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EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN IDAHO'S FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

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HIGHLIGHTS

- . . . While the relative national significance of most sectors of Idaho's forest products industry remained remarkably stable between 1958 and 1967, the veneer and plywood sector increased from a national rank of about 45 to 25th.
- . . . The importance of the forest products industry to Idaho is strongly conditioned by how the industry is defined and the data source used.
- . . . Millwork, veneer and plywood (SIC 242) is the fastest growing sector of Idaho's forest products industry and Forestry (SIC 08) is the slowest.
- . . . Idaho's forest products industry accounted for 10.4, 7.9 and 10.1 percent of the wages paid, employment and total sales in Idaho during 1972.
- . . . Growth, measured in terms of number of firms, employment, wages and total sales, in the forest products industry did not keep pace with overall state growth between 1967 and 1972.
- . . . During the 1954-1967 period, manufacturing in Idaho's forest products industry showed a constant decline as a percentage of total Idaho manufacturing; U. S. forest products industry data, however, suggests relative stability over this period.
- . . . Employment in Idaho's forest products industry generally reaches a peak during July and August and is lowest during February and March.
- . . . Aggregate wage rates in Idaho's forest products industry not only exceed state and national averages, but also the degree of excess is increasing.
- . . . While Regions I and II are currently most significant in terms of the forest products industry, indications are that Region III may well become prominent.
- . . . The role of the forest products sector of the ten northern counties in Idaho declined in a state-wide context between 1967 and 1972, and also in importance to the economy of these counties.
- . . . Relative to all counties in Idaho, the counties surrounding Boise showed significant advances in the forest products industry.
- . . . When evaluated on the basis of employment and wages paid, Nez Perce is the most important forest products industry county in Idaho.

Employment and Wages
in
Idaho's Forest Products Industry¹

by
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and
E. Bruce Godfrey²

INTRODUCTION

Idaho has a national reputation for its wildland resources. Its vast areas of wilderness, herds of elk and other game animals, together with the runs of salmon and steelhead are widely recognized. But possibly more importantly, Idaho is noted for its forest products industry. And quite rightly so. For the forest products industry of Idaho has been, and continues to be, a major factor in the Idaho economy. This paper focuses on selected characteristics of the forest products industry.

¹The research reported here is part of the Idaho Forest Industry Study Project (44-308) jointly sponsored by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service and the Forestry, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station, University of Idaho.

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The following materials report on part of a larger effort to study and better understand the Idaho forest products industry¹. Specifically, this report addresses itself to questions of wages, employment, total sales, number of firms and value-added by the industry. It is the most comprehensive statement on these matters currently available. To coordinate with other phases of the overall Idaho forest products industry study, calendar years 1967 and 1972 receive concentrated investigation. Much of the data reported has been consolidated from divergent sources such as the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Census and others; these sources are indicated where appropriate. But a major feature of this report lies in the fact that detailed data, not heretofore available, has been compiled. These data were obtained through close and careful examination of the records contained in the files of the Idaho Department of Employment and the Idaho Tax Commission. For the wholehearted cooperation given by these agencies, we are extremely grateful.

A major word of caution should be given. Because many different sources of data were utilized, the problem of data comparability is very real. The basic difficulty is that different agencies collect the same type of information for different purposes or by different methods. Similarly, agencies have changed their methods of data collection or classification system from time to time. These realities should be recognized and do, on occasion, sharply reduce comparability. Limits on comparability will be appropriately noted.

¹The last page of this report contains a listing of publications on Idaho's forest products industry.

Probably, the three most critical areas of data comparability involve the firms, identification of workers in the forest products industry, and the impact of inflation. Data on firms in the industry are typically collected by aggregating similar types of firms. These aggregations are described by the Standard Industrial Code (SIC); many state and national data collection efforts conform to this system. Numerical designations and descriptions of these classes pertaining to forest products are shown in Table 1. In general, this

Table 1. Description of selected industries in the Standard Industrial Code (SIC).

Major SIC Groups	Specified Sub-Groups	Description
08	None	<u>FORESTRY</u> including timber tracts for selling timber, forest nurseries, gathering of forest products and forestry services.
24		<u>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE</u>
	241	<u>Logging Camps and Contractors</u> primarily engaged in cutting timber and in producing rough, round, hewn or riven primary forest products or wood raw materials.
	242	<u>Sawmill and Planing Mill</u> establishments primarily engaged in sawing rough lumber and timber from logs and bolts, or resawing cants and flitches into lumber.
	243	<u>Millwork, Veneer, Plywood and Structural Wood Member</u> establishments manufacturing fabricated millwork wood cabinets and vanities, hardwood or softwood veneer and plywood, and structural members of lumber.
	244	<u>Wood Container</u> manufacturers producing wood boxes, shook, pallets, skids and other containers.
	249	<u>Miscellaneous Wood Products</u> including establishments manufacturing particle board, engaged in wood preserving, or making wood products not elsewhere classified.
25	None	<u>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</u> including establishments engaged in making furniture, store and office fixtures.
26	None	<u>PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</u> including manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers and rags; paper and paperboard and the remanufacture of paper and paperboard.

Source: Office of Management and Budget. Standard industrial classification manual. U. S. Government Printing Office. 1972.

report identifies industries by major word descriptions; however, where necessary numerical designations are used. A lack of agreement as to what exactly constitutes a forest products industry should be noted. Inclusion of Sectors 08, 24 (including 241-249) and 26 is most common, although the omission of 08 and/or addition of 25 is not uncommon. Major difficulties associated with data collected under the SIC systems are: a) a definition of major and subgroups change; b) an aggregation error may exist because not all firms within an SIC class are exactly the same; c) individual firms largely classify themselves -- hence, there is some probability that a firm will misclassify itself and thereby distort data subsequently collected; and d) multiproduct firms are assigned to one SIC class based on primary product -- secondary products (which really belong under a different SIC) are reported as part of the primary product total.

Another very important area of difficulty regarding data comparability involves "insured employees". Workers and firms that are associated with the State of Idaho's unemployment insurance program are termed "covered". Similarly, workers and firms associated with the U.S. Social Security program are also termed "covered". Not all firms and employees are "covered". Neither are all workers covered by Idaho's unemployment insurance the same as those covered by Social Security. Several criteria are used to determine eligibility; but the criterion most relevant to the forest products industry is that self-employed workers are not covered by unemployment insurance. While the lack of total coverage in the forest products industry is expected to be modest, the biggest impact is probably in the areas of loggers and sawmill workers. Therefore, any data collected on a "covered employment" basis must understate the actual situation; this may include employment, wages paid and others. Where disparities

exist, such as between total employment and "covered" employment, they will be noted.

Inflation also imparts a degree of ambiguity and noncomparability among data. Changes in wages, total sales and value-added by the forest products industry should be viewed within the context of changes in the general level of prices. Changes, increases or decreases, may be more apparent than real. Depending on the use to which data are put, the effect of inflation may or may not need be considered. Where necessary, it is traditional to use the terms "current" and "constant" dollars; only in case of constant dollars has the impact of inflation been eliminated. Table 2 contains factors needed to

Table 2. Factors to convert current (1958-1973) dollars to constant (1972) dollars.¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Consumer Price Index Multiplier</u>	<u>Wholesale Price Index Multiplier</u>
1958	1.43750	1.32452
1959	1.41267	1.30274
1960	1.41263	1.25501
1961	1.39844	1.26032
1962	1.38300	1.25633
1963	1.36641	1.26032
1964	1.34876	1.25766
1965	1.32593	1.23292
1966	1.28909	1.19339
1967	1.25300	1.19100
1968	1.20250	1.16195
1969	1.14117	1.11831
1970	1.07739	1.07880
1971	1.03298	1.04565
1972	1.00000	1.00000
1973	0.94140	0.87897

¹ For example: to change a 1963 dollar to a 1973 dollar, multiply the 1963 value by either 1.36641 or 1.26032, depending on the index chosen.

convert current to constant dollars. Two sets of multipliers are given; one based on the Consumer Price Index and the other based on the Wholesale Price Index. Both use 1972 as the base year. Except where inappropriate, this paper will utilize current dollars. The reader may use the data in Table 2 to convert any current to a constant dollar amount.

The remainder of this report looks at Idaho's forest products industry from two perspectives -- the state in total and official planning regions and counties within Idaho. The amount and degree of detail found in the data reported decrease with smaller geographical units. In certain cases, data are simply not available on small geographical units. But more importantly, the problems associated with disclosing confidential information increase with smaller geographical units. Data found in this report comply with accepted standards of data disclosure; confidentiality has not been violated.

IDAHO'S FOREST INDUSTRY

The forest products industry of Idaho functions in a state characterized by low population, large land area, and an immense amount of wildland resources. While the Idaho population has stabilized at a national rank of 43-45 during this century, its natural resource wealth ranks near the top. Table 3 displays some characteristics of the Idaho land base. As can be seen, Idaho's large total size and area of forest land are quite consistent. But a disproportionate amount of the forest land is noncommercial; many southern and some Lake States exceed Idaho in area of commercial forest land. And yet, while ranking relatively high in terms of useable timber volumes, the level of annual removals is disproportionately low.

Table 3. Selected characteristics of Idaho's forest land.

Characteristic	U.S.	Idaho	% U.S.	U.S. Rank
Land Area (MAc) ¹	2,270,050	52,933	2.3%	11
Forest Land (MAc)	753,549	21,591	2.9%	10
Commercial Forest (MAc)	499,697	15,192	3.0%	17
Net Volume Timber (MM Cuft)	715,545	31,563	4.4%	6
Annual Removals (M Cuft)	14,032,808	357,256	2.5%	14

Source: U. S. Forest Service. The outlook for timber in the United States.
U. S. Department of Agriculture. FRR-20. 1973

¹The "M" symbol stands for thousands, e.g. thousand acres.

