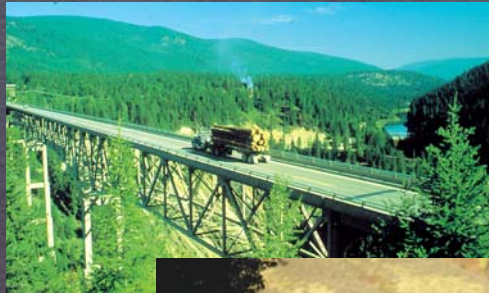
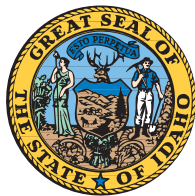


PROFILE OF RURAL IDAHO

A look at economic and social trends affecting rural Idaho



DIRK KEMPTHORNE, GOVERNOR ROGER B. MADSEN, DIRECTOR
IDAHO COMMERCE & LABOR



DIRK KEMPTHORNE
GOVERNOR

Dear Idahoan:

Idaho's greatness is in her people. Consider that almost a third of Idaho's residents live in rural areas, and they are as diverse as our state's unparalleled landscape.

The Profile of Rural Idaho highlights the strengths we share and the challenges we face.

Community members, working with leaders in business, government and the nonprofit sector, can gain a greater understanding of the entire state by reading this report. It is important for all of us to use the information contained in these pages to maintain Idaho's quality of life.

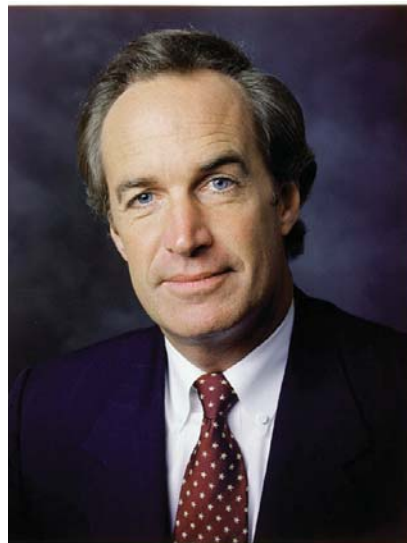
We are seeing many parts of the state grow at a record pace. Across Idaho, there are new industries, new jobs and new opportunities. Still, data and statistics also show that parts of rural Idaho are less prosperous than many urban areas in our state. I believe this highlights the importance of recognizing and understanding the economic, environmental and social impacts rural and urban areas have on one another. All Idahoans are better off when we think of ourselves as living in one Idaho.

Our rural residents are, and will always be, critical to Idaho's future. We all gain by building from those strengths born in our rural roots: creativity, work ethic and a can-do attitude to find new markets for our natural resources and agricultural products. At the same time, we are safeguarding our landscape and finding new ways to bring economic vitality to all of Idaho.

Teamwork, collaboration and partnerships are keys to our collective success. When those living in rural areas work with those in urban areas, and when business and nonprofits work with government, we can ensure that Idaho is a great place to live, work and play for many years to come.

Sincerely,
DIRK KEMPTHORNE

Governor



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Profile of **RURAL IDAHO**

Published by Idaho Commerce & Labor
Division of Commerce

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INTRODUCTION

Change truly is the one constant on which we can depend. If there is any question, travel throughout rural Idaho. Seasons change, challenges change and communities change. Some change is positive, some managed and some is out of our control. As human beings, it is our duty to seek change that is best for ourselves, neighbors, community and state. We must get ahead of the change and direct it when we can, adapt to the change we cannot control and maintain a positive approach throughout.

One of the most powerful ways to influence positive change is through partnership. Sitting down with people from divergent backgrounds to work toward a common goal of creating change or adapting to it benefits everyone who participates.

The Profile of Rural Idaho represents the power of partnership. The University of Idaho and Idaho Commerce & Labor invested greatly to gather, assess and organize the data. Numerous people from a variety of federal, state and private entities helped through the Profile writing process. Idaho Rural Partnership (IRP) provided resources and technology and financed printing. The Profile is a tangible example of IRP's mission to join diverse public and private resources for innovative collaborations to strengthen communities and improve life in rural Idaho. The coalition of federal, state, local and private partners recognizes the importance of this profile and the possible positive changes that come from understanding the data. However, the true collaboration comes now.

The information represents the dynamic changes experienced in rural Idaho. Population fluctuations, rural economies and employment, agriculture and natural resource management issues, and educating Idaho's young people are challenges highlighted in the Profile of Rural Idaho. The issues are the impetus for divergent groups to gather with a single goal: How can Idahoans work together to improve the quality of life in this State? How can federal, state, private, and non-profit groups enter the realm of give-and-take, consensus building, collaboration, and ultimately partnership?

The process starts by critically assessing the data, setting aside agendas and entering the discussion asking, "What is best for rural Idaho?"

This is the fourth Profile of Rural Idaho. The data is collected and assembled every five years. We are most grateful to authors Priscilla Salant and Alan Porter. They, and respective staff, also researched the data. Salant works in the area of rural policy and assessment in the Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Department at the University of Idaho. Porter is the manager of information services in the Communications & Research Division of Idaho Commerce & Labor. Christine Dearien and Debbie Gray, research analysts with the University of Idaho, and Tony Tenne, economic development analyst with Idaho Commerce & Labor, also researched the data and offered technical assistance. The document is available online at <http://irp.idaho.gov>.

HIGHLIGHTS

Idaho's 35 rural counties – those with no cities over 20,000 residents – account for about 88 percent of the state's land area. In 2003, these counties were home to 32 percent of the state's population, compared to 36 percent in 1990. One in three rural Idahoans live in Idaho's 21 most rural counties – those without population centers over 7,500 and without strong commuting ties to a large urban area.

In both the 1970s and 1990s, Idaho was among the seven fastest growing states in the nation. Growth in rural Idaho in these decades was nearly double the national growth rate and only two counties lost population each decade. Since 2000, the state's population has continued to grow overall, but trends in many rural areas are less positive. Thirteen of Idaho's 35 rural counties lost population between 2000 and 2003, and several others had very slow growth. These post-2000 trends are consistent with those in rural areas nationwide.

The state's fastest growing rural counties are either in an area with outstanding natural amenities or within commuting distance of the Boise area. Teton and Boise counties, for example, have both doubled in population since 1990. Counties that are losing population or growing only slowly tend to be very remote and have yet to recover from declines in historically important industries.

The demographic make-up of the state's rural areas is changing. In the southern part of the state, Hispanics account for a growing share of the rural population, and in most of the rural counties, the share of the population age 65 and older is increasing. Nine of the 10 counties with the highest proportion of people in this age group are rural.

The economy in many rural parts of the state is diversifying and the employment base is becoming more stable. In other rural areas, however, communities are more vulnerable to the ups and downs of a single industry.

Thirteen of Idaho's 35 rural counties are farming-dependent. A third of Idaho's rural population lives in these counties, which are all in the southern part of the state. As in the rest of the nation, industries that have historically been important to rural Idaho no longer drive the economy as they did in the past. Over the last 25 years, the gross value of products from farming, forestry and mining, including manufactured goods from raw products, has increased by about 140 percent while the rest of the economy has increased more than 500 percent.

These trends are reflected in rural and urban employment. Jobs in agriculture, including food processing, and natural resources make up 22 percent of the total employment in rural Idaho compared to 5 percent in urban areas. The other major difference is in service industries — professional and business, education and health, and “other.” Those jobs make up 38 percent of urban employment and just 23 percent in rural areas.

The proportion of rural adults in Idaho who have college degrees – 16 percent in 2000 – is increasing steadily but remains lower than in urban areas. About one-third of the state's K-12 students attend school in rural counties. Declining enrollment is a very serious problem for many of these schools. Forty percent of districts in rural counties experienced a decline of at least 10 percent between 1997 and 2002. Twenty-four percent of urban districts saw similar declines. On average, high school dropout rates are lower in rural Idaho.

HIGHLIGHTS

Rural income levels are below those in urban parts of the state, consistent with patterns across the United States. Though living costs tend to be lower in rural areas, the difference is probably not enough to offset the income gap. Several factors account for lower incomes in rural areas, including the mix of industries, wage rate levels and age of the population.

For all age, ethnic and racial groups, poverty rates are generally higher in rural Idaho for several reasons. Rural adults tend to have lower levels of formal education and participate in the labor force in lower numbers than their urban counterparts. In addition, jobs in rural areas tend to pay lower wages.

Idaho's rural transportation infrastructure is impacted by an evolving public policy that encourages deregulation and the shift of decision making from federal to state governments and from state to local governments. Affordable broadband Internet access is an important rural economic development issue, but there are fewer telecommunication options in most rural areas.

Housing affordability significantly affects both renters and owners in many rural communities, particularly those that are growing rapidly. In five rural counties (and four urban counties) at least 35 percent of all renters spent more than 30 percent of their income on rent payments and utilities. Another important rural housing issue is that a substantial proportion of units are occupied only on a part-time basis for recreational purposes. In five counties – all rural – at least one in four housing units are vacant part of the year.

Spectacular mountain ranges, large expanses of public land and great geographic diversity provide a wide variety of recreation opportunities in rural Idaho. In addition, our state's rich cultural heritage, celebrated by numerous local events in small communities, contributes greatly to the rural quality of life. These assets combined with low crime rates, shorter commute times and cleaner environment make rural Idaho the attractive destination it has become.

RURAL DEFINITIONS

Federal and state analysts have various measures to determine what is “rural.” While some rely on the density of population or the degree to which jobs are concentrated in just a few industries, most are based on some population threshold. Below that level, counties are considered rural. Above it, they are urban.

