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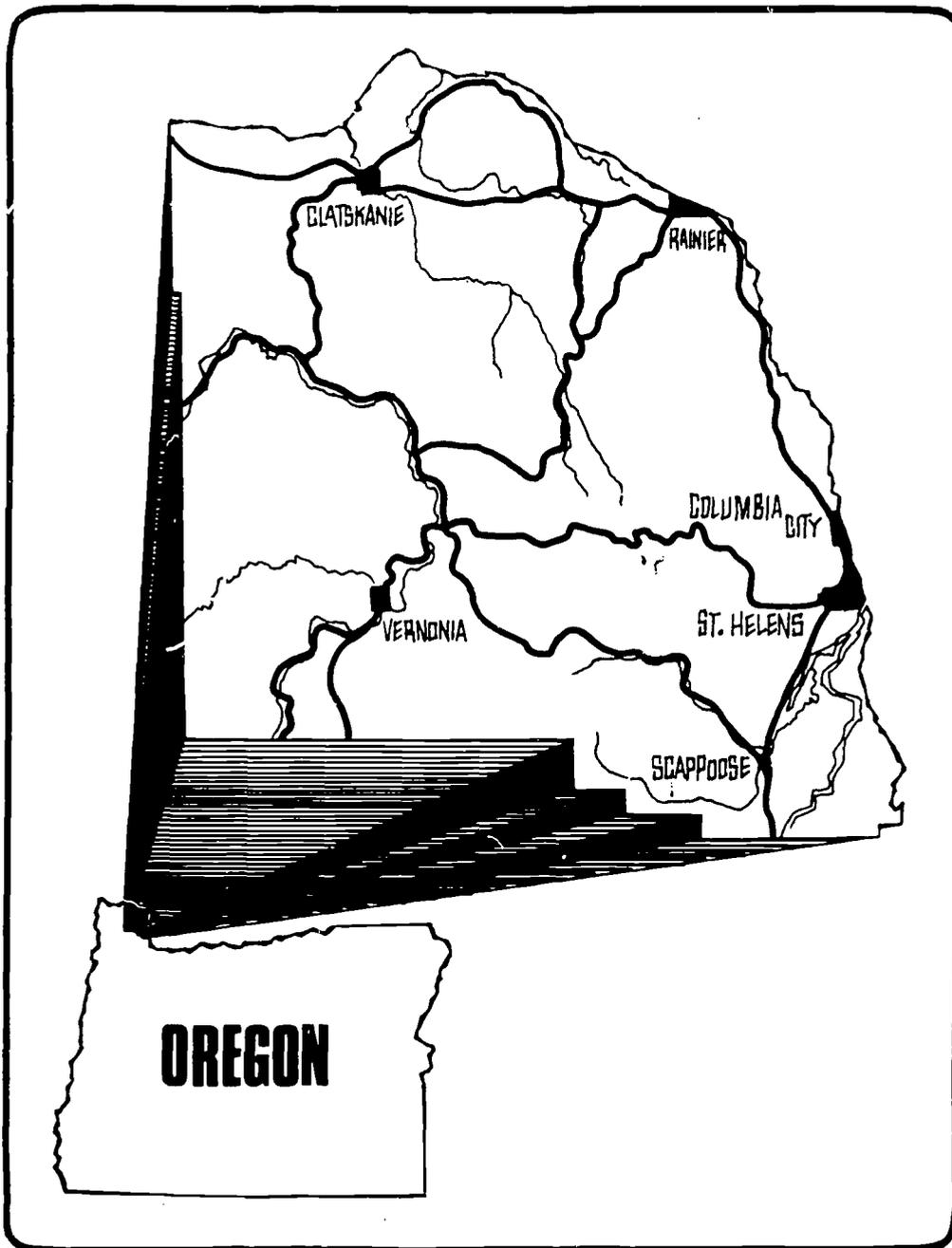
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ABSTRACT

Prepared by the Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment, this 1967 report is a summary of the program findings with relation to Columbia County, Oregon. As stated, the overall objective of the program was promotion of the economic adjustment of specific rural, low-income areas--including the occupational adjustment of individual residents. In furtherance of this objective, a mobile team of 3 interviewers, 1 counselor, 1 labor area analyst, and 6 temporary personnel collected information pertaining to Columbia County. The findings are reported in the document in terms of a general description of the county, historical notes, population trends, agriculture, industries and nonagriculture, payrolls and income, natural resources, industrial plant sites, labor force data, available human resources, and the methodology used. Included are 15 tables, 3 graphs, and an appendix showing the questionnaires and keypunch cards utilized in the study. (A related document is ED 048 964.) (MJB)

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**SMALL
 COMMUNITY
 PROGRAM**

*APPLIED
 OCCUPATIONAL
 AND
 ECONOMIC BASE
 FOR
 COLUMBIA COUNTY*



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SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

APPLICANT OCCUPATIONAL POTENTIAL AND ECONOMIC BASE REPORT FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON



PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



SERVICE FOR EVERYONE
LOCAL STATE NATIONAL

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
COLUMBIA COUNTY
OREGON



COMBINED ECONOMIC BASE REPORT AND APPLICANT POTENTIAL REPORT
AN EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCES
OF A RURAL OREGON COUNTY



STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

J. N. PEET, COMMISSIONER

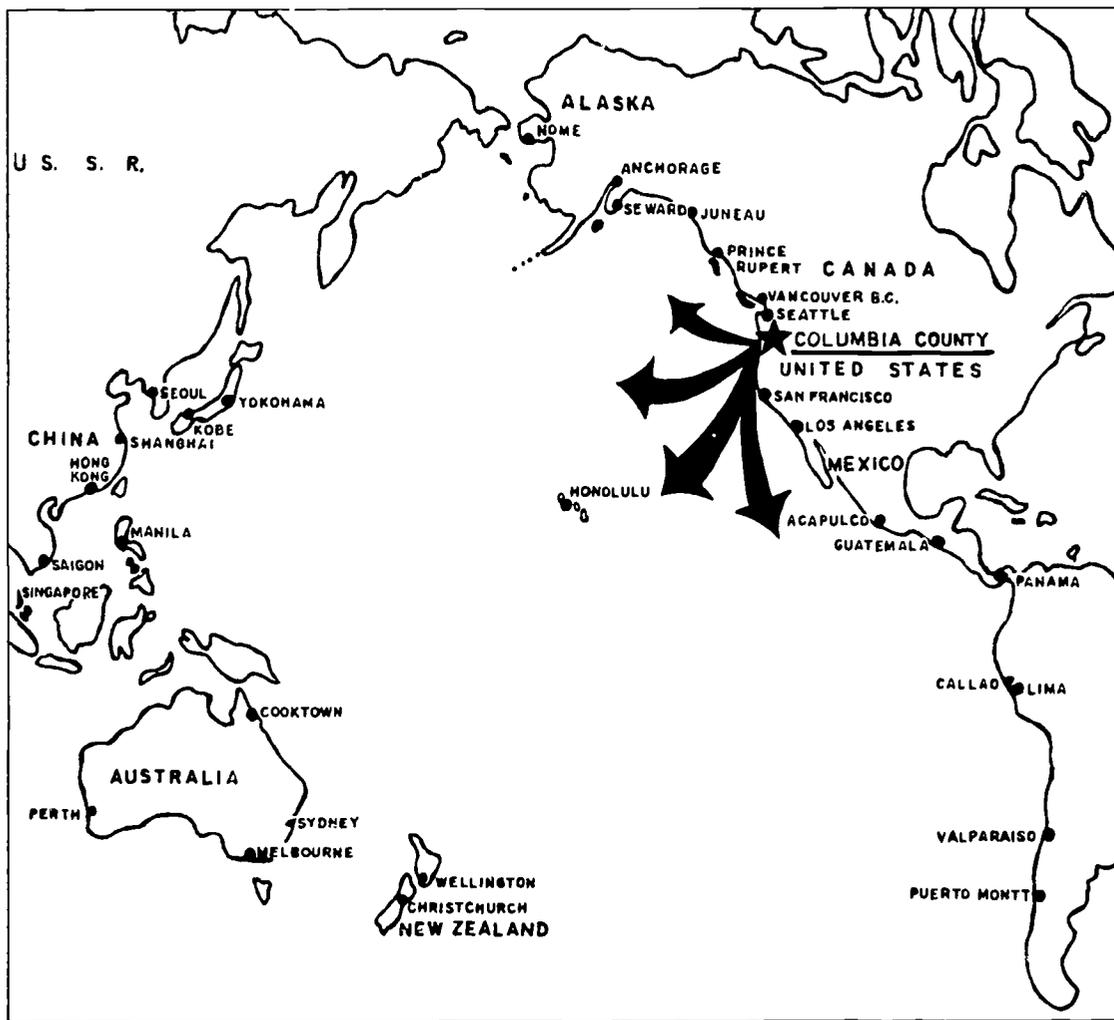
PREPARED BY
OREGON STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
ELDON CONE, DIRECTOR
HAROLD TAPP, RURAL AREA REPRESENTATIVE

JUNE 1967

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COLUMBIA COUNTY IN RELATION TO PACIFIC



Columbia County is the channel of the Columbia River which is 90 miles long.

In relation to the Pacific, Columbia County is almost directly on the Columbia River for shipping.

IN RELATION TO PACIFIC PORTS



Columbia County is located on the deep water channel of the Columbia River, having a shoreline which extends from approximately 50 miles to 90 miles upstream from the mouth of the river.

In relation to the coastline of the North American continent, the mouth of the Columbia is almost centrally located, putting the Columbia River ports in an advantageous position for shipping in any direction.

INTRODUCTION

The Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment is used as a means of expanding the services of the agency to cope with the needs of rural, low income areas. Many of these areas are served only partially and inadequately by the present system of permanent employment service local offices. The overall objective of the program is promotion of the economic adjustment of these areas, including the occupational adjustment of the individual residents. In furtherance of the overall objective, the major responsibilities of the program are to:

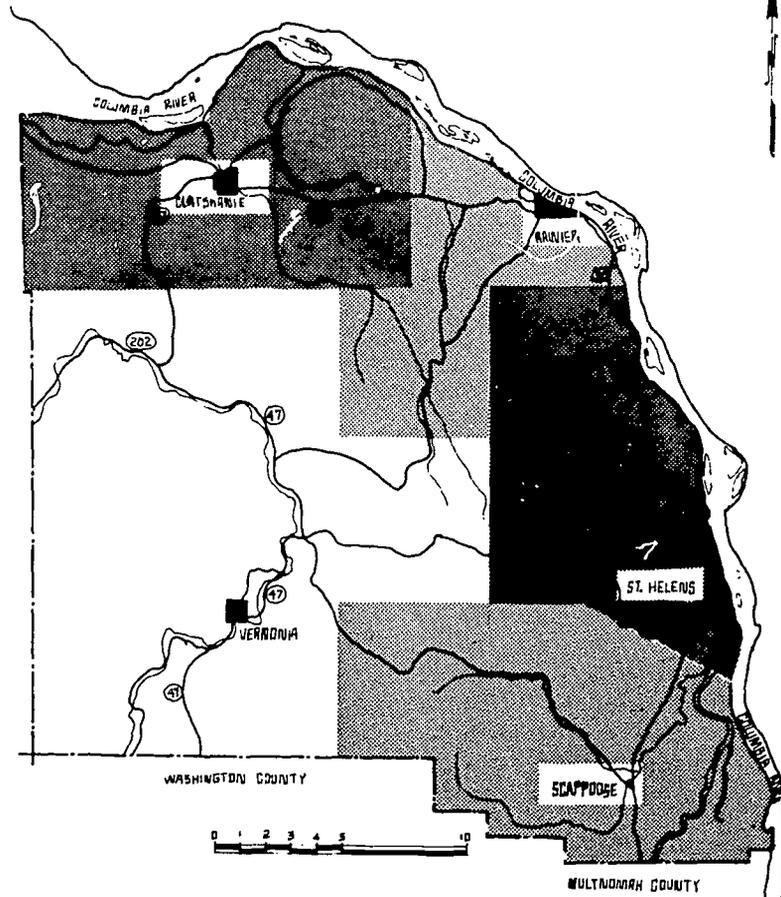
- (a) Determine the current and potential manpower resources of the area.
- (b) Determine the current and projected future manpower needs of the area.
- (c) Provide employment counseling and placement assistance to residents of the area with relation to jobs both within and outside the area.
- (d) Assist the community in cataloging and evaluating its economic resource.
- (e) Cooperate with other agencies and community groups in developing programs for economic development.

The Smaller Communities Services Program is operated by the Oregon Department of Employment under the authorization of, and with funds provided by, the Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The herein report is a summary of the Program findings with relation to Columbia County, Oregon. These findings are the result of field work performed over a period of three months by a Mobile Team composed of three interviewers, one counselor, one labor area analyst and six temporary personnel hired in Columbia County, expressly for the study. The report was received and approved by county officials prior to printing.

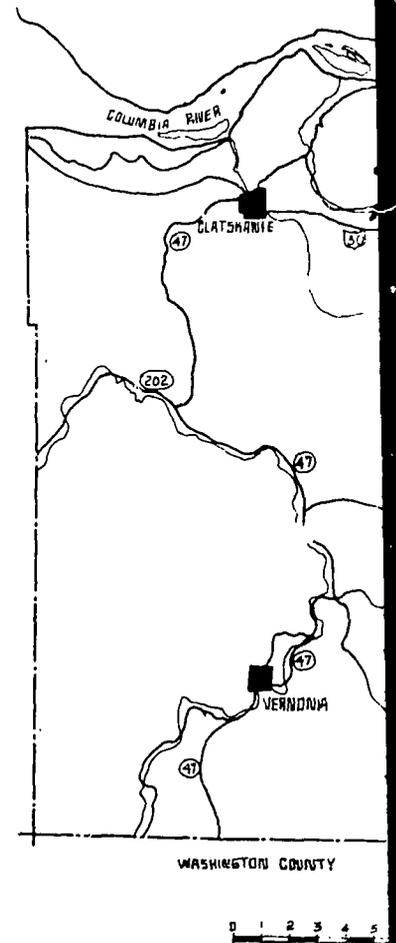
Credit for any degree of success achieved by the Mobile Team must be shared with the various civic and community groups (see page 63) who worked both faithfully and well in publicizing the work of the team, and in securing community cooperation.

THE POPULATION CENTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY



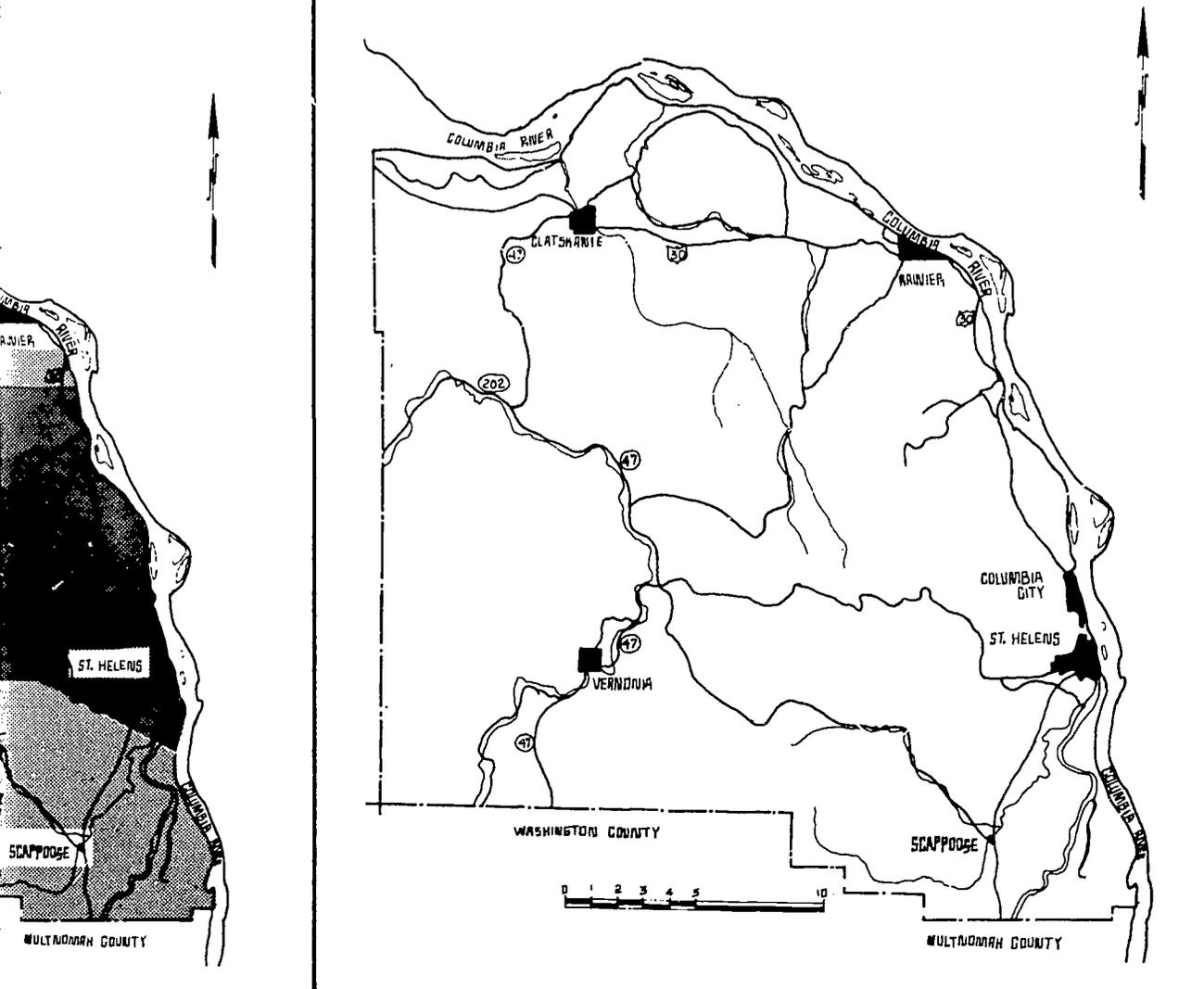
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Largely, the divi
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INCORPORATED CENTERS MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Throughout this report, reference is made to various areas by naming the incorporated centers of the areas. Figure 2 shows how the county was divided for purposes of the study. Largely, the divisions were based on postal routes radiating from the incorporated areas.



SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

AREA DEFINITION AND LOCATION

Columbia County is located in northwestern Oregon, being bounded on the west by Clatsop County, on the south by Washington and Multnomah counties, and on the north and east by the Columbia River, which separates the county from the more highly industrialized portions of Cowlitz County, Washington. St. Helens, the county seat, is located on the Columbia River, approximately 35 miles down river from the city of Portland, Oregon, and about twice that distance up river from the Pacific Ocean.

The area comprises some 646 square miles, all hilly or mountainous in nature, except for a narrow strip at the foot of the Columbia watershed along the Columbia River, and an even narrower valley in the Nehalem watershed in the southwestern portion of the county. The general topography of the county is extremely broken, with elevations running from tidewater along the Columbia River, to an excess of 2,000 feet along the ridges of the Nehalem watershed.

CLIMATE

Average annual temperatures vary from an approximate 48 degrees in the southwestern part of the county to approximately 52 degrees along the Columbia River. The southwestern part of the county offers the greater range of temperatures. Rainfall varies from 40 to 70 inches annually.

GENERAL

Of the county's 421,000 acres, commercial forest land, slight agricultural use, 4,000 are in and 7,000 are in town or industry. The area is served by more than primary and secondary roads, and and maintained roads. Population: St. Helens (5,380), Rainier (1,200), Poole (1,000) and Clatskanie (incorporated areas. Considerable the county's population reside in these areas.

By nature of its topography the county is divided into two separate areas. The first, agriculture and industry, lies along the Columbia River, and holds 85 percent of the county's agricultural wage and salary jobs. The second, this area slopes upward south of the river, with an average of approximately 1,200 feet, and is a wide valley between the Columbia and Nehalem watersheds.

The southern portion, approximately half the Nehalem watershed and, except for the river itself, is extremely rugged and is used principally for tree farming and the rural communities of this part of the county. Very little population resides in this part of the county.

*Estimated population 1965, Center for Population Research, Portland State University

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

GENERAL

in northwestern Oregon, being
Wheeler County, on the south by
Clatsop County, and on the north and
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specialized portions of Cowlitz
Wahkiakum County, the county seat, is lo-
cated approximately 35 miles down
the coast, Oregon, and about twice
as far from the Pacific Ocean.

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which is in the Nehalem watershed in
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feet in part of the county to approx-
imately 1,200 feet along the south-
ern Columbia River. The south-
ern part offers the greater range of
precipitation, from 40 to 70 inches an-

Of the county's 421,000 acres, more than 340,000 are in
commercial forest land, slightly more than 65,000 are in
agricultural use, 4,000 are in natural grass or brush
and 7,000 are in town or industrial sites and tidelands.
The area is served by more than 125 miles of state pri-
mary and secondary roads, and 664 miles of county owned
and maintained roads. Population centers are in St.
Helens (5,380), Rainier (1,203), Vernonia (1,560), Scap-
poose (1,000) and Clatskanie (930)* which comprise the
incorporated areas. Considerably more than one half of
the county's population resides outside the incorporated
areas.

By nature of its topography the county is divided into
two separate areas. The first, in order of both popula-
tion and industry, lies along the Columbia River water-
shed, and holds 85 percent of the county's nonagricul-
tural wage and salary jobs. From sea level at the river,
this area slopes upward south and west to an elevation
of approximately 1,200 feet, which constitutes the di-
vide between the Columbia and Nehalem watersheds.

The southern approximately half of the county lies in
the Nehalem watershed and, except for the narrow valley
of the river itself, is extremely mountainous and is
used principally for tree farming. The town of Vernonia
and the rural communities of Birkenfield and Mist lie in
this part of the county. Vernonia is served by rail and

* Population 1965, Center for Population Research, Portland State College.

GENERAL (Cont.)

motor freight lines, but there is no common carrier passenger service available anywhere in the southwestern part of the county. The entire Nehalem valley is, however, easily accessible over State Highway 47 and U. S. Highway 26. Vernonia is less than 50 miles from the city of Portland over these routes.

RELATION TO SURROUNDING AREAS

The entire area along the Columbia River as far down river as St. Helens is within easy commuting distance of the Portland Metropolitan Area. As a result, an appreciable portion of the residents, particularly in the Scappoose area, commute to employment in Portland. Rainier is directly across the river from the Longview - Kelso, Washington, industrial complex and many of the people in the Rainier area commute to work in the State of Washington. As a matter of fact, in recent years, some of the residents of the Clatskanie area have also commuted to work in the Longview - Kelso area. However, a major producer has recently installed a sizeable pulp and paper operation just west of Clatskanie, in Clatsop County, and it appears that the commuting pattern is now reversed with many Longview residents commuting through Columbia to Clatsop County, and many Rainier and Clatskanie residents also commuting to Clatsop County.

Except for a tenuous connection with the semi-industrialized area of Washington County, the Vernonia district is, for practical purposes, isolated. The 1957 abandonment of the only lumber producing mill in the Vernonia area caused a 35 percent loss of employment in the ensuing five years. This has recently been partly offset by some scattered gains in nonmanufacturing employment. A large percentage of the Vernonia labor force commutes approximately 70 miles (round trip) daily to the Hillsboro or Beaverton area in Washington County for work. There are no common carriers serving the Vernonia area. The distance to the nearest feasible labor market, and the need for reliable personal transportation is a handicap to many Vernonia residents, who might otherwise find employment away from the area.

INDUSTRY

The manufacturing industry is more fully treated on page description here will be ve

The basic industry of the area the first settlement of the best products. This industry changes over the years. It is the primary production of raw stands of native timber. At the processing plants were rafted in from other areas. The industry was changing over to pulp veneer and plywood until, to a small part of overall production program of restocking cutovers and harvesting of these resources. In fact, it is estimated of wood and wood fibre produced from timber harvested from tree farms within the county.

AGRICULTURE, both in point of gross dollar value is the second in Columbia County. However, the farm worker is depressed in other counties in the state. In areas, there is a continuing decline in agriculture. In the five years ending in 1964, there was a 30 percent drop in the number of farms. In 1964, there was a further drop of nine percent in the number of farms. Almost all the number of farms was in plots of land contrary to both state and national indicative of an increase in the number of farms who are primarily employed in agriculture. Further evidence of this is that for the five years ending in 1964, the farm crops sold was down an average of 16.6 percent and the average total sales was approximately 16.6 percent. Paradoxically,

INDUSTRY

The manufacturing industry of Columbia County will be more fully treated on pages 19 through 21, hence, the description here will be very brief.

The basic industry of the area is now, and has been since the first settlement of the area, the processing of forest products. This industry has undergone some drastic changes over the years. It was, at first, almost wholly the primary production of raw lumber, from vast virgin stands of native timber. As these stands became depleted, the processing plants were supplied with logs which were rafted in from other areas. At the same time the industry was changing over to pulp, paper, insulating products, veneer and plywood until, today, raw lumber is only a small part of overall production. In the meantime, a program of restocking cutover lands was getting under way and harvesting of these restocked areas is now in progress. In fact, it is estimated that the current rate of wood and wood fibre products manufacture can be maintained from timber harvested on a sustained yield basis from tree farms within the county.

