

Douglas County Oregon: Structure of a Timber County Economy



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ABSTRACT

This report describes the 1970 economy of Douglas County, Oregon. An input-output model is presented and used to detail the interrelationships of the various sectors. An analytical framework is presented that permits an appraisal of the direction and magnitude of change in the county economy that would result from changes in the mix of economic activities. The economy is shown to be highly dependent upon the timber and related wood processing industries. The degree of this dependence, by sectors, is recorded, and implications for future planning are highlighted. Other areas with similar timber industry dependencies may find this study useful in many decision-making contexts.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON: STRUCTURE OF A TIMBER COUNTY ECONOMY

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Douglas County, Oregon, currently produces more timber than any other county in the nation. As would be expected, business fluctuations in the timber sectors cause major economic stresses in the county. The prime motivation for this study was to establish an analytical framework to appraise economic changes in this county - changes that can be influenced by the forest managers, particularly the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U. S. Forest Service (USFS). The potential use of the study is not limited to an analysis of public management, but may assist in analyzing a wide variety of economic changes that may be of interest to the community.

This report is primarily a detailed description of the 1970 Douglas County economy. The framework is established to enable managers and their publics to appraise policy alternatives in terms of the economic impact within Douglas County. Although the study was done on a specific county, similar characteristics in other timber-dependent areas may provide opportunities to draw useful comparisons.

Sectors and Sampling of the Douglas County Economy

The input-output model used in this study is assembled by grouping similar firms or organizations together in economic sectors and then accounting for the business transactions of these sectors. The input-output model is a mathematical representation of the economic structure of business interrelationships of sectors in the county economy. This includes business within the community; information is also assembled to provide gross estimates of the economic relationships with the outside world. Expenditures made outside the local economy are largely imports, although savings, state and federal taxes, and inventory accumulations are included in these "leakages" from local business activity.

In this study, 18 sectors comprise the "business" portion of the county economy. The remaining sectors are composed of two federal resource managers,

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BLM, USFS, and all local governments, including schools. In addition, two sectors are included that represent individual consumers (the households of the county), and county visitors, who are largely recreationists and tourists. A more detailed definition of the sectors is presented in Appendix A.

A firm, community organization, unit of government, or household was considered to be inside the Douglas County economy if a decision-making unit was located in the county. Of particular interest here are the operations of the USFS and BLM in the county. Portions of several national forests operate in Douglas County, but only the Umpqua and Siuslaw National Forests have Ranger Districts headquartered within the county. For purposes of this study, the USFS (Sectors 19 and 19a) was considered to be the entire Umpqua National Forest and the Smith River District of the Siuslaw National Forest. Other national forests with operations in the county were treated as being outside the county. The BL (Sectors 20 and 20a) were considered to be the operations of the Roseburg District Office.

Data for the study were gathered through personal interviews with businesses, organizations, and government agencies in the county. The number of businesses in each sector, and the respective samples for each business sector, are reported in Table 1. Household and visitor information was collected from reported sales to these individuals by various county businesses. Governmental expenditures were gathered from budget officers for each entity of government.

Data for all transactions refer to business in the 1970 calendar year. They were collected from businesses during mid-1971; the final reports on the governmental sectors were completed in 1972.

The households in the county were not surveyed directly. Sales to, or purchases from, households were reported by other sectors which were surveyed in the county. Because households were not sampled, data for some of the households' sales and purchases were not collected. For example, state and federal income tax payments are not reported for households. On the other hand, transfer payments such as social security payments are likewise not reported. It is expected that omitted purchases and incomes offset each other to some extent. Even though complete information for the household sector was not available, this sector was included in the county economy with the rationale that this provides a more reasonable representation of the local economy than if the sector were omitted.

In establishing sector sampling rates, the total sample was allocated among the various sectors of the economy, based on three criteria: (1) an estimate of total output of a sector; (2) the number of businesses in the sector; and (3) the variability in amount of economic activity by firms within the sector. First considerations for sampling were based on total output of the sector and the number of firms within each sector. These considerations provided the range for the distribution of the total sample within each sector. Subjective estimates of variability were used to bracket the final sector allocation, usually within the range established by total volume of business and number of firms. To assist

Table 1. Number of Business Firms, by Sectors and Sample Size, in the Douglas County Economy, 1968

Sectors <mark>a</mark> /	Number of Total in the county	firms Included in sample
Timber harvesting and hauling	. 87	18
Sawmills	. 18	15
Plywood and veneer mills	8	7
Pulp, paper, particle board plants	. 2	2
Commercial fishing	38	2
Crop farming b/	34	7
Livestock b/	. 209	43
Manufacturing	34	18
Lodging	. 91	19
Cafes and taverns	. 113	14
Service stations	. 141	21
Automotive sales and service	. 127	36
Communications and transportation	. 51	17
Professional services	. 186	30
Financial services	. 23	12
Construction	. 147	28
Retail and wholesale trade	. 373	67
Retail services and organizations	453	_65
TOTAL	2,133	419

a/ Sectors are defined in Appendix A.

b/ There are approximately 1,000 farms by census definition in Douglas County. The 243 farms and ranches included for study purposes are estimated to produce 90 percent of the total county agricultural production.

these judgments, a meeting was held in the county with a panel of business people knowledgeable of the county. Combined judgment was used in appraising size, output, and variability. A rough rule of thumb was that in cases of large businesses, the sampling rate would be at 100 percent. The sampling rate of the medium-size businesses in the communities ranged from 40 to 50 percent, and for the smaller businesses the sampling rate ranged from 10 to 20 percent. The overall sampling rate approximated 23 percent. Completed questionnaires that were satisfactory for use resulted in an over-all sample size of about 20 percent of the more than 2,100 businesses identified in Douglas County for the tax year 1970.

The public sectors of the model (BLM, USFS, local school districts, county and city governments) were also individually interviewed for their expenditures. Information for households and visitors was obtained from the various businesses interviewed who indicated sales to individuals, resident and non-resident.

Because of the importance of timber in Douglas County, each of the federal forest managers (USFS and BLM) is divided into two sectors to more accurately represent their revenue and expenditure patterns. As both of these agencies have revenues from timber sales in the county and appropriations from the federal government, it is important to account for the difference in expenditure patterns from these two sources of funds. The economic activity of the USFS (Sectors 19 and 19a) and the BLM (Sectors 20 and 20a) is designated as to income or expenditures resulting from funds generated by local sales (Sectors 19 and 20) and from appropriated funds (Sectors 19a and 20a).

The remaining sectors shown in Table 3 are considered to be outside the Douglas County economy. These include purchases and sales with state and federal government, including taxes, along with imports and exports, and changes in inventory and capital stock. The taxes listed as purchases from state or federal government are mainly income taxes paid by the various business sectors. The purchases made by state and federal government from local sectors represent goods and services purchased in the county from local sectors.

The results of this research are presented in Tables 3, 4, and 5, and will be discussed later. The size of the economy and relative importance of the various sectors are presented in Table 2 and the following discussion.

Exports and Total Output

The sales or exports from a community to purchasers outside its boundary are very important in sustaining internal economic growth. Douglas County is such an export economy, relying on timber and timber products sales made to the rest of the world to maintain its economic viability. The estimated value of exports was \$359 million for 1970, with \$225 million (63 percent) of these coming from the four timber sectors: harvesting and hauling, sawmills, plywood and veneer, and pulp and paper. In dollar terms, the other major export sectors for the county were manufacturing and visitors, the latter largely recreationists and tourists. Although agriculture exports a large portion of its total volume, the total is not as large as the sectors mentioned previously.

Table 2. Total Output and County Exports, by Economic Sectors, for Douglas County, Oregon, 1970

	· .	a/	
	Sector	County exports 4	Total output
		(1,000	dollars)
[1]	Timber harvesting & hauling	\$ 19,416	\$ 41,719
[2]	Sawmills	40,510	42,766
[3]	Plywood & veneer mills	124,930	130,696
[4]	Pulp, paper, & particle board plants.	39,800	39,804
[5]	Commercial fishing	0	4,033
[6]	Horticulture	3,118	3,338
[7]	Livestock	4,216	5,443
[8]	Manufacturing	40,640	46,159
[9]	Lodging	992	3,742
[10]	Cafes & taverns	23	8,865
[11]	Service stations	214	19,284
[12]	Automotive sales & service	2,676	43,189
[13]	Communications & transportation	5,655	25,040
[14]	Professional services	722	11,505
[15]	Financial services	2,815	25,315
[16]	Construction	4,437	24,610
[17]	Retail & wholesale trade	4,197	83,021
[18]	Retail services & organizations	5,214	28,312
[19]	U.S. Forest Service	6,127	16,698
[19a]	U.S. Forest Service appropriations	8,659	8,659
[20]	Bureau of Land Management	1,881	23,472
[20a]	Bureau of Land Management	•	•
	appropriations	1,531	1,531
[21]	Education	4,384	19,181
[22]	Law enforcement	1,204	1,663
[23]	County roads	2,477	6,573
[24]	Social services	1,241	1,452
[25]	Administration	1,536	1,841
[26]	City of Roseburg	95	1,728
[27]	City of Sutherlin	297	662
[28]	City of Myrtle Creek	135	. 515
[29]	City of Reedsport	250	546
[30]	Other incorporated cities	30	526
[31]	Households	10,334	158,105
[32]	Visitors	18,851	18,851
	TOTAL		\$848,844
	IUIAL	\$358,607	9040 ₉ 044

County exports represent sales or revenue from outside the local economy, from sale of goods and services outside the county, or transfers from state or federal government to local government units.