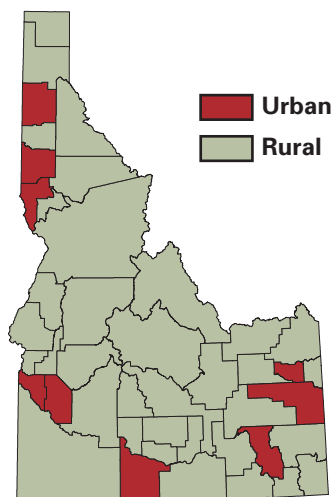
Authors of past editions of the Profile concluded that the definition most commonly used by federal analysts fails to capture the reality of Idaho. Instead, they defined rural counties as those in which the largest town or city had less than 20,000 residents. To be consistent, the definition we use here is the same as the one used in previous Profiles. Thus, as of 2005, 35 of Idaho’s 44 counties are rural. Because our definition is different from that used by other analysts, comparisons between rural Idaho and the rural U.S. as a whole are general and not exact.

As in the rest of the nation, Idaho’s rural areas differ demographically, economically and in other dimensions. To better describe this diversity, we consider three groups of rural counties in the Profile:

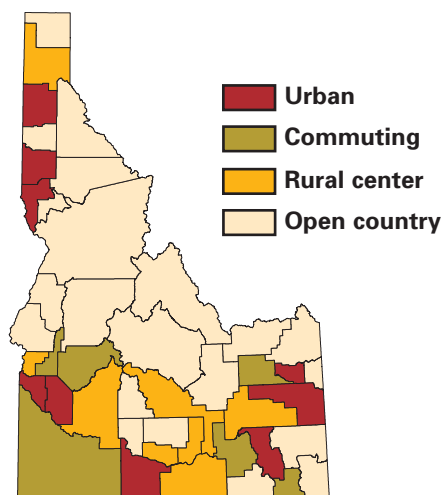
- **Commuting** – counties in which at least 25 percent of the workforce commutes to a metro county.¹ An example is Owyhee County, where 31 percent of the workforce commutes to Canyon County.
- **Rural centers** – counties with an urban cluster² of at least 7,500 but without a central city of 20,000 or more, and with no strong commuting ties to a metro county. An example is Blaine County, where the Hailey / Ketchum urban cluster has a population of over 12,000.
- **Open country** – counties with no urban cluster that meets the 7,500 population threshold and with no strong commuting ties to a metro county. An example is Shoshone County, in which the largest urban cluster around Kellogg has about 3,400 people.

Our classification is useful for exploring conditions across a wide range of rural Idaho communities from those with rapidly growing cities to those that are more remote and less densely settled. Understanding the diversity of these communities better equips local officials, policy makers and development specialists to build on Idaho’s valuable rural assets.

Urban and rural counties, 2005



Urban and three types of rural counties, 2005



¹ A metro county has an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people.

² An urban cluster is a densely settled area that has a population of 2,500 to 49,999.

CRITICAL TRENDS

Communities across rural Idaho are changing – some abruptly and others over several decades; some towards a more positive future, and others struggling with the past. All have different economic opportunities and new challenges that can best be understood in the context of certain related and long-term trends critical to rural Idaho's future.

Productivity has improved – and will continue to improve – in the industries on which rural communities have traditionally depended. The nation is producing more food, timber, and energy with fewer and fewer workers. People who remain in the natural resource and agricultural sectors need increasingly more sophisticated skills to operate machinery, manage firms and use new technology.

With these increases in productivity, markets and prices for raw materials and agricultural commodities are not the national – or state – economic engines they used to be. For example, low crop prices and a downturn in farming do not slow the economy as a whole, although the impact on individual communities can be severe. Raw materials make up a smaller share of final products than they have historically. Even though these industries have become more productive, they now make up a smaller share of the total economy, due to rapid growth in service and information sectors.

Advances in communications technologies are causing fundamental changes in how firms operate in rural and urban places alike. On one hand, technology reduces some of the disadvantages of distance and isolation. On the other, it exposes almost all firms to more competition and allows the centralization of many activities, as in the retail sector.

Economic globalization has increased competitive pressures on almost every sector of the economy. Financial capital, goods and information flow across borders and through the global economy with increasing ease. U.S. firms now compete with countries with lower land and labor costs, lower environmental standards and in some cases, public subsidies.

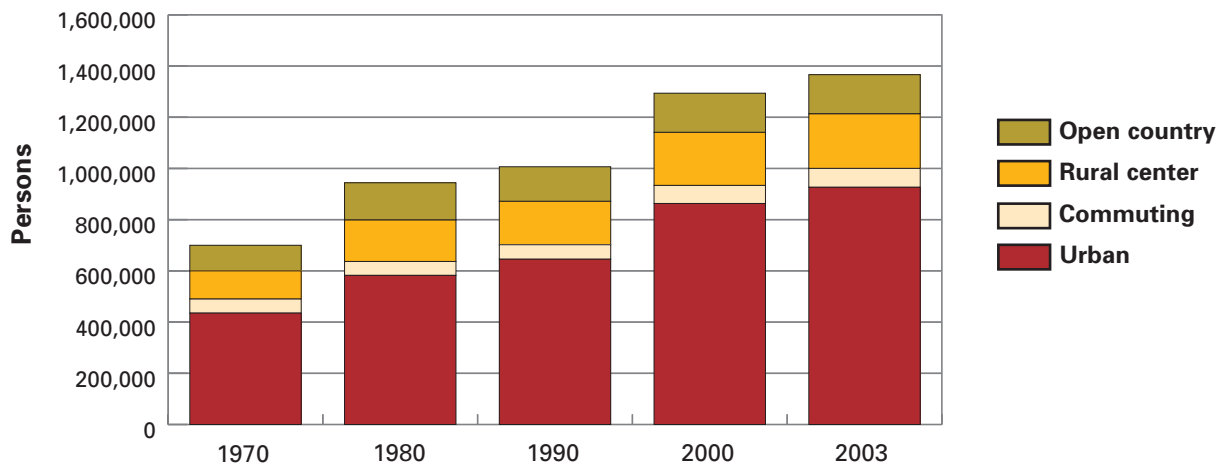
Growing urban populations are seeking to use rural resources for multiple purposes other than those that have sustained rural economies in the past. Conflicting demands to use or conserve water, land, and wildlife dominate regional policy debates and have enormous impacts on how some rural people make their living. Many people living in rural areas are seeking innovative ways to capture economic benefits from tourism, recreation and wilderness. Discussions continue about how to give rural Idahoans a greater voice in managing the state's abundant public lands.

Finally, there are a growing number of local partnerships committed to finding compromises on contentious natural resource issues. It is a trend critical to rural Idaho's future and is being led by rural residents themselves. Frustrated with frequent litigation, small groups of people who depend on the land and water for a living have been sitting down with agency managers, recreationists and environmentalists to solve what seem like intractable conflicts. Idaho's Owyhee Initiative is one very public example. Not everyone believes these collaborative efforts are a good idea, but they clearly represent a new trend in how the West governs itself and may set the stage for future generations. They are consistent with successful partnerships and networks across rural America – like the Idaho Rural Partnership – that work to solve problems collaboratively instead of going it alone.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Idaho's population has grown steadily, but often slowly, since 1920 with two notable exceptions. In the 1970s Idaho ranked seventh in growth among the states, and in the 1990s it ranked fifth. Rural Idaho's growth of 25 percent during the 1970s and 19 percent in the 1990s was nearly double the national rate. Only two rural counties lost population in each decade. Urban growth rates were even higher. Between 2000 and 2004 Idaho continued to experience above-average population change, ranking sixth nationally despite difficult economic conditions from late 2001 into 2003. Thirteen of Idaho's 35 rural counties declined in population between 2000 and 2003, and several others had very slow growth. The population pattern early in this decade is similar to the 1980s, when 18 rural counties experienced losses.

Idaho population growth

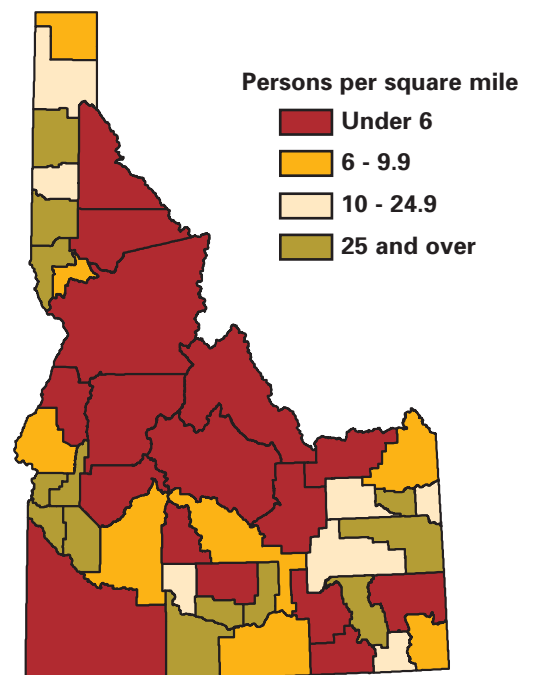


While almost 75 percent of population growth between 2000 and 2003 occurred in Idaho's three most populated counties, Ada, Canyon and Kootenai, rural amenity counties like Teton and Blaine continued to see rapid growth. Teton County ranked first in Idaho and 26th in the nation in percentage change in population.

Idaho's 35 rural counties, with almost 88 percent of the state's land area, are home to 32 percent of the population. Density is dramatically lower. Idaho averages 16 persons per square mile compared to 83 persons for the United States. Only six other states have a lower population density than Idaho. The state's urban counties average 91 persons per square mile while rural counties average 6. Sparsely populated counties of Butte, Camas, Clark, Custer, Idaho, Lemhi and Owyhee have fewer than two persons per square mile.

