor force growth after the 1990-91 national recession has been moving upward quite steadily. From 1995 to 2000, the county and the state's annualized growth rate both went lower: negative 0.2 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

Figure 8
Civilian Labor Force
Skamania County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Demographics

Demographic data on the civilian labor force are prepared in a fashion that combines race and ethnicity so those minority characteristics can be counted. Unlike census data on the general population, those of Hispanic origin are not counted in their racial groups. The latest available demographic data compiled by the Employment Security Department from the Office of Financial Management was based on the 2000 population data for Skamania County labor force as shown in *Figure 9*.

Gender. As mentioned earlier, Skamania County's population showed that females hold a very slight advantage over males. The county's labor force, however, does not. The estimates showed that 56.3 percent of

the county's labor force were men compared to 43.7 percent women. This represents a major change from the 1980 Census when women constituted only 33 percent of the county work force and men 67 percent. Increased female participation in the labor force is a demographic fact occurring in the county, the state, and the nation.

Among men, Whites accounted for an overwhelming 95 percent of the work force. Only Native Americans and Hispanics had significant representation (approximately 2 percent). These numbers are closely mirrored among females, where Native Americans and Hispanics had a slightly higher proportion of the labor force.

Figure 9
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment by Sex and Minority Status
Skamania County, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Sex and Minority Status	Labor Force	Percent of Total	Employed	Percent of Total	Unemp	Percent of Total	UE Rate
Male Total	2,748	100.0%	2,411	100.0%	337	100.0%	12.3%
White	2,603	94.7%	2,278	94.5%	325	96.4%	12.5%
Black	8	0.3%	7	0.3%	1	0.3%	12.5%
Native American	53	1.9%	49	2.0%	4	1.2%	7.5%
Asian	6	0.2%	6	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	5	0.2%	5	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other race	34	1.2%	34	1.4%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	64	2.3%	76	3.2%	12	3.6%	18.8%
Female Total	2,134	100.0%	1,929	100.0%	205	100.0%	9.6%
White	2,003	93.9%	1,808	93.7%	195	95.1%	9.7%
Black	6	0.3%	6	0.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Native American	46	2.2%	46	2.4%	6	2.9%	13.0%
Asian	8	0.4%	8	0.4%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other race	18	0.8%	18	0.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	60	2.8%	39	2.0%	21	10.2%	35.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT

The civilian labor force consists of both those who are working and those without a job who are looking for work. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the total labor force of those who are not working but who are actively looking for work. The unemployed do not include retirees, persons in institutions (including students), or those who have come to be known as “discouraged workers,” i.e., persons who would like to work but who are not actively searching for a job. None of these groups of people are included in the

unemployment figures because they are not looking for work. Military personnel are another group not included in the civilian labor force figures.

At the national level, the unemployment rate is determined by a monthly survey of households. At the local level, the state’s portion of this household survey is integrated with other information (e.g., unemployment insurance claims and surveys of business establishments) to produce unemployment rates at the state and county level.

Trends

The unemployment rate for Skamania County has historically been higher than that for Washington and the United States. Even so, unemployment rate trends in the county essentially follow the same patterns set by the state and the nation, indicating an interconnected relationship of their economies. As the economy contracts, unemployment rises; as it expands, unemployment shrinks.

Since at least 1970, the annual average unemployment rate in Skamania County has been consistently higher than the statewide average. Even when the timber industry was flourishing, unemployment was relatively high by statewide standards because the seasonality of the industry contributed to high rates of joblessness during certain months of the year. The timber industry is still important in the county, but employment at hotels and lodging places is greater, and it is even more

seasonal than timber. Aside from government, which is relatively stable, the main industries in the county are seasonal and tend to drive up unemployment on average.

The unemployment rate was 10 percent in 1990, and shot up to 18.2 percent in 1992 after the Stevenson plywood mill closed (*Figure 10*). It dropped back down the following year when the Skamania Lodge opened.

As shown in *Figure 11*, Skamania County has been among the Washington counties designated as economically distressed; i.e., counties with a three-year average unemployment rate that is 20 percent or higher than the statewide average for that same period. The 1998-2000 statewide unemployment rate average was 4.9 percent. Distressed areas had a three-year average unemployment rate greater than or equal to 5.9 percent. With a three-year average unemployment rate of 9.1

Figure 10
Unemployment Rates
Skamania, Washington, & U.S., 1970-2001
Source: Employment Security Department

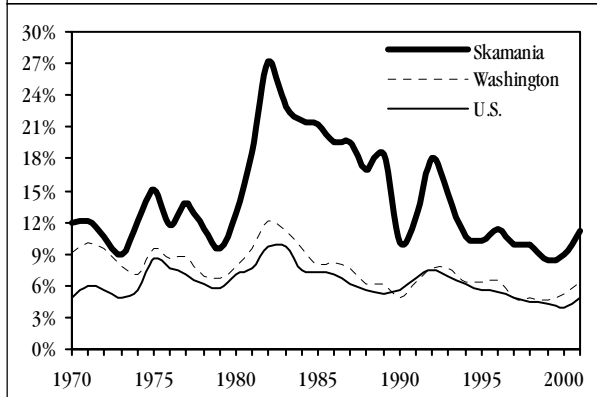
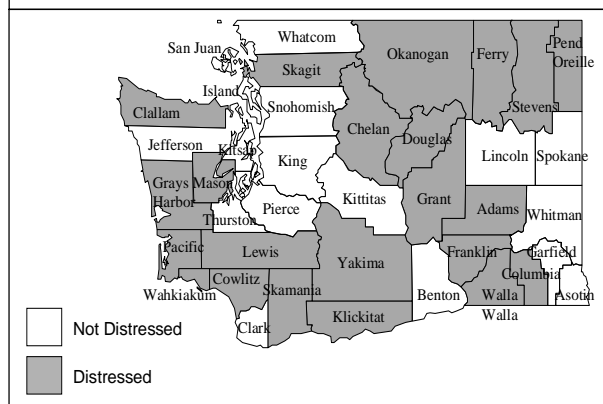


Figure 11
Distressed Counties
Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



percent, Skamania County is included among the distressed counties, making the county eligible for some preference in bidding for government contracts. In 2001

unemployment reached 11.1 percent. While unemployment has been rising both at the state and national level, as *Figure 10* indicates, it has recently risen faster in Skamania.

Industrial Typology

A number of specific industries within Washington have been defined as being seasonal, cyclical, or structurally mature. These designations relate to the level of variation in employment or to a change in employment over specific time periods. Because all three categories reflect employment instability or change, the characteristics of an area's industrial base hint at the unemployment patterns that the area might face. Therefore, calculations were made to establish the share of seasonality, cyclicity, and structural maturity in the area's employment base. These terms are defined as follows.

Seasonality refers to business and employment patterns characterized by large employment increases and decreases in particular months of the year, often season-related. These variations occur during the same months each year and are caused by factors that repeat each year; for example: poor weather conditions, holiday seasons, and weather-related activities such as harvesting. Industries susceptible to seasonal factors are classified as seasonal industries, for example: construction, retail sales, agriculture, food processing, and manufacturing. 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.

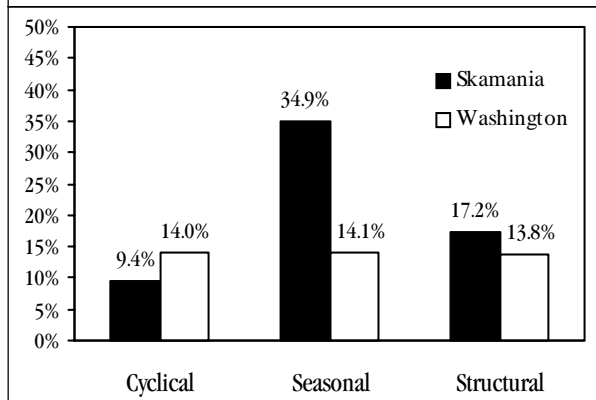
Cyclicity refers to business and unemployment patterns caused by or linked to the broader movements of the economy—growth expansions and contractions. Unemployment in such industries is attributed to a general decline in macroeconomic activity, especially expenditures that occur during a business-cycle downturn. When the economy dips into a contraction or recession, aggregate demand declines. Less output is produced and sold. Fewer workers and other resources are employed. Business activity of the cyclical variety decreases and unemployment increases. Industries that are especially sensitive to these economic swings are classified as cyclical industries, for example: aerospace, automobile manufacturing, and shipbuilding. 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.

Structural maturity refers to business and employment patterns 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. Decreasing sales are due to either displacement by less-expensive competitors or decreasing overall demand for the good. Affected industries must either shut down or restructure. Areas with a high degree of structurally mature industries experience specific unemployment issues. First, structurally mature industries shed a significant number of workers causing unemployment to increase. Secondly, unemployment can persist because of a mismatch between the skills possessed by the available work force and the skills called for in existing and newly created jobs. The impact of structurally mature industries on local economies can be devastating in the short run. The structurally mature designation is determined by comparing an industry's current employment against its employment at the peak of the last business cycle.

The percentage of workers employed in these types of industries in Skamania County is shown in *Figure 12*. Only private industries were included when producing these percentages. The large impact of government employment had been excluded. As the chart shows in 2000, seasonal industries accounted for 34.9 percent of all private covered employment in Skamania County, considerably higher than the state's 14.1 per-

Figure 12
Industrial Typology
Skamania County and Washington, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



cent. That same year, cyclical industries recorded only 9.4 percent of all private covered employment in the county, considerably lower than the state's 14.0 percent share. Structurally mature industries had 17.2 percent of all private covered employment in the county, somewhat higher than the statewide 13.8 percent. *Note: The percentages will not necessarily add up to 100 percent. An industry can be recognized in more than one typology. Construction, for example, is very dependent upon weather and is also highly sensitive to fluctuations in overall economic activity, i.e., the business cycle. It has been categorized as both seasonal and cyclical.*

Skamania County has a significantly higher concentration of workers in seasonal industries than does the state primarily due to its construction, natural resource-based manufacturing, and tourism-based service sectors. The county also has a higher concentration of workers in structurally mature industries and a smaller concentration in cyclical industries than does the state.

Given these concentrations of employment, Skamania County has a tendency toward a high level of fluctuation in employment and unemployment during the course of a year, based on seasonality. Unemployment in the county tracks very closely with the state (albeit, at a higher level); it rises and falls simultaneously with similar amplitude of changes. Because the typologies of Skamania County and the state differ, it is not unusual that the county has a higher unemployment rate than the state. The higher percentage of workers in seasonal type industries will cause a higher variation of unemployment throughout the year, as mentioned earlier. Although Skamania County's concentration of workers in cyclical industries is considerably less than the state, the chart reveals that Skamania's concentration of workers in seasonal and structural industries is greater than the state. In theory, the higher concentration in structurally mature industries would negatively influence long-term growth, and has done so in reality.

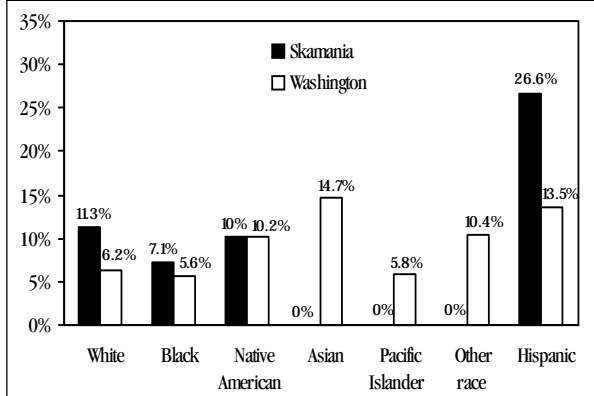
Demographics

Figure 13 compares unemployment among the various racial groups and between the state and the county. When categorized by race and ethnicity there are pronounced differences. Unemployment statistics by race and sex are extrapolated from the census and updated by Employment Security Department analysts, factoring in population changes and other variables. The most recent update for Skamania County was in 2000, when the overall unemployment rate was 8.9 percent.

Gender. Within Skamania County, the unemployment rates for females and males in 2000 was at 9.6 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively. Statewide, the unemployment rates were much closer at 6.4 for males and 6.1 percent for females.

Race and Ethnicity. The 2000 unemployment rate for whites in Skamania County was 11.3 percent, higher than the statewide 6.2 percent. Among the non-whites in the county, the unemployment rate was not applicable for its extremely small black labor force. Native Americans had an unemployment rate of 31.0 percent. Asians/Pacific Islanders and those listed as "other race" had all their labor force working (i.e., no unemployment rate). Those of Hispanic origin, who can be of any

Figure 13
Unemployment by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender
Skamania County and Washington, 1997
Source: Employment Security Department



race and are excluded from the racial categories in this data series, had an unemployment rate of 26.6 percent in Skamania County, higher than the 13.5 percent statewide.

To a certain degree these county patterns are reflective of statewide patterns.

Unemployment Insurance Claims

One of the key factors used to determine county unemployment rates is the number of claims filed with the Employment Security Department for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Only one-third to one-half of all unemployed persons file UI claims, making it an inexact indicator. UI claim figures at the county level are not maintained according to occupations. However, UI claims do contain occupational information. *Figure 14* shows the number of UI claims filed in Skamania County and Washington during fiscal year (FY) July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001 by occupational groups. Occupational groups differ from industry designations in that the former deal with the type of work performed regardless of industry and the latter deal with work performed within a given industry. Skamania County residents filed a total of 779 UI claims during FY 2000-2001.