The location and size of Idaho's forest products industry is strongly related to the distribution and ownership of commercial forest land. Figure 1 shows that Idaho's forests generally run through the north and northcentral portion of the state. Not only is a large portion of Idaho in public ownership, but an even larger percentage of commercial timberlands is held by the public. Table 4 shows that Idaho's forest products industry must be very dependent on

Table 4. Ownership of land in Idaho.

Ownership Class	Total Land 1970		Commercial Timberlands (MAc)			
	MAc.	%	1952	%	1970	%
U. S. Forest Service	20,352	38%	11,045	71%	10,731	71%
Bureau of Land Management	12,113	23	504	3	501	3
Other Federal	1,362	3	59	1	58	0
Total Federal	33,827	64%	11,610	75%	11,291	74%
State Government	2,816	5%	867	6%	861	6%
County and Municipal	145	0	19	0	18	0
Forest Industry	NA	NA	953	6	946	6
Other Private	16,123 ¹	31	2,088	13	2,074	14
TOTAL	52,911	100%	15,539	100%	15,192	100%

Source: U. S. Forest Service. The outlook for timber in the United States. U. S. Department of Agriculture. FRR-20. 1973. Bureau of Land Management. Public land statistics. U. S. Department of Interior. 1970.

¹Includes the forest industry.

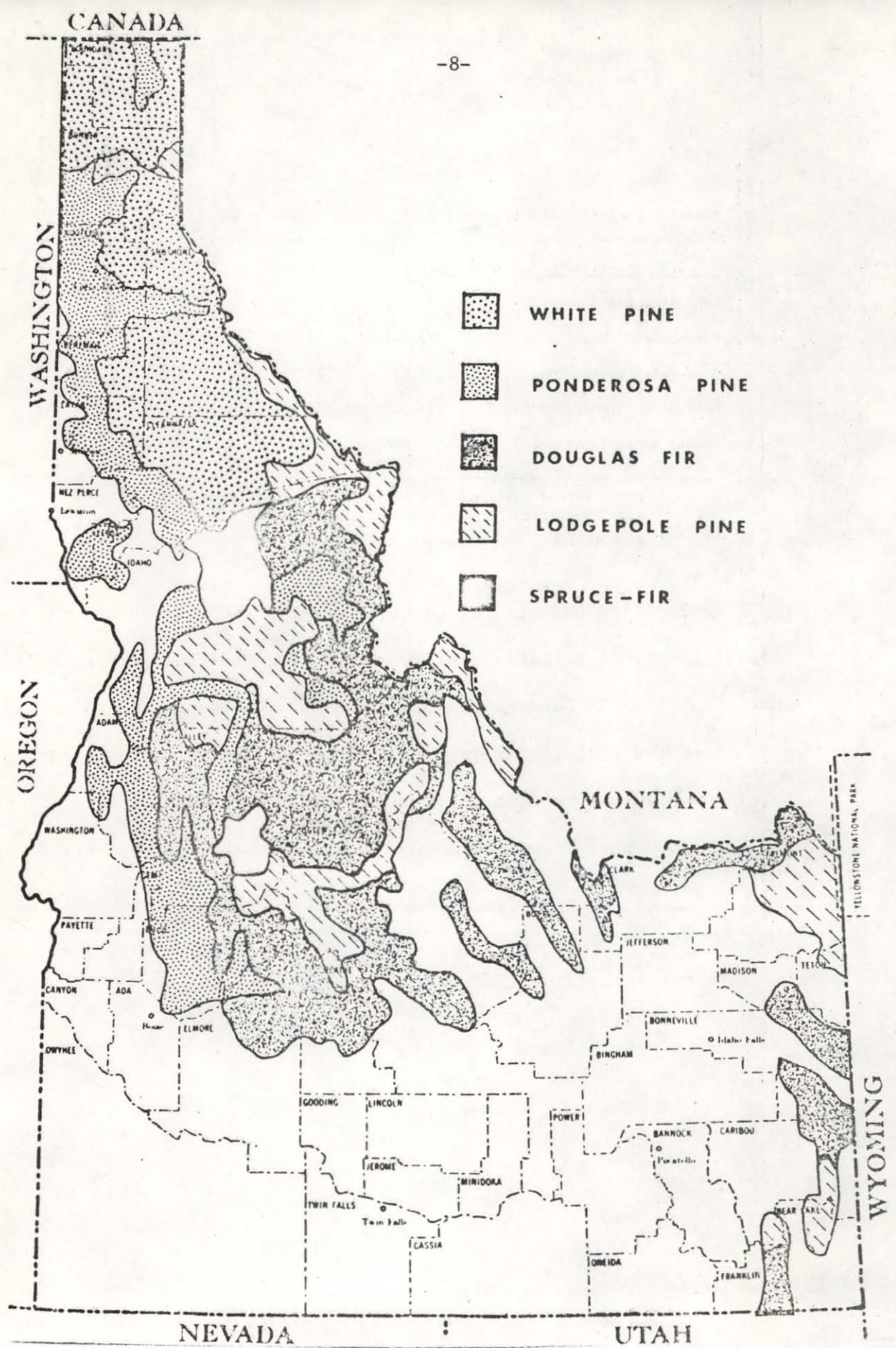


Figure 1. Major forest types of Idaho.

the U.S. Forest Service for Idaho-based raw materials. Not only does the U.S. Forest Service administer over one-third of the total land, but also nearly three-fourths of the commercial timberlands. The ownership pattern appears to be stable; nearly negligible shifts in ownership, by class, occurred over the 18 year period ending in 1970. This, however, does not preclude massive ownership changes within these broad classes.

How does Idaho's forest products industry compare to other states? The answer is very conditional, depending on three major items: a) what constitutes the industry; b) what source of information is used; and c) what is the criterion for comparison? The national rank of Idaho's forest products industry for 1958 and 1967 is shown in Table 5; similar data for 1972 is not currently

Table 5. National rank of Idaho's forest products industry, by selected characteristics, 1958 and 1967¹.

Industry Class	1958			1967		
	Employment	Wages	Value Added	Employment	Wages	Value Added
FORESTRY	----- not available -----					
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	20	11	14	21	13	14
Logging Camps and Contractors	10	5	5	8	5	6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	13	6	6	13	6	7
Millwork, Veneer and Plywood	45	44	45	27	23	27
Wood Containers	----- not available -----					
Miscellaneous Wood Products	----- not available -----					
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	----- not available -----					
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	----- not available -----					

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce. Census of manufacturers. Industry statistics. 1958 and 1967.

¹Basis: U.S. covered, all employees.

available. As seen, the national rank of the forest products industry largely depends on the industry class(es) considered. But perhaps more importantly the evaluation criterion used is critical. For instance Sawmills and Planing Mills rank either sixth or thirteenth nationally in 1967 depending on whether employment

or wages is used as the ranking criterion. However, a pattern does exist such that Idaho's forest products industry is more important nationally if evaluated on the basis of wages or value added rather than employment. Three additional points warrant mention:

- 1) In a relative context, the Logging Camp and Contractor segment is the most important sector of Idaho's industry; this may reflect a relative tendency to export raw material as opposed to internal manufacturing.
- 2) The national importance of Idaho's forest products industry remained very stable between 1958 and 1967; stability of land ownership and recent trends in timber harvest suggest continued ranking stability.
- 3) The Millwork, Veneer, and Plywood sector has experienced the greatest relative growth of any segment of Idaho's forest products industry; but due to the small number of firms in this class, the total impact is modest. In fact, the major grouping of Lumber and Wood Products either stayed constant or decreased in national rank over this time period depending on the evaluation criterion used.

The State Perspective

The following materials look at the size of Idaho's forest products industry, seasonality of employment, and wage rates. The focus remains on the State of Idaho in total.

Firms, Employment, Wages, Total Sales and Value Added

How large is the forest products industry in Idaho? As before in the case of national size, the answer is conditional; it depends how the industry is defined, the criterion of size, and the source and type of data used. Table 6 describes the forest products industry in relation to Idaho totals for 1972

Table 6. Characteristics of Idaho's forest products industry, by industry class, 1972, and percentage change from 1967¹.

Industry Class	Number of Firms		Employment		Wages (\$1,000)		Total Sales (\$1,000)	
	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.
FORESTRY	20	-80.0%	137	- 50.8%	\$ 673.6	- 29.6%	\$ 13.5	+ 3.1%
Lumber and Wood Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Logging Camps and Contractors	290	+ 1.0	2,710	+ 4.8	24,130.6	+ 41.7	---	---
Sawmills and Planing Mills	157	- 5.0	8,268	+ 10.0	79,862.6	+ 58.8	---	---
Millwork, Veneer and Plywood	63	+90.0	2,595	+117.9	22,158.5	+173.9	---	---
Wood Containers	4	+33.0	28	+ 47.4	95.4	+ 95.0	---	---
Miscellaneous Wood Products	42	+31.0	392	+ 8.9	2,616.8	+ 43.0	---	---
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	24	+14.0	421	+114.6	2,339.7	+164.6	8,678.7	+118.3 ²
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	7	+75.0	1,070	+ 18.8	11,780.9	+ 74.0	23,983.5	+195.0
INDUSTRY TOTAL	607	+ 4.0	15,612	+ 19.7	\$ 143,657.9	+ 67.0	\$ 391,662.5	+ 45.0
IDAHO TOTAL	17,230	+11.6%	197,379	+ 34.1%	\$1,376,191.9	+ 72.8%	\$3,881,416.4	+ 37.0%

Source: Idaho Department of Employment and Idaho Tax Commission. Unpublished records. 1967 and 1972.

¹Basis: Idaho covered, average employment.

²Because of changes in the industrial classification system, the 1967 total was estimated from Idaho Tax Commission data.

and the change since 1967. If one were to evaluate size in terms of number of firms, the forest products industry accounts for only 3.5 percent of all firms in Idaho; alternatively, 10.4 percent of 1972 Idaho wages were paid by this industry. Forest products employment and total sales accounted for 7.9 and 10.1 percent of the state total respectively.

