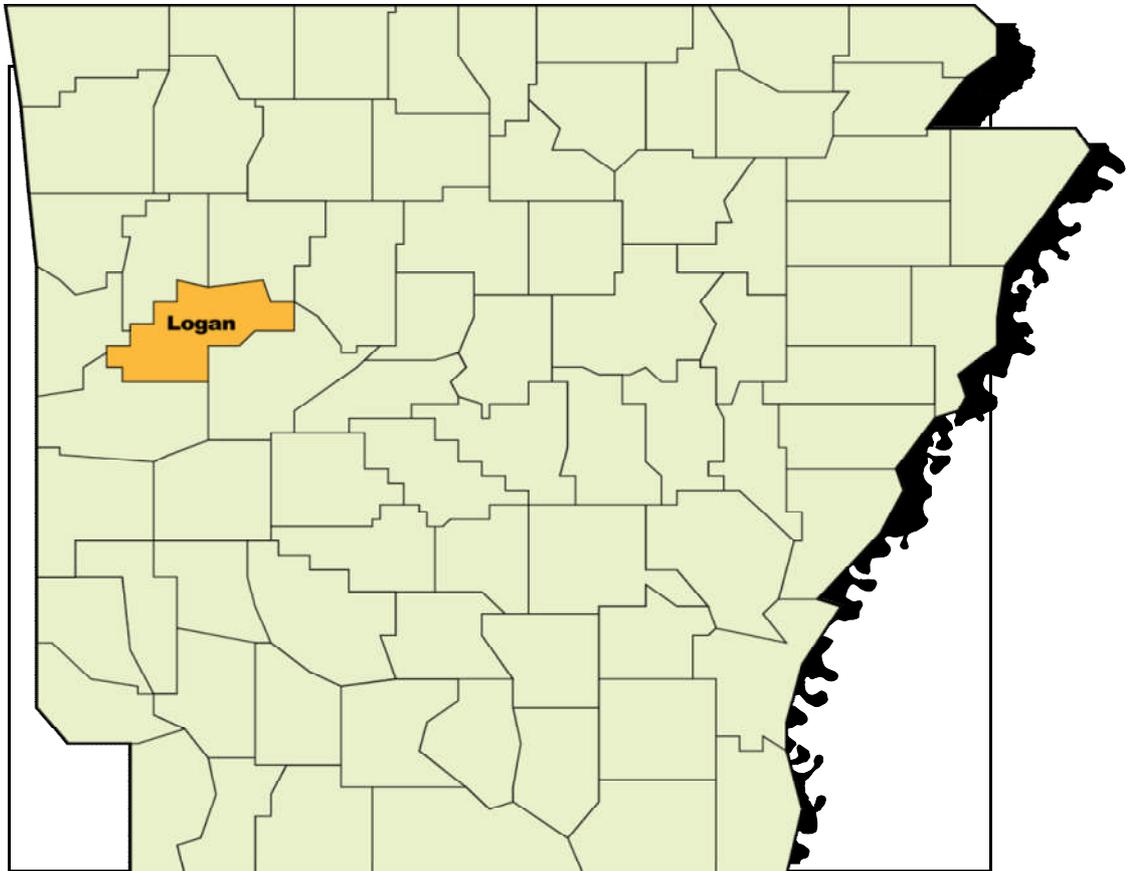


# ***Logan County Profile***

***2 0 0 6***



**UofA** UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS  
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE  
Cooperative Extension Service



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## Foreword & Acknowledgments

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The University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service is pleased to release these updated county profiles in hopes that these publications may serve as a useful tool for local officials, community leaders, and economic development professionals.

This publication provides a comparison and overview of the demographic, economic and social trends in Arkansas counties. The information is presented in graphs and maps to allow the reader to quickly grasp current trends and conditions and gain insight into local and regional contexts. We encourage leaders and decision makers to use this publication in conjunction with their knowledge of the local geography, culture and political environment to make wise decisions for Arkansas' future.

The State agencies providing data and assistance for this publication include the State Data Center at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, the Arkansas Department of Workforce Services, the Arkansas Department of Education, and the Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services. We thank the many individuals at these departments and organizations for their quick response to our requests for information.

Several departments and individuals of the University of Arkansas worked in collaboration to publish these county profiles. Dr. Wayne Miller, Community and Economic Development, coordinated the project. Mr. Ben Olson compiled the data and developed graphs, maps, and charts. Mr. Todd Hodgson and Dr. Frank Farmer, Department of Consumer Environmental Sciences, provided the population pyramid. Dr. Frank Roth, formerly employed at the Southwest Research and Extension Center, provided information on the forestry industry. Katy Elliott, Community and Economic Development, edited the profiles while Donna Rinke and Paul Boliou, Communications Department, published the profiles on the Cooperative Extension website. Their many hours of effort are reflected in the quality of the publication.

We hope you find this publication useful as you plan for the future of your communities.

Dr. Ivory W. Lyles  
Associate Vice President for Agricultural Extension

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(For Local Staff Chair See Inside Backcover)

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## Internet Sources of Information

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### Population

- Arkansas State Data Center – 2000 Census .....[www.aiea.ualr.edu/census/censusdata/default.html](http://www.aiea.ualr.edu/census/censusdata/default.html)
- Bureau of Census – 2000 Census .....[www.census.gov/dmd/www/databank.html](http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/databank.html)
- Bureau of Census .....[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

### Education

- Arkansas Department of Education .....<http://arkedu.state.ar.us/>
- Arkansas School Information Site .....[www.as-is.org/](http://www.as-is.org/)
- U.S. Department of Education .....[www.ed.gov/](http://www.ed.gov/)
- National Center for Education Statistics .....<http://nces.ed.gov>

### Employment

- Arkansas Department of Workforce Services .....[www.arkansas.gov/esd/](http://www.arkansas.gov/esd/)
- Bureau of Economic Analysis .....[www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm](http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm)
- Bureau of Census – 2002 Economic Census .....[www.census.gov/econ/census02/](http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/)

### Income

- Bureau of Economic Analysis .....[www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm](http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm)
- Bureau of Census .....[www.census.gov/hhes/www/income.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income.html)
- Bureau of Census – 2002 Economic Census .....[www.census.gov/econ/census02/](http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/)

### Retail Sales

- Bureau of Census – 2002 Economic Census .....[www.census.gov/econ/census02/](http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/)

### Poverty

- Bureau of Census .....[www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html)

### Health

- Arkansas Department of Health .....[www.healthyarkansas.com/data/data.html](http://www.healthyarkansas.com/data/data.html)
- National Health Information Center .....[www.health.gov/nhic](http://www.health.gov/nhic)

### Households

- Bureau of Census – 2000 Census .....[www.census.gov/dmd/www/databank.html](http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/databank.html)

### Agriculture

- National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) .....[www.nass.usda.gov](http://www.nass.usda.gov)
- NASS – County Data .....[www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/)

### Housing

- Bureau of Census – 2000 Census .....[www.census.gov/dmd/www/databank.html](http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/databank.html)
- Bureau of Census .....[www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/ahs/ahs.html)

### Transportation

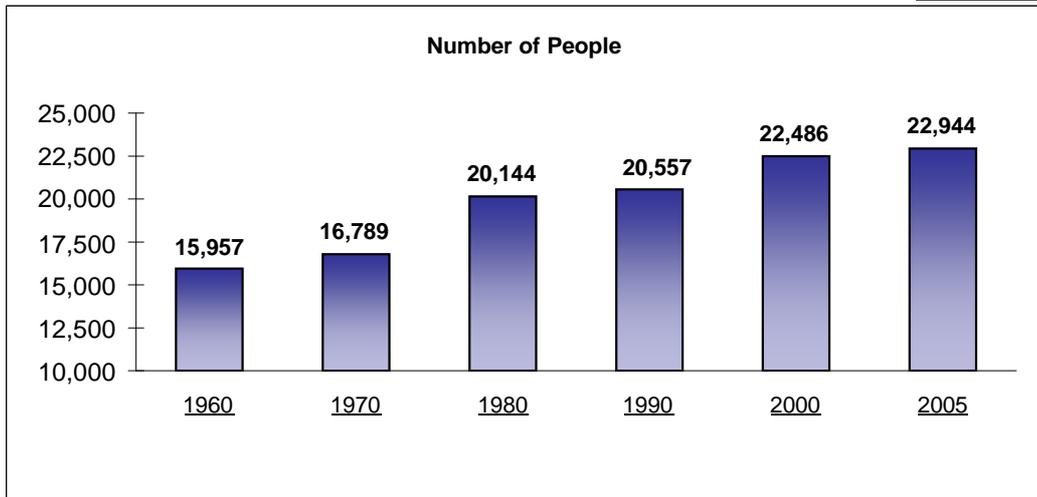
- Bureau of Transportation Statistics .....[www.bts.gov](http://www.bts.gov)
- Arkansas Highway & Transportation Department .....[www.arkansashighways.com/](http://www.arkansashighways.com/)

### Local Government

- Bureau of Economic Analysis .....[www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm](http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm)
-

**Population, 1960-2005**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 1**

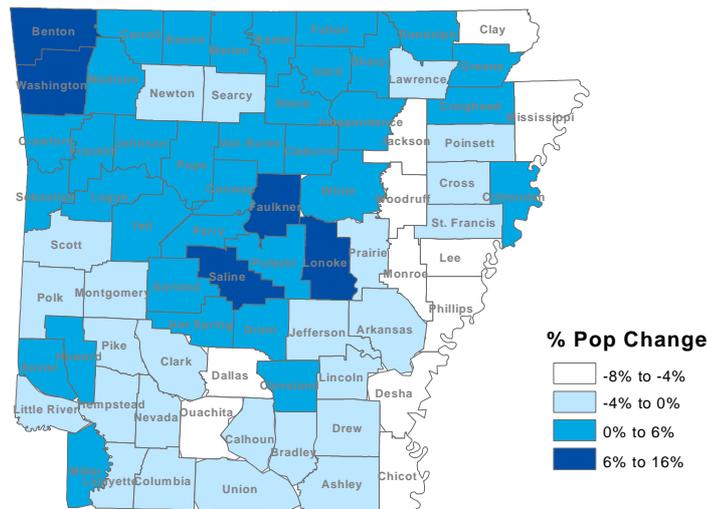


Source: 1960, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census of Population & 2005 Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census

The population of Logan County increased gradually from 15,957 in 1960 to 22,944 in 2005.

**Population Change, 2000-2004**  
*The Natural State*

**Figure 2**

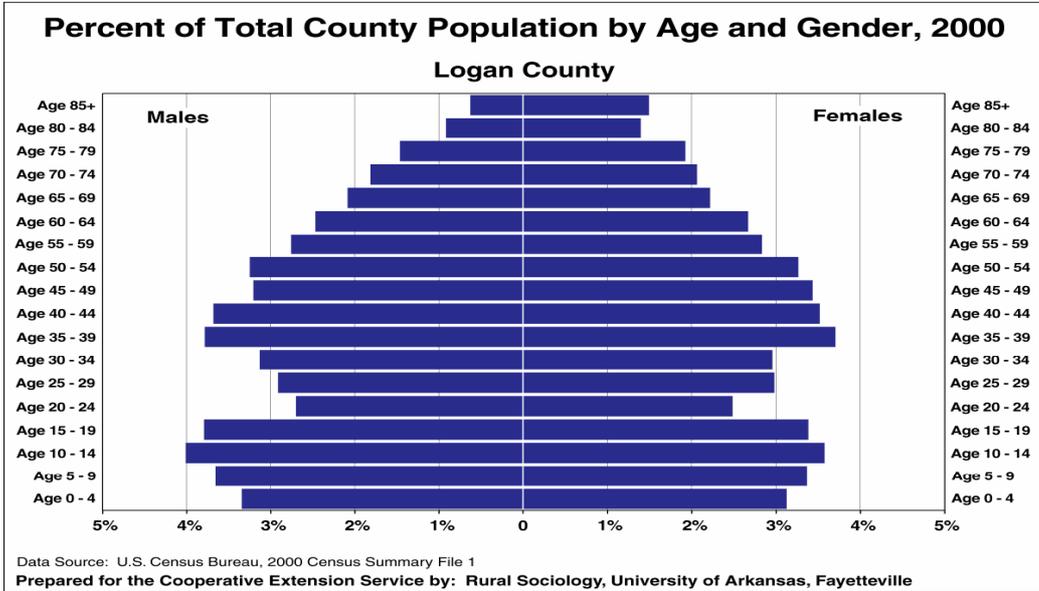


Source: 2000 Census of Population & 2004 Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census

Population grew most rapidly in Northwest & Central Arkansas counties and declined in some East and South Arkansas counties.

# Population

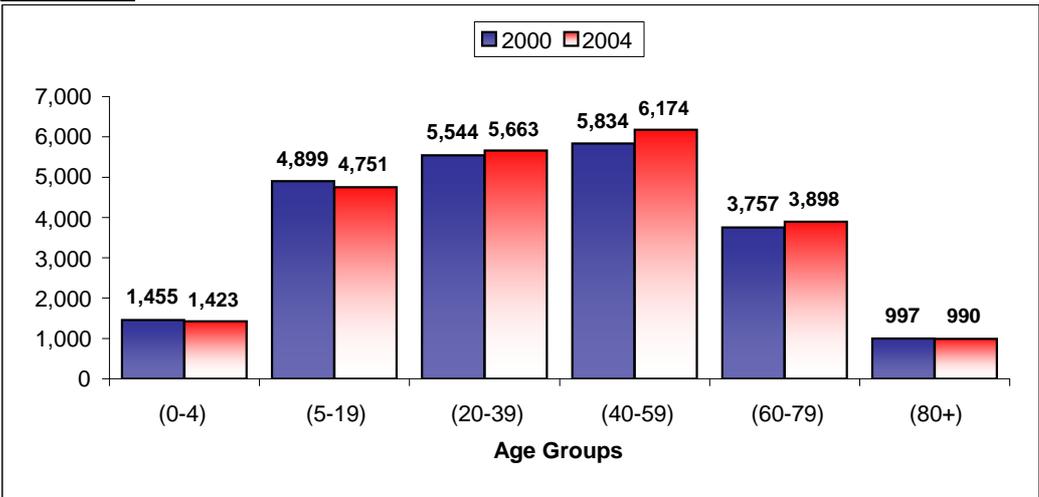
**Figure 3**



There are fewer people living in Logan County between the ages of 20 to 34 than in both younger and older age categories.