The concentration of UI claims in Skamania County's occupational groups, ranked by size, appeared to resemble the concentrations statewide. The difference between county and state were in the degree of UI concentration in each of these groups. The majority of Skamania County's UI claims fell into four principal groups: structural work (28.1 percent), machine trades (11.7 percent), service (10.3 percent), and professional, technical, and managerial occupations (9.8 percent). Structural work, primarily construction occupations, was the largest source of UI claims in the county. Its share in the county was more than a fourth as seen statewide (28.1 percent compared to 19.6 percent).

The large share of UI claims in the structural category reflected the seasonal nature of the work as well as the tendency to file a claim for the often short time periods between construction projects. In reviewing these data, it is important to note that the percentage of unemployed in each occupation, who files for unemployment, may vary widely. Claims data should not be viewed as representative of the unemployed as a whole.

Classifying the groupings in *Figure 14* rather loosely into "white-collar" and "blue-collar" jobs, the majority of UI claims stem from blue-collar occupations in the county (67.5 percent at 526) and the state (78.3 percent at 310,062). Blue-collar includes the groupings of structural work, machine trades, packaging and materials handling, agriculture, forestry, and fishing, motor freight and transportation, processing, and bench work occupations. White-collar subsumes the rest. Structural work, primarily construction work, was the big driver that accounted for the share differences. More than a fourth of the entire county's claims came from this category. UI claims from white-collar occupations were more prevalent statewide (at 47.2 percent compared to the county's 28.6 percent) given the influence of the larger, more urban metropolitan areas statewide. The state white- to blue-collar UI claimant ratio is more evenly distributed—greatly influenced by a more diversified economic base. Overall, Skamania County is clearly more blue-collar, which means its occupational structure is less diverse than the state's.

Figure 14**Unemployment Insurance Claimants****Skamania County and Washington State, July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001****Source: Employment Security Department**

	Skamania		Washington	
	Claimants	Percentage	Claimants	Percentage
Total, All Occupations	779	100.0%	396,088	100.0%
Structural	219	28.1%	77,515	19.6%
Machine Trades	91	11.7%	27,243	6.9%
Service	80	10.3%	82,581	20.8%
Professional, technical, and managerial occupations	76	9.8%	38,074	9.6%
Packaging and Materials Handling	72	9.2%	18,453	4.7%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	54	6.9%	27,209	6.9%
Clerical	53	6.8%	45,618	11.5%
Motor Freight and Transportation	41	5.3%	19,128	4.8%
Processing	39	5.0%	23,387	5.9%
Benchwork	36	4.6%	13,121	3.3%
Sales	14	1.8%	20,598	5.2%
Miscellaneous	4	0.5%	3,161	0.8%
White-Collar*	253	32.5%	86,026	21.7%
Blue-Collar*	526	67.5%	310,062	78.3%

**Miscellaneous/NEC occupations excluded*

INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGES

Data in this section are derived through two different Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) programs, which are conducted in Washington by the Employment Security Department. The first BLS program, called Current Employment Statistics (CES), generates monthly nonagricultural employment figures. The second BLS program, called Quarterly Employment and Wages

(ES-202), includes data on both agricultural and nonagricultural employment covered under the state Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Covered employment data are used to revise the initial survey-based CES estimates. All wage data and agricultural employment data in this section stem from the ES-202 program; other employment information comes from the CES program.

Employment Trend

Figure 15 shows Skamania County's nonfarm employment trends from 1970 to 2000: the number of jobs grew from 1,610 to 2,070. Nonagricultural employment grew substantially through the 1970s, culminating in a large 1980 construction peak. There were 3,360 jobs in that year. After that boom, employment fell off to its previous level. With minor fluctuations, employment remained at that level through the decade. The downturn in 1992 was centered in manufacturing, with the closure of the Stevenson Co-Ply Plywood Mill. The opening of the Skamania Lodge in 1993 drove the recovery following that.

Figure 16 compares nonfarm employment growth in the county to the state from 1970 to 2000. Over the period shown the county's 29 percent increase was quite low compared to the 152 percent growth experienced on a statewide basis. This increase translated into a county annualized average growth of 0.8 percent. Dur-

ing the same period, the state was at a greater 3.1 percent. From 1996 to 2000, Skamania County's nonagricultural employment growth averaged 1.8 percent; the state's, 3.0 percent. More recently the number of county jobs increased from 2,030 in 1999 to 2,070 in 2000, a 2.0 percent increase compared to the statewide 2.8 percent.

The data differ from the labor force data presented earlier. The number of nonfarm jobs is only a portion of the total labor force numbers. Nonagricultural employment numbers are derived from surveys of establishments located in Skamania County. The labor force data are based on individual residence in the county, regardless of where the employing establishment is located. A large number of Skamania County residents work outside the county. In 2000, more than half (nearly 55 percent) of employed county residents worked outside the county, mainly in the neighboring counties of Clark and Klickitat as well as in the neighboring state of Oregon.

Figure 15
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment
Skamania County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

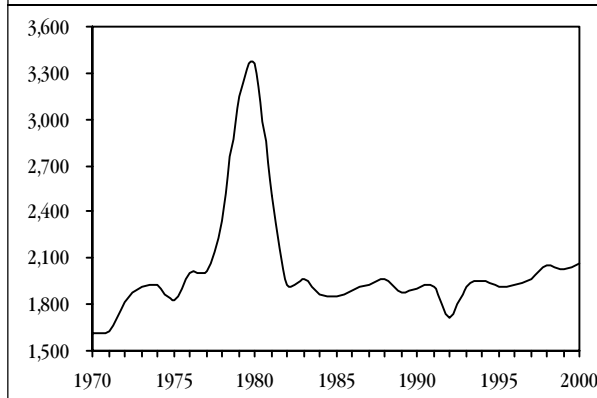
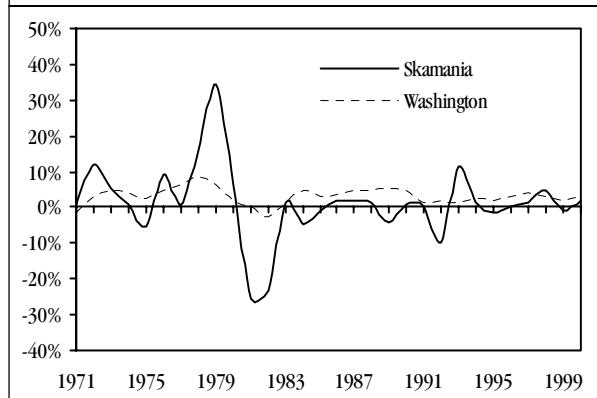


Figure 16
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Growth
Skamania County & Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Location Quotients

One way of assessing an area's economic strengths and weaknesses, is to compare its industrial makeup to another area. This comparison can be done using various measures of economic activity, such as employment, income, or retail sales. In the following analysis, location quotients are calculated using employment figures.

The location quotient compares the share of total employment in a particular industry division in the county with the share it represents in Washington State. The quotient is determined by dividing the county industry's share of total employment by the same industry's share of total employment statewide. A quotient of 1.0 denotes an industry in which the county is comparable to the state as a whole. A quotient higher than 1.0 denotes a county industry with a higher concentration of employment than in the same industry statewide. A quotient below 1.0 denotes a county industry with a lesser concentration of employment than in the same industry statewide.

A quotient greater than 1 implies either that there is greater local demand for that good or service, or that some portion of the good or service is being sold ("exported") outside of the local area. The opposite would be true for industries with a quotient less than 1. Goods and services that are "imported" in sufficient quantities may be targeted for economic development. The interpretation is complicated in the case of a county like Skamania, where a significant percentage of its labor force works at jobs in other counties. In commuter counties, local demand may be relatively higher for consumer-related goods and services, as opposed to manufacturing and business-related goods and services, and a population-based quotient (e.g. retail jobs per capita) may be a more appropriate measure.

Figure 17
Location Quotients
Skamania County, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

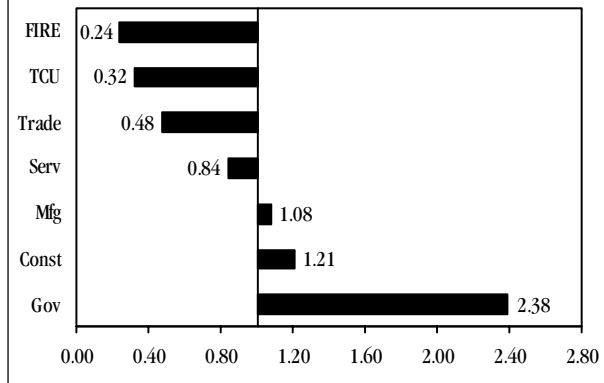


Figure 17 shows the 2000 location quotients of the major nonfarm industry sectors in the county. This graph reveals and conceals several interesting characteristics and differences between Skamania County and the state. One of the county's major industries had a location quotient significantly greater than 1.0: government (2.38). Government has such a high concentration due to high levels of federal employment (U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Service) and local government. The latter is proportionately higher because it is population-based, while location quotients are employment-based, and half of Skamania's work force commutes to jobs outside of the county.

Those industry sectors with the lower quotients are all sufficiently low to assume that a high level of importation occurs. Or, more realistically, residents must leave the county to purchase the good or service produced by the sector in question. Major markets exist in nearby Vancouver and Portland.

Annual Average Wage

The annual average covered wage is derived through the process of dividing the total wages and salaries paid in an area by the annual average employment in that area. Jobs not covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) program are excluded. Covered employment, jobs that are covered by the UI program, constitutes over 85 percent of all employment in the state. The annual average covered wage does not include any benefits, like insurance or retirement plans. The annual average cov-

ered wage computation includes part-time workers; if they were excluded, the wage would undoubtedly be higher. (Note: all amounts here have been inflation-adjusted to 2000 dollars.)

Figure 18 shows the real annual average covered wages (adjusted to 2000 dollars) in Skamania County, the state, and the nation from 1970 to 2000. The average real wage started declining in Skamania County in 1980. Overall since 1970, it fell by 10.9 percent, going

from \$28,040 to \$25,294 in 2000. The overall trend overlooked the peak reached during the big construction boom of the late 1970s. The influx of engineers and construction workers and their associated high wages drove up the county's wage to a high of \$43,279 in 1979, about \$12,000 more than the state's average wage at that time.

With work on the Bonneville second powerhouse completed, the wage fell just as fast, dropping 35.6 percent to \$27,860 in only three years. After 1982, the wage continued to decline, and at a faster rate than the statewide decline. The overall decline seemed to have bottomed out in the early 1990s. The trend in the county seemed to be moving in tandem with the statewide trend, although at a lower level. There was an uptick in 1999 to \$25,460—the highest since 1990. Even so, the county's average wage lagged the statewide wage by about \$11,100 in 1999. That same year, neighboring Clark County averaged \$31,070 and Klickitat County was at \$26,226. In 2000, Skamania County's annual average covered wage declined 0.7 percent to \$25,294. Statewide, the average increased 1.1 percent from \$36,617 in 1999 to \$37,038 in 2000.

Figure 19 shows the average wage in 2000 for the major industry sectors and some specific industries in

Skamania County and in Washington. Except for construction, virtually all of the county's wages are lower than their statewide counterparts, but not unusual or unique to Skamania. The relatively high-paying aerospace and high-tech industries of the Puget Sound area drive the state's wage levels.

Figure 18
Real Annual Covered Wage
Skamania, Washington, & U.S., 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

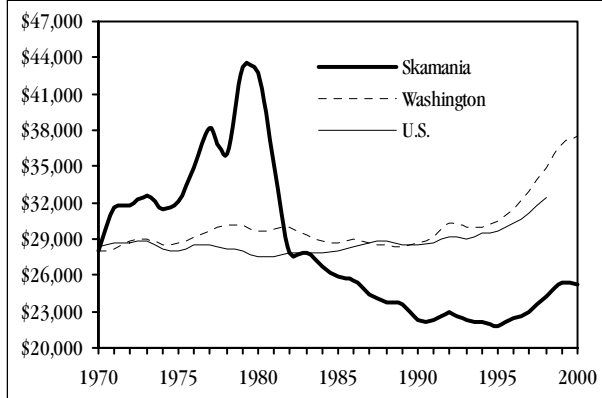


Figure 19
Annual Covered Wages and Employment
Skamania County and Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

SIC	Industry Title	Skamania		Washington	
		Avg Employ	Avg Wage	Avg Employ	Avg Wage
	TOTAL	2,047	\$25,512	2,703,237	\$37,070
	Construction	137	\$39,660	149,317	\$37,484
15	General Building Contractors	13	\$20,808	40,099	\$36,670
16	Heavy Construction, Ex. Building	96	\$47,021	17,845	\$45,434
17	Special Trade Contractors	28	\$23,176	91,373	\$36,289
	Manufacturing	284	\$31,262	345,830	\$47,079
20	Food And Kindred Products	*	*	40,942	\$31,928
24	Lumber And Wood Products	165	\$33,253	32,191	\$32,191
27	Printing And Publishing	*	*	23,646	\$35,183
30	Rubber And Misc. Plastics Products	*	*	9,936	\$31,880
32	Stone, Clay, And Glass Products	*	*	8,937	\$36,492
35	Industrial Machinery And Equipment	*	*	24,552	\$53,573
36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	*	*	19,867	\$43,193
	Other Industries	119	\$28,502	-	-
	Transportation, Communications, And Public Utilities	34	\$26,417	139,684	\$47,483
42	Trucking And Warehousing	*	*	32,414	\$32,009
47	Transportation Services	*	*	12,204	\$38,106
48	Communication	*	*	35,851	\$68,652
49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	*	*	16,338	\$55,885
	Other Industries	34	\$26,417	-	-