Between the years 1967 and 1972, the forest products industry generally did not keep pace with Idaho's growth. In fact, certain characteristics of the Forestry together with the Sawmills and Planing Mills sectors showed decreases. One commonly used measure of importance, employment, indicated the rate of growth in the Furniture and Plywood sectors was fully three times the Idaho average. And finally, Table 6 shows a general concentration of employment in Idaho. If employment expands at a faster rate than firms, the

average number of employees per firm increases. While employment increased three times faster than the number of firms for the total state, forest products employment expanded five times faster; relative to Idaho in total, employment is concentrating in the forest products industry.

Relatively slow growth in the forest products industry of Idaho between 1967 and 1972 is also reflected in Table 7 which shows a constant decline in the importance of Idaho's forest products industry between 1954 and 1967. While in absolute size, the forest products industry was generally expanding, it was declining as a percentage of the Idaho manufacturing total -- through 1967. Consider the following average annual rates of compound increase between 1954 and 1967:

- 1) Establishments -- Idaho Manufacturing . . . 3%
 -- Forest Products . . . Negative
- 2) Employment -- Idaho Manufacturing . . . 4.5%
 -- Forest Products 2.5%
- 3) Wages Paid -- Idaho Manufacturing . . . 11%
 -- Forest Products 9%
- 4) Value Added -- Idaho Manufacturing . . . 8%
 -- Forest Products 3%

Comparable data were not available for 1972. Two questions arise: a) did these downward trends continue to 1972; and b) is the Idaho forest products industry following a general decline in the overall national role of forest products? Data are very limited, but Figures 2 and 3 tend to verify the declining role of Idaho's forest products industry; at the same time, the national industry remained quite stable over the 1954 to 1972 period.

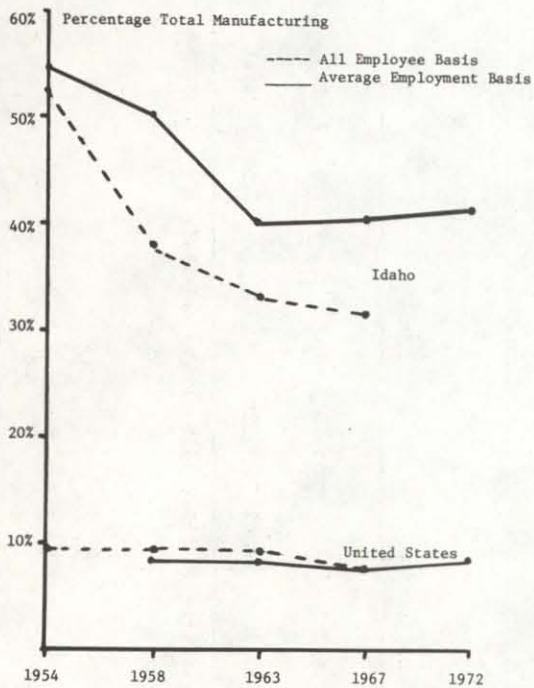
To this point, all discussion of the forest products industry has been couched in terms of firms, employment and wages -- all relative to "covered"

Table 7. Manufacturing in Idaho, forest products and state total, by selected characteristics, 1954 - 1967¹.

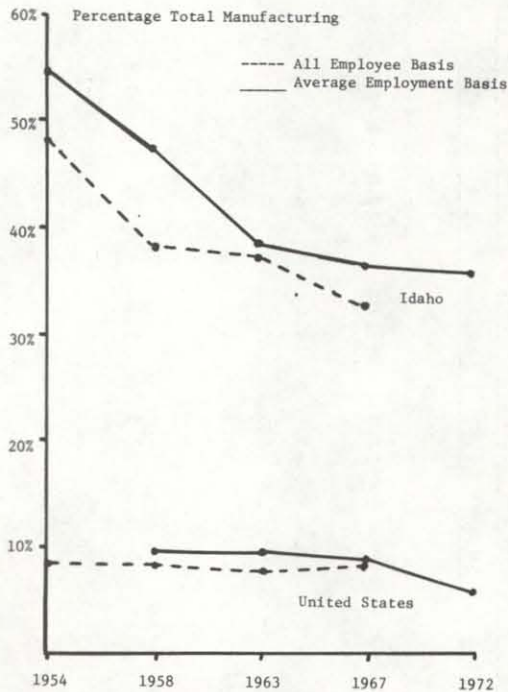
Industry Class	Number of Establishments				Employment (thousands)				Wages (\$million)				Value Added (\$million)			
	1954	1958	1963	1967	1954	1958	1963	1967	1954	1958	1963	1967	1954	1958	1963	1967
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	505	479	489	473	11.5	10.3	10.3	11.2	\$46.7	\$47.5	\$53.6	\$69.7	\$ 83.0	\$ 66.9	\$ 88.6	\$121.8
Logging Camps And Contractors	NA	239	276	251	NA	2.4	2.4	2.7	NA	12.4	13.1	18.4	NA	16.9	21.6	30.8
Sawmill and Planing Mill	288	204	167	159	8.7	7.5	7.2	6.8	34.9	33.7	36.3	40.3	63.6	47.8	61.6	73.6
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood and Structural Wood	NA	15	28	35	NA	0.1	0.5	1.5	NA	0.7	2.2	9.7	NA	0.8	3.6	15.5
Wood Container	8	NA	NA	NA	0.15	NA	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA	NA	0.05	NA	NA	NA
Misc. Wood Products	NA	10	NA	23	NA	0.1	--	0.2	NA	0.5	NA	1.2	NA	1.1	D	1.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	11	14	16	NA	D	0.1	0.1	NA	D	0.4	0.4	NA	D	0.6	0.8	NA
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2	6	4	5	D	D	0.9	0.9	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTS	518	499	509	478	11.5	10.4	11.3	12.1	\$46.7	\$47.9	\$54.0	\$69.7	\$ 83.0	\$ 67.5	\$ 89.4	\$121.8
PERCENT IDAHO MANUFACTURING	52.8%	47.1%	46.1%	42.5%	48.5%	38.1%	36.1%	32.6%	52.2%	38.0%	33.2%	31.7%	45.5%	26.4%	24.4%	24.2%

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce. Census of manufacturers. Volume III. Area statistics. 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

¹Basis: U. S. covered, all employees.



Source: Idaho Department of Employment
U.S. Department of Commerce
Figure 2. Forest products industry employment as percentage of manufacturing, 1954-1972.



Source: Idaho Department of Employment
U.S. Department of Commerce
Figure 3. Forest products industry wages as percentage of manufacturing, 1954-1972.

employment. But what about total employment? Whereas the Census of Manufacturers and data from the Idaho Department of Employment concern covered workers, the Census of Population attempts to investigate the total labor force. Table 8 describes total employment in Idaho for 1970. As can be seen, 9,344 persons are indicated as employed in Furniture and Lumber and Other Wood products; in SIC language, this is the total in SIC classes 24 and 25 (Lumber and Wood Products together with Furniture and Fixtures). Idaho Department of Employment records show that 13,122 "covered" workers were employed in SIC 24 and 25 during 1970. The discrepancy of 40 percent is not only unexpectedly large, but also in the opposite direction than expected! Total employment should be larger than covered employment and not vice versa. This inconsistency is being noted to reinforce

Table 8. Industry of employed persons 16 years and over in Idaho, 1970 ¹.

Industry	Employment	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	33,406	13 %
Mining	3,869	1
Construction	16,628	6
Manufacturing	36,827	15
...Furniture and lumber and other wood products	9,344	4
...Other manufacturing	28,483	11
Transportation, communications, & other public utilities	18,479	7
Wholesale and retail trade	58,462	23
Business and repair services	18,935	7
Personal services	12,180	5
Entertainment and other recreational services	2,018	1
Professional and related services	42,601	17
Public administration	13,046	5
TOTAL	257,451	100 %

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce. General, social and economic characteristics -- Idaho. In 1970 Census of Population.

¹Basis: total employment.

the earlier statement that the type of understanding one gains of the forest products industry is strongly conditioned by the data used. However, we would be remiss in our duty if some explanation of this inconsistency were not suggested: a) while data on covered workers involve a relatively complete census of workers, employment data generated by the Census of Population is developed through sampling -- errors are associated with sampling; b) the Census of Population sample may have been taken during a low period of forest products employment in 1970; and c) since the employees sampled essentially classify themselves, misclassifications may have occurred. In all likelihood, data

discrepancies probably result from a combination of these factors.

It is nearly impossible to find industry data that are free of drawbacks and problems. So to obtain a reasonably accurate picture of Idaho employment, several data sources should be used. Table 9 shows that Idaho's forest products

Table 9. Distribution of Idaho employment by industry, percent total, 1963, 1967 and 1972¹.

Industry Class	1963		1967		1972	
	Employment	%	Employment	%	Employment	%
Farm ²	67,000	33.3%	50,000	25.2%	45,000	18.7%
Mining	3,224	1.6	3,358	1.7	3,086	1.3
Construction	8,723	4.3	9,789	4.9	12,849	5.3
Manufacturing	32,456	16.1	35,297	17.8	43,772	18.2
-- Forest Products	12,442	6.2	12,811	6.5	15,591	6.5
-- Food Processing	11,181	5.5	13,169	6.6	15,377	6.4
-- Other	8,833	4.4	9,317	4.7	12,804	5.3
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	8,713	4.3	9,625	4.8	11,240	4.7
Wholesale & Retail	6,383	3.2	7,657	3.9	8,955	3.7
Service	14,483	7.2	19,665	9.9	32,418	13.4
Government	19,872	9.9	17,883	9.0	26,724	11.1
Miscellaneous	3	0.0	6	0.0	66	0.0
TOTAL	201,378	100 %	198,451	100 %	240,858	100 %

Source: Idaho Department of Employment. Distribution by industry of covered workers in Idaho each month, 1963, 1968 and 1972.
U.S.D.A. Agricultural Statistics. 1973, 1968 and 1964.

¹ Basis: Idaho covered, average employment.