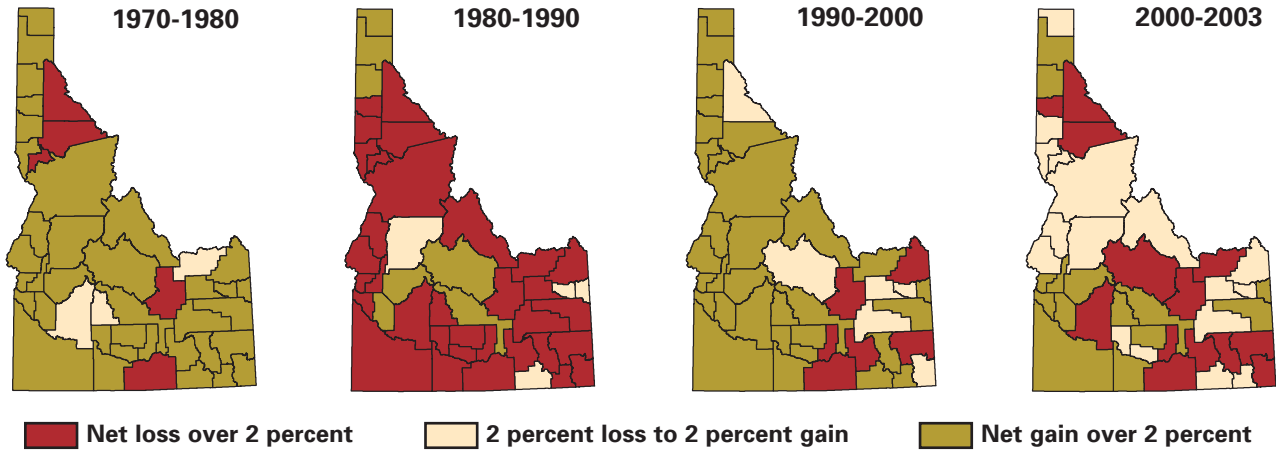
Newcomers to Idaho accounted for two-thirds of the 287,000 population growth in the 1990s. Almost 60 percent

Population density, 2003



DEMOGRAPHICS

Net migration trends



of the growth in rural areas involved new residents migrating from other locations. Urban migrants to rural areas can often add new economic vitality to their adopted community, but sometimes they cause difficult cultural changes for all. In the 1980s, tough economic times led to slow growth. Almost 42,000 more people moved out of Idaho than moved in. Over 95 percent of that out-migration came from rural Idaho. The economy has driven urbanization as rural Idaho gets a smaller share of newcomers in good times and loses more than its share in bad times.

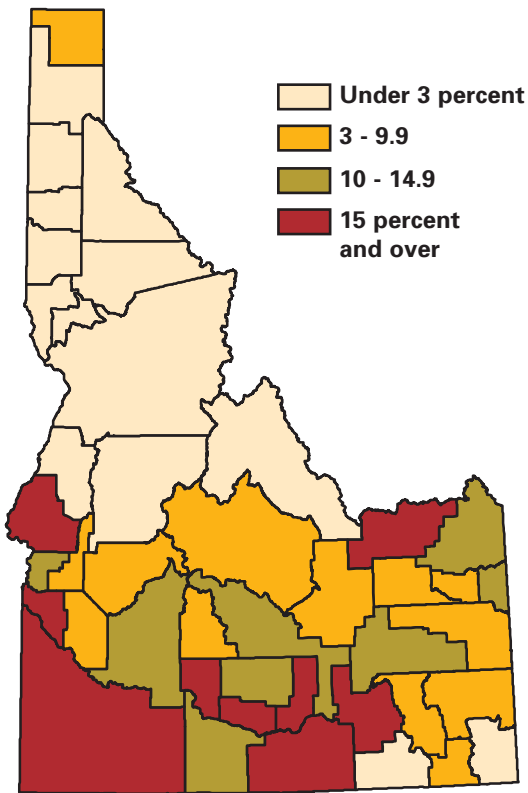
Rural Idaho is becoming more ethnically diverse as Hispanics make up an increasingly larger share of the population. Hispanics accounted for 18 percent of the state’s population growth from 1990 to 2003 but 31 percent of all rural growth and 48 percent of growth in rural centers. Hispanics now account for 11 percent of all rural Idahoans, compared to 9 percent statewide. As a share of the total, the Hispanic population is highest in the southern and eastern parts of the state, especially in Clark, Minidoka, Power and Owyhee counties. The minority share of Idaho’s population went from 8 percent in 1990 to 12 percent 10 years later. In 2003, nine of the top 10 counties for percentage of minority population were rural. The number of counties with more than 10 percent minority population went from nine to 20 between 1990 and 2000. American Indians are the largest non-white racial group. In 2000, they made up 1.4 percent of the population. About 40 percent of Idaho’s 17,700 American Indians live in rural counties. Idaho’s Asian, Pacific Islander and Black populations grew rapidly during the decade and combined to make up 1.5 percent of the total population.

Nine of the 10 counties with the highest proportion of citizens age 65 or over in 2000 were rural. Rural counties had a median age of 36.5 years, almost five years more than urban counties. Counties in

Migration	Urban	Rural Total	Commuting	Rural Center	Open Country
1970-1980	98,600	30,600	6,200	16,800	7,600
1980-1990	-1,864	-40,057	-4,298	-14,169	-21,590
1990-2000	150,762	40,783	8,163	20,448	12,173
2000-2003	36,543	105	1,299	196	-1,390

DEMOGRAPHICS

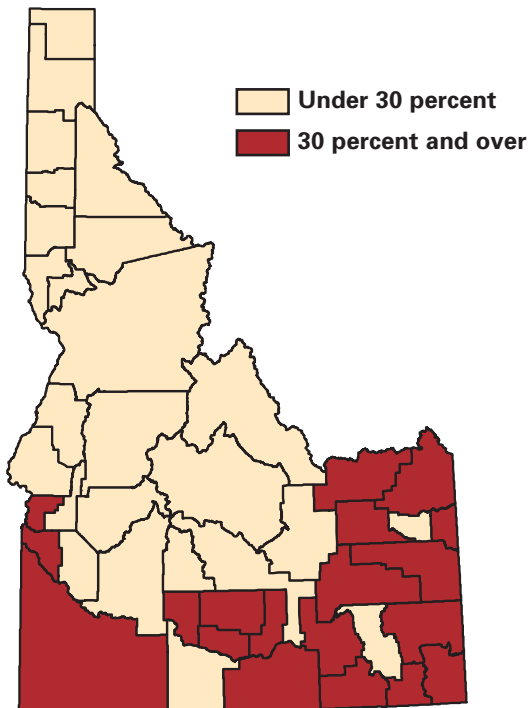
Hispanic population, 2003



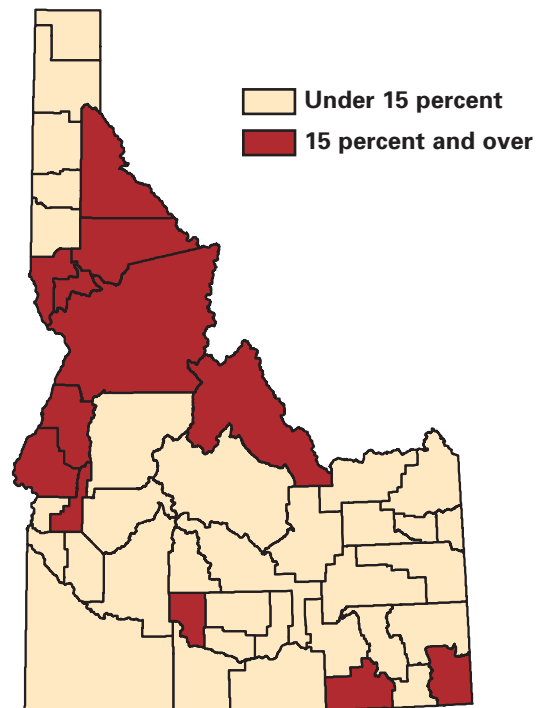
Idaho's open country had a median age of almost 40 years. In general, the number of elderly grew during the last decade, but the percentage of Idaho's 65-and-over population declined from 12 percent in 1990 to 11.3 percent in 2000. Since then many amenity counties have had a disproportionate number of seniors moving in. Within the next 10 years, aging baby boomers will accelerate that trend. More early retirees are now migrating to Idaho from major West Coast metropolitan areas for a greater quality of life.

A growing age group are the elderly 80 years and over. Access to health care and social services is especially important for these seniors. Rural communities are affected by a combination of the natural aging of the population and the "youth flight" phenomenon. As urban employment and income growth continue to outpace rural areas, limited opportunities force many young workers to move to urban areas for jobs and a better standard of living. As young people leave rural areas, there are fewer births, which compounds the problem. Some rural school districts may experience declines in student enrollments as a result.

Counties with at least 30 percent of the population under 18 years of age, 2000

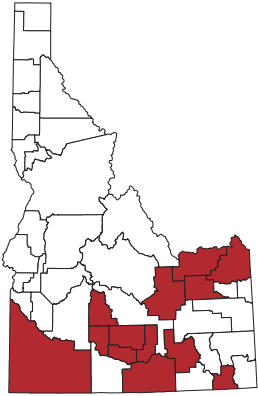


Counties with at least 15 percent of the population 65 years of age and over, 2000

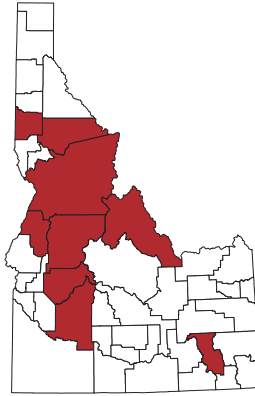


ECONOMY

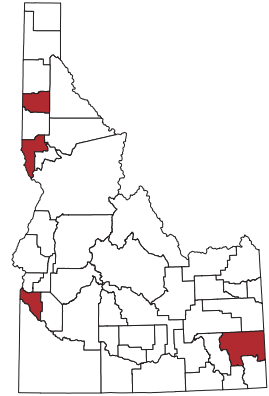
The economic base in Idaho counties varies widely. The maps below show six mutually exclusive economic types developed by U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service. ERS classified all counties in the U.S. based on average annual earnings for the period 1998 – 2000 except for the farming dependent group, which is based on earnings or employment.