Figure 19 (Continued)
Annual Covered Wages and Employment
Skamania County and Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

SIC	Industry Title	Skamania		Washington	
		Avg Employ	Avg Wage	Avg Employ	Avg Wage
	Wholesale Trade	16	\$37,551	150,196	\$43,616
50	Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	*	*	85,839	\$48,317
51	Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	*	*	64,357	\$37,346
	Other Industries	16	\$37,551	-	-
	Retail Trade	214	\$10,818	483,740	\$20,882
52	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	*	*	21,839	\$26,117
54	Food Stores	101	\$11,084	69,784	\$21,256
55	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	*	*	48,850	\$31,842
57	Furniture And Homefurnishings Stores	*	*	22,179	\$29,767
58	Eating And Drinking Places	90	\$8,602	178,111	\$13,558
59	Miscellaneous Retail	*	*	66,011	\$24,951
	Other Industries	23	\$18,318	-	-
	Finance, Insurance And Real Estate	24	\$20,108	133,937	\$44,433
60	Depository Institutions	18	\$22,337	38,762	\$38,621
63	Insurance Carriers	*	*	26,529	\$47,649
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers, & Service	*	*	13,239	\$42,468
65	Real Estate	*	*	33,469	\$28,350
	Other Industries	6	\$13,419	-	-
	Services	476	\$17,048	747,048	\$41,012
70	Hotels And Other Lodging Places	*	*	28,677	\$16,922
73	Business Services	*	*	182,179	\$79,203
75	Auto Repair, Services, And Parking	*	*	26,406	\$25,924
76	Miscellaneous Repair Services	*	*	7,467	\$30,361
79	Amusement & Recreation Services	*	*	43,797	\$21,658
80	Health Services	*	*	186,886	\$33,222
81	Legal Services	*	*	18,152	\$47,946
83	Social Services	29	\$13,101	62,745	\$17,905
84	Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	*	*	1,884	\$24,674
86	Membership Organizations	*	*	25,867	\$22,925
87	Engineering & Management Services	*	*	67,812	\$48,921
88	Private Households	48	\$11,380	37,062	\$9,239
89	Services, Nec	*	*	2,087	\$44,625
	Other Industries	399	\$18,016	-	-
	Government	828	\$29,947	458,482	\$36,302
	Federal Government	228	\$40,777	69,897	\$44,728
	State Government	48	\$31,809	119,046	\$36,845
	Local Government	552	\$25,312	269,539	\$33,878
	Not Elsewhere Classified	34	\$20,672	-	-

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

Manufacturing

Compared to Washington State, the county has about the same concentration of its nonfarm employment in manufacturing—13.9 percent countywide and 12.8 percent statewide. Within the county, the bulk of manufacturing rests in the lumber and wood products industry. In 2000, 58 percent of manufacturing jobs were in this industry, most of them in logging or sawmills.

Figures 20 and 21 show manufacturing employment and annual growth rates from 1970 to 2000. Starting in 1970 at 710, employment in Skamania's manufacturing sector increased nearly 20 percent during the decade of the 1970s. Through 1979, 1,540 jobs had been added—the major impediment to continuous growth being the 1974-1975 recession. During this same time, manufacturing's share of all nonagricultural employment fell from 44 percent to 27 percent.

At the turn of the decade, the county's manufacturing sector experienced employment contractions as recessions hit in the first half of 1980 and from mid-1982 to late 1983. After 1986, employment levels continuously declined through 1994 with the steepest decline reserved for 1991-92. Timber harvest restrictions have had a significant impact on employment in the county. Conservation and environmental measures have caused a drop in harvest activity, resulting to a loss of logging jobs. The closure of Stevenson Co-Ply, while acceler-

ated by logging restrictions, was due mainly to the replacement of plywood by less expensive materials, such as chipboard and oriented strandboard. From 1988 to 1993, the county lost 380 timber-related jobs—about 80 percent of industry employment.

In 1995, for the first time since 1986, manufacturing employment did not drop (it totaled 260 in 1994 and 1995), and in 1998 there was an uptick to 330. In 2000, manufacturing employment dropped from 310 in 1999 to 290.

Wages in the manufacturing sector averaged \$31,262, not as high as the statewide manufacturing wage of \$47,079 in 2000. In the lumber and wood products industry, the county average wage of \$33,253 was higher than the statewide \$32,191. The county's employment and wage data for the other manufacturing industries have been suppressed and cannot be discussed due to confidentiality purposes.

Employment in manufacturing is expected to stay right where it is in the future—no projected growth, no anticipated decline, no expected new jobs by 2008. Over the eight-year period, manufacturing is projected to maintain its 14 percent share of Skamania County's nonfarm jobs by 2008. Employment Security Department analysts have projected an annualized growth rate of 0.5 percent for state manufacturing from 2000 to 2008.

Figure 20
Manufacturing Employment
Skamania County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

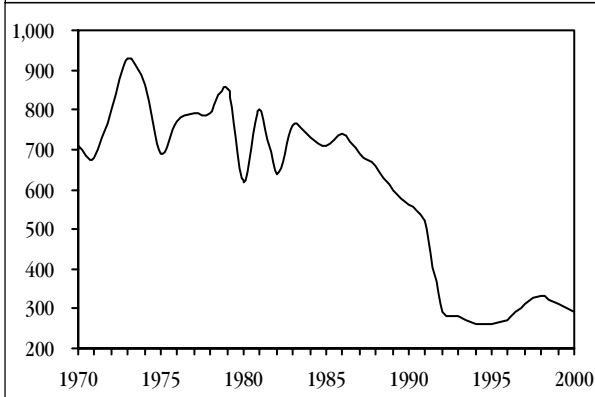
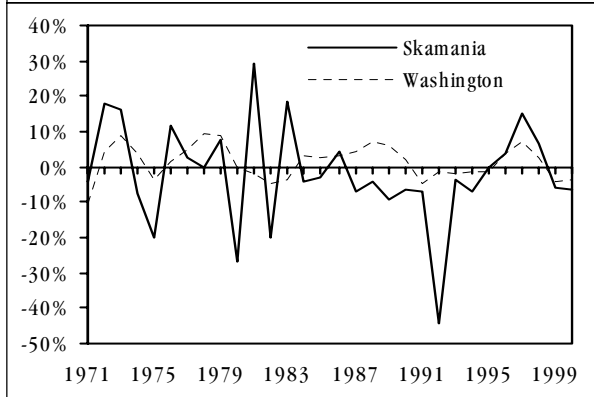


Figure 21
Manufacturing Employment Growth
Skamania and Washington State, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Wholesale and Retail Trade

The trade sector encompasses both the wholesale and retail industries, although wholesale trade in Skamania County accounts for only 7 percent of all trade employment. Because Skamania County is rather sparsely populated and major trade centers are located nearby in Vancouver and Portland, a flourishing trade sector has not materialized. All the industries combined amounted to 230 jobs in 2000, or 11 percent of all jobs. By way of comparison, the statewide share for trade is 24 percent. In Skamania County, trade is focused on convenience or perishable items: the largest employers in the trade sector are grocery stores and restaurants. Together they account for about 83 percent of total trade employment.

Figures 22 and 23 show wholesale and retail trade employment and annual growth rates from 1970 to 2000. Employment in trade has suffered from rapid and extreme expansions and contractions over the last two decades. From 1970 through 2000, when all is said and done, a total of only 70 new jobs materialized. Starting at 160 workers in 1970, the number grew over 43.8 percent in 2000, reaching a level of 230. After falling and stalling a bit during and after the recessions of the mid-1970s, trade growth resumed at a very sharp rate. From 1977 to 1980, the sector saw employment jump by 66 percent, hitting its record peak of 300 workers. This rise in trade employment came in conjunction with the work being done on the Bonneville Dam.

The completion of the Bonneville Dam work, coupled with the national double-dip recessions of the early 1980s, caused employment to plummet more

sharply and more rapidly than it had increased. From 1980 to 1983, employment fell from 300 to 120, a 60 percent decrease. The sector did emerge from the recessions with strong growth, increasing from its record low point of 120 to 210 in 1988 before falling off again. Since the end of the 1990-91 recession, employment stabilized, staying within a narrow range of 210 to 250 over the last five years. In 2000, the county's trade employment was at 230, up by 110 from its 30-year low (1983-84) but still less than its peak of 300 in 1980.

Sector wages are relatively low. In 2000, the average wage for all of wholesale trade was \$37,551; statewide, the average was \$43,616. The average for all of retail trade in 2000 was \$10,818; statewide, the average was \$20,882. Within the trade sector, food stores paid an average of \$11,084 while eating and drinking places paid \$8,602. Wages and employment for the rest of the trade sector have been suppressed and cannot be discussed due to confidentiality purposes.

Low wages in retail are caused by two factors: (a) many of the jobs are entry-level and do not command a high wage and (b) there are significant amounts of part-time work. The average wage is calculated by dividing total paid wages by the average employment, and no distinction is made between part-time and full-time employment. The average wage for eating and drinking places, for example, should not necessarily be construed to be the wage of someone working full time. Also, tip income is not included.

Trade and services are the two industry sectors projected to have the most growth in Skamania County be-

Figure 22
Wholesale and Retail Trade Employment
Skamania County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

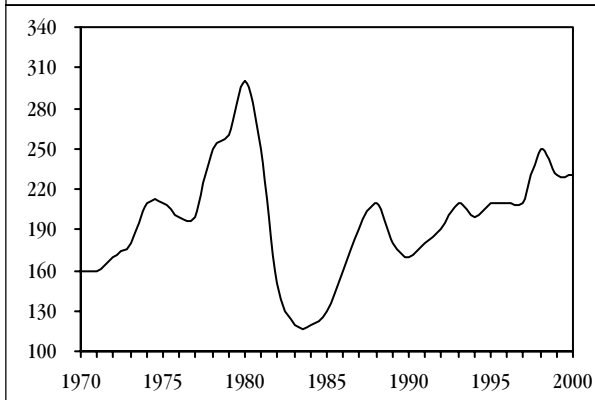
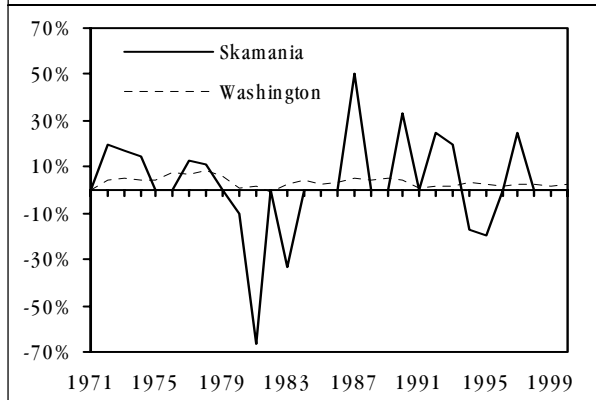


Figure 23
Trade Employment Growth Rates
Skamania County & Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



tween 2000 and 2008. Employment growth in trade is expected to continue in the future at a faster pace than the state. Over the 2000 to 2008 period, Employment Security Department analysts have projected that trade in Skamania County is expected to grow faster than the state at 12.5 percent, ahead of the statewide 12.0 per-

cent. Trade jobs are expected to grow at a county annualized average growth of 1.5 percent, higher than the statewide 1.4 percent. Over the eight-year period, this growth projects 30 new jobs, giving trade a projected 12 percent share of Skamania County's nonfarm jobs by 2008.

Services

The services sector includes industries as diverse as hotels and motels, auto repair, medical and legal, movie theaters, engineering, and accounting, among others. Services employment, long a laggard, had been growing over the years. More recently, services in Skamania County now almost parallel the statewide pattern.

Figures 24 and 25 show services employment and annual growth rates from 1970 to 2000. At the beginning of the 1970s, there were only 60 people working in services. The number almost doubled, growing to 110 by 1972 before recessionary retrenchment occurred. A sharp spike (to 140 in 1978) and decline coincided with the boom era and its aftermath. By 1984, only 70 were at work in the sector. Since then, employment has been increasing—1988 was the only year of decline. Employment came in at 140 in 1991-92 and then leaped to 470 in 1995-96. Service employment then dropped to 450 in 1998 through 2000.

In 1992, the share of services in the total county employment was only 8.1 percent. The construction of the Skamania Lodge, a Columbia Gorge destination resort and conference center that opened in Stevenson in 1993, was the direct cause of service employment growth. This resort has become the largest private-sec-

tor employer in the county and its payroll has roughly tripled the size of the services sector. In 2000, services made up 27.6 percent of all statewide employment and 23.3 percent in Skamania County.

The services sector average wage was much lower than the statewide same-sector wage and the county's overall wage in 2000. Skamania services paid \$17,048 on average; this was only 42 percent of the statewide services wage and 66 percent of the overall county wage. Social services paid an annual average wage of \$13,101, which was 73 percent of their state counterpart. Private households paid \$11,380, which was 23 percent higher than their state counterpart. Wages and employment for the rest of the services industries have been suppressed and cannot be discussed due to confidentiality purposes.