## Population by Age, 2000 & 2004 Logan County

**Figure 4**



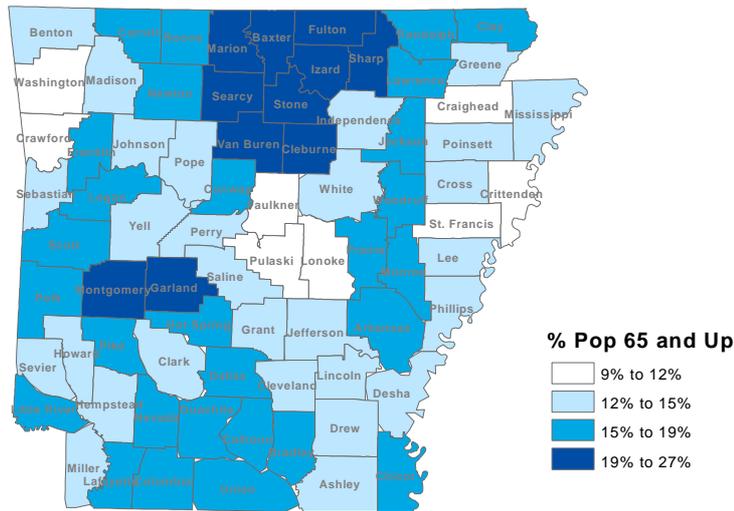
Source: 2000 Census of Population & 2004 Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census

Although the population between 20 and 79 years of age in Logan County increased between 2000 and 2004, the population below 19 years old decreased during the same period.

**Population**

**Population 65 and Older, 2004**  
*The Natural State*

**Figure 5**

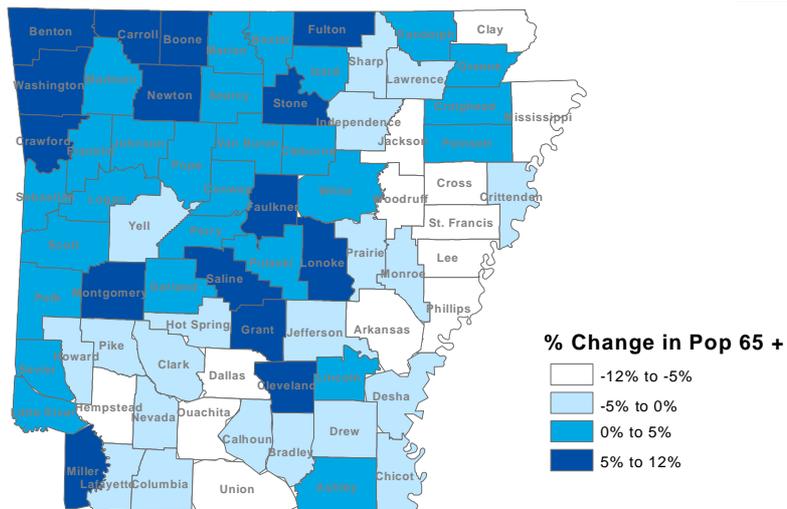


Source: 2004 Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census

Counties in Northcentral Arkansas have the highest proportion of people aged 65 and older.

**Population Change of People 65 & Older, 2000 to 2004**  
*The Natural State*

**Figure 6**



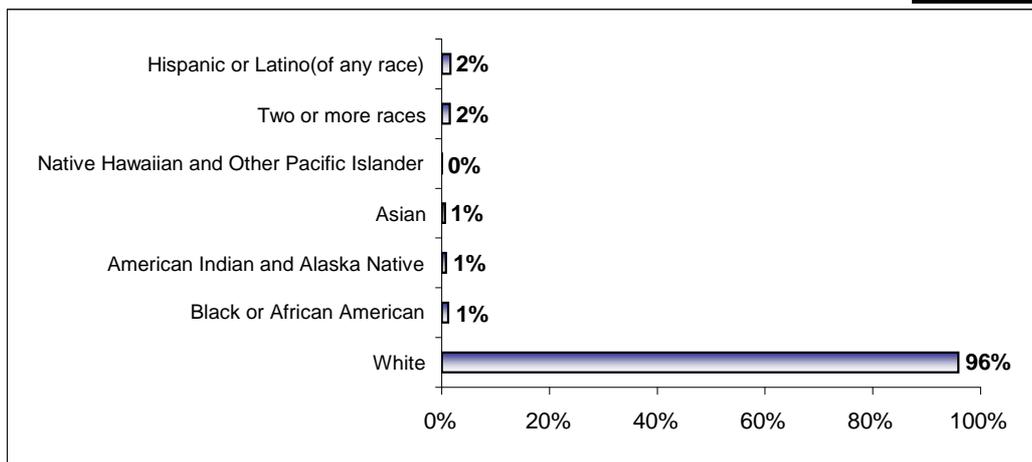
Source: 2000 Census of Population & 2004 Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census

The elderly population as a proportion of the total population grew most rapidly in Central and Northwest Arkansas.



**Population by Race, 2004**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 9**

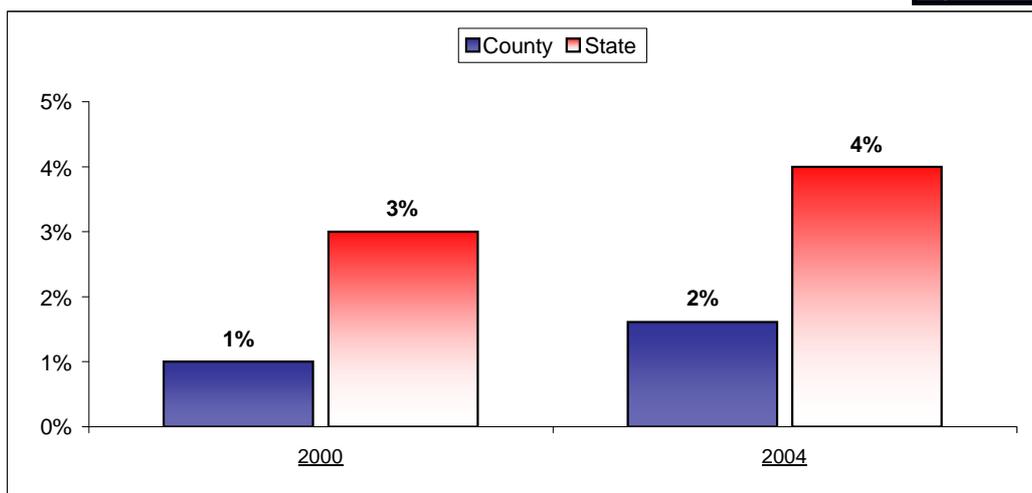


Source: 2004 Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census

Ninety-six percent of the people living in Logan County are Caucasian. One percent are Black or African American. Other minorities represent about four percent of the population.

**Population of Hispanic Origin, State and County for 2000 & 2004**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 10**



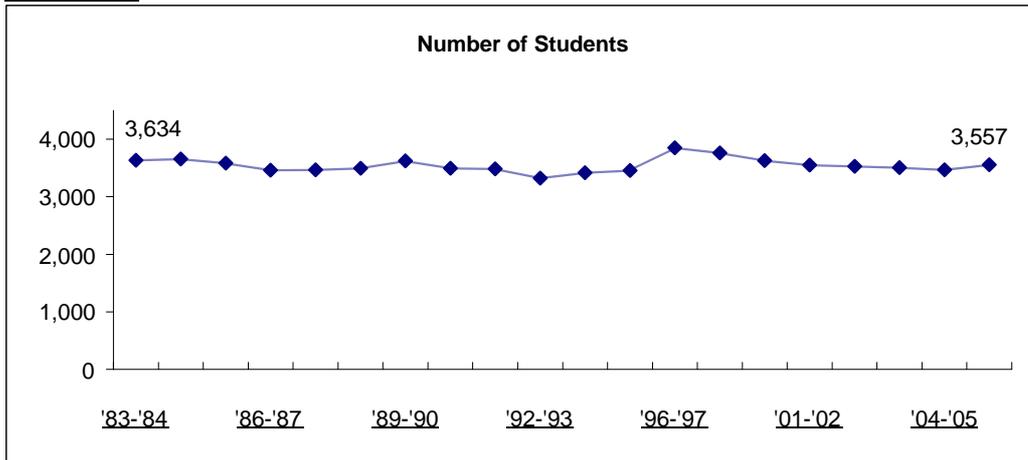
Source: 2000 Census of Population & 2004 Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census

The proportion of Hispanic people living in Logan County grew from one percent in 2000 to two percent of the population in 2004. The Hispanic population may be of any race: white, black or any other combination of races.

## Education

### Public School Enrollment, 1983-1984 to 2005-2006 Logan County

Figure 11

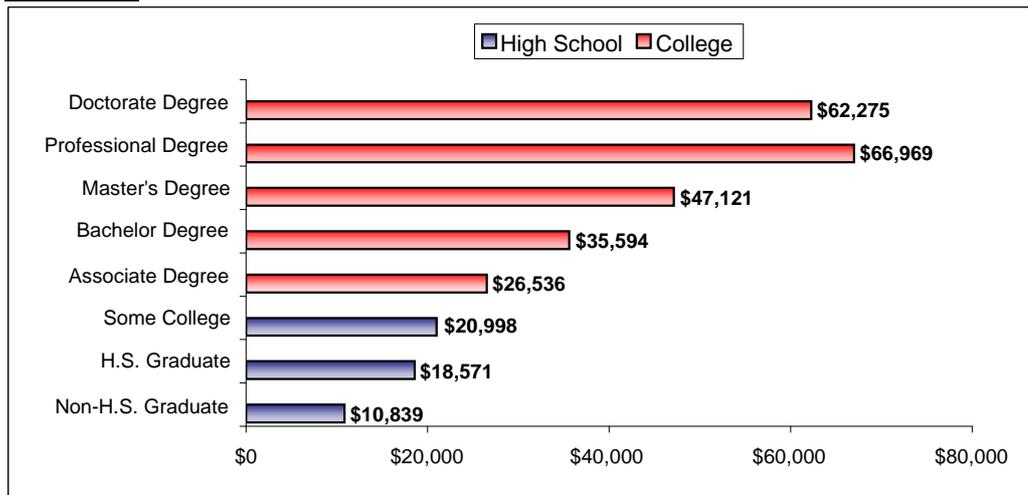


Source: Arkansas School Information Site ([www.as-is.org](http://www.as-is.org)), Arkansas Department of Education

Public school enrollment stayed around 3600 students in Logan County between 1983-1984 and 2004-2005.

### Median Income By Educational Attainment, 1999 The Natural State

Figure 12

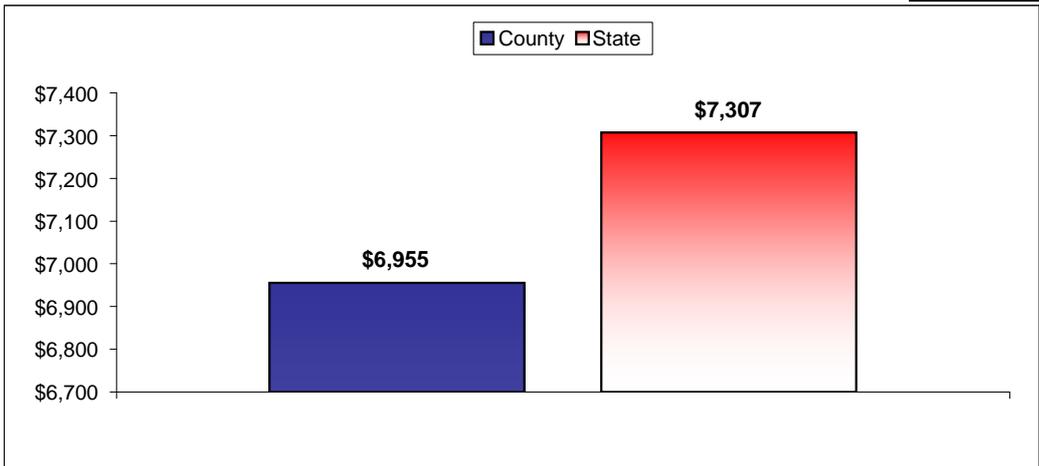


Source: U.S. Bureau of Census

The median income of people who have not graduated from high school is \$10,839 as compared to a median income of \$62,275 for people with a professional degree.

**Education Expenditure Per Child, County & State 2003-2004**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 13**

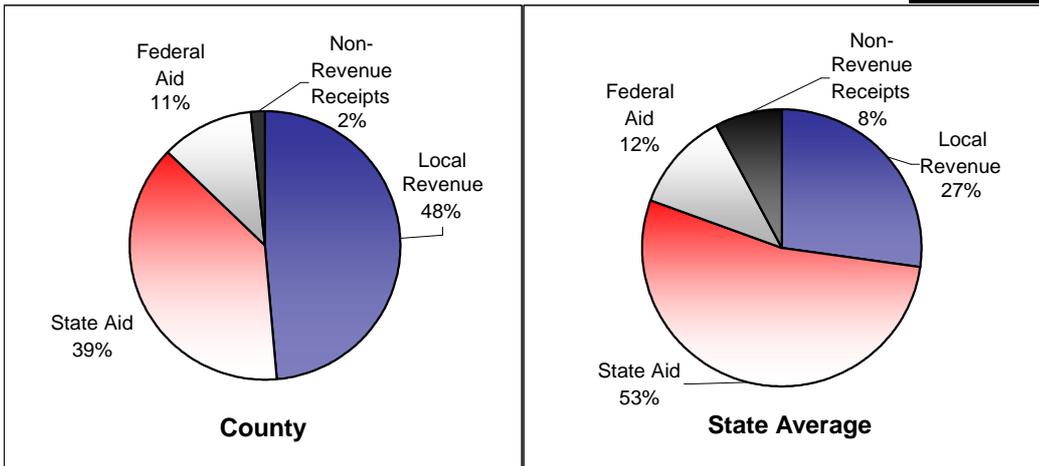


Source: Arkansas School Information Site ([www.as-is.org](http://www.as-is.org)), Arkansas Department of Education

Schools in Logan County spent \$6,955 per child in the 2003-2004 school year as compared to an average expenditure of \$7,307 statewide.