AGRICULTURE, both in point of numbers employed and of gross dollar value is the second most important industry in Columbia County. However, the average annual wage of the farm worker is depressingly low, when compared to other counties in the state. Here, as in most other areas, there is a continuing loss in the number employed in agriculture. In the five years ending in 1959, there was a 30 percent drop in the total farm acreage. There was a further drop of nine percent in the five years ending in 1964, despite a ten percent increase in the total number of farms. Almost all of the increase in the number of farms was in plots of less than 50 acres, a fact contrary to both state and national trends and highly indicative of an increase in the number of part-time farmers who are primarily employed in nonagricultural industry. Further evidence of this lies in the fact that, for the five years ending in 1964, the total value of all farm crops sold was down an approximate 12.3 percent, and the average total sales per farm was down approximately 16.6 percent. Paradoxically, the average per

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acre dollar value of all farm lands rose an approximate 62.7 percent during the same period, but this appears to represent the value of a considerable portion of the farm lands for use as industrial or residential sites. There are no zoning laws in the county, hence any land in the county is open for use as an industrial site. Agricultural classifications have been assigned on the basis of current use, only.

The total income of all farm operators from sources other than the farm was almost 25 percent greater than the gross value of all crops sold. On the basis of those farm operators reporting cash sales of less than \$2,500, it appears that roughly four out of five farm operators received the majority of their spendable income from sources other than the farm.

NONMANUFACTURING industry has shown a much slower growth rate in Columbia County than in the rest of the State of Oregon. This appears to be the natural result of two salient factors: (a) two thirds of the county population lives within easy shopping commute of a metropolitan area, which has held back the growth of retail trade and (b) the county is less advantageously situated for the development of a healthy service industry. These two industries have carried the bulk of nonmanufacturing employment expansion in the State of Oregon, as elsewhere. The quality of health and other professional service in the county is good, but the quantity per capita is low, and will probably undergo some future upward adjustment, particularly in the health services field.

Slow population growth during the past two decades has held the expansion of government to a minimum. The trend is now upward, however, along with the population.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES furnish only a minimal amount of employment in Columbia County, although the county is well served in these respects. A projected atomic powered generating plant will raise the level of employment in this category, if present plans mature. Most of the transportation is furnished by Portland based firms and even though many Columbia County residents are employed by these firms, their payroll headquarters are in Portland. Deep water shipping facilities are available, but largely unused. Common carrier passenger transportation is confined to bus serv-

ice by one company serving 30.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE branch of industry is at an early stage, with prospective employment during the next 10 years.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

HOUSING

Well located modern housing is scarce in Columbia County. The average working family has a scarce in Columbia County.

Most of the problem is due to zoning laws in the county where some degree of overbuilding has even abandoned buildings as to detract from the dwellings. Clatskanie has modern, planned housing. Clatskanie houses are generally well located.

Outside the incorporated area, U. S. Highway between Astoria and Clatskanie line there has been a trend toward subdivided lots or on sites not yet developed. Overall, the present trend is upward. Because of present restrictions, much of the land has been emptied by small groups of people generally clumped in one place. People are willing to part with their land but have not been paid to such an extent. Installations of street lighting, central heating, and other facilities.

Fortunately, it will be a long time before the present situation, if it is not corrected, will become a serious problem.

ice by one company serving the towns along U. S. Highway 30.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE has been a dormant branch of industry for many years, but is now in a revival stage, with prospects for increased activity and expanded employment during the next ten years.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

HOUSING

Well located modern housing, for sale at prices which the average working family can afford to pay, is extremely scarce in Columbia County.

Most of the problem with housing stems from the lack of zoning laws in the county. Even in the incorporated areas where some degree of zoning does exist, dilapidated and even abandoned buildings are so prevalent and scattered as to detract from the values of sound buildings and dwellings. Clatskanie is the only incorporated area where modern, planned housing is under development, and here the houses are generally sold before they are completed.

Outside the incorporated areas, and particularly along U. S. Highway between St. Helens and the Multnomah County line there has been a general building up, either on platted lots or on sites ranging in size from one-half acre, up. Overall, the resultant situation has not been good. Because of the present lack of zoning laws or building restrictions, much of the prime agricultural land and many of the really excellent building sites are being preempted by small groups of miscellaneous architecture, generally clumped in those spots where farmers have been willing to part with sites. Little attention seems to have been paid to such things as drainage, possible future installations of streets or roads or, perhaps at some later date, centralized water supply or sewage disposal facilities.

Fortunately, it will be relatively easy to correct the present situation, if steps are taken before matters get

SOCIO-ECONOMIC (Cont.)

out of hand. That it will get out of hand if nothing is done to correct the situation, is beyond question; many of the people now moving in are persons employed in the Portland Metropolitan Area, and there will be more of these in the future. Hence, the population growth in this particular portion of Columbia County will not be dependent entirely upon the growth of industry in the county, itself.

Any future situation which would be reflective of a continuation, or a heightening, of the present building trends throughout the unincorporated areas of the county, would certainly be detrimental. To avoid such a situation, it appears these are the things needed at the earliest date possible:

- (a) County wide zoning for land use. There is not much chance of participation by either private capital or Federal aid in county wide development without orderly planning. Land use zoning is one of the first steps in orderly planning.
- (b) Development of adequate water supply and sewage treatment facilities. Sewage facilities are more or less the problem of the individual municipalities. But there seems to be no reason why a centralized water district could not be formed for the purpose of serving the entire area along U. S. Highway 30, from Columbia City to the Dike Road, south of Scappoose. It seems very likely that this entire area will be either industrialized or thickly populated within the next 25 years. If the expansion is planned for now, the transition could be accomplished much easier--and certainly with much less future expense. Moreover, it is imperative that the planning begin at the earliest possible time. The longer such planning is postponed, the more difficult it will be to bring to fruition; the more expensive in the matter of dislocations--and the less attractive and less worth the trouble, the entire presently rural area will become.

- (c) The individual municipal effort to improve housing. There are some dwelling areas which do not fit for human habitation except Scappoose and other built-up areas. In the towns, although some improvements have already been done, these where possible and overgrown areas should discourage the problem of what to do with helter-skelter areas.

It seems worth noting that in the incorporated areas along U. S. Highway 30 in the Clatskanie area there is an interesting development with streets paved and modernization of the homes. This should be halted before it becomes a cause of need for increased housing. Be that as it may, the situation and represents, so far as planned housing development.

RENTALS

There are very few modern, well kept, but available for rent in Columbia County. Mostly, the rental market leave much to be desired.

For the overnight travel courts in the county, providing overnight accommodations, as well as to weekly or monthly rental and second class hotels in the county, rooming houses offering accommodations on a daily basis. There are numerous all total of 460 spaces paved; only two courts make their sites attractive.

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- (c) The individual municipalities need to make a determined effort to improve the eye appeal of the area. There are some dwellings now in use that are barely fit for human habitation in each of the incorporated areas except Scappoose. There are abandoned dwellings and other building scattered throughout most of the towns, although both Scappoose and Clatskanie have already done much in the way of eliminating these where possible. Vacant lots covered with litter and overgrown with brush and vines, do much to discourage the prospective in-migrant, and have much to do with helter-skelter growth outside the municipal areas.

It seems worth noting that not all the growth outside the incorporated areas is of the kind prevalent along U. S. Highway 30 in the St. Helens-Warren-Scappoose area. In the Clatskanie area, for instance, there are some interesting developments in the way of orderly planning, with streets paved and pipes installed prior to construction of the homes. This orderly expansion, however, may be halted before it begins to approach its potential, because of need for increased sewage treatment facilities. Be that as it may, the development so far is excellent and represents, so far as can be ascertained, the only planned housing development in Columbia County.

RENTALS

There are very few modern houses in good condition available for rent in Columbia County. There are some fairly modern, well kept, but small, apartments in the St. Helens area. Mostly, the rentals, both furnished and unfurnished, leave much to be desired.

For the overnight traveler, there are two modern auto courts in the county, plus several which do offer overnight accommodations, although they are largely given over to weekly or monthly rentals. There are no first or second class hotels in the county, but there are several rooming houses offering accommodations on a transient basis. There are numerous trailer courts, with an overall total of 460 spaces. Mostly, however, these are unpaved; only two courts have made an apparent effort to make their sites attractive.

SCHOOLS

Generally speaking, the school facilities of Columbia County are excellent through high school. The pupil-teacher ratio averages in the low twenties and approximately 90 percent of the teachers have at least a baccalaureate degree.

There is no in-school training, vocational or otherwise, beyond high school and, as a matter of fact, vocational training in the high schools has been somewhat limited.

The whole area of schooling could, perhaps, be helped by elimination of some of the present fragmentation of districts but, despite the fragmentation, an excellent job apparently is being done for the youth of the county, at least through high school. There is a definite need for adult education, as indicated by the more than ten percent of the population above the age of 18 who are interested in improving their job skills. Some provision also should be made for assisting high school dropouts who are interested in securing a GED certification.

CHURCHES

There are 54 pastored churches in Columbia County, which include 28 identifiable denominations with a total membership amounting to approximately 25 percent of the total population. This is somewhat less than the statewide percentage (31 percent) of church membership in the total population. Many of the churches have memberships of less than 75, and have pastors who are otherwise gainfully employed.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE CLUBS

Most of the major fraternal organizations have branches, chapters, or lodges in the county. Among the service organizations, the Lions, Kiwanis and Junior Chamber of Commerce all have local organizations, as have the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

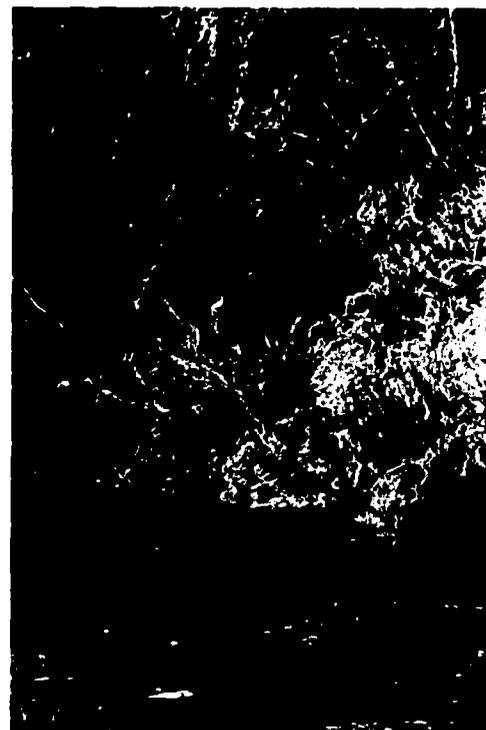
RECREATION

Recreation in Columbia County is pretty much limited to the out-of-doors. But with the excellent fishing and

hunting that exists almost wit
anywhere in the county, it wou
type of recreation to provide
Facilities for swimming are li
for indoor pools, because of t
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A wide variety of cultural att
nearby Portland, which more o
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Except for the school librari
excellent, the libraries of th
poorly stocked and lacking in



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hunting that exists almost within walking distance from anywhere in the county, it would be hard for any other type of recreation to provide competitive attraction. Facilities for swimming are limited and there is a need for indoor pools, because of the cool temperatures which prevail over most of the year. More public small boat facilities could be put to good use, both by the residents of the county and by visitors from other areas.

A wide variety of cultural attractions are available in nearby Portland, which more or less rules out the importation of such attractions into the county.

Except for the school libraries, which are in most cases excellent, the libraries of the county are generally very poorly stocked and lacking in reference materials.



TROUT FOR DINNER. CONFLUENCE OF ROCK CREEK AND NEHALEM RIVER.

HISTORICAL

Verifiable facts with regard to the early history of Columbia County are few and scattering. The earnest seeker after historical truths is apt to be more intrigued by unanswered questions than by the historical record. On the face of it, this appears odd. Most of the early visitors were either military or seafaring men, types which are usually given to keeping meticulous records of their exploits. We know, for instance, that the first white visitor was one Lieutenant Broughton, who stopped briefly ashore in the late summer of 1792 at Walker's Island, just down river from what is now the town of Rainier, and again on the northern tip of what is now Sauvies Island. He gave the name of Warriors Point to the latter landing, a name which persists in Columbia County nomenclature today. The reasons for the name appear to have had something to do with the brevity of the lieutenant's stay, but the reasons for his being there in the first place are somewhat clouded.^{1/}

The first attempt at colonization appears to have been made by a party under the dubious leadership of Captain Nathan Winship, in May of 1810. This group came ashore at a low lying point approximately 45 miles upstream from the mouth of the Columbia, where they built a fort and seeded some ground. Unfortunately, they established their colony in the direct path of the usual Columbia River spring freshet. After being flooded out, they sought to rebuild on higher ground. But the local Indians, who had watched the building of the first fort with placid equanimity (and probably with secret glee), now weighed in with some serious objections. Because of this and "other difficulties" the Winship group decided to abandon the project.^{2/}

Actually, the first permanent settlement was made on the Scappoose plain and the date of their arrival is not known. When Captain Nathaniel Wyeth visited the area in 1832, he did not find any farms. The only one of these farms that he found was one Thomas McKay's, a man who was never at a loss to find the best soil. The Wyeth expedition, as was the custom of the day, had a teacher of record to arrive at the best soil. Neither of these men recorded their findings, other than the fact that they had chased from the farmers. It was not until 1845 that he found the soil of the Scappoose plain to be light and poor and not suitable for farming. He would place the Reverend Dr. Williams as a judge of soil, since the Scappoose is noted for its good farming. In an article for the Oregon Historical Society in 1929, credits one James B. Smith as being the first one to cultivate the Scappoose County (or the State of Oregon) soil. This cultivation seems to have been there is no record of whether or not there is no record of whether or not his arrival in the community.

While in the area, Captain Winship thought to establishing a settlement. The location was located. If these plans had been carried out, the name would probably have been Scappoose, which the location was known as Scappoose. The name was later changed to Plymouth. At the time it did not remain long enough in the area to fruition.

It was not until the arrival of Captain Winship in 1845, that we have any record of the settlement of the area. The Captain was a man of parts, to say the least. He was the first postmaster of the area, being the first postmaster of the area. He was twice the Marshall of the area, at least once the Sergeant of the area. He was also jailed

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Actually, the first permanent settlement appears to have been on the Scappoose plains. The name of the leader, and the date of their arrival, is lost to history. But, when Captain Nathaniel Wyeth led an overland group into the area in 1832, he did find "a few" farms being tilled. The only one of these farmers whose name survives in history was one Thomas McKay. The reknowned Jason Lee, a man who was never at a loss for words, was a member of the Wyeth expedition, as was John Ball, the first school teacher of record to arrive in Columbia County. Yet neither of these men recorded any facts about the settlement, other than the fact that some provisions were purchased from the farmers. The Reverend Lee did record that he found the soil of Mr. McKay's farm to be sandy, light and poor and not suitable for farming. 3/ This would place the Reverend in the position of being a poor judge of soil, since the Scappoose plain is quite well noted for its good farming qualities. J. N. Barry, in an article for the Oregon Historical Quarterly in June 1929, credits one James Bates, a neighbor of McKay, with being the first one to cultivate the soil in Columbia County (or the State of Oregon, for that matter), but this cultivation seems to have been limited to a garden; there is no record of whether or not Bates was the first arrival in the community.

While in the area, Captain Wyeth apparently gave some thought to establishing a town where St. Helens is now located. If these plans had been carried through, the name would probably have been "Wyeth's Rock", a name by which the location was known for several years. This name was later changed to Plymouth Rock, and later became known as Plymouth. At any rate, Captain Wyeth did not remain long enough in the area to bring his plans to fruition.

It was not until the arrival of Captain H. M. Knighton, in 1845, that we have any record of attempts at development of the area. The Captain appears to have been a man of parts, to say the very least. In addition to being the first postmaster of Plymouth (now St. Helens) he was twice the Marshall of Oregon Territory and at least once the Sergeant of Arms of the provincial legislature. He was also jailed at least once for illegal

sale of shot to an Indian. A master of ocean going sail, with at least one trip to the Orient as master, he also earned some discredit (if not downright disgrace) by running a river boat aground on a sandspit.^{4/} In later years he departed the area and ran down his easting as a steamboat captain on the Willamette River.

It is certain the good captain was the moving spirit in the establishment of St. Helens. Although, even with a person having his apparently mercurial disposition, one wonders at the fact that the name of the town which is now St. Helens was changed three times in a space of one year (1850); four times, if one counts the designation of "Casenau", the name given in the original townsite deed, and apparently never used.^{5/} One also wonders what happened to George Ensign, who was charged with laying out the town of Casenau--and thereafter dropped from sight. Perhaps he took one look at the topography which has continued baffling to city planners even to the present day, and gave up before he began.

The first sawmill was established in the county by George and Francis Perry, near the mouth of Milton Creek, either in 1845 or 1846. The settlement which grew up around the mill was designated Milton, and so considerably outstripped the town of St. Helens in growth that it was named the county seat when the county was organized in 1854. Unfortunately, the founders of Milton showed the same lamentable lack of judgment exhibited by Captain Winship in an earlier day, with the result that the town was swept away by a spring flood and in 1857, the county seat was transferred to St. Helens, where it has since remained.

One notes with interest that the first Board of County Commissioners, in their meeting of December 1854, fixed the total county tax at \$813.50. Also that they ordered a road opened between St. Helens and Klaskanie (sic) River, over a route that had been "reviewed, but not surveyed."^{6/} This casual approach is heightened by an assessment of \$2.20 against each one of the petitioners for the road, in lieu of which the petitioner could work one day in construction of the road.

As near as can be gathered from available, St. Helens was the Columbia River until about 1800 when Portland took over. St. Helens was furthered by numerous fires, and it was not until around 1850 that it turned for the better. There is no record of mining in the middle 1870's, and the "Columbian", was established in 1870 by the inhabitants of the county. In a report of the State Board of Agriculture which shows that the county then had but only two saloons. The report states that all the good land in the county was held by speculators, who were selling it at an exorbitant price of \$4.00 per acre. The first Columbia County dates from the time with the arrival in the county of St. Helens Sentinel Mist of F. J. McCormick with being the leader. From a "sleepy village of less than 100 people" an industrial city of more than 4000 people of the county has been nearly built. Since 1936, it is difficult to see how it even begun to reach its potential. The present are present which could cause a population of 25,000 in the next few years. If this potential is realized will depend not the people of the county.

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- ^{1/} Lewis McArthur, "Oregon Geographical Names", Oregon, (1928)
- ^{2/} "A General History of Oregon", Portland, Oregon Press, Portland, Oregon
- ^{3/} "Diary of Reverend Jason Lee", Historical Society, December
- ^{4/} H. H. Bancroft, "History of Oregon", San Francisco (1888)
- ^{5/} Article of Agreement, Miscellaneous, Courthouse, St. Helens.
- ^{6/} Journal County Business (Columbia)
- ^{7/} "Weekly Astorian" December
- ^{8/} Oregon As It Is, State Board

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As near as can be gathered from the meager information available, St. Helens was the dominant seaport on the Columbia River until about 1860, after which the town of Portland took over. St. Helens suffered a rapid decline, furthered by numercus fires, during the early 1860's, and it was not until around 1870 that the economy took a turn for the better. There is some mention of coal being mined in the middle 1870's, and the first newspaper, "The Columbian", was established in 1880. ^{7/} An insight to the inhabitants of the county in those years is contained in a report of the State Board of Immigration, circa 1887, which shows that the county then had thirty school houses, but only two saloons. The report went on to complain that all the good land in the area had been taken over by speculators, who were selling the land at double the govern- ment price of \$4.00 per acre. ^{8/} Modern day growth of Columbia County dates from the late 1900's and coincides with the arrival in the county of Hamlin McCormick. The St. Helens Sentinel Mist of February 28, 1936 credits Mr. McCormick with being the leader who developed St. Helens from a "sleepy village of less than 300 (in 1908) to an industrial city of more than 4,000." Although the growth of the county has been nearly dormant in the thirty years since 1936, it is difficult to believe that the area has even begun to reach its potential. Many of the elements are present which could cause a doubling of the present 25,000 population in the next decade. Whether this potential is realized will depend largely on whether or not the people of the county want the growth.

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- ^{1/} Lewis McArthur, "Oregon Geographic Names" Portland, Oregon, (1928)
- ^{2/} "A General History of Oregon Prior to 1861" Metropolitan Press, Portland, Oregon (1935)
- ^{3/} "Diary of Reverend Jason Lee", Quarterly of Oregon Historical Society, December 1916
- ^{4/} H. H. Bancroft, "History of Oregon" Historical Company, San Francisco (1888) Vol. II
- ^{5/} Article of Agreement, Miscellaneous Records Book 1, Courthouse, St. Helens.
- ^{6/} Journal County Business (Courthouse, St. Helens)
- ^{7/} "Weekly Astorian" December 2, 1876
- ^{8/} Oregon As It Is, State Board of Immigration (1887)

POPULATION

The estimated population of Columbia County in July of 1966 was 24,700. This is an increase of 5.8 percent from the U. S. Census figure for April 1950. During the same 15 years the population of the State of Oregon increased by almost 30 percent, or more than five times the rate for Columbia County. That this represents a definite long term trend is evinced by the fact that in the ten years from 1940 to 1950 the statewide rate of population increase was approximately four times that of Columbia County: 39.6 percent statewide, against 9.5 percent for Columbia County. Over the twenty-five period, from 1940 to 1965 the statewide population increased by approximately 81.0 percent, while the population of Columbia County was increasing by approximately 15.9 percent.

Since this population growth rate is less than the natural increase normally resulting from the excess of births over deaths, it must follow that Columbia County has been a consistent exporter of population. Net migration studies conducted during the period from 1950 to 1960* show Columbia County to have been seventh, percentage-wise, among Oregon counties in the matter of net population loss. The county was first in losses in the vital 20 to 24 year age group, eighth in the 25 to 44 year group, and seventh in the matter of losses in the group from 15 to 19 years. No net migration studies have since been conducted in the area, but it appears worth noting that the population increase rate from 1940 to 1965 is still less than could be expected to result from the excess of births over deaths. This would indicate the county is still a net exporter of population, but there are no figures available for age groups.

It is also worth noting that during the 1950-1960 period, the net percent losses in the 20 to 24 year group were almost four times as great as the losses in the 45 to 64

*Population Bulletin #P-8, Oregon State Board of Census, June 1963.

year group, and twenty times that of the over 65 group. From the figures it appears that the out-migration started considerably before the 1950 Census for that year shows a net migration in the 25 to 34 year age group. Less in Columbia County than in the rest of the State, the percentage of the Columbia County population at the age of 55 was greater than the percentage of the population in both 1950 and 1960. It is an assumption that many of the Columbia County out-migrants upon reaching a net basis, males and females, are affected. Perhaps the work opportunities, insofar as it affects the percentage of opportunity for out-migrants. In one sense, the youth of the young, vigorous population is the orderly progress of a

Information developed by the Columbia County study concerning the net migration of the county, with a prospect of change in the next few years. Net migration is either past the age of sixteen, which still leaves the Columbia County population in the 20 to 24 age group at a level somewhat above the average. Moreover, a high percentage of the population still employed in areas of the county as firmly tied to the economy as desired. As a matter of fact, the development of some new industry other than the fibres processing, it appears that the population growth in the county is the more diversified industry of the county. There appears no direct connection of the county to the outside world will be made into a freeway with the present road, connecting the industrial district of Portland with the county. More than from many of the urban areas surrounding P

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Columbia County in July of 1950. During the same period the state of Oregon increased more than five times the rate of population increase. This represents a definite fact that in the ten year period the statewide rate of population increase was five times that of Columbia County. The rate of population increase in the state was 9.5 percent for the ten-year period, from 1940 to 1950, while the population of Columbia County increased by approximately 15.9 percent.

The rate of population increase is less than the natural increase from the excess of births over deaths. Columbia County has been a net migration loss since 1950. Net migration studies from 1950 to 1960* show that the rate of population increase, percentage-wise, is less than the rate of net population loss in the vital 20 to 24 year age group, and the rate of population loss in the group from 25 to 44 year group. Studies have since shown that it appears worth noting that the rate of population increase from 1960 to 1965 is less than the rate of population loss which would indicate the rate of population loss in the 25 to 44 year age groups.

During the 1950-1960 period, the rate of population increase in the 25 to 24 year group were less than the losses in the 45 to 64

State Board of Census,

year group, and twenty times as great as the loss in the over 65 group. From the available record, it further appears that the out-migration in the younger age groups started considerably before 1950. At least, the U. S. Census for that year shows the percentage of the population in the 25 to 34 year age group to be considerably less in Columbia County than in the state at large. Also, the percentage of the Columbia County population above the age of 55 was greater than in the statewide population in both 1950 and 1960. It therefore appears a safe assumption that many of the younger people of Columbia County out-migrate upon arriving at a working age. On a net basis, males and females appear near about equally affected. Perhaps the worst feature of the out-migration, insofar as it affects Columbia County, is the high percentage of opportunity minded youngsters among the out-migrants. In one sense, this is depriving the county of the young, vigorous leadership that is needed for the orderly progress of any community.

Information developed by the household canvass phase of the Columbia County study indicates a considerable lessening of the net migration loss during the past two years, with a prospect of a probable zero balance within the next few years. However, the bulk of the immigrants are either past thirty-five or under the age of sixteen, which still leaves the percentage of the Columbia County population in the twenty-five to thirty-four age group at a level somewhat lower than the state average. Moreover, a high percentage of the immigrants are still employed in areas outside the county and are not as firmly tied to the economy of the county as might be desired. As a matter of fact, barring the introduction of some new industry other than wood products or wood fibres processing, it appears that the best chance for population growth in the county is as a bedroom area for the more diversified industrial areas surrounding the county. There appears no doubt that the highway connecting the county to the Portland Metropolitan Area will be made into a freeway at an early date. But, even with the present road, commuting from St. Helens to the industrial district of Portland is quicker and less tiring than from many of the other already overcrowded suburban areas surrounding Portland. Also, although land

values along Highway 30 are rapidly climbing, it is still possible to buy small acreages fairly close in to the highway much cheaper than in the other areas surrounding Portland. There will probably be no sizeable real estate developments involving tract housing unless a county-wide zoning ordinance is passed. Although some efforts have been made to pass a zoning law, the ultimate success of these efforts is still in doubt.