Services, as mentioned earlier, is one of the two industry sectors projected to have the most growth in Skamania County between 2000 and 2008. Employment growth in services is expected to continue in the future at a slower pace than the state. Employment Security Department analysts have projected that the services sector in Skamania County will grow 15.9 percent from 2000 to 2008, slower than the statewide 20.5 percent. Services jobs are expected to grow at a county annual-

Figure 24
Services Employment
Skamania County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

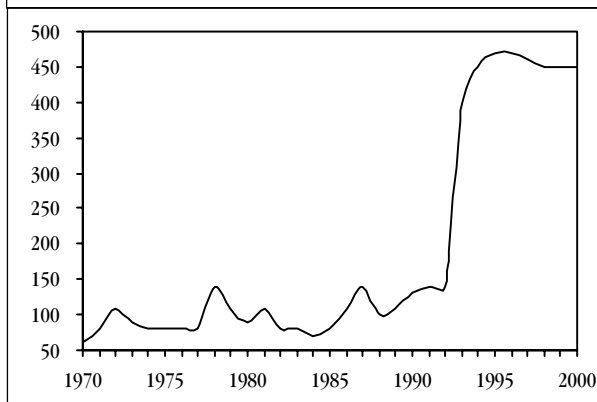
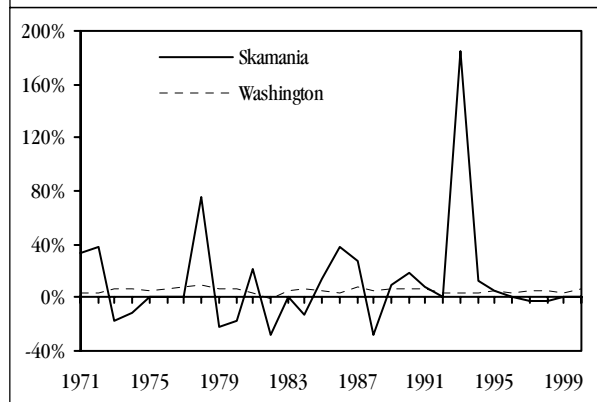


Figure 25
Services Employment Growth
Skamania and Washington State, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



ized average growth of 1.9 percent, lower than the statewide 2.4 percent. Over the eight-year period, this growth projects 70 new jobs, giving services a projected 22 percent share of Skamania County's nonfarm jobs by 2008.

Skamania Lodge is in the midst of a major \$15 million expansion, projected for completion in the summer of 2002. An addition of 35,000 square feet of meeting space and an increase in the number of rooms

from 195 to 254 is projected to boost not only future employment but also tourism and local industries in the area.

The 80-room North Bonneville Hot Springs Resort, located 7 miles from Stevenson, is scheduled to open in 2002. Through indirect job creation, the coming years in Skamania County is expected to bring an expansion to tourism and tourist-related businesses in the area.

Government

Government is the largest industry employer in Skamania County. At all its levels—federal, state, and local—it accounts for an extremely high 40.4 percent of the county's nonagricultural employment in 2000. Throughout the state, government employment constitutes only 17.0 percent of nonagricultural employment. Thurston County, the home of the state government, has only 39.9 percent of its workers on the government payroll in 2000. It is difficult to over-emphasize the importance of government to the county's economy.

While government employment is relatively stable when compared to the other sectors' volatility, it is affected by recessionary periods and by political concerns. *Figures 26 and 27* show the government employment historical trend and annual growth rates from 1970 to 2000. Since 1970, there have been a number of drops in employment over the period. Nevertheless, the number of employees in this sector grew from 570 in 1970 to 870 in 2000, an increase of 300 or 65.5 percent. However, 120 jobs were lost from 1992 to 1996. Much of this stemmed from the U.S. Forest Service cutbacks.

Of Skamania's government employment in 2000, 27.5 percent was federal, 5.8 percent was state, and 66.7 percent was local. Statewide, the government employment shares were 15.2 percent federal, 26.0 percent state, and 58.8 percent local.

Covered employment data show that the preponderance of government employment is at the local level. Within local government, 40 percent of employment is found in the K-12 public school education. The rest works for agencies such as county government, cities, and ports.

State government representation is minimal in the county. Skamania residents seeking services provided by the state must, for the most part, travel to adjoining Clark or Klickitat counties.

Federal government employment is the big difference between Skamania County and the rest of the state. The U.S. Geological Survey and the Forest Service provide most of the federal jobs in the county.

The large governmental presence in Skamania County undergirded the average wage of the county. In the

Figure 26
Government Employment
Skamania County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

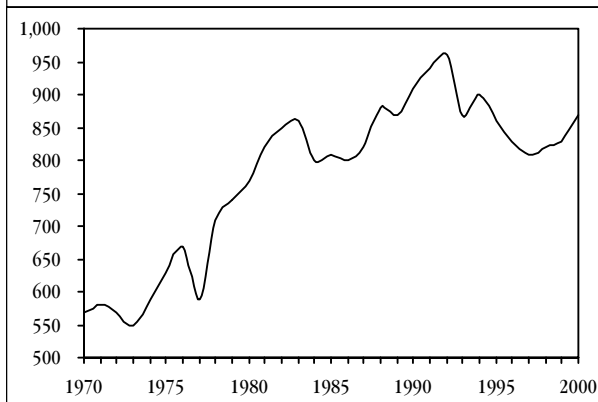
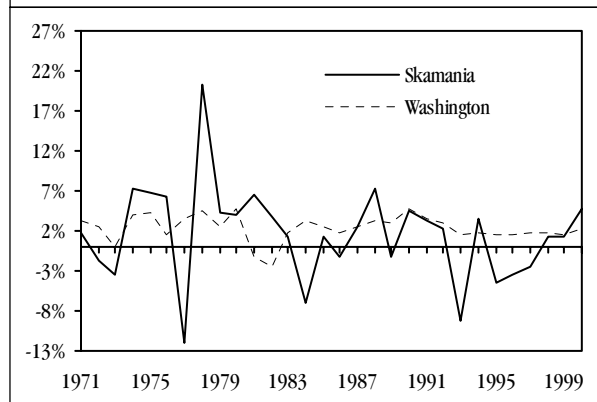


Figure 27
Government Employment Growth
Skamania and Washington State, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



county's government sector, federal workers were the highest paid in 2000; their average wage was \$40,777. State employees averaged \$31,809, and local government workers averaged \$25,312. In all, the government average wage was \$29,947. Although these wage averages are all lower than the statewide averages for the same levels of government, they add a very healthy payroll to a relatively small economy like Skamania's.

Employment growth in government will continue in the future at a slower rate than the state. Employment

Security Department analysts have projected that the government sector in Skamania County will grow at 6.8 percent from 2000 to 2008, lower than the statewide 12.5 percent. Government jobs are expected to grow at a county annualized average growth of 0.8 percent, lower than the statewide 1.5 percent. Over the eight-year period, this growth projects 60 new jobs, giving government a projected 41 percent share of Skamania County's nonfarm jobs by 2008.

The Small Sectors

In Skamania County, there are three industry sectors whose quite small numbers have been combined so they can be charted more reasonably. The three small sectors are: construction and mining, TCU (transportation, communications, and utilities), and FIRE (finance, insurance, and real estate). *Figures 28 and 29* show employment and annualized growth for these combined small sector industries from 1970 to 2000.

The overall employment numbers for the three small sectors had been relatively flat except for the large spike, which peaked in 1980. This was related to a construction boom on the Bonneville Dam work. Overall for the 1970-2000 period, the three small sectors added a total of only 120 jobs, going from 110 to 230. This amounted to 109 percent growth, which was quite low compared to the state's 142 percent growth. Looking at it another way, the three small sectors amounted to 11 percent of the county's 2000 nonfarm employment; statewide, they amounted to 17 percent. A short discussion of each small sector follows below.

Construction and mining experienced a dramatic employment swing during the 1970 and 1980 decades. Remaining relatively stable from 1970 through 1974, the number of jobs ranged from 40 to 80. The year 1975 saw the beginnings of the construction on a new powerhouse, which aimed to expand energy capacity at the Bonneville Dam. As the project geared up, construction employment increased at annual rates of 25 to 50 percent through 1978. Between 1978 and 1979, employment exploded from 310 to 1,040 as the project got fully underway. It reached its peak of 1,450 in 1980. But, as the project was completed, construction employment returned to normal levels. Construction and mining employment in Skamania County had been relatively flat since 1982, particularly when comparing these years with their immediate predecessors. By 1986 and 1987, it was down to 40—the same level recorded back in 1970. Only slight gains had been realized since then, the most recent figures in 2000 showed construction and mining in Skamania with 150 workers.

Figure 28
Small Sector Employment
Skamania County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

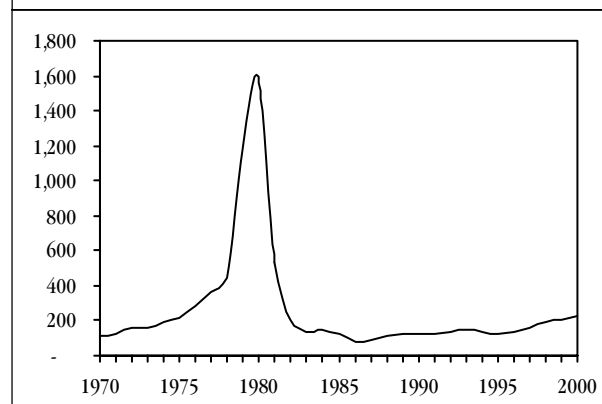
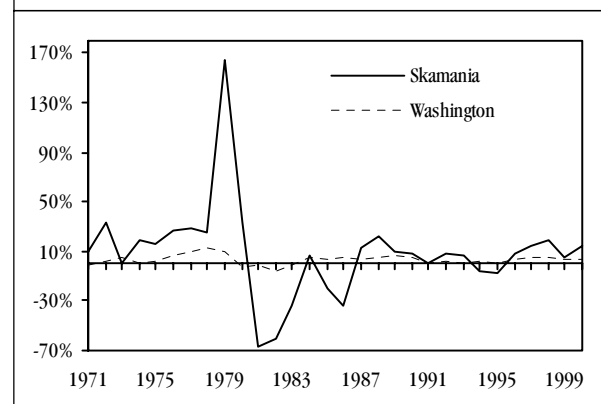


Figure 29
Small Sector Employment Growth
Skamania and Washington State, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



The average covered wage in 2000 for construction was \$39,660 in Skamania County—55 percent greater than the county's overall average and 5 percent higher than the statewide construction wage. The majority of construction workers were in heavy construction, which paid the highest sector wages of \$47,021 on an annual average. The second highest number of sector employment and the second highest sector paid were special trade contractors, with an annual average covered wage of \$23,176. The lowest number of sector employment and the lowest sector paid were general building contractors, with an annual average covered wage of \$20,808. Its state counterpart wages, higher by 176 percent, are driven by the higher pay rates of the metropolitan Puget Sound area.

Employment growth in construction and mining is expected to continue in the future at a slower pace than the state. Employment Security Department analysts have projected that the construction and mining sector in Skamania County will grow 5.9 percent from 2000 to 2008, slower than the statewide 11.4 percent. Construction and mining jobs are expected to grow at a county annualized average growth of 0.7 percent, lower than the statewide 1.4 percent. Over the eight-year period, this growth projects 10 new jobs, giving construction and mining a projected 8 percent share of Skamania County's nonfarm jobs by 2008.

Transportation, communications, and utilities (TCU) contained only 1.7 percent of Skamania's nonfarm jobs in 2000. That same year, TCU had a 5.2 percent share statewide. Employment in the TCU sector had been as much as 100 in 1978-79 and as little as 20 in 1983-86. There were 50 in 2000.

Most jobs in the TCU sector are involved with trucking and warehousing. Unlike other areas, there is little public utilities employment in Skamania County. At

\$26,417, the TCU sector has one of the higher county average wages in 2000. Wages and employment for the TCU industries have been suppressed and cannot be discussed individually due to confidentiality purposes.

Employment in the TCU sector is expected to stay right where it is in the future—no projected growth, no anticipated decline, no expected new jobs by 2008. Over the eight-year period, manufacturing is projected to maintain its 2 percent share of Skamania County's nonfarm jobs by 2008. Employment Security Department analysts have projected an annualized growth rate of 1.3 percent for the state TCU from 2000 to 2008.

Finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE), which contained only 1.2 percent of the county's nonfarm jobs, is the smallest industry sector. FIRE employment ranged from a low of 10 in 1985 to its peak of 50 in 1979, during the county's boom period. The FIRE sector's annual level of employment hovered around 20 since 1986, and then moved up to 30 in 1995. It remained steady at 30 through 2000.

Most of the jobs in the FIRE sector are in banking. The average wage in the sector was \$20,108 in 2000. Statewide, the same sector's average wage was 172 percent higher at \$44,433. Statewide wages are driven by the higher pay rates of the metropolitan Puget Sound area. Wages and employment for the rest of the FIRE industries have been suppressed and cannot be discussed due to confidentiality purposes.

Employment in the FIRE sector is expected to stay right where it is in the future—no projected growth, no anticipated decline, no expected new jobs by 2008. Over the eight-year period, The FIRE sector is projected to maintain its 1 percent share of Skamania County's nonfarm jobs by 2008. Employment Security Department analysts have projected an annualized growth rate of 1.4 percent for the state FIRE sector from 2000 to 2008.

Industry Employment Projections

Figure 30 shows Skamania County's nonagricultural employment estimates for 2000 and industry projections for 2008. Looking ahead, Employment Security Department analysts made these projections based on historical trends and anticipated developments in the various industries. Skamania County's employment is expected to grow at 8.0 percent by 2008, behind the statewide 13.4 percent. This growth change translates into 170 more jobs in Skamania County by 2008. The slow county growth, which works out to an annualized average of 1.0 percent, is less than the statewide growth, which is projected to increase at an annualized average growth of 1.6 percent.