² Farm employment is an estimated total while all other employment figures are for covered employment.

industry account for a little over six percent of employment in Idaho and that percentage has remained relatively constant since 1963. Also shown are declines in farm employment and increases in manufacturing and service employment; these are all signs of an increasingly industrialized society. But agriculture (if defined to include only farm and food processing) remains the single most important industry accounting for about one-fourth of Idaho's employment.

Employment Seasonality

To develop a thorough understanding relative to seasonal fluctuations of employment in the forest products industry is no trivial matter. The major difficulties involve distinguishing between sector trends (long term changes) and seasonal variations (short term fluctuations); required data and analyses that are beyond the scope of this study. Employment seasonality conclusions will, therefore, be inferred from limited data and analyses.

Table 10 displays employment in the forest products industry on a monthly basis for 1967 and 1972. The months of July and August correspond to employment peaks while March represents the low point. As seen, the difference between the maximum and minimum is about one-fourth of maximum employment in 1967 and one-fifth in 1972. The fact that monthly percentage differentials relative to maximum employment decrease toward year-end should be interpreted as indications of upward long range trends. As expected, monthly fluctuation of total Idaho employment is less apparent than are the general long term increases; this is mainly due to the fact that the large number of firms in the state total cushion much internal fluctuation -- while employment in one industry may decline, another industry increases. Consider the following percentage variations from average annual employment:

- 1) State of Idaho - 1967 ... Minimum 94.3% of average
... Maximum 105.1%
- 1972 ... Minimum 92.9% of average
... Maximum 104.7%

- 2) Forest Products - 1967 ... Minimum 85.7% of average
... Maximum 112.2%
- 1972 ... Minimum 88.4% of average
... Maximum 111.0%

Table 10. Distribution of employees in Idaho's forest products industry, by month and SIC¹.

Month	1967 EMPLOYMENT							1972 EMPLOYMENT						
	State ² Total	08	24	25	26	Total	% Max	State ² Total	08	24	25	26	Total	% Max
January	126,184	35	10,420	169	890	11,514	.79	158,922	40	13,079	375	1,028	14,522	.83
February	124,040	13	10,86	181	890	11,170	.77	158,480	41	12,877	374	1,022	14,314	.82
March	125,568	20	9,998	193	875	11,086	.76	161,332	42	12,404	389	1,048	13,883	.80
April	127,404	130	10,106	205	863	11,304	.78	164,925	49	12,523	412	1,048	14,032	.81
May	130,122	176	11,170	196	874	12,416	.86	168,815	64	13,401	435	1,049	14,949	.86
June	133,465	286	12,643	210	922	14,061	.97	173,960	179	14,969	422	1,062	16,632	.95
July	132,437	321	13,070	190	933	14,514	1.00	173,322	215	15,401	416	1,093	17,125	.98
August	136,758	63	13,253	200	952	14,458	1.00	177,349	204	15,707	412	1,100	17,423	1.00
September	138,261	50	12,843	190	914	13,997	.96	178,743	162	15,505	422	1,087	17,176	.99
October	136,011	106	12,584	179	924	13,793	.95	177,225	109	14,641	399	1,133	16,282	.93
November	133,359	187	12,306	183	924	13,600	.94	177,663	92	14,521	419	1,113	16,145	.93
December	133,812	121	12,077	205	925	13,328	.92	177,028	74	14,241	429	1,125	15,869	.91
Average Annual	131,501	126	11,712	192	907	12,937	---	170,655	106	14,106	409	1,076	15,697	----

Source: Idaho Department of Employment. Distribution by industry of covered workers in Idaho each month of 1967, 1972.

¹Basis: Idaho covered, average employment.

²Does not include government employment.

The tendency for August to represent the month of peak employment in the forest products industry is also indicated and reinforced in Table 11. During

Table 11. Monthly lumber employment covered by Idaho Employment Security Law, 1950 - 1961¹.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1950	8,312	8,019	8,130	9,011	11,465	14,126	15,497	16,244	16,004	14,708	13,048	11,068
1951	10,196	10,111	10,188	12,154	14,304	15,595	16,190	16,356	14,089	13,765	12,453	10,949
1952	9,054	9,219	9,889	10,449	12,437	14,670	15,500	15,982	15,689	14,615	13,376	11,573
1953	9,618	9,097	9,856	11,384	13,050	14,805	15,908	16,151	15,485	13,976	12,579	10,723
1954	9,700	9,404	9,908	10,841	12,469	14,027	15,333	15,956	15,726	14,984	13,867	12,527
1955	11,346	11,141	10,625	11,199	13,148	15,713	16,442	17,178	17,279	16,236	15,020	13,642
1956	12,538	12,324	11,910	12,655	14,721	16,588	17,414	17,760	17,299	15,706	14,304	13,112
1957	12,243	10,886	10,451	11,565	12,868	14,544	15,460	15,385	14,634	13,636	12,587	11,831
1958	9,969	9,074	8,993	10,462	12,166	13,831	14,406	14,754	14,917	14,378	13,515	12,295
1959	11,234	11,032	10,960	11,632	12,955	15,024	16,046	16,353	15,711	14,246	13,941	12,835
1960	11,786	11,407	11,045	11,178	12,548	14,450	15,198	14,910	14,138	13,121	11,206	9,960
1961	9,656	9,127	8,831	10,238	11,547	13,375	14,232	14,345	13,776	12,682	11,294	10,536

Source: Idaho Employment Security Agency. A survey of the Idaho Lumber Industry. September, 1962.

¹Basis: Idaho covered, average employment.

the twelve-year period between 1950 and 1961, employment peaked during August nine times. Similarly, February and March accounted for employment low during eleven years. Seasonality of employment can also be revealed by investigating unemployment. Table 12 shows that the highest level of unemployment in the lumber industry occurred during February while the lowest level occurred in July and August in 1961 and 1962; a decade later maximum unemployment occurred during March and April while September represented the minimum. Note, over the ten-year period, 1961-62 to 1971-72, forest products decreased by about 50 percent in percentage contribution to monthly average unemployment.

Wage Rates

Workers in Idaho's forest products industry are relatively well paid.

Table 12. Level of the insured unemployed in selected forest industries, as percentage of Idaho, 1961, 1962, 1971 and 1972¹.

Month	1961 -- Lumber		1962 -- Lumber		1971 -- Lumber & Wood Prod.		1972 -- Lumber & Wood Prod.	
	Unemployed	% State	Unemployed	% State	Unemployed	% State	Unemployed	% State
January	2,323	24.6%	3,690	29.4%	1,579	15.0%	1,569	15.0%
February	2,643	25.8	4,887	36.2	1,881	19.1	1,781	16.9
March	2,533	28.0	4,625	37.7	2,014	21.5	2,359	26.1
April	1,874	36.7	2,554	36.2	2,361	28.9	2,136	28.7
May	1,145	34.5	1,413	29.9	1,409	24.4	1,298	23.7
June	408	15.2	503	12.6	703	13.8	343	6.5
July	216	6.7	180	3.9	293	4.6	278	4.4
August	300	10.2	139	3.4	249	3.6	261	4.0
September	473	16.8	310	8.4	217	5.1	235	5.4
October	1,159	31.4	781	22.6	281	7.9	245	7.3
November	2,601	39.0	1,851	29.8	555	11.7	447	10.2
December	3,570	36.2	2,759	26.4	953	13.4	1,041	11.7
Monthly Average	1,604	27.9%	1,974	27.4%	1,038	15.3%	999	14.6%

Source: Idaho Employment Security Agency. A survey of the Idaho lumber industry September, 1962.
Idaho Department of Employment. Annual summary of the insured unemployed in Idaho. 1971 and 1972.

¹Basis: Idaho covered, average employment.

Table 13 expresses wages and employment in Idaho's forest products industry

Table 13. Forest products industry wages in current and constant (1972) dollars, average employment, percent of Idaho total, 1960-1972 ¹.

Year	Wages (\$1,000)			Employment	
	Current Dollars	1972 Dollars	% State	Annual Average	% State
1960	\$ 63,661	\$ 89,929	13.5%	12,710	11.5%
1961	60,384	84,443	12.0	11,711	10.3
1962	63,592	87,947	11.9	11,944	10.2
1963	68,139	93,105	12.9	12,442	10.8
1964	72,079	97,217	12.8	12,997	10.9
1965	76,835	101,877	12.3	13,182	10.4
1966	82,008	105,716	12.3	13,162	10.0
1967	85,121	106,657	12.2	12,811	9.7
1968	98,784	118,788	13.1	13,894	10.2
1969	110,165	125,717	13.3	14,381	10.1
1970	113,615	122,408	12.7	14,170	9.7
1971	128,861	133,111	13.2	15,059	9.9
1972	143,658	143,658	13.3%	15,612	9.1%

Source: Idaho Department of Employment.

¹Basis: Idaho covered, average employment.

as a percentage of the Idaho total. To the extent that, as a percent of the total, wages exceed employment, workers receive relatively high wages -- all other things equal. The gap between these two percentages is a measure of the relative size of wages. Data found in Table 13 not only show this gap, but between 1960 and 1972, the gap has been steadily increasing. The ratio of wages to employment (expressed as a percentage) was at a low of 116.5 percent in 1961 and rose to 146.1 percent in 1972. An alternative way of expressing this gap is that between 1960 and 1972, wages (current dollars) increased at an

annual average compound rate of 7 percent while employment increased at less than 2 percent.

The hourly wage rate paid in Idaho's forest products industry also compares favorably to national averages. Table 14 shows that during the years

Table 14. Average hourly wage, lumber and wood products except furniture, in current and constant (1972) dollars, for Idaho and the nation, 1957 - 1972¹.