For all of these reasons Columbia County will probably be different from the rest of the state, as indicated by the Mobile Telephone Survey, which is continuing to climb, with a rate of increase of five years slightly in excess of the rate of twenty years.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE
SURVEY WEEK - NOVEMBER 20 - 26, 1966

TABLE I

<u>P O P U L A T I O N</u>	
Total Population.....	25,172
Under 16 years of age.....	8,896
16 and 17 years.....	904
18 and 19 years.....	464
20 and 21 years.....	432
22 to 34 years.....	3,020
35 to 44 years.....	3,172
45 to 54 years.....	3,096
55 to 64 years.....	2,392
65 and over.....	2,796
Total over 16 years of age.....	16,276

<u>L A B O R F O R C E</u>
Total over 16 years of age.....
Available for work, not in school.....
Unemployed and seeking work.....
Working during the survey week.....
Total 16 & over in labor force.....
Unable to work.....
Retired.....
In school, concerned with other duties, or otherwise not available during survey week.....
Over 16, but not in labor force.....

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For all of these reasons the population growth rate of
Columbia County will probably continue to lag behind that
of the rest of the state, although the household study
conducted by the Mobile Team indicated the population is
continuing to climb, with the growth rate of the past
five years slightly in excess of that of the preceding
twenty years.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE
SURVEY WEEK - NOVEMBER 20 - 26, 1966

TABLE I-a

	<u>L A B O R F O R C E</u>
.....25,172	Total over 16 years of age..... 16,276
..... 8,896	Available for work, not seeking..... 1,444
..... 904	Unemployed and seeking work..... 456
..... 464	Working during the week..... 7,296
..... 432	Total 16 & over in labor force..... 9,196
.....3,020	Unable to work..... 216
.....3,172	Retired..... 2,280
.....3,096	In school, concerned with domestic duties, or otherwise not available.... 4,584 during survey week
.....2,392	
.....2,796	Over 16, but not in labor force..... 7,080
.....16,276	

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Columbia County land devoted to a variety of soil types including Olympic soils which are loam, found generally in the southeastern part of the county; Cascade areas and peat and together, there are more of them acid to rainfall has resulted that some of the soil minerals. The Agriculture an excellent job and in recommending the majority of the are willing to largely crops, which are well require the soil treatment which would bring a per, more than 20,000 developed by reclamation in Clatskanie and Scappoose presented many problems is drainage. Soil reclaimed land, particularly where the soil is ex-

products provided approximately income in 1965, the

sale value of field and forest land crops still exceeded one and one-half million dollars. Approximately one-third of the total represented sales of farm forest products, and another approximate one-third was from berries and small fruits. The only other crop with a value of \$100,000 was grass and legume seeds. Vegetables, hay and specialty horticultural crops represent the majority of the balance. An excellent market for farm forest products in Columbia County has encouraged many farmers, both part time and full time, into the tree farming business. No few of these are actually certified tree farms; others follow the same practices and management as the certified tree farmer, but on very small plots. Quite often, the latter group devotes the whole of rather small acreages to tree farming; with others it is a case of developing a small wood lot in connection with a larger acreage devoted to other types of farming. The total sales of forest products represent a large portion of the gross agricultural income, and an even greater portion of the net income.

Strawberries have traditionally furnished around 80% of the gross farm income from small fruits, but there has been a small steady increase in cane berry production for the past several years. With the introduction of some of the newer pest controls, it is also possible the blueberries, a relatively unimportant crop in the past, may begin to assume some importance. Altogether, it seems likely that berries may become important enough in the not too distant future to justify a processing plant in the area.

Upward of 100 acres of cabbage is normally grown in the county, with practically all of the crop being contracted to a processor in Scappoose. The average yield is around 25 to 30 tons per acre. Since the Scappoose processor ordinarily contracts for roughly twice the tonnage grown in Columbia County, it seems reasonable that the acreage of cabbage could be expanded considerably. The Agricultural Extension Service is working closely with the growers in conducting variety, fertilizer and herbicide experiments for the crop.

The only other vegetable crop of any importance is pole beans, which average 45 acres annually, with an average yield of six tons per acre. The yield fluctuates, being down in dry years, because of no provisions for irrigation.

Potatoes have been a major crop, and could be again, if nematode fumigation is carried through in the more badly infested areas.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle, calves and dairy products account for approximately two-thirds of the county income from livestock, and close to one-half of all the farm income in the county. The income from these products has been on the up-trend, insofar as total value is concerned, although total farm income has been slightly down.

Most of the livestock production in the county is under the aegis of the Columbia County Livestock Association, ably assisted by the Agricultural Extension Service. The county is a modified certified brucellosis free area, with an infection rate of less than one percent. The Columbia County Dairy Herd Improvement Association has the strong support of all the major dairymen in an excellent program of breeding, feeding, culling and production testing.

PROCESSING

There are three agricultural products processing plants worth mention in the county, with a total average year-around employment of approximately 70. About half of this employment is in dairy products processing.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for future crop and livestock activities in the county is somewhat clouded. Both production and quality could no doubt be improved by better management of much of the acreage now in use. The biggest stumbling block to increased production and income is the high per-

centage of farm acreage operated by operators who are primarily farmers. With most of these operators, the acreage is not great enough, and the irrigation facilities are not adequate for the production of scientific plant production. Even among those who are primarily farmers, or exclusively farmers, the efficient usage of those facilities is not to the maximum. Some work is being made, however, through the work of the Extension Service, but it is primarily farmers. But it can be made among the

This brings us to a second point. In the past few years, many people in the Portland Metropolitan area, in the search of 'lebensraum', have moved to the Scappoose area, and consequently, the zoning and consequently, the use of the most of these people have moved to the Scappoose farming areas. This could mean the loss of agricultural land of the future of agriculture in the past three years are coming, and that they will accelerate, there will be very little on the Scappoose plains.

To look at the other side of the coin, that Columbia County farmers could increase their incomes by moving to the Portland markets. The Portland markets has the Tualatin and Willamette population encroachment. Moreover, farm lands in the Scappoose area are being given over to growers who produce vegetables and fruits for processing, storage, and where the land has been to larger and larger efficient operations in

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income is the high per-

centage of farm acreage that is now in the hand of farm operators who are primarily engaged in nonfarm employment. With most of these operators, the acreage involved is not great enough, and the incentive is lacking for the application of scientific planning for maximum efficient production. Even among those operators who are primarily, or exclusively farmers, there is a notable lack in the efficient usage of those fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides which could be used to raise production and quality to the maximum. Some advances in this respect are being made, however, through the excellent missionary work of the Extension Service Staff, among those who are primarily farmers. But it is doubtful if many converts can be made among the low acreage subsistence group.

This brings us to a second stumbling block in the path of increased agricultural production and income. In the last few years, many people who are regularly employed in the Portland Metropolitan Area and in the Longview-Kelso industrial complex, have moved into Columbia County in search of 'lebensraum'. Because there is no land use zoning and consequently few residential developments, most of these people have bought small acreages in the farming areas. This constant eroding away of the prime agricultural land of the county bodes no good for the future of agriculture in the area. If the trends of the past three years are continued--and the prospects now are that they will accelerate--it will not be long before there will be very little of the prime farm lands left on the Scappoose plains.

To look at the other side of the picture, it seems likely that Columbia County farm operators could do much to increase their incomes by intensified truck gardening for the Portland markets. Much of the produce found in the Portland markets has traditionally come from the rich Tualatin and Willamette valleys, where industrial and population encroachment has already made serious inroads. Moreover, farm lands in those areas are largely given over to growers who provide the bulk of all the vegetables and fruits for processing into canned or frozen storage, and where the trend for more than a decade has been to larger and larger farms, which are not always efficient operations in growing for the produce market.

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK (Cont.)

The best bet, however, for increasing the overall farm income probably lies in the growing of ornamentals, particularly roses. Both the climate and the soils of some areas in the county have already been proven adaptable to this type of income crop, which is also suitable for both small or medium large acreages. The problem here, of course, would be in educating the holders of small acreages to the probable advantages of such a change. Objectively viewed, this should not be too great a problem, since the county is served by a really excellent Extension Service Staff.

There has recently been a trend along agricultural lines - it represents a reversal of smaller farm acreages. In twenty small farms were continuing cattle raising in a reduction in the number same time it increased the development is too recent but it appears it will make the amount of spendable income the development represents consolidation of much of the County would not be feasible tion coming from home improved acreages.

TABLE II

ESTIMATED GROSS FARM INCOME
COLUMBIA COUNTY
1964 AND 1965

	1964	1965
<u>LIVESTOCK</u>		
Cattle and Calves.....	\$ 997, 00	\$1,121,00
Hogs.....	201,000	258,000
Sheep and Wool.....	34,000	46,000
Dairy Products.....	820,000	831,000
Eggs, Chickens & Turkeys.....	408,000	445,000
Miscellaneous Livestock & Poultry..	515,000	590,000
Total Livestock.....	\$2,975,000	\$3,291,000
<u>CROPS</u>		
All Grain.....	\$ 40,000	\$ 43,000
All Hay Crops.....	66,000	71,000
All Grass & Legume Seeds.....	162,000	100,000
Specialty Field Crops.....	28,000	43,000
All Tree Fruits & Nuts.....	36,000	61,000
Small Fruits.....	553,000	518,000
Vegetables, Fresh & Processing....	89,000	98,000
Potatoes.....	48,000	40,000
Specialty Horticultural Crops.....	356,000	78,000
Farm Forest Products.....	550,000	500,000
Total Crops.....	\$1,928,000	\$1,552,000

increasing the overall farm growing of ornamentals, particularly in the climate and the soils of some areas which have already been proven adaptable, which is also suitable for smaller acreages. The problem here, in convincing the holders of small farms of the advantages of such a change, would not be too great a problem if it were solved by a really excellent

There has recently been one interesting development along agricultural lines in the Clatskanie area, in that it represents a reversal of the county-wide trend to smaller farm acreages. In this development, more than twenty small farms were consolidated to form one self-sustaining cattle raising operation. While this resulted in a reduction in the number of farm operators, at the same time it increased the amount of farm wage work. The development is too recent for a valid overall assessment, but it appears it will make no substantial difference in the amount of spendable farm income. It is doubtful if the development represents the beginning of a trend; consolidation of much of the farming area of Columbia County would not be feasible because of increased valuation coming from home improvements on relatively small acreages.

TABLE II

ESTIMATED GROSS FARM INCOME
COLUMBIA COUNTY
1964 AND 1965

<u>LIVESTOCK</u>	1964	1965
Cattle and Calves.....	\$ 997,000	\$1,121,000
Hogs.....	201,000	258,000
Sheep and Wool.....	34,000	46,000
Dairy Products.....	820,000	831,000
Eggs, Chickens & Turkeys.....	408,000	445,000
Miscellaneous Livestock & Poultry..	515,000	590,000
Total Livestock.....	\$2,975,000	\$3,291,000
<u>CROPS</u>		
All Grain.....	\$ 40,000	\$ 43,000
All Hay Crops.....	66,000	71,000
All Grass & Legume Seeds.....	162,000	100,000
Specialty Field Crops.....	28,000	43,000
All Tree Fruits & Nuts.....	36,000	61,000
Small Fruits.....	553,000	518,000
Vegetables, Fresh & Processing.....	89,000	98,000
Potatoes.....	48,000	40,000
Specialty Horticultural Crops.....	356,000	78,000
Farm Forest Products.....	550,000	500,000
Total Crops.....	\$1,928,000	\$1,552,000

THE NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

MANUFACTURING

Lumber and Wood Products

Slightly more than one of every four nonagricultural wage and salary workers in Columbia County work in logging and the manufacture of wood products. The jobs range from management and harvesting of the 340,000 acres of commercial forest land through lumber and plywood production, including the reclaiming of by-products from the complete cycle of operations.

Approximately one out of five jobs in this segment of industry requires no particular skills, but do require some familiarization with the work situation, which can be acquired in a matter of one to two weeks on the job. Roughly four percent of the jobs require a college degree and about the same percentage are in the clerical occupations, requiring either completion of business school, or two years of high school commercial courses plus experience. Slightly more than one out of ten of the jobs are in highly skilled categories and requires either two to three years of trade school, apprenticeship completion, three to four years of on-the-job training, or some acceptable combination of all three methods of training. The balance of the jobs require some degree of skill which in most cases can be acquired through thirty days to one year of training on the job.

Presently operating employers do not expect any expansion in the total number of jobs in this industrial division within the near future. However, an approximate 60 of those presently employed can be expected to withdraw from the labor force by 1970, and will need to be replaced.



A CROWN-ZELI

AGRICULTURAL OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

MANUFACTURING

of every four nonagricultural wage
Columbia County work in logging and
products. The jobs range from
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of by-products from the complete

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employers do not expect any expansion
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However, an approximate 60 of
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A CROWN-ZELLERBACH LOGGING OPERATION

NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY (Cont.)

Pulp, Paper and Allied Manufacturing

More than 18 percent of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Columbia County at the present time are in pulp and allied products manufacturing. Products range from paper through wallboard and insulating materials. The industry is centered in St. Helens, and includes one of the oldest continuously operated plants on the west coast. Employment in this industry is considerably more stable than in lumber and wood products, with one plant showing an average length of employee service in excess of eleven years.

Almost one-half of the jobs in this branch of industry are in processing, and while some degree of skill is involved in these jobs, they can be easily learned by the average high school graduate in a matter of a few weeks. One out of every ten jobs in the industry are in the professional, technical or managerial occupations and require a college degree or equivalent. Slightly less than one of twenty jobs in the industry are in the clerical

group. Generally six or more years of high school is also acceptable. Jobs in the industry are in the most trainable. However, the on-the-job training is

Presently operating at a 10 percent increase in payroll by 1970. One plant is showing its physical plant is being replaced.

In addition to the average age between 45 and 50 of the labor force, it is expected to leave the labor force and be replaced.

Other Manufacturing

Approximately four percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary jobs



20

LABORATORY TECHNICIANS AT BOISE-CASCADE PULP & PAPER. ST. HELENS



PAPER BY THE TON

nt.)

Manufacturing

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dustry are in the clerical

group. Generally speaking, the clerical jobs require two or more years of high school commercial courses, plus at least one year of experience, but completion of business school is also acceptable. One out of ten jobs in the industry are in the highly skilled brackets, and are apprenticeable. However, trade school completion or on-the-job training is the usual method of training.

Presently operating employers expect an approximate ten percent increase in the number of jobs in the industry by 1970. One plant is now in the process of expanding its physical plant in preparation for additions to the payroll.

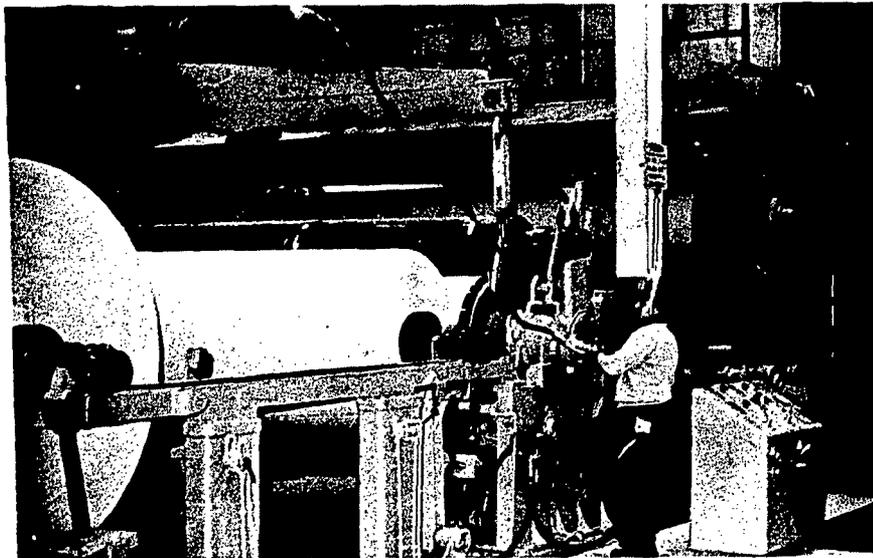
In addition to the approximate 90 new jobs to be added, between 45 and 50 of those now employed can be expected to leave the labor force by 1970, and will need to be replaced.

Other Manufacturing

Approximately four and one-half percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Columbia County



MIANS AT BOISE-CASCADE
HELENS



PAPER BY THE TON (BOISE-CASCADE MILL, ST. HELENS)

are in "other manufacturing", a category which includes such products as chemicals, food processing, printing and publishing, metal fabrication and machining, etc. This segment of manufacturing carries a much higher percentage of jobs requiring professionally trained workers than does the two larger branches of manufacturing in the county. There is also a higher percentage of jobs requiring an extensive background of training in the hand trades. Close to a 15 percent expansion in the number of jobs in the industry is expected by 1970, and ten percent of those now employed will need to be replaced due to leaving the labor force during the same period. In short, for every four workers now employed in this industry group, one additional worker will be needed by 1970.

Manufacturing, General

Total manufacturing accounts for close to 50 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Columbia County, and for more than 65 percent of the total payroll dollars. But the industry is even more important to the economy than the employment and payroll figures indicate. Many of the small privately owned tree farms and wood lots regularly sell raw materials to the industry, although this is accounted for under farm income. The total of these sales actually account for approximately one-fourth of the total farm cash income.

T R A D E

Trade has expanded considerably in Columbia County in the past four years, and now holds slightly more than 15 percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the county. The industry is still in a lower than normal position in relation to total employment, chiefly because of the proximity of the area to Portland, which has long been recognized as the shopping center of the Pacific Northwest. Aside from the fact that more than one-half of the county's population is within easy shopping commute of Portland, almost 15 percent of the employed workers of the county also work in Portland. A third factor contributing to the position of retail trade is the lack of cultural and recreational attractions in the county. People seldom make a trip into Portland to see the latest show, or a professional baseball game or one

of the almost continuous attraction of the fairgrounds, without also doing some dining out. This tends to contribute to the fact that the county might otherwise have been spending more on retail prices compare favorably with the rest of the area; in fact, in many cases the prices are lower and quite naturally, there is a higher percentage of jobs. This is true, to some extent, even in the food industry. Yet food is the only industry which offers normal employment in relation to the population.

Almost one-half of the jobs in the manufacturing and Service occupations, neither of which require any extensive degree of training, and sales jobs do require from one to three years of training either in the job or in a related job.

Presently operating employers are expected to create in the number of jobs in the county approximately seven percent of the total number of jobs expected to leave the labor force and will have to be replaced.

G O V E R N M E N T

In point of employment, Government is the largest industry in Columbia County (about 15 percent of the total).

County Government lies primarily in the hands of the Commissioners, of which an elected County Court is the chairman. The industry in the county all have the standard municipal government. In reality, here as in the rest of Oregon, the electorate are responsible for the state's peculiar petition system.

County Government had an overall deficit during the fiscal year of 1960. The total expenditures in the form of taxes. Expenditures for the period were \$4,709,864. The total

category which includes processing, printing and machining, etc. This much higher percentage trained workers than manufacturing in the percentage of jobs retraining in the hand expansion in the number d by 1970, and ten per- cent to be replaced due the same period. In employed in this indus- try will be needed by 1970.

close to 50 percent of salary jobs in Colum- bia County. The per- cent of the total pay- roll is even more important and payroll figures privately owned tree farms materials to the indus- try under farm income. account for approxi- mately 10 percent of farm cash income.

in Columbia County in the slightly more than 15 per- cent of the total pay- roll and salary jobs in the county is a lower than normal po- sition, chiefly because of the proximity to Portland, which has long been the center of the Pacific Northwest. That more than one-half of the employed population in Columbia County is in the retail trade is a reflection of the fact that many of the population of retail trade is attracted into Portland to see a professional baseball game or one

of the almost continuous attractions at the Memorial Coliseum, without also doing some shopping, or at least, dining out. This tends to consume the trade dollars that might otherwise have been spent in Columbia County. Retail prices compare favorably with those in the Portland area; in fact, in many cases they are lower. However, and quite naturally, there is not the shopper's choice. This is true, to some extent, even in the matter of retail foods. Yet food is the only segment of retail trade which offers normal employment and business volume in relation to the population.

Almost one-half of the jobs in Trade are in the Sales and Service occupations, neither of which normally require any extensive degree of preparation. Some of the sales jobs do require from one to two years of on-the-job training, and a minor portion of the service jobs, such as cooks and bartenders, also require from one to three years of training either in trade school or on the job.

Presently operating employers predict a ten percent increase in the number of jobs in trade by 1970, again mostly in Sales and Service occupations. In addition, approximately seven percent of those now working can be expected to leave the labor force during the same period, and will have to be replaced.

GOVERNMENT

In point of employment, Government is the third largest industry in Columbia County (after Manufacturing and Trade).

County Government lies primarily in an elected Board of Commissioners, of which an elected Judge of the County Court is the chairman. The incorporated areas of the county all have the standard mayor-council form of government. In reality, here as in the rest of the State of Oregon, the electorate are the government, because of the state's peculiar petition and election laws.

County Government had an overall income of \$6,942,280 during the fiscal year of 1966, of which \$3,545,189 was in the form of taxes. Expenditures during the same period were \$4,709,864. The total assessed valuation was

set at \$38,827,670 for fiscal 1966, on a basis of 25 percent of true cash value.

More than 70 percent of the tax income was spent in the public school system of the county which includes 22 elementary schools, with an enrollment of 4,179, one junior high school with an enrollment of 608, and six high schools with an enrollment of 2,344.

Revenue, including but not confined to taxes, for the five incorporated areas of the county for fiscal 1966 was \$1,168,105. Expenditures were \$1,143,582.

The total number of government employees (including state, federal and municipal, as well as county) in Columbia County was 680 in November of 1966. Of this number, almost two-thirds were in education. School teachers, alone, accounted for almost one-half of all government employment.

Aside from some laborers in street and road maintenance, and workers in the food preparation and in the cleaning occupations, almost all the jobs in government require some degree of training, ranging from high school which includes commercial courses, to college degree. Approximately five percent of the jobs are in the highly skilled hand trades, requiring from three to five years of preparation.

An eight percent expansion in governmental employment by 1970 is presently estimated and approximately five percent of those now working will have to be replaced due to separations from the labor force. More than half of the expected expansion will be in the teaching occupations, with the rest widely scattered. Most of the replacement need, on the other hand, will come in the Service occupations.

S E R V I C E

The Service and Miscellaneous industry of Columbia County holds slightly more than seven percent of the total wage and salary jobs, a figure considerably below both state

and national levels (11.6 percent respectively). As in the case of Service is directly related to the Portland Metropolitan Area for the same reason, nor to the same

The paucity of employment is due to the size of the community and the personal service establishments which are owner operated. Too, there is a lack of the more specialized professional services so when there are reputable establishments rendering these services within the county. Finally, the service establishments cause workers with the product to leave the county.

The nonprofit segment of Service organizations, service groups, are of the size of the area. There are almost all of the crafts industries by dispatching offices in the

Three out of every ten workers are employed in professional occupations what related to the number of religious schools. The number of workers is small in relation to the services are professional workers in the services.

Approximately 20 percent of the industry work in the Service industry. The potential expansion of employment by 1970. Overall, a ten percent increase in the industry is expected and ten percent additional need in the industry of filling the jobs of workers who can be expected to

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and national levels (11.6 percent and 14.5 percent, res-
pectively). As in the case of Retail, Trade, the position
of Service is directly related to the proximity of the
Portland Metropolitan Area--although not for exactly the
same reason, nor to the same extent.

The paucity of employment is even more directly related
to the size of the community; many of the repair and per-
sonal service establishments, for instance, are small and
owner operated. Too, there is not the total population
nor the potential volume of business to support many of
the more specialized professional services, particularly
so when there are reputable and established firms already
rendering these services within an hour's drive from most
of the county. Finally, there is the fact that many of
the service establishments are owner operated, only be-
cause workers with the proper skills are not available in
the county.

The nonprofit segment of Service (churches, fraternal
organizations, service groups, etc.) is fairly normal for
the size of the area. There is one exception to this:
almost all of the crafts in organized labor are served
by dispatching offices in Portland.

Three out of every ten workers in the Service industry
are employed in professional occupations. This is some-
what related to the number of active churches, plus some
religious schools. The number of professional health
workers is small in relation to the total population, as
are professional workers in business and engineering
services.

Approximately 20 percent of those employed in the Service
industry work in the Service occupations, and a substan-
tial expansion of employment in this group is expected by
1970. Overall, a ten percent expansion in jobs through-
out the industry is expected during this period and a
ten percent additional jobs need will be created by the neces-
sity of filling the jobs of those presently employed work-
ers who can be expected to leave the labor force.

C O N S T R U C T I O N

The percentage of Construction employment in relation to the wage and salary jobs is much higher in Columbia County than the state and national average. However, this is not an unusual situation in an area with the same relatively small number of total jobs. One construction project of any size can create an imbalance in the percentage of employment. There are presently two such projects in Columbia County, with a good probability of an even larger one starting about the time the larger of the present two is completed.

Presently operating employers expect a slight drop in the overall total of construction jobs by 1970, but it seems highly likely that the number will increase, due to the projects that are now in the talking stage, only.

As a matter of fact, increases or decreases in Construction employment have very little impact on the economy of Columbia County. Practically all of the skilled construction workers commute in from Multnomah County, which is the union dispatch point for the crafts. A few of the more mobile workers who are equipped with trailers, do move in for the duration of the job for which they are hired, but in excess of 150 construction workers were commuting into the county in November of 1966. There are no indentured apprentices in the Construction trades in Columbia County, hence the opportunity for local youth to learn the construction crafts is next to nil.

