

FOIA MARKER

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[Poverty-Timber Dependence Issue - Supplementary Information] [Loose]

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From: Louise Fortmann
To: Lee Langstaff
Re: Supplementary Info
Date: 8 April 1993

1. I finally saw the tape of the Forest Summit and was horrified to hear the word communities come out of my mouth when the text clearly says counties. (I must have been more nervous than I thought.) The correct statement as it is written in the text is "In 1989 nearly a fifth of California forest counties had poverty rates equal to or greater than inner city rates."

2. Attached for any academic types on the 60-Day-Wonder-Team are supplementary data on the poverty-timber dependence issue.

Table 1 provides 1979 and 1989 poverty rates, timber cut data 1989 million board feet per capita and the ratio of the 1989/1979 cut, and timberland ownership data (concentration and absentee ownership) for the 8 poorest California forest counties.

Table 2 provides the same data for 12 California timber counties.

Table 3 provides the scattergram for the regression of change in timber harvests and changes in poverty rates in California forest counties 1979-89. The R^2 is .04, that is there is no statistical relationship.

Tables 4-8 provide individual graphs of the timber harvest 1979-89 (left hand axis) and persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (right hand axis) 1980-1990 for five timber counties: Humboldt, Mendocino, Plumas, Siskiyou, Trinity. There appears to be no systematic relationship between these two variables. In some counties, the poverty rate has consistently risen along with increases in the timber cut.

Table 9 (prepared by William Stewart) provides data on the economic basis of the forested counties of Northern California. Roughly 72 percent of the stimulus dollars in these counties come from transfer payments, while about 10 percent come from timber income.

Table 10 (prepared by William Stewart) provides the same data broken down into finer categories.

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Table 1

CALIFORNIA FOREST COUNTIES WITH POVERTY RATES GREATER THAN THE NON-METRO AVERAGE

COUNTY	POVERTY RATES (percentage of persons)		VOLUME CUT		TIMBER RANK 1989 (vol. per cap.)	PERCENTAGE PRIVATE TIMBERLAND HELD BY LARGEST OWNER TPZ	PERCENTAGE PRIVATE TIMBERLAND HELD BY OUT OF COUNTY OWNERS TPZ
	1979	1989	1989 (MBF per cap)	Ratio 1989/1979			
Tulare County	16.5	22.6	0.19	81%	25	71%	98%
Yuba County	16.1	19.5	0.50	200%	21	51%	44%
Butte County	15.0	18.9	0.45	96%	22	61%	98%
Trinity County	11.4	18.5	21.55	117%	2	60%	96%
Alpine County	18.8	18.1	0.45	7%	23	45%	96%
Humboldt County	14.3	17.6	5.57	143%	7	27%	100%
Madera County	15.7	17.5	0.77	80%	19	100%	31%
Glenn County	13.1	17.4	1.49	101%	16	92%	94%

Sources:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1983. *1980 Census of Population: Detailed Population Characteristics: California*. Washington, D.C.
 U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1993. *1990 Census of Population: Detailed Population Characteristics: California*. Washington, D.C.
 California State Board of Equalization. 1992. *Annual Report FY 1991-92*. Sacramento.
 Kusel, Jonathan and Louise Fortmann. 1991. *Well-Being in Forest-Dependent Communities: A report prepared for Forest and Rangeland Resources Assessment Program*, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento.

Forest counties are counties in which 3 percent or more of the 1980 wages came from forest sector industries in which timber was cut commercially or had a forest cover of over 50 percent.

Poverty and Harvest Rates for Twelve Timber Counties in California

COUNTY	Poverty Rates		Volume Harvested		Timber Rank (by MBF per cap)	Percentage of Private Timberland (TPZ acres) Held by Largest Landowner 1988	Percentage of Private Timberland (TPZ acres) Held by Out-of-county Owners 1988
	(Percentage of persons) 1979	(Percentage of persons) 1989	(MBF/capita) 1989	Ratio 89/79			
Sierra County	12.9	9.2	30.83	76%	1	35.2	97
Trinity County	11.4	18.5	21.55	117%	2	59.8	96
Plumas County	9.7	11.9	13.03	92%	3	19.9	76
Siskiyou County	12.1	14.0	12.12	103%	4	29.6	98
Mendocino County	12.3	14.2	6.41	156%	5	32.2	89
Humboldt County	14.3	17.6	5.57	143%	7	26.9	31
Modoc County	14.5	15.0	5.27	50%	8	78.6	98
Del Norte County	12.7	15.7	5.24	42%	9	66.9	77
Lassen County	10.3	13.3	3.89	108%	11	47.5	98
Tehama County	12.9	15.3	2.11	75%	15	39.2	28
Glenn County	13.1	17.4	1.49	101%	16	92.2	94
Shasta County	10.9	13.7	1.38	82%	17	18.9	32

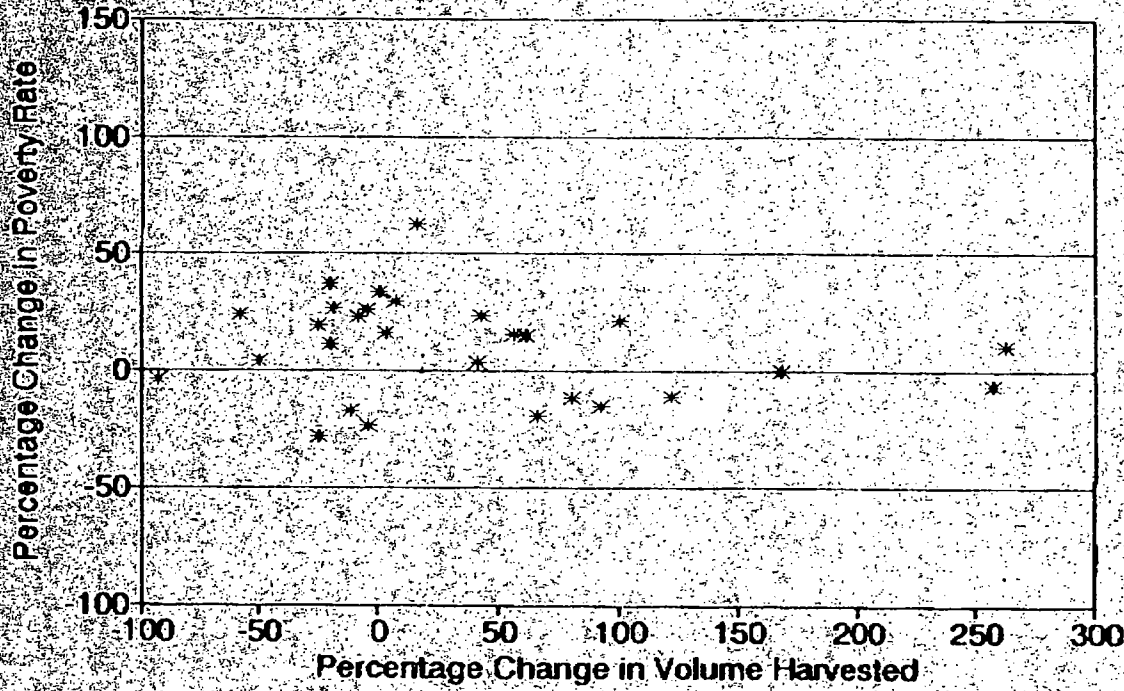
Sources

- U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1983. *1980 Census of Population, Detailed Population Characteristics: California*. Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1993. *1990 Census of Population, Detailed Population Characteristics: California*. Washington, D.C.
- California State Board of Equalization. 1992. *Annual Report FY 1991-92*. Sacramento.
- Kusel, Jonathan and Louise Fortmann. 1991. *Well-Being in Forest-Dependent Communities*. A report prepared for Forest and Rangeland Resources Assessment Program, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Sacramento.

Table 3

Change in Harvests and Poverty Rates

Forest Counties of California, 1979-89



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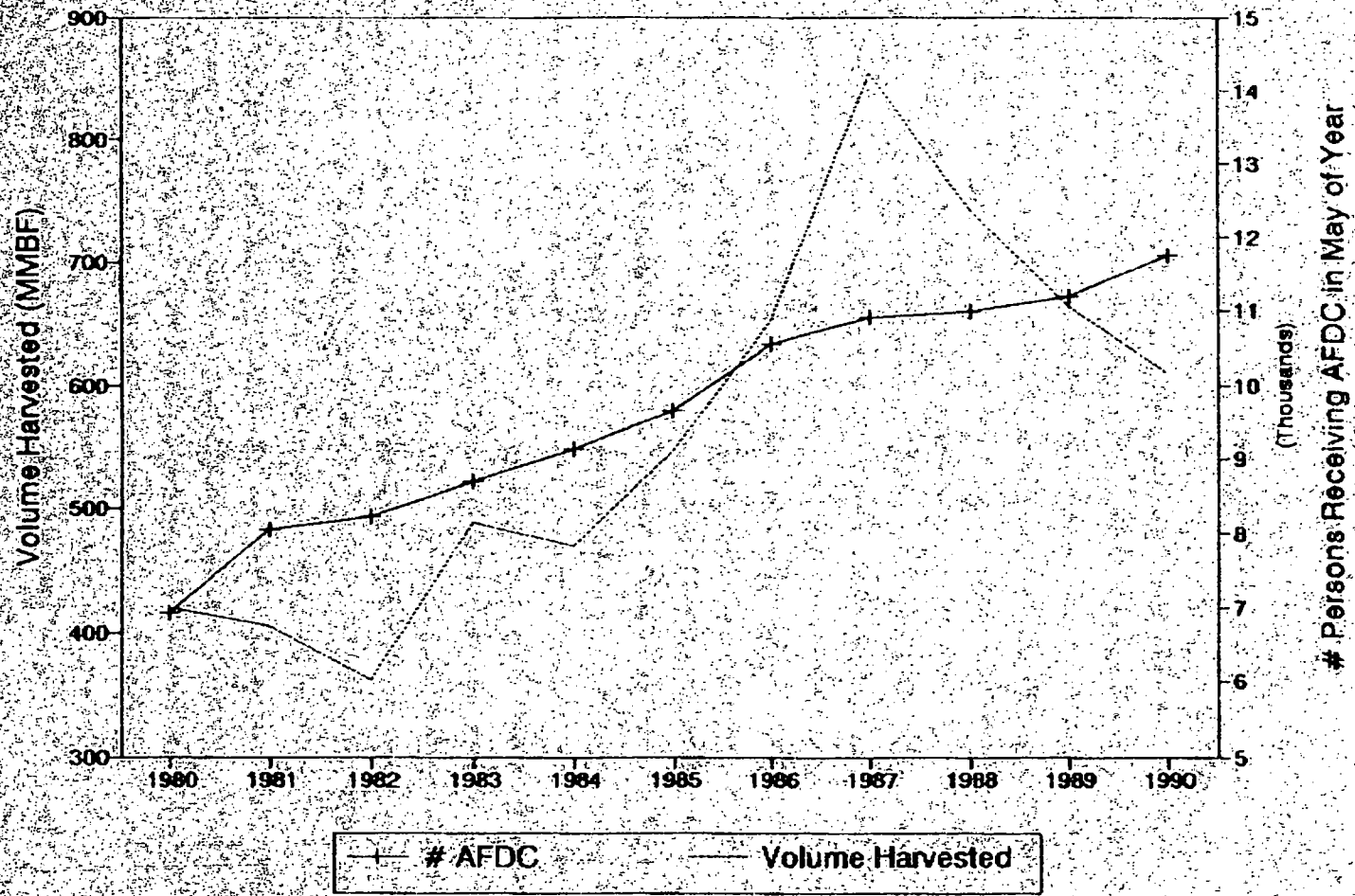
C. Danks & J. Fontana
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Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, *1980 Census of Population: Detailed Population Characteristics, California*, Washington, D.C.
U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993, *1990 Census of Population: Detailed Population Characteristics, California*, Washington, D.C.
California Board of Equalization, 1992, *Annual Report, FY 1991-92*, Sacramento.

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Table 4

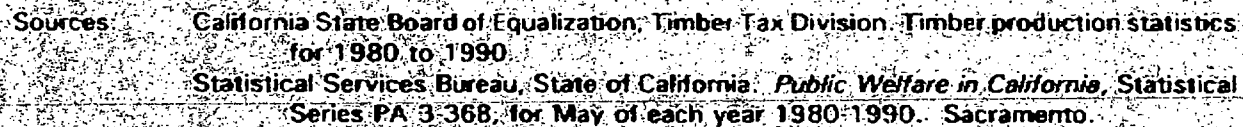
Humboldt County, CA Timber Harvest & No. of AFDC Recipients



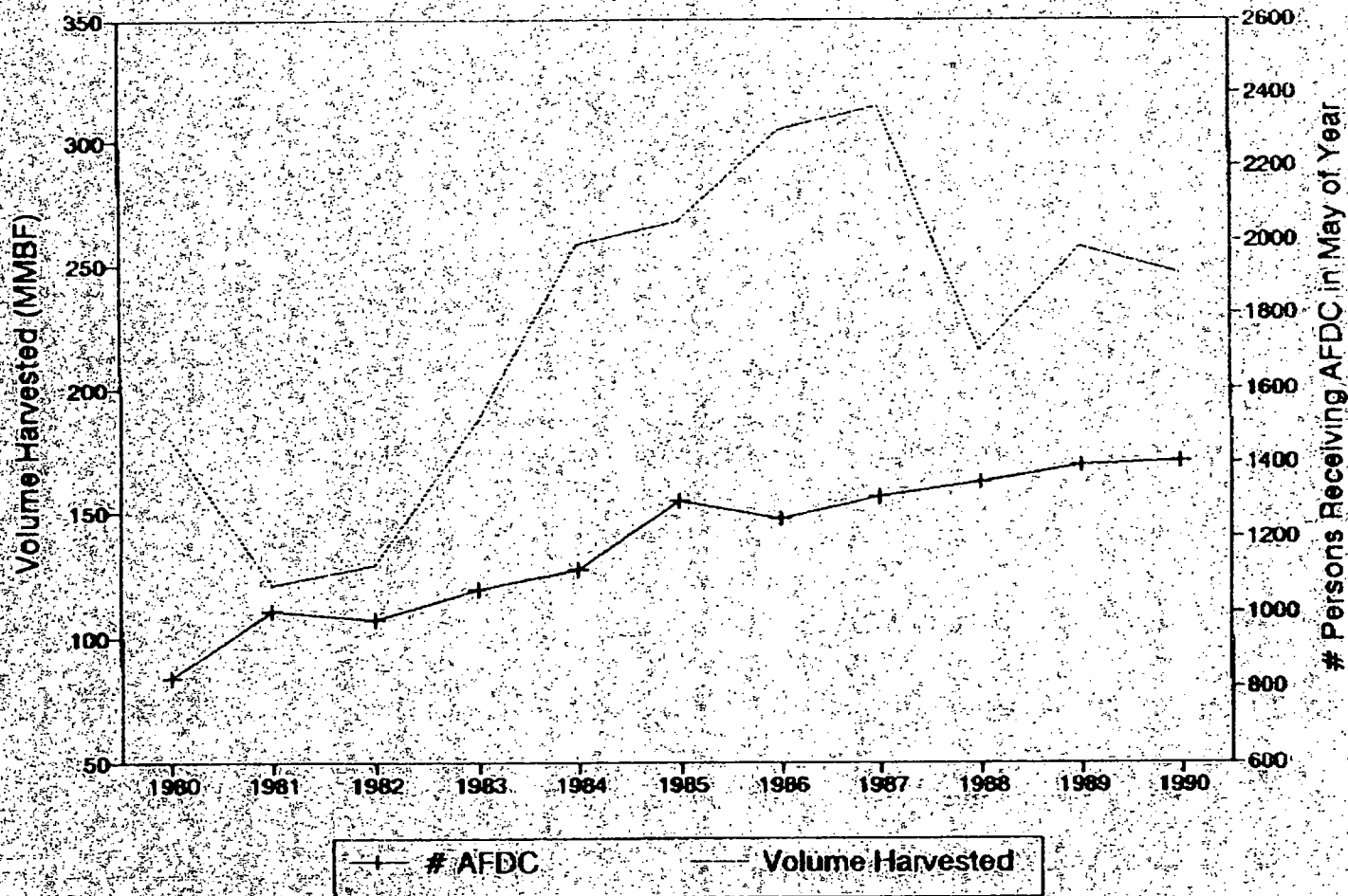
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Sources: California State Board of Equalization, Timber Tax Division, Timber production statistics for 1980 to 1990.
Statistical Services Bureau, State of California, *Public Welfare in California*, Statistical Series PA 3-368, for May of each year 1980-1990. Sacramento.

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Plumas County, CA Timber Harvest & No. of AFDC Recipients



Sources

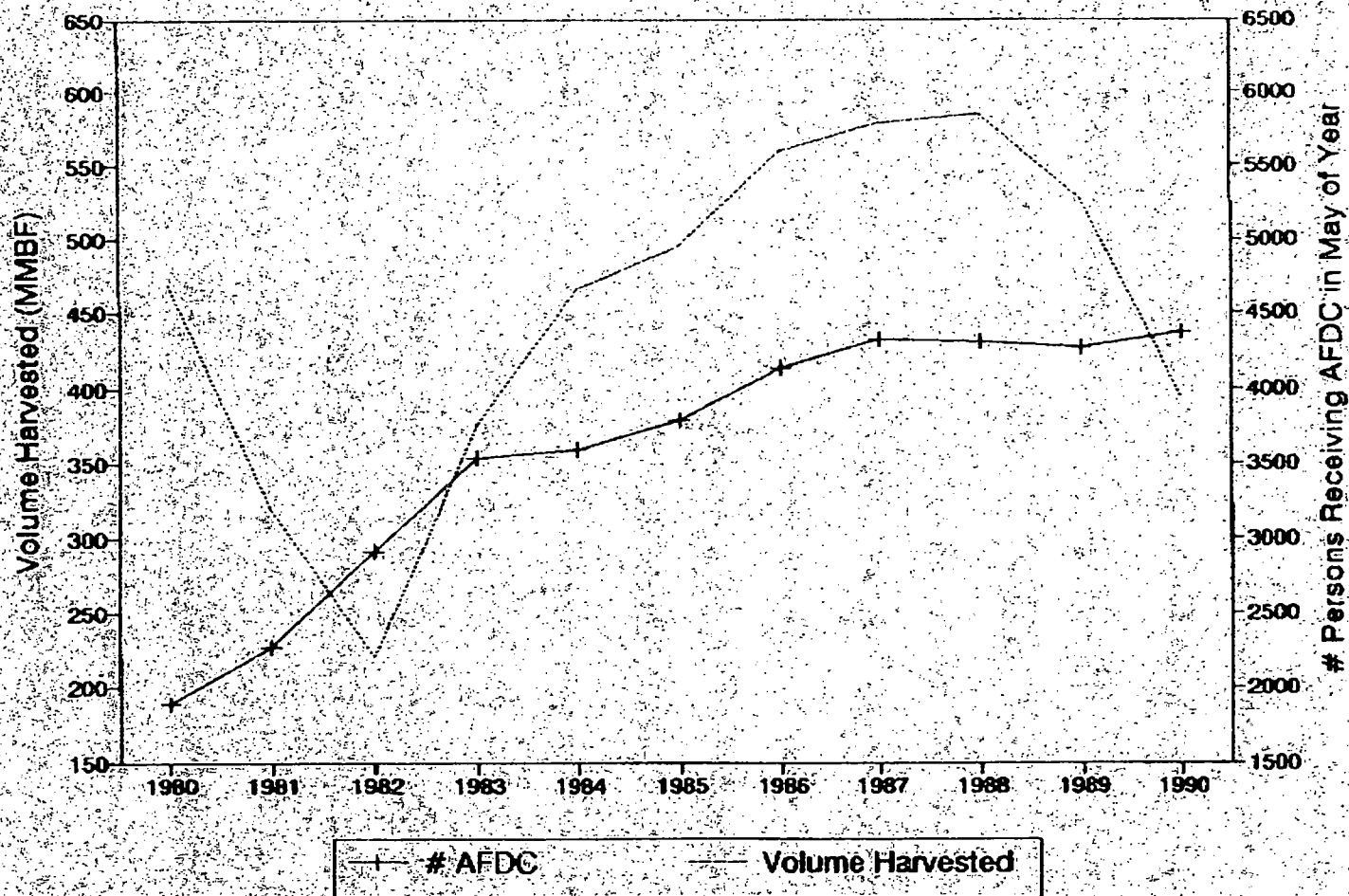
California State Board of Equalization, Timber Tax Division: Timber production statistics for 1980 to 1990.

Statistical Services Bureau, State of California: *Public Welfare in California*, Statistical Series PA 3-368, for May of each year 1980-1990. Sacramento.

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Siskiyou County, CA Timber Harvest & No. of AFDC Recipients

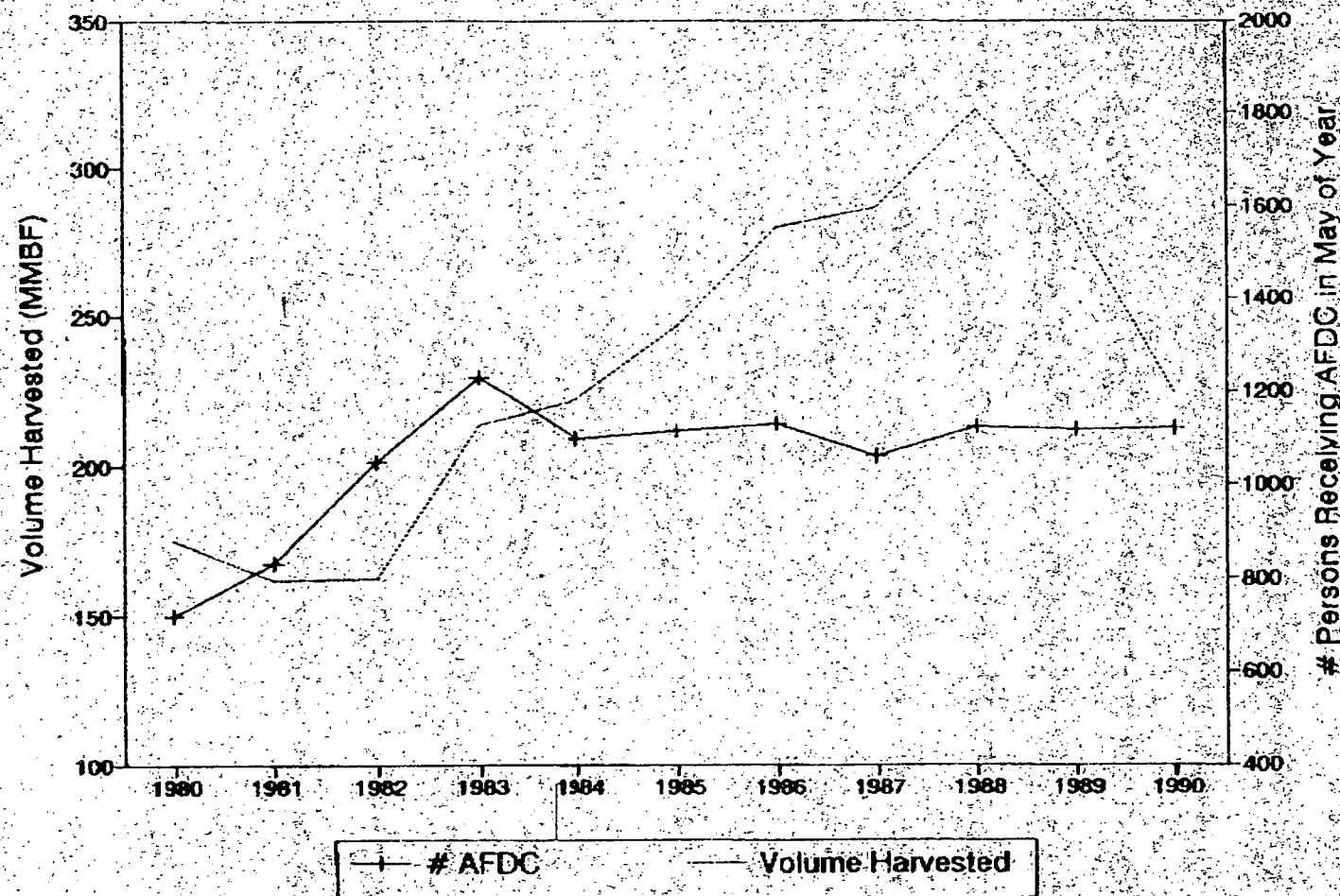


Sources: California State Board of Equalization, Timber Tax Division. Timber-production statistics for 1980 to 1990.
Statistical Services Bureau, State of California. *Public Welfare in California*, Statistical Series PA-3-368, for May of each year 1980-1990. Sacramento.

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Trinity County, CA Timber Harvest & No. of AFDC Recipients



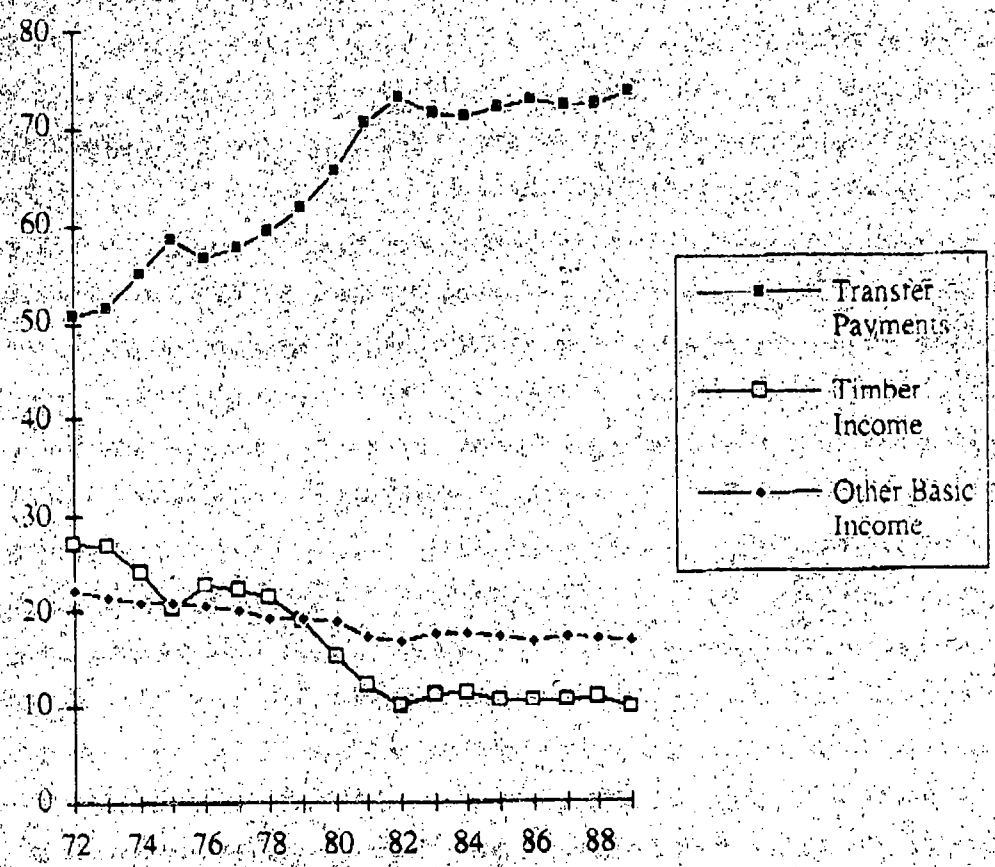
Sources: California State Board of Equalization, Timber Tax Division. Timber production statistics for 1980 to 1990.
Statistical Services Bureau, State of California. *Public Welfare in California*, Statistical Series PA 3-368, for May of each year 1980-1990. Sacramento.