Like the statewide trend, most of Skamania County's industry growth is expected to be in the services and trade sectors by 2008. The largest number of new jobs in the county is expected to occur in the services sector, with a projection of 70 new jobs. Next largest is expected in trade, with a projection of 30 new jobs. Other sectors in the county are expected to remain essentially the same, or show slight increases. More importantly, no decreases are envisioned. The projections reflect the belief that the long, downward spiral in employment may have bottomed out.

Figure 30
Industry Projections
Skamania County and Washington, 2000 and 2008
Source: Employment Security Department

	Skamania				Washington			
	2000	2008	8-Yr Growth	Annualized Growth	2000	2008	8-Yr Growth	Annualized Growth
Total Nonfarm Employment	2,120	2,290	8.0%	1.0%	2,716,800	3,080,700	13.4%	1.6%
Manufacturing	310	310	0.0%	0.0%	350,300	365,500	4.3%	0.5%
Construction	170	180	5.9%	0.7%	161,600	180,000	11.4%	1.4%
Transportation & Public Utilities	50	50	0.0%	0.0%	146,600	162,200	10.6%	1.3%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	240	270	12.5%	1.5%	653,200	731,400	12.0%	1.4%
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	30	30	0.0%	0.0%	137,200	153,300	11.7%	1.4%
Services	440	510	15.9%	1.9%	780,800	940,800	20.5%	2.4%
Government	880	940	6.8%	0.8%	483,500	543,700	12.5%	1.5%

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

A different but informative way to view an area's work force is in terms of occupational categories rather than industrial divisions. Occupation data differ from industry data in that the former are categorized by job function regardless of output, whereas the latter are

categorized by final product. In other words, an occupation category, such as operator, fabricator, and laborer, tracks employment and wages for all workers (16 and older) who perform a certain class of duties regardless of the industry.

Employment

The Employment Security Department in 2000 bases the occupation data used for employment on Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) surveys conducted.

Looking at the work force in terms of occupational categories rather than industrial divisions gives a different perspective on how county employment differs from state employment. *Figure 31* shows employment in the major occupational categories as well as the share of each grouping for the four-county region encompassing Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties and Washington. From the occupational perspective, the prominence of professional/paraprofessional/technical work in both the four-county region and the state is quite striking. In 2000, 20.1 percent of the workers in the four-county region had occupations in the professional/paraprofessional/technical fields. For the state, the proportion was 23.5 percent. This means that one in five workers in the four-county region was involved in professional/paraprofessional/technical jobs, almost one in every four for the state as a whole.

Similar to the state as shown in *Figure 31*, the four-county region's occupational profile in 2000 was prominently "white-collar" (67.4 percent) than "blue-collar" (32.6 percent). Professional/paraprofessional/technical occupations have been combined with managerial and administrative, marketing and sales, clerical and administrative support, and services occupations to generate the total share of all white-collar jobs. It is also interesting to note that the four-county region's occupational profile was slightly more "blue-collar" than the state's. Blue-collar work is defined loosely as work done for wages, as opposed to salary, and usually involves some form of non-office work. Based on this definition, the last three occupations listed in the figure (agricultural/forestry/fishing, precision production/craft/repair, and operators/fabricators/laborers) are combined to generate the total share of all blue-collar workers.

In 2000, blue-collar work represented a total of 32.6 percent of the four-county region's employment, slightly higher than the statewide 26.5 percent. The difference

Figure 31
Occupational Employment
Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum Counties and Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

	4-County Region		Washington	
TOTAL	182,232	100.0%	3,154,747	100.0%
Managerial & Administrative	12,971	7.1%	43,158	8.0%
Professional, Paraprof., & Tech	36,568	20.1%	740,215	23.5%
Marketing & Sales	20,068	11.0%	362,655	11.5%
Clerical & Admin. Support	23,874	13.1%	470,640	14.9%
Services	29,281	16.1%	492,741	15.6%
Ag., Forestry, Fishing & Related	4,930	2.7%	121,036	3.8%
Prec. Production, Craft, & Repair	27,036	14.8%	350,389	11.1%
Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers	27,504	15.1%	365,854	11.6%
White-Collar	122,762	67.4%	2,109,409	73.5%
Blue-Collar	59,470	32.6%	837,279	26.5%

was in the share size of the four-county's precision, production, craft, and repair workers and its operators, fabricators, and laborers. About 30 percent of all the jobs in the four-county region were in these two types of blue-collar jobs while the figure was only 23 percent throughout the state. White-collar work, on the other

hand, represented 67.4 percent of the county's employment, versus 73.5 percent of the state's. It is interesting to note that the four-county data, especially evident in the professional, paraprofessional, and technical shares of 20.1 percent, are probably skewed by the presence of Clark County and, to a somewhat lesser extent, Cowlitz County.

Wages

Figure 32 is based on Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) wage and salary surveys conducted by the Employment Security Department in 2000. The OES wage and salary surveys shown are an aggregate of the four-county region encompassing Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties. Wages are arrayed by hourly or monthly rates. A good number of Skamania County residents work in Clark County so their wages are reflected in this survey. As mentioned earlier, nearly 55 percent of Skamania County's residents commute to work in the neighboring counties of Clark and Klickitat, as well as in the neighboring state of Oregon. The occupations and wages shown give a fairly good idea of what the various jobs are in the area and at what levels of pay. Also included is a ranking of the top 199 occupations based on the size of employment in the particular occupation.

The list of occupations and wages, although not specific to Skamania County alone, offer a good perspective of the types of nonfarm jobs in the four-county region along with their pay levels. This information may be helpful to those unemployed and seeking work or to those employed and seeking a career change. The wage factor and employment size may also help with the job search and re-training/career change decisions of those individuals.

In 2000, the four-county region ranked combined food preparation and service workers, retail salespersons, cashiers, electrical and electronic equipment assemblers, and general office clerks as the top five occupations with the highest number of employment. Environmental scientists and specialists, including health; occupational therapists; and kindergarten teachers, except special education; computer software engineer, systems software; and cardiovascular technologists and technicians were the four-county region's five occupations listed with the lowest number of employment.

Earnings-wise in the four-county region, the top highest-paid jobs were all under the management, professional and related category. The top five highest paid in the four-county region were dentists, chief executives, family and general practitioners, computer and information systems managers, and engineering managers. Again, owing to the influence of Clark County in particular, it is interesting to note that the four-county higher wage data in the high-tech sector are more than likely not in Skamania County; the lower wages probably are.

The lowest-paid jobs in the four-county region were all under the services category. The five lowest paid in the four-county region were fast food cooks, waiters and waitresses, child care workers, combined food preparation and service workers, including fast foods, and dishwashers.

Figure 32
Occupational Wages
Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum Counties, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Management, Professional and Related Occupations		
Registered Nurses	\$22.93	10
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$40,927.00	12
Teacher Assistants	\$20,549.00	15
General and Operations Managers	\$38.63	24
All Other Teachers, Primary, Secondary, and Adult	\$29,409.00	34
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$37,935.00	39
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	\$24.55	46

Figure 32 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum Counties, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$42,882.00	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	\$52,479.00	124
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	\$64,311.00	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
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	\$25,592.00	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	\$12.00	171
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	\$24.69	172

Figure 32 (Continued)**Occupational Wages****Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum Counties, 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	\$19.25	175
Librarians	\$23.11	180
Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School	\$43,277.00	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	\$28,388.00	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
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

Figure 32 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum Counties, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
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
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	\$10.93	181
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	\$9.27	183
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	\$18.00	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

Figure 32 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum Counties, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	\$25.29	69
Helpers--Pipelayers, 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	\$11.00	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
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, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Me	\$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
* <i>Wages either hourly or annual.</i>		
** <i>Rank by number employed per occupation, from highest (1) to lowest (199).</i>		

Projections

Figure 33 shows the occupational employment projections based on estimated annual openings over the 2000-2008 period for the four-county region encompassing Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties. Overall, the four-county region is projected to gain 26,743 jobs, an increase of 14.7 percent. The results are displayed as a percentage of total jobs.

By 2008, there is an expected 17.1 percent overall growth in the four-county region's white-collar occupations. The largest increase is expected in the group of professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations, also the largest category containing 20.1 percent of all jobs in the county. Professional, paraprofessional, and technical jobs are expected to grow at 18 percent, with 6,590 anticipated new jobs. Services jobs, with the second largest increase, are expected to grow at 17.8 percent, with 5,200 anticipated new jobs. The four-county region's blue-collar occupations have an expected 9.7 percent overall growth or an anticipated 5,763 new jobs by 2008.

Professional, paraprofessional, and technical jobs are expected to account for 20.7 percent of the new jobs in the four-county region by 2008 because of the foreseeable demand for highly skilled and technical jobs. Services jobs are expected to account for 16.5 percent of the new jobs in the four-county region by 2008 due to national trends toward becoming a more service-oriented economy. It is interesting to note that the four-county data, especially evident in the professional, paraprofessional, and technical shares of 20.1 percent, are probably skewed by the presence of Clark County and, to a somewhat lesser extent, Cowlitz County.

On the other hand, the four-county region's share of blue-collar occupations is expected to drop from 32.6 percent in 2000 to 31.2 percent by 2008. Similarly, the state's share of blue-collar occupations is expected to drop from 26.5 percent in 2000 to 25.5 percent by 2008. In general, there is expected considerably more new "white-collar" than "blue-collar" jobs, a trend occurring both statewide and nationwide.

Figure 33
Occupational Projections
Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum Counties, 2000 and 2008
Source: Employment Security Department

	2000	2008
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
Managerial & Administrative	7.1%	7.3%
Professional, Paraprof., & Tech	20.1%	20.7%
Marketing & Sales	11.0%	11.1%
Clerical & Admin. Support	13.1%	13.3%
Services	16.1%	16.5%
Ag., Forestry, Fishing & Related	2.7%	2.5%
Prec. Production, Craft, & Repair	14.8%	14.4%
Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers	15.1%	14.3%
White-Collar	67.4%	68.8%
Blue-Collar	32.6%	31.2%

PERSONAL INCOME

This section deals with total 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.

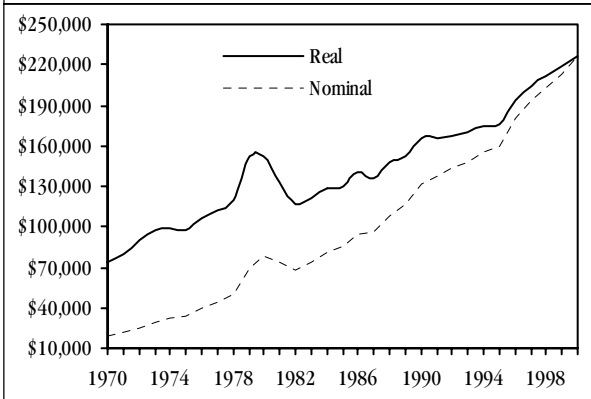
Total Personal Income

Personal income is generally seen as 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.

Figure 34 displays both real (adjusted for inflation) and nominal total personal income in Skamania County since 1970. Total personal income (TPI) in the county grew by 206 percent between 1970 and 2000, rising from \$73 million in 1970 to \$226 million in 2000. This increase translated to an annualized growth rate of 3.7 percent, slightly lower than the statewide 3.9 percent. At the same time, TPI income for Washington as a whole grew by a comparable 229 percent. Growth in the county has been, for the most part, steady. Slight declines occurred in conjunction with several national recessions but growth quickly resumed with economic recovery.

A big anomaly in the growth pattern occurred from 1978 through 1982. The big bulge and subsequent decline in personal income was caused by the start-up and

Figure 34
Total Personal Income, Real and Nominal
Skamania County, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



completion of the huge construction project occurring on the first and second powerhouses at Bonneville Dam.

More recently, the county's TPI average rate was 3.5 percent from 1998 to 2000, lower than the state average of 5.2 percent. In 2000, Skamania County ranked 33rd among all 39 counties in terms of TPI.

Per Capita Personal Income

The total amount of income in an area is only a sensible concept if there is some relationship to the number of people in that area. Per capita personal income (PCPI) captures that. By dividing the total personal income of an area by the population, PCPI is derived. PCPI, a useful measurement, can be used as a common denominator between different time periods or different areas.

Figure 35 shows per capita personal income for Skamania County, the state, and the nation since 1970. Between 1970 and 2000, Skamania County's PCPI increased from \$12,558 to \$22,822 at an annualized growth rate of 1.9 percent. For the state and the nation over the same period, PCPI increased at annualized

growth rates of 2.1 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. More recently, the county's PCPI average growth rate was 1.6 percent from 1998 to 2000; the state average over the same period was 1.9 percent.