One oddity which was brought to light by the Household Study in Columbia County was the number of skilled construction workers, all move-ins to trailer courts, who were living in the northwest part of the county and commuting to work in Clatsop County. In effect, they about balance off the number of skilled workers who live in Multnomah County and are commuting to work in the St. Helens area. Completion of the project in which they are engaged, will mean a serious temporary population and payroll loss to the northwest corner of the county, but it is expected they will eventually be replaced with permanent residents who will work at the pulp and paper complex now under construction.

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

A N D

Roughly one of every two wage and salary jobs in Columbia County are in the transportation industry.

There is one railroad serving the county, freight only, with the principal commodity being wood products and by-products. There are several motor carriers serving the county. The only one serving the county is by bus only, and all other carriers are small barge and towing companies and are the extent of water transportation.

There is one radio station serving the county, and the county is easily within the service area of several stations. Two different telephone exchanges but offer only a minimum of service, and billing offices for the county.

The county is served by several gas lines. Lines are all down river as Clatskanan and are reasonably close to Vancouver, the county. As with the telephone, the gas supplier offers very little service.

Two privately owned electric utilities serve the county, as well as one municipal utility district. The Bonneville Power Administration will be phased out of the county so far as the private power companies are concerned, atomic powered generation for construction within the county. If there is an investment in utilities in the county, it will be increased. However, it is expected that jobs would have to be created, things worth keeping in mind.

C T I O N

ployment in relation to higher in Columbia County. However, this is the same with the same relationship. One construction project probably in the percentage of two such projects probability of an even the larger of the

ect a slight drop in the s by 1970, but it seems l increase, due to the ing stage, only.

decreases in Construction impact on the economy of of the skilled construction in Clatsop County, which is crafts. A few of the oped with trailers, do job for which they are ruction workers were mber of 1966. There are Construction trades in unity for local youth is next to nil.

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T R A N S P O R T A T I O N , C O M M U N I C A T I O N S
A N D U T I L I T I E S

Roughly one of every twenty nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Columbia County are in the Public Utilities.

There is one railroad serving the county in the matter of freight only, with the bulk of the cargo being lumber and wood products and by-products. The county is served by several motor carriers in freight, but most of these carriers are Portland based firms, and do not hire in Columbia County. The only passenger transportation available is by bus only, and along U. S. Highway 30, only. Two small barge and towing lines operate out of St. Helens, and are the extent of water transportation employment.

There is one radio station in the county, but most of the county is easily within range of Portland television stations. Two different telephone companies serve the county, but offer only a minimal amount of employment. Business and billing offices for both these utilities are outside the county.

The county is served by one major utility furnishing natural gas. Lines are already in along Highway 30, as far down river as Clatskanie. A major feeder line is also reasonably close to Vernonia in the southwestern part of the county. As with the communications utilities, the gas supplier offers very little in the way of employment.

Two privately owned electric utilities operate in the county, as well as one electric cooperative and one municipal utility district. All of these firms receive power from the Bonneville Power Administration, but this arrangement will be phased out over the next few years, insofar as the private power companies are concerned. An atomic powered generating plant is presently projected for construction within the county by one of the privately owned utilities. If these plans are carried out, employment in utilities in the county would be materially increased. However, it seems likely that most of the added jobs would have to be filled by imported personnel. Two things worth keeping in mind: it is not yet an assured



TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (Cont.)

fact that the plant will be built and the effect on power rates caused by phasing out of the Bonneville supply is a matter for conjecture.

Water supply and sanitary utilities are furnished by the incorporated areas, and employment in these utilities has been considered under Government.

All but a mere handful of the jobs in this division require some degree of pre-employment training. More than one out of five are in the highly skilled categories, requiring a minimum of four years apprenticeship, or some combination of trade school and on-the-job training amounting to the equivalent of an apprenticeship. Approximately the same percentage are in the professional, technical and managerial occupations, and require some education beyond high school.

Even without the completion of the projected power generating plant, a five percent increase in the total number of jobs in this industry is expected by 1970. In addition, an approximate ten percent of those now employed can be expected to leave the labor force, and will have to be replaced during the same period.

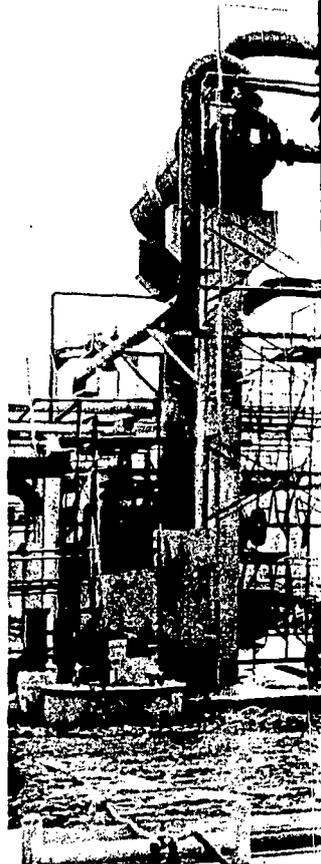
FINANCE, INSURANCE
AND REAL ESTATE

Only one wage and salary worker in fifty in Columbia County is employed by this industry group. Real Estate and Insurance run largely to self-employment; hence, the wage and salary employment reflects only a small part of the persons engaged in the industry. Approximately one-half of those employed are in the Clerical occupations, and another one-fourth are in Sales. The Clerical occupations offer a wide range of hiring requirements, from high school only, for some of the beginning positions in Finance, to completion of business school, plus two or more years of experience, for those clerical positions carrying a high degree of responsibility.

The county is served by two local and two statewide banking concerns, having a total of seven locations through-

out the area. Lending considerably exceeds financial services.

There are 19 active establishments, but no developers active with the exception of



A SMALL PORTION
NEAR ST. HELENS.

UTILITIES (Cont.)

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INSURANCE

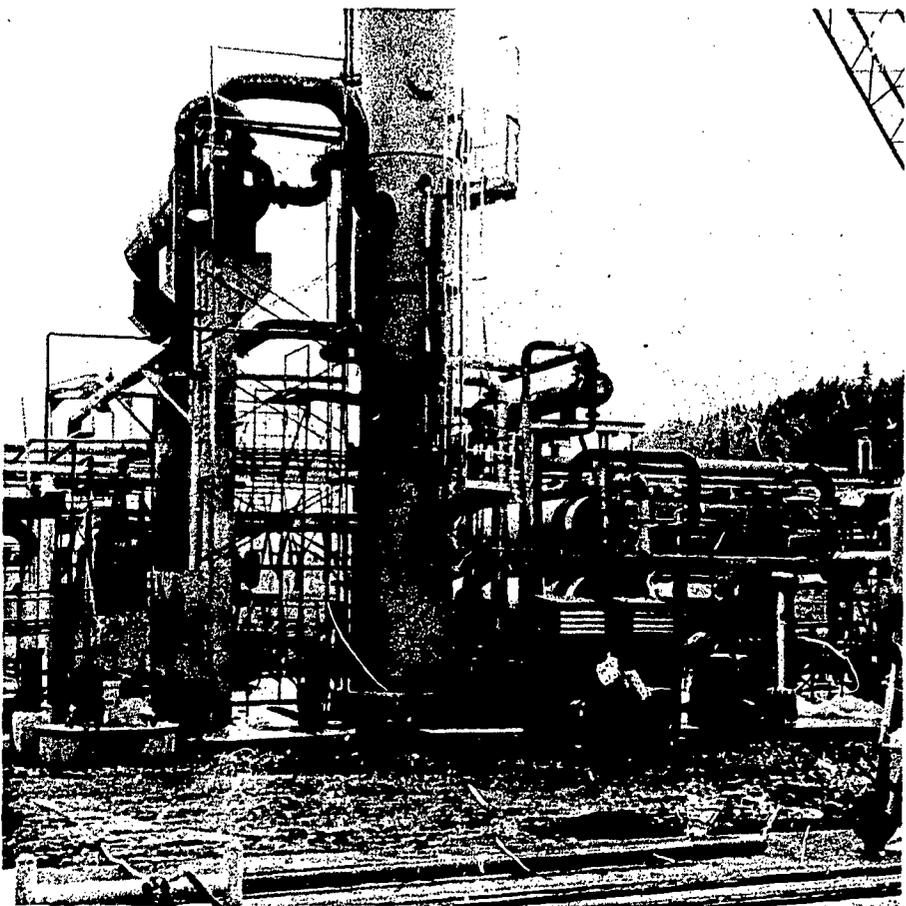
REAL ESTATE

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out the area. Lending capacities of these institutions considerably exceed any probable local needs. Other financial services are in equal supply.

There are 19 active real estate firms scattered throughout the county, but many of these are owner operated establishments, with no employees. So far as could be ascertained by interviewing active operators, there are no developers active in the county at the present time, with the exception of one firm in Clatskanie.



A SMALL PORTION OF THE SHELL CHEMICAL COMPLEX NEAR ST. HELENS.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND A

TABLE III

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Employment in Occupational Group*	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	% of Occupational Group	Under 22	22 to 34	35 +
PROFESSIONAL	575	12.2	234	40.7	5	159	21
TECHNICAL ^{1/}	78	1.6	7	9.0	3	24	2
MANAGERIAL	258	5.4	19	7.3	0	35	8
CLERICAL	425	9.0	350	82.3	47	125	13
SALES	239	5.0	95	39.7	15	79	8
SERVICE	438	9.3	296	67.5	47	67	14
PROCESSING	772	16.3	66	8.5	95	148	22
MACHINE TRADES	814	17.2	13	1.5	80	176	21
BENCH WORK	122	2.6	39	31.9	8	34	3
STRUCTURAL	322	6.8	0	0.0	17	68	11
MISCELLANEOUS	692	14.6	9	1.3	59	224	21
TOTAL	4,735	100.0	1,128	23.8	376	1,150	1,500

*November 1966

^{1/} Includes those forestry occupations classified as Technical in the 1949 Edition of Occupational Titles.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE

TABLE III

% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	% of Occupational Group	Under 22	22 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 & Over
12.2	234	40.7	5	159	217	138	47	9
1.6	7	9.0	3	34	29	10	2	0
5.4	19	7.3	0	36	84	76	43	19
9.0	350	82.3	47	125	137	88	25	3
5.0	95	39.7	15	79	87	28	29	1
9.3	296	67.5	47	67	146	111	60	7
16.3	66	8.5	95	148	228	214	85	2
17.2	13	1.5	80	176	213	204	140	1
2.6	39	31.9	8	34	30	40	9	1
6.8	0	0.0	17	68	118	83	33	3
14.6	9	1.3	59	224	219	144	44	2
100.0	1,128	23.8	376	1,150	1,508	1,136	517	48

Occupations classified as Technical in the 1949 Edition of the Dictionary of

WORKER NEED TO 1970 ARRANGED BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP WITHIN INDUSTRY

TABLE IV

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP		CONTRACT CONST.	MFG.	TRANSP. COMM. UTIL.	TRADE	FINANC. INSURAN REAL EST.
PROFESSIONAL	EMPLOYMENT*	17	58	3	6	3
	WORKER NEED**	3	8	3	1	0
TECHNICAL ^{1/}	EMPLOYMENT	0	51	3	0	0
	WORKER NEED	0	5	0	0	0
MANAGERIAL	EMPLOYMENT	11	63	42	99	10
	WORKER NEED	0	9	6	7	2
CLERICAL	EMPLOYMENT	7	104	26	103	43
	WORKER NEED	1	13	5	11	21
SALES	EMPLOYMENT	4	13	6	179	31
	WORKER NEED	-1	3	0	55	6
SERVICE	EMPLOYMENT	4	55	5	186	10
	WORKER NEED	0	10	1	62	2

* November 1966

** To 1970

^{1/} Includes those Forestry occupations classified as Technical in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles

WORKER NEED TO 1970 ARRANGED BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP WITHIN INDUSTRY

TABLE IV

CONTRACT CONST.	MFG.	TRANSP. COMM. UTIL.	TRADE	FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	TOTAL
17	58	3	6	3	127	361	575
3	8	3	1	0	4	36	55
0	51	3	0	0	19	5	78
0	5	0	0	0	2	0	7
11	63	42	99	10	19	14	258
0	9	6	7	2	2	4	30
7	104	26	103	43	53	89	425
1	13	5	11	21	4	25	80
4	13	6	179	31	6	0	239
-1	3	0	55	6	0	0	63
4	55	5	186	10	69	109	438
0	10	1	62	2	18	10	103

Occupations classified as Technical in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles-1949 edition.

WORKER NEED TO 1970 ARRANGED BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP WITHIN INDUSTRY

TABLE IV (Cont.)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP		CONTRACT CONST.	MFG.	TRANSP. COMM. UTIL.	TRADE	FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
PROCESSING	EMPLOYMENT*	6	742	17	7	0
	WORKER NEED**	-1	84	0	0	0
MACHINE TRADES	EMPLOYMENT	11	637	15	82	0
	WORKER NEED	1	56	5	2	0
BENCH WORK	EMPLOYMENT	0	99	4	3	0
	WORKER NEED	0	6	2	1	0
STRUCTURAL	EMPLOYMENT	183	36	48	0	2
	WORKER NEED	6	5	2	0	1
MISCELLANEOUS	EMPLOYMENT	97	437	71	65	1
	WORKER NEED	-21	24	10	4	1
TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	340	2,295	240	730	100
	WORKER NEED	-12	223	34	143	33

* November 1966

** To 1970

WORKER NEED TO 1970 ARRANGED BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP WITHIN INDUSTRY

TABLE IV (Cont.)

	CONTRACT CONST.	MFG.	TRANSP. COMM. UTIL.	TRADE	FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	TOTAL
NEED*	6	742	17	7	0	0	0	772
NEED**	-1	84	0	0	0	0	0	83
NEED	11	637	15	82	0	38	31	814
NEED	1	56	5	2	0	13	4	81
NEED	0	99	4	3	0	12	4	122
NEED	0	6	2	1	0	4	0	13
NEED	183	36	48	0	2	4	49	322
NEED	6	5	2	0	1	0	6	20
NEED	97	437	71	65	1	3	18	692
NEED	-21	24	10	4	1	0	3	21
NEED	340	2,295	240	730	100	350	680	4,735
NEED	-12	223	34	143	33	47	88	556

HIRING REQUIREMENTS

TABLE V

MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS OF MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	NO REPORT	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE	HIGH SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE	TRADE SCHOOL
		%	%	%	%	%	%
PROFESSIONAL	575	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0
TECHNICAL	78	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.2
MANAGERIAL	258	5.7	.0	.0	.0	54.3	.0
CLERICAL	425	.0	.0	.0	14.7	38.3	.0
SALES	239	1.0	.0	.0	41.3	55.2	.0
SERVICE	438	.0	28.0	16.0	28.2	27.8	.0
MACHINE TRADES	814	1.3	.0	.0	.0	21.9	18.3
BENCH WORK	122	1.6	.0	26.2	1.3	38.3	16.0
PROCESSING	772	.0	3.1	14.3	62.6	20.0	.0
STRUCTURAL	322	6.1	16.1	12.4	18.7	12.7	4.4
MISCELLANEOUS	692	8.4	4.1	28.1	23.8	31.9	1.5

HIRING REQUIREMENTS

TABLE V

MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS OF MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

NO REPORT	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE	HIGH SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE	TRADE SCHOOL	TRADE SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE	BUSINESS SCHOOL	BUSINESS SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	3.6
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.2	36.3	.0	.0
.7	.0	.0	.0	54.3	.0	.0	.0	22.3
.0	.0	.0	14.7	38.3	.0	.0	28.2	18.8
.0	.0	.0	41.3	55.2	.0	.0	.3	2.2
.0	28.0	16.0	28.2	27.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
.3	.0	.0	.0	21.9	18.3	17.2	.0	.0
.6	.0	26.2	1.3	38.3	16.0	16.6	.0	.0
.0	3.1	14.3	62.6	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.1	16.1	12.4	18.7	12.7	4.4	5.7	.0	.0
.4	4.1	28.1	23.8	31.9	1.5	1.7	.0	.0

MINIMUM EXP
(EXPRESSED IN PERCE

ONE YEAR	COLLEGE			COLLEGE WITH EXPERIENCE	FORMAL APPRENTICESHIP	OPTIONAL			NO REPORT	LESS THAN ONE	ONE TO TWO YEARS
	TWO YEARS	THREE YEARS	DEGREE			TRADE SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	BUSINESS SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	TRADE SCHOOL OR APPRENTICESHIP			
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
.0	.0	2.4	77.3	16.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	79.7	3.1
.0	13.2	9.4	9.8	18.1	.0	9.3	.0	.0	.0	45.6	30.5
.0	.0	.0	.0	17.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.1	23.4
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.0	.0	.0	.3	43.1
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	50.3
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.3	.0	.0	41.3
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.0	.0	.0	18.3	1.3	41.3	16.4
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6	19.3	79.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	70.5	18.2
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.9	.0	.0	.0	6.1	63.1	5.7
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.2	8.4	29.9	60.0

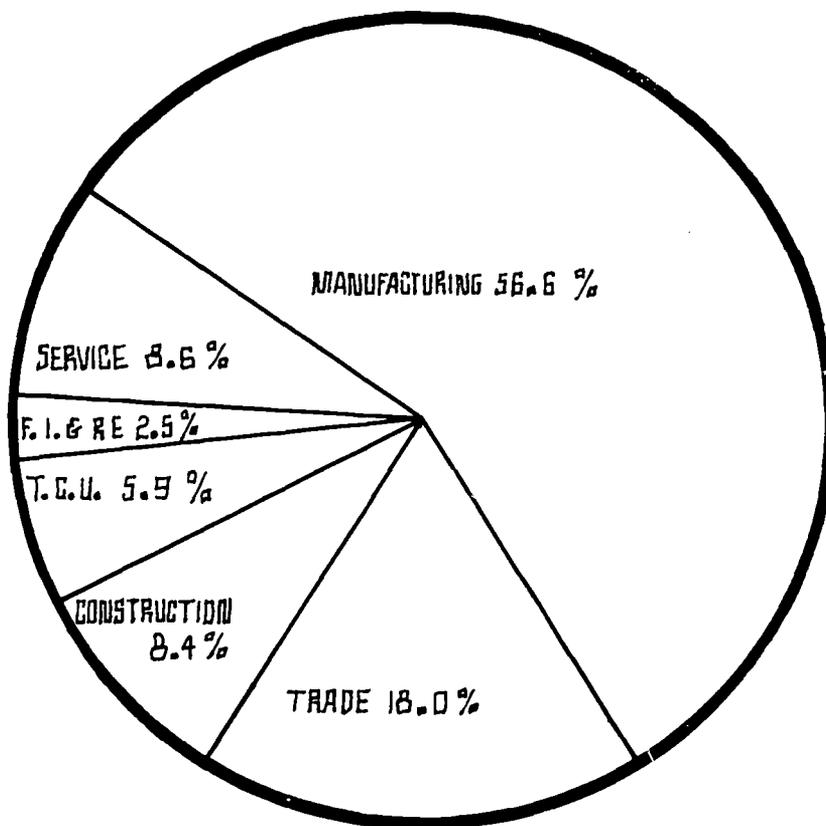


MINIMUM EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS
(EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

COLLEGE WITH EXPERIENCE	FORMAL APPRENTICESHIP	OPTIONAL			NO REPORT	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE					
		TRADE SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	BUSINESS SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	TRADE SCHOOL OR APPRENTICESHIP		LESS THAN ONE	ONE TO TWO	TWO TO THREE	THREE TO FOUR	FOUR TO FIVE	FIVE OR MORE
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
16.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	79.7	3.1	6.5	.0	1.1	9.6
18.1	.0	9.3	.0	.0	.0	45.6	30.5	22.6	1.3	.0	.0
17.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.1	23.4	13.1	4.3	11.1	22.3
.0	.0	.0	16.0	.0	.0	.3	43.1	13.7	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	50.3	6.3	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	27.3	.0	.0	41.3	2.5	.0	.0	.0
.0	23.0	.0	.0	18.3	1.3	41.3	16.4	18.7	22.3	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6	19.3	79.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	70.5	18.2	11.3	.0	.0	.0
.0	23.9	.0	.0	.0	6.1	63.1	5.7	.0	25.1	.0	.0
.0	.3	.0	.0	.2	8.4	29.9	60.0	1.7	.0	.0	.0

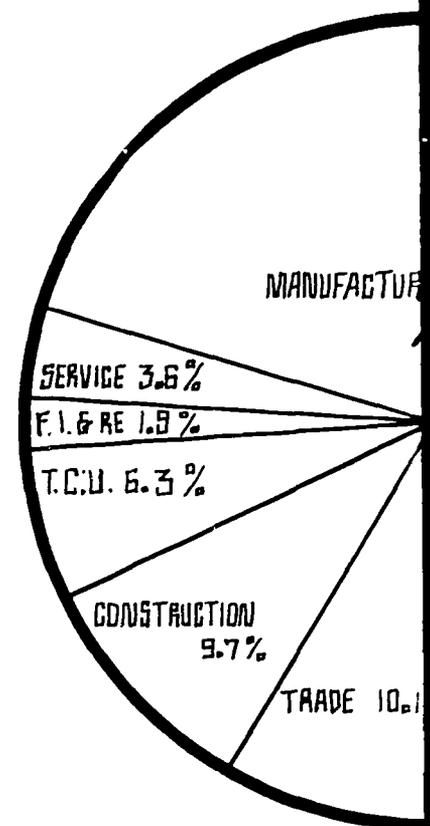
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL BY INDUSTRY (GOVERNMENT EXCLUDED)

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT: 4,055



Exclusive of federal, state, county and municipal government, there were 4,055 wage and salary workers employed in Columbia County. The above charts depict both the percentages of total wage and salary employment, and the percentages of the total wage and salary payroll of each industry division (government excluded). Government was excluded, because there is no information readily available covering all government payrolls. This information is available for most of the government payrolls, but not all.

TOTAL PAYROLL: \$

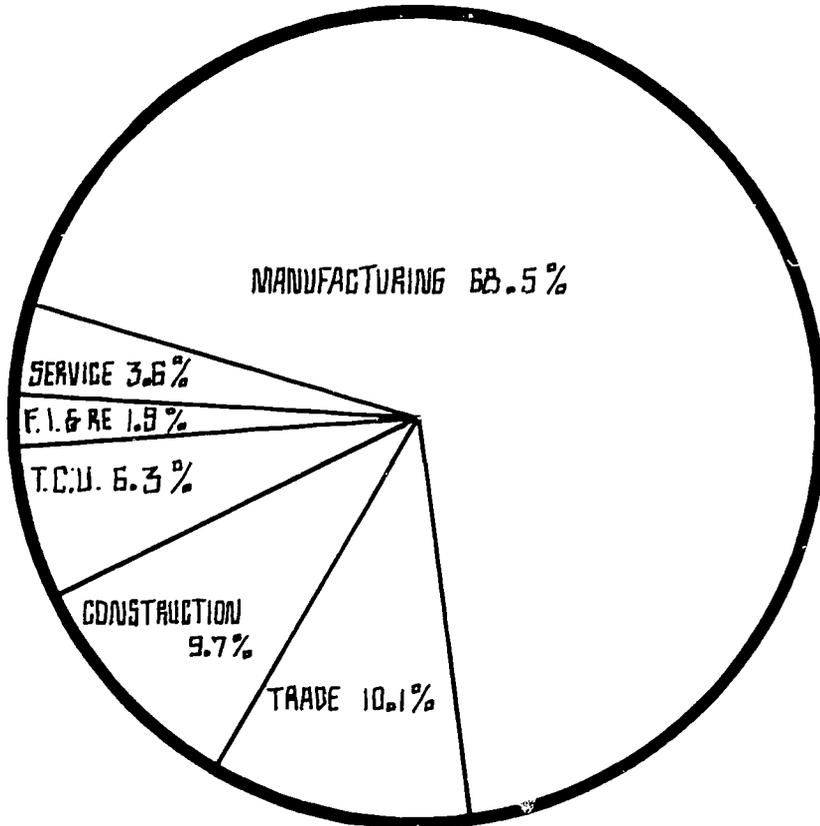
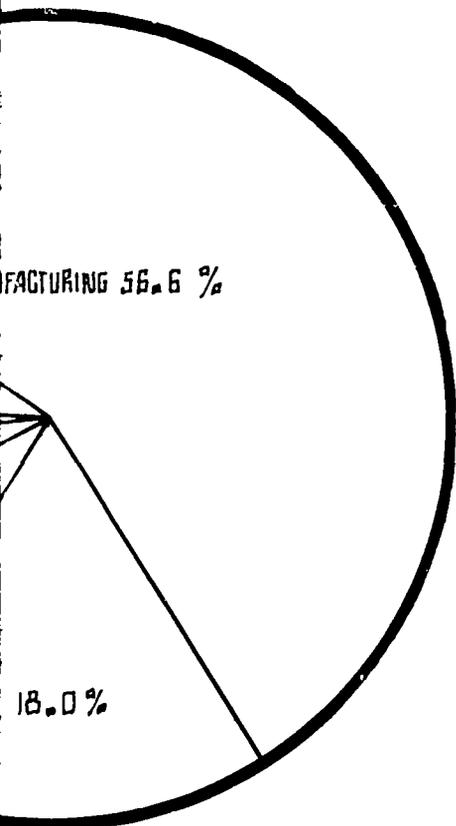


Note that manufacturing, which is the largest non-government employment sector, has a smaller percentage of the total payroll (36.6%) than of the wage and salary employment (56.6%). Construction and Transportation, Communication and Trade have a larger percentage of the payroll (9.7%, 6.3% and 10.1% respectively) than of the wage and salary employment (8.4%, 5.9% and 18.0% respectively).

CULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY (GOVERNMENT EXCLUDED)

EMPLOYMENT: 4,055

TOTAL PAYROLL: \$26,081,536



te, county and municipal govern-
 and salary workers employed
 above charts depict both the
 and salary employment, and the
 wage and salary payroll of each
 (Government was no information readily avail-
 ent payrolls. This information
 the government payrolls, but

Note that manufacturing, which carries 56.6 percent of the non-government employment has 68.5 percent of the non-government payroll. Construction, with 9.7 percent, and Transportation, Communications and Utilities, with 6.3 percent of the payroll are the only other industries having a larger percentage of the wage and salary payroll than of the wage and salary employment.

COUNTY INCOME

Exclusive of Government and Agriculture, for which no positive payroll figures could be established, nonagricultural wage and salary workers in Columbia County were paid an approximate \$26,000,000 in 1966. In addition, there were an estimated 700 persons self-employed within the county, with a conservatively estimated total income of \$3,500,000. There were more than 1,300 Columbia County residents employed or self-employed outside the county, having a likewise conservatively estimated annual income of \$6,500,000. Total gross agricultural income for 1966 is estimated at \$4,700,000 (on the basis of \$4,800,000 income in 1965).

Wage and salary income for the 680 persons employed in Government is difficult to estimate, because of the extreme range of salaries. It is known that almost one-half of these workers were in the teaching professions, with minimum salaries above \$5,000. However, there were also many Service workers, such as Janitors, cooks, etc., whose salaries were far below \$5,000. This was also true of many of the Clerical positions in Government. On the other hand, there were professional jobs with both state and federal agencies which paid in excess of \$5,000. It, therefore, seems fairly conservative to estimate an annual average wage of \$5,000 for each of the persons employed in Government, which would bring the total payroll for this branch of industry to \$3,400,000 annually. It must be borne in mind that this is an estimate, not a firm figure. However, it does not seem likely that the figure could be more than five percent in error. In relation to the total income in Columbia County, the margin of error would be extremely slight.

Adding all of the income from various sources, the total income from employment and self-employment in the county is in excess of \$44,000,000 annually. This does not take into account income from sources other than earnings, for which there are no possible firm estimates. For instance, there are more than 2,200 retired persons living in the county, the majority of whom have pensions or income in one form or another. There is no reason to doubt that there are others having incomes from investments, as well. Total income for these two groups would probably swell the total personal income for the county to somewhere in

the neighborhood of the total income for \$37,000,000 spendable like \$1,470 per capita than that published in periodicals. However, the periodical also states for most other areas third among the 36

Admittedly, in a time of concern with a deal of money. It is a sizeable market for a market that is not very at the present time



COLUMBIA COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT FOR

INCOME

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the neighborhood of \$50,000,000. Allowing 25 percent of
the total income for taxes, this leaves a balance of
\$37,000,000 spendable income in the county, or something
like \$1,470 per capita. This figure is somewhat lower
than that published by one of the national business pe-
riodicals. However, it seems worth noting that this same
periodical also stated a high per capita spendable income
for most other areas, and placed Columbia County thirty-
third among the 36 Oregon counties in this respect.

Admittedly, in a time when financial statistics are sel-
dom concerned with any figure under one billion, spend-
able income of \$37,000,000 does not represent a great
deal of money. It is, however, enough to establish a
sizeable market for consumer goods and services, and a
market that is not being fully exploited within the coun-
ty at the present time.



COLUMBIA COUNTY STRAWBERRY HARVEST PROVIDES
EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH OF ALL AGES.

31

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF COLUMBIA CO

Columbia County has many natural assets, some of which are developed, some of which are in the process of development, and some of which are almost totally neglected.

More than three-fourths of the land area in the county is in timber stands which, under the present system of harvest and restocking can support the present production of wood products and pulp and allied products into the indefinite future. It may not, because of technological change, support the present more than 2,000 jobs in these industries. On the other hand, because of these same technological advances, new products may increase the number of jobs supportable by the timber stands. At any rate, this source of raw material is the only resource in the county that is presently being fully developed and utilized.

The county also has approximately 60 miles of shoreline along the Columbia River. Much of this shoreline is directly on either present or proposed deep water channel, and could be developed into either an excellent inland port complex or some of the finest sites for heavy industry in the Pacific northwest. With the exception of a few areas where the shoreline is rock outcropping, most of the length is in low lying lands, some behind levees, which would require massive filling in preparation for industrial use.

Not much is known about the substratum of these areas, except in the St. Helens area, which is generally underlain by basalt. (In fact, this basalt is one of the chief deterrents to development of St. Helens as a townsite, since it lays very close to the surface in some areas, and outcrops in others, making the cutting of streets and the laying of water and sewage lines particularly difficult.) Some steps toward development of the low lying areas, particularly those adjacent to deep water channels, should be taken at the earliest possible time. It seems altogether likely that dredge spoilings, both from proposed new channel work and from maintenance of the present channels, would be available for fill at

a nominal cost for those areas where suitable water and suitable substrata are available.

Columbia County has one of the best recreational areas of any of the counties in Oregon. Yet, practically no effort has been made to develop the potential. Fishing is not done properly and in the many sloughs and bays anywhere in the Pacific Northwest. The moorages are for the most part neglected, although an excellent facility is available at some points.

The upland country along the Columbia and the Nehalem offers some of the most beautiful country as can be found in the Pacific Northwest. Access roads are not the best, but there is practically no place along the Columbia where one can pause to take a good look at the scenery. The southwestern part of the county and its tributaries also offer good fishing and scenic scenery for the visitor with effort to overcome a few obstacles. Some of the ways of developing the excellent recreational resources of the county as a recreation area, including the construction of highway approaches and making

Columbia County is blessed with abundant water supply, but the development of this resource is much to be desired. Present water supply is more than adequate for peak periods, but only a small percentage of potential capacity is developed. Clatskanie, Rainier, and other towns to develop individual supply systems, but a central source of supply for the entire county, Island up river to Scappoose would be more economical than the present inadequate systems.

Worth keeping in mind is the fact that the water resources of the county are being developed. A suggestion of something that might be done

RESOURCES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

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a nominal cost for those areas where proximity of deep water and suitable substrata would justify development.

Columbia County has one of the greatest potentials as a recreational area of any of the Columbia River counties in Oregon. Yet, practically nothing has been done to develop the potential. Fishing, both in the Columbia proper and in the many sloughs and inlets, is as good as anywhere in the Pacific Northwest. Small boat ramps and moorages are for the most part lacking or unattractive, although an excellent facility is projected at Clatskanie.

The upland country along the watershed dividing the Columbia and the Nehalem offers some of as wild and beautiful country as can be found in the state. However, the access roads are not the best in the world, and there is practically no place along the roads where the traveler can pause to take a good look at what is to be seen. In the southwestern part of the county, the Nehalem and its tributaries also offer good fishing and some beautiful scenery for the visitor with enough determination to overcome a few obstacles. Something should be done in the way of developing the excellent potential of the county as a recreation area, including cleaning up the highway approaches and making them more attractive.

Columbia County is blessed with a potentially excellent water supply, but the development of the supply leaves much to be desired. Present municipal systems are no more than adequate for peak period needs, and represent only a small percentage of potential supply that could be developed. Clatskanie, Rainier and Vernonia would need to develop individual supply systems, but it appears that a central source of supply for the entire area from Deer Island up river to Scappoose would not only be feasible, but more economical than the present piecemeal, semi-inadequate systems.

Worth keeping in mind is the fact that development of the water resources of the county is more than just a suggestion of something that might be worth doing. De-

velopment of this resource is an absolute must, if the county is to advance industrially, or even be in a position to attract industry.

There are some deposits of limonite in the Scappoose area and of ferruginous bauxites in a wide strip extending across the county and into Washington County. Some of the latter deposits are under option to a major alumina producer, but their use is doubtful, particularly within the immediate future. One reason for the dubiety is the overall grade of the deposits. Another is the fact that Bonneville power, the cheapness of which originally attracted the aluminum industry to the northwest area, is being replaced, at least in Columbia County, to a large extent by thermally generated power. No one as yet knows whether the cost of the privately generated power will allow expansion of the aluminum industry. On the other hand, treatment of ferruginous bauxite by the Peterson process, which would result in an iron by-product, might make the treatment of the Columbia County deposits feasible.

Climate is a natural resource looked in cataloging the Columbia County. Yet they offer many advantages. No development of a summer resort much to do with the rapid which are the prime natural also facilitates the growth eventually become the most county. It favors certain handicapped by extremes of

Climate, of course, is some developed or left alone. taking full advantage of Some definite steps toward mate is visible in the form Other advantages of the climate or less neglected.

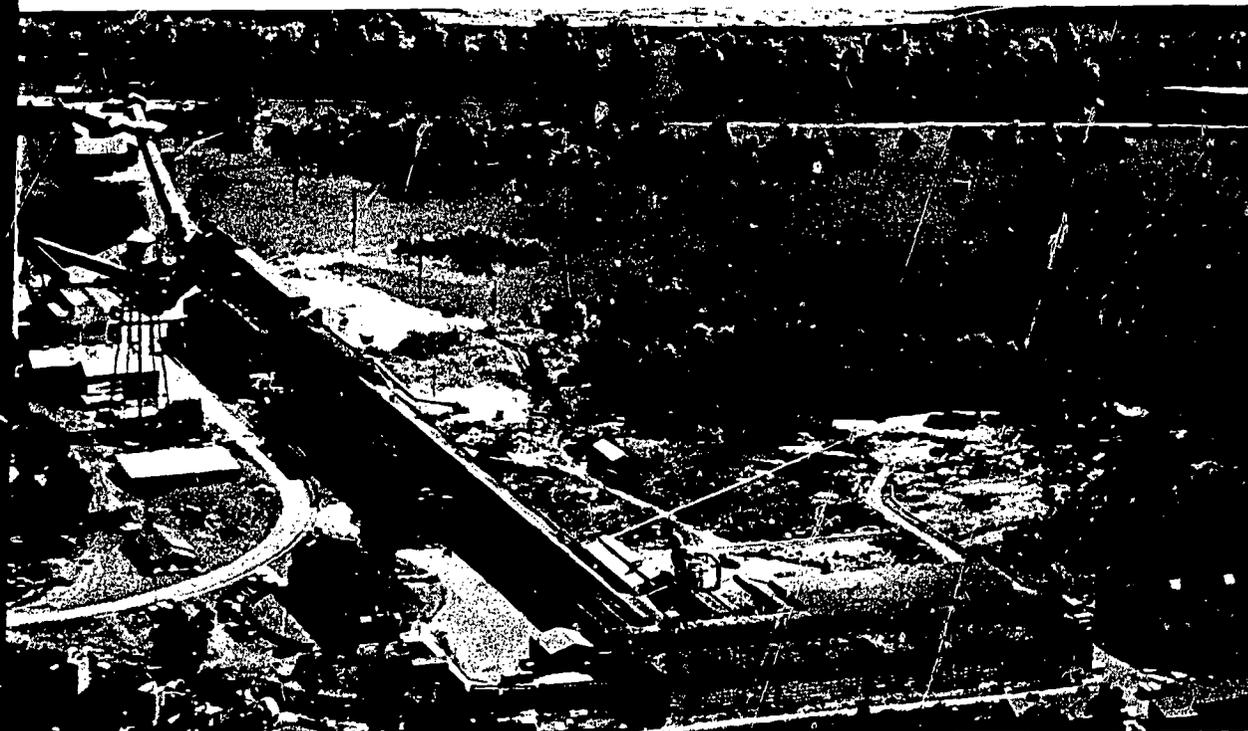


KAISER GYPSUM PLANT, ST. HELENS.

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Climate is a natural resource which is sometimes overlooked in cataloging the advantages of an area such as Columbia County. Yet the cool, even temperature does offer many advantages. Nothing could be better for the development of a summer recreation area. The climate has much to do with the rapid growth of the timber stands, which are the prime natural resource of the county, and also facilitates the growth of ornamentals, which may eventually become the most important cash crop of the county. It favors certain types of industry which are handicapped by extremes of either heat or cold.

Climate, of course, is something that cannot be either developed or left alone. But there is such a thing as taking full advantage of what the climate has to offer. Some definite steps toward taking advantage of the climate is visible in the forestry program in the county. Other advantages of the climate have, however, been more or less neglected.



KAISER GYPSUM PLANT, ST. HELENS.

33

AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PLANT SITES

A study prepared for the Port of St. Helens by Ivan Bloch Associates as of June 1966, lists some 21,000 acres of land available for industrial use in Columbia County. It is difficult to determine just why the sites listed were chosen, since there is no land use zoning in the county and, in effect, the entire 400,000 plus acres in the county are subject to industrial plant use, with the exception of a few thousand acres in townsites. Moreover, approximately 16,000 of the 21,000 acres listed in the study prepared for the Port are either low lying, marshy land or extremely rough terrain requiring massive rock cut and fill. So far as the record shows, none of the marshland has been tested to determine the underlying strata, or depth to bedrock. Approximately 17,000 acres of the land listed in the study have accessibility to deep water and it may be that this was the basis used for selection.

With the exception of 800 acres in an approximate 7,000 acre location immediately northeast of Clatskanie, there is only one major location in the county which would not require extensive preparation in the way of fill, or cut and fill. This one location is a site of approximately 250 acres adjacent to Vernonia in the southwest part of the county.

The Bloch report, which is extremely thorough and one of the best of its kind, cannot be too highly recommended to any plant investor considering Columbia County as a location. The report draws certain conclusions and by inference makes some cogent recommendations, to which but one thought appears worth adding. This would be that the industrial development group (in this case the Port of St. Helens) give some thought to setting aside some acreage for development of an industrial park type location, which would be capable of accomodating several plants. Such a location is perhaps even more necessary to the economic health of the area than additional large, single industry locations.

At any rate, since the Bloch report could not well be improved upon, the subject of industrial sites in Columbia County herein report appears to be one that does seem worth adding to the Bloch and Associates suggestion. The development of the potential in the area is in prime consideration of the

APPROXIMATE ACREAGES OF AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PLANT SITES IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

Site Number	Approximate Acreage
1*	6,000
2	7,000
3	160
4	250
5	350
6	225
7	3,000
8	95
9	240
10	800
11	4,000
12	175

*Corresponds to numbers 1 through 12 on map of Columbia County showing available industrial plant sites.

AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PLANT SITES

Helens by Ivan Bloch
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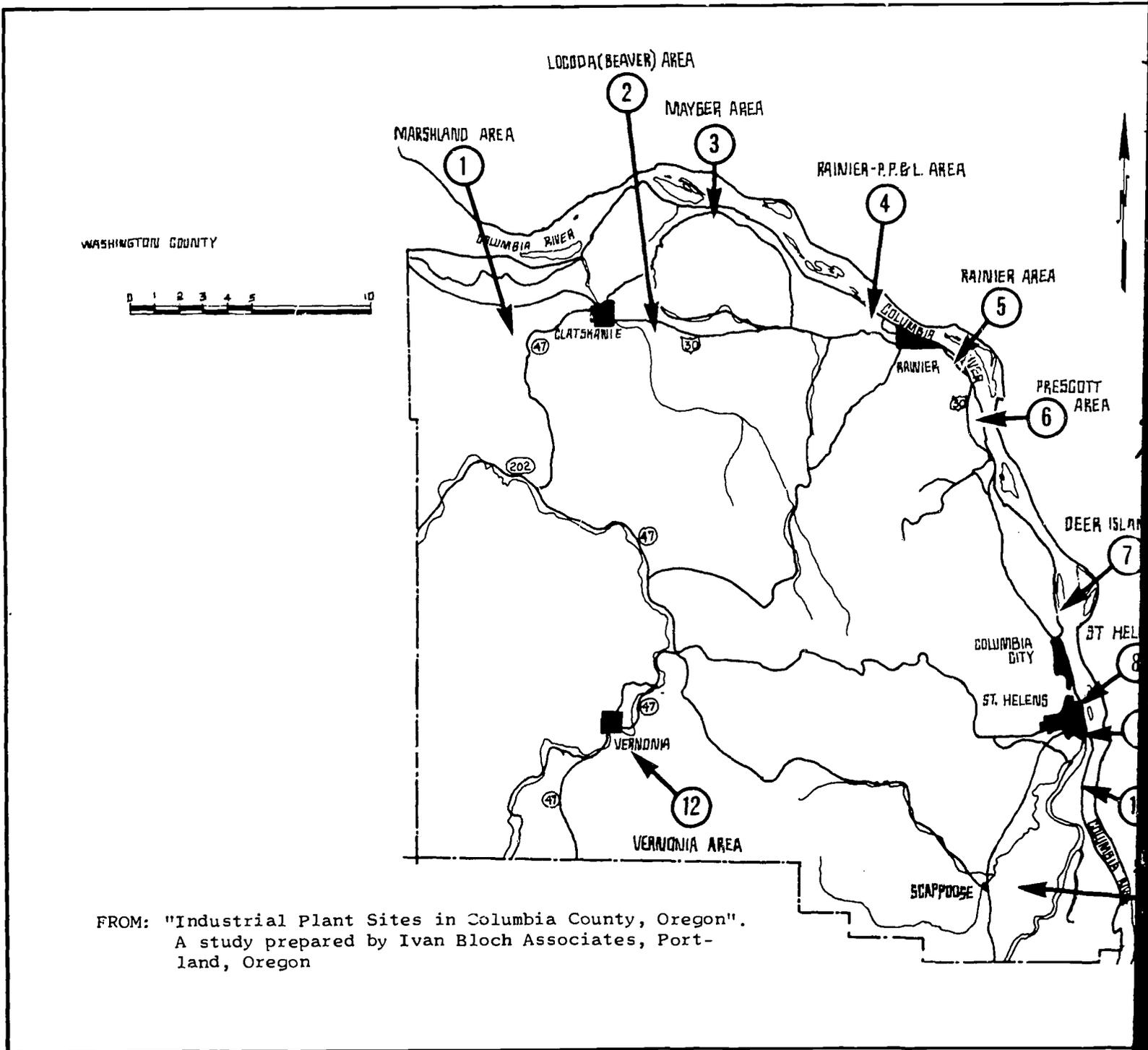
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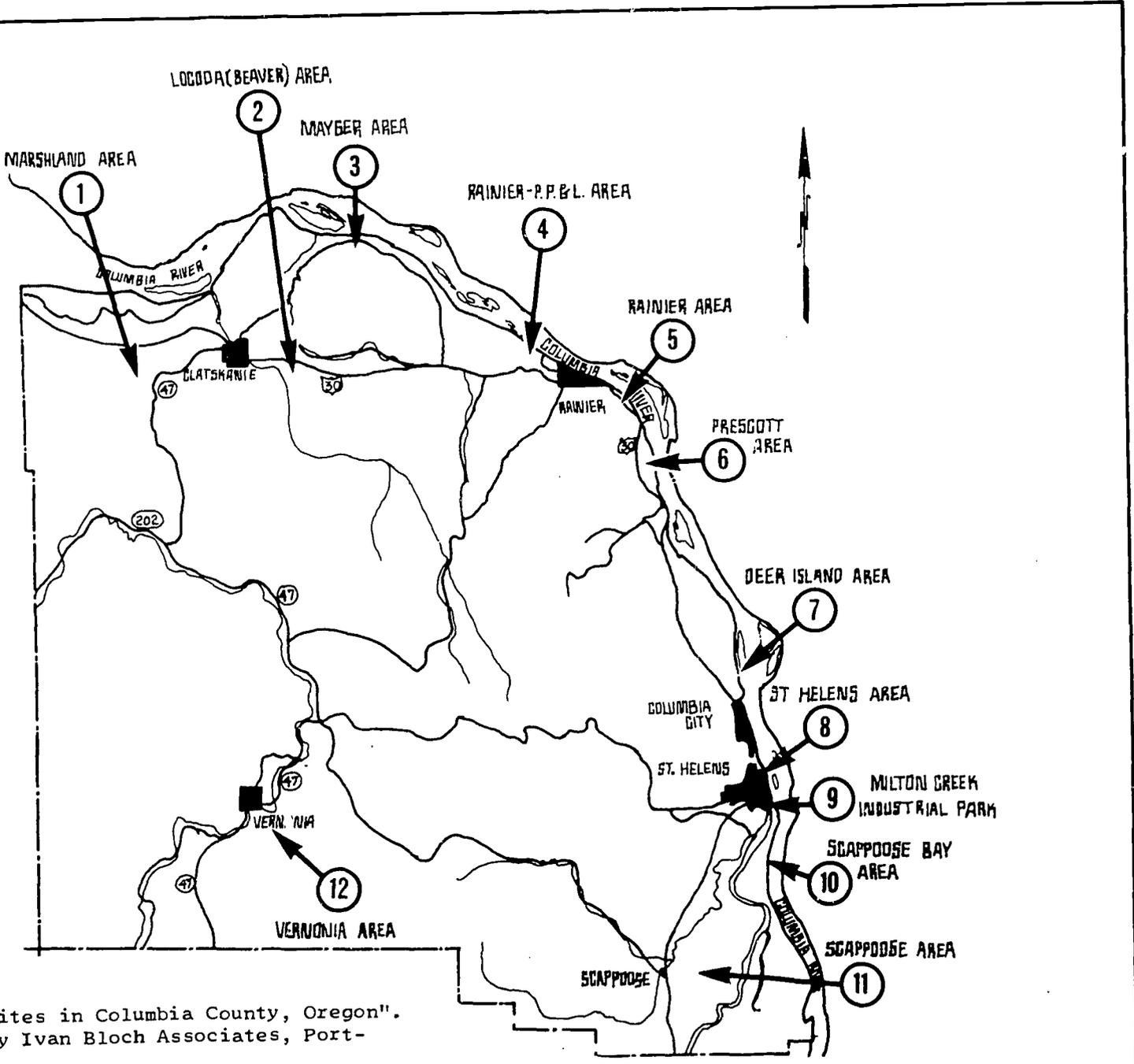
At any rate, since the Bloch report is available, and could not well be improved upon, further treatment of the subject of industrial sites in Columbia County in the herein report appears to be unnecessary. However, it does seem worth adding that early implementation of the Bloch and Associates suggestion with regard to improvement of the potential industrial sites should be the prime consideration of the Port authority.

APPROXIMATE ACREAGES OF AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL SITES IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

Site Number	Approximate Acreage	General Terrain
1*	6,000	Flat & wet behind dikes
2	7,000	800 acres filled
3	160	Rocky & steep
4	250	Flat & wet
5	350	Rock outcrop; steep
6	225	Low lying; diked
7	3,000	Level; some low lying
8	95	Good
9	240	Mostly good
10	800	Low lying; diked
11	4,000	Low lying; diked
12	175	Excellent

*Corresponds to numbers on the map on page 35.





Sites in Columbia County, Oregon".
by Ivan Bloch Associates, Port-



THE LABOR FORCE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

The results of the Household Study conducted by the Smaller Communities Service Program in November of 1966 indicates the population of Columbia County to have been 25,170 at that time. This compares to an estimate made by the Oregon Population Research Center of a total population of 24,700 in July of 1966, the latest date for which estimates are available.

Of the total population 9,196, or 36.5 percent, could reasonably be considered to be in the labor force. Of this total labor force 1,444, or 15.8 percent, were ready, willing and able to accept work, but were not actively seeking work because of the belief that such efforts would prove fruitless. Those persons available for, but not seeking work, were preponderantly female (1,288) and were for the most part not able to accept work outside of Columbia County, because of domestic circumstances. Their belief that a search for work in the county would prove fruitless is amply supported by the fact that only 23.8 percent of the total wage and salary jobs in the county are held by women and by the further fact that more than 350 females with an average length of 22 weeks of unemployment were conducting an active search for work at the time of the Household Study.

Most of the 162 males who stated they were available but not looking for work, fell into two categories: (a) seasonally out of work self-employed, both farm and nonfarm, and (b) high school seniors who were available for part time work only. There was also a smattering of retired males who were at best available for part time or temporary work, only. Viewed objectively, there seems to be no reason why the entire group who were available but not looking for work should not be included in the labor force of the county.

Of the 7,750, or 30.8 percent of the total population, who were actively in the labor force, 450 were unemployed

at the time of the study, and 7,300 or self-employed, both inside and outside the county. Approximately 1,300 of these were inside the county and, of the remainder a total of 4,535 were employed in wage and salary work within the county. Those commuting to jobs outside the county were employed and presumably would not be counted within the county.

At the same time when more than 1,000 workers found it necessary to commute to work, and 450 were unemployed at the time of the study, Columbia County employers found it necessary to import 200 commuters to work in Columbia County. This seeming anomaly is easily explained. Most all of the commuters-in are either professional or technical occupations found among the Columbia County unskilled construction occupations with the exception of hiring hall outside the county. Unemployed workers do commute into the Rainier area of Washington, but no unemployed workers could be found in the immediate vicinity of the county. It is worth noting that 144 professional and managerial workers were found among those commuting to work outside the county, a figure greater than the workers in the same categories in the county. This was the subject of some of the findings of the Small Communities Study. The finding that only four of the professional managerial commuters-out were in Spokane County were filled in Columbia County by additional information on commuting patterns. See X and X-a.

Any labor force problems in the county are largely a matter of matching available

THE LABOR FORCE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

study conducted by the program in November of 1966 Columbia County to have been compares to an estimate made each Center of a total population, the latest date for

or 36.5 percent, could in the labor force. Of or 15.8 percent, were apt work, but were not of the belief that such Those persons available e preponderantly female part not able to accept y, because of domestic cir- a search for work in the s amply supported by the the total wage and salary women and by the further s with an average length re conducting an active the Household Study.

ed they were available but o two categories: (a) sea- yed, both farm and nonfarm, o were available for part o a smattering of retired le for part time or tempor- ively, there seems to be no o were available but not included in the labor

of the total population, force, 450 were unemployed

at the time of the study, and 7,300 were either employed or self-employed, both inside and outside the county. Approximately 1,300 of these were commuting to work outside the county and, of the remaining approximate 6,000, a total of 4,535 were employed in nonagricultural wage and salary work within the county. Of the 1,300 workers commuting to jobs outside the county, 86 were self-employed and presumably would not be available for work within the county.

At the same time when more than 1,300 Columbia County workers found it necessary to commute out of the county to work, and 450 were unemployed and actively seeking work, Columbia County employers found it necessary to import 200 commuters to work in Columbia County jobs. This seeming anomaly is easily explained, however; almost all of the commuters-in are either in those specific professional or technical occupations, which were not found among the Columbia County unemployed, or in the skilled construction occupations within the jurisdiction of hiring hall outside the county. A few material handlers do commute into the Rainier area from Cowlitz County, Washington, but no unemployed workers in these occupations could be found in the immediate vicinity of Rainier. It is worth noting that 144 professional, technical and managerial workers were found among the 1,300 persons commuting to work outside the county, a number considerably greater than the workers in the same occupations commuting in. This was the subject of some additional research on the part of the Small Communities Team, with the resultant finding that only four of the professional, technical and managerial commuters-out were in specific occupations that were filled in Columbia County by commuters-in. For additional information on commuting patterns, see Tables X and X-a.

Any labor force problems in the county appear to be largely a matter of matching available workers to jobs.

ment in the county for male workers who are available but not looking. Aside from (seasonal), a small specialty Christmas decorations, and a paper converting plant, employment for women. Trade occupations ordinarily use a high percentage but considerably below employment in the county. Trade and Service (see abstract light manufacturing) would seem to be a logical area to be interested in promoting the county.

likely that an industry of this type could be staffed by the workers of the county to work. Workers-out who have accumulated skills and would not be interested in part-time work, there is still a potential for a wide variety of occupations and varied skills. The skills available from the county, a pool could be developed which would be attractive to any employer. The possibility of locating in Columbia County, the skills of those seeking

at commuters-in, although a small percentage of the total employment could be filled with altogether. A small number could fit the needs of the county. Unemployed workers who are now in the service industry, partic-

of Columbia County, the only those persons 16 years and over are influencing this decision. The services of persons for all purposes, non-existent. Unpaid family agricultural workers or a few of the males un-

There is also approximately three weeks of paid harvest work which could be performed by persons of both sexes under the age of 16. However, this averages less than 500 total jobs, and information obtained from the growers indicate that the bulk of those hired are under the age of 14. The traditional child monitor jobs which in some areas are filled by girls under the age of 16, are almost non-existent in Columbia County. A smaller percentage of females than ordinary are employed in the county, which obviates the need for baby sitters to some extent. Additionally, the large group of mature unemployed females provide a ready source of supply for the filling of these jobs when they are available.

As a matter of fact, the inclusion of the 16 and 17 year olds in the labor force of Columbia County is somewhat debatable. However, there is a minimal amount of part time employment available for this age group on a year around basis, and a few full time summer jobs, as well. But the majority of this age group is not available, even for part time work, during the school year. They are effectively barred by law from approximately 40 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the county, and from better than 85 percent of the jobs by reason of educational or training requirements. At any rate, it was finally decided to include them in the labor force, if for no other reason than the fact that slightly more than half of them will be solidly in the labor force within the next two years, and it is important to have some information concerning their work potential.

As in other areas, approximately half (46 percent) of the 807 16 and 17 year olds who are now in school intend to go on from high school to either community or four year colleges. The remaining 436 will go directly from school into the active labor force. This is almost 200 more new labor force entrants than the total of all the new jobs expected in the next three years in the county, and is greater than the total of both the new jobs and the need for replacement, for which graduation from high school is the only hiring requirement.

In addition to the 807 youth in the 16 and 17 year old group who are now in school, there are 97 in this group who have left school and are available for full time employment. Perhaps a simpler way of putting it would be

LABOR FORCE (Cont.)

to say that Columbia County youth are entering the labor force at a rate of approximately 260 per year, whereas the need for additions to the labor force is at a rate of 170 per year. Most of the surplus migrate out, and relatively few of those who pursue their education beyond high school return to the county. This is not an unusual circumstance in areas of the size and industrial makeup of Columbia County.

There are no migratory workers in the labor force of Columbia County. There is even less labor force turnover than in most areas largely given over to wood products manufacture. Such turnover as does occur is largely caused by a combination of the need for supplemental family income with lack of employment opportunities for women.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE LABOR FORCE

It is interesting to compare the education and training of the total number of residents who are above the age of 18, with the same qualifications of those residents who are in the labor force. Every statistical approach which could be made, indicates the present work force, while still below the state average in median school years completed, is at least better educated and better trained than that portion of the population which has reached the retirement age.

Significantly, of the total population above the age of 18, only 41.4 percent have received one or more years of vocational education, whereas of those who could be considered in the labor force, 54.4 percent have received such training. Of those in the total population who have had some vocational training, 41.4 percent had only one year, while of those in the labor force only 35.9 percent had but one year. Of the total persons 18 and over, who had some vocational training, 46.8 percent received only such training as is offered in high school, while of those in the labor force only 27.3 percent restricted their vocational training to high school, only.

There is a striking indictment of both the past and present vocational training, or occupational counseling, or both, in the high percentage of persons who (a) failed to complete vocational training courses once began and

(b) who never used the training received in gainful employment. This is an indictment, not applicable to the whole, but the percentage is just as high as if they had received their training elsewhere and not in the county.

A certain amount of more training is, of course, to be expected in the military vocational training. Of the 1,850 of those now in the labor force, in this sense, this was not waste of training for the proper performance of the job. Yet only a handful of soldiers are able to operate as heavy equipment operators. Yet only a handful of soldiers are able to turn this training into a civilian life. There are a few percent of those now in the labor force who have used their military training in civilian employment, and this is

Similarly it can be expected that the commercial training received in high school will never be used in gainful employment. A percentage of those who take such training and never enter the labor force, many of whom the training will not be used. Why they took the training is a question which applies equally to males and females who take such courses in high school.

This last question is even more important than the numbers of youth who have taken both apprenticeships and vocational training, though the percentage of those who take less than the unused high school training is

No record can be found of the training received or ducted on this subject. It is not clear whether or not the statistics for the past are correct or not. Some clue might be found in the fact that less than one-half of those who took the study received their training, and there was no substantial amount of unused training.

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(b) who never used the vocational training they had re-
ceived in gainful employment. This has to be a general
indictment, not applicable to Columbia County, only. The
percentage is just as high among inmigrants who received
their training elsewhere as with those who received their
training in the county.

A certain amount of more or less wasted vocational train-
ing is, of course, to be expected. An example in point
is the military vocational training, which more than
1,850 of those now in the labor force received. In one
sense, this was not wasted, in that it was necessary for
the proper performance of the military duties at hand.
Yet only a handful of servicemen who learned such things
as heavy equipment operating and automotive repair, were
able to turn this training to profit in later civilian
life. There are a few other exceptions, but only 5.5
percent of those now in the labor force state that they
have used their military vocational training in civilian
employment, and this is something that could be expected.

Similarly it can be expected that a large percentage of
the commercial training given to females in high school
will never be used in gainful employment. A large per-
centage of those who take such training become married
and never enter the labor force. Of those who do enter
the labor force, many go into occupations where the
training will not be used. The question, of course, is
why they took the training in the first place, and this
applies equally to males who take, but never use, shop
courses in high school.

This last question is even more pertinent in considering
the numbers of youth who begin, but do not complete,
both apprenticeships and trade school courses, even
though the percentage of unused training is considerably
less than the unused high school and military training.

No record can be found of similar studies elsewhere con-
ducted on this subject. Hence, it is not known whether
or not the statistics for Columbia County are abnormal
or not. Some clue might be gained, however, from the
fact that less than one-half of the persons reported in
the study received their training in Columbia County,
and there was no substantial difference in the percent-
ages of unused training.

LABOR FORCE TABULATIONS

TABLE VI

THE LABOR FORCE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY
(Week of November 20-26, 1966)

TOTAL population 16 years old and over.....	16,276
Retired.....	2,280
Unable to work (16 to 64 years old).....	216
In school, concerned with domestic duties or otherwise not available.....	4,584
Total over 16, but not in labor force.....	7,080
Total in the labor force.....	9,196
Available for work, but not seeking.....	1,444
Active work force.....	7,752
Unemployed and actively seeking work.....	456
Did some work during the week.....	7,296
Employed less than 30 hours.....	688
Worked full time during the week.....	6,608
Commuted to work outside the county	1,304
Worked in Columbia County.....	5,992
Self-employed, unpaid family & domestics.....	840
In agricultural employment.....	620
Columbia County residents employed in nonagr. wage and salary work in the county.....	4,532
Residents of other counties commuting to wage and salary jobs in Columbia County.....	203
Total wage and salary jobs in the county.....	4,735

EMPLOYMENT IN THE

TOTAL having done <u>some</u>
Worked 52 weeks (includ
Worked 40 to 52 weeks..
Worked 30 to 40 weeks..
Worked 20 to 30 weeks..
Worked less than 20 wee
In search of work 20 or
20 to 26 week
More than 26
Worked part-time all 52

An interesting feature of employment in Columbia County is the percentage of part-time jobs. In addition to the 688 persons who worked less than 30 hours during the survey week and the 268 who worked on a part-time job throughout the 52 weeks preceding the survey, 71 of the

respondents who were on a second part-time job. The part-time jobs which included a considerable seldom ran to more than

LABOR FORCE TABULATIONS

VI

TABLE VI-a

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY
(per 20-26, 1966)

	EMPLOYMENT IN THE 52 WEEKS PRECEDING STUDY
and over..... 16,276	TOTAL having done <u>some</u> work..... 7,936
.....2,280	Worked 52 weeks (including vacations)..... 4,148
(s old)..... 216	Worked 40 to 52 weeks..... 2,076
estic duties	Worked 30 to 40 weeks..... 612
.....4,584	Worked 20 to 30 weeks..... 684
or force..... 7,080	Worked less than 20 weeks..... 416
..... 9,196	
eking..... 1,444	In search of work 20 or more weeks of last 52..... 816
..... 7,752	20 to 26 weeks..... 648
ng work..... 456	More than 26 weeks..... 168
..... 7,296	Worked part-time all 52 weeks..... 268
..... 688	
ek.....6,608	
county 1,304	
..... 5,992	
& domestics..... 840	
..... 620	
mployed in nonagr.	
he county..... 4,532	
ommuting to wage	
ia County..... 203	
n the county..... 4,735	

employment in Columbia County
me jobs. In addition to the
than 30 hours during the sur-
ked on a part-time job
eding the survey, 71 of the

respondents who were otherwise fully employed reported
a second part-time job.
The part-time jobs which were held by the fully employed
included a considerable amount of self-employment which
seldom ran to more than ten hours per week.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE LABOR FORCE

TABLE VII

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER.
(Whether in the labor force or not)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	TOTAL	MALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING
0 through 4 years	608	324	One year
5 through 8 years	4,884	2,216	Two years
9 through 11 years	3,760	2,056	Three years
12 years	4,424	2,080	Four or more
13 through 15 years	1,012	556	None
16 years or more	684	352	TOTAL
Total 18 years of age & over	15,372	7,584	

TABLE VII-a

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE
(18 years old and over)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	TOTAL	MALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING
0 through 4 years	176	164	One year
5 through 8 years	1,696	992	Two years
9 through 11 years	2,640	1,984	Three years
12 years	3,224	1,988	Four or more
13 through 15 years	896	496	None
16 years and over	564	304	TOTAL
TOTAL in Labor Force	9,196	5,928	

It appears worth noting that the bulk of the persons 18 years old and over, with elementary school education or less, are not in the labor force. Actually, most of those persons are either retired or have never been employed for one reason or another.

It also is worth noting that, only an approximate 42 percent of vocational training, whereas the labor force have had some

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE LABOR FORCE

TABLE VII

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER.
(Whether in the labor force or not)

TOTAL	MALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	TOTAL	MALE
608	324	One year	2,684	1,216
4,884	2,216	Two years	2,184	996
3,760	2,056	Three years	544	354
4,424	2,080	Four or more	1,068	1,024
1,012	556	None	8,892	3,994
684	352	TOTAL	15,372	7,584
15,372	7,584			

TABLE VII-a

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE
(18 years old and over)

TOTAL	MALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	TOTAL	MALE
176	164	One year	1,920	1,164
1,696	992	Two years	1,828	964
2,640	1,984	Three years	428	304
3,224	1,988	Four or more	732	704
896	496	None	4,288	2,792
564	304	TOTAL	9,196	5,928
9,196	5,928			

bulk of the persons 18
by school education or
Actually, most of those
e never been employed

It also is worth noting that, of the total population,
only an approximate 42 percent have had at least one year
of vocational training, whereas 53 percent of those in
the labor force have had some of this type of training.

USE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

TABLE VIII

(All persons 18 years of age and over)

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SUBSEQUENTLY USED IN WORK

<u>Type of Training</u>	<u>Number Trained</u>	<u>Training Used</u>	<u>Male</u>
High School	2,940	1,164	372
Military	1,932	116	116
Apprenticeship ^{1/}	1,004	636	636
Trade School ^{1/}	<u>2,084</u>	<u>1,388</u>	<u>740</u>
TOTAL ALL TYPES TRAINING	7,960^{2/}	3,304^{2/}	1,864^{2/}

^{1/} Includes incomplete apprenticeships and trade school.
^{2/} Includes persons with more than one type of training.

Many of the Columbia County residents have had more than one type of vocational training. Of the total population 18 years of age and over, only 6,480 have had one or more years of vocational training, but the total of the different types of such training is 7,960. Mostly, the second type of training was in addition to training received in high school and generally was a continuation of high school vocational training.

Oddly enough, the percentage of persons in the total 18 years of age and over with two or more types of training was much greater than in this age group who were in the labor force.

TABLE

(Persons 18 and over, a

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SUBSEQU

<u>Type of Training</u>	<u>Number Trained</u>
High School	1,6
Military	1,8
Apprenticeship ^{1/}	7
Trade School ^{1/}	1,4
TOTAL ALL TYPES TRAINING	5,7

^{1/} Includes incomplete app
^{2/} Includes persons with mo

Of the total vocational tra
 18 years old and over, only
 in gainful employment. On
 this age group who are in th
 vocational training in conne

At first glance it appears t
 the training was about equal
 among males and females. Ho
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 service and among females th

USE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

TABLE VIII-a

III

of age and over)

(Persons 18 and over, and in the labor force)

NTLY USED IN WORK

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SUBSEQUENTLY USED IN WORK

Training Used	Male
1,164	372
116	116
636	636
<u>1,388</u>	<u>740</u>
2/ 3,304 ^{2/}	1,864 ^{2/}

Type of Training	Number Trained	Training Used	Male
High School	1,656	936	216
Military	1,856	104	104
Apprenticeship ^{1/}	796	512	512
Trade School ^{1/}	1,436	1,204	716
TOTAL ALL TYPES TRAINING	5,744 ^{2/}	2,756 ^{2/}	1,548 ^{2/}

enticeships and trade school.
re than one type of training.

^{1/} Includes incomplete apprenticeships and trade school.
^{2/} Includes persons with more than one type of training.

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y 6,480 have had one or more
but the total of the differ-
7,960. Mostly, the second
ion to training received in
a continuation of high

Of the total vocational training received by all persons 18 years old and over, only 41.5 percent has been used in gainful employment. On the other hand, 48 percent of this age group who are in the labor force have used their vocational training in connection with their work.

of persons in the total 18
vo or more types of training
e age group who were in the

At first glance it appears that the use, or disuse, of the training was about equally divided, percentage-wise, among males and females. However, the unused training among the males was largely that received in military service and among females that received in high school.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS AMONG THE LABOR FORCE

Of the 9,196 persons over the age of 16 who were considered a part of the Columbia County labor force at the time of the study, 1,684 or 18.3 percent stated they were presently interested in vocational training of one kind or another. Those interested were divided almost equally as to sex. Approximately 62.0 percent (1,044) of those interested were employed at the time. Another 21.3 percent (358) were still in high school, and were for the most part unemployed, although 29 did have part time jobs. The remaining 282 were out of school and unemployed. The past work history of these 282 persons shows all but 19 of them to have been occupationally qualified for some kind of a job, but not all of the remaining 263 had experience or training in jobs that were current in Columbia County. Almost all of the 282 unemployed persons who were desirous of training were females.

Almost one-half (44.8 percent) of those interested in vocational training stated they could finance their own training, if classes were available within commuting distance and at hours coinciding with the work shift of those employed. On the other hand, 29 percent stated that not only would the training have to be free, but they would also need subsistence while in training. Those in the latter group were recontacted and it was found in most cases they had a definite idea of where they wanted to secure the training, and in some cases this was as far away as Klamath Falls.

The training desired quite well covers the occupational spectrum, with the preponderance being in the clerical occupations. The technical occupations, as might be expected, got a good play, with the mechanical repair trades third. Deleted from the list of training desired were some interests which were obviously for hobby purposes.

Twenty-two of those interested were referred to MDTA sponsored training and another seven were referred to apprenticeship openings. Counseling is being continued and it appears likely that additional referrals to training will result. In addition, many of the high school seniors are being encouraged to seek apprenticeships or other training on their own behalf.

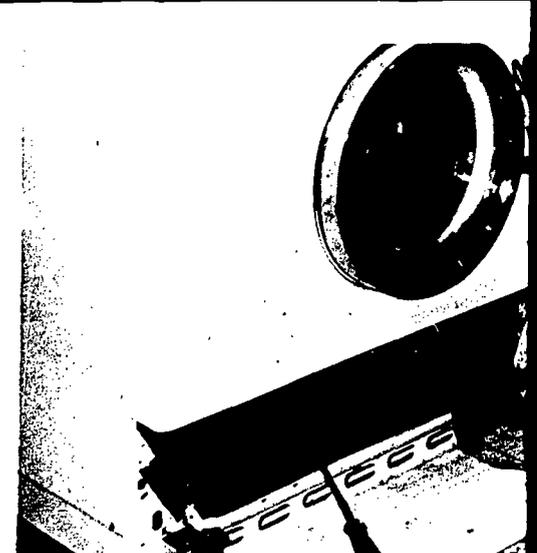
TABLE IX
PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS

TOTAL INTERESTED IN TRAINING For:

- Technical Occupations
- Clerical
- Sales
- Service
- Farm, Fishing & Forestry
- Processing
- Metal Trades
- Bench Work
- Structural
- Miscellaneous

FINANCIAL NEED WITH REGARD TO TRAINING

- None-if within commute distance
- Cost of training advanced
- Training free
- Subsistence needed, in addition to free tuition



SERVICE REPAIRMAN

THE LABOR FORCE

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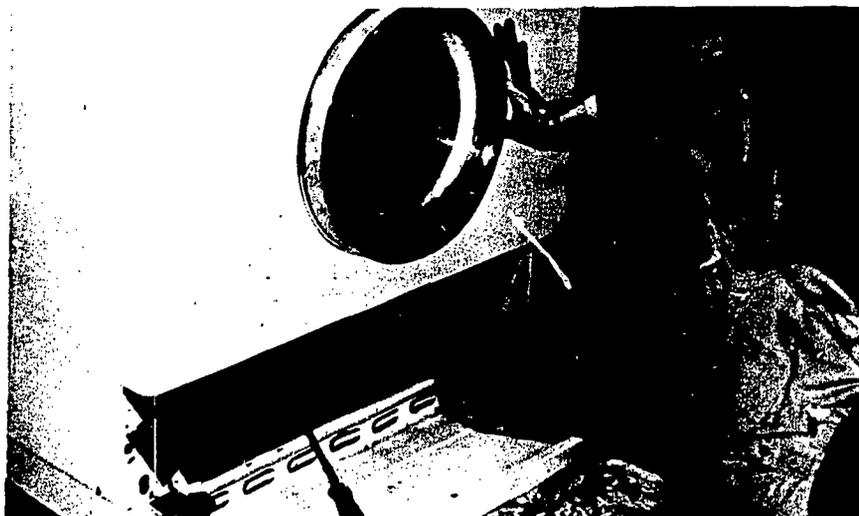
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TABLE IX
PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER DESIRING
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

	TOTAL	MALE
TOTAL INTERESTED IN TRAINING	1,684	812
For:		
Technical Occupations	320	188
Clerical	608	44
Sales	48	12
Service	68	48
Farm, Fishing & Forestry	16	16
Processing	44	12
Metal Trades	160	160
Bench Work	256	208
Structural	84	84
Miscellaneous	80	40

FINANCIAL NEED WITH REGARD TO TRAINING

None-if within commute distance	728	396
Cost of training advanced	146	92
Training free	319	157
Subsistence needed, in addition to free tuition	491	167



SERVICE REPAIRMAN AT WORK.

THE HUMAN RESOURCE OF COLUMBIA C

What does Columbia County have to offer prospective new industry in the way of manpower? This was one of the vital questions with which the Smaller Communities Program team was most concerned in the county wide study.

To begin with, in addition to the 4,537 working in the county, there are 1,300 Columbia County residents now working outside the county. After discounting those commuters-out who own businesses outside the county, and those who have acquired enough seniority in their jobs outside the county to make it doubtful they would now want to change, there is still a residue of an estimated 800 workers with various skills and proven attachment to the labor force who could be available for employment in Columbia County.

Secondly, there is a pool of some 450 unemployed workers who are actively seeking work, all available within the county.

Third, there is a pool of some 1,450 workers, preponderantly female, who are available for work in Columbia County only, but who are not looking for work because of the belief that a search confined to the county would be fruitless.

Fourth, there is an average of 250 new entrants to the full time labor force in Columbia County each year. Approximately 225 of these will have a high school education, the rest will have less. This would indicate a total in excess of 2,500 workers now available, with predictable additions of close to ten percent each year.

What of the quality of these workers? What are their skills? Their education? In effect, what can they do?

Taking up the groups in pations now held by the occupational groups. Un from which this informat for information with reg pations, or other skills- commuters-out. Table X, completed years of educa noticeable that this is most of Columbia County

The group which was unem (both in and outside the assortment of skills. B viewed separately from t sible to delve into their depicts the skills uncov note that more than one- cupation. Both the pri were based on prior job however, this group had tion than the commuters- this respect with the re

The third group also off ties, although their rar due mostly to the fact t the distaff side. Altho group showed up for indi was not possible to delv cations as might have be was possible to determin Household Study that app had not worked in the pa

HUMAN RESOURCE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

...to offer prospective new
...ver? This was one of the
...the Smaller Communities Pro-
...in the county wide study.

...to the 4,537 working in the
...Columbia County residents now
...After discounting those
...sses outside the county, and
...gh seniority in their jobs
...t doubtful they would now
...ll a residue of an estimated
...lls and proven attachment to
...available for employment in

...some 450 unemployed workers
..., all available within the

...me 1,450 workers, preponder-
...ble for work in Columbia
...looking for work because of
...fined to the county would be

...of 250 new entrants to the
...Columbia County each year. Ap-
...l have a high school educa-
...s. This would indicate a
...kers now available, with
...se to ten percent each year.

...workers? What are their
...n effect, what can they do?

Taking up the groups in order, Table X gives the occu-
pations now held by the commuters-out, in terms of broad
occupational groups. Unfortunately the Household Study,
from which this information was gleaned, did not provide
for information with regard to possible secondary occu-
pations, or other skills which might be possessed by the
commuters-out. Table X-a does give a resume of the
completed years of education for this group, and it is
noticeable that this is generally higher than that of
most of Columbia County residents above the age of 16.

The group which was unemployed and actively seeking work
(both in and outside the county) also offers a varied
assortment of skills. Because these people were inter-
viewed separately from the Household Study, it was pos-
sible to delve into their secondary skills. Table XII
depicts the skills uncovered and it is interesting to
note that more than one-third had a usable secondary oc-
cupation. Both the primary and secondary classifications
were based on prior job experience. Generally speaking,
however, this group had fewer completed years of educa-
tion than the commuters-out, but were about on a par in
this respect with the rest of the labor force.

The third group also offers some interesting possibili-
ties, although their range of skills is not so great,
due mostly to the fact that most of this group was from
the distaff side. Although invited, not all of this
group showed up for individual interviews. Hence, it
was not possible to delve as deeply into their qualifi-
cations as might have been desirable. For one thing, it
was possible to determine from the information in the
Household Study that approximately 65 percent of them
had not worked in the past 52 weeks but, for almost one-



THE HUMAN RESOURCE (Cont.)

half of this group it could not be determined, without extensive expenditure of time, just how long it had been since they had worked. Of those for whom the data were available, the average length of time since the last job was four years, plus. Approximately one in 15 had had only occasional employment since leaving school. For some of this group, the work potential was established by means of counseling and testing (GATB). Others, where the work experience was recent enough, and of sufficient length, were assigned classifications on the basis of experience. Tables VII and VII-a give a tabular resume of skills and occupational potential uncovered.

Occupational potential of the prospective labor force entrants was developed on the basis of experience and through counseling and, in most cases, testing (GATB). The tabular resume includes only those high school seniors who are due to graduate in June of 1967, and does not include any of that class who do not plan to terminate their education with the completion of high school.