**Education Revenue By Source, County & State 2003-2004**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 14**



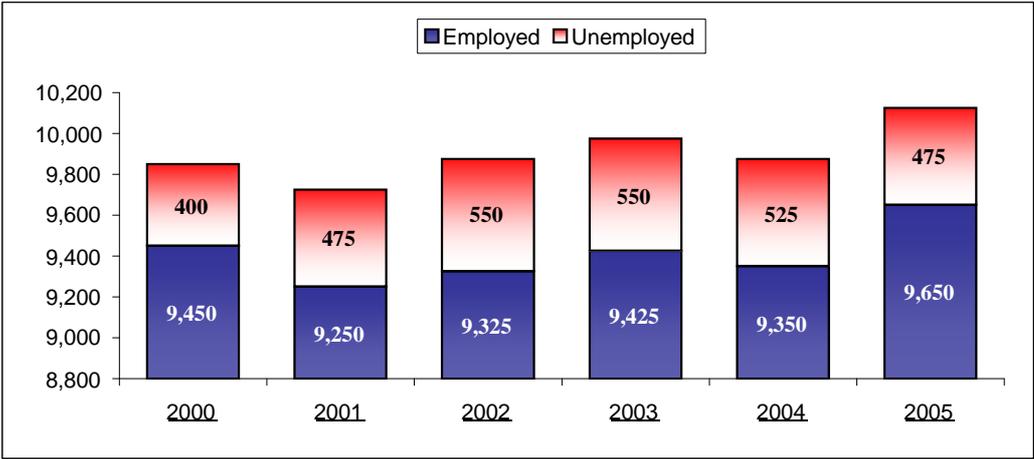
Source: Arkansas School Information Site ([www.as-is.org](http://www.as-is.org)), Arkansas Department of Education

When compared to Arkansas state averages, Logan County schools raised a significantly larger percent of their revenue from local sources and less from state and federal aid.

# Employment

## Labor Force, 2000 to 2005 Logan County

Figure 15

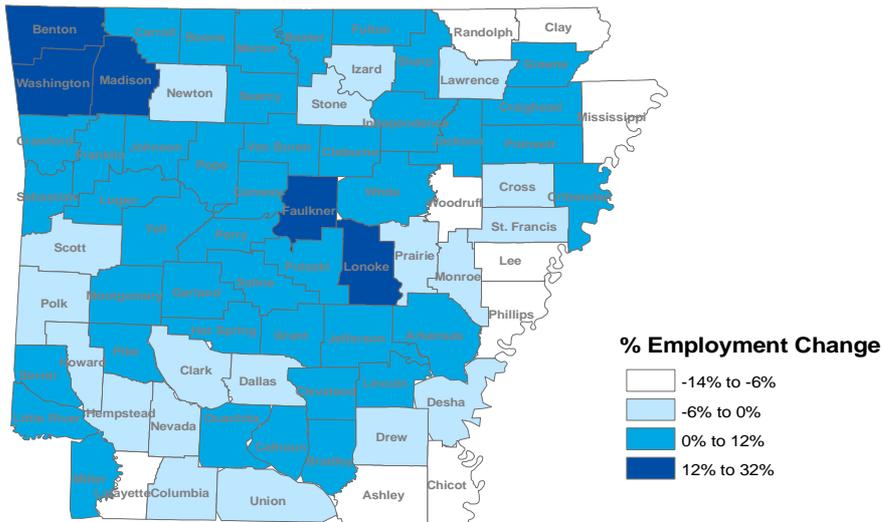


Source: Labor Market Information, Arkansas Employment Security Department

The Logan County labor force has generally increased since 2001.

## Change in Employment, 2000-2005 The Natural State

Figure 16

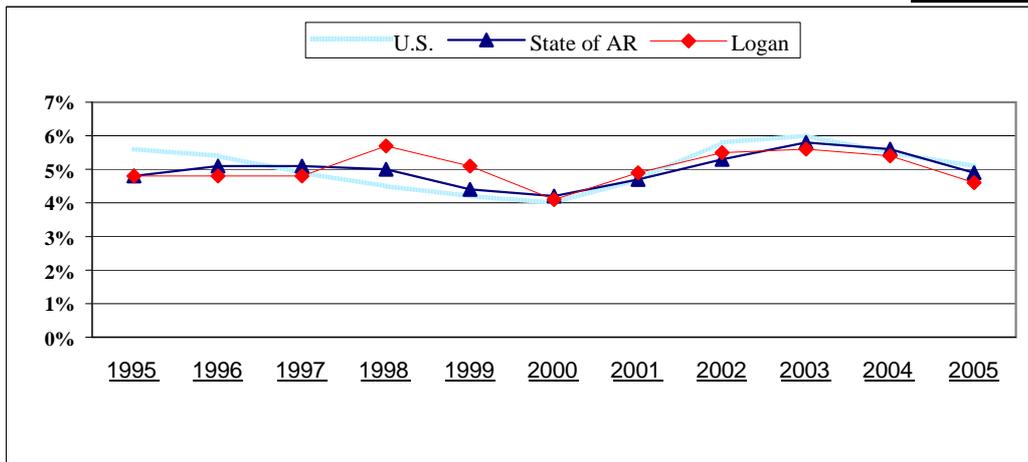


Source: Labor Market Information, Arkansas Employment Security Department

Employment growth was highest in Central & Northwest Arkansas between 2000 and 2005. Some counties in Southwest & Northcentral Arkansas also experienced employment growth.

**Unemployment Rates, 1995 to 2005**  
*Logan County, State of AR, and United States*

**Figure 17**

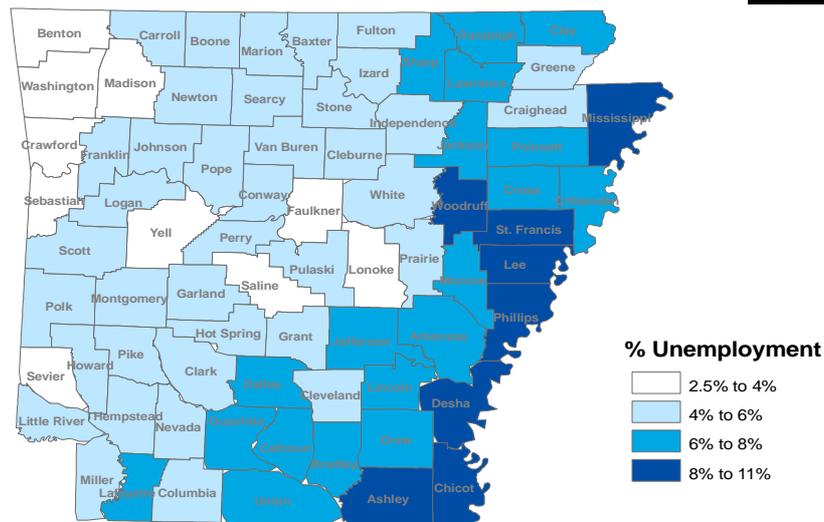


Source: Labor Market Information, Arkansas Employment Security Department

Unemployment rates in Logan County from 1995 to 2005 fluctuated between four percent and five and one-half percent. Unemployment rates in Logan County are very similar to those in Arkansas and the U.S.

**Unemployment Rates, 2005**  
*The Natural State*

**Figure 18**



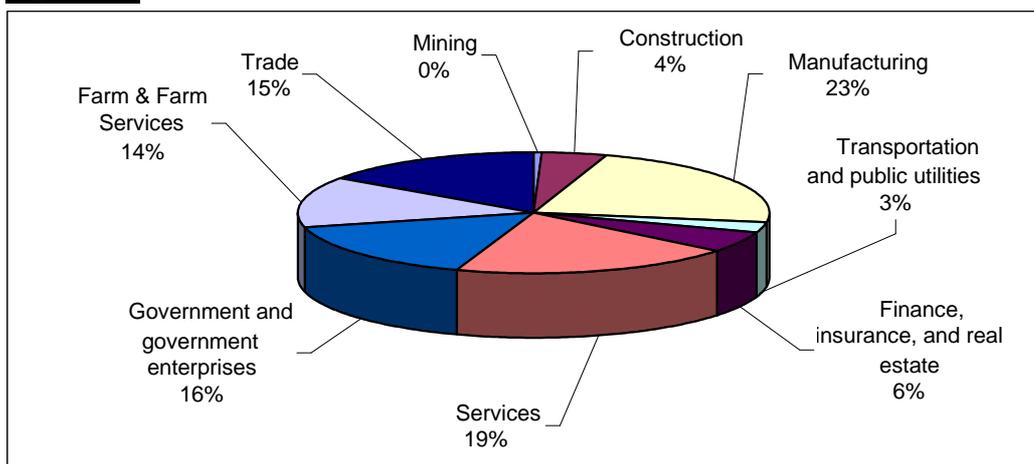
Source: Labor Market Information, Arkansas Employment Security Department

In general, Northwest, Central, and Western Arkansas counties have the lowest unemployment rates while Delta and Coastal Plain counties have the highest rates.

## Employment

**Jobs by Sector, 2003**  
Logan County

**Figure 19**

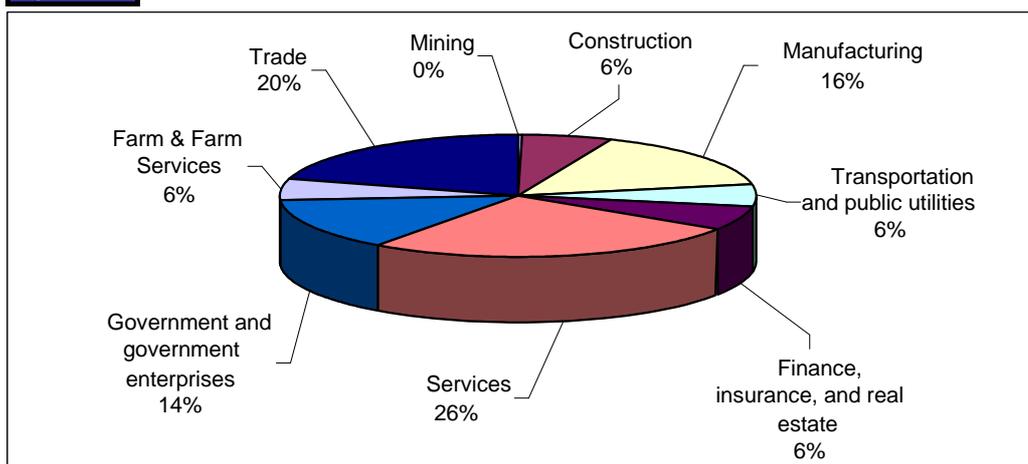


Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc

In 2003, government, farm and farm services, and manufacturing sectors contributed fifty-three percent of the jobs in Logan County as compared to thirty-six percent for the state.

**Jobs by Sector, 2003**  
The Natural State

**Figure 20**

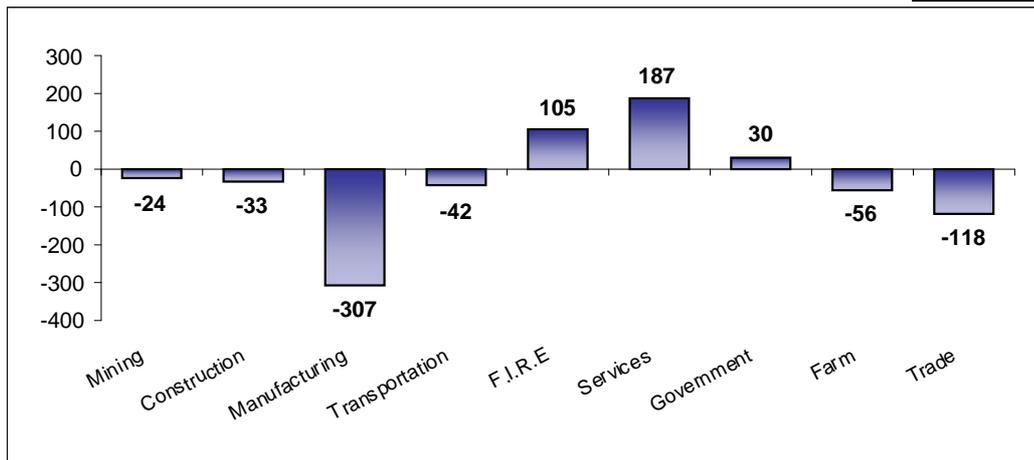


Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc

The service sector is the largest sector of the state economy, providing over one-fourth of the jobs in Arkansas. Combined, the service & trade businesses provide for nearly one-half (46%) of all jobs in Arkansas.