Historically, there has been a gap between PCPI in the county and the state. In 1970, the difference, in favor of the state, amounted to about \$3,800. For most of the 1970s, the difference fell into the \$2,000 to \$3,000 range. That changed in 1979, when the income of the county boomed to the point that PCPI only lagged the state's by about \$1,400. However, 1979 was a record-breaking year. The recessions of the early 1980s caused a decline in both county and state PCPI, but it was far more severe in the county because the recessions coin-

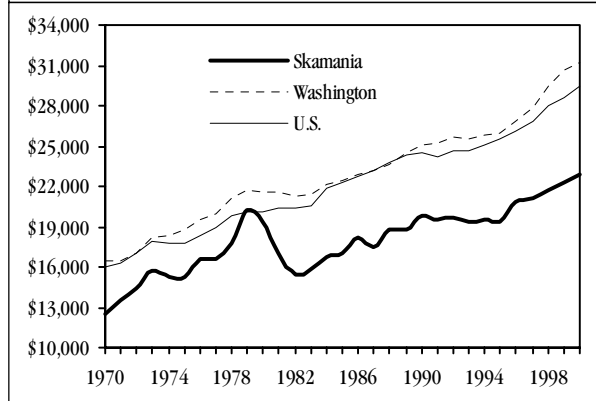
cided with the completion of the construction work on the Bonneville Dam. The county's PCPI increased since then but at a slower rate than the state. Consequently, the difference has widened to almost \$8,408 in 2000.

In 2000, PCPI in Skamania County was \$22,822, in Washington, \$31,230. King and San Juan were the only two counties that exceeded the state. King County had the top PCPI of \$45,536. It should be noted that King County and its concentration of wealth and population heavily drove the statewide average PCPI figures. When compared to its neighboring counties, Skamania's PCPI was still low. Among its neighbors, Cowlitz County's PCPI was \$23,454 and Clark County came in even higher with \$29,085. Neighboring Klickitat and Yakima counties, however, were lower at \$21,360 and \$22,022, respectively. Skamania County ranked 19th in PCPI among the state's 39 counties in 2000.

PCPI is a good measure of how personal income is growing relative to the population. However, it gives no indication of how income is distributed among the population, and is highly sensitive to the number and fortunes of high-income households. To a degree, *median household income* does that. It indicates the point in income where half of all households have a higher income and half have a lower income. By this measure, Skamania County is lagging behind the state. Based on the estimates that the Office of Financial Management

made through 2000, Skamania County's median household income grew 41 percent from \$31,816 in 1990 to \$44,900 in 2000. Statewide, the median household income grew nearly 50 percent from \$33,461 in 1990 to \$50,182 in 2000. The Office of Financial Management has forecasted the 2001 median household income. For 2001, Skamania County's median household income is forecasted at \$45,513, ranking the county 10th among Washington's 39 counties. The statewide 2001 forecasted median household income is at \$50,689 (update using 2000 Census).

Figure 35
Per Capita Personal Income
Skamania, Washington, & U.S., 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

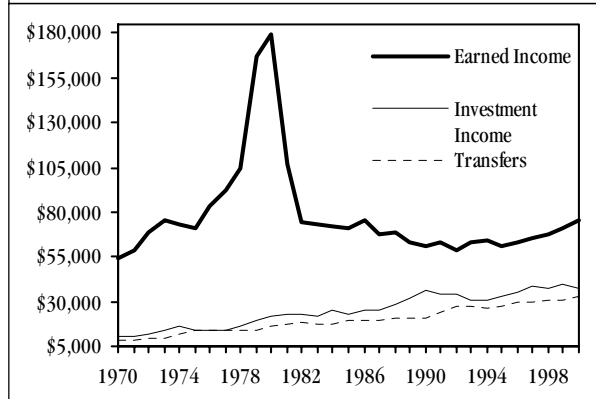


Components of Personal Income

As mentioned earlier, personal income encompasses many different types of income. All the various types can be subsumed under the three broad categories of earned income, transfer payments, and investment income. Earned income includes wages, salaries, and proprietors' income. Transfer payments include income maintenance, unemployment insurance, medical, and retirement payments. Investment income consists of interest, dividends, and rent.

Figure 36 shows Skamania County's components of total personal income from 1970 to 2000. Earned income increased at an annual average of 1.1 percent over the period, rising from \$54 million to \$75 million. Transfers grew at an average of 4.6 percent, while investments rose at an annual average of 4.3 percent. More recent rates of changes for these three personal income components will be discussed in separate sections to follow.

Figure 36
Personal Income Components
Skamania County, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



When analyzing the trend from 1970 to 2000, *Figure 37* reveals that the sources of personal income are significantly shifting away from earnings and moving towards investments and transfer payments. In 1970, earned income accounted for 75 percent of personal income; investments, 14 percent; and transfer payments, 11 percent. By 2000, earned income accounted for a lower 69 percent of personal income, investments increased 3 percent, and transfer payments went up by 2 percent. Most of the increase in earned income came from residents working at jobs outside of the county. In 2000, 37 percent of all income was derived from outside of the county.

Figure 38 shows the total personal income (TPI) components for Skamania County and Washington in 2000. Earned income (from both inside and outside of the county) captured the lion's share of TPI for both the

county and the state. However, Skamania County's earned income share of TPI (69 percent) was lower than the state's (73 percent). Investment income share of TPI (17 and 18 percent) for the county and the state were almost identical. Transfer payments for Skamania County constituted a higher share of TPI (14 percent) than the state (12 percent).

Of note is the difference between the annual average wage data presented earlier and the earnings data shown here. The average wage showed a sharp decline since 1980 while the per capita personal income and earnings component of personal income showed fairly steady growth. The earnings and average wage data shown here are based on place of business and do not capture the wages of nearly 55 percent of Skamania residents who work outside the county. As the charts show, it makes a considerable difference.

Figure 37
Personal Income Component Changes
Skamania County, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

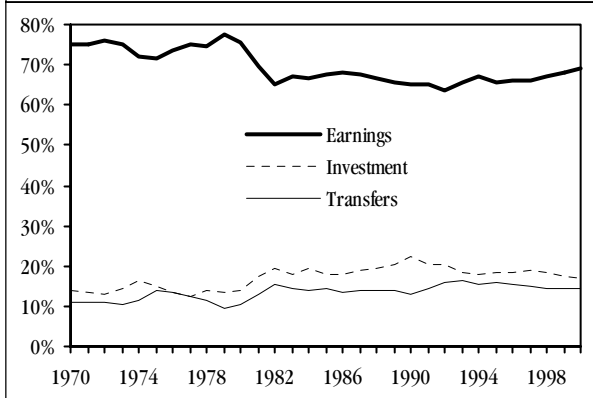
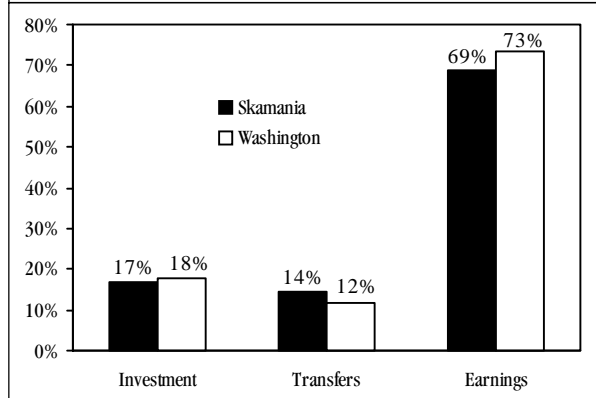


Figure 38
Share of Personal Income Components
Skamania County and Washington, 2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Earned Income

Earned income includes wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and "other" labor income, which covers an assortment of payments but primarily consists of employer contributions to pension and health care plans. Earned income constitutes the lion's share of personal income, although earnings are decreasing in share size over the decades. The share size of wages and salaries is decreasing in favor of other labor income and proprietors' income. Earned income is an important reflection of an area's economy. It shows how much Skamania County residents' income is derived directly from work and work-related factors, regardless where individuals work.

The 2000 share sizes of earned income components in both the county and the state are shown in *Figure 39* and their growth in Skamania County from 1970 to 2000, in *Figure 40*. The county's earned income increased from \$53.9 million in 1970 to \$74.9 million in 2000. This increase equated to 1.1 percent annualized change, lower than the state's 3.7 percent. Between 1998 and 2000 the county and state grew at the same average annual rate, 3.4 percent.

Earned income data are normally presented as establishment-based rather than residence-based income figures, like in the previous two charts. However, there

is such a large amount of commuting by Skamania residents that a sizeable portion of income would be missed with only that series. *Figure 41* shows the county's residence-based and establishment-based earned income data series. The demarcation point between the two series was 1982, when establishment-based earnings continued to drop while residence-based earnings began to grow.

Wages and salaries make up the largest part of Skamania County's earnings. Establishment-based wages and salaries increased in Skamania County, going from \$43.7 million in 1970 to \$58.7 million in 2000, in spite of the big drop in the first half of the 1980s. Total establishment-based earnings grew by 0.8 percent annual average over the same time, lower than the state-wide average of 3.7 percent. More recently, wages and salaries of Skamania County residents averaged at a higher growth rate of 4.4 percent from 1998 to 2000, a little stronger than the state average of 3.8 percent over the same period.

Proprietors' income in the county fell in real terms from \$6.9 million to \$6.7 million over the 1970-2000 period. Proprietors' income is the aggregate earnings of all the self-employed workers in the county, including farmers. After increasing and decreasing its share of earned income at various times throughout the two decades, proprietors' income wound up with a decline in the share of earnings from 11 to 9 percent.

Other labor income in Skamania County ballooned from \$2.5 million to \$9.5 million over the 1970-2000 period by 4.3 percent per year, lower than the state's 5.1 percent. Other labor income contains an assort-

ment of incomes but primarily consists of employer payments into employee pension and health care plans. This provides a partial explanation for the decrease in the annual average wage discussed earlier; employees' compensation is buttressed by a greater level of benefits rather than by direct pay. Other labor income comprised 13 percent of the county's total earnings. More recently, Skamania County's other labor income average rate change was 12.2 percent from 1998 to 2000; much higher than the state average of 3.2 percent over the same period. Other labor income is becoming a popular form of compensation with employers (and employees) because of its tax advantage that is not realized with direct compensation.

Figure 40
Earned Income Components
Skamania County, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

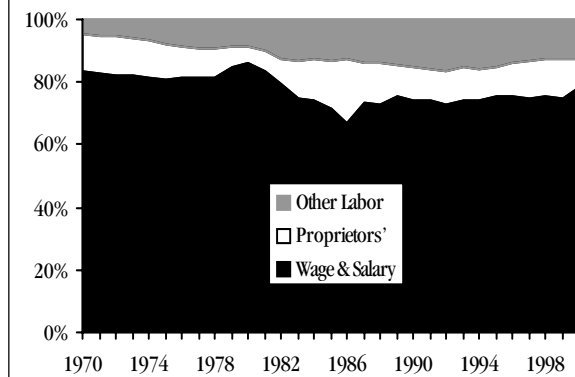


Figure 39
Share of Earned Income Components
Skamania County and Washington, 2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

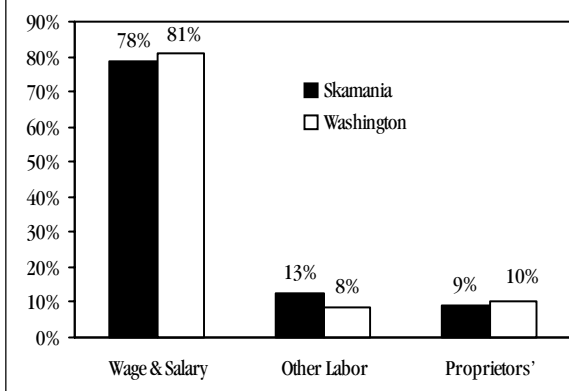
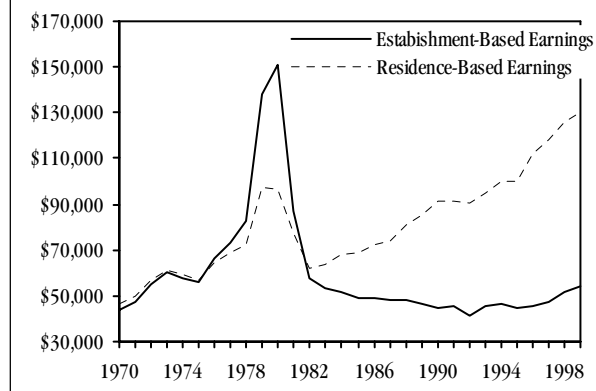


Figure 41
Earned Income by Residence & Establishment
Skamania County, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Transfer Payments

A transfer payment is generally seen as a payment by the government to someone for whom no service was rendered. Overall, transfer payments increased 305 percent from 1970 to 2000 in Skamania County, expanding from more than \$7.7 million to \$30.2 million. As mentioned earlier, its share of all personal income has also expanded, from 11 to 14 percent. Except for several brief periods of flatness or slight decline, growth has been constant throughout the two decades.

Transfer payments in Skamania County grew by 288 percent since 1970, expanding from \$7.9 million to \$30.4 million in 2000. This increase equated to a 4.8 percent annual average growth rate, lower than the state's 4.6 percent annual growth. Except for several brief periods of stagnation or decline, growth has been constant throughout the two decades. More recently, Skamania County's transfer payments average growth rate was 5.7 percent from 1998 to 2000; lower than the state average of 6.0 percent over the same period.

Figure 42 shows the major components of transfer payment components and their respective share of total transfer payments to Skamania County and Washington residents in 2000. Transfer payments are divided into four categories: medical, retirement, income maintenance, and unemployment insurance. Previous county profiles included the medical component under retirement. As this component has become a significant percentage of transfer payments over time, it is now shown and discussed as a separate component. The county component shares are very similar to the state, except that retirement is higher, and medical is less.