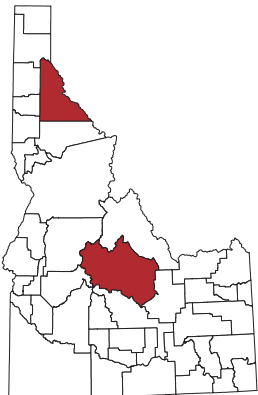
Farming dependent – Thirteen counties, all rural. Southern counties in the Snake River plain depend most heavily on earnings from farming or employment in farming occupations.



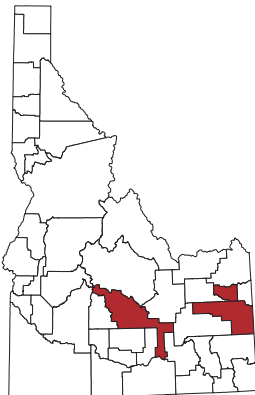
Federal/state government dependent – Nine counties, seven rural. The rural counties all depend on earnings from agencies responsible for public lands management, except Elmore County, which has a large Air Force base.



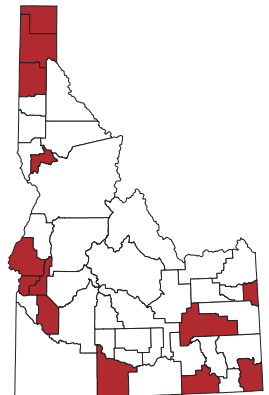
Manufacturing dependent – Four counties, two rural. Benewah County relies on earnings from lumber and wood products. Caribou's manufacturing industry involves production of chemical products used in fertilizer, pesticides and other industrial applications.



Mining dependent – Two counties, both rural. Shoshone County in the north continues to rely on earnings from mining, as does Custer County in the south, despite declines and fluctuations in recent years.



Services dependent – Three counties, one rural. Blaine County relies on earnings from diversified service industries, including but not only those related to tourism and recreation.

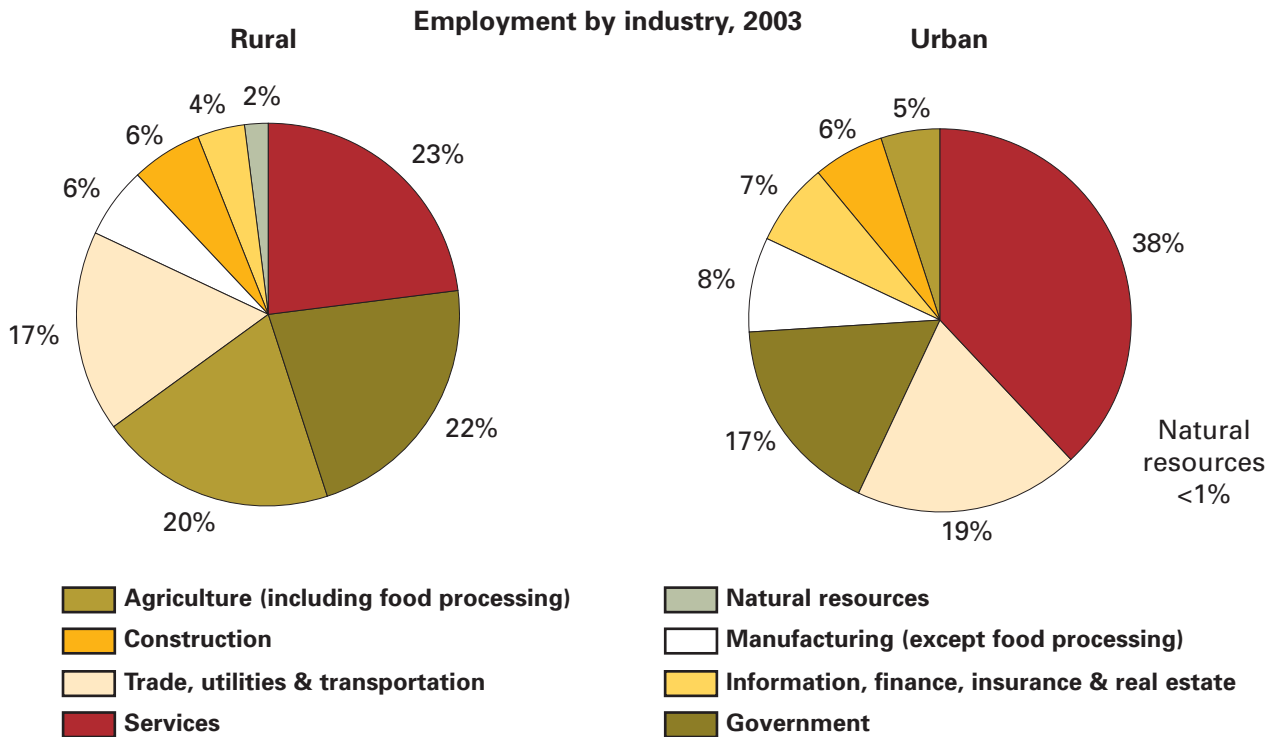
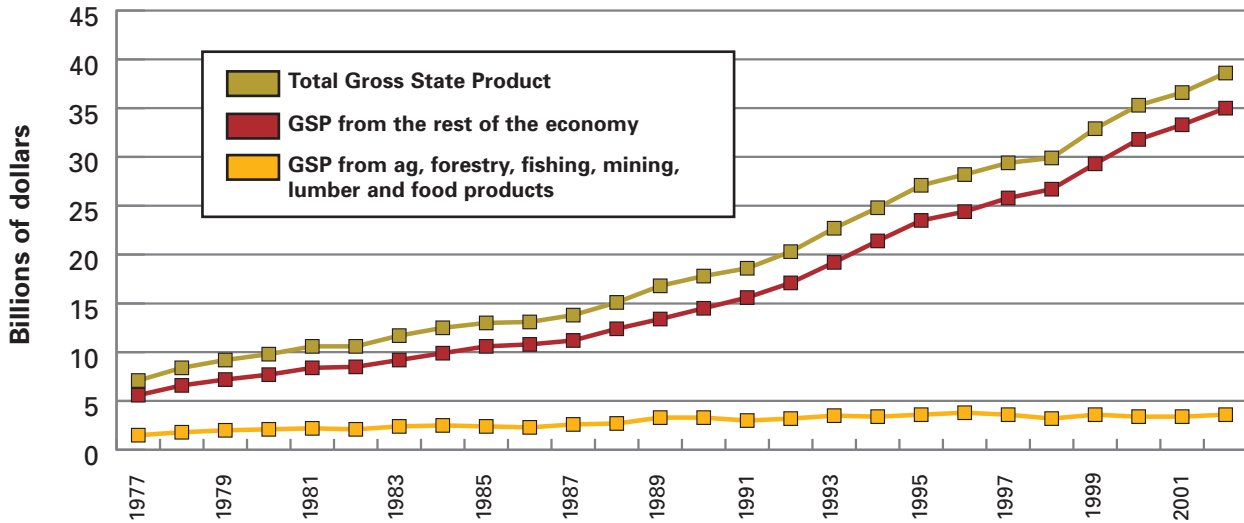


Nonspecialized – Thirteen counties, 10 rural. These counties do not meet the earnings dependence threshold for any one of the industries above. In the case of the 10 rural counties, the local economies tend to be transitioning away from dependence on natural resource industries towards more activity in services.

ECONOMY

As in the rest of the nation, industries once historically important to rural Idaho no longer drive the economy as they did in the past. Over the last 25 years, the gross value of products from farming, forestry and mining, including manufactured goods from raw products, has increased by about 140 percent, but the rest of the economy has increased more than five fold.

Gross State Product from agriculture, natural resources, and the rest of the economy