TABLE X

OCCUPATIONS OF COMMUTERS-OUT

	TOTAL	MALE
TOTAL COMMUTERS	1,304	1,116
Professional, Technical and Managerial	144	124
Clerical	124	48
Sales	36	32
Service	52	24
Farm, Fishing and Forestry	12	12
Processing Work	316	264
Machine Trades	104	104
Bench Work	56	48
Structural	256	256
Miscellaneous	204	204

EDUCATION

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

0 through 4 years

5 through 8 years

9 through 11 years

12 years

13 through 15 years

16 years and over

It is, perhaps, gratifying to find that the unemployment rate of males in the community is in view of the preponderance of males who are actively seeking work in two areas where the work is reasonably expected to be of a high standard of distance involved, wage differential, and the difficulty of finding work. These are the areas where women residing in the community are for women residing in the community. Some females from the Valley are making the trip miles to Washington in a state of desperation than choice.

A few (86 to be exact) of the males in the area to which the study was conducted worked 52 weeks or more of the year preceding the study. Of all of the employed persons, the same stability of employment was found. In the study week, the commutes were found to be a resultant finding that a significant number would be interested in work in the present jobs.

not be determined, without
 e, just how long it had been
 ose for whom the data were
 of time since the last job
 imately one in 15 had had
 nce leaving school. For
 potential was established
 esting (GATB). Others, where
 nt enough, and of sufficient
 fications on the basis of
 II-a give a tabular resume
 otential uncovered.

the prospective labor force
 e basis of experience and
 ost cases, testing (GATB).
 nly those high school sen-
 in June of 1967, and does
 s who do not plan to ter-
 the completion of high school.

TABLE X

EDUCATION OF COMMUTERS-OUT

	TOTAL	MALE
	1,304	1,116
	144	124
	124	48
	36	32
	52	24
stry	12	12
	316	264
	104	104
	56	48
	256	256
	204	204

TABLE X-a

EDUCATION OF COMMUTERS-OUT

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	TOTAL	MALE
0 through 4 years	24	24
5 through 8 years	168	160
9 through 11 years	272	264
12 years	420	384
13 through 15 years	304	184
16 years and over	<u>116</u>	<u>100</u>
	1,304	1,116

It is, perhaps, gratuitous to comment on the preponderance of males in the commuters-out. Again, perhaps not, in view of the preponderance of females in the group who are actively seeking work. To be explicit, there are but two areas where the worker from the distaff side could reasonably be expected to commute, considering the distance involved, wage differentials, and probability of finding work. These are the Portland Metropolitan Area, for women residing in the Scappoose Area, and Longview, for women residing in the Rainier Area. Notwithstanding, some females from the Vernonia Area do commute 70 round trip miles to Washington County--but this is more from desperation than choice.

A few (86 to be exact) of the commuters own businesses in the area to which they commute. Of the total, 72 percent worked 52 weeks on their current jobs during the year preceding the study, as compared to only 52 percent of all of the employed persons in the county having the same stability of employment. However, subsequent to the study week, the commuters were re-sampled with the resultant finding that approximately 60 percent of them would be interested in work closer to home than their present jobs.

TABLE XI

COMMUTING FROM	COUNTIES COMMUTING TO			
	MULTNOMAH	WASHINGTON	COWLITZ	CLATSOP
Scappoose	388	16	8	16
Rainier*	36	8	208	76
Clatskanie	4	8	20	176
St. Helens, Urban	116	4	20	8
Vernonia	36	44	12	12
St. Helens, Rural	64	8	4	4
TOTAL	644	88	272	292

* This is the commuting pattern for the Rainier area during the survey. However, about one-third of the total 332 commuters out in the Rainier area are longshoremen and in any given week may be commuting to either Cowlitz or Clatsop Counties.

If one wishes to establish the mobility of the American labor force, there is no need to look further than the commuting patterns of Columbia County workers. Some of the commuting is easily understandable, as in the case of the nearly 400 who commute from the Scappoose area to Multnomah County. But what about the 16 who commute from the same area to Clatsop County, a round trip of approximately 80 miles?

Over one-half of the 292 workers commuting into Clatsop County are construction workers, engaged in building a large pulp and paper complex approximately 10 miles west of Clatskanie. Many of the number, however, are employed in that portion of the complex already completed.

A high percentage of those commuting into Columbia County during the survey week were commuting to this county on a year around basis because many of these workers who sometimes commute to other counties are all total of commuters-out. These workers are seldom commuters-out.

The 600 plus workers commuting into Columbia County during the survey week had the greatest range of occupations commuted to, and include many commuters-out.

TABLE XI

	COUNTIES COMMUTING TO				
	MULTNOMAH	WASHINGTON	COWLITZ	CLATSOP	TILLAMOOK
	388	16	8	16	
	36	8	208	76	
ie	4	8	20	176	4
ns, Urban	116	4	20	8	
	36	44	12	12	
ns, Rural	64	8	4	4	4
	644	88	272	292	8

is the commuting pattern for the Rainier area during the survey week. er, about one-third of the total 332 commuters out in the Rainier area onshoremen and in any given week may be commuting to either Multnomah, tz or Clatsop Counties.

he mobility of the American d to look further than the ia County workers. Some of rstandable, as in the case e from the Scappoose area to about the 16 who commute p County, a round trip of

kers commuting into Clatsop ers, engaged in building a k approximately 10 miles west number, however, are employed lex already completed.

A high percentage of those commuting into Cowlitz County during the survey week were material handlers. The total commuting to this county will probably average less on a year around basis because of the number of longshoremen who sometimes commute to other areas. However, the over-all total of commuters-out would not be influenced, since these workers are seldom employed in Columbia County.

The 600 plus workers commuting to Multnomah County offer the greatest range of occupations of any of the counties commuted to, and include the majority of the 188 female commuters-out.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THOSE ACTIVELY SEEKING

TABLE XII

SKILLS OF THOSE SEEKING WORK

MALE			FEMALE	
Primary	Secondary*		Primary	Secondary*
2	0	{ Professional Technical Managerial }	12	0
0	6	Clerical	84	12
3	4	Sales	63	46
1	4	Service	95	13
8	0	{ Fishing Farming Forestry }	0	0
21	13	Processing	61	4
18	0	Machine Trades	0	0
0	4	Bench Work	16	0
32	3	Structural	0	0
23	9	Miscellaneous	17	5
108	43	TOTAL	348	80

*Secondary based on experience.

TABLE

EDUCATION OF

0 through 4 years...	
5 through 8 years...	
9 through 11 years...	
12 years.....	
13 through 15 years...	
16 and over.....	

TABLE

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

None.....	
One year.....	
Two years.....	
Three years.....	
Four years.....	

With a very few minor exceptions the group who were unemployed were 18 years of age and over.

More than one-half of the group available for work in either the Area or in Longview, Washington third of the group (116) had during the past 26 weeks.

There were very few restrictions with the most serious ones being commuting distance (under 20

RESTRICTIONS OF THOSE ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK

TABLE XII-a

SEX	FEMALE	
	Primary	Secondary*
White	12	0
Black	84	12
Hispanic	63	46
Other	95	13
Under 18	0	0
18-24	61	4
25-34	0	0
35-44	17	5
45 and over	348	80

EDUCATION OF THOSE SEEKING WORK

0 through 4 years.....	0
5 through 8 years.....	76
9 through 11 years.....	302
12 years.....	66
13 through 15 years.....	6
16 and over.....	6

TABLE XII-b

VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF THOSE SEEKING WORK

None.....	327
One year.....	75
Two years.....	21
Three years.....	21
Four years.....	<u>12</u>
	456

With a very few minor exceptions, all of the persons in the group who were unemployed and actively seeking work, were 18 years of age and over.

More than one-half of the group (264) stated they were available for work in either the Portland Metropolitan Area or in Longview, Washington. However, less than one-third of the group (116) had sought work in these areas during the past 26 weeks.

There were very few restrictions on employment acceptance, with the most serious ones being to days, only--96 and commuting distance (under 20 miles)--52.

CAPABILITIES OF THE INACTIVE LABOR FORCE

TABLE XIII

OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE AVAILABLE FOR,
BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

Based on Experience			Basis Other Than Experience	
Primary	Secondary		Primary	Secondary
4	0	{ Professional Technical Managerial }	0	0
388	88	Clerical	68	36
160	92	Sales	44	16
312	192	Service	92	72
20	84	{ Farming Fishing Forestry }	0	8
112	44	Processing	64	12
16	8	Machine Trades	0	4
76	0	Bench Work	24	16
8	8	Structural	4	4
44	16	Miscellaneous	8	32
1,140	532	TOTALS	304	200

The group of more than 1,400 persons who stated that they were available for work, but were not actively seeking work, offer some interesting possibilities.

Approximately two-thirds of this group had not worked in the 52 weeks preceding the survey. With the exception

of those beyond retirement age requested to complete preliminary only about half of those sought. Less than one out of ten in completed permanent registration

The responses received, which 55 percent of the total, were those indicating on the household available for, but not seeking expansion, the tabular resume tions is admittedly an approximation and vocational training

Of those who were interviewed severely limiting restrictions acceptance, particularly with hours of work. Domestic cir ing factors in most of the reliable transportation, where dence, was also a factor of

In any case, it appears that tential labor pool worth con reason than that it is now b

TABLE XI
EDUCATION OF THOSE AVAILABLE FOR,
BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	
0 through 4 years.....	40
5 through 8 years.....	212
9 through 11 years.....	580
12 years.....	596
13 through 15 years.....	8
16 and over.....	8
	1,444

ES OF THE INACTIVE LABOR FORCE

ABLE FOR,

	Basis Other	Than Experience
	Primary	Secondary
	0	0
	68	36
	44	16
	92	72
	0	8
	64	12
	0	4
	24	16
	4	4
	8	32
	304	200

who stated that they actively seeking ties.

had not worked in with the exception

of those beyond retirement age, the entire group was requested to complete preliminary registration forms, but only about half of those solicited actually responded. Less than one out of ten in the group eventually completed permanent registrations.

The responses received, which accounted for approximately 55 percent of the total, were expanded to the total of those indicating on the household report that they were available for, but not seeking work. Because of this expansion, the tabular resume of occupational qualifications is admittedly an approximation. However, educational and vocational training tables are firmly based.

Of those who were interviewed from this group, many had severely limiting restrictions in the matter of work acceptance, particularly with regard to commuting and hours of work. Domestic circumstances were the governing factors in most of the restrictions, but lack of reliable transportation, where combined with rural residence, was also a factor of considerable proportions.

In any case, it appears that the group represents a potential labor pool worth considering if for no other reason than that it is now being wasted.

TABLE XIII-a
EDUCATION OF THOSE AVAILABLE FOR,
BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING
0 through 4 years..... 40	None..... 912
5 through 8 years.....212	One..... 312
9 through 11 years.....580	Two..... 156
12 years.....596	Three..... 64
13 through 15 years..... 8	Four..... 0
16 and over..... 8	
1,444	1,444

PROSPECTIVE LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS

TABLE XIV

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	-----PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS-----			-----SECONDARY
	QUALIFIED	ENTRY, 6 DIGIT	ENTRY, 5 DIGIT	ENTRY, 6 DIGIT
Professional, Technical and Managerial	0	0	3	0
Clerical	13	27	4	0
Sales	4	16	3	3
Service	33	26	17	3
Farm, Fishing and Forestry	12	3	6	0
Processing Work	19	12	5	6
Machine Trades	0	0	2	0
Bench Work	0	0	3	0
Structural	0	5	2	0
Miscellaneous	6	11	9	0
	Total Primary Classifications ...241			Total Secondary

Data with regard to prospective labor force entrants, together with that for those persons actively seeking work, are the only unexpanded data in this report. All data concerned with the prospective labor force entrant were secured through interviews with high school seniors who had indicated that they were going directly into the labor force from high school.

Tests (GATB) were administered to slightly more than four out of every five interviewed, but almost one-half of the primary classifications were assigned on the basis of prior experience.

As a result of counseling interviews, prospective labor force entrants will seek to continue in various vocational fields, but almost all would need to combine further training with providing work. Seven of the groups are likely to apprenticeship openings in order to

On the basis of past experience, if any of this group desiring to continue through vocational training will not. There is no viable apprenticeship nor are there any other facilities existing, beyond the high school level.

RESPECTIVE LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS

TABLE XIV

-----PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS-----			-----SECONDARY CLASSIFICATIONS-----		
QUALIFIED	ENTRY, 6 DIGIT	ENTRY, 5 DIGIT	ENTRY, 6 DIGIT	ENTRY, 5 DIGIT	ENTRY, 4 DIGIT
0	0	3	0	0	2
13	27	4	0	2	1
4	16	3	3	1	0
33	26	17	3	1	0
12	3	6	0	3	0
19	12	5	6	2	0
0	0	2	0	3	6
0	0	3	0	1	11
0	5	2	0	0	3
6	11	9	0	2	6
Total Primary Classifications ...241			Total Secondary Classifications...56		

labor force entrants, to-
ons actively seeking work,
this report. All data
labor force entrant were
high school seniors who
ing directly into the la-

to slightly more than four
but almost one-half of the
signed on the basis of

As a result of counseling interviews, many of these labor force entrants will seek to continue their training in various vocational fields, but almost all stated they would need to combine further training with some income-providing work. Seven of the group were referred directly to apprenticeship openings in other areas.

On the basis of past experience, it must be assumed that any of this group desiring to continue their education through vocational training will need to out-migrate. There is no viable apprenticeship program in the county, nor are there any other facilities for vocational training, beyond the high school level.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE WORK FORCE

TABLE XV

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NOW ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK ^{1/}	NOW WORKING OUTSIDE COUNTY	AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK	LABOR (QUALIFIED)
Professional, Technical and Managerial	14	12	4	0
Clerical	84	84	456	13
Sales	66	4	204	4
Service	96	28	404	33
Fishery, Farming and Forestry	8	12	20	12
Processing work	82	264	176	19
Machine Trades	18	44	16	0
Bench Work	16	40	100	0
Structural	32	164	12	0
Miscellaneous	40	144	52	6
TOTAL	456	796	1,444	87

^{1/} Does not include 123 secondary occupational classifications.

TELY AVAILABLE WORK FORCE

TABLE XV

NOW WORKING OUTSIDE COUNTY	AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK	LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS (June 1967)		TOTAL
		QUALIFIED	ENTRY	
12	4	0	3	33
84	456	13	31	668
4	204	4	19	297
28	404	33	43	604
12	20	12	9	61
264	176	19	17	558
44	16	0	2	80
40	100	0	3	159
164	12	0	7	215
144	52	6	20	262
796	1,444	87	154	2,937

occupational classifications.

METHODOLOGY

In order to determine current manpower use and secure a projection of future manpower need in Columbia County, a sample group of 82 nonagricultural employers and 19 agricultural employers were interviewed. These employers represented 82 percent of the reported nonagricultural and 40 percent of the estimated agricultural employment in the county. Further, at least 50 percent of the total employment in each major nonagricultural industry division was represented by employers in the sample group.

Employers in the sample group were asked to detail their current employment by occupation, sex and age; whether or not there were current vacancies in any occupation; and their estimate of employment in each occupation currently on their payrolls for May 1970. They were also asked to state their minimum requirements, in terms of training and/or experience when hiring for individual occupations, and whether or not in-plant training was provided in each occupation. Job holders in each establishment were also canvassed to determine commuting patterns, the number of persons employed in Columbia County who reside outside the county, and the educational and skill levels of those employed.

Concurrently with the gathering of data in respect to current manpower use and future manpower need, procedure was set in motion to gather data with respect to the skill and educational profile of the unemployed, under-employed and those persons who, for personal reasons, were desirous of changing occupations. A temporary registration form was devised for this purpose, and given wide distribution throughout the county, with request for completion by all persons over the age of sixteen. The principal avenue of distribution was through the public schools, but these forms were also distributed through churches, clubs, fraternal organizations and other groups. There was a general tendency to disregard this invitation, even by those who were under-employed. Most of the re-

sponse came from persons with a high school education or above. However, respondents were called in for full registrations. Through persons, who were either unemployed or actively seeking work, were

The final phase of the labor household canvass, encompassing an estimated 7,000 households secured through this study attachment to the labor force of age 16 years in each household study also went into such those currently employed, which employed members of some other county), education each member of the household work desired by those who or had sought work during weeks, and type of vocational seeking to improve their e

A by-product of the household of information related to willing and able to accept the active search for work ment opportunities for per skills or degree of employ were from the distaff side sprinkling of males included not-seeking persons appeared addition to the labor force the registration points. A trations were thus secured had not worked for several had never been gainfully employed and testing workload wa

GY

use and secure a Columbia County, a employers and 19 agri- These employers nonagricultural tural employment percent of the total al industry divi- he sample group.

ed to detail their and age; whether or y occupation; and occupation currently were also asked to terms of training ividual occupations, as provided in each lishment were also rns, the number of o reside outside ill levels of those

a in respect to ver need, procedure respect to the nemployed, under- personal reasons, A temporary regis- ose, and given wide th request for com- sixteen. The through the public istributed through ns and other groups. gard this invitation, Most of the re-

sponse came from persons who were actually unemployed or from prospective labor market entrants in the final year of high school. However, registration points were set up in five different areas of the county, and all respondents were called in for the purpose of completing full registrations. Through this procedure some 500 persons, who were either unemployed or under-employed and actively seeking work, were registered.

The final phase of the labor force study consisted of a household canvass, encompassing a 25 percent sample of an estimated 7,000 households in the county. Data were secured through this study to establish the degree of attachment to the labor force of every person over the age of 16 years in each household. This phase of the study also went into such things as type of jobs held by those currently employed, commuting patterns (including which employed members of the household were employed in some other county), education and vocational training of each member of the household over the age of 16, type of work desired by those who were either now seeking work, or had sought work during ten or more of the past 52 weeks, and type of vocational training desired by those seeking to improve their employability.

A by-product of the household canvass was the development of information related to those persons who were ready, willing and able to accept work, but who had abandoned the active search for work because of the lack of employment opportunities for persons with their particular skills or degree of employability. Mostly, these people were from the distaff side, but there was a sizeable sprinkling of males included. Since these available-but-not-seeking persons appeared to represent a potential addition to the labor force, they, too, were called in to the registration points. An additional 200 plus registrations were thus secured. Because many of these people had not worked for several years, (in fact, many of them had never been gainfully employed), a sizeable counseling and testing workload was developed. Many of these

labor force potentials were directed through counseling into active participation in the labor force. Others were encouraged into refresher training, and a few were referred to MDTA sponsored training. In retrospect, for the purposes of this report, the household canvass was undoubtedly the best tool available, insofar as arriving at the labor force potential of the county is concerned. See pages 55 through 57 for facsimile of the Household Study.

All quarters used throughout the study were donated by the various communities. (Acknowledgements listed on page 63). Approximately one-third of the household reports were completed by volunteer help. Reports for residents of the rural areas were completed by interviewers hired on a temporary basis for this specific duty. Inasmuch as considerable travel was involved in collecting the rural reports, it was thought that volunteers should not be asked to assume this task.

All information from the household reports was transferred to code sheets and then to permanent punched cards. These cards were used in machine processing of the data obtained, and will be retained indefinitely in the Smaller Communities Program Unit in the Central Office of the Department. In the process of preparing the code sheets, all direct identification of individuals was deleted and a serial number assigned which provides ready reference to the original household report, should such reference be necessary.

The 1,822 household reports which were completed accounted for a total population of 6,293 persons of all ages, or an average of 3.45 persons per household. Since the households had been sampled on a 25 percent basis, the population represented by the reports was first inflated to 100 percent, for comparison with the July 1966 estimate of the population research center of the Oregon State Board of Census. This estimate was 24,700, whereas the figure gained by inflating the household sample to 100 percent was 25,172. The 472 increase could easily be accounted for by in-migration during the five-month period. Therefore, it was assumed that the household reports represented a true one-fourth of the total population. Accordingly, all data contained in the reports were inflated to represent 100 percent of the population

as determined by the reports in the report, with the exceptions and the group seeking expansion. Data for these groups from work registrations.

Data for the Economic Base Key interviews with employers, women, the county Agricultural Extension materials from various sources were gleaned by personal interviews.

Pages 55 through 57 are copies of the household report, reduced to approximately actual size. Page 58 is a copy of the instrument used in coding in the Household Study for the enumerator. Page 59 is a reproduction of a key punch document containing information from the completed household report.

Note the identification of the report is completely removed from the punch. Substituted for the identification number which is a cross reference to the report which identifies the general area where the report was taken. (Eg. 1001 the urban area of St. Helens; 6001 the rural area surrounding St. Helens indicates Scappoose and surrounding areas) that the key punched card, reproduced on page 59, while carrying the identification number, otherwise conceals the information from which the information on

Page 60 is a reproduction, at actual size, of the preliminary form is designed for self-construction. Page 61 is a reproduction of the instrument used in coding Cards (USES 511) for the key cards for the householder respondent in this case does carry the identification number.

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In retrospect, for
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ained in the reports
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as determined by the reports. All tables or other data in the report, with the exception of the labor force entrants and the group seeking work are reflective of this expansion. Data for these groups were taken directly from work registrations.

Data for the Economic Base Report were obtained by actual interviews with employers, government officials, businessmen, the county Agricultural Extension Service and reference materials from various sources. Some of the data were gleaned by personal inspection of the area.

Pages 55 through 57 are copies of the confidential household report, reduced to approximately 55 percent of the actual size. Page 58 is a copy, similarly reduced, of the instrument used in coding the information contained in the Household Study for delivery to the key punch operator. Page 59 is a reproduction, actual size, of the key punch document containing all of the information from the completed household report.

Note the identification of the household furnishing the report is completely removed before transmittal to key punch. Substituted for the name of the householder is an identification number which serves two purposes: it is a cross reference to the original report and it also identifies the general area of the county from which the report was taken. (Eg. 1001 through 1999 indicates the urban area of St. Helens; 6001 through 6999 indicates the rural area surrounding St. Helens; 2001 through 2999 indicates Scappoose and surrounding territory, etc.) Note that the key punched card, reproduced in actual size on page 59, while carrying the interpreted identification number, otherwise conceals the identity of the household from which the information originated.

Page 60 is a reproduction, also reduced to 55 percent of actual size, of the preliminary registration form. This form is designed for self-completion, without further instructions. Page 61 is a reproduction, also reduced, of the instrument used in coding information from Application Cards (USES 511) for the key punch operator. Unlike the cards for the householder report, the keypunched document in this case does carry the identification of the applicant.

DEFINITIONS-OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields of human endeavor as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, business relations and administrative, managerial and technical work.

Most of these occupations require substantial educational preparation (usually at the university, junior college, or technical institute level).

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records, collecting accounts and distributing information.

SALES OCCUPATIONS

Includes all occupations primarily concerned with assisting or influencing customer choice of products, commodities or services. It also includes some occupations in customer service closely identified with sales transactions but where there is no actual participation in the sales process (eg: carpet layers, drapery hangers, delivery boys, etc.).

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Includes those occupations concerned with the performance of services for persons which require either contact or close association with the individual for whom the service is performed; occupations concerned with protection of public or private property, occupations related to the servicing of buildings; occupations in cleaning, dyeing, and pressing; and attendants in amusement and recreation facilities.

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND

This category includes occupations concerned with raising, ing, harvesting, catching and raising of plants, animals and animal life and the production of products concerned with providing services and other activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with the preparation, compounding, heat or chemical treatment, and finishing materials or products. Knowledge of scientific principles and adherence to formulas or other specifications is often involved. Operation of machinery is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the operation, tending, operating, controlling, and repairing machines to work such materials as metal, wood, and stone. The relationship of the worker to the machine is of prime importance in establishing the complexity at which the work is performed. It requires levels, understanding of machine operation, and skill combined with the exercise of judgment and knowledge of related subjects such as mathematics, print reading, etc. At the lower end of the scale, coordination of the eyes and hands is a significant factor. This category also includes repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the use of hand or bench machine tools or equipment used to fit, grind, carve, mold, and finish parts to inspect, repair or similarly work.

DEFINITIONS-OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

SERIAL OCCUPATIONS

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ants in amusement and

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with grow-
ing, harvesting, catching and gathering land and aquatic
and animal life and the products thereof, and occupations
concerned with providing services in support of these ac-
tivities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with refining, mixing,
compounding, heat or chemical treating or similarly work-
ing materials or products. Knowledge of a process and
adherence to formulas or other specifications are requir-
ed in some degree. Operation of equipment or machinery
is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with feed-
ing, tending, operating, controlling, and setting up
machines to work such materials as metal, paper, wood,
and stone. The relationship of the worker to the machine
is of prime importance in establishing the level of com-
plexity at which the work is performed. At the higher
levels, understanding of machine functions is frequently
combined with the exercise of worker judgment based on
knowledge of related subjects such as mathematics, blue-
print reading, etc. At the lower levels of complexity,
coordination of the eyes and hands is the most signifi-
cant factor. This category also includes mechanics and
repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations where body members,
hand or bench machine tools or a combination thereof are
used to fit, grind, carve, mold, paint, sew, assemble,
inspect, repair or similarly work a variety of objects.

The work is usually performed in a set position in a mill, shop, or plant, at a bench, work table or conveyor. The more complex of these occupations requires the use of worker judgment; in the less complex, the worker follows a standardized procedure.

STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, repairing, and similarly working structures or structural parts, such as bridges, buildings, roads, motor vehicles, cables, airplane engines, girders, plates, and frames. They involve the use of hand or portable power tools in working such materials as wood, metal, concrete, glass and clay. Except for factory line production, the work is usually performed outside a factory or shop environment.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with transportation services; packaging and warehousing; utilities; amusement, recreation, and motion picture services; mining and logging; graphic arts, and activities not elsewhere classified.