The input-output framework of analysis utilized in this study does not yield an estimate of gross regional product similar to the well-known Gross National Product (GNP). The GNP is focused on final production or consumption of goods and services, attempting to eliminate any double accounting. Input-output (I-O) does just the opposite. Every attempt is made to account for the second and subsequent round effects, attempting to follow the flow of economic activity through a community. The objective is to determine the distribution and magnitude of the impact within the economy resulting from increased export demand for goods and services. In this process, the values of all intermediate goods are taken into account, while in the calculations of GNP they are explicitly eliminated.

Remembering this difference of intent between input-output analysis and gross regional product accounting, it may be of interest to focus on timber sectors of Douglas County. One policy question of interest is the impact of log exports as opposed to further processing of logs within the county. Timber harvesting and hauling has a total business of \$41.7 million, with \$18 million listed as export. This does not represent all log exports in the county, as sawmills, plywood, and paper mills harvest and haul timber within their own operations. Due to information limitations, it is not possible to separate their export activities from their other business operations. By noting the expenditure patterns of the timber harvesting and hauling activity, it is possible to obtain a rough idea of the magnitude and distribution of the impacts of this export business on the county economy, regardless of where the business is located. Information on total log exports could be used to estimate the impact if more logs were retained for additional local processing.

Two timber sectors, plywood and veneer, and pulp and paper, indicate large dollar volumes of imports. However, the majority of these indicated purchases are not true imports. Several of the firms harvest and process timber from their own forest land. The questionnaire was not designed to account for this internal transfer of product. In this situation, sales from these sectors appear larger than would be indicated by input purchases within the county. If the purchases are not made locally, then they are, most likely, imports; however, in the situation of these vertically integrated businesses, the false "imports" represent harvesting their own timber. The stumpage value on part of the private timber is not included in local transactions, and appears as an import. However, all other primary inputs and interindustry purchases required to harvest the logs and get them to the mills are reflected in the business transactions of the county. It is these latter transactions which are important in terms of local impact from the logging.

The visitor sector was given special attention in an attempt to identify the economic activity generated by the recreationists and tourists. It is not a clear identification system, since a business operator may not be able to positively identify the "stranger" as a tourist. It is expected there is some undesired identification of central Douglas County residents as "visitors" on the Douglas County coast, and vice versa when coastal residents are in Roseburg. In both cases they should be reported as sales to the household sector. It was judged that to appraise the impact of recreation and tourism was so comparatively important that some problems with visitor identification were acceptable in the attempt to acquire information on a growing recreation industry.

It is difficult to judge the quality of the estimate of total visitor business (\$18.8 million). This surely indicates a major business in the Douglas County economy. Further work is needed to assist in substantiating this type of an estimate. There is little way to verify the business of this particular industry. Timber, fishing, and agriculture have secondary sources of information for general indications of absolute size. The visitor sector is not well-supplied with this type of information at the present time.

The Economic Structure of Douglas County

Table 3 summarizes all of the information gathered to develop the I-O model. The table specifies the economic sectors of the county (numbered 1 through 32). The table likewise includes those activities that represent the sale of goods or services outside the county. (These are listed in the columns down the right hand side - Columns 33, 34, and 35). Likewise the activities representing goods and services brought into the county can be found by reading across at the bottom of the table (Rows 33, 34, and 35). The last column of the table at the right hand side represents total output of each individual sector in the county, and the row across the bottom of the table represents the total outlay for conducting this economic activity. It will be noted that, for Sectors 1 through 32, total outputs equal total outlays. Profits, rents, and royalties are counted, as well as the purchases of goods and services, inside and outside of the county, required to produce this total product. Each cell in Table 3 represents an exchange of dollars for goods or services delivered. If a reader is interested in following the purchases or sales of any sector, this may be accomplished by locating the sector and reading down a column to follow the pattern of purchases, or reading across rows to follow sales. The interpretation is fairly straightforward, except for the government sectors. A business "purchase" from a government sector is represented by the taxes paid by a business sector, budgeted to that specific segment of the government. A sale to government can be interpreted as any other sale for a good or service. One needs to remember that the manner in which taxes are collected, and public services are delivered, makes it impossible to follow a tax dollar specifically to a given governmental sector, or to identify specifically which sector benefits from a government program. taxes paid by households to local government are shown, but taxes to state and federal governments are not indicated for households.

Referring to Table 3, it is possible to identify the purchasing patterns of the plywood and veneer mills [3] by reading down Column 3. It is noted that plywood and veneer mills indicate purchases from timber harvesting and hauling [1] of over \$6 million. They indicate no purchases from the sawmills [2], but exchange goods among themselves at slightly over \$900,000 a year. The next seven cells indicate no purchases by plywood and veneer mills, with small purchases of less than \$1,000 from service stations [11], and purchases of over a quarter of a million dollars from automotive sales and service [12]. It is possible to follow the remaining purchases of plywood and veneer mills within the Douglas County economy down through Row 32. More than \$48 million are shown as imports [33] by the plywood and veneer mills. These imports were discussed earlier, and include some privately owned timber which was located within the county. Other

Table 3. Transactions Matrix Showing Interindustry Flows in Dollars, Douglas County, Oregon, 1970

	Sector*	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
[1]	Timber hervesting &										
	hauling	•	14,043,477	6,160,196	255,291	0	0	0	0	0	0
[2]	Sawmilla	0	150,000	0	228,000	0	2,400	2,400	147,600	0	0
[3]	Plywood & vencer milla Pulp, paper, particle	0	270,750	913,710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	board planta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0
[5]	Commercial fishing	0	0	ō	0	47,424	Ō	Ō	3,681,824	. 0	0
[6]	Norticulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,371	0	0	0
i 7 i	Livestock	0	38,880	0	0	0	21,870	479,629	209,379	0	0
[8]	Manufacturing	821,743	0	Ō	0	0	0	0	213,870	20,569	386,658
i e i	Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,625	. 0	0
[10]	Cafea & taverna	0	0	ō	0	4,886	0	0	0	0	9,484
[11]	Service atationa	1,052,573	179,550	360	182	3,300	642,348	16,890	0	0	4,125
[12]	Automotive aales & aervice.	4,091,836	556,519	272,409	19,878	16,034	11,431	33,532	231,134	3,893	39,763
[13]	Communicationa & trans- portation	1,414,157	640,138	649,338	164,390	38,599	291,383	50,850	241,066	444,442	363,452
[14]	Professional scrvicea	197,008	36,022	30,483	29,403	5,474	2,295	54,972	16,156	24,452	64,188
[15]	Financial aervicea	1,764,848	5,423,275	2,315,636	49,500	0	715,833	1,060,444	653,353	887,695	458,991
[16]	Construction	123,004	76,372	3,273,817	313,183	7,200	44,640	65,491	104,302	109,509	259,624
[17]	Retail 6 wholeaale trade	1,266,318	1,918,776	2,545,748	1,094,742	900,210	819,161	1,522,796	1,134,332	320,086	942,632
[18]	Retail aervices & organizationa	445,802	94,066	135,422	38,605	338,491	343,611	584,028	229,052	956,553	243,553
[19] [19s]	U.S. Forest Service U.S. Forest Service	425,152	1,637,734	8,409,481	0	0	0	21,222	0	15,886	0
	appropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[20] [20s]	Bureau of Land Management Bureau of Land Management	2,339,031	3,632,034	8,972,819	9,421	0	0	3,331	0	0	0
[208]	appropriationa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[21]	Education	259.932	376,148	1,685,978	654,057	4,628	4,600	29,733	219,938	22,437	13,140
122 1	Law enforcement	305	8,192	18,728	9,195	38	38	305	7,288	1,895	1,819
[23]	County roads	689,379	686,447	698,650	689,117	38	38	30'5	2,288	228	152
[24]	Social aervicea	305	1,525	13,728	4,195	38	38	305	2,288	2,528	3,152
[25]	Administration	28,805	30,025	42,228	32,695	5,238	38	305	5,741	228	152
[26]	City of Roseburg	5,548	28,667	254,292	76,284	0	693	5,548	48,564	11,115	9,729
[27]	City of Sutherlin	805	5,411	40,242	11,074	0	100	805	6,040	6,064	5,862
[28]	City of Myrtle Crcek	3,216	4,729	42,404	9,843	90	90	716	13,049	8,367	5,528
[29]	City of Reedsport	626	4,047	28,187	8,613	0	78	626	4,698	3,982	3,905
[30]	Other incorporated cities.,	1,163	17,174	61,535	15,995	0	145	1,163	17,995	18,052	19,547
[31]	Householda	11,964,074	9,460,317	37,466,119	4,480,000	1,610,941	243,102	783,408 0	8,117,903	464,291 0	2,642,013
[32]	Viaitora	0	10 700	19 270 615	•	•	•	-	•	19,968	U
[33]	Imports	8,773,606	12,702	48,270,645		893,841 63,526	89,837 12,937	156,307 79,767	27,769,803 2,644,462	86,515	2,669,157 403,032
[34]	State & federal government. Depreciation & inventory	1,778,068	1,529,988	5,967,102	131,200	•	-	•	•	-	-
-	•	3,273,736	1,902,628	2,426,738	605,000	92,872	91,490	466,083	387,926	313,234	315,465
	TOTAL GROSS OUTLAY	41,718,901	42,765,593	130,695,995	39,804,000	4,032,868	3,338,196	5,443,332	46,158,676	3,741,989	8,865,123

^{*} Read columna down for aalea; read scrosa for purchasea.