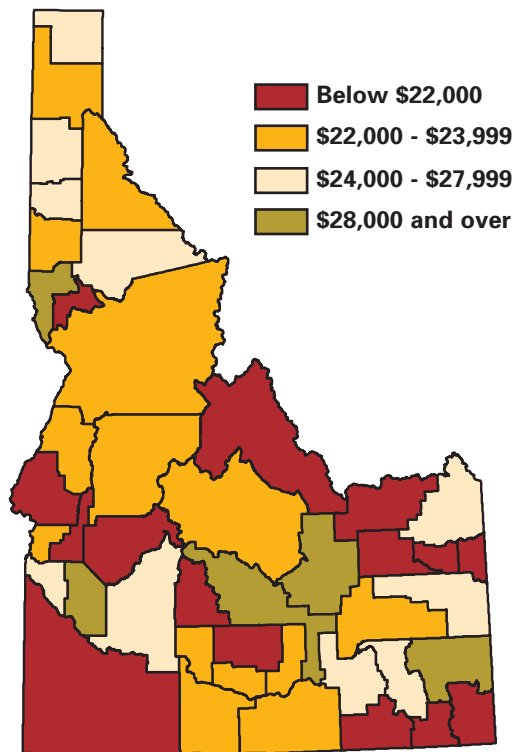


ECONOMY

Average annual wage, 2002

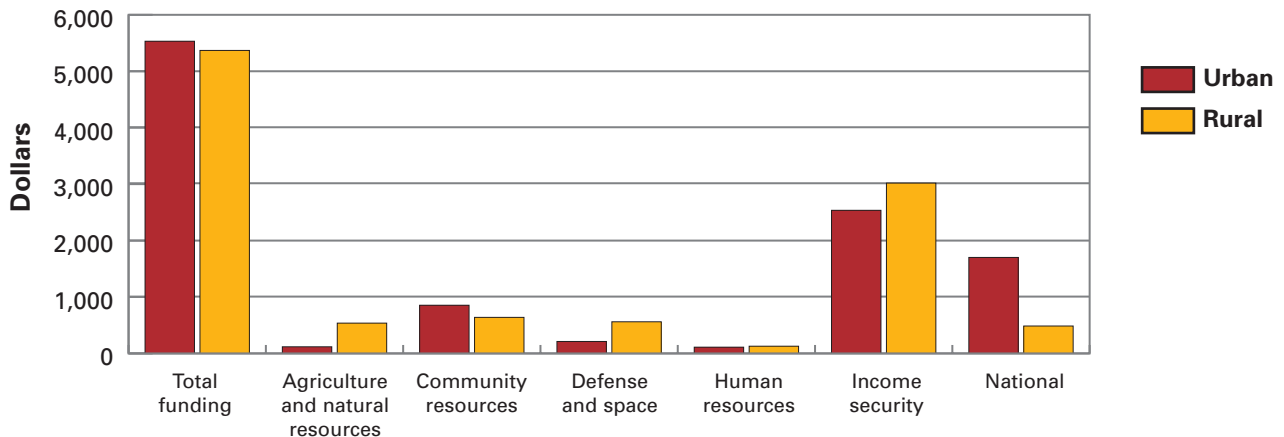
These trends are reflected in rural and urban employment. Jobs in agriculture, including food processing, and natural resources make up 22 percent of the total in rural Idaho compared to 5 percent in urban areas. The other major difference is in service industries, professional and business, education, health and others. They account for 38 percent of jobs in urban Idaho and just 23 percent in rural Idaho.

One indicator of economic well-being is the average annual wage per job. In 2002, the average wage in rural Idaho was about 88 percent of that in urban Idaho. It was 93 percent in 1970. Average wage levels reflect the industry mix, or the relative share of various goods and services industries, as well as the way that goods and services are produced, reflecting the occupational mix within industries. Lower wages in rural Idaho are likely due to both factors. In 2002, wages were lowest in Camas, Oneida and Bear Lake counties and highest in Butte, because of the Idaho National Laboratory, Caribou and Ada counties.



Federal funding has a large impact on local economies. Using data compiled from the Consolidated Federal Funds Report, USDA has calculated that in 2001, the federal government spent an average of about \$6,000 per person directly and through credit programs – slightly more in urban than in rural counties. In Idaho, the average was about \$5,500. Rural counties benefited disproportionately from agriculture and natural resources program payments, defense programs because of Mountain Home Air Force Base in Elmore County, human resource spending on such things as training programs and income security payments, including Social Security and programs for low-income individuals.

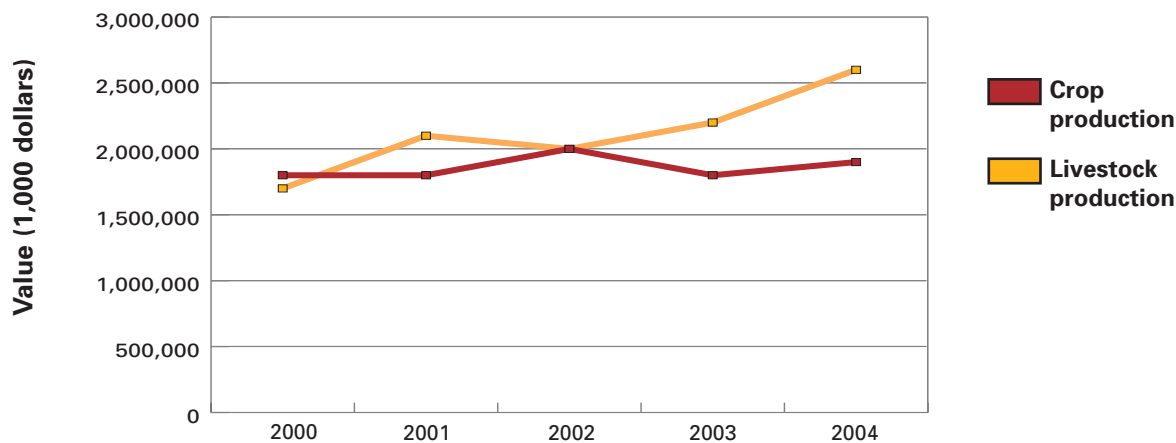
Per capita federal funding by major function, fiscal year 2001, Idaho



AGRICULTURE

Agriculture continues to be Idaho's most important natural resource industry. In 2003 Idaho ranked among the top 10 states in 17 different crop and livestock categories. Over the last 10 years the structure of Idaho's agriculture has changed as livestock has become more valuable than crops. Milk and cattle were the top farm commodities for the state, bringing in over \$1 billion each in 2003. The dairy industry continues to grow with milk cows and production per cow at record highs in 2003. Idaho's dairy sales ranked fifth in the nation, and Idaho ranked 15th nationally for cattle in 2003. Despite the loss of 3,000 cattle operations from 1997-2002, actual sales increased by nearly 300,000 head during that period. Since 2001, the value of livestock in Idaho has exceeded that of crops. In the three decades prior, crops were more valuable every year except for 1979. Idaho potatoes have continued a 50-year run in leading the nation in sales, but cash values have often suffered in recent years.

Value of livestock and crop production



Water is Idaho's economic lifeblood. The state began a water rights adjudication process in the Snake River Basin in 1987. About 85 percent of 150,000 claims have been recognized. The Snake River Plain is one of the most intensively irrigated farming areas in the world. Farmers control about 93 percent of all the water diverted from the Snake River, its tributaries and groundwater. Several years of drought, decades of groundwater pumping and more efficient irrigation techniques have lowered the 10,000-square-mile Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer. Protecting water rights, agriculture, rural communities, the environment and Idaho's multi-faceted economy is one of the biggest issues Idaho has ever faced.

The face of the farm continues to evolve. From 1997 to 2002 the number of farms, farm acres and average farm size in Idaho decreased, and the overall profile of agriculture continues to change. The smallest farms of less than 100 acres and largest farms over 2,000 acres increased, while the mid-sized farms declined. Technology, increased production in foreign markets, dietary changes, Canadian cattle imports and mad cow disease, environmental stewardship, urban growth, tighter profit margins and industrialization have all influenced the nature of Idaho agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Idaho, 1969-2002

	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	1992	1997	2002
Number of Farms	25,475	23,680	24,249	24,714	24,142	22,124	25,590	25,017
Acres in Farmland	14,416,521	14,274,258	14,699,100	13,921,639	13,931,875	13,468,992	12,057,001	11,767,294
Avg. Farm Size in Acres	566	603	606	563	577	609	471	470

Idaho's largest farms continue increasing their control over total production. In 2002, less than 3 percent of the farms had sales exceeding \$1 million but accounted for 68 percent of the total sales. In 1997, just over 2 percent of farms had sales exceeding \$1 million, accounting for 52 percent of the total sales. The value of sales from dairy farms of \$1 million or more accounted for 86 percent of the total dairy and dairy products revenues during 2002.

Nearly two-thirds of Idaho's farms had sales of less than \$10,000. Sales from these farms accounted for less than 1 percent of total sales. The number of farms with less than 10 acres increased by almost 2,000 from 1997 to 2002. These small hobby farms represent almost 20 percent of all farms.

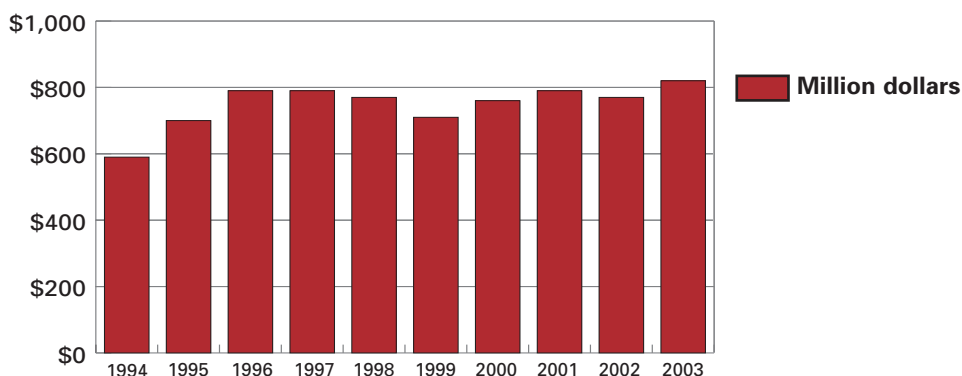
The number of individuals listing their primary occupation as "farmer" increased by 8.4 percent from 1997-2002. Hired farm labor decreased by 22 percent, or 14,000 workers, but almost all the decline was in part-time employees who worked less than 150 days. The average age for farmers in Idaho is now 54.

Manufacturers food and kindred products

	1972	1977	1982	1987	1992	1996	2001
Value Added in Millions	\$257.3	\$339.0	\$657.1	\$902.1	\$1,152.8	\$1,432.0	\$1,619.6

Idaho agricultural exports

Exports are important for Idaho agriculture. Falling trade barriers, a weak dollar and an expanding middle class are driving greater export opportunities. The major export markets for Idaho are Asia, Canada and Latin America.