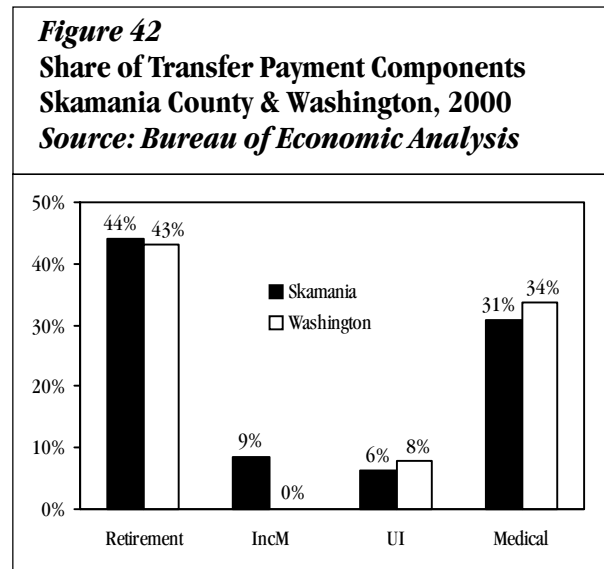
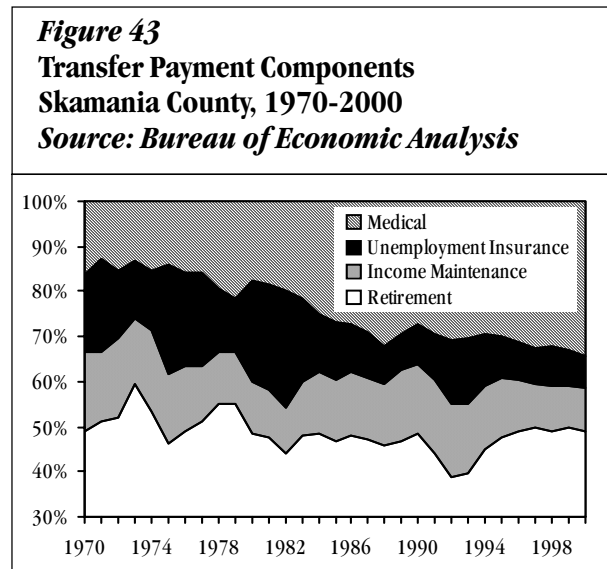


Figure 43 shows the major components of transfer payments from 1970 to 2000 for Skamania County. The county's medical component dramatically increased from 13 percent of transfer payments in 1970 to 31 percent in 2000. Over the same period, the other components all decreased as a share of the county's total transfer payments; income maintenance decreased from 14 percent of transfer payments to 9 percent; unemployment insurance, from 11 percent to 6 percent; retirement, from 56 percent to 44 percent.

Medical transfer payments, Medicare and Medicaid included, increased in Skamania County by 833 percent from 1970 to 2000, which translated into 7.5 percent annualized growth, equivalent to the state's. Skamania County's medical component had the highest increase among all the transfer components.

Retirement holds the largest portion of transfer payments. Retirement-related category includes social security payments, civilian federal, state, and local government retirement payments, and military pensions. As mentioned earlier, the very fast-growing items of Medicare and Medicaid payments have been excluded from retirement and were previously discussed as a separate component under medical. Retirement-related transfer payments have grown 353 percent from 1970 to 2000, which translated into 5.0 annualized growth rate. Statewide, retirement-related transfer payments grew a little slower at 4.5 percent annual rate.

Income maintenance payments are those commonly referred to as welfare. They include Temporary Assistance to Needy families (TANF), food stamps, Supple-



mental Security Income (SSI), general assistance, emergency assistance, etc. Income maintenance comprised 9 percent of all transfer payments in 2000, slightly less than its 14 percent share of 1970. The inflation adjusted dollar value of income maintenance grew by 143 percent, from \$1.1 million in 1970 and \$2.7 million in 2000. This increase equated to a 2.9 percent annual average growth rate, lower than the state's 3.2 percent annual growth.

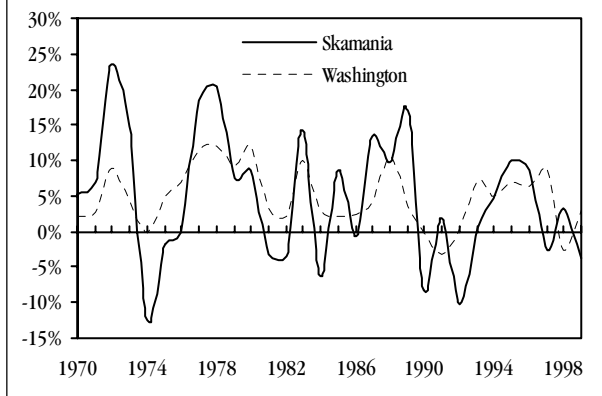
Unemployment insurance increased by 89 percent from 1970 to 2000, which averages out to 2.1 percent per year. Over the period, there have been large changes in this type of income: increases during periods of high unemployment and contractions as the economy improved. Its dollar value in 1970 was \$1.09 million, which expanded to \$2.07 million in 2000. It reached a high point of about \$4.1 million in 1982 in conjunction with the recession of that year and the completion of the construction work at the Bonneville Dam.

Investment Income

Investment income consists of income derived from dividends, interest, and rent, which are prime examples of making money with money. Money that has been used to purchase stocks and bonds, that resides in bank accounts, or that has been used to purchase rental properties can return a profit. No service or work is performed, yet income is derived from the investment.

Figure 44 shows the investment income annual growth rates for Skamania County and Washington from 1970 to 2000. Over that period, investment income in Skamania County increased by 267, from \$10.3 million to \$37.6 million. This translated to an annual average growth rate of 4.3 percent over the period. In comparison, statewide investment income increased by 311.8 percent, which translated to a higher annual average growth rate of 5.0 percent. Growth was constant throughout most the 1970s and increased substantially from 1977 to 1981 and from 1987 through 1990. Recession periods generally hurt investment income. Note that the decreases occurred during the national recession years of 1975, the double dip recession of 1980-82 and the 1990-91 recession. Investment income just recently

Figure 44
Investment Income
Skamania County & Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



started to recover from the last recession. As a portion of personal income, investment income for the county and the state recorded at an 18 percent share in 2000. County share size was up from its 14 percent in 1970.

WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Workforce Development

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 replaced the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982 on July 1, 2000. The purpose of WIA is to provide training, education, and other services that prepare all individuals, not just youth and unskilled adults, for current and future jobs. It is guided by several principles: universal access, individual empowerment, streamlined services, state and local flexibility, strong local role, increased accountability, and improved youth programs. It is upon this legislation that the Employment Security Department and other providers base their training and employment service programs.

Workforce Development Council. The Southwest Washington Workforce Development Council (WDC) was established in accordance with the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act in August 1998. It serves Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Clark, and Skamania counties, and connects businesses with the right resources that will help them find, train, and retain skilled workers. Each WDC is responsible for oversight of the WorkSource system within its specific geographic area, and service delivery to eligible dislocated workers, adults, and youth. The WDC is led by private business and has wide representation from labor, education, and other local organizations in the community.

The Southwest Washington Workforce Development Council is located at 1101 Broadway, Suite 120, Vancouver, Washington 98660. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (360) 567-1070, by fax at (360) 567-1054, or by email at info@swwdc.org.

Columbia Gorge 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. Operated by the Employment Security Department, WorkSource Columbia Gorge provides WorkSource Center services to residents of Klickitat and Skamania counties. WorkSource Columbia Gorge provides customers a one-stop location at which to access programs administered by multiple

agencies. WorkSource Columbia Gorge offers access to all WorkSource Center system services, most of which will be available on site. However, not all services are necessarily provided on a full-time basis. Each area has at least one full service Center. In terms of services, WorkSource Columbia Gorge offers the following:

- 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)
- 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
- Early Intervention services to potentially dislocated workers
- Rapid Response to plant closures
- WorkFirst (employment services only)

The Columbia Gorge WorkSource Center is located at 107 West Jewett Boulevard, White Salmon, Washington 98672. Their mailing address is P.O. Box 2169, White Salmon, Washington 98672. Office hours are 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 493-1210, toll-free at 1-800-511-7388, TDD at (509) 493-5030, or by fax at (509) 493-5000.

Stevenson WorkSource Affiliate provides assistance to both job seekers and employers. WorkSource offers job seekers a career resource center that offers information, computer and internet access, classes on

how to get and keep a job, job referrals and placement, access to unemployment insurance, and resources for job training. Through WorkSource employers can find qualified workers for job openings through computer job matching, searching the resume bank, and receiving assistance with recruitments as well as layoffs. In addition, employers can obtain assistance with customized training and access to current labor market information.

The Stevenson WorkSource Affiliate is located at 704 Southwest Rock Center Drive, Stevenson, Washington 98648. Their mailing address is P.O. Box 847, Stevenson, Washington 98648. Office hours are 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 427-4464, TDD at (509) 493-5030, by fax at (509) 427-3640, or visit their website at go2worksource.com.

Education. Although there are no post high school educational institutions in Skamania County, its residents live within range of Central Washington University in Ellensburg, the colleges and universities of the Puget Sound area, and four-year institutions in Portland, Oregon. Similarly, there are vocational and community college sites in Clark and Yakima counties as well as in Portland, Oregon.

Economic Development

Economic Development Council (EDC). The Stevenson-based Skamania County Economic Development Council (SCEDC) is a private non-profit organization responsible for the majority of economic development and business assistance efforts within the county. The primary objectives of the SCEDC are to assist existing local businesses in retention and expansion efforts as well as to help prospective businesses locate in the county. The SCEDC operates two revolving loan funds (micro-lending programs) to help meet these objectives. The funds are designed to assist businesses on the Washington side of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Other offerings are information on the local business environment, taxes, infrastructures, etc.

As an adjunct to its operations, the SCEDC operates a Business Assistance Center. The center provides one-on-one counseling, a variety of audio visual training materials, an extensive library of reference material, and a dedicated computer, available to all, with appropriate business-related software.

Chamber 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. Stevenson is the home of the Skamania County Chamber of Commerce, which also works to promote economic development in the area.

Infrastructure. The infrastructure of an area is integral to its economic development. The following is a synopsis of the county's transportation resources.

Major roads and highways in Skamania County are concentrated in the south along the Columbia River. Two major east-west highways serve Skamania County. State Route 14 runs east and west through the county on the Washington side of the Columbia River. State Route 14 also links Skamania County with the tri-cities in eastern Washington and the Yakima valley in central Washington. Also fairly accessible is Interstate Route 84, which runs parallel to State Route 14 on the Oregon side of the Columbia River. The Hood River Bridge, the Bridge of the Gods (two miles west of Stevenson) and Interstate 205 link the two highways.

The Portland International Airport, a full-service airport that accommodates all major air carriers, is located less than 45 minutes from most of Skamania County. There is also the Key Airstrip in Skamania County, with a 2,300-foot turf runway that handles only small private planes.

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad provides freight service in Skamania County. Industrial team track and reload facilities for the Union Pacific Railroad are located in Cascade Locks in Oregon, which is less than 15 miles from most industrial property in the county.

Appendix I

Skamania County, Selected Economic Data

(Dollars are current unless otherwise noted)

Resident Population ¹			Civilian Labor Force ²				Nonagricultural Employment ²								Annual	Annual Avg.
Year	Total	65 & Older	Total	Employed	Unempl.	Unemp. Rate	Total	Const. & Mining	Mfg.	TCU	Trade	FIRE	Services	Gov't	Average Covered Wage ²	Cov. Wage ² 2000 Dollars
1970	5,845	520	2,250	1,980	270	12.0%	1,610	40	710	50	160	20	60	570	\$7,181	\$28,040
1971	5,900	540	2,310	2,030	280	12.1%	1,620	50	680	50	160	20	80	580	\$8,473	\$31,660
1972	6,100	580	2,450	2,190	260	10.6%	1,810	70	800	60	170	30	110	570	\$8,788	\$31,726
1973	6,100	610	2,550	2,320	230	9.0%	1,910	60	930	70	180	30	90	550	\$9,507	\$32,564
1974	6,400	600	2,640	2,320	320	12.1%	1,930	80	860	80	210	30	80	590	\$10,123	\$31,493
1975	6,300	600	2,520	2,140	380	15.1%	1,830	110	690	80	210	30	80	630	\$11,149	\$32,086
1976	6,200	620	2,620	2,310	310	11.8%	2,000	170	770	80	200	30	80	670	\$12,818	\$34,900
1977	6,800	660	2,690	2,320	370	13.8%	2,020	240	790	90	200	30	80	590	\$14,957	\$38,202
1978	6,900	700	3,080	2,730	350	11.4%	2,340	310	790	100	250	40	140	710	\$15,158	\$36,082
1979	7,400	740	3,980	3,600	380	9.5%	3,150	1,040	850	100	260	50	110	740	\$19,818	\$43,279
1980	7,919	759	4,380	3,820	560	12.8%	3,360	1,450	620	90	300	40	90	770	\$21,692	\$42,716
1981	7,800	777	3,390	2,760	630	18.6%	2,510	460	800	30	250	40	110	820	\$19,453	\$35,144
1982	7,900	789	3,030	2,210	820	27.1%	1,930	150	640	30	150	30	80	850	\$16,300	\$27,860
1983	8,000	799	2,630	2,030	600	22.8%	1,960	90	760	20	120	30	80	860	\$17,050	\$27,887
1984	8,000	821	2,400	1,880	520	21.7%	1,870	110	730	20	120	20	70	800	\$16,986	\$26,765
1985	7,900	837	2,320	1,830	490	21.1%	1,850	90	710	20	130	10	80	810	\$17,031	\$25,878
1986	7,900	864	2,370	1,910	460	19.4%	1,890	40	740	20	160	20	110	800	\$17,285	\$25,524
1987	8,100	877	2,370	1,910	460	19.4%	1,930	40	690	30	190	20	140	820	\$17,160	\$24,412
1988	8,100	869	2,350	1,950	400	17.0%	1,960	60	660	30	210	20	100	880	\$17,334	\$23,734
1989	8,200	858	2,340	1,910	430	18.4%	1,880	70	600	30	180	20	110	870	\$18,052	\$23,675
1990	8,289	882	3,910	3,520	390	10.0%	1,900	70	560	40	170	20	130	910	\$17,798	\$22,315
1991	8,384	898	3,950	3,460	490	12.4%	1,910	70	520	40	180	20	140	940	\$18,512	\$22,361
1992	8,770	919	3,800	3,110	690	18.2%	1,720	70	290	50	190	20	140	960	\$19,536	\$22,911
1993	8,897	934	4,130	3,520	610	14.7%	1,920	70	280	60	210	20	400	870	\$19,468	\$22,296
1994	8,930	946	3,920	3,500	410	10.6%	1,950	70	260	50	200	20	450	900	\$19,756	\$22,182
1995	9,118	961	4,070	3,650	420	10.2%	1,920	60	260	40	210	30	470	860	\$19,919	\$21,862
1996	9,337	965	3,950	3,510	450	11.3%	1,930	70	270	40	210	30	470	830	\$20,863	\$22,427
1997	9,559	967	4,090	3,680	410	9.9%	1,960	80	310	50	210	30	460	810	\$21,779	\$22,975
1998	9,562	966	4,230	3,810	420	9.9%	2,050	110	330	50	250	30	450	820	\$23,171	\$24,177
1999	9,585	965	4,070	3,730	340	8.4%	2,030	120	310	50	230	30	450	830	\$24,839	\$25,460
2000	9,872	964	4,030	3,660	360	9.0%	2,070	150	290	50	230	30	450	870	\$25,294	\$25,294