**Changes in Jobs by Sector, 1999 to 2003**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 21**

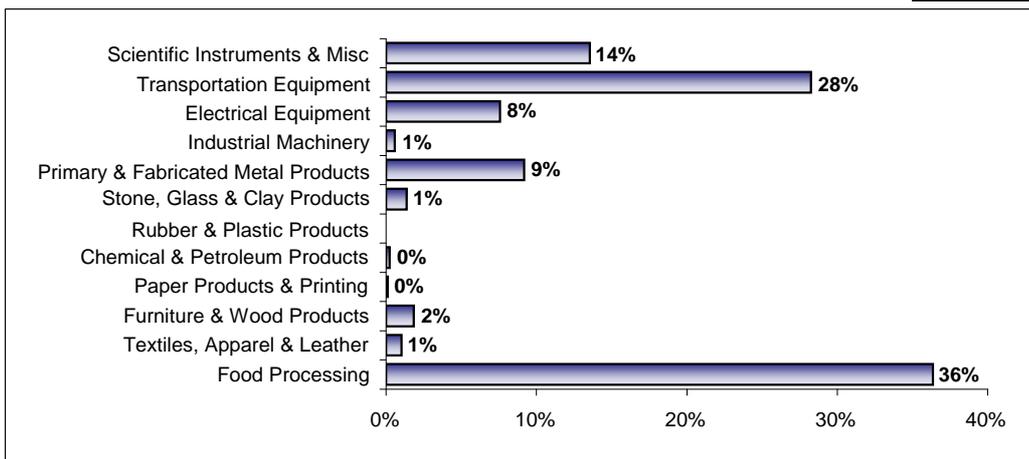


Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Department of Commerce & Woods & Poole Economics, Inc

The service sector created more new jobs between 1999 and 2003 than any other sector in Logan County. New jobs were also created in the F.I.R.E. and government sectors, while the manufacturing sector lost the most jobs.

**Jobs in Manufacturing, 2001**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 22**



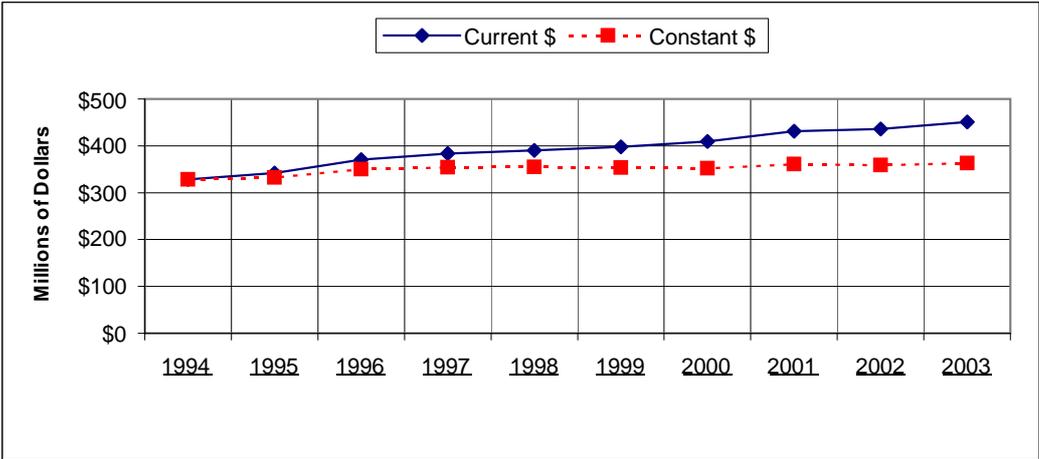
Source: 2001 Regional OneSource

Most of the jobs in the manufacturing sector in 2002 in Logan County were in the food processing industries. The transportation equipment and scientific instrument industries also provide a large share of the manufacturing jobs.

**Income**

**Total Personal Income, 1994 to 2003**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 23**

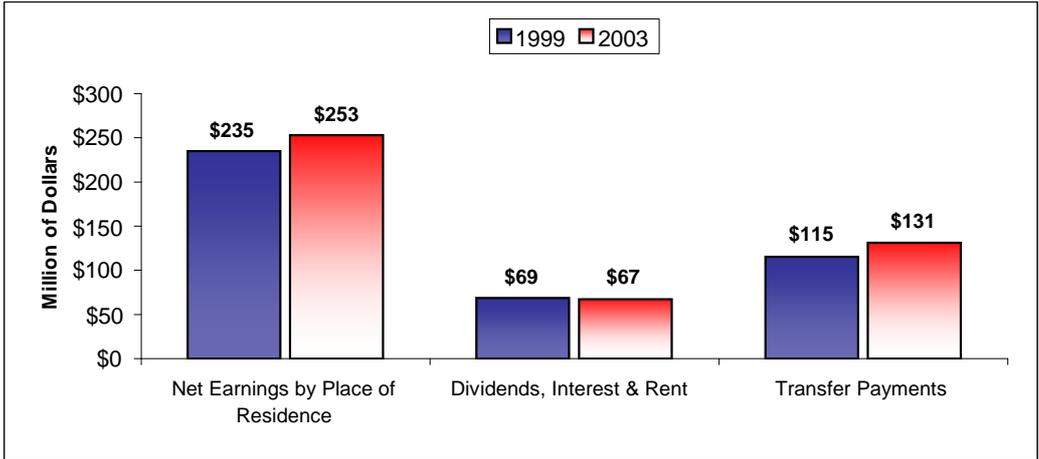


Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Total personal income in Logan County increased slightly between 1994 and 2003.

**Income by Source, 1999 & 2003**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 24**

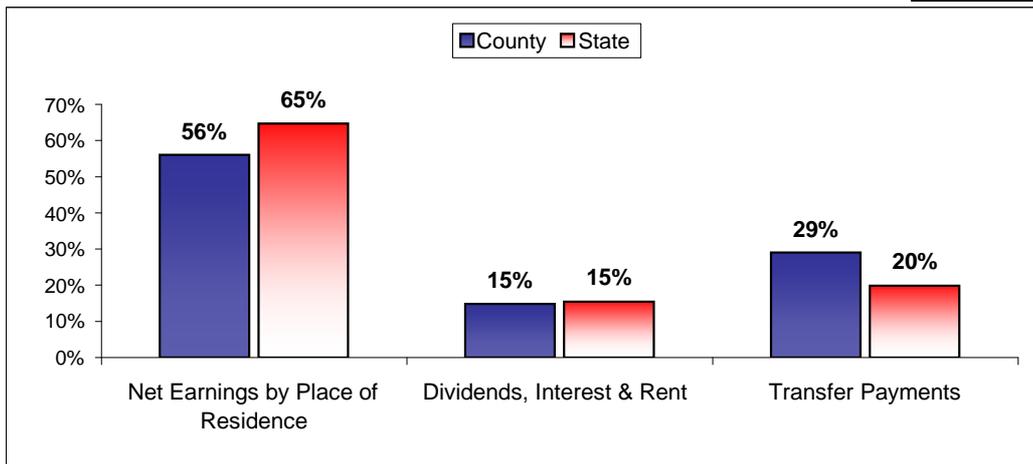


Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Logan County income from earnings and transfer payments increased between 1999 and 2003, while income from dividends, interest and rent stayed about the same.

**Personal Income by Source, County and State 2003**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 25**

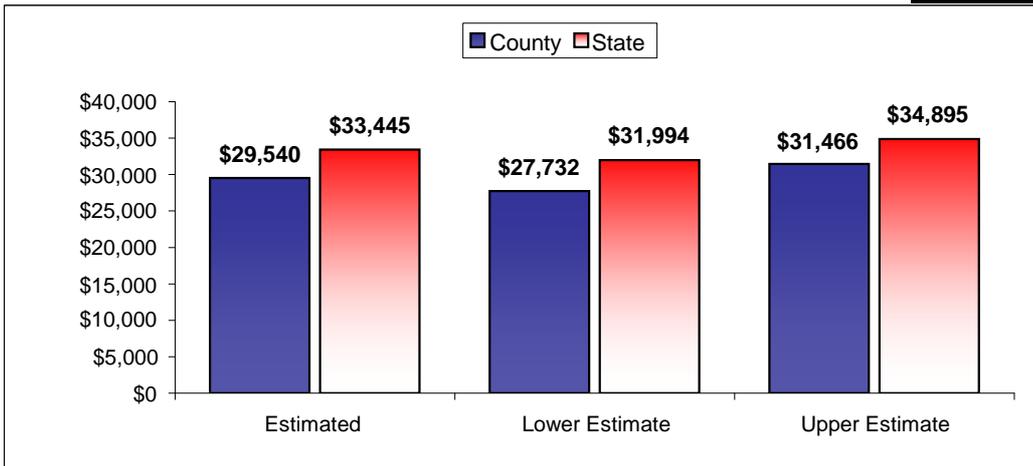


Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Compared to Arkansas state averages, Logan County residents receive a larger percent of income from earnings than the state, a smaller percent from transfer payments, and an equal percent from dividends, interest and rent.

**Median Household Income, 2003**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 26**



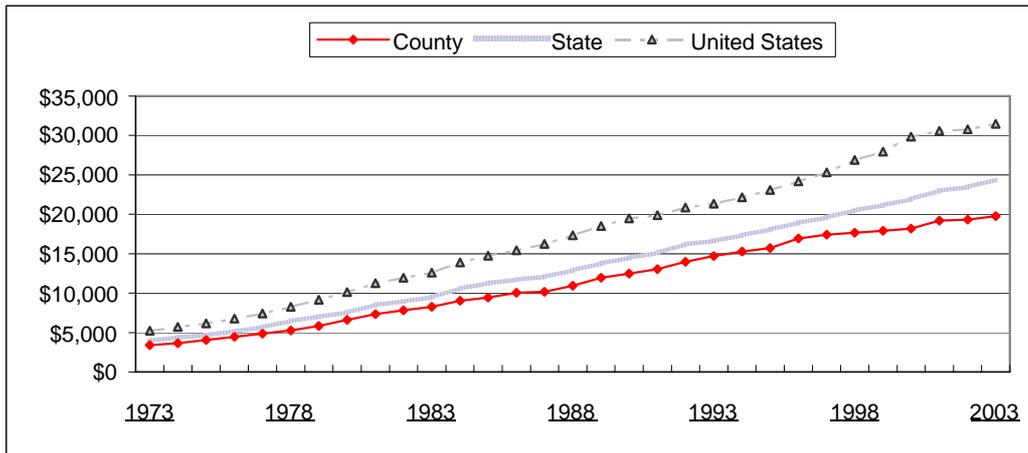
Source: Household Income Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census

Compared to state averages, median household income in 2003 was lower in Logan County.

**Income**

**Per Capita Income, 1973 to 2003**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 27**

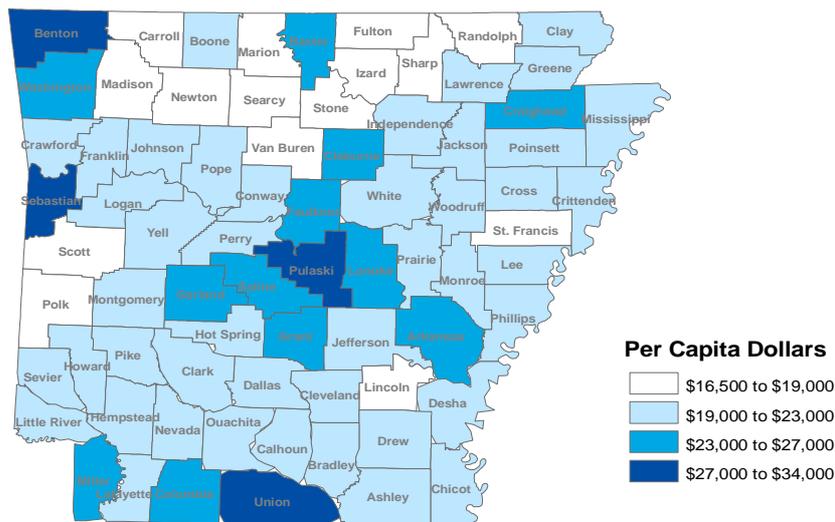


Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Logan County per capita income was lower than the U.S. and Arkansas state averages from 1973 to 2003.

**Per Capita Income, 2003**  
*The Natural State*

**Figure 28**

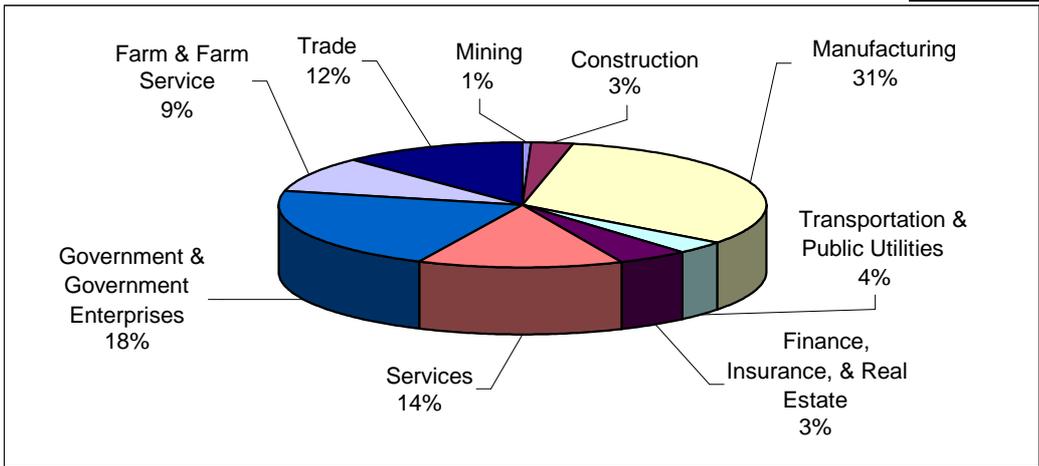


Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Per capita incomes are highest in Central & Northwest Arkansas and lowest in some Delta & Northcentral counties.