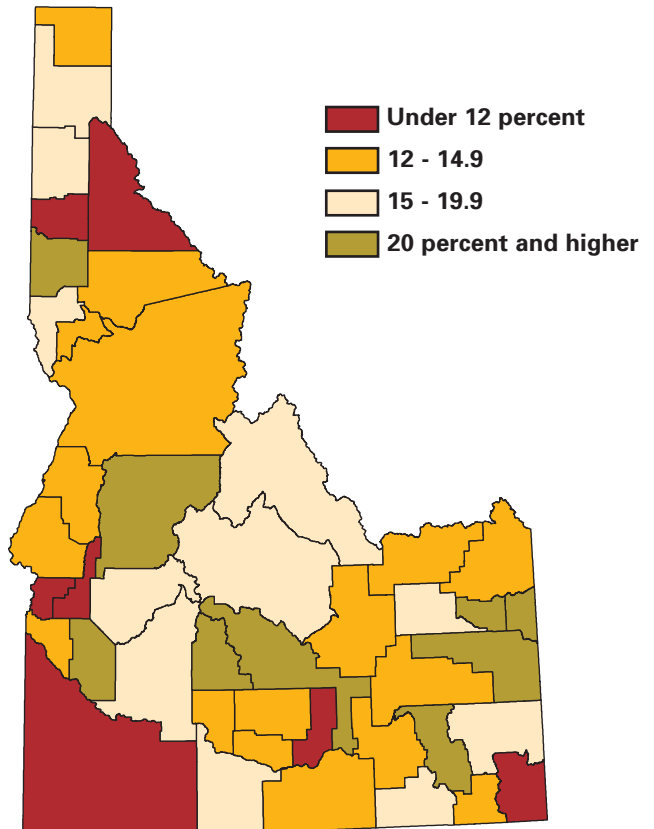
EDUCATION

The connection between rural education and community well-being is complex. A well-educated labor force is clearly an asset that attracts employers. Yet, if rural communities invest in education but cannot provide good job opportunities, young adults are likely to seek work elsewhere.

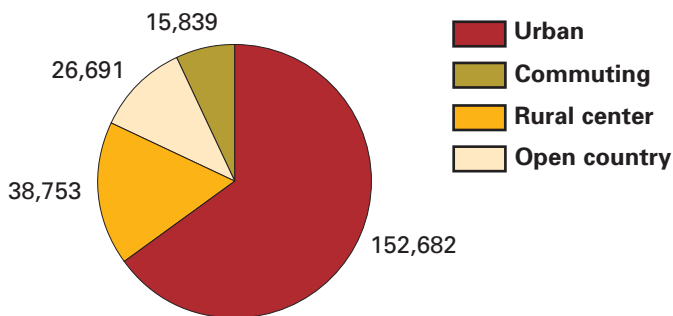
Despite the challenges surrounding rural education, several issues are clear from both the national and state perspective. Educational attainment among rural Americans is increasing steadily but remains lower than among the urban population. Enrollment is decreasing in some rural places that are experiencing net out-migration and/or a general aging of the population. It is more expensive to provide education in sparsely settled areas, although communication technologies are a partial solution. On the positive side, many rural schools are on par with, and sometimes outperform, those in urban areas.

In Idaho, 16 percent of rural adults age 25 and over had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher in 2000. While this figure has been improving steadily over the last three decades, it remains 9 percentage points below the level of urban adults. Less than 11 percent of adults had a bachelor's degree in Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette and Shoshone counties.

Population 25 years and older with a bachelor's degree or higher, 2000



Number of students (based on average daily attendance) Idaho's public schools, 2002-2003



About a third of Idaho's K-12 students attend schools in rural counties. Declining enrollment is a serious problem for many of these schools. Sixty-one percent of districts in the open country experienced a decline of at least 10 percent between 1997 and 2002 compared to about one-fourth of districts in urban counties.

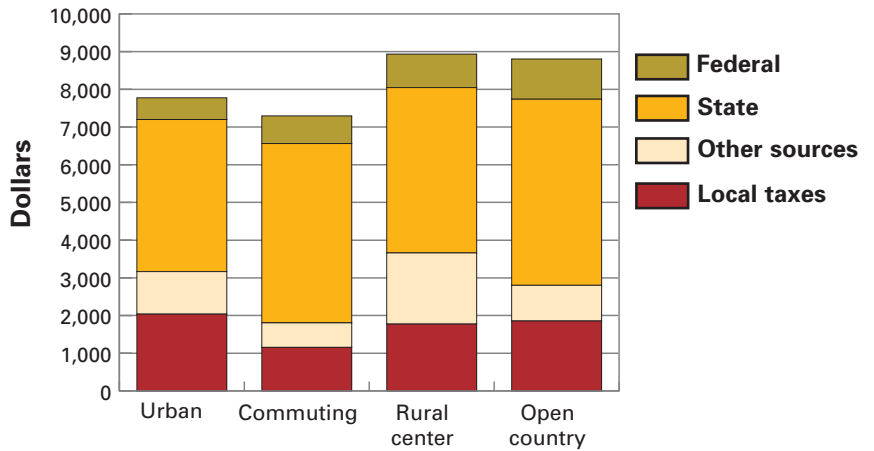
EDUCATION

Number of Idaho school districts with large changes in enrollment, 1997-2002

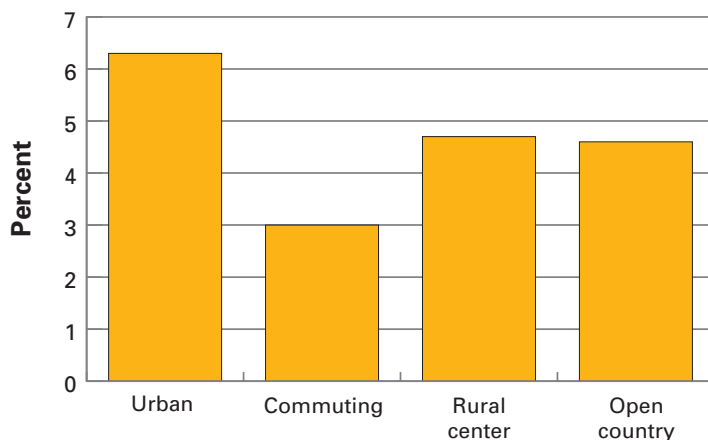
	Urban	Commuting	Rural Center	Open Country
Increase of 10% or greater	8	1	1	4
Decrease of 10% or greater	9	4	5	25
Total Reporting Districts	38	16	16	41

School district revenues come from four sources. In order of magnitude, they are state, local, “other” (such as the sale of bonds) and federal. On a per pupil basis, local taxes make up similar proportions of total revenues in three of the county groups, but a noticeably smaller share in commuting counties. Both revenues and expenditures are highest in the most rural areas.

School district revenues per pupil by source, Idaho's public schools, 2002-2003



High school dropout rate, 2000-2001



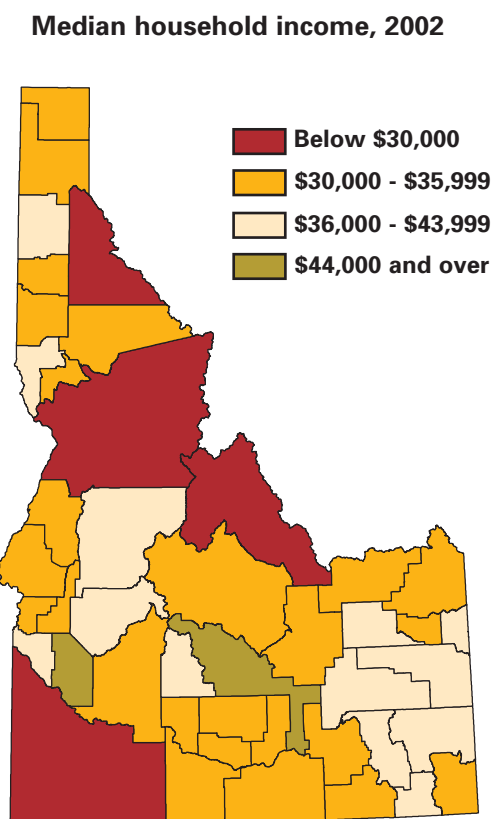
The high school dropout rate is one measure of school performance. Rates for the 2000-2001 school year were lower in all three groups of rural counties than in urban counties.

INCOME

Income levels in rural Idaho are below those in urban parts of the state, consistent with patterns across the United States. Though living costs tend to be lower in rural areas, the difference is probably not enough to offset the rural/urban income gap. The mix of industries, wage rate levels and the age of the population are key factors causing that gap.

One useful measure of income is the median level, at which half of all households have lower and half have higher incomes. In 2002, median household income in rural Idaho was 15 percent less than the median for urban areas. The gap has been about the same since 1990.

But the statewide median belies the variation among counties. In 2002, median household income was highest in Blaine County at about \$53,000 and Ada County at about \$48,000. One is a rural center and the other urban. In both, household income was higher than the state and national medians. Households in Owyhee, Lemhi, Idaho and Shoshone counties – all rural – reported the lowest median income levels. Each was below \$30,000.



Households receive income from three sources — wages and salaries earned from jobs and businesses, investments earnings such as dividends, interest and rent, and transfer payments for retirement, unemployment compensation and public assistance. The relative importance of each in a community tells us something about local residents and their economy. For example, where transfer payments make up a relatively large part of the total, a significant proportion of residents are likely to be retired or receiving public assistance.

Wage and salary earnings make up about two-thirds of personal income in Idaho's urban, commuting and rural center counties. In the state's most sparsely populated counties – the open country – earnings make up only 58 percent of total personal income. Statewide the share of total personal income from earnings has been declining over the last several decades as the other sources have increased. In 2002, income from property investments accounted for 21 percent of the total in the rural open country.