Year	Current Dollars		1972 Dollars ²	
	Idaho	National	Idaho	National
1957	\$2.24	\$1.74	\$3.32	\$2.58
1958	2.37	1.79	3.41	2.57
1959	2.38	1.87	3.36	2.63
1960	2.47	1.89	3.49	2.67
1961	2.49	1.95	3.48	2.73
1962	2.58	1.99	3.57	2.75
1963	2.63	2.04	3.59	2.79
1964	2.76	2.11	3.72	2.85
1965	2.92	2.17	3.87	2.88
1966	3.11	2.25	4.01	2.90
1967	3.29	2.37	4.12	2.96
1968	3.44	2.57	4.14	3.09
1969	3.73	2.74	4.26	3.13
1970	3.88	NA	4.18	NA
1971	4.20	NA	4.33	NA
1972	4.37	NA	4.37	NA

Source: Annual Survey of Manufacturers, Idaho Manpower Review, and A Survey of the Idaho Lumber Industry.

¹Basis: U.S. covered employment.

²Adjusted using the consumer price index, 1972 = 100.

for which data are available, the hourly wage rate in Idaho was consistently above the national average. The difference ranged from a low of 27 percent above the national average in 1959 to a high of 39 percent in 1967. During the 1957 to 1969 period, the national average wage rate increased at an annual average compounded rate of 4.0 percent; Idaho's increased at 4.5 percent annually. Since 1969, Idaho's wage rate increased by 5.5 percent annually. But during this time period, a rise in the general level of prices was also experienced -- inflation. When cost of living increases are considered, Idaho's wage rate increased by 2.0 percent annually for the 15 year period after 1957. Similarly, the U. S. average grew at a 1.5 percent annual rate.

The Regions and Counties

The State of Idaho is divided into six official regions for purposes of facilitating State planning efforts. Figure 4 displays the geographical distribution of planning regions within Idaho. As seen, Idaho's 44 counties are divided into regions consisting of 5-10 counties each. The listing below

<u>County</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Region</u>
Ada	III	Cassia	IV	Lewis	II
Adams	III	Clark	VI	Lincoln	IV
Bannock	V	Clearwater	II	Madison	VI
Bear Lake	V	Custer	VI	Minidoka	IV
Benewah	I	Elmore	III	Nez Perce	II
Bingham	V	Franklin	V	Oneida	V
Blaine	IV	Fremont	VI	Owyhee	III
Boise	III	Gem	III	Payette	III
Bonner	I	Gooding	IV	Power	V
Bonneville	VI	Idaho	II	Shoshone	I
Boundary	I	Jefferson	VI	Teton	VI
Butte	VI	Jerome	IV	Twin Falls	IV
Camas	IV	Kootenai	I	Valley	III
Canyon	III	Latah	II	Washington	III
Caribou	V	Lemhi	VI		

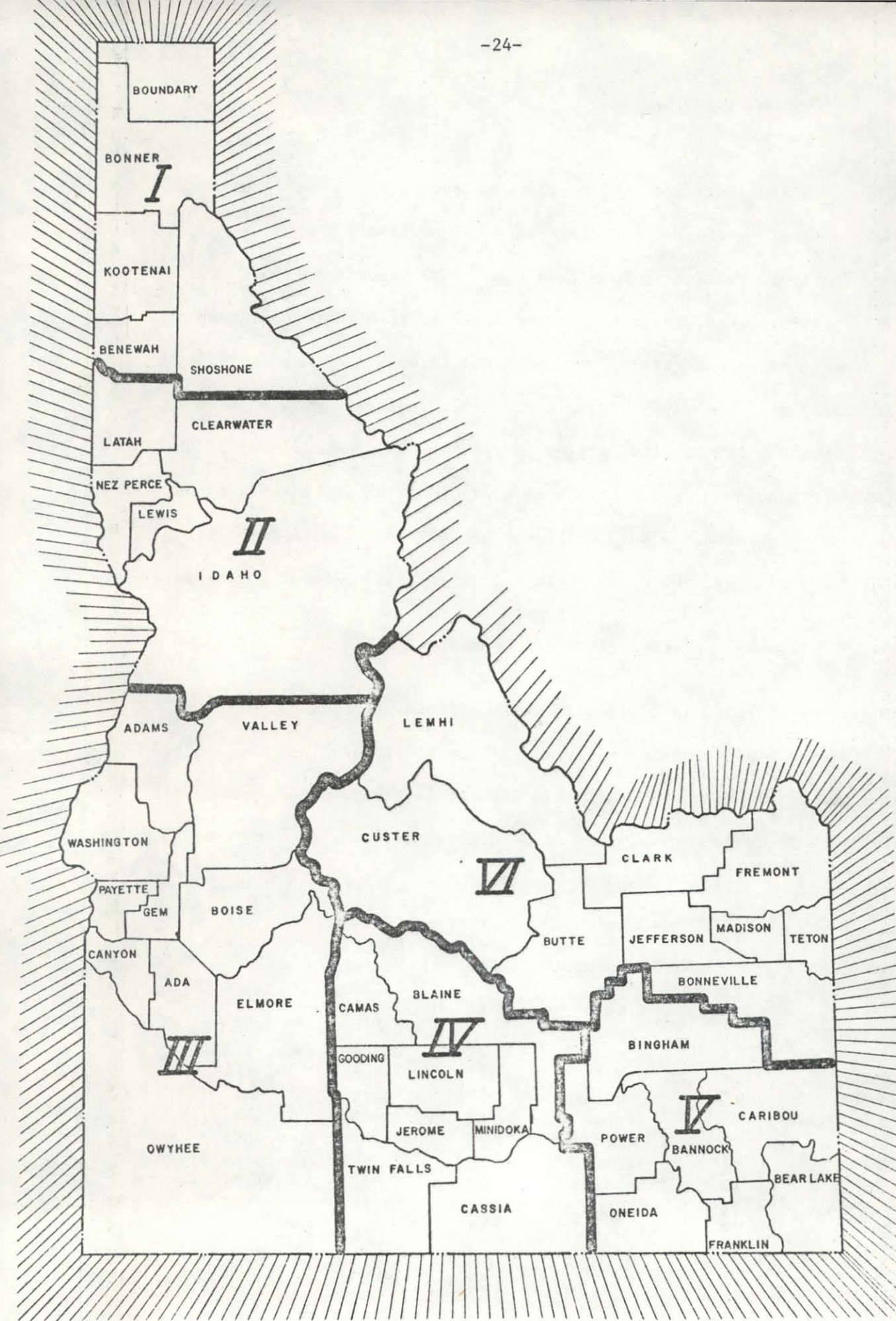


Figure 4. Official state planning regions in Idaho.

is intended to index Idaho counties by their respective regions. The ten northern counties in Idaho correspond to Regions I and II; these have been, historically, the most important areas relative to the forest products industry. The following materials concentrate first on planning regions in general, then on the two northern regions, and finally on the counties themselves.

Regional Wages and Employment

Regions I, II and III account for about 95 percent of the wages and 93 percent of the employment associated with Idaho's forest products industry. Figures 5 and 6 show that the remaining 22 counties play a very minor role in

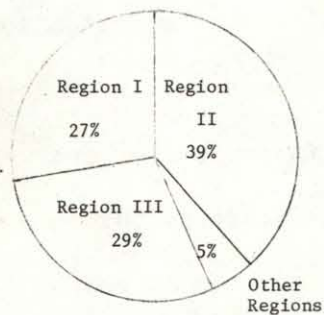


Figure 5. Wages in Idaho's forest products industry, by regions, 1972.

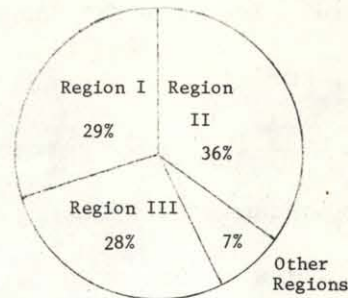


Figure 6. Employment in Idaho's forest products industry by regions, 1972.

the industry. This should not be totally unexpected. Reference back to Figure 1 indicates that nearly all of Idaho's forested land is located in north

and northcentral Idaho. Regions IV, V and VI are characterized by arid and agricultural lands.

Region II is the single most important forest industry region in Idaho. Tables 15 and 16 show that, with the exception of the Millwork/Plywood sector, more wages are paid and persons employed for every industry sector in Region II than in any other region. Similarly, Region I had the highest ratio of wages per employee (about \$10,000); Region III was second, followed by Region II.

Needed changes in employment and wages between 1967 and 1972 may better indicate the future than do 1972 levels per se. Data in Tables 15 and 16 show that Regions VI and III were the fastest growing regions in the forest products industry relative to employment; Regions V and IV were top ranked relative to growth in wages paid. Not only did Region II rank near the bottom in terms of growth of wages, but it also showed the largest decrease in employment. It should be noted that 1967-1972 percent change in employment and wages are somewhat misleading because each change is region-specific. Given a modest absolute change in wages or employment, a region can show an enormous percentage change if the 1967 base is relatively small.

Table 17 was developed to better indicate a true picture of the changing importance of regions in the forest products industry. If changes taking place between 1967 and 1972 continue, Region III appears destined to become the most significant forest products region of Idaho; it accounted for nearly two-thirds of the net change in employment and two-fifths in wages. Similarly, Region I played the major role in the decline of the Forestry (SIC 08) sector and Region II led Idaho in employment decline in the Lumber and Wood Products (SIC 24)

Table 15. Employment in the forest industry (annual average), by Idaho region and SIC for 1972, percent change from 1967¹.

SIC	Region I		Region II		Region III		Region IV		Region V		Region VI	
	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.
FORESTRY	27	-75%	88	17%	17	39%	0	0%	D	-93%	D	-89%
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	4,107	24	4,664	- 5	3,949	56	71	-36	139	435	583	57
Logging Camps and Contractors	979	32	1,217	-13	279	0	D	-78	D	*	200	57
Sawmills and Planing Mills	2,574	11	3,204	0	2,106	27	56	-34	6	-76	322	117
Millwork, Veneer, Ply-wood & Structural Wood	614	101	243	- 5	1,546	163	D	233	121	*	61	56
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	8	60	D	25	327	436	D	-64	32	10	D	*
OTHER ²	277	19	892	19	124	65	181	99	16	128	0	0
TOTAL ³	4,419	21%	5,644	- 3%	4,417	63%	- 252	- 1%	187	56%	583	136%

Source: Idaho Department of Employment.

¹Basis: Idaho covered, average employment.

²Includes the following industries: Wood Containers, Miscellaneous Wood Products, and Paper and Allied Products.

³Employment totals do not include disclosure data; percentages changes do.

D = Disclosure, data withheld to avoid disclosing information about an individual firm.

* = Undefined, no entry for 1967.

Table 16. Forest industry wages paid (\$1,000) by Idaho region and SIC for 1972, percent change from 1967¹.

Industry Class SIC	Region I		Region II		Region III		Region IV		Region V		Region VI	
	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.	1972	% Chg.
FORESTRY	\$ 73.7	-84%	\$ 479.0	171%	\$ 90.5	- 9%	\$ 0	0%	D	*	D	-94%
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	36,261.8	69	45,610.6	34	37,810.9	119	504.3	-17	1,367.3	1,477	4,596.7	137
Logging Camps and Contractors	8,047.3	85	10,961.3	10	3,552.1	74	D	-71	D	1,069	1,490.1	156
Sawmill and Planing Mill	22,456.4	54	31,968.1	44	22,287.0	85	406.7	-11	27.2	-67	2,717.1	58
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood and Structural Wood	5,758.0	121	2,681.2	27	11,971.9	275	D	80	1,299.6	*	389.6	68
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	56.8	105	D	33	1,916.2	214	D	80	151.8	23	D	56
OTHER ²	2,046.4	57	9,990.1	54	900.4	196	1,212.2	200	33.9	297	0	0
TOTAL ³	\$38,438.7	65%	\$56,079.7	38%	\$40,718.0	122%	\$1,716.5	8%	\$1,553.0	621%	\$4,596.7	123%

Source: Idaho Department of Employment.

¹Basis: Idaho covered, average employment.

²Includes the following industries: Wood Containers, Miscellaneous Wood Products, and Paper and Allied Products.

³Wage totals do not include disclosure data; percentage changes do.

D = Data withheld to avoid disclosing information about an individual firm.

* = Undefined, no entry for 1967.

Table 17. Distribution of change in Idaho's forest products industry, by industry class, by region.

Industry Class	1967-72	Distribution of the 1967-1972 change (in percent)						Total
	% Chg.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
FORESTRY								
Wages	-30 %	-136%	107%	- 3%	0%	7%	-74%	-100%
Employment	-51	- 58	8	- 6	0	-32	-12	-100%
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS								
Wages	67	29	22	40	0	3	5	100%
Employment	20	35	-9	62	2	5	8	100%
FURNITURE & FIXTURES								
Wages	165	2	0	90	4	2	2	100%
Employment	115	1	1	121	-24	1	0	100%
OTHER¹								
Wages	68	13	62	11	14	0	0	100%
Employment	16	13	42	15	27	3	0	100%
TOTAL								
Wages ²	67	26	27	39	1	2	4	100%
Employment	20 %	29%	-3%	64%	0%	3%	7%	100%

¹Includes the following industries: Wood Containers (SIC 244), Particleboard and wood preserving (SIC 249), and Pulp and paper products (SIC 26).

²This table should be read as follows: wages increased by 67 percent between 1967 and 1972 where Region I accounted for 26 percent of this change, Region II for 27%, etc.

sector. On balance, it appears that Regions I and III may emerge as the important regions in the forest products industry of the future.

North Idaho

The ten most northerly counties of Idaho have historically constituted the major portion of Idaho's forest products industry. The first Idaho sawmill was built in 1840 at Spalding, Idaho -- North Idaho. Williams previously

reported the following distinctions in the sawmill industry between North and South Idaho¹:

- 1) Number of Mills -- North . . . 146 (1960)
 -- South . . . 53 (1962)

- 2) Annual Production -- North . . . 1,211,087 MBF (1960)
 -- South . . . 324,400 MBF (1962)

Given the previous finding that Region II, in North Idaho, indicated modest or negative growth between, 1967 and 1972, a closer look at the north seems warrented.

The data in Table 18 reflects the same general picture as seen before: regardless of the sector of the forest products industry and regardless of the criteria used (number of firms, wages or employment), North Idaho consistently represented a smaller portion of the Idaho forest products economy in 1972 than was true in 1967. Only in the cases of number of firms in the Furniture and Fixtures sector (SIC 25), employment in the Wood Containers sector (SIC 244), and Forestry (SIC 08) were increases indicated; in the latter instance, the rate of employment decline in North Idaho was simply not as great as in the South -- the decline, however, was present.

While the previous data indicate a general decline in the importance of North Idaho's forest products industry between, 1967 and 1972, two questions reamin: a) were these two years unique; and b) what relationship do these declines have to the counties involved? Comprehensive data are not available, but the data contained in Table 19 address these questions; conclusions must

¹Williams, E. L. The sawmilling industry of northern Idaho. Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 430. 1964.

. The sawmilling industry of southern Idaho. Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 491. 1967.

Table 18. Number of employing units, average employment, and wages in forest products industry for 10 northern counties and 10 northern counties as a percent of the Idaho total, by SIC, 1967 and 1972¹.

Industry Class	Number of Firms				Employment				Wages			
	1967		1972		1967		1972		1967		1972	
	Northern Counties	% State	Northern Counties	% State	Northern Counties	% State	Northern Counties	% State	Northern Counties	% State	Northern Counties	% State
FORESTRY	14	38%	11	55%	187	65%	115	83%	\$ 636,882	66%	\$ 552,761	82%
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	386	74	386	68	8,536	73	9,145	65	58,190,067	75	84,080,803	65
Logging Camps and Contractors	229	80	223	77	3,141	82	2,196	81	15,298,593	89	19,008,593	78
Sawmill and Planing	126	75	116	73	5,544	73	5,778	69	36,593,579	72	54,424,550	68
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood and Structural Wood	8	24	14	22	563	47	857	33	4,694,883	56	8,439,269	38
Wood Container	2	66	2	50	9	47	16	57	19,332	39	51,562	54
Miscellaneous Wood Products	21	65	25	59	279	77	298	76	1,583,680	86	2,156,829	82
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	3	14	5	20	9	4	13	3	33,888	3	65,197	2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2	50	2	28	819	90	885	79	6,172,478	91	6,172,478	52
TOTAL	405	69%	398	66%	9,548	73%	10,128	64%	\$63,449,635	75%	\$90,971,239	63%

Source: Idaho Department of Employment.

¹Basis: Idaho covered, average employment.

Table 19. Wages paid by the lumber industry as a percent of total county wages for the ten northern Idaho counties, 1960-1972.

County	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1960-1972 Average
Benewah	66.1%	65.2%	58.9%	59.1%	63.6%	19.2%	69.3%	70.8%	70.5%	69.0%	64.5%	64.5%	66.8%	65.9%
Bonner	51.3	48.6	54.4	50.2	47.4	50.1	53.3	48.9	51.7	52.5	49.1	48.2	44.7	40.3
Boundary	58.4	42.2	49.7	55.3	55.7	54.0	54.8	52.3	53.7	46.8	48.1	52.4	46.5	51.4
Clearwater	75.3	71.5	69.2	69.9	68.0	61.0	65.0	54.2	47.8	46.6	41.6	41.6	46.3	58.2
Idaho	56.7	53.8	52.1	54.7	51.9	51.9	55.3	32.4	56.0	57.9	53.7	54.5	56.5	54.3
Kootenai	38.3	36.6	35.7	37.1	37.6	26.3	33.0	30.4	31.9	31.5	29.9	31.2	31.6	33.1
Latah	29.2	24.8	26.2	25.2	23.9	23.2	23.0	22.4	22.0	22.1	22.3	23.0	16.3	23.3
Lewis	65.7	56.7	63.3	65.0	65.4	41.6	43.2	45.3	48.8	49.5	48.3	44.3	41.9	52.1
Nez Perce	30.6	30.0	27.8	27.5	27.5	27.5	26.8	26.1	26.2	25.6	24.5	25.2	22.3	26.6
Shoshone	6.0%	6.5%	5.6%	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%	6.7%	6.4%	6.7%	6.2%	5.0%	5.6%	5.8%	5.9%

Source: Idaho Department of Employment.
Basis: Idaho covered, average employment.

be inferred from the "lumber industry". First, 1967 and 1972, were not unique. The data show quite a constant and prevailing decline over all northern counties during the 1960-1972 period; they range from an increase only in the case of Benewah county to a 79 percent drop in Kootenai county. Additionally, if data on the number of sawmills and planing mills shown in Table 18 were included with the earlier Williams report, the following picture develops:

1960 -- 146 mills
1967 -- 126 mills
1972 -- 116 mills

The second question relates to county economy. Not only did north Idaho's forest products industry decline in statewide industry importance, but it became less important to the northern counties involved. Increases in wages paid in the forest products industry simply did not match overall county changes.

Idaho Counties

Natural resource managers, individuals in the forest industry, and many others are often in need of county-specific information. The remaining part of this paper addresses that need. It consists mainly of one large table that deals with each Idaho county.

Previous materials showed a significant shift in the forest products industry from North to South Idaho. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to anticipate a similar shift in the relative importance of counties. Table 20 shows the top twelve counties in the forest products industry (on the basis of employment) for both 1967 and 1972. As expected, north Idaho is strongly represented relative to the total industry; eight of the ten counties are in the top twelve. But the four counties -- Ada, Canyon, Gem and Boise --

Table 20. Ranking of top 12 Idaho counties in terms of employment in forest products industry, 1967 and 1972, SIC 24 and total industry¹.

Rank	Lumber and Wood Products		Total Forest Products Industry	
	1967	1972	1967	1972
1	Nez Perce	Kootenai	Nez Perce	Nez Perce
2	Clearwater	Nez Perce	Clearwater	Kootenai
3	Kootenai	Ada	Kootenai	Ada
4	Bonner	Clearwater	Bonner	Clearwater
5	Idaho	Bonner	Idaho	Bonner
6	Ada	Idaho	Ada	Idaho
7	Gem	Gem	Gem	Canyon
8	Latah	Latah	Latah	Gem
9	Benewah	Benewah	Benewah	Latah
10	Shoshone	Canyon	Shoshone	Benewah
11	Adams	Adams	Canyon	Boise
12	Boise	Shoshone	Boise	Boundary

Source: Idaho Department of Employment.

¹Basis: Idaho covered, average employment.

surrounding Boise, Idaho are also included and show major important increases between 1967 and 1972. In total, the top five counties in the industry account for about 54 percent of the employment and 57 percent of the wages paid during 1972.

Table 21 constitutes the remainder of this report. Each of Idaho's 44 counties are displayed in terms of selected characteristics for each industry sector during 1972 and the change taking place since 1967.

Table 21. Number of firms, wages and employment in Idaho's forest products industry, by county, SIC, 1972 and percent change from 1967.¹

SIC Class and Characteristic	Ada		Adams		Bannock		Bear Lake	
	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg
<u>08</u>								
Firms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	-35.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	D	-75.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>241</u>								
Firms	4	*	7	12	1	0	1	0
Wages (\$1,000)	77.3	*	1,692.2	47.5	D	15.7	D	10.2
Employment	9	*	143	-2.7	D	-50.0	D	0
<u>242</u>								
Firms	5	25.0	4	100.0	2	100	4	0
Wages (\$1,000)	9,891.9	159.2	1,811.1	36.8	D	-44.6	7.3	-84.4
Employment	848	86.4	156	-9.3	D	33.3	2	-91.3
<u>243</u>								
Firms	16	37	0	0	1	*	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	5,493.8	562.4	0	0	D	*	0	0
Employment	545	386.6	0	0	D	*	0	0
<u>244</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>249</u>								
Firms	7	14	1	0	1	*	1	0
Wages	337.4	74.8	D	86.9	D	*	0	0
Employment	59	5.4	D	66.6	D	*	0	0
<u>25</u>								
Firms	3	-66.6	0	0	3	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	75.7	0	0	D	10.8	0	0
Employment	D	57.6	0	0	D	3.7	0	0
<u>26</u>								
Firms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	-71.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment		-28.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Industry Total</u>								
Firms	37	37	12	9	8	60	6	20
Wages (\$1,000)	16,116.2	269	D	41	1,447.6	874	9.8	-80
Employment	1,519	129	D	-5	156	420	2	-91
<u>Total County</u>								
Firms	3,335	21.9	68	7.9	1,102	3.0	132	0
Wages (\$1,000)	299,304.7	99.7	5,212.0	39.6	86,791.0	65.2	2,465.0	20.4
Employment	41,485	53.4	562	-41.4	13,457	32.8	559	2.0

Source: Idaho Department of Employment

¹NOTE: D = Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
* = Undefined; no data for 1967.

Table 21. Continued

SIC Class and Characteristic	Benewah		Bingham		Blaine		Boise	
	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg
<u>08</u>								
Firms	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	-50.0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	4.3	0	0	0	0	D	-77.2
Employment	D	0	0	0	0	0	D	-68.4
<u>241</u>								
Firms	33	-5	1	*	2	100.0	9	28
Wages (\$1,000)	1,853.9	76.9	D	*	D	252.4	812.1	45.1
Employment	245	21.2	D	0	D	150.0	86	8.8
<u>242</u>								
Firms	13	-23	0	0	0	0	2	-33
Wages (\$1,000)	1,324.1	107.8	0	0	0	0	D	176.5
Employment	159	6.0	0	0	0	0	D	84.1
<u>243</u>								
Firms	2	100.0	0	0	2	*	1	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	32.7	0	0	D	*	D	123.3
Employment	D	20.8	0	0	D	*	D	62.8
<u>244</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>249</u>								
Firms	3	50.0	1	*	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	50.4	D	*	0	0	0	0
Employment	D	-4.0	D	*	0	0	0	0
<u>25</u>								
Firms	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	150.2	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	100	0	0	0	0
<u>26</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Industry Total</u>								
Firms	52	-7	3	66	4	100	14	0
Wages (\$1,000)	5,927.9	58	59.9	430	44.8	300	3,998.6	113
Employment	685	15	17	750	5	150	484	49
<u>Total County</u>								
Firms	185	1.0	438	-3.5	307	73.4	42	-16.0
Wages (\$1,000)	8,869.9	68.1	30,833.9	69.6	12,774.3	122.6	4,236.7	93.3
Employment	1,259	27.7	5,183	33.8	2,326	89.2	555	32.1

¹NOTE: D = Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
* = Undefined; no data for 1967.

Table 21. Continued

SIC Class and Characteristic	Bonner		Bonneville		Boundary		Butte	
	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg
<u>08</u>								
Firms	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	- 96.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	D	- 92.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>241</u>								
Firms	33	26	2	100	3	- 80	0	-100
Wages (\$1,000)	845.9	9.1	D	411.9	D	405.4	0	-100
Employment	126	- 12.5	D	105.0	D	230.0	0	-100
<u>242</u>								
Firms	23	- 20	0	0	16	166	1	1
Wages (\$1,000)	7,150.0	64.9	0	0	556.9	- 58.5	D	400.2
Employment	874	22.8	0	0	77	- 60.1	D	680
<u>243</u>								
Firms	3	*	7	75	3	200.0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	*	339.8	51.2	D	- 32.3	0	0
Employment	D	*	56	47.3	D	- 42.8	0	0
<u>244</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>249</u>								
Firms	9	0	0	0	2	100.0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	261.4	23.7	0	0	D	740.8	0	0
Employment	155	- 3.7	0	0	D	339.6	0	0
<u>25</u>								
Firms	2	*	0	-100	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	*	0	-100	0	0	0	0
Employment	D	*	0	-100	0	0	0	0
<u>26</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Industry Total</u>								
Firms	72	7	9	50	24	4	1	-66
Wages (\$1,000)	317.3	43	D	102	3,124.3	68	D	400.2
Employment	1,172	5	D	49	394	35	D	680
<u>Total County</u>								
Firms	439	20.9	1,196	8.7	141	0.7	69	-4.2
Wages (\$1,000)	20,856.0	64.4	133,331.7	52.0	6,722.0	90.2	2,242.2	203.3
Employment	3,250	24.0	17,338	22.3	1,036	43.7	333	49.3

¹NOTE: D = Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
* = Undefined; no data for 1967.

Table 21. Continued

SIC Class and Characteristic	Camas		Canyon		Caribou		Cassia	
	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg
<u>08</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100
<u>241</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	-100	0	0	0	-100
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	-100	0	0	0	-100
Employment	0	0	0	-100	0	0	0	-100
<u>242</u>								
Firms	2	0	0	0	0	-100	1	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	-34.4	0	0	0	-100	0	0
Employment	D	-55.9	0	0	0	-100	0	0
<u>243</u>								
Firms	1	0	8	33	0	0	1	*
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	3,212.2	136.5	0	0	D	*
Employment	0	0	553	74.3	0	0	D	*
<u>244</u>								
Firms	0	0	1	*	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	*	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	*	0	0	0	0
<u>249</u>								
Firms	0	0	2	*	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	*	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	*	0	0	0	0
<u>25</u>								
Firms	0	0	6	20	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	1,401.6	414.2	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	234	249.2	0	0	0	0
<u>26</u>								
Firms	0	0	1	*	0	0	1	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	*	0	0	D	84.9
Employment	0	0	D	*	0	0	D	12.2
<u>Industry Total</u>								
Firms	3	0	18	38	0	-100	3	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	-34.4	5,145.2	214	0	-100	D	49
Employment	D	-55.9	846	129	0	-100	D	-6
<u>Total County</u>								
Firm	24	4.3	1,268	12.7	150	-10.7	450	6.6
Wages (\$1,000)	597.2	27.0	105,830.6	116.7	12,944.6	0.5	25,197.1	60.7
Employment	74	-12.9	16,944	60.5	1,566	-23.5	4,531	22.9

¹NOTE: D = Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
* = Undefined; no data for 1967.

Table 21. Continued

SIC Class and Characteristic	Clark		Clearwater		Custer		Elmore	
	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg
<u>08</u>								
Firms	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	221.3	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	47.2	0	0	0	0
<u>241</u>								
Firms	2	*	51	-5	1	0	0	-100
Wages (\$1,000)	D	*	6,740.4	-1.9	D	1,737.8	0	-100
Employment	D	*	682	-26.1	D	1,600.0	0	-100
<u>242</u>								
Firms	0	0	22	0	0	-100	2	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	2,976.5	24.5	0	-100	D	80.3
Employment	0	0	376	-4.8	0	-100	D	16.6
<u>243</u>								
Firms	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	*
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	27.1	0	0	D	*
Employment	0	0	D	-6.6	0	0	D	*
<u>244</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>249</u>								
Firms	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	-32.3	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	-35.7	0	0	0	0
<u>25</u>								
Firms	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	33.3	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	25.0	0	0	0	0
<u>26</u>								
Firm	0	0	1	*	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	*	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	*	0	0	0	0
<u>Industry Total</u>								
Firms	2	*	79	9	1	-66	3	-40
Wages (\$1,000)	D	*	12,942.0	10	D	-41.1	D	54
Employment	D	*	1,401	-15	D	-46	D	11
<u>Total County</u>								
Firms	21	0	282	10.6	101	18.8	258	-0.4
Wages (\$1,000)	313.0	143.0	27,942.3	31.5	1,722.8	12.7	8,057.8	90.5
Employment	64	64.1	3,043	-5.4	346	4.5	1,478	38.3

¹NOTE: D = Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
* = Undefined; no data for 1967.

Table 21. Continued

SIC Class and Characteristic	Franklin		Fremont		Gem		Gooding	
	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg
<u>08</u>								
Firms	1	*	2	-75	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	*	D	-92.8	0	0	0	0
Employment	D	*	D	-99.9	0	0	0	0
<u>241</u>								
Firms	0	0	9	125	4	100	0	-100
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	310.6	430.2	357.0	401.3	0	-100
Employment	0	0	43	138.8	40	263.6	0	-100
<u>242</u>								
Firms	0	0	3	25	2	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	168.2	D	42.3	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	94.8	D	-10.8	0	0
<u>243</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	2	*	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	D	*	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	D	*	0	0
<u>244</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	D	-98.9	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	D	-90.0	0	0
<u>249</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	-100	1	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	-100	D	92.4
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	-100	D	22.2
<u>25</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	D	*
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	D	*
<u>26</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Industry Total</u>								
Firms	1	*	14	-12	9	50	2	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	*	1,315.7	124	7,536.1	85	D	101
Employment	D	*	158	108	720	16	D	36
<u>Total County</u>								
Firms	144	-2.7	208	2.5	181	19.0	231	6.9
Wages (\$1,000)	4,324.1	31.6	9,818.7	189.5	12,916.5	91.0	7,348.4	85.8
Employment	951	6.8	1,497	71.9	1,814	34.0	1,457	36.2

¹NOTE: D = Data withheld to avoid disclosure
 * = Undefined; no data for 1967.

Table 21. Continued

SIC Class and Characteristic	Idaho		Jefferson		Jerome		Kootenai	
	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg
<u>08</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	-20
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	52.7	-28.2
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	11.8
<u>241</u>								
Firms	27	12	0	0	0	0	24	4
Wages (\$1,000)	1,717.6	27.4	0	0	0	0	2,047.7	96.1
Employment	216	-0.9	0	0	0	0	243	50.0
<u>242</u>								
Firms	12	-29	0	0	0	0	11	-15
Wages (\$1,000)	7,012.9	79.5	0	0	0	0	11,856.5	72.9
Employment	760	21.4	0	0	0	0	1,284	20.8
<u>243</u>								
Firms	0	-100	1	0	0	0	4	100
Wages (\$1,000)	0	-100	D	10.4	0	0	3,138.7	392.0
Employment	0	-100	D	-25.0	0	0	346	302.3
<u>244</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	D	116.5
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	D	77.7
<u>249</u>								
Firms	1	*	0	0	0	0	2	100
Wages (\$1,000)	D	*	0	0	0	0	D	1,059.6
Employment	D	*	0	0	0	0	D	114.3
<u>25</u>								
Firms	0	0	1	*	0	0	2	100
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	*	0	0	D	69.8
Employment	0	0	D	*	0	0	D	16.6
<u>26</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Industry Totals</u>								
Firms	40	-4	2	100	0	0	49	4
Wages (\$1,000)	D	66	D	1,026.0	0	0	17,251.9	99
Employment	D	15	D	1,100.0	0	0	1,929	42
<u>Total County</u>								
Firms	304	2.4	192	10.3	230	16.8	934	26.6
Wages (\$1,000)	15,468.7	54.0	8,642.2	52.0	7,494.5	86.9	54,616.1	93.5
Employment	2,245	15.2	1,691	29.9	1,514	55.4	8,386	45.4

¹NOTE: D = Data withheld to avoid Disclosure
* = Undefined; no data for 1967.

Table 21. Continued

SIC Class and Characteristic	Latah		Lemhi		Lewis		Lincoln	
	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg
<u>08</u>								
Firm	0	-100	0	-100	1	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	-100	0	-100	D	120.6	0	0
Employment	0	-100	0	-100	D	100.0	0	0
<u>241</u>								
Firms	15	0	6	0	7		0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	1,617.3	97.9	628.6	92.6	565.8	-6.2	0	0
Employment	195	58.5	81	28.6	73	-23.2	0	0
<u>242</u>								
Firms	6	-25	3	0	4	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	4,627.9	54.8	D	99.3	757.2	70.8	0	0
Employment	489	8.2	D	32.6	78	5.4	0	0
<u>243</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>244</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>249</u>								
Firms	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	-44.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	D	-46.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>25</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>26</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Industry Total</u>								
Firms	23	-11	9	-10	12	-20	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	59	D	95	D	26	0	0
Employment	D	15	D	28	D	-10	0	0
<u>Total County</u>								
Firms	483	9.7	189	19.6	113	-11.0	69	9.5
Wages (\$1,000)	38,760.4	119.9	5,145.0	62.4	3,190.8	38.0	2,760.4	36.2
Employment	6,153	54.2	964	25.6	545	6.0	481	4.6

¹NOTE: D = Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
* = Undefined; no data for 1967.

Table 21. Continued

SIC Class and Characteristic	Madison		Minodoka		Nez Perce		Oneida	
	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg
<u>08</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	D	0.0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	D	-70.6	0	0
<u>241</u>								
Firms	2	-33	0	0	19	72	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	-40.7	0	0	320.1	-0.1	0	0
Employment	D	-50	0	0	56	27.2	0	0
<u>242</u>								
Firms	1	-50	0	0	5	-16	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	159.5	0	0	15,594.0	20.7	0	0
Employment	D	18.4	0	0	1,501	-10.6	0	0
<u>243</u>								
Firms	1	*	0	0	1	-50.0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	*	0	0	D	340.4	0	0
Employment	D	*	0	0	D	100.0	0	0
<u>244</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>249</u>								
Firms	0	0	1	*	2	100	1	-100
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	*	D	-50.1	0	-100
Employment	0	0	D	*	D	41.6	0	-100
<u>25</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	-100	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>26</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	D	58.4	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	D	4.4	0	0
<u>Industry Total</u>								
Firms	4	-33	1	*	30	25	1	-100
Wages (\$1,000)	449.5	86	D	*	25,746.5	41	0	-100
Employment	60	2	D	*	2,423	-5	0	-100
<u>Total County</u>								
Firms	250	15.7	300	1.0	869	7.7	72	2.9
Wages (\$1,000)	14,422.1	188.3	19,199.2	69.7	75,965.8	56.5	1,499.7	82.4
Employment	2,546	100	3,334	27.0	10,149	15.8	365	32.7

¹NOTE: D = Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
* = Undefined; no data for 1967.

Table 21. Continued

SIC Class and Characteristic	Owyhee		Payette		Power		Shoshone	
	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg
<u>08</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>241</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	2	*	11	-31
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	D	*	984.0	-2.7
Employment	0	0	0	0	D	*	101	-32.6
<u>242</u>								
Firms	1	*	0	0	0	0	4	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	*	0	0	0	0	1,569.9	17.6
Employment	D	*	0	0	0	0	180	-9.5
<u>243</u>								
Firms	0	0	3	150	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	0.3	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	5.7	0	0	0	0
<u>244</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>249</u>								
Firms	1	*	0	0	0	0	1	-100
Wages (\$1,000)	D	*	0	0	0	0	D	157.4
Employment	D	*	0	0	0	0	D	-5.5
<u>25</u>								
Firms	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	31.6	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	46.4	0	0	0	0
<u>26</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Industry Total</u>								
Firms	2	*	5	150	2	*	16	-30
Wages (\$1,000)	D	*	696.1	8	D	*	D	13
Employment	D	*	114	17	D	*	D	-18
<u>Total County</u>								
Firms	108	11.3	245	6.5	104	15.6	418	4.8
Wages (\$1,000)	2,814.2	128.3	9,769.6	47.2	17,777.7	47.6	48,146.4	26.4
Employment	545	80.5	1,610	9.8	2,321	21.8	5,817	-0.7

¹NOTE: D = Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
* = Undefined; no data for 1967.

Table 21. Continued

SIC Class and Characteristic	Teton		Twin Falls		Valley		Washington	
	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg	1972	% Chg
<u>08</u>								
Firms	1	-85	0	0	2	100	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	-100	0	0	D	160.8	0	0
Employment	0	-100	0	0	D	36.3	0	0
<u>241</u>								
Firms	1	0	0	0	8	14	2	-33
Wages (\$1,000)	D	-84.7	0	0	613.5	161.8	0	-100
Employment	D	-83.3	0	0	19	-56.8	0	-100
<u>242</u>								
Firms	2	100	2	100	2	0	2	0
Wages (\$1,000)	D	480.2	D	80.9	D	-19.4	D	222.8
Employment	D	200.0	D	15.4	D	-44.1	D	216.6
<u>243</u>								
Firms	0	0	3	150	0	0	1	*
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	682.8	0	0	D	*
Employment	0	0	D	200.0	0	0	D	*
<u>244</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>249</u>								
Firms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>25</u>								
Firms	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	72.9	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	66.6	0	0	0	0
<u>26</u>								
Firms	0	0	2	*	0	0	0	0
Wages (\$1,000)	0	0	D	*	0	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	D	*	0	0	0	0
<u>Industry Total</u>								
Firms	4	-55	9	125	12	9	5	0
Wages (\$1,000)	11.8	-80	938.1	484	2,290.7	17	183.6	32
Employment	4	-85	141	220	162	-43	71	343
<u>Total County</u>								
Firms	57	23.9	1,167	9.2	158	12.0	196	1.0
Wages (\$1,000)	529.7	97.3	70,611.1	69.0	6,112.2	57.9	8,600.0	142.6
Employment	162	67.0	11,677	32.8	1,021	24.8	1,354	55.1

¹NOTE: D = Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
* = Undefined; no data for 1967.

-- Other Publications --

on

Idaho's Forest Products Industry

- The sawmilling industry of northern Idaho, 1964 Bulletin 430
- The consumer of cut-up lumber, 1966 Station Paper 1
- Destination of lumber produced in Idaho, 1967 Station Note 8
- The sawmilling industry of southern Idaho, 1967 Bulletin 491
- List of bark utilization and marketing publications, 1970 . . . unnumbered
- Kiln drying publications. unnumbered
- The production of bark in Idaho's forest industries, 1973 . . . Station Note 20

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