**Earnings by Sector, 2003**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 29**

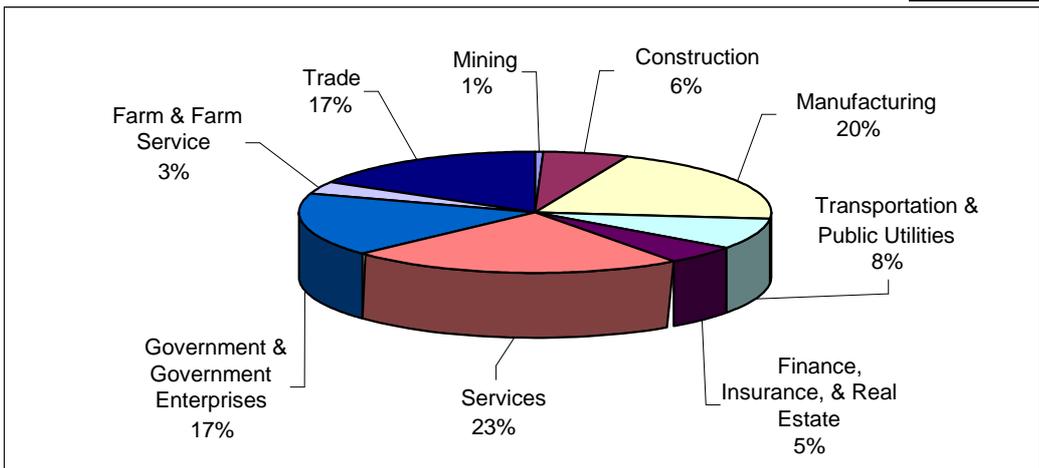


Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.

Government and manufacturing sectors combined accounted for forty-nine percent of earnings in Logan County in 2003. This is higher than for the state economy where these sectors contributed thirty-seven percent of earnings.

**Earnings by Sector, 2003**  
*The Natural State*

**Figure 30**



Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.

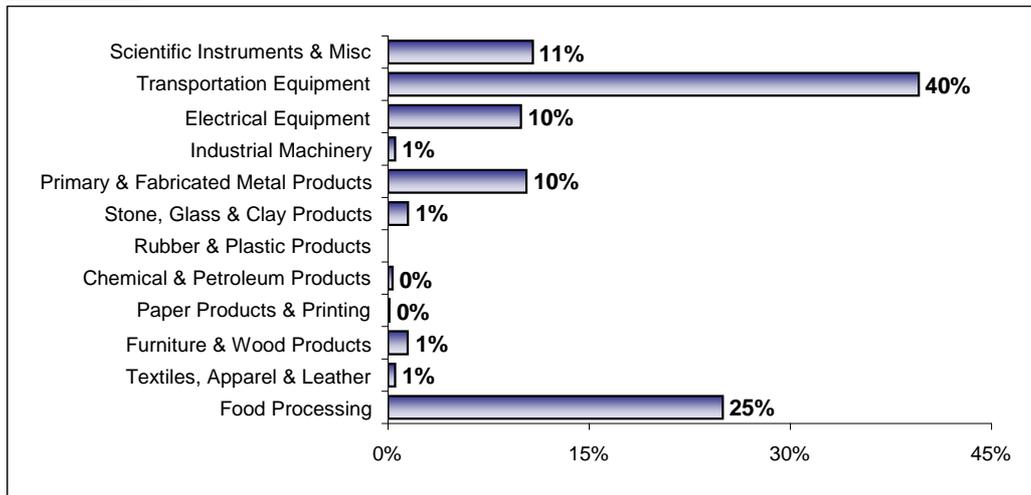
The services sector is the largest sector in the state as measured by earnings. However, the manufacturing sector is a close second with twenty percent of earnings, while the trade and government sectors had seventeen percent each.

## Income

### Earnings of Manufacturing Sector, 2001

Logan County

Figure 31



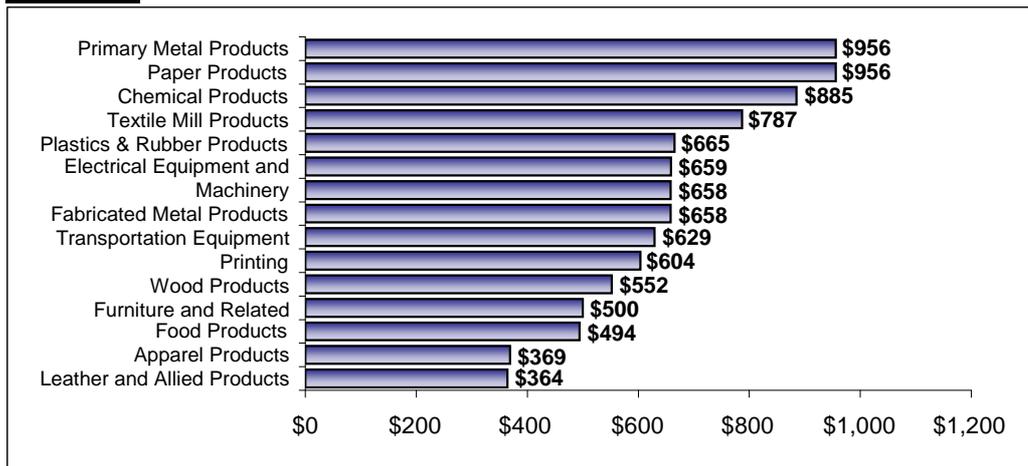
Source: 2001 Regional OneSource

Three-fifths (40%) of the earnings in the manufacturing sector comes from the transportation equipment industry in Logan County. The food processing industry contributes another twenty-five percent of earnings in the manufacturing sector.

### Average Weekly Earnings, 2004

The Natural State

Figure 32

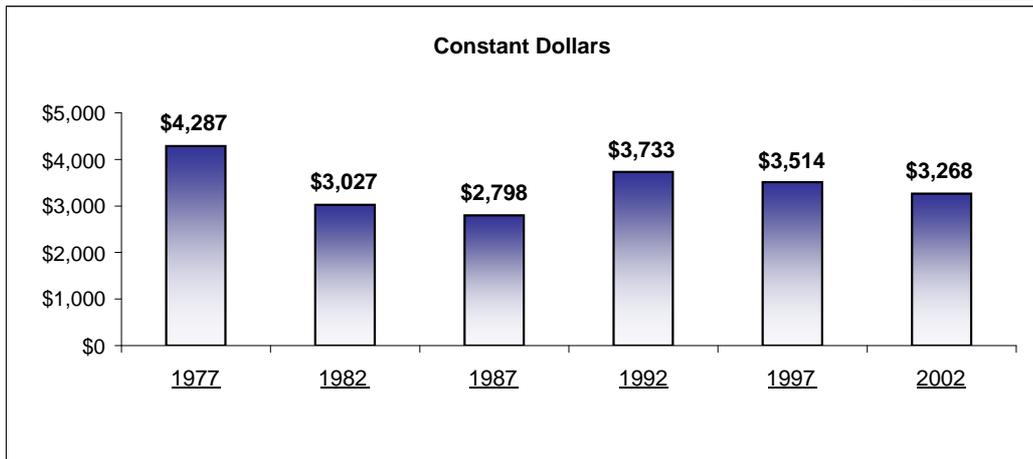


Source: Labor Market Information, Arkansas Employment Security Department

Average weekly earnings in the manufacturing sector range from a high of \$956 in both the paper products industry and the primary metal products industry to a low of \$364 in the leather and allied products industry.

**Retail Sales Per Capita, 1977 to 2002**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 33**

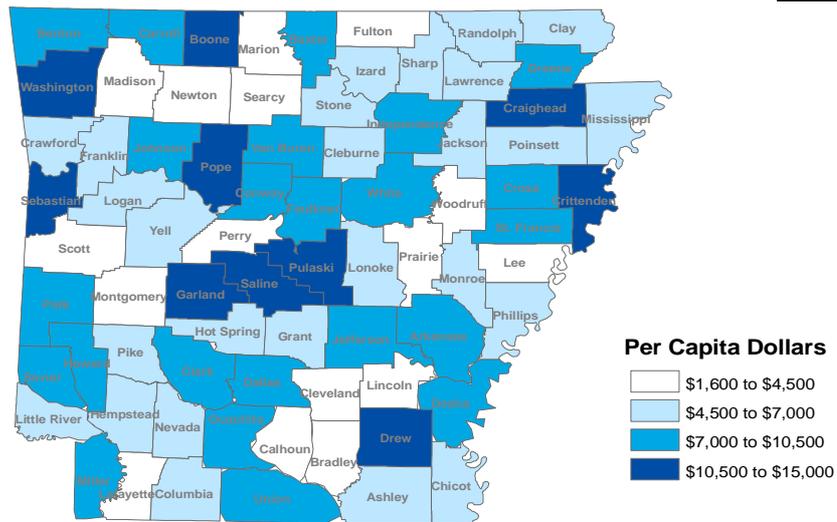


Source: Census of Retail Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce

Logan County retail sales per capita fluctuated between 1977 and 2002. Retail sales per capita fell between 1977 and 1987, rose to \$3,733 per person in 1992, and then decreased slightly between 1992 and 2002.

**Retail Sales Per Capita, 2002**  
*The Natural State*

**Figure 34**



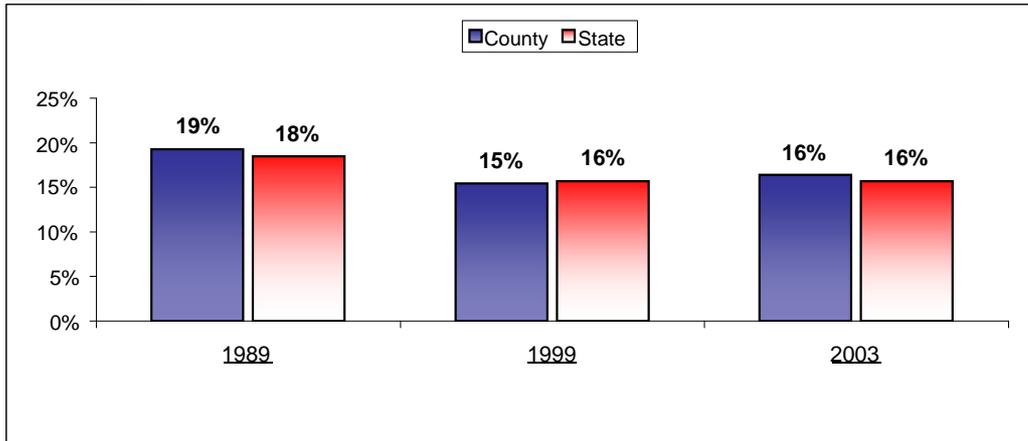
Source: Census of Retail Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce

Retail sales per capita are highest in counties with large towns and those that benefit from travelers and tourists.

**Poverty**

**Persons Below Poverty Level, 1989, & 1999 & 2003**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 35**

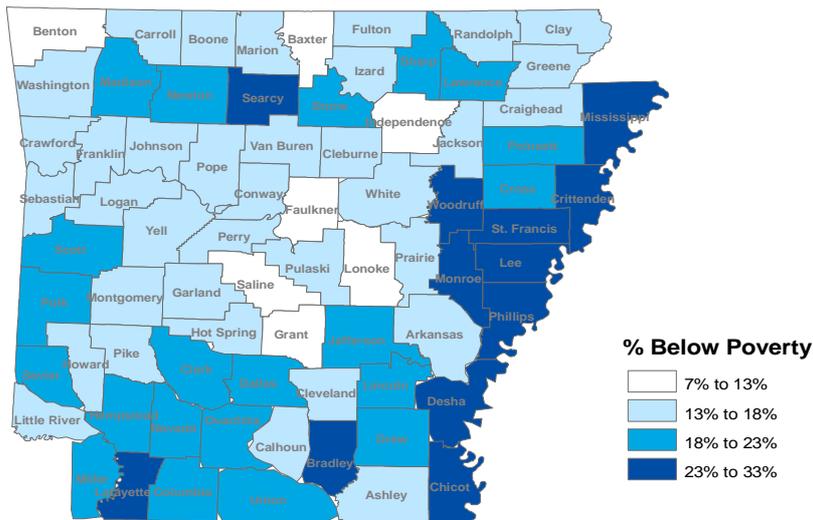


Source: Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

Between 1989 and 2003 the poverty rate in Logan County decreased slightly, and remained comparable to state averages during this period .

**Estimated People Below Poverty Level, 2003**  
*The Natural State*

**Figure 36**

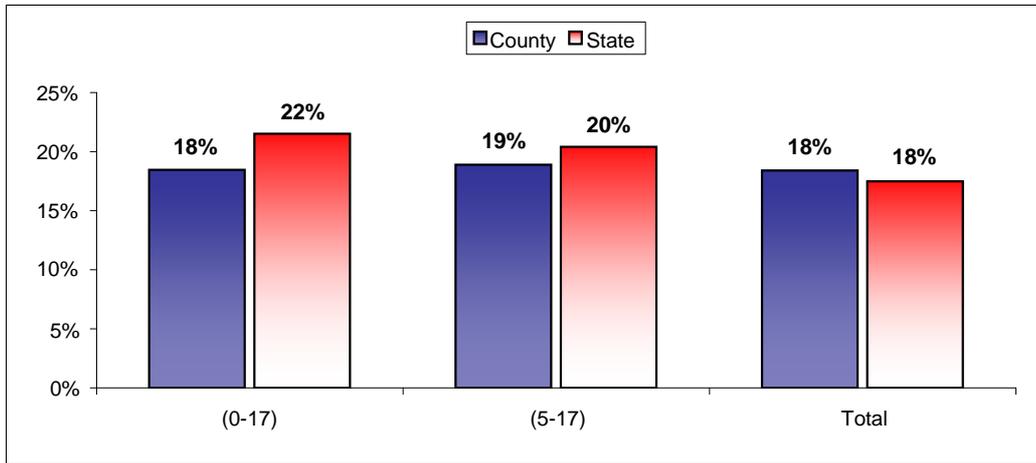


Source: 2003 Poverty Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census

The estimated poverty level is highest in the Delta with many counties having a poverty rate of over eighteen percent.

**Age Groups & Estimated Poverty, 1997**  
Logan County

Figure 37

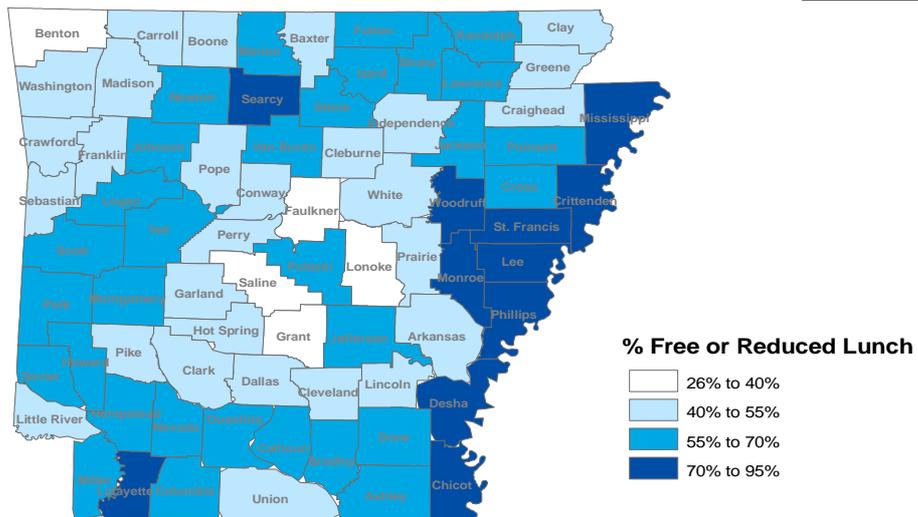


Source: 1997 Poverty Estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census

An equal proportion of Logan County children live in poverty compared to the county population as a whole. Logan County has a smaller proportion of their children living in poverty than the state average.

**Proportion of Students Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunch, 2004-2005**  
The Natural State

Figure 38



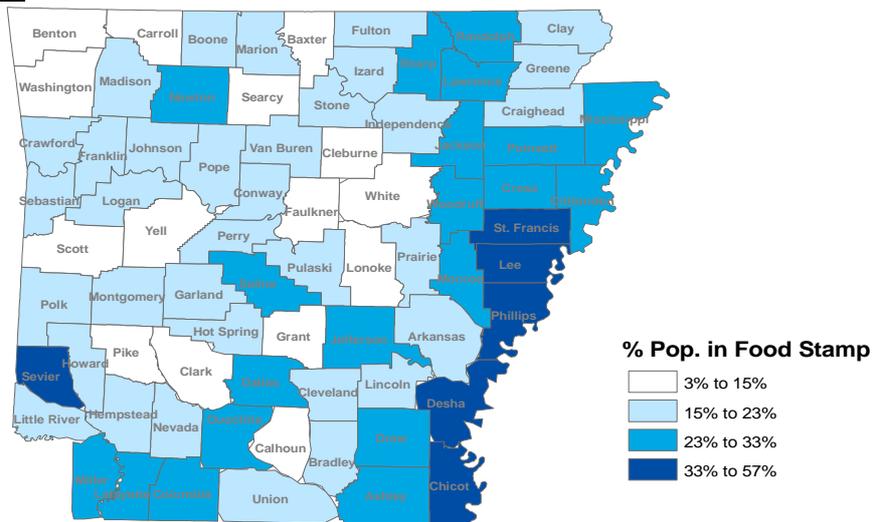
Source: Arkansas Department of Education

Across the seventy-five counties, there is a wide range in the proportion of students who receive free and reduced price school lunches. Participation rates range from twenty-six percent to ninety-five percent with youth in the Delta Region counties and Searcy and Lafayette Counties receiving the highest percentage of free and reduced price lunches.

## Poverty

### Proportion of Population Participating in Food Stamp Program, 2004 *The Natural State*

Figure 39

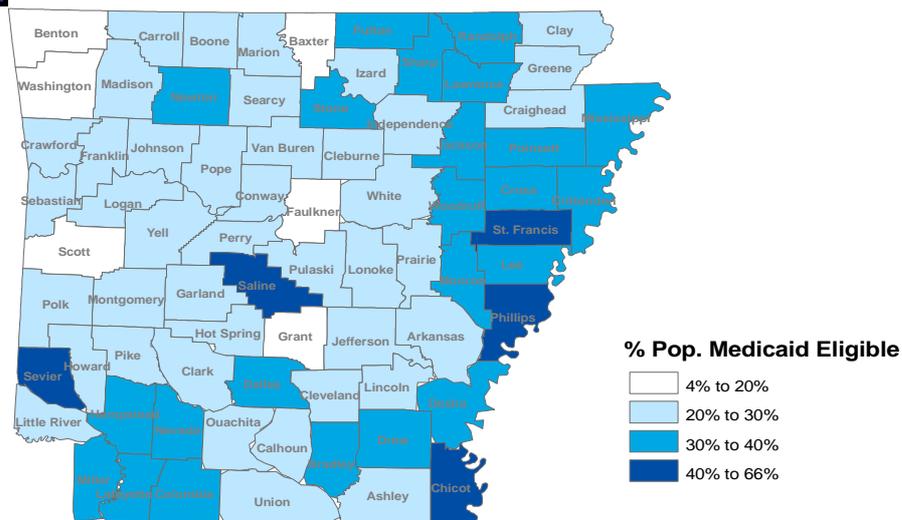


Source: 2004 Statistical Report, Arkansas Department of Human Services

A larger proportion of people living in the Delta counties participate in the Food Stamp Program when compared to people in other parts of the state.

### Proportion of Population Medicaid Eligibles, 2004 *The Natural State*

Figure 40

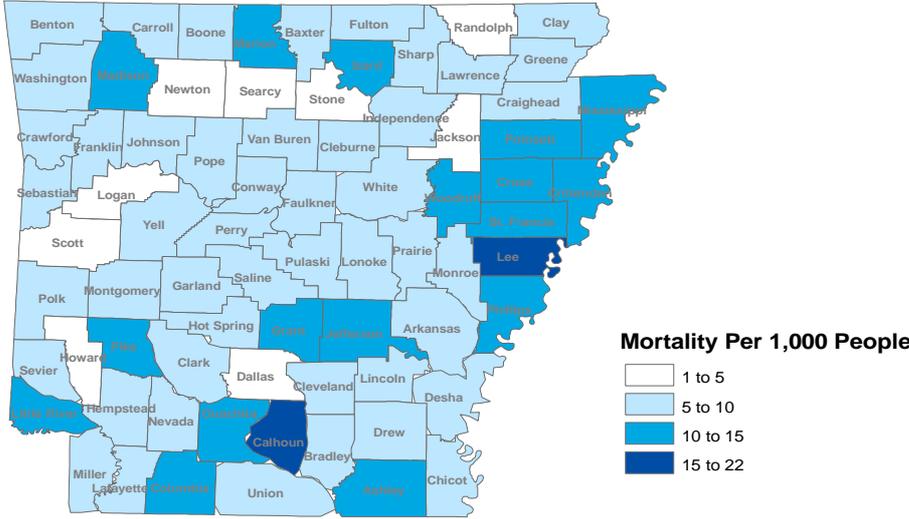


Source: 2004 Statistical Report, Arkansas Department of Human Services

In twenty-eight counties, primarily located in the Eastern and Southern parts of the state, a substantial percentage of the population (over 30%) is eligible for Medicaid.

**Infant Mortality Rate, 2000 to 2004**  
*The Natural State*

Figure 41

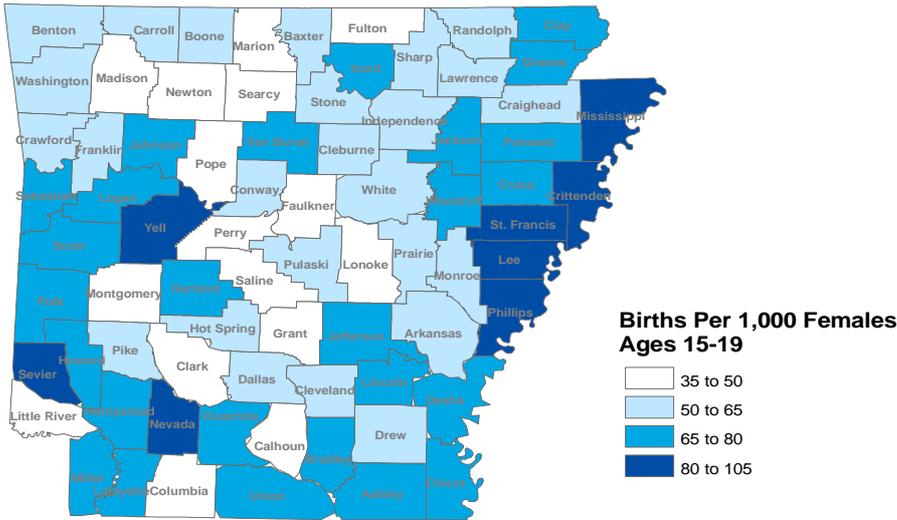


Source: County Trends in Maternal & Child Health, Center for Health Statistics, Arkansas Department of Health

The infant mortality rate is slightly higher in the Delta & Coastal Plain counties, with the exception of a few North Arkansas counties.

**Teen Fertility Rate, 2000 to 2004**  
*The Natural State*

Figure 42



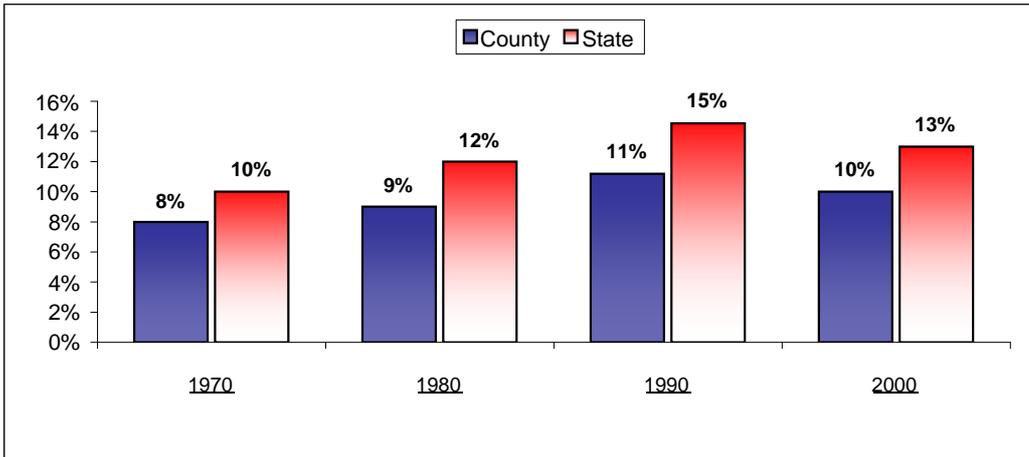
Source: County Trends in Maternal & Child Health, Center for Health Statistics, Arkansas Department of Health

The teen fertility rate varies from county to county across the state of Arkansas. Some Ouachita highland counties also have relatively high teen fertility rates. Counties with the highest teen fertility rates include Sevier, Yell, Nevada, Mississippi, Crittenden, St. Francis, Lee, and Phillips Counties.

# Households

## Female Headed Families, 1970, 1980, 1990, & 2000 Logan County

Figure 43

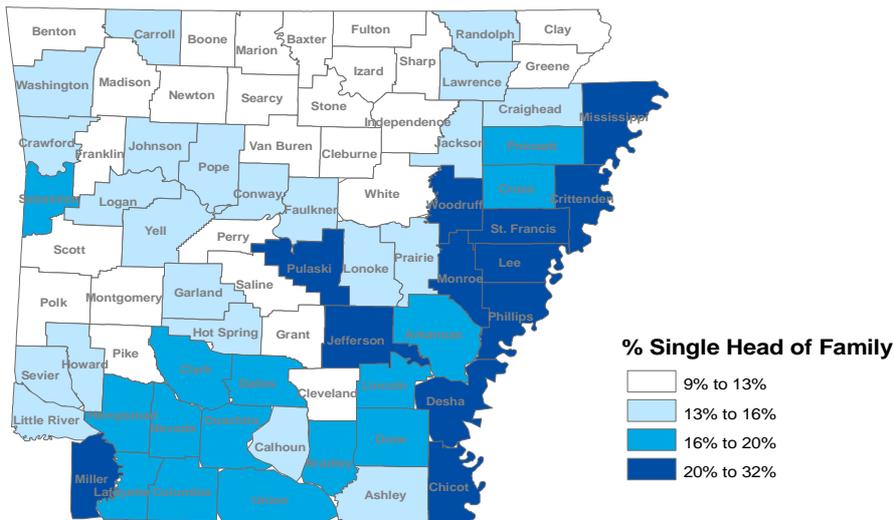


Source: 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

Female headed families as a proportion of total families in Logan County rose from eight percent to ten percent from 1970 to 2000.

## Single Head of Family, 2000 The Natural State

Figure 44

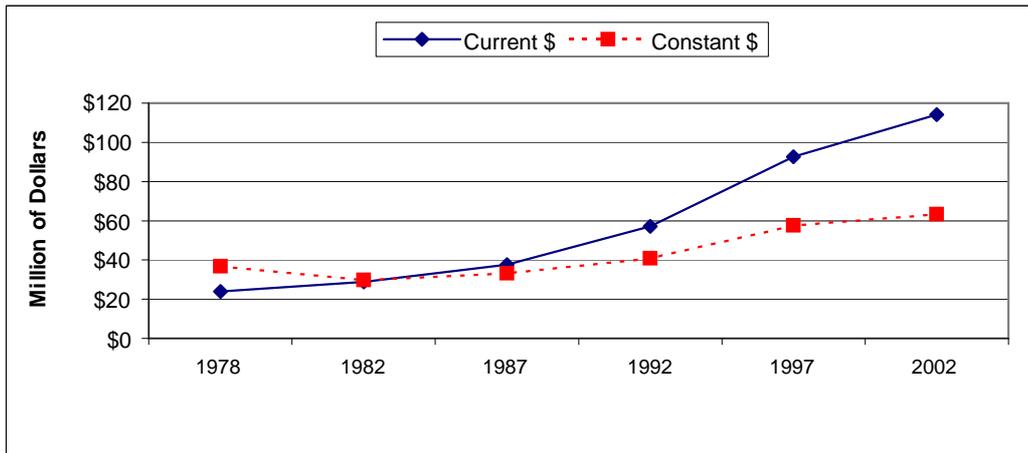


Source: 2000 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census

The Delta counties followed by the Coastal Plains counties have the highest proportion of families with only a single parent present.