¹ Source: Office of Financial Management

² Source: Employment Security Department

Appendix II
Skamania 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	
1970	\$3,216	\$18,762	\$2,628	\$2,048	\$807	\$294	\$281	\$273	\$13,821	\$11,518	\$672	\$1,631	\$243
1971	\$3,606	\$21,241	\$2,892	\$2,365	\$985	\$291	\$402	\$245	\$15,711	\$13,038	\$837	\$1,836	\$478
1972	\$3,988	\$24,837	\$3,201	\$2,724	\$1,153	\$386	\$329	\$344	\$19,012	\$15,659	\$1,050	\$2,303	\$484
1973	\$4,581	\$28,548	\$4,166	\$2,920	\$1,408	\$338	\$303	\$314	\$22,055	\$18,076	\$1,335	\$2,644	\$770
1974	\$4,887	\$31,739	\$5,268	\$3,671	\$1,630	\$549	\$407	\$475	\$23,386	\$19,108	\$1,523	\$2,755	\$675
1975	\$5,280	\$33,725	\$4,979	\$4,689	\$1,820	\$612	\$961	\$556	\$24,760	\$20,009	\$1,895	\$2,856	\$558
1976	\$6,069	\$39,180	\$5,163	\$5,161	\$2,146	\$649	\$904	\$697	\$30,626	\$24,938	\$2,623	\$3,065	\$456
1977	\$6,514	\$43,716	\$5,506	\$5,475	\$2,402	\$583	\$952	\$751	\$36,113	\$29,509	\$3,371	\$3,233	\$667
1978	\$7,457	\$50,453	\$7,001	\$5,730	\$2,664	\$564	\$690	\$935	\$44,063	\$35,792	\$4,112	\$4,159	\$859
1979	\$9,288	\$69,625	\$9,184	\$6,564	\$3,058	\$654	\$667	\$1,189	\$76,521	\$64,957	\$6,721	\$4,843	\$987
1980	\$9,808	\$77,434	\$10,938	\$8,150	\$3,405	\$802	\$1,573	\$1,220	\$91,092	\$78,616	\$8,096	\$4,380	\$659
1981	\$9,441	\$73,498	\$12,947	\$9,406	\$3,847	\$873	\$1,890	\$1,507	\$59,372	\$49,714	\$5,940	\$3,718	\$612
1982	\$9,016	\$68,350	\$13,259	\$10,685	\$4,118	\$967	\$2,415	\$1,863	\$43,654	\$34,691	\$5,528	\$3,435	\$893
1983	\$9,657	\$73,845	\$13,384	\$10,767	\$4,534	\$1,114	\$1,781	\$2,018	\$44,927	\$33,586	\$6,074	\$5,267	\$2,085
1984	\$10,609	\$81,469	\$15,866	\$11,309	\$4,794	\$1,339	\$1,272	\$2,458	\$45,815	\$33,950	\$5,896	\$5,969	\$871
1985	\$11,177	\$85,651	\$15,399	\$12,554	\$5,151	\$1,494	\$1,434	\$2,938	\$46,771	\$33,404	\$6,118	\$7,249	\$131
1986	\$12,285	\$94,888	\$17,203	\$12,861	\$5,391	\$1,606	\$1,155	\$3,092	\$51,148	\$34,363	\$6,314	\$10,471	\$1,969
1987	\$12,230	\$95,284	\$17,757	\$13,359	\$5,517	\$1,607	\$1,188	\$3,432	\$47,346	\$34,876	\$6,447	\$6,023	-\$850
1988	\$13,734	\$108,008	\$20,917	\$15,100	\$6,182	\$1,799	\$1,144	\$4,323	\$49,916	\$36,447	\$6,952	\$6,517	-\$1,237
1989	\$14,293	\$116,442	\$23,944	\$15,999	\$6,648	\$2,253	\$1,145	\$4,218	\$48,471	\$36,490	\$7,162	\$4,819	-\$868
1990	\$15,826	\$131,784	\$29,314	\$16,862	\$7,320	\$2,352	\$1,328	\$4,093	\$48,879	\$36,342	\$7,517	\$5,020	-\$1,037
1991	\$16,130	\$137,108	\$27,931	\$20,024	\$7,937	\$2,966	\$1,889	\$5,298	\$52,113	\$38,493	\$8,328	\$5,292	-\$424
1992	\$16,739	\$143,038	\$29,305	\$22,962	\$8,082	\$3,397	\$2,991	\$6,399	\$49,894	\$36,247	\$8,284	\$5,363	-\$349
1993	\$16,909	\$148,051	\$26,959	\$23,993	\$8,669	\$3,367	\$3,177	\$6,637	\$55,271	\$40,829	\$8,581	\$5,861	-\$501
1994	\$17,388	\$155,191	\$27,592	\$23,826	\$9,655	\$2,988	\$2,425	\$6,341	\$57,101	\$42,360	\$8,894	\$5,847	-\$634
1995	\$17,631	\$159,876	\$29,563	\$25,219	\$10,687	\$3,057	\$2,047	\$6,736	\$55,463	\$41,775	\$8,439	\$5,249	-\$624
1996	\$19,395	\$180,021	\$33,244	\$27,697	\$12,249	\$2,866	\$2,003	\$7,829	\$58,240	\$43,945	\$8,264	\$6,031	-\$432
1997	\$19,967	\$192,985	\$36,840	\$28,452	\$12,724	\$2,500	\$2,027	\$8,376	\$61,884	\$46,269	\$8,102	\$7,513	-\$504
1998	\$20,776	\$203,171	\$36,263	\$29,391	\$12,990	\$2,652	\$2,315	\$8,518	\$67,518	\$50,789	\$8,309	\$8,420	-\$515
1999	\$21,702	\$213,355	\$38,172	\$30,213	\$13,511	\$2,524	\$2,171	\$8,919	\$72,460	\$54,461	\$9,174	\$8,825	-\$659

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix III

Skamania County, Selected Economic Data

Constant 1999 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	\$12,215	\$71,261	\$9,982	\$7,779	\$3,065	\$1,117	\$1,067	\$1,037	\$52,495	\$43,747	\$2,552	\$6,195
1971	\$13,106	\$77,203	\$10,511	\$8,596	\$3,580	\$1,058	\$1,461	\$890	\$57,104	\$47,388	\$3,042	\$6,673
1972	\$14,005	\$87,220	\$11,241	\$9,566	\$4,049	\$1,356	\$1,155	\$1,208	\$66,765	\$54,990	\$3,687	\$8,087
1973	\$15,263	\$95,116	\$13,880	\$9,729	\$4,691	\$1,126	\$1,010	\$1,046	\$73,483	\$60,226	\$4,448	\$8,809
1974	\$14,789	\$96,047	\$15,942	\$11,109	\$4,933	\$1,661	\$1,232	\$1,437	\$70,770	\$57,824	\$4,609	\$8,337
1975	\$14,781	\$94,410	\$13,938	\$13,126	\$5,095	\$1,713	\$2,690	\$1,556	\$69,313	\$56,013	\$5,305	\$7,995
1976	\$16,073	\$103,766	\$13,674	\$13,669	\$5,684	\$1,719	\$2,394	\$1,846	\$81,111	\$66,047	\$6,947	\$8,117
1977	\$16,184	\$108,611	\$13,679	\$13,602	\$5,968	\$1,448	\$2,365	\$1,866	\$89,722	\$73,314	\$8,375	\$8,032
1978	\$17,266	\$116,821	\$16,210	\$13,267	\$6,168	\$1,306	\$1,598	\$2,165	\$102,025	\$82,874	\$9,521	\$9,630
1979	\$19,730	\$147,901	\$19,509	\$13,944	\$6,496	\$1,389	\$1,417	\$2,526	\$162,550	\$137,985	\$14,277	\$10,288
1980	\$18,787	\$148,323	\$20,951	\$15,611	\$6,522	\$1,536	\$3,013	\$2,337	\$174,484	\$150,587	\$15,508	\$8,390
1981	\$16,591	\$129,159	\$22,752	\$16,529	\$6,760	\$1,534	\$3,321	\$2,648	\$104,335	\$87,363	\$10,438	\$6,534
1982	\$14,990	\$113,635	\$22,044	\$17,764	\$6,846	\$1,608	\$4,015	\$3,097	\$72,577	\$57,675	\$9,191	\$5,711
1983	\$15,364	\$117,484	\$21,293	\$17,130	\$7,213	\$1,772	\$2,833	\$3,211	\$71,477	\$53,434	\$9,663	\$8,380
1984	\$16,261	\$124,868	\$24,318	\$17,333	\$7,348	\$2,052	\$1,950	\$3,767	\$70,221	\$52,036	\$9,037	\$9,149
1985	\$16,520	\$126,594	\$22,760	\$18,555	\$7,613	\$2,208	\$2,119	\$4,342	\$69,129	\$49,372	\$9,043	\$10,714
1986	\$17,646	\$136,294	\$24,710	\$18,473	\$7,743	\$2,307	\$1,659	\$4,441	\$73,467	\$49,358	\$9,069	\$15,040
1987	\$16,924	\$131,853	\$24,572	\$18,486	\$7,634	\$2,224	\$1,644	\$4,749	\$65,517	\$48,261	\$8,921	\$8,335
1988	\$18,292	\$143,850	\$27,858	\$20,111	\$8,233	\$2,396	\$1,524	\$5,758	\$66,480	\$48,542	\$9,259	\$8,680
1989	\$18,234	\$148,547	\$30,546	\$20,410	\$8,481	\$2,874	\$1,461	\$5,381	\$61,835	\$46,551	\$9,137	\$6,148
1990	\$19,302	\$160,725	\$35,752	\$20,565	\$8,928	\$2,869	\$1,620	\$4,992	\$59,613	\$44,323	\$9,168	\$6,122
1991	\$18,952	\$161,097	\$32,818	\$23,527	\$9,326	\$3,485	\$2,220	\$6,225	\$61,231	\$45,228	\$9,785	\$6,218
1992	\$19,095	\$163,169	\$33,429	\$26,194	\$9,219	\$3,875	\$3,412	\$7,300	\$56,916	\$41,348	\$9,450	\$6,118
1993	\$18,837	\$164,929	\$30,032	\$26,728	\$9,657	\$3,751	\$3,539	\$7,394	\$61,572	\$45,484	\$9,559	\$6,529
1994	\$18,990	\$169,493	\$30,135	\$26,022	\$10,545	\$3,263	\$2,648	\$6,925	\$62,363	\$46,264	\$9,714	\$6,386
1995	\$18,823	\$170,684	\$31,562	\$26,924	\$11,409	\$3,264	\$2,185	\$7,191	\$59,213	\$44,599	\$9,010	\$5,604
1996	\$20,280	\$188,238	\$34,761	\$28,961	\$12,808	\$2,997	\$2,094	\$8,186	\$60,898	\$45,951	\$8,641	\$6,306
1997	\$20,469	\$197,837	\$37,766	\$29,167	\$13,044	\$2,563	\$2,078	\$8,587	\$63,440	\$47,432	\$8,306	\$7,702
1998	\$21,108	\$206,422	\$36,843	\$29,861	\$13,198	\$2,694	\$2,352	\$8,654	\$68,598	\$51,602	\$8,442	\$8,555
1999	\$21,702	\$213,355	\$38,172	\$30,213	\$13,511	\$2,524	\$2,171	\$8,919	\$72,460	\$54,461	\$9,174	\$8,825

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis