Impact of the Forest Sector in the Washington State Economy

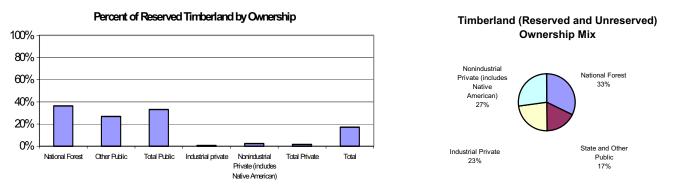
Over 20,000 *owners in WA State manage forestland for commercial, recreational and resource protection objectives.*

As a manufacturing industry the forest sector ranks second with 15% of the Gross Business Income, well behind transportation (primarily aircraft) at 42% but above food products at 11%. More than 51% of the total land in the state, or approximately 21 million acres, is in forestland. As a result, the forest sector supports a very diverse array of outputs compared to other sectors, including wood and paper products, recreation, water protection, habitat and wildlife. These outputs are renewable and sustainable.

Timberland ownership is roughly half public and half private. Almost 20% of the timberlands have been placed in reserves with most on public lands. Most other public lands are managed to provide income for trust beneficiaries including schools, universities and counties.



Rural Technology Initiative

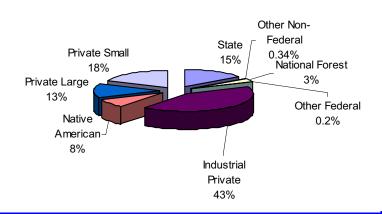


Earlier studies suggested a sustainable annual harvest potential for Washington State of 6.3 billion board feet but harvest levels have fallen to about 4.3 billion in recent years as a result of efforts to protect endangered species. In effect, some 45% of all timberland acres are not available for harvest. They have either been placed in reserves or restricted by regulations. Eighty two percent of the harvest in 1999 was supplied by the private sector, or 97% when including the trust lands managed by the state.

1999 Timber Harvest (thousand board feet)

4,382,779	100%
803,059	18.3%
8,670	0.2%
116,819	2.7%
15,091	0.3%
662,479	15.1%
3,579,720	81.7%
333,904	7.6%
795,113	18.1%
586,378	13.4%
1	
1,715,395	39.1%
1,864,325	42.5%
	1,715,395 586,378 795,113 333,904 3,579,720 662,479 15,091 116,819 8,670 803,059

Timber Harvest by Ownership, 1999



The forest sector annually generates over \$12 billion in gross business income with lumber and wood products slightly larger than paper and allied products.

Total Gross Business Income by Industry (Million Dollars)

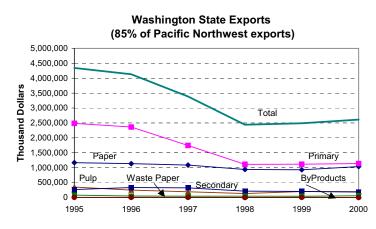
	1999 2	2000 %	of Total
Forestry	\$305	\$317	,
Manufacturing	\$86,231	\$84,043	
Lumber and wood products	\$8,302	\$6,774	8%
Paper and allied products	\$3,452	\$5,742	2 7%
Other trans. equipment	\$40,672	\$34,979	9 42%
Food and kindred products	\$8,914	\$8,84	5 11%

The lumber and paper sectors provided direct employment for 48,905 workers in 1999 with over 2 billion in wages. About 11 direct industry jobs and many more indirect jobs are supported by each 1 million board feet of harvest. These statistics do not include many proprietors and transportation workers associated with production.

Direct Employment in 1999		Annual Wage	
Forestry	2,374	\$61,902,951	
Lumber & Wood Products	33,133	\$1,251,950,933	
Paper & Allied Products	15,772	\$807,339,971	
Total	51,279	\$2,121,193,855	

The unemployment in timber dependent counties remained much higher than in urban counties.

International exports have historically been important but have declined from 37% of revenue in 1995 to only 20% by 1998 as a consequence of the Asian crisis, currency rates and other competitive pressures.

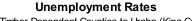


Using the most recent analysis of indirect impacts in order to estimate the size of the economy with and without the Forest Sector, reveals that this sector supports 195,730 jobs across the state or 7.4% of total employment. Of these, 49% or 96,000 jobs are outside the metropolitan Puget Sound Region.

Forestry Industry Impacts in Washington (using Conway's 1992 study)

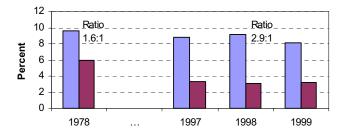
	1999	Without Forest Products	Difference	% Difference
1 5	2,645,008	, ,	195,730	7.4
Manufacturing	359,049	295,497	63,552	17.7
Lumber and Wood Products	33,133	3 0	33,133	100
Pulp and Paper Products	15,772	2 0	15,772	100
Other Manufacturing	48,90	5 47,780	1,125	2.3
Gross State Product (mil \$)	209.95	8 193.791	16.167	7.7

The income in timber dependent counties have fallen behind the income in urban areas as a consequence of the declining harvest related to endangered species regulations, reduced competitiveness and the trend of income growth in urban areas.



Ratio: Timber Dependent Counties to Urabn (King County)

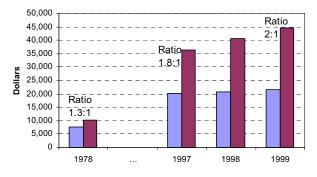
Timber Dependent Counties Urban (King County)



Per Capita Income

Ratio: Urban (King County) to Timber Dependent Counties

Timber Dependent Counties Urban (King County)



Contacts:

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