**Market Value of Agriculture Products Sold, 1978 - 2002**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 45**

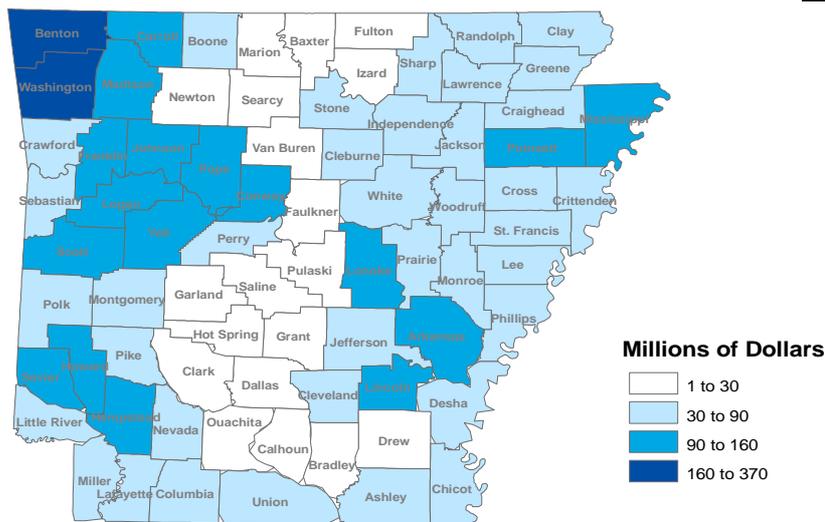


Source: Census of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service

The market value (in constant dollars) of agricultural products sold in Logan County increased since 1978, from below \$40 million in 1978 to over \$60 million in 2002.

**Market Value of Agriculture Products Sold, 2002**  
*The Natural State*

**Figure 46**

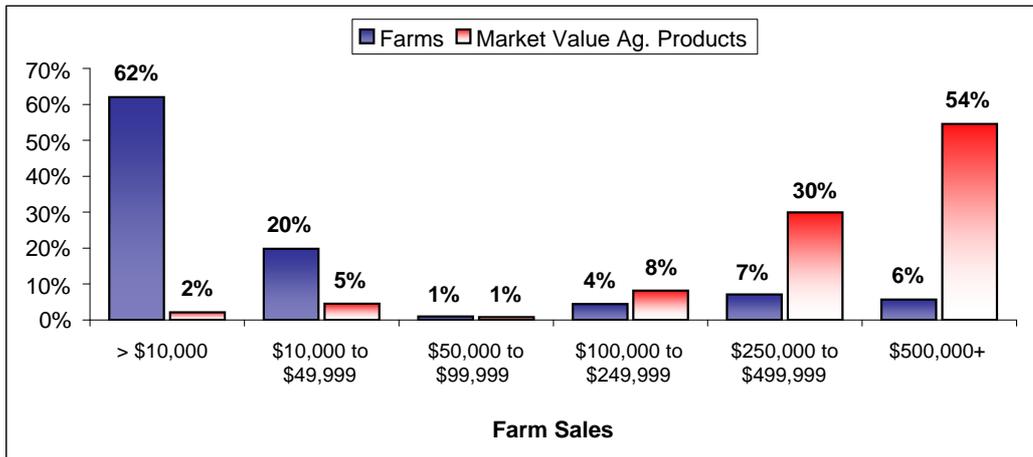


Source: 2002 Census of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service

The two counties with the highest market value of agricultural production are in Northwest Arkansas. However, many Delta counties and some Ouachita & Ozark mountain counties also rank high in terms of the market value of agricultural production.

**Farms & Farm Sales by Size, 2002**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 47**

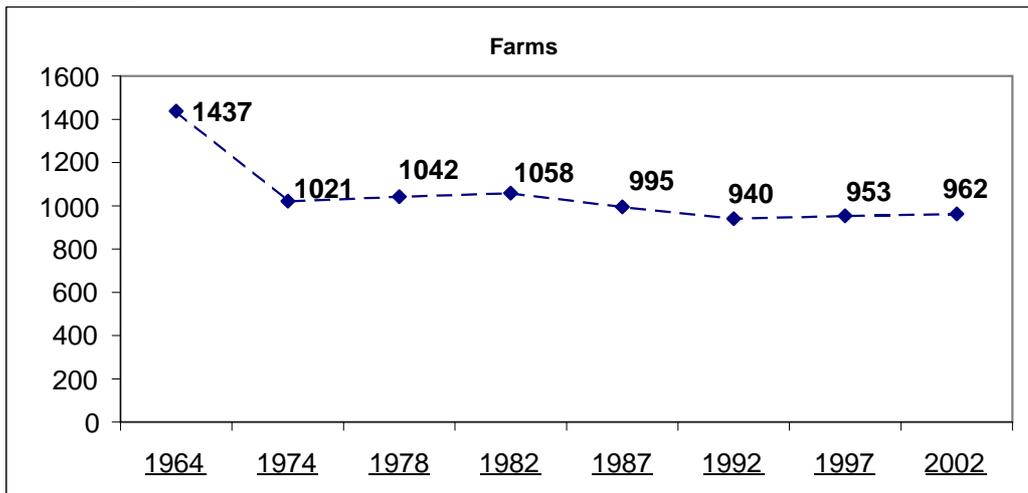


Source: 2002 Census of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service

Eighty-four percent of the farms in Logan County have sales of less than \$100,000. These farms account for about seven percent of total farm sales. Seven percent of the farms have sales of \$500,000 or more and these farms account for nearly two-thirds (65%) of total sales.

**Number of Farms , 1964 - 2002**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 48**

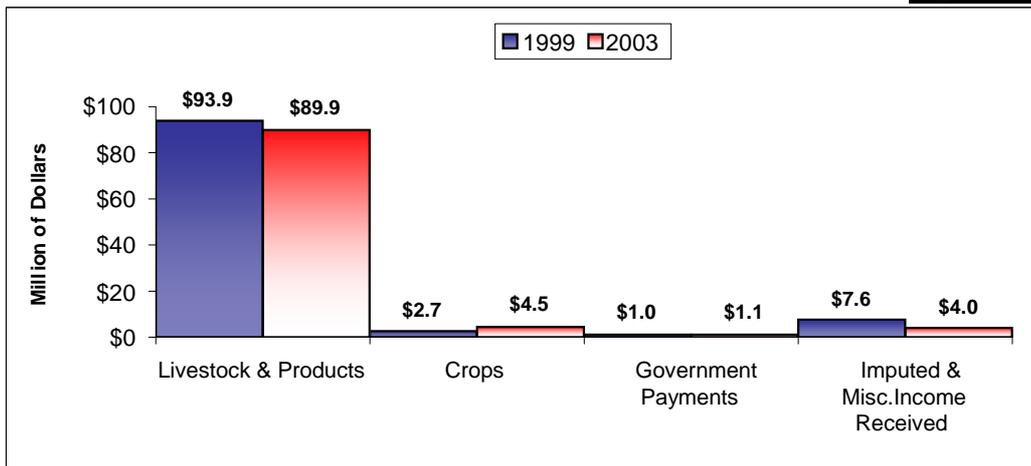


Source: Census of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service

The number of farms in Logan County declined from 1964 to 2002, except for small increases between 1978 and 1982, and 1997 and 2002.

**Source of Farm Income, County 1999 - 2003**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 49**

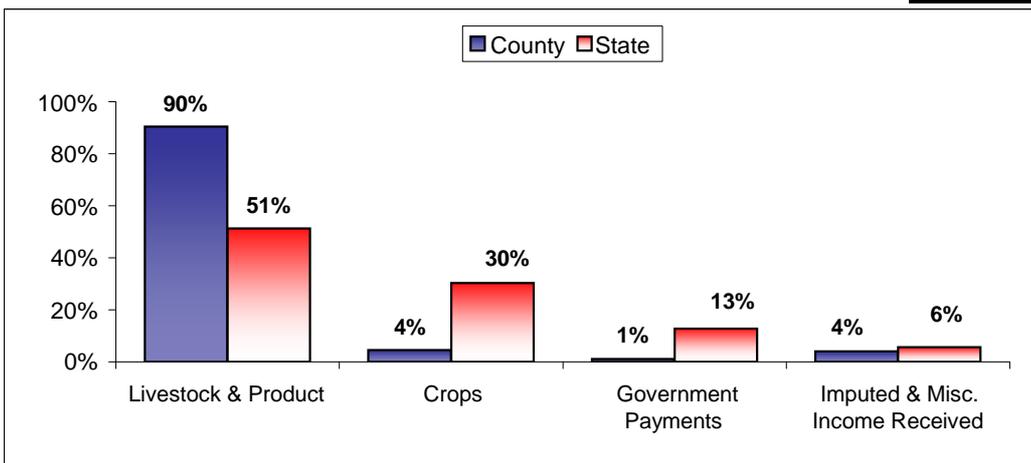


Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Livestock sales are the major source of income for Logan County farmers. Income from livestock & product sales decreased between 1999 and 2003.

**Source of Farm Income, County & State 2003**  
*Logan County*

**Figure 50**



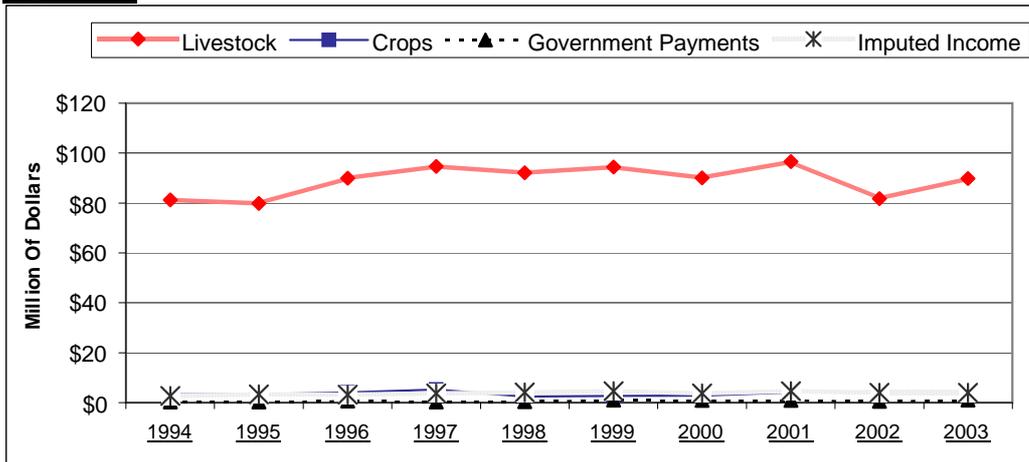
Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

When compared to state averages, Logan County farmers received a significantly higher proportion of their farm income from livestock & product, and a lower percentage of farm income from crops, government payments and miscellaneous income.

## Agriculture & Forestry

### Farm Income, 1994 to 2003 Logan County

Figure 51

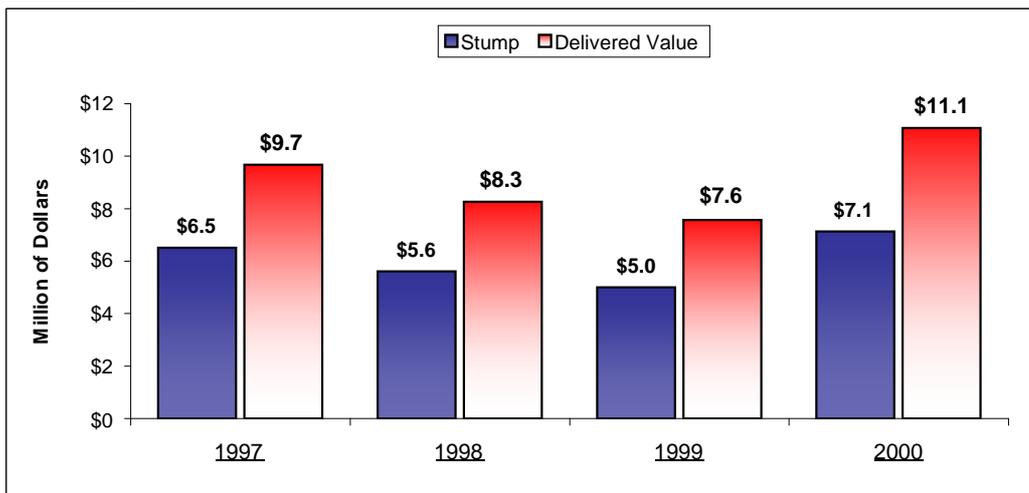


Source: Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Farm income from livestock & product sales in Logan County increased slightly between 1994 and 2003. Livestock sales were approximately \$80 million in 1990 and rose to slightly over \$90 million in 2003.