Table 3. (Continued)

	Sector	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[19a]
<u> </u>	Timber harveating &	·····									
•	hauling	0 -	9,975	0	0	3,325	12,729	0	0	94,319	137,63
2]	Sawmilla	o ·	600	2,400	0	53,288	231,972	28,261	0	384,532	1,63
3 j	Plywood & veneer milla	0	0	. 0	0	. 0	0	84,360	0	1,897,264	17,28
4 i	Pulp, paper, particle	•						•		• •	•
٠,	board planta	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		ŏ	. 0	ő	ő	ŏ	ŏ	24,947	ŏ	Ŏ	
5]	Commercial fishing	U	Ü	·	v	v	Ū	24,547	v	v	
5]	Horticulture	0	0	0	0	486	0	53,460	0	0	
7]	Livestock	7,290	0	0	0	23,260	0	51,851	183,830	0	
3]	Manufacturing	78,504	0	0	61,707	0	0	2,909,590	57,9 35	0	32,3
) Ī	Lodging	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	2,1
j	Cafes & taverns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
٠,	Country shables	602.002	118,624	182	0	0	611,114	81,159	93,360	. 0	73,8
ij	Service atationa	682,902	•	_	40,031	96	1,121,483	128,579	458,394	0	32,8
2] 3]	Automotive sales & aervice. Communications & trans-	514,230	690,319	540,919	40,031	90	1,121,463	120,379	430,394	·	32,0
•	portation	251,501	627,018	328,276	216,939	264,566	359,051	2,418,186	293,117	0	65.
1	Professional aervicea	32,861	42,435	20,541	196,793	30,340	54,548	112,213	68,545	ň	137,
								585,281		ŏ	237,
)	Financial aervicea	419,043	509,033	94,448	376,962	91,240	335,384	303,201	154,918	٠. ٠	
1	Construction	29,998	26,819	20,000	62,796	620,506	3,085,951	84,713	60,283	0	1,445,
ĩ	Retail & wholeaale trade	120,258	51,165	99,896	289,330	141,783	1,031,521	3,261,822	310,772	0	265,
í	Retail aervicea &		•	•	•	•	, ,	• •	•		
•	organizations	104,308	575,660	103,096	531,590	331,495	333,330	393,342	219,854	0	29,
1	U.S. Forest Service	0	0	11	0	0	3,185	5	109	Ó	•
aj	U.S. Forest Service		•		•	•	0,200	-		•	
a j		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	appropriations	0	0	0	0	ŏ	2,397	. 30	736	Õ	
)	Bureau of Land Management	U	U	U	U	U	2,397	. 30	/ 30	U	
a]	Bureau of Land Management	_		_	_	_		_	_		
	appropriationa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	Education	5,290	32,710	655,216	27,355	13,628	38,384	819,130	18,498	2,142,714	
í	Law enforcement	1,705	343	6,482	11,267	152	381	9,293	1,857	. 0	
í	County roada	38	343	6,482	267	152	4,538	7,626	140	733,412	
i		38	343	6,482	267	152	381	7,626	140	0	
i	Social servicea	_		• .		152				ŏ	
J	Adminiatration	38	343	6,482	3,720	132	12,834	11,079	3,643	Ū	
1	City of Roseburg	7,498	8,094	142,243	9,490	2,774	14,753	212,997	15,360	0	
ī	City of Sutherlin	4,251	3,673	18,394	705	402	1,256	31,963	3,345	0	
í	City of Myrtle Creek	5,410	3,615	17,806	2,776	358	2,545	36,473	3,407	0	
í	City of Reedaport	2,606	2,009	15,048	3,980	313	1,564	29,711	4,143	0	
í			•			582	1,654	69,049	36,346	ŏ	
ı	Other incorporated cities	1,498	1,309	27,340	1,018	302	1,054	07,047	30,340	·	
. 1	Houaeholda	2,402,761	4,852,482	6,638,189	5,742,014	2,152,841	5,096,935	12,691,863	7,175,451	0	4,371,
i	Visitora	. 0	0	. 0	. 0	0	. 0	0	0	0	
í		14,128,673	34.348.467	10,781,121	2,002,717	20,414,522	10,405,963	54,906,805	17,784,646	1,251,541	2,044,
i	State & federal government.	325,139	522,867	2,324,569	1,381,224	646,899	792,533	2,346,744	679,971	10,194,367	
1		323,233	322,007	_,,,,	_,,,	,.,,	,	_,,.	,	, , , , , , , ,	
J	Depreciation & inventory depletion	158,656	760,956	3,184,802	541,910	521,565	1,053,938	1,623,092	683,002	0	
	•										
	TOTAL GROSS OUTLAY	10 001 101	40 100 000	25 210 125	11 CA/ DCO	25 215 202	2/ 610 22/	83,021,250	20 211 002	16 600 1/0	0 450

Table 3. (Continued)

	3. (Continued)									·		
	Sector	[20]	[20a]	[21]	[22]	[23]	[24]	[25]	[26]	[27]	[28]	[29]
[1]	Timber hervesting &						_		_	_	_	_
	hauling	504,497	51,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2]	Sawmills	783,320	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3]	Plywood & veneer mills	1,935,314	2,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[4]	Pulp, psper, psrticle	•		•	•	. 0	0	•	0	•	0	0
1	board plants	0	0	0	0	, 0	0	0	•	0	0	0
5]	Commercial fishing	U	0	U	U	U	U	0	0	0	U	U
[6]	Horticulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[7]	Livestock	Ó	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[8]	Manufacturing	0	0	110,957	0	0	0	0	0	· 2 0	0	0
9]	Lodging	Ō	0	0	350	7,250	1,200	1,250	0	0	0	0
[10]	Cafea & taverns	0	237	0	13,195	7,250	8,235	4,815	0	0	0	0
[11]	Service stations	0	13,898	48,001	22,116	17,300	1,900	375	4,034	2,260	1,756	0
[12]	Automotive ssles & service.	0	9,584	101,497	80,403	389,011	17,013	16,927	6,558	1,350	1,694	7,912
[13]	Communication & trans-											
	portstion	0	2,725	453,840	16,688	211	33,455	16,425	4,691	0	494	500
[14]	Professionsl services	0	857	41,480	33,727	5,690	12,900	3,225	3,275	27,500	12,370	750
[15]	Financial servicea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0
[16]	Construction	0	8,849	910,164	1,150	2,385,059	183,940	173,800	44,318	69,150	59,042	173,084
17]	Retsil & wholesale trade	. 0	8,930	965,021	73,958	53,006	48,203	22,452	102,919	35,464	19,942	28,335
18]	Retsil services &		•	•	•	•	•	• -	•	•	•	•
	organizations	0	7,131	420,307	18,560	95,109	38,605	82,200	36,957	7,500	5,759	3,800
[19]	U.S. Forest Service	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[198]	U.S. Forest Service	,										
	sppropristions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20]	Bureau of Land Mansgement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[20s]	Bureau of Land Hanagement	_			_					_	_	_
	sppropristions	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[21]	Education	1,231,665	0	73,705	0	0	0	0	5,000	21,580	21,580	21,580
[22]	Law encorcement	0	0	0	5 ,0 00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[23]	County rosds	421,577	0	0	36,868	0	30,220	8,953	0	0	0	0
24]	Social services	0	0	Ō	Ō	0	0	Ō	8,000	0	. 0	0
[25]	Adminiatration	ó	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	5,000	438	0
26]	City of Roseburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[27]	City of Sutherlin	0	0	3,446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28]	City of Myrtle Creek	0	0	3,448	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	5,306	0
29]	City of Reedsport	0	0	2,178	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30]	Other incorporated cities	0	0	10,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 1	Householda	0	1,138,770	12,458,503	1.271.437	1,905,626	835,523	843,267	557,156	89,286	52,418	106,735
32]	Visitors	ŏ	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 1	Imports	405,656	285,864	2,438,195	78,233	1,527,768	158,618	521,288	794,050	308,273	311,813	200,627
34 1	State & federal government.	•	0	1,139,928	11,022	179,489	82,279	146,077	160,504	94,815	14,514	2,260
35]	Depreciation & inventory		•	_,	,							-•
	depletion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,574	0
	•											E / E E C C
	TOTAL GROSS OUTLAY	10,834,785	1,530,840	19,180,869	1,002,707	0,5/2,/69	1,452,091	1,841,054	1,/28,002	002,1/8	514,700	545,583

Table 3. (Continued)

	Sector	[30]	[31]	[32]	Exports	State & federal government	Inventory accumulation	Total gross output
1]	Timber harvesting &							
	hauling	0	32,019	0	17,993,150	200,150	1,222,854	41,718,901
2 1	Sawmills	0	238,709	0	39,508,641	249,960	751,608	42,765,593
зј	Plywood & veneer mills	0	644,331	0	124,753,781	5,700	171,000	130,695,995
4 i	Pulp, paper, particle		,			•	•	
	board plants	0	0	0	39,600,000	0	200,000	39,804,000
5]	Commercial fishing	ō	27,873	250,800	0	0		4,032,868
<i>-</i> ,	Commercial Haming	·	27,073	250,000	•	•	•	.,
6 1	Horticulture	0	129,048	14,580	3,066,808	35,478	15,965	3,338,196
7 1	Livestock	Ŏ	130,238	80,963	4,101,981	0	114,161	5,443,332
•		0	715,113	109,851	39,487,227	92,100		46,158,676
	Manufacturing	0	•					3,741,989
9]	Lodging	_	1,361,939	1,330,755	718,421	267,698	6,156	
0]	Cafes & taverns	0	7,451,694	1,342,448	0	13,511	9,242	8,865,123
11 1	Service stations	3,050	10,732,182	4,663,544	0	99,597	113,956	19,284,496
12 1	Automotive sales & service.	10,950	28,850,731	2,216,620	1,462,286	863,427	349,904	43,189,202
13]	Communications & trans-	10,330	20,030,731	2,210,020	1,402,200	005,427	347,704	43,103,202
. ,	portation	2,470	9,571,262	160,940	2,314,413	3,329,734	10,557	25,040,425
14]	Professional services	7,330	8,784,346	692,580	23,419	689,642	9,430	11,504,858
15 1	Financial services	0	6,015,793	588,431	2,002,899	668,582	143,500	25,315,089
•				•				
[6]	Construction	45,524	5,640,009	665,280	497,616	3,874,377	64,776	24,610,324
L7]	Retail & wholesale trade	24,670	56,254,135	3,150,584	2,193,779	918,986	1,084,079	83,021,250
18 j	Retail services &	•						
•	organizations	12,295	12,769,412	3,567,941	3,908,085	1,243,209	63,105	28,311,802
9 1	U.S. Forest Service	0	46,094	12,725	6,126,545	0	0	16,698,149
9a1	U.S. Forest Service	_	• - •	•	- 1 1 1	•	•	
,	appropriations	0	0	0	0	8,658,788	0	8,658,788
0 1	Bureau of Land Management	Ŏ	11,088	3,128	1,880,770	0	ŏ	16,854,785
0a]	Bureau of Land Management	•		3,120	_,000,,,0	·	·	,,.05
oa j	appropriations	0	0	0	0	1,530,840	0	1,530,840
	abbrobrigerong	J	v	U	U	1,550,040	•	2,550,040
1]	Education	1,000	6,396,927	0	1,287,500	3,096,816	0	19,180,869
2 j	Law enforcement	. 0	374,791	0	68,516	1,135,117	0	1,662,707
3 i	County roads	0	78,542	0	114,637	2,362,332	0	6,572,769
4 1	Social services	ŏ	159,943	ŏ	15,600	1,225,017	ŏ	1,452,091
5]	Administration	1,350	113,478	ŏ	295,489	1,241,013	ŏ	1,841,054
~ <u>,</u>	numini3cidcion	1,000	¥13,470	v	2,5,40,	_,_,,,	•	2,042,054
6]	City of Roseburg	0	778,911	0	48,645	46,797	0	1,728,002
7 1	City of Sutherlin	Õ	221,175	ŏ	277,215	19,950	ŏ	662,178
8 1	City of Myrtle Creek	0	210,524	Ö	108,500	26,500	ŏ	514,700
•		0	178,787	0	224,770	25,712	_	545,583
-	City of Reedsport		•				_	
30]	Other incorporated cities	16,650	178,146	. 0	5,943	23,749	U	526,252
17	Households	156.095	0	0	10,201,400	132,588	0	158,105,085
i 12	Visitors	0	ō	ō	18,851,170	0		18,851,170
зí	Imports	149,148	7,845	ŏ	0	ō	ŏ	294,786,608
4]	State & federal government.		0	ő	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	45,410,214
5]	Depreciation & inventory	15,120	U	U	U	Ū	v	
, ,	depletion	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,410,667
						32,077,370	 -	

expenditures lost to the county are the payment of state and federal taxes [34] and depreciation and inventory depletion allowances [35]. This, then, amounts to a total of economic activity of about \$131 million generated by the plywood and veneer mills in the county.

The sales pattern for plywood and veneer mills (as opposed to the purchase pattern discussed above) may be observed by reading across Row 3 in Table 3. No sales to timber harvesting and hauling are indicated, but there are sales of \$270,000 to sawmills. Again, over \$900,000 of exchanges are made within the sector. As might be anticipated from this particular sector, no sales to other local sectors appear, except for some minor sales to retail and wholesale trade businesses in the county, about \$84,000. The largest block of sales from this sector are exports, \$125 million. The total product sold amounts to \$131 million. This same exercise can be repeated for any of the sectors identified, remembering that purchases are observed by reading down colums and sales reading across rows.

The activities of the two federal timber managers were divided into two sectors to more adequately represent the difference in impact of stumpage income and appropriated funds. Expenditures of locally-generated funds by the USFS and BLM (19 and 20) are limited to Sectors 1, 2, and 3 (largely for roads built by timber purchasers), Sector 21 for education, Sector 23 for county roads, Sector 33 for purchaser-built roads by firms headquartered outside the county, and the remaining expenditures representing transfers of income to the U.S. Treasury. The corresponding column of expenditures of appropriated funds (Sectors 19a and 20a) consists largely of wages and salaries paid to households. All of these funds originate in the state and federal government sector [34] as appropriations from the U.S. Government.

These distinctions of funding sources for the USFS and BLM are shown in two sectors to avoid interpretive problems resulting from improper allocations of changing revenues to these agencies. The expenditure pattern differs, and is largely established by statute or regulation; the establishment of separate sectors avoids the implied mixing of funds which results with single sectors.

Direct Purchases

The total number and magnitude of entries in Table 3 make it difficult to appraise the interrelationships of business within the community. Table 4 starts the process of condensing the information to assist the analysis of the interrelationships within the economy. The purchases of each sector are recorded as a percent of the total purchases. The table is read from top to bottom. All expenditures from each dollar and each sector are included, so the sum of each column in the table adds to \$1.00000 (rounded).

Using sawmills [2] as an example, Table 4 shows they paid \$0.33 (\$0.32838) to timber harvesters and haulers out of each total dollar spent. The payment was for logs. Going down the column, very little of each dollar is spent locally until the financial services sector [15] is reached. This sector received \$0.13 of each sawmill dollar spent. The remaining expenditures are fairly small, with

Table 4. Direct Coefficient Matrix Showing Interindustry Flows, Douglas County, Oregon, 1970

	Sector	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]
[1]	Timber harvesting &											
	hauling	0.02392	0.32838	0.04713	0.00641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[2]		0	.00351	0	.00573	0	.00072	.00044	.00320	0	0	0
[3]	Plywood & veneer mills	0	.00633	.00699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[4]	Pulp, paper, particle											
	board plants		0	0	0	0	0	0	.00009	0	0	0
[5]	Commercial fishing	0	0	0	0	.01176	0	0	.07976	0	0	0
[6]	Horticulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00411	0	0	0	0
iīi	Livestock	ō	.00091	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	.00655	.08811	.00454	ŏ	0	.00038
i 8 j	Manufacturing	.01970	0	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	0	0	.00463	.00550	.04362	.00407
ièi	Lodging		Ö	Ŏ	Ö	Õ	Ö	ŏ	.00097	0	0	0
[10]	Cafes & taverna		ŏ	ŏ	ō	.00121	ŏ	ŏ	0	ŏ	.00107	0
, ,		•	Ū	Ū	· ·	.00111	Ū	Ū	U	J	.00107	U
[11]	Service atations	.02523	.00420	*	*	.00082	.19242	.00310	0	0	.00047	.03541
[12]	Automotive sales & service.	.09808	.01301	.00208	.00050	.00398	.00342	.00616	.00501	.00104	.00449	.02667
[13]	Communications & trans-											
	portation	.03390	.01497	.00497	.00413	.00957	.08729	.00934	.00522	.11877	.04100	.01304
[14]	Professional services	.00472	.00084	.00023	.00074	.00136	.00069	.01010	.00035	.00653	.00724	.00170
[15]	Financial servicea	.04230	.12681	.01772	.00124	0	.21444	.19482	.01415	.23723	.05177	.02173
[16]	Construction	.00295	.00179	.02505	.00787	.00179	.01337	.01203	.00226	.02926	.02929	.00156
117 1	Retail & wholesale trade	.03035	.04487	.01948	.02750	.22322	.24539	.27975	.02457	.08554	.10633	.00136
[18]	Retail services &	*******	•••••	•027.0	***************************************	***************************************	,,,,,	.2.7.3	.02437	.00554	.10033	.00024
	organizations	.01069	.00220	.00104	.00097	.08393	.10293	.10729	.00496	.25563	.02747	.00541
[19]	U.S. Forest Service	.01019	.03830	.06434	0	0	0	.00390	0	.00425	0	0
[19a]	U.S. Forest Service								-		-	•
	appropriations	0	0	0	0 ·	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[20]	Bureau of Land Management	.05607	.08493	.06865	.00024	0 .	0	.00061	0	0	0	0
[20a]	Bureau of Land Hanagement						i					-
	appropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[21]	Education	.00623	.00880	.01290	.01643	.00115	.00138	.00546	.00476	.00600	.00148	.00027
[22]	Law enforcement	.00001	.00019	.00014	.00023	.00001	.00001	.00006	.00016	.00051	.00021	.00027
123 1	County roads	.01652	.01605	.00535	.01731	.00001	.00001	.00006	.00005	.00001	.00021	•00009
124 1	Social services	.00001	.00004	.00010	.00010	.00001	.00001	.00006	.00005	.00068	.00036	-
[25]	Administration	.00069	.00070	.000 32	.00082	.00130	.00001	.00006	.00012	.00006	.00002	
1-5 /	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•0000	•000.0	***************************************	***************************************	***************************************	.00001	.00000	.00012	•00000	.00002	-
[26]	City of Roseburg	.00013	.00067	.00195	.00192	0	.00021	.00102	.00105	.00297	.00110	.00039
[27]	City of Sutherlin	.00002	.00013	.00031	.00028	0	.00003	.00015	.00013	.00162	.00066	.00022
[28]	City of Myrtle Creek	.00008	.00011	.00032	.00025	.00002	.00003	.00013	.00028	.00224	.00062	.00028
[29]	City of Reedsport	.00002	.00009	.00022	.00022	0 .	.00002	.00012	.00010	.00106	.00044	.00014
[30]	Other incorporated cities	.00003	.00040	.00047	.00040	0	.00004	.00021	.00039	.00482	.00220	.00008
									-			
[31]	Households	.28678	.22121	.28667	.11255	.39945	.07282	.14392	.17587	.12408	.29802	.12460
[32]	Visitors		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[33]	Imports	.21030	.00030	.36934	.77565	.22164	.02691	.02872	.60162	.00534	.30109	.73264
	State & federal government.	.04262	.03578	.04566	.00330	.01575	.00388	.01465	.05730	.02312	.04546	.01686
[34]												
[34]	Depreciation & inventory depletion	.07847	.04449	.01857	.01520	.02303	.02741	.08562	.00840	.08371	.03558	.00823

* Poaitive value, but less than .00001.

Table 4. (Continued)

	Sector	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[19a]	[20]	[20a]
[1]	Timber harvesting &											
	houling	0.00023	0	0	0.00013	0.00052	0	0	0.00565	0.01590	0.02993	0.03351
2 1	Sawmills	.00001	.00010	0	.00210	.00943	.00034	0	.02303	.00019	.04648	.00013
3 1	Plywood & veneer milla	•	0	ŏ	0	0	.00102	ŏ	.11362	.00200	.11482	.00163
		v	U	v	U	U	.00102	U	•11302	.00200	.1140#	.00103
[4]	Pulp, paper, particle	_		_	_	_		_		•	^	0
		0	0	Ō	Ō	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
5]	Commercial fishing	0	0	0	0	0	.00030	0	0	0	0	0
6]	Horticulture	0	0	0	.00002	0	.00064	0	0	0	0	0
7 1		0	0	0	.00092	0	.00062	.00649	0	0	0	0 ,
8 1	Manufacturing	Ō	Ô	.00536	0	0	.03505	.00205	0	.00374	0	0
9 j	Lodging	ň	ŏ	0	.00001	Ö	0	0	Ö	.00025	Ö	Ô
•		0	ŏ	Õ	0	Ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ		ŏ	.00015
10]	Cafes & taverns	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	.0 0001	U	.00013
11]	Service stations	.00275	.00001	0	0	.02483	.00098	.00330	0	.00853	0	.00908
12 j	Automotive aales & aervice.	.01598	.02160	.00348	*	.04557	.00155	.01619	0	.00379	0	.00626
13 İ	Communications & trans-											
,	portation	.01452	.01311	.01886	_01045	.01459	.02913	.01035	0	.00757	0	.00178
14]	3	.00098	.00082	.01711	.00120	.00222	.00135	.00242	ŏ	.01589	ŏ	.00056
•	Professional servicea	-				•		-	ŏ	0	Ŏ.	0
15]	Financial services	.01179	.00377	.03277	.00360	.01363	.00705	.00547	U	U	U	U
6 1	Construction	.00062	.00080	.00546	.02451	.12539	.00102	.00213	0	.16700	0	.00578
7 i	Retail & wholesole trade	.00118	.00399	.02515	.00560	.04191	.03929	.01098	0	.03066	0	.00583
i8 j	Retail oervices &	•		•	•	•						
,		01223	.00412	.04621	01309	.01354	.00474	.00777	0	.00346	0	.00466
	organizations	.01333	.00412				*	•00///	ŏ	0	ŏ	0.00400
19] 19al	U.S. Forest Service U.S. Forest Service	U	•	0	0	.00013	•	•	U	U	U	v
.,.,	sppropriations	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.1			ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	.00010	*	.00003	ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ò
20]	Bureau of Land Management	U	U	U	U	•00010	•	.00003	U	U	•	•
20a]	Bureau of Land Management		_			_	_	_	_	_		
	sppropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 '	0
21 1	Education	.00076	.02617	.00238	.00054	.00156	.00987	.00065	.12832	0	.07308	0
2 1	Law cnforcement	.00001	.00026	.00098	.00001	.00002	.00011	.00007	0	0	0	0
3 1		.00001	.00026	.00002	.00001	.00018	.00009	*	.04392	Ö	.02501	0
•	County roads				-	-		•	0	ŏ	0	ŏ
4]	Social services	.00001	.00026	.00002	.00001	.00002	.00009			-	ŏ	Õ
5]	Administration	.00001	.00026	.00032	.00001	.00052	.00013	.00013	0	0	U	U
26 1	City of Roseburg	.00019	.00568	.00082	.00011	.00060	.00257	.00054	0	0	0	0
7 i	City of Sutherlin	.00008	.00073	.00006	.00002	.00005	.00038	.00012	0	0	0	0
8 1	City of Myrtle Creek	.00008	.00071	.00024	.00001	.00010	.00044	.00012	Ö	0	0	0
		.00005	.00060	.00024	.00001	.00006	.00036	.00015	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ .	ŏ
9]	City of Reedsport				-	-			-	Ö	ŏ	Ö
0]	Other incorporated cities	.00003	.00109	.00009	.00002	.00007	.00083	.00128	0	U	U	U
31]	Households	.11235	.26510	.49909	.08504	.20711	.15287	.25344	0 .	.50487	0	.74389
32 1	Visitors	•	0	0,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 1			.43055	.17408	.80642	.42283	.66136	.62817	.07495	.23615	.02407	.18674
	Imports	.79530								0	.68661	0
34] 35]	State & federal government. Depreciotion & inventory	.01211	.09283	.12006	.02555	.03220	.02827	.02402	.61051	J	*00001	U
ן נג	depletion	.01762	.12719	.04710	.02060	-04282	.01955	.02412	0 .	0	0	0

^{*} Positive value, but less than .00001.

Table 4. (Continued)

	Sector [21]	[22]	[23]	[24]	[25]	[26]	[27]	[28]	[29]	[30]	[31]	[32]
1]	Timber harvesting &		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_							
	hauling0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00020	0
2]	Sawmills0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00151	0
]	Plywood & veneer milla 0 Pulp, paper, particle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00408	0
-	board plants 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
]	Commercial fishing 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00018	.0133
]	Horticulture0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00082	.0007
]	Livestock0	0	0	0 ·	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00082	.0042
]	Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00452	.005
]	Lodging 0	.00021	.00110	.00083	.00068	0	0	0	0	0	.00861	.070
]	Cafea & taverns 0	.00794	.00110	.00567	.00262	0	0	0	0	0	.04713	.071
]	Service stations	.01330	.00263	.00131	.00020	.00233	.00341	.00341	0	.00580	.06788	.247
]	Automotive sales & service00529 Communications & trana-	.04836	.05919	.01172	.00919	.00380	.00204	.00329	.01450	.02081	.18248	.117
•	portstion	.01004	.00003	.02304	.00892	00271	0	.00096	.00092	.00469	.06054	.008
1	Professional services00216	.02028	.00087	.00888	.00175	.00190	.04153	.02403	.00137	.01393	.05556	.036
j	Financial services 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.03805	.031
1	Construction	.00069	.36287	.12667	.09440	.02565	.10443	.11471	.31725	.08651	.03567	.035
j	Retsil & wholesale trade05031 Retail services &	.04448	.00806	.03320	.01220	.05956	.05356	.03874	.05194	.04688	.35580	.167
•	organizations	.01116	.01447	.02659	.04465	.02139	.01133	.01119	.00696	.02336	.08077	.189
]	U.S. Forest Service 0 U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	0	0 ,	0	0	0	.00029	.000
a]		0	0	0 .	0	0	0	0	0	0 -	0	0
1	appropriations0	ŏ	Ô	ŏ.	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Ö	0	.00007	.000
ij	Bureau of Land Management O Bureau of Land Management	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	_		
	appropriations 0	0	0	0	0	0	· 0	0	0	0	0	0
]	Education	0	0	0	0	.00289	.03259	.04193	.03955	.00190	.04046	0
]	Law enforcement0	.00301	0	0	0	0 ·	0	0	0	0	.00237	0
]	County roads 0	.02220	0	.02081	.00486	0	0	0	0	0	.00050	0
j	Social services 0	0	0	0	0	.00463	0	0	0	0	.00101	0
]	Administration 0	0	0	0	0	.00031	.00755	.00085	0	.00257	.00072	0
]	City of Roseburg 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00493	0
]	City of Sutherlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00140	0
]	City of Hyrtle Creek00018	0	0	0	0	0	0	.01031	0	0	.00133	0
j	City of Reedsport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00113	0
j	Other incorporated cities00053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.03164	.00113	0
]	Households	.76470	.28993	.57539	.45803	.32243	.13484	.10184	.19563	.29662	0	0
j	Visitors0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i	Imports	.04705	.23244	.10923	.28315	.45952	.46554	.60582	.36773	.28342	.00005	0
j	State & federal government05943 Depreciation & inventory	.00663	.02731	.05666	.07934	.09288	.14319	.02820	.00414	.18189	0	0
	depletion0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.01472	0	. 0	0	0

\$0.04 going to retail trade [17], \$0.03 to the U.S. Forest Service [19], \$0.08 to BLM [20], and finally \$0.22 to households [31], representing mostly wages and salaries. Sawmills [2] appear to import few inputs directly. Only \$0.03 out of each dollar went to imports [33], \$0.03 in state and federal taxes [34], and \$0.04 to depreciation and inventory depletion [35]. These, and those sectors not mentioned, account for the dollar distribution from sawmills business. It will be noted that sawmills do not deal directly with every sector in the economy, and the impact is not uniform among those receiving direct expenditures. The purchases of other sectors in the table may be reviewed in a similar fashion. Table 4 merely records the pattern of direct expenditures for a given sector both within the community and, in a gross fashion, outside the community.