Percent personal income by source, rural and urban Idaho, 2002

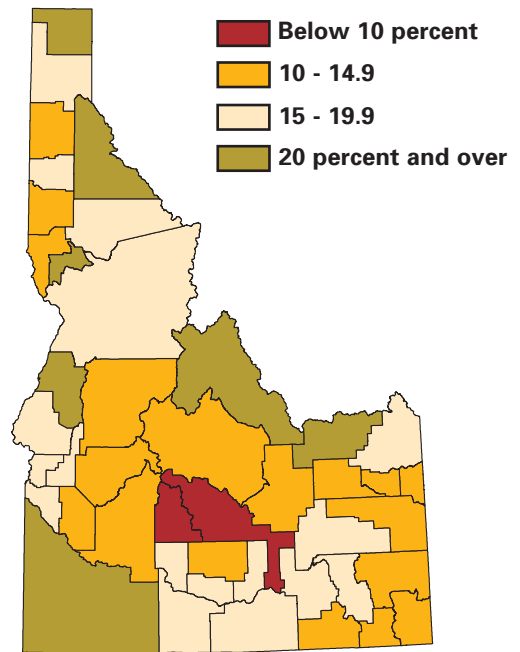
	Urban	Commuting	Rural Center	Open Country
Earnings	69	68	65	58
Dividends, interest and rent	18	15	20	21
Transfer	14	17	15	21
Total	100	100	100	100

POVERTY

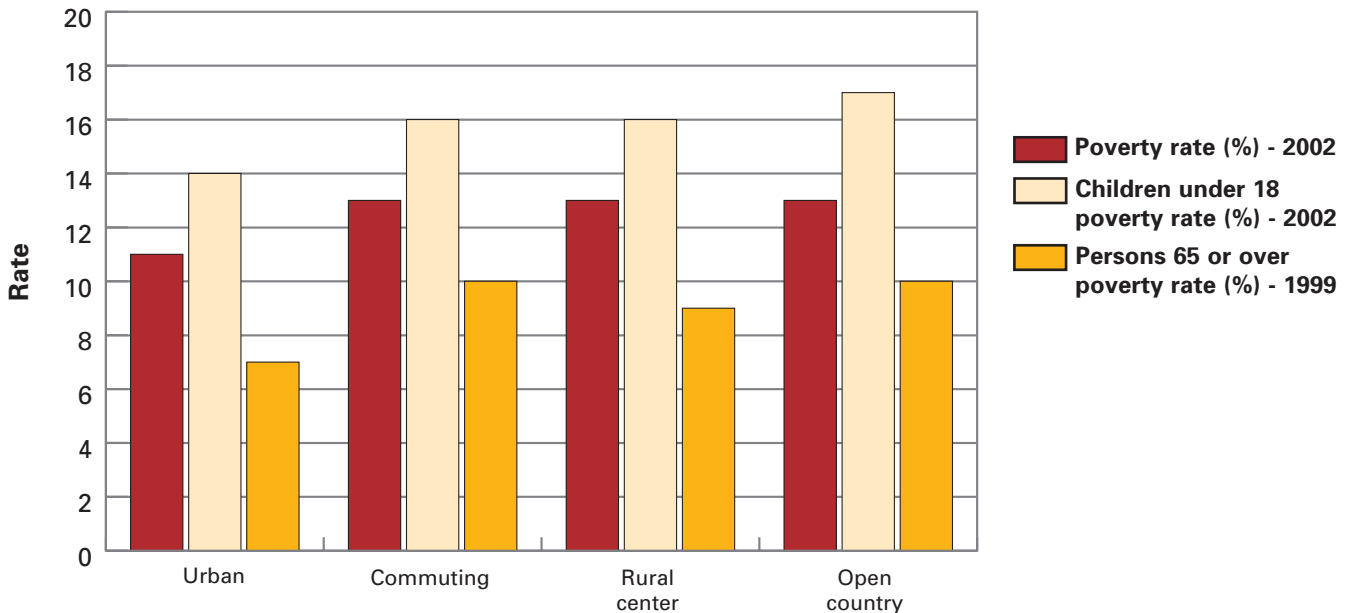
Though it has many flaws, the most commonly used measure of poverty is one that has been used by the federal government since the 1960s. It is called the “poverty rate” and is defined as the percentage of people who live in families with less than a certain threshold level of income. The level is adjusted by the Census Bureau every year and varies for different size families (though not for different geographic areas or differences in living costs). In 2002, the threshold level was \$18,392 for a family of four.

Nationwide, poverty rates fell during the economic expansion of the 1990s and have begun to edge upward again since the 2001 recession. Throughout this period and for several previous decades, rural poverty rates have been consistently higher than those in urban areas. Poverty rates among rural children have been especially high. Across the United States, about one in five rural children was living in poverty in 2002, compared to 16 percent of urban children.

Poverty rate for children under 18, 2002



Poverty rates, rural and urban Idaho, selected years



POVERTY

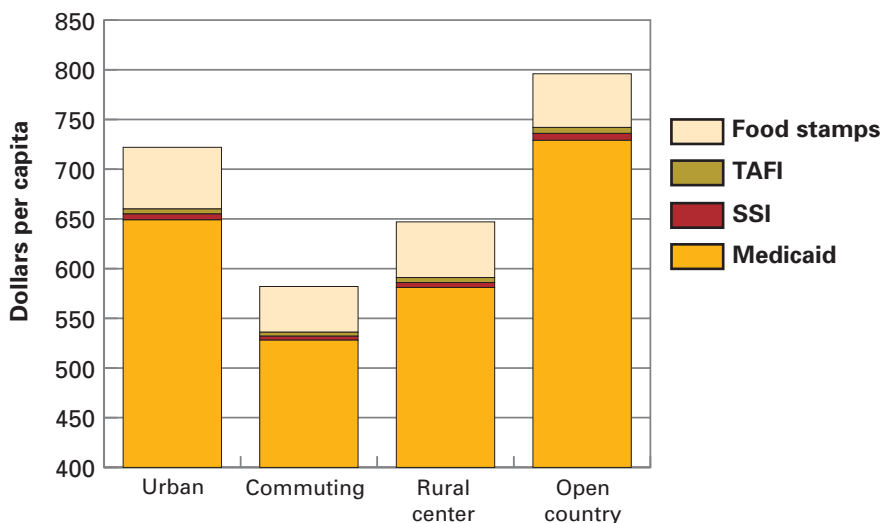
Poverty rates are generally higher in rural areas for several reasons. Rural adults tend to have less formal education and participate in the labor force in lower numbers. Jobs in rural areas also tend to pay lower wages.

Characteristics of poverty in Idaho are similar to those nationwide. In 2002, the overall rural poverty rate was roughly 2 percentage points higher than the rate in urban areas. On average, rural Idaho's children under 18 and adults 65 and older both experience higher rates of poverty than their urban counterparts. Similarly, rural Idaho's racial and ethnic minorities have higher poverty rates than those in urban areas. One in four rural American Indians and 27 percent of rural Hispanics had incomes below poverty in 1999.

The gap between rural and urban poverty in Idaho has narrowed slightly since 1980. Looking across rural Idaho, the most significant decline since 1980 has occurred in commuting counties, suggesting that economic ties with cities benefit low-income residents. In contrast, rates in the most rural counties have stayed relatively constant.

Poverty rates for adults 65 and older in Idaho have declined dramatically since 1980 in both rural and urban areas. Just under 10 percent of rural Idahoans in this age group were poor in 1999, compared to 7.4 percent in urban areas. In contrast, rates among both rural and urban children remained persistently high between 1980 and 2002, declining less than 1 percentage point in rural counties and increasing almost 2 percentage points in urban counties.

Per capita assistance payments by type, rural and urban Idaho, 2003

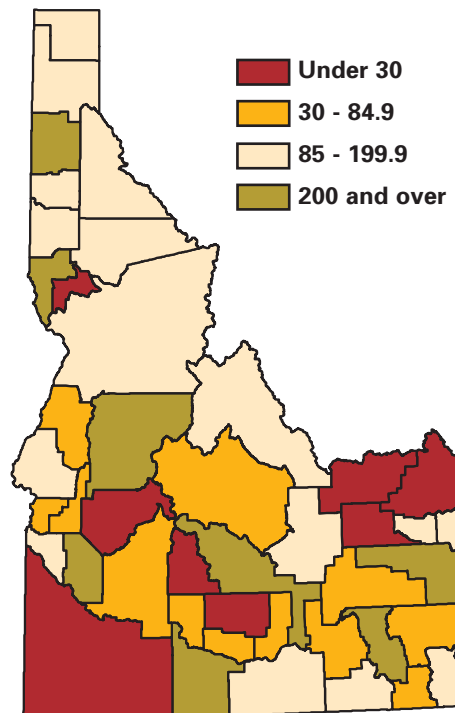


One strategy for reducing poverty is through government-financed public assistance. On a per capita basis — total payments averaged over the entire population — Medicaid payments are the largest in Idaho followed by Food Stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Temporary Assistance for Families (TAFI). Average payments are the lowest in commuting counties and highest in the open country.

HEALTHCARE

Idaho's rural health care providers face the twin challenges of low population density and rugged geography. Community leaders understand that maintaining and improving services is important to attracting economic opportunities in rural areas. Many small rural hospitals and related health care services are the largest employers in their communities, but there are challenges to maintaining essential services. The shortage of health care providers can often make service tenuous. Recruitment and retention in rural areas continue to be paramount. While rural hospitals are looking for niches of care that they can offer their communities, they struggle to attract clinical support for these expansions. Nationally, fewer physicians are choosing Family Practice. As a lifestyle, especially in rural areas, it is extremely demanding. Isolation, lack of peer access and support, absence of professional and educational opportunities, the constant demand of patients and their easy access and lower pay are all drawbacks. Rural Idaho needs family practitioners, particularly those with a background in obstetrics and increasingly in mental health.

Physicians per 100,000 population, 2004



More than 83 percent of the state is designated as suffering a shortage of primary care health professionals. A shortage of dental health professionals exists in 82 percent of the state, and the entire state has a shortage of mental health providers. More than 61 percent of the state's area or population has been designated as medically underserved. The Health Professional Shortage Area designation may refer to an entire county or portion of a county.