### Stumpage & Delivered Value of Harvested Timber, 1997 to 2000 Logan County

Figure 52

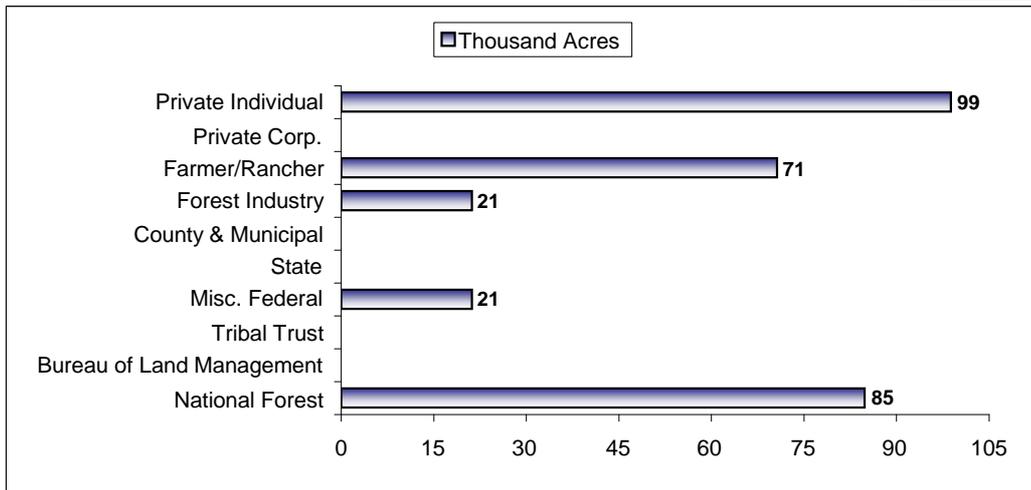


Source: Data provided by Dr. Frank Roth, Forester, Southwest Research and Extension Center, University of Arkansas, Hope, Arkansas

The value of harvested timber in Logan County fluctuated greatly between 1997 and 2000. Stumpage value dropped from \$6.5 million in 1997 to \$5.0 million in 1999 and then rose to \$7.1 million in 2000.

**Area of Timberland by Ownership Class, 1995**  
*Logan County*

Figure 53

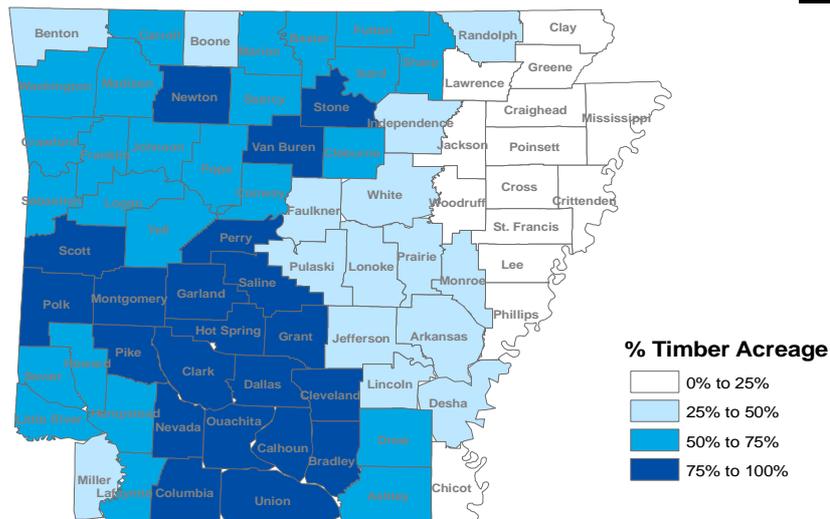


Source: Southern Forest Inventory & Analysis, Southern Research Station, Forest Service, USDA.

The total timber acreage in Logan County is 296,600 acres. Farmers/ranchers and private individuals own over half of the timberland in Logan County.

**Percent of Land in Forest By County, 1995**  
*The Natural State*

Figure 54



Source: Southern Forest Inventory & Analysis, Southern Research Station, Forest Service, USDA.

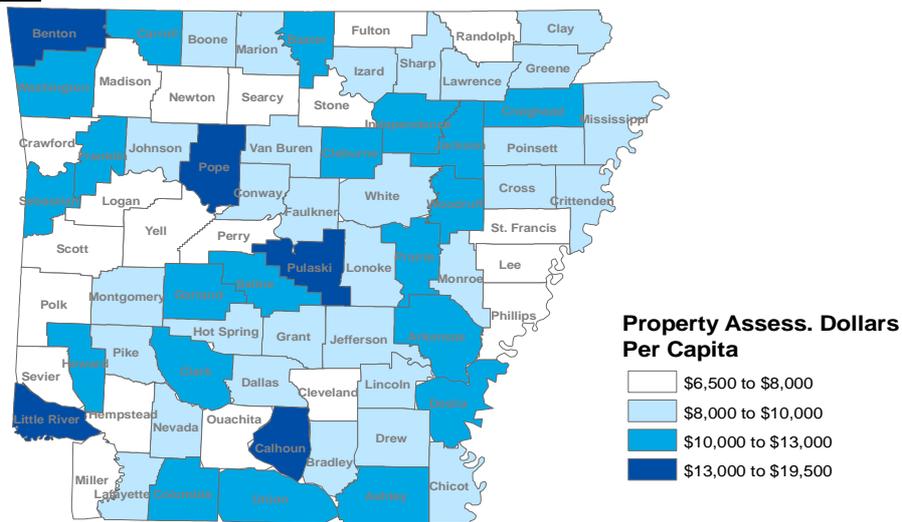
Over seventy-five percent of the land area in many Coastal Plain and Ouachita Highland counties qualifies as timber acreage.

## Property Assessment & Roads

### Property Assessments Per Person, 2003

*The Natural State*

Figure 55



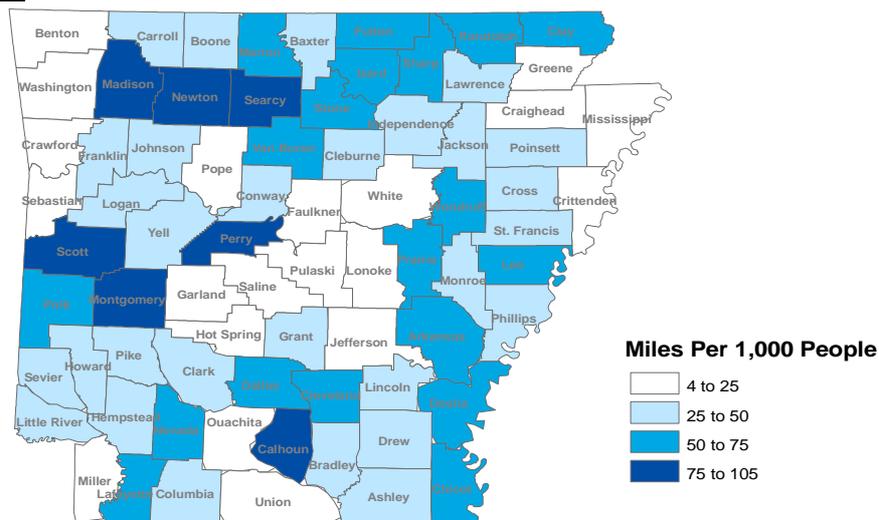
Source: Arkansas Assessment Coordination Department, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The average property assessments per person in 1999 vary greatly among Arkansas counties, from \$6,500 to \$19,500.

### Miles of County Roads Per Person, 2000

*The Natural State*

Figure 56



Source: 44 Biennial Report, Arkansas State Highway Commission

In general, sparsely populated counties have more miles of county roads to maintain per person than more densely populated counties.

**AGRICULTURAL SERVICES** Includes establishments primarily engaged in performing soil preparation services, crop services, veterinary and other animal services, farm labor and management services, and landscape and horticultural services, for others on a contract or fee basis.

**CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE** The sum of all employed and unemployed persons 16 years of age or older. Members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

**"CONSTANT \$"** Figures adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, 1982-1984 = 100.

**"CURRENT \$"** Figures not adjusted for inflation.

**CONSTRUCTION** Includes general building contractors (residential, operative, and nonresidential); heavy construction contractors (highway, street, etc.); and special trade contractors (plumbing, heating, air conditioning, painting, paper hanging, electrical, masonry, stonework, roofing, sheet metal, concrete, and miscellaneous special trade contractors).

**DELIVERED VALUE OF HARVESTED TIMBER** The value of harvested timber delivered to the first processing point. The value includes the value of the timber (stumpage value), the cost of harvesting, and the cost of transporting the timber to the first processing point.

**EARNINGS** Earnings include wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income by place of work.

**EMPLOYMENT** An estimate of the number of persons, on a place-of-residence basis, who worked anytime for pay or profit or worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid family worker during the week of reference (the week including the 12th of the month). Also included are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

**FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS** Includes a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The number of family households always equals the number of families; however, a family household may also include non-relatives living with the family. Families are classified by type as either a married-couple family or other family which is further classified into "male householder" (a family with a male householder and no wife present) or "female householder" (a family with a female householder and no husband present).

**FARMING** Includes businesses whose primary source of revenue is from crop and livestock production.

**FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES** A family with a female householder and no husband present.

**FINANCIAL SERVICES** Financial, insurance, and real estate services.

**GOVERNMENT** Employees of city, county, state and federal governments.

**IMPUTED & MISC. INCOME RECEIVED** Consists of imputed income, such as gross rental value of dwellings and value of home consumption, and other farm related income components, such as machine hire and custom work income, rental income, and income from forest products.

**INCOME** Total income is the algebraic sum of the amount reported separately for wage or salary income; non-farm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; social security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income and all other income.

**INFANT MORTALITY RATE** The number of infant deaths (under one year of age) per 1,000 live births.

**JOBS** The number of full-time and part-time jobs in a geographic area.

**MANUFACTURING** Includes manufacturing industries dealing with food and kindred products; textile mill products; apparel products; lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; paper and allied products; printing and publishing; chemicals; petroleum and coal; rubber and miscellaneous plastics; leather; stone, clay and glass; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; machinery; electrical and electronic equipment; transportation equipment; instruments; and miscellaneous industries.

## Glossary

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**MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD** The gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold or removed from place regardless of who received payment. It includes sales by the operator as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, or others associated with the operation. It does not include payment received for participation in federal farm programs nor does it include income from farm -related sources such as agricultural services, or income from non-farm sources.

**MINING** Includes extraction of oil and gas, non-metallic minerals, sand and gravel.

**NET DOMESTIC MIGRATION** The difference between domestic in-migration to an area and domestic out-migration from the area during the period.

**PER CAPITA INCOME** The per capita income is the total personal income divided by the total population of the area studied. The per capita income measure should be used with care. In the short run, it may temporarily vary from the result of unusual conditions (bumper crops, a major construction project or a catastrophe). In the long run, it may misrepresent the economic well-being of the general population because of the presence of a large institutional population (college, prison). While per capita income reflects average income per person, it does not accurately reflect family unit spendable income.

**PERSONAL INCOME** The total income received by residents of an area, including earnings, transfer payments, and interest, dividends and rent.

**POVERTY LEVEL** An individual or household is considered to be living below the poverty level when their income is below an income threshold established by the Bureau of Census. The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old.

**RETAIL SALES** Includes sales from general merchandise stores; department stores; variety stores; food, bakery and dairy stores; automotive dealers; gasoline stations; eating and drinking establishments; and other retail trade establishments.

**SINGLE HEAD OF FAMILY** Single head of a family with no spouse present.

**SERVICES** Includes a variety of items ranging from hotels to attorneys. Included in this category are hotels and other lodging places; personal services (laundry, photographic studios, beauty shops, shoe repair, funeral services); business services (advertising, mailing, news syndicates, personnel supply services, computer services); auto repair services and garages (retail, parking, repair); miscellaneous repair services (electrical, etc.); amusement and recreation services (orchestra, dance halls, etc.); health services (physicians, dentists, nursing care facilities, hospitals, medical labs, outpatient care); legal services; educational services; social services (job training, individual and family services, day care); membership organizations (business, professional, labor, civic, social, etc.); engineering and architectural services; and other similar services.

**STUMPAGE VALUE OF HARVESTED TIMBER** The value of timber harvested going to the landowner.

**TEEN FERTILITY RATE** is the birth rate for women 15 to 19 years of age. It is the number of live births per 1000 women 15 - 19 years of age.

**TRADE** Includes wholesale and retail trade.

**TRANSPORTATION** Includes railroads; trucking service and warehousing; other transportation services (bus, air, and U.S. postal service); communication systems (radio, T.V., etc.); and utilities and sanitary services.

**UNEMPLOYMENT** An estimate of the number of persons who, for the entire week of reference (the week including the 12th of the month), did not work at all, were able to work, and available for work, and (1) were looking for work, or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new job.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** The number of unemployed workers as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

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# Local Cooperative Extension Office

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## District

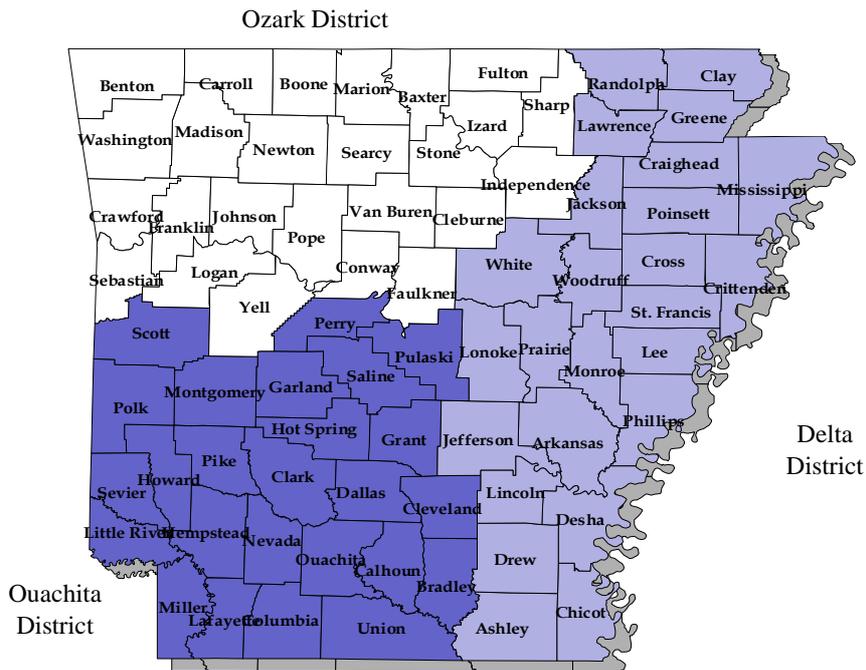
Ozark District



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