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INDUSTRIES D

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms primarily engaged in construction by contract, whether of buildings, pipe lines, excavating or general contracting. It includes specialty contractors, such as electrical, conditioning, roofing, flooring, and plumbing, or plastering. Construction is considered to include additional alteration or demolition of existing structures, pre-fab materials or equipment by contract. Work done within this division. However, work done by the vendor or manufacturer of equipment, it is not considered

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter noted, this division includes all establishments primarily engaged in combining or adding to materials of any kind for the purpose of enhancing the value or utility of the product.

Not included in manufacturing are establishments primarily engaged in processing of raw materials on a



ONE OF THE FEW FACTORY JOBS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

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not elsewhere classi-

INDUSTRIES DEFINED

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms primarily engaged in construction by contract, whether of buildings, highways, pipe lines, excavating or general construction. It also includes specialty contractors, such as painting, air conditioning, roofing, flooring, electrical, plumbing, or plastering. Construction is construed to mean new, additional alteration or demolition. Installation of pre-fab materials or equipment by a contractor comes within this division. However, when such installation is made by the vendor or manufacturer of the materials or equipment, it is not considered as construction.

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter noted, this division includes all establishments primarily engaged in altering, combining or adding to materials or substances for the purpose of enhancing the value or usability.

Not included in manufacturing are such activities as processing of raw materials on a farm, fabrication at a



A LATHE.



ONE OF THE FEW FACTORY JOBS FOR WOMEN IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MANUFACTURING (Cont.)

construction site by a contractor, or processing for retail sale on the premises of firms ordinarily engaged in retail trade.

Treated in this study as separate divisions of manufacturing are:

1. Lumber and wood products, which includes logging and other operations in connection with commercial tree farms; primary processing of lumber and veneer, prefabrication of wooden buildings or structural members thereof, and manufacture of shaped wooden products.
2. Paper and allied products, which includes the manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibres; the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and the conversion of paper and paperboard into various products.
3. Other manufacturing, which includes all manufacturing operations not specifically covered in groups one and two, above.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads, motor carriers, warehousing, water transportation; airlines, freight forwarding, pipe lines, and local and suburban transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone and Telegraph; Radio and Television broadcasting, and commercial shortwave systems.

UTILITIES

Light, heat and power, whether electric or gas; water supply, and sanitary services.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers or other industrial, commercial,

or professional users without merchandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments of merchandise for personal, household and in rendering service incidental to the sale.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

In addition to banks and trust companies, includes the business of whatever nature, including insurance, utility agencies, holding companies, commodity and contract, ownership and management of real estate.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under service, this group includes hotels, restaurants, and other places; trailer parks; pet services; and amusement services; medical and other professional services; and other services (other than government operations) performed by organizations and other service organizations; animal husbandry, and horticulture; and other services performed on a fee or contract basis.

Under miscellaneous is included forestry and mining, which encompasses more than one person's salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes federal, state, and international activities, special and administrative functions, government owned and operated business enterprises, hospitals, and other services.

Treated separately are all government activities in the educational field.

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of firms ordinarily engaged in

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s primarily engaged in selling
r other industrial, commercial,

or professional users without regard to the type of mer-
chandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling
merchandise for personal, household or farm consumption
and in rendering service incidental to the sale of goods.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

In addition to banks and trust companies and insurance
business of whatever nature, this division includes cred-
it agencies, holding companies, brokers, dealers in com-
modities and contracts, owners, lessors and developers
of real estate.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under service, this group includes hotels and other lodg-
ing places; trailer parks; personal, business, repair,
and amusement services; medical, legal, engineering and
other professional services; educational institutions
(other than government operated); non-profit membership
organizations and other services such as agricultural,
animal husbandry, and horticultural services when per-
formed on a fee or contract basis.

Under miscellaneous is included such activities as fish-
ing, forestry and mining, where no individual activity
encompasses more than one percent of the total wage and
salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes all federal, state, local
and international activities such as legislative, judi-
cial and administrative functions as well as government
owned and operated business enterprises, such as utili-
ties, hospitals, and other such services.

Treated separately are all government activities in the
educational field.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLDER'S CONFIDENTIAL REPORT SMALLER COMMUNITIES MANPOWER STUDY

**PART I
HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION**

1. Name of head of household Joseph P. DOAKES
First Initial Last
 2. Address of household 317 SOUTH 28th ST ST. HELENS
 3. How long in the County? 3 yrs 4. Place of residence prior to moving to this County NEVADA
 5. Is your place of residence (a) In a town of 2,500 or more population () (b) On a farm of 3 or more acres which produced at least \$150 worth of farm products in 1966 () (c) On a farm of less than 3 acres which sold at least \$150 worth of farm products in 1966 () (d) On a nonproducing farm () (e) In a town of less than 2,500 population ()
 6. Including yourself, how many persons reside in your household? 5
- NOTE: A household is the entire group of people living in a dwelling unit, including the head of the household and all relatives, also any lodgers, or domestic help in residence. It does not include any members of the family not in residence.
7. How many of your household are under 10 years old? 2 10 to 15? 1
Sixteen years old and over? 2
 8. What is the first name of each household member over the age of 16?
(List head of household first and circle name of household member preparing this report).

	1	2	3	4	5
FIRST NAMES-----	JOSEPH	MINNIE			
9. Age, on last birthday	37	35			
10. Sex	M	F			
11. Relation to head of household		SPOUSE			
12. Marital status	M	M			
13. Physical condition. (Use Letters below to indicate)	A	A			

Letters below to indicate:
 A - Good Health
 B - Permanently Disabled
 C - Temporarily Disabled
 D - Partially Disabled

**PART II
LABOR FORCE STATUS**

		1
1. Household members-----	Joseph	M
2. Enter "X" if any work performed last week; "0" if none.	X	
3. If any work done, enter approximate hours spent in:		
(a) Nonfarm self-employment		
(b) Nonfarm wage & salary work	22	
(c) Farm operations		
(d) Farm work for wages		
(e) Unpaid family work		
(f) Total hours worked	32	
4. If the total hours worked for any household member was less than 30, would this person have worked more hours if more work was available?	Yes	
(MAKE NO ENTRIES HERE FOR PERSONS WHO WORKED 40 HRS OR MORE PER WEEK)	No	
5. During the past WEEK, which persons in the household were:		
(a) Actively seeking work?		
(b) On temporary layoff from regular job?	✓	
(c) Ready to work, but not looking?		
(d) Keeping house?		
(e) Going to school?		
(f) Retired		
(g) Unable to work?		
6. During the past YEAR, how many weeks was each household member principally engaged in:		
(a) Nonfarm self-employment		
(b) Nonfarm wage work	46	
(c) Operating a farm		
(d) Farm wage work		
(e) Looking for work	6	
(f) Not available for work (or not looking)		

PART 11
LABOR FORCE STATUS (Cont.)

	1	2	3	4	5
7. (FOR THOSE REPORTING NONFARM WORK ONLY)	J	M			
(a) What was the length of the longest job held last year?	28	12			
(b) What was the nature of this job?	AUTO MECH	SALES			
(c) In what industry?	Auto Dealer	VARIOUS STORES			
(d) How many other jobs did you have during the year?	1	0			
(e) Duration of the second longest.	18				
8. (FOR THOSE REPORTING FARM WORK ONLY)					
(a) How many weeks was your longest farm job?		3			
(b) What kind of work?		Harvest			
(c) What crop, or crops were worked?		Berries			
9. (FOR THOSE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO REPORTED LOOKING FOR WORK, ONLY)					
(a) What was the principal work performed by this member in the preceding five years?		SALES			
(b) How long did he work at this type of work?		2			
(c) Does he have experience in a second type of work?		YES			
(d) If the answer to (c) is yes, what kind of work?		Waitress			
(e) What kind of work was sought during the past year as a first choice?		SALES			
(f) As a second choice?		None			

PART 111
MOBILITY
NOTE: DO NOT COMPLETE FOR ANY MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD
LABOR MARKET

	1
1. Which members of the household would be willing to move elsewhere within 30 days for permanent work?*	Joseph
(a) For what kind of work?	Mechanic
(b) Monthly wage required.	600 ⁰⁰
(c) In what area?	California
2. Which members, if any, would be willing to leave home immediately for temporary nonfarm work?	
(a) What kind of work?	
(b) At what hourly wages?	
(c) In what area?	
3. Which members of the household, if any, would be willing to leave home temporarily for seasonal farm work?	
(a) What kind of farm work?	
(b) At what hourly wages?	
(c) During what season?	
4. TO BE ANSWERED ONLY BY THOSE WHO REPORT WORK AS A FARM OPERATOR IN SEC. 11, 3, (c)	
(a) Is this member of the household available for full-time nonfarm work within commuting distance?	
(b) If so, for what kind of work?	
(c) At what monthly wages?	
(d) Maximum commuting distance	
(e) Would taking a full-time nonfarm job reduce the size of the farm operation?	
5. Which members of the household are now commuting to work outside the county?	Joseph
(a) What type of work?	Mechanic
(b) Where?	Multnomah

PART III
MOBILITY

NOTE: DO NOT COMPLETE FOR ANY MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD WHO IS PERMANENTLY OUT OF THE LABOR MARKET

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Which members of the household would be willing to move elsewhere within 30 days for permanent work?	Joseph				
(a) For what kind of work?	Mechanic				
(b) Monthly wage required.	600 ⁰⁰				
(c) In what area?	California				
2. Which members, if any, would be willing to leave home immediately for temporary nonfarm work?					
(a) What kind of work?					
(b) At what hourly wages?					
(c) In what area?					
3. Which members of the household, if any, would be willing to leave home temporarily for seasonal farm work?					
(a) What kind of farm work?					
(b) At what hourly wages?					
(c) During what season?					
4. TO BE ANSWERED ONLY BY THOSE WHO REPORT WORK AS A FARM OPERATOR IN SEC. 11, 3,(c)					
(a) Is this member of the household available for full-time nonfarm work within commuting distance?					
(b) If so, for what kind of work?					
(c) At what monthly wages?					
(d) Maximum commuting distance					
(e) Would taking a full-time nonfarm job reduce the size of the farm operation?					
5. Which members of the household are now commuting to work outside the county?	Joseph				
(a) What type of work?	Mechanic				
(b) Where?	Muttman				

3

4

PART IV
EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF HOUSEHOLD

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Enter number of years of completed schooling for each member of household over 16 years of age.	11	12			
2. Years of vocational training, if any.	3	2			
3. Type of vocational training					
(a) High School	X	X			
(b) Military					
(c) Apprenticeship					
(d) Trade School (Includes Business School)	X				
4. Has the training in 3 above, if any, been used in his work?	Yes <u>X</u> No <u> </u>	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(a) Of help in obtaining work?	Yes <u>X</u> No <u> </u>	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. Which household members, if any, are now interested in vocational training?		MINNIE			
(a) For what kind of work?		Beauty shop			
6. If further training is found to be necessary or advisable, what financial arrangements would be necessary? (Check one only)					
(a) None					
(b) Costs of training advanced					
(c) Cost of training would need to be paid, but could support self while in training.		X			
(d) Would need financial assistance covering both costs of training and subsistence while in training.					

KEYPUNCH CODE SHEET FOR HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION	Col. No.	GANG PUNCH ABOVE DOUBLE LINE				
		1-4	1	2	3	5
HOW LONG IN COUNTY? (I-3)	5	1=Less than 1 yr.; 2=1 to 2 yrs; 3=2 to 3 yrs; 4=3 to 4 yrs; 5=4 to 5 yrs; 6=5 yrs. or over				4
PRIOR RESIDENCE (I-4)	6	1=In Oregon; 2=West Coast; 3=Else where in U.S. 4=Foreign; 5=Over 5 yrs. in County				3
LOCATION (I-5)	7	1=Town of 2,500; 2=Producing farm; 3=Rural Non-farm; 4=Town of less than 2,500				1
TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD (I-6)	8-9					5
UNDER 10 YRS. OF AGE (I-7)	10					2
10 TO 15 YRS. OF AGE (I-7)	11					1
AGE (I-9)	12-13				3	7
SEX (I-10)	14	1=Male; 2=Female				1
RELATION TO HEAD (I-11)	15	1=Head; 2=Parent of Head; 3=Spouse; 4=Child; 5=Other				1
MARITAL STATUS (I-12)	16	1=Married; 2=Single				1
PHYSICAL CONDITION (I-13)	17	1=Good; 2=Perm. Disabled; 3=Temp. Disabled; 4=Part Disabled				1
MAJORITY OF WORK PREV. WEEK (II-3)	18	1=SE Nonag.; 2=Nonag. Wage; 3=Farm Opr.; 4=Farm Wage Work; 5=Unpaid Fam. Wk; 6=Unempl.				2
TOTAL HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK (II-3)	19-20					3 2
WOULD HAVE WORKED MORE (II-4)	21	1=Yes; 2=No				1
AVAILABILITY LAST WEEK (II-5)	22	1=Actively Seeking; 2=Temp. Layoff; 3=Avail., Not Seeking; 4=Domestic Duties; 5=In School; 6=Retired; 7=Not Able; 8=Fully Empl; 9=Pt.Time				8
ACTIVITY LAST YR., PRINCIPAL (II-6)	23	1=SE Nonag.; 2=Nonag. Wage & Salary; 3=Farm Opr.; 4=Farm Wage Work; 5=Seeking work; 6=Not Available				2
TOTAL WEEKS PRINC. ACTIVITY (II-6)	24-25					4 6
NO. OF WKS. IN LONGEST NONFARM JOB LAST YR. (II-7a)	26-27					2 8
TYPE OF JOB (II-7b)	28-29	1=PTM; 2=Clerical; 3=Sales; 4=Service; 5=Farm, Fish. & For.; 6=Processing, other than machine; 7=Mach. Proc.; 8=Metals Fabr.; 9=Maint. & Rep; 10=Bench Trades; 11=Struct. hand trades; 12=Struct. Mach.; 13=Struct. Labor; 14=Mach. Opr.; Other; 15=Foremen				0 9
INDUSTRY OF JOB (II-7c)	30	1=Constr.; 2=Mfg.; 3=F.C.U.; 4=Trade; 5=F.I.R.E.; 6=Service; 7=Govt.; 0=No Work				4
NUMBER OF JOBS IN PAST YEAR (II-7d)	31					2
NO. OF WEEKS IN LONGEST FARM JOB (II-8a)	32-33					0 0
TYPE OF JOB (II-8b)	34	1=Milker; 2=Dairy Hand; 3=Harvest Hand; 4=Farm Hand, General				0
PRINCIPAL WORK PAST 5 YEARS (II-9a)	35-36	See 28-29 Above				0 0
TOTAL TIME IN THIS TYPE OF WORK (II-9b)	37	1=to 6 Mos.; 2=6 to 12 mos.; 3=12 to 18 mos.; 4=18 to 24 mos.; 5=24 to 30 mos.; etc.				0

SECONDARY JOB EXP. (II-9d)	38-39	See 28-29
TYPE OF WORK SOUGHT (II-9e)	40-41	See 28-29
SECOND CHOICE OF WORK (II-9f)	42-43	See 28-29
MONTHLY SALARY REQUIRED FOR PERM. MOVE (III-1b)	44-46	000=Not Available; 1=In Or
LOCALITY (III-1c)	47	
HOURLY WAGE REQUIRED FOR TEMP. MOVE (III-2b)	48-50	000=Not Available
HOURLY WAGE REQUIRED FOR FARM WORK (III-3b)	51-53	000=Not Available; 1=Any 5; 3=Summer
SEASON AVAILABLE FARM OPERATOR AVAILABLE (III-4a)	54	1=Yes; 2=No
TYPE OF WORK (III-4b)	56-57	See 28-29
MONTHLY WAGE REQUIRED (III-4c)	58-60	000=Not Available
COMMUTE DISTANCE, MILES (III-4d)	61-62	00=Not Available
WOULD REDUCE FARM OPERATION IF COMMUTING, TYPE OF WORK (III-5a)	63	1=Yes; 2=No
WHERE (III-5b)	64-65	See 28-29; 1=Multn; 4=Clatsop
NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED (IV-1)	67-68	
YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-2)	69	
TYPE(S) OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-3)	70-73	1=HS; 2=Trade; 4=Trade; EXAMPLE:
TRAINING USED IN PRESENT WORK (IV-4)	74	1=Yes; 2=No
OF HELP IN OBTAINING WORK (IV-4a)	75	1=Yes; 2=No
NOW INTERESTED IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-5)	76	1=Yes; 2=No
TYPE OF OCCUPATION (IV-5a)	77-78	See 28-29
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS NEEDED (IV-6)	79	0=Not in advances plus sub

SHEET
QUESTIONNAIRE

PUNCH ABOVE DOUBLE LINE

	1	2	3	4	5
1 to 2 yrs; 3=2 to 3 yrs; 5 yrs; 6=5 yrs. or over				4	
Coast; 3=Else where in U.S. yrs. in County				3	
Producing farm; 3=Rural less than 2,500				1	
				5	
				2	
				1	
				3	7
				1	
Head; 3=Spouse;				1	
				1	
Full; 3=Temp. Disabled;				1	
Wage; 3=Farm Opr.; Unpaid Fam. Wk; 6=Unempl.				2	
				3	2
				1	
2=Temp. Layoff; 3=Avail., atic Duties; 5=In School; e; 8=Fully Empl; 9=Pt.Time				8	
Wage & Salary; 3=Farm ork; 5=Seeking work;				2	
				4	6
				2	8
Sales; 4=Service; 5=Farm, ssing, other than machine; s Fabr.; 9=Maint. & Rep; struct. hand trades; 12= ct. Labor; 14=Mach. Opr.,				0	9
3=T.C.U.; 4=Trade; 5= 7=Govt.; 0=No Work				4	
				2	
				0	0
				0	0
12 mos.; 3=12 to 18 mos.; 24 to 30 mos.; etc.				0	

SECONDARY JOB EXP. (II-9d)	38-39	See 28-29	0	0
TYPE OF WORK SOUGHT (II-9e)	40-41	See 28-29	0	0
SECOND CHOICE OF WORK (II-9f)	42-43	See 28-29	0	0
MONTHLY SALARY REQUIRED FOR PERM. MOVE (III-1b)	44-46	000=Not Willing	6	0 0
LOCALITY (III-1c)	47	1=In Oregon; 2=Outside the state		2
HOURLY WAGE REQUIRED FOR TEMP. MOVE (III-2b)	48-50	000=Not Willing	0	0 0
HOURLY WAGE REQUIRED FOR FARM WORK (III-3b)	51-53	000=Not Willing	0	0 0
SEASON AVAILABLE (III-3c)	54	1=Any season; 2=School Vacations; 3=Summers Only; 0=Not avail.;		0
FARM OPERATOR AVAILABLE (III-4a)	55	1=Yes; 2=No		0
TYPE OF WORK (III-4b)	56-57	See 28-29		0 0
MONTHLY WAGE REQUIRED (III-4c)	58-60	000=Not Available	0	0 0
COMMUTE DISTANCE, MILES (III-4d)	61-62	00=Not Commuting		0 0
WOULD REDUCE FARM OPERATION (III-4e)	63	1=Yes; 2=No; 3=Don't Know; 0=Not Interested		0
IF COMMUTING, TYPE OF WORK (III-5a)	64-65	See 28-29	0	9
WHERE (III-5b)	66	1=Multnomah; 2=Washington; 3=Cowlitz; 4=Clatsop; 5=Tillamook; 0=No		1
NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED (IV-1)	67-68		1	1
YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-2)	69			3
TYPE(S) OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-3)	70-73	1=HS; 2=Military; 3=Apprenticeship; 4=Trade School	1	0 0 4
		EXAMPLE: 0030=Apprentice only 0034=Apprentice, plus trade school 1004=HS plus trade school, etc.		
TRAINING USED IN PRESENT WORK (IV-4)	74	1=Yes; 2=No; 0=No Training		1
HELP IN OBTAINING WORK (IV-4a)	75	1=Yes; 2=No; 0=No Training		1
NOW INTERESTED IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-5)	76	1=Yes; 2=No		2
TYPE OF OCCUPATION (IV-5a)	77-78	See 28-29 0=Not interested		0
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS NEEDED (IV-6)	79	0=Not interested; 1=None; 2=Cost of training advances; 3=Training free; 4=Free Training, plus subsistence		0

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION FORM

IMPORTANT!
READ ALL QUESTIONS BEFORE ANSWERING ANY QUESTION

- MALE ()
FEMALE ()
1. NAME _____
First
Initial
Last
 2. ADDRESS _____
Street or RFD No.
Post Office
State
 3. TELEPHONE No. _____ IF THIS IS A MESSAGE NUMBER, PLEASE CHECK THIS
 BLOCK . Also check with owner of telephone to assure messages will be delivered.
 4. WHAT IS YOUR BIRTH DATE? ____/____/____ Social Security Acct. No. ____/____/____
Mo.
Day
Year
 5. CIRCLE HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED:
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 COLLEGE 1 2 3 4
 6. As a part of the above schooling, did you receive any vocational or commercial training, such as metal shop, wood shop, typing, shorthand, etc.? _____
 If the answer is yes, what type of training? _____

 7. Since the above schooling, have you received any vocational training of any kind, such as apprenticeship, correspondence courses, adult education, on the job training, etc.? _____ If so, please list the training below:

TYPE OF TRAINING	LENGTH OF COURSE	DID YOU COMPLETE?
A. _____	_____	_____
B. _____	_____	_____
 8. IF YOU ARE NOW WORKING, what is the title of the job in which you are employed?

 (a) How long have you worked at this job? _____
 9. IF YOU ARE NOW UNEMPLOYED, what kind of work did you do in your last job? _____

 For how long? _____
 10. If your present or last previous job was not in what you consider your usual line of work, please list your normal and usual occupation: _____

 How long have you done this kind of work? _____
 11. If you have at any time served on active duty with the armed forces of the United States or with an ally of the United States in time of conflict, please list the periods of service below:
 DATE OF ENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY _____ DATE OF RELEASE FROM ACTIVE DUTY _____
 Type of Discharge _____

PART II

IMPORTANT!
PLEASE READ ALL QUESTIONS BEFORE ANSWERING

1. Whether you are now employed or not, in _____
2. Have you ever done the type of work listed below? _____
3. Would you need training or retraining of what type of work? _____
4. Does this type of work in which you are now employed exist in the area of your present residence? _____ If not, in what area where such work might be found? _____
5. If it is found that training or retraining is necessary, would you be willing to undergo such training?
 A. The training costs were advanced, _____
 B. The training would be without cost to you, _____
 C. The training would be without cost to you, but you would have to pay a sum to take care of your personal expenses, _____
 D. Arrangements could be made for on-the-job training, _____
 a part of the standard wage while in training? _____
6. If an interview can be arranged for you, would you be willing to travel to the interview?
 (a) Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 5 PM _____
 Saturday, 8 AM to Noon _____
7. Bearing in mind that no guarantee of employment is made, would you be willing to travel as much as 15 miles for an interview? _____
8. Are you interested in, or willing to take an interview, in determining your employment potential? _____
 If so, how long would you be available for an interview, approximately two hours and are free, _____

REGISTRATION FORM

PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS
 LAST FIRST MIDDLE
 OFFICE STATE
 MESSAGE NUMBER, PLEASE CHECK THIS
 TO ASSURE MESSAGES WILL BE DELIVERED.
 SOCIAL SECURITY ACCT. NO. / /
 COLLEGE 1 2 3 4
 HAVE ANY VOCATIONAL OR COMMERCIAL TRAINING, HAND, ETC.?
 ANY VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF ANY KIND, ADULT EDUCATION, ON THE JOB TRAINING, ETC.?
 TYPE OF COURSE DID YOU COMPLETE?
 THE JOB IN WHICH YOU ARE EMPLOYED?
 HOW LONG?
 IN WHAT YOU CONSIDER YOUR USUAL LINE OF BUSINESS?
 HAVE YOU DONE THIS KIND OF WORK?
 WITH THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES AT ANY TIME OF CONFLICT, PLEASE LIST THE DATES OF RELEASE FROM ACTIVE DUTY

PART II

IMPORTANT
PLEASE READ ALL QUESTIONS BEFORE ANSWERING ANY QUESTION

1. Whether you are now employed or not, in what type of job are you now interested?

2. Have you ever done the type of work listed above? _____ If so, how long? _____
3. Would you need training or retraining of some sort before you could undertake this type of work? _____
4. Does this type of work in which you are interested exist within commuting distance of your present residence? _____ If not, can you finance your own removal to an area where such work might be found? _____
5. If it is found that training or retraining will be needed to make you employable, would you be willing to undergo such training provided:
 - A. The training costs were advanced, to be later repaid from your salary? _____
 - B. The training would be without cost to you, but you would need to maintain yourself while in training? _____
 - C. The training would be without cost to you and you would also receive a nominal sum to take care of your personal expenses while in training? _____
 - D. Arrangements could be made for on-the-job training, whereby you would receive a part of the standard wage while in training? _____
6. If an interview can be arranged for you, which time do you prefer? (check one)

(a) Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 5 PM _____ Monday, 7 PM to 10 PM _____
 Saturday, 8 AM to Noon _____
7. Bearing in mind that no guarantee of either training or employment is involved, could you travel as much as 15 miles for an interview? _____ If not, how far? _____
8. Are you interested in, or willing to take an aptitude test which would assist in determining your employment potential? _____ (NOTE: Such tests normally require approximately two hours and are free, whether you are now employed or not.)

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To the Columbia County Commissioners for the donation of an installed telephone in the quarters provided by the Moose Lodge.

To the West Oregon Electric Cooperative for the donation of quarters for the Mobile Team in Vernonia.

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The PTA Chapters of St. Helens	Federated Women's Clubs of Scappoose
Chamber of Commerce of Vernonia	Community Action Team of Rainier
Junior Chamber of Commerce of Scappoose	

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