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Table 9

The Economic Base of Forested Counties of Northern California



Notes: Calculated from Local Area Personal Income (US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis) 1972-1989

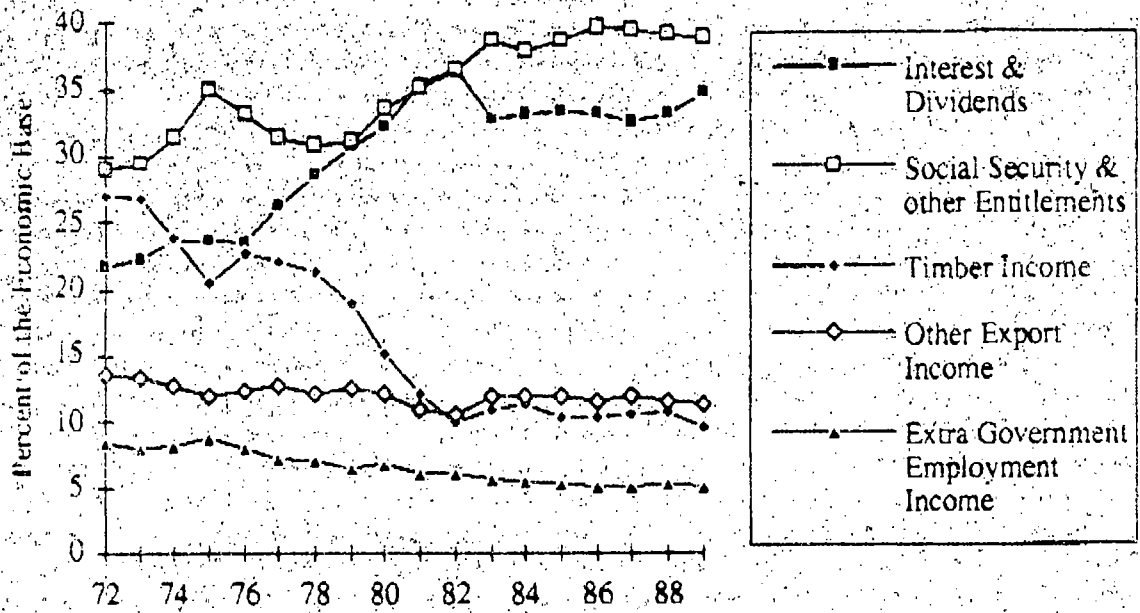
The Economic Base includes all income from manufacturing (timber and other industries), agriculture, fisheries, mining, federal employment, military employment, and any income from 'surplus' service employment such as when a region has 50% more restaurants than the state on a per capita basis. It also includes public transfer payments (mainly social security and medical payments) and private transfers (mainly interest payments). The Economic Base excludes nearly all retail, wholesale, local government and service employment income.

From How Many Jobs in a Log: A Re-examination of the Employment Implications of Timber in California, William Stewart, PhD dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1993.

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Table 10

The Economic Base of Forested Counties of Northern California



Notes: Calculated from Local Area Personal Income
(US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis) 1972-1989

The Economic Base includes all income from manufacturing (timber and other industries), agriculture, fisheries, mining, federal employment, military employment, and any income from 'surplus' service employment such as when a region has 50% more restaurants than the state on a per capita basis. It also includes public transfer payments (mainly social security and medical payments) and private transfers (mainly interest payments). The Economic Base excludes nearly all retail, wholesale, local government and service employment income.

From How Many Jobs in a Log: A Re-examination of the Employment Implications of Timber in California. William Stewart, PhD dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1993.

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