The Total Economic Impact

The description of the Douglas County economy to this point can be determined for each sector alone, and perhaps is a useful indication of expenditure patterns. The more important step in the analysis, added by the input-output model, comes in accumulating the effects of the direct expenditures and subsequent transactions as turnovers occur within the county economy. It is here that the interrelatedness of the economy becomes apparent. In observing the direct expenditures (Table 4), no sector reported direct dealings with every other sector; however, when all the interrelationships are considered (Table 5), nearly all sectors indicate changed economic activity due to the change in economic volume of business generated by a specific sector. Two exceptions occur - pulp and paper mills and the visitors sector. Neither of these sectors sells to other sectors within the county economy. However, the purchases of these two sectors have an influence on all sectors in the fashion similar to other businesses.

When Table 5 is read from top down, it records the amount of business generated from an additional dollar of sales made outside the county in each identified sector. (It would also indicate anticipated loss, given a dollar drop in sales outside the county.) Assume plywood and veneer [3] sells a dollar of additional product. Referring back to Table 4, it is noted that the direct expenditure to timber harvesting and hauling [1] is \$0.047. This has increased in Table 5 to \$0.054 through interaction in the community. No direct purchases were reported by plywood and veneer [3] from sawmills [2] in Table 4, yet in Table 5 a small impact is identified in sawmills receipts of \$0.006 as a result of increased plywood business. The third item down, \$1.025, represents the original \$1.00 sale and the additional business generated within the plywood and veneer sector [3]. Similar accounting may continue down the column for each cell. At the bottom is the sum of these identified economic impacts from a dollar of additional business by plywood and veneer firms. After all the impacts are accumulated, the additional dollar of sales by the plywood and veneer mills has a combined effect of increasing economic activity in the county by \$2.38. This kind of analysis may be repeated for each sector to appraise the different economic effects of changes in its business.

Table 6 presents the sums of the columns in Table 5. These sums are usually called output, or business multipliers. The multipliers represent the impact

Table 5. Direct and Indirect Business Coefficients Matrix, Showing Effects of One Dollar Change in Business Within Douglas County, Oregon, 1970

	Sector	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]
1]	Timber harvesting &											-
	hauling		0.34525	0.05452	0.00891	0.00091	0.00100	0.00115	0.00156	0.00101	0.00091	0.00030
2]	Sawmills	.00444	1.01134	.00649	.00646	.00164	.00229	.00238	.00407	.00202	.00182	.00055
3 j	Plywood & veneer mills	.01033	.02635	1.02542	.00116	.00319	.00174	.00274	.00157	.00242	.00242	.00090
4]	Pulp, paper, particle									*		•
•	board plants	*	*	*	1.00000	*	*		.00009	*		•
5 1	Commercial fishing		.00185	.00113	.00051	1.01394	.00154	.00184	.08187	.00159	.00491	.00076
• •	Commercial righting	.002/3	.00103	.00113	.00031	1.01394	.00134	.00104	.00107	.00139	.00431	•00076
6]	Horticulture		.00062	.00052	.00023	.00083	1.00054	.00514	.00038	.00049	.00060	.00021
7]	Livestock	.00129	.00242	.00104	.00045	.00213	.00915	1.09885	.00579	.00303	.00160	.00092
8]	Manufacturing	.03214	.02075	.01215	.00554	.02212	.01695	.02014	1.01300	.01791	.05855	.00864
9 j	Lodging	.00418	.00465	.00403	.00169	.00544	.00264	.00332	.00362	1.00333	.00425	.00165
o i	Cafes & taverns	.02261	.02523	.02196	.00916	.03091	.01436	.01809	.01456	.01814	1.02407	.00902
•			.02525	.01170	.00,20	.03071	.01430	.01009	.01430	.01814	1.02407	.00902
1)	Service stations	.06289	.05356	.03670	.01509	.04772	.22324	.03407	.02290	.03059	.03750	1.05093
2]	Automotive sales & service.	.19981	.15608	.10124	.04149	.12926	.07413	.08632	.06621	.08589	.10348	.06598
3]	Communications & trans-					•						
	portation	.08038	.07805	.04895	.02274	.07146	.12921	.05777	.03438	.16260	.08847	.03098
•]	Professional services	.03344	.03440	.02805	.01234	.03889	.02009	.03495	.01870	.03078	.03650	.01313
1	Financial services	.07325	.17489	.04736	.01351	.03693	.24161	.24097	.03325	.26336	.08148	.03374
-					•		******	•=,	*******	120330	.00140	.033,4
5]	Construction	.03829	.04794	.06014	.02756	.03494	.03885	.04261	.01950	.06319	.06105	.01241
' Ì	Retail & wholesale trade	.22218	.27052	.20686	.10653	.48155	.38253	.47533	.16636	.24789	.30545	.08180
3 j	Retail services &			-		•		•	•=====	•=•		
•	organizations	.06110	-06229	.04850	.02106	.14807	-14072	.16228	.04312	.30094	.07799	.02512
ì	U.S. Forest Service		.04414	.06695	.00048	.00050	.00035	.00470	.00040	.00464	.00041	.00015
aj	U.S. Foreat Service	*01140	.04414	.000,5	.00040	.0000	.000	.00470	.00040	.00404	.00041	.00013
,	appropriationa	۸	0	0	0	٥	0	0	•	•	^	•
1			•	•	•	·	•	•	0 00053	0	0	0
al	Bureau of Land Management Bureau of Land Management	.03879	.10710	.07405	.00138	.00046	.00040	.00116	.00057	.00044	.00042	.00014
-,	appropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
_	Education	.03686	.05212	.05051	.02656	.03423	.02176	.02930	.02045	.03008	.02766	.00999
•	Law enforcement	.00125	.00158	.00133	.00073	.00164	.00087	.00110	.00095	.00156	.00148	.00059
j	County roads	.01943	.02708	.01160	.01777	.00055	.00036	.00067	.00040	.00067	.00047	.00017
ij						.00075	.00042	.00054	.00041	.00118	.00094	.00022
j		.00059	.00067	.00065	.00034	•00073						
j ;]	Social services								.00052	-00054	-00053	. 00018
j]]	Social services	.00117	.00067 .00146	.00065	.00034	.00192	.00038	.00049	.00052	.00054	.00053	.00018
j]]	Social services	.00117							.00052	.00054	.00053	
	Social services	.00117	.00146	.00081	.00102	.00192	.00038	.00049	-		.00504	.00018
	Social services	.00117	.00146	.00081	.00102 .00336 .00063	.00192 .00500 .00120	.00038 .00372 .00080	.00049 .00481 .00099	.00331	.00676	.00504	.00181
	Social services	.00117 .00377 .00091 .00098	.00146 .00477 .00113 .00114	.00081 .00528 .00114 .00117	.00102 .00336 .00063 .00061	.00192 .00500 .00120 .00124	.00038 .00372 .00080 .00082	.00049 .00481 .00099 .00100	.00331 .00069 .00085	.00676 .00246 .00310	.00504 .00159 .00158	.00181 .00058
	Social services	.00117 .00377 .00091 .00098 .00075	.00146 .00477 .00113 .00114 .00092	.00081 .00528 .00114 .00117 .00090	.00102 .00336 .00063 .00061 .00051	.00192 .00500 .00120 .00124 .00103	.00038 .00372 .00080 .00082 .00066	.00049 .00481 .00099 .00100 .00083	.00331 .00069 .00085	.00676 .00246 .00310 .00177	.00504 .00159 .00158 .00122	.00181 .00058 .00064
	Social services	.00117 .00377 .00091 .00098	.00146 .00477 .00113 .00114	.00081 .00528 .00114 .00117	.00102 .00336 .00063 .00061	.00192 .00500 .00120 .00124	.00038 .00372 .00080 .00082	.00049 .00481 .00099 .00100	.00331 .00069 .00085	.00676 .00246 .00310	.00504 .00159 .00158	.00181 .00058 .00064
	Social services	.00117 .00377 .00091 .00098 .00075 .00108	.00146 .00477 .00113 .00114 .00092	.00081 .00528 .00114 .00117 .00090	.00102 .00336 .00063 .00061 .00051	.00192 .00500 .00120 .00124 .00103	.00038 .00372 .00080 .00082 .00066	.00049 .00481 .00099 .00100 .00083	.00331 .00069 .00085	.00676 .00246 .00310 .00177 .00633	.00504 .00159 .00158 .00122	.00181 .00058 .00064 .00043
	Social services	.00117 .00377 .00091 .00098 .00075 .00108	.00146 .00477 .00113 .00114 .00092 .00160	.00528 .00114 .00117 .00090 .00146	.00102 .00336 .00063 .00061 .00051 .00084	.00192 .00500 .00120 .00124 .00103 .00156	.00038 .00372 .00080 .00082 .00066 .00116	.00049 .00481 .00099 .00100 .00083 .00148	.00331 .00069 .00085 .00056 .00108	.00676 .00246 .00310 .00177 .00633	.00504 .00159 .00158 .00122 .00344	.00181 .00058 .00064 .00043 .00049
	Social services	.00117 .00377 .00091 .00098 .00075 .00108	.00146 .00477 .00113 .00114 .00092 .00160	.00081 .00528 .00114 .00117 .00090 .00146	.00102 .00336 .00063 .00061 .00051	.00192 .00500 .00120 .00124 .00103 .00156	.00038 .00372 .00080 .00082 .00066 .00116	.00049 .00481 .00099 .00100 .00083	.00331 .00069 .00085 .00056	.00676 .00246 .00310 .00177 .00633	.00504 .00159 .00158 .00122	.00181 .00058 .00064 .00043 .00049

^{*} Positive value, but less than .00001

Table 5. (Continued)

	Sector	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[19a]	[20]	[20a]
[1]	Timber harveating &											
•	hauling	0.00048	0.00058	0.00103	0.00115	0.00486	0.00058	0.00051	0.02024	0.01827	0.05326	0.03595
[2]	Sawmills		.00107	.00187	.00273	.01183	.00113	.00091	.02463	.00392	.04822	.00271
[3]	Plywood & veneer mills	.00078	.00184	.00337	.00070	.00205	.00227	.00169	.11785	.00583	.11966	.00666
[4]	Pulp, paper, particle											
	board plants		.00001	*	*	.00001	*	.00001	* .	*	*	*
[5]	Commercial fishing	.00035	.00083	.00199	.00030	.00092	.00380	.00094	.00056	.00202	.00051	.00213
[6]	Horticulture	.00018	.00042	.00079	.00017	.00042	.00095	.00042	.00023	.00085	.00019	.00109
[7]	Livestock		.00085	.00190	.00140	.00096	.00148	.00795	.00051	.00170	.00046	.00213
[8]	Manufacturing	.00367	.00878	.02191	.00323	.00989	.04225	.01023	.00612	.02209	.00564	.02263
[9]	Lodging		.00338	.00617	.00117	.00314	.00220	.00307	.00185	.00683	.00152	.00870
[10]	Cofes & taverns	.00782	.01845	.03368	.00636	.01714	.01184	.01677	.00988	.03598	.00817	.04770
f11 1	Service atations	.01515	.02898	.05283	.01073	.05658	.01976	.02973	.01722	.07031	.01511	.08452
f12 i	Automotive sales & service.	1.04930	.09902	.14458	.02827	.12612	.05187	.08655	.04836	.16411	.04316	.20714
[13 j	Communications & trana-		•									
	portation	.02943	1.04776	.08191	.02302	.05126	.05295	.04170	.02359	.07787	.02064	.08904
[14]	Professional services		.02396	1.05952	.00927	.02418	.01630	.02350	.01282	.06151	.01075	.05987
[15]	Financial aervicea	.02131	.02549	.07306	1.01215	.03894	.02224	.02682	.01805	.04656	.02044	.05674
f16 1	Construction	.00961	.02310	.04392	.03516	1.16306	.01545	.02106	.04054	.23013	.02872	.05793
[17]	Retail & wholesale trade	•	.15814	.30543	.06018	.19264	1.14171	.15217	.09392	.33778	.07881	.39869
[18]	Retail acrvices &	••••	•====	•••••		•		•				
	orgonizations	.02999	.04314	.11723	.02698	.05248	.03055	1.04358	.02485	.08128	.02029	.10254
[19]	U.S. Forest Service		.00030	.00055	.00022	.00091	.00029	.00030	1.00881	.00010	.01015	.00125
	U.S. Forest Service	********	-	•				_	_			
	appropriations		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00000	0	0
[20]	Bureau of Land Management Bureau of Land Management	.00013	.00028	.00051	.00036	.00156	.00030	.00028	.01134	.00184	1.01531	.00278
[LVa]	appropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00000
[21]	Education	`.00916	.04555	.03754	.00750	.02062	.02348	.01822	.14293	.03792	.08665	.04886
[22]	Law enforcement		.00126	.00282	.00036	.00096	.00077	.00098	.00055	.00196	.00047	.00256
123 1	County roads		.00059	.00063	.00019	.00082	.00034	.00030	.04610	.00103	.02826	.00146
[24]	Social aervices	•	.00073	.00084	.00016	.00044	.00040	.00041	.00025	.00087	.00021	.00114
[25]	Administration	•	.00062	.00098	.00015	.00095	.00039	.00046	.00027	.00080	.00028	.00092
•						00010	00/50	00207	0017/	00516	001 51	00693
[26]	City of Roseburg	.00141	.00842	.00587	.00113	.00342	.00459	.00306	.00174	.00546	.00151	.00683
[27]	City of Sutherlin		.00143	.00132	.00026	.00073	.00087	.00075	.00044	.00136	.00037	.00174
[28]	City of Myrtle Creek		.00141	.00151	.00026	.00080	.00093	.00075	.00044	.00137	.00037	.00174
[29]	City of Reedsport		.00117	.00140	.00022	.00063	.00076	.00067	.00035	.00113	.00030	.00144
[30]	Other incorporated cities	.00039	.00193	.00159	.00033	.00088	.00145	.00205	.00057	.00156	.00048	.00197
[31]	Households	.16554	.39067	.71314	.13464	.36291	.25055	.35517	.20822	,76169	.17245	1.00693
[32]	Visitora		0	0 <u>·</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
•			1.94016	2.71988	1.36878	2.15211	1.70244	1.85099	1.88324	2.98504	1.79237	3.26577
	TOTAL	1.42003	1.94010	2.71908	1.300/8	2.13411	1./0444	1.07077	1.00324	2,70304	1017231	3,203,7

^{*} Positive value, but less than .00001

Table 5. (Continued)

	Sector	[21]	[22]	[23]	[24]	[25]	[26]	[27]	[28]	[29]	[30]	[31],	[32]
[1]	Timber harvesting &								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	****			
	hauling		0.00150	0.00232	0.00174	0.00132	0.00076	0.00088	0.00086	0.00199	0.00105	0.00176	0.00076
[2]	Sawmills	.00274	.00267	.00526	.00353	.00265	.00143	.00192	.00192	.00455	.00215	.00312	.00148
[3]	Plywood & veneer mills	.00434	.00507	.00263	.00408	.00317	.00226	.00150	.00126	.00218	.00232	.00617	.00176
[4]	Pulp, paper, particle												
	board plants		*	*	*	*	*	.00001	.00001	*	*	*	*
[5]	Commercial fishing	.00250	.00237	.00118	.00190	.00143	.00116	.00085	.00070	.00113	.00116	.00267	.01560
[6]	Horticulture	.00108	.00118	.00059	.00095	.00073	.00054	.00036	.00030	.00051	.00055	.00142	.01252
[7]	Livestock	.00213	.00236	.00130	.00202	.00173	.00118	.00080	.00068	.00106	.00124	.00271	.00730
[8]	Manufacturing	.02746	.02527	.01262	.02026	.01524	.01238	.00918	.00758	.01211	.01242	.02828	.02463
[9]	Lodging	.00788	.00949	.00571	.00823	.00645	.00404	.00259	.00216	.00370	.00413	.01139	.07317
[10]	Cafes & taverns	.04306	.05859	.02627	.04603	.03414	.02209	.01412	.01179	.02023	.02255	.06226	.08530
[11]	Service stations	.07119	.09314	.05298	.06837	.05235	.03772	.02889	.02568	.04126	.04118	.09684	.28114
[12] [13]	Automotive ssles & service. Communications & trans-	.18718	.26136	.18464	.18848	.14627	.09727	.06719	.05948	.11655	.12093	.25728	.19225
[13]	portstion	.10438	.10451	.05421	.10063	.06886	.04534	.03107	-02767	.04678	.04981	. 11166	.06164
[14]	Professional services	.05603	.08386	.03333	.05976	.04140	.02962	.06030	.03991	.02766	.04309	.07733	.05754
[15]	Financial services	.05135	.06089	.03721	.05049	.03901	.02670	.02036	.01724	.03014	.02913	.07147	.08183
16 1	Construction	.10093	.06474	.44249	.19726	-14406	.05406	.13774	.14804	.38713	.12709	.06638	.06436
17 i	Retail & wholesale trade	.41006	.46513	.23471	.37490	27801	.24568	.18056	.14710	.23934	.24153	.51182	.31791
[18]	Retail services &	•											• 31171
	organizations	.11164	.11744	.07358	.11314	.11174	.06784	.04556	.04005	.05541	.07346	.12703	.24958
[19] [19a]	U.S. Forest Service U.S. Forest Service	.00072	.00082	.00064	.00073	.00057	.00037	.00030	.00027	.00053	.00042	.00099	.00129
_	appropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[20] [20a]	Bureau of Land Management	.00069	.00074	.00084	.00076	.00058	.00360	.00035	.00033	.00072	.00045	.00089	.00049
[204]	Buresu of Land Management appropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[21]	Education	1 04004	.05228	.02690	.04242	.03273	.02616	.04817	.05550	.06195	02501	06010	01057
22 1	Law enforcement	.00233	1.00577	.00137	.00219	.00171	.00120	.00081	•03330 •00067	.00193	.02591 .00124	.06310 .00334	.01857 .00092
23	County roads	.00233	.02310	1.00062	.02157	.00545	.00049	.00034	.00027	.00052	.00124	.00334	.00032
24 1	Social services	.00104	.00122	.00062	1.00098	.00076	.00517	.00035	.00029	.00050	.00055	.00149	.00036
25 1	Administration	.00086	.00097	.00070	.00086	1.00066	.00076	.00791	.00117	.00060	.00314	.00116	.00040
•				•							100314	.00110	•00040
26]	City of Roseburg	.00649	.00746	.00400	.00615	.00471	1.00338	.00233	.00196	.00337	.00351	.00886	.00335
27]	City of Sutherlin	.00180	.00189	.00097	.00153	.00118	.00084	1.00056	.00048	.00081	.00086	.00227	.00088
28]	City of Myrtle Creek	.00180	.00189	.00099	.00154	.00119	.00084	.00058	1.01091	.00083	.00087	.00226	.00096
29]	City of Reedsport	.00145	.00156	.00081	.00127	.00098	.00070	.00048	.00040	1.00067	.00072	.00187	.00072
30]	Other incorporated cities	.00243	.00217	.00114	.00179	.00140	.00100	.00070	.00059	.00098	1.03370	.00255	.00164
31]	Households		1.07161	.53305	.85417	.66758	.46728	.29850	.24969	.42840	.47744	1.31860	.29632
3]]	Visitors		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00000
	TOTAL	3.16666	3.53108	2.74369	3.17773	2.66808	2.15862	1.96538	1.85495	2.49268	2.32605	2.84806	2.84386

Positive value, but less than .00001.

Table 6. Output Multipliers for Economic Sectors in the Douglas County Economy, 1970

	Sector	Output multiplier
[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]	Timber harvesting and hauling Sawmills Plywood and veneer mills Pulp, paper, particle board plants Commercial fishing	2.49 3.09 2.39 1.54 2.75
[6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Horticulture	2.64 2.72 1.87 2.68 2.42
[11] [12] [13] [14] [15]	Service stations	1.54 1.43 1.94 2.71 1.37
[16] [17] [18] [19] [19a]	Construction	2.15 1.70 1.85 1.88 2.99
[20] [20a] [21] [22] [23]	Bureau of Land Management Bureau of Land Management appropriations Education Law enforcement County roads	1.79 3.27 3.17 3.53 2.74
[24] [25] [26] [27] [28]	Social services	3.18 2.67 2.16 1.97 1.85
[29] [30] [31] [32]	City of Reedsport Other incorporated cities Households Visitors	2.49 2.33 2.85 2.84

of increasing or decreasing the economic activity in any specific sector upon the entire county economy. Multipliers range from a high of 3.53 for law enforcement [22] to a low of 1.37 for financial services [15]. The absolute size of the multiplier is influenced by the purchasing pattern of a specific sector within the local economy. If a large portion of the direct expenditures can be made locally, the multiplier tends to be larger. Also, it is influenced by the expenditure patterns of the subsequent holders of the money. Obviously, auto dealers must purchase most of their inputs (cars and trucks) from outside Douglas County; hence, a lower multiplier. Agriculture typically has a high multiplier, as this industry can obtain must of its needed supplies such as gas, feed, fertilizer, and equipment locally, although the suppliers, in turn, need to deal outside the county economy.

The multipliers differ considerably for the two types of expenditures listed for the USFS and the BLM. The multipliers for the stumpage and user fees are less than for the appropriated funds. This results largely as an impact from using the appropriated funds to pay wages and salaries. The payments result in more repeated business within the community and, consequently, a larger multiplier. It must be remembered, however, that the total amount of money involved is several times larger for the stumpage and user fees than for the appropriated budgets. But the analysis does illustrate the difference in the local impact of the two types of expenditure patterns within a single agency.

The multipliers for timber harvesting and hauling, sawmills, and plywood and veneer mills are relatively high in Douglas County for these types of industries, when compared to a smaller economy. But Douglas County has been predominantly a timber economy, and the needed supplies and services for these businesses are close at hand. As with agriculture, these businesses appear to be able to meet their primary needs within the various communities. Plywood and veneer, and pulp and paper, on the other hand, rely on outside suppliers for much of their special needs, which result in lower multipliers.

Summary

Table 6 can serve as a summary statement for this study at this point. It is possible to estimate the county impacts of timber production. Likewise, the impacts of changes in the USFS and BLM activities as segments of the county economy can be estimated, given the multipliers for these specific activities. The value of any input-output model such as this is in its combined use. The next step is to pose questions to the model that are of interest to resource managers, planners, and decision-makers within the county, or to those who are outside but influence local decisions. This report provides one step in assisting decision-makers to understand the impacts of changing economic conditions upon the Douglas County economy.

Appendix A. Aggregation of Businesses of Douglas County, Oregon

Sector number	Sector	Business types
1.	Timber harvesting & hauling	Logging and log hauling operations.
2.	Sawmills	Largest portion of sales come from sale of sawmill lumber and products.
3.	Plywood and veneer mills	Largest portion of sales from plywood and veneer products.
4.	Pulp, paper, particle board plants	Largest portion of sales from pulp, paper, or particle board products.
5.	Commercial fishing	Trollers, trawlers, gill netters, commercial clammers, and crabbers.
6.	Horticulture	Farms that receive the largest portion of their gross sales from the sale of crops.
7.	Livestock	Ranches that receive the largest portion of their sales from the sale of livestock.
8.	Manufacturing	Food processors (including seafoods), soft drink bottling companies, meat and poultry processors, creameries, machine manufacturing, stone and clay processors, glass products, box products, canvas products, bio-products, ice cream, bakers, and foundries.
9.	Lodging	Hotels, motels, trailer parks, apart- ments, boarding houses, rooming houses
10.	Cafes and taverns	Restaurants, cafes, taverns, drive-ins short-order eating places, and ice cream parlors.
11.	Service stations	All service stations and wholesale gasoline distributors
12.	Automotive sales and services	New and used auto and trailer sales, tire stores, parts and accessories, auto repair shops, towing, automotive body and paint shops, auto upholstery, boat dealers, trailer towing, tire re- capping, and farm implement dealers.

Sector number	Sector	Business types
13.	Communications and trans- portation	Trucking, railroads, airlines, buses, radio and television stations, telephone company, telegraphy, newspapers, television cable company, taxicabs, auto leasing, moving vans, trailer rentals, tugs and barge service.
14.	Professional services	Hospitals, doctors, dentists, lawyers, accountants, bookkeepers, chiropractors, architects, surveyors, engineers medical and dental laboratories, optometrists, funeral homes, veterinarians, ambulance service, nursing homes, and appraisers.
15.	Financial services	Banks, savings and loan associations, stockbrokers, financial companies, and credit bureaus.
16.	Construction	Firms that contract for building, electrical, plumbing, road and highway, painting, heating, roofing, flooring, shipbuilders, sand and gravel operations, carpenters, asphalt paving companies, concrete manufacturers, excavators, land levelers, masonries, well drillers, cabinet makers, tile layers, sheet metal firms, plasterers, electrical and hardware stores, steel and pipe dealers, retail lumber yards, salvage companies, and commercial refrigeration contractors.
17.	Retail and wholesale trade	Natural gas companies, fuel oil dealers electric utilities, bottled gas suppliers, clothing stores, shoe stores, department stores, variety stores, furniture and appliance stores, jewelry stores, beer distributors, drug stores, office supply stores, milliners, stateowned liquor stores, music stores, flower shops, camera shops, paint store newsstands, gift shops, fishermen's supply stores, printing companies, cold storage and ice dealers, wholesale-retagroceries and supermarkets, and all

Sector number	Sector	Business types
		wholesale dealers supplying the above stores if located in Douglas County.
18.	Retail services and organizations	Privately owned kindergartens and child nurseries, photo studios, theaters, bowling lanes and other recreational facilities, laundries and cleaners, tailors, barber and beauty shops, upholstery, machine and welding shops, car wash, private business schools, music teachers, repair shops, unions, lodges, service organizations, building rental services, garbage collectors, insurance and real estate, churches, vending machine operators, private parking lots, trading stamp companies, private employment agencies, janitorial service, credit services, telephone answering service, security police.
19.	U.S. Forest Service	Transactions of the U.S. Forest Service conducted in Douglas County from funds generated by stumpage or user-fees.
19a.	U.S. Forest Service appropriations	Transactions of the U.S. Forest Service conducted in Douglas County from federal appropriations.
20.	Bureau of Land Management	Transactions of the Bureau of Land Management conducted in Douglas County from funds generated by stumpage or user-fees.
20a.	Bureau of Land Management appropriations	Transactions of the Bureau of Land Management conducted in Douglas County from federal appropriations.
21.	Education	Includes all school districts in the county, Intermediate Education District (IED), the community college, and the county superintendent of schools' office.
22.	Law enforcement	Includes all transactions concerning the county sheriff's office, including tax collection, all justices of the peace, and district court.

Sector number	Sector	Business types
23.	County roads	Includes all transactions involved in construction and maintenance of county roads.
24.	Social services	Includes all transactions of the county health department, welfare department including federal, state, and local. Also all salaries, office supplies of employees of county welfare department.
25.	Administration	All transactions of the following county departments: assessor, treasur county commissioners, elections, count clerk, county surveyor, courthouse maintenance, planning commission, land agent, humane officer and department, veterans' service, and current expense account.
26.	City of Roseburg	All transactions conducted by the City of Roseburg.
27.	City of Sutherlin	All transactions conducted by the City of Sutherlin.
28.	City of Myrtle Creek	All transactions conducted by the City of Myrtle Creek.
29.	City of Reedsport	All transactions conducted by the City of Reedsport.
30.	Other incorporated cities	All transactions conducted by the citi of Winston, Drain, Riddle, and Canyon-ville.
31.	Households	Transactions by private individuals whare Douglas County residents.
32.	Visitors	Purchases made by individuals not iden fied by the business operation as a county resident. This should include major share of tourists and recreation ists visiting the county.