While most urban areas of Idaho exceed the statewide ratio of physicians to population, only two high-amenity rural areas — Sun Valley/Ketchum and McCall — are above average. Idaho ranked 50th for the rate of non-federal physicians in 2002 — 161 per 100,000 population. A growing trend of elderly physicians practicing in rural Idaho will aggravate this problem as they eventually retire.

Still, Idaho ranked well in several health indicators in 2003. Statewide, 6.5 percent of babies had low birth weight— 6.6 percent in rural areas — compared to 7.9 percent nationally. The infant death rate in both urban and rural Idaho was 6.3 per 1,000 live births compared to the national rate of 6.9. The United Health Foundation's 2004 report on America's Health ranked Idaho 18th best among the states. Idaho ranked in the top 10 on four of the 18 measures — low prevalence of smoking, a low rate of cancer deaths, a low incidence of infectious disease and a low violent crime rate.

Accidental death rates in rural Idaho continue to exceed urban rates due largely to a higher number of motor vehicle accidents caused by longer driving distances and concentrated employment in dangerous industries like agriculture, forestry, construction and mining. These accidents make Emergency Medical Services (EMS) units the front line of health care. There are 194 EMS units in Idaho with the majority providing services to rural areas. Maintaining a trained and certified staff of volunteers is a continuing challenge.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Port of Lewiston is Idaho's only seaport and the farthest inland port on the West Coast. The port is served by tug and barge lines, truck lines and a short-line railroad that can significantly reduce shipping costs to the West Coast.

Communications

Broadband Internet access is a rapidly developing market in Idaho and the nation as more people and businesses take advantage of a high-speed

communications infrastructure. High-speed, affordable Internet access is an important rural economic development issue. Its absence diminishes the overall economic competitiveness of many rural areas. There are several challenges to providing many common broadband services like Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) and cable modem in sparsely populated areas. DSL uses telephone lines, and it is most often found in more populated areas because the technology usually works within three to six miles of a telephone company's switching center or central office. Even pockets of urban areas are often outside a DSL service area. Large multi-state communication and cable companies usually do not enlarge their high-speed Internet coverage until there is sufficient consumer demand to justify the expansion of their service area.

Several broadband solutions exist for rural areas, but each has limitations. Satellite broadband services are available to virtually anyone in Idaho with a clear view of the southern sky. Equipment and installation costs are not inexpensive and monthly service fees are more than other types of service. Faster download and upload speed options greatly increase the monthly service fees. There are over 30 wireless Internet Service Providers in Idaho that provide a more affordable option, but customers need an unobstructed view to the company's central antenna. Idaho also has a Middle Mile network that provides high-speed fiber optic communication services to many areas in southern Idaho. It is not clear if the digital divide between urban and rural Idaho is decreasing, but technological improvements and the trend of high-speed Internet replacing dial-up connections is growing.

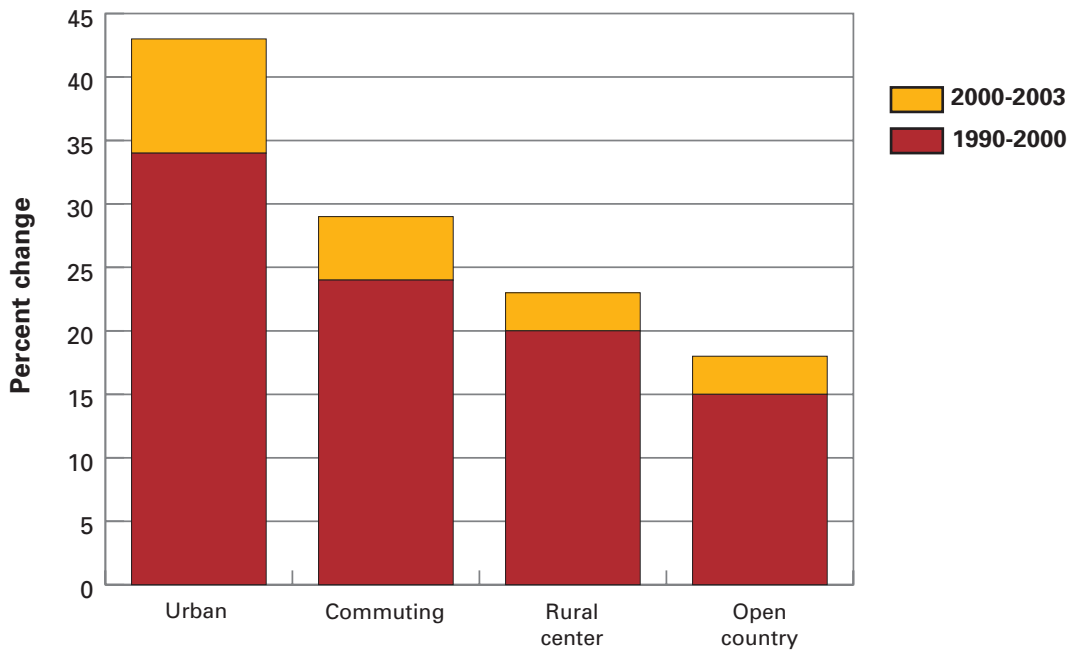


HOUSING

Change in the number of housing units in both rural and urban Idaho has mirrored population trends since 1990. On average, urban counties have grown faster than rural ones. There are exceptions, however. In Teton County, the number of units doubled from 1990 to 2003 – a more rapid rate of growth than in any other county. In Ada and Canyon counties, the number of housing units increased by about two-thirds.

Housing affordability significantly affects both renters and owners, particularly in states like Idaho that are experiencing rapid population change. Typically, rapid population growth erodes affordability because tighter housing supplies in the face of strong demand force prices up and out of the low and moderately priced market.

**Growth in number of housing units,
1990-2000 and 2000-2003**

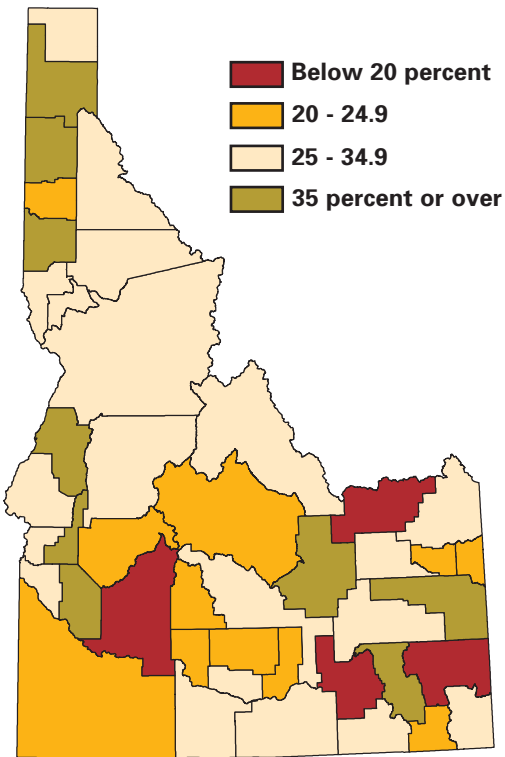


One commonly used indicator of affordability is the proportion of households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing. One important component of housing costs is property taxes, which increase as assessed values go up, especially in “hot markets” typical of recreation and resort communities.

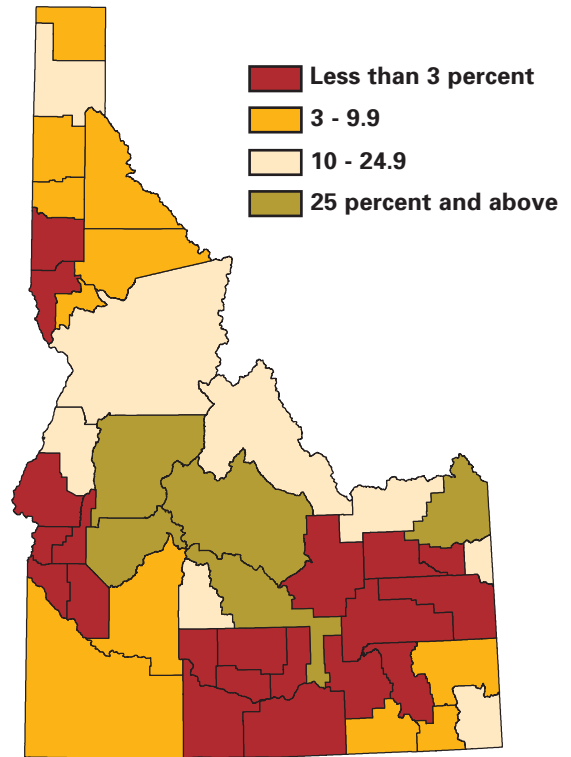
In Idaho, one-fourth of all homeowners – and one-third of renters – spent at least 30 percent of their income on housing in 2000. In nine counties – five rural and four urban – at least 35 percent of all renters spent more than 30 percent of their income on rent payments and utilities. In Latah County, home to about 11,000 students at the University of Idaho, the proportion was 51 percent. Less affordable housing makes it difficult for renters to save enough money to buy a home. In 2000, about three in 10 housing units were renter occupied.

HOUSING

Percent of renter occupied households spending more than 30% of household income on gross rent, 2000



Vacant housing for seasonal, recreational or occasional use, 2000



Rural Idaho must also deal with a significant proportion of housing units occupied only on a part-time basis as seasonal or recreational homes. In five counties – all rural – at least one in four housing units are vacant part of the year. In Valley County, over half of all units are used only part-time.

A large proportion of part-time residents can be both an asset and a challenge. These residents contribute to community vitality and the local economy by paying taxes and making local purchases, but they may not see themselves as stakeholders in the community's future and therefore may not participate in local activities and decision-making. They may also drive up housing prices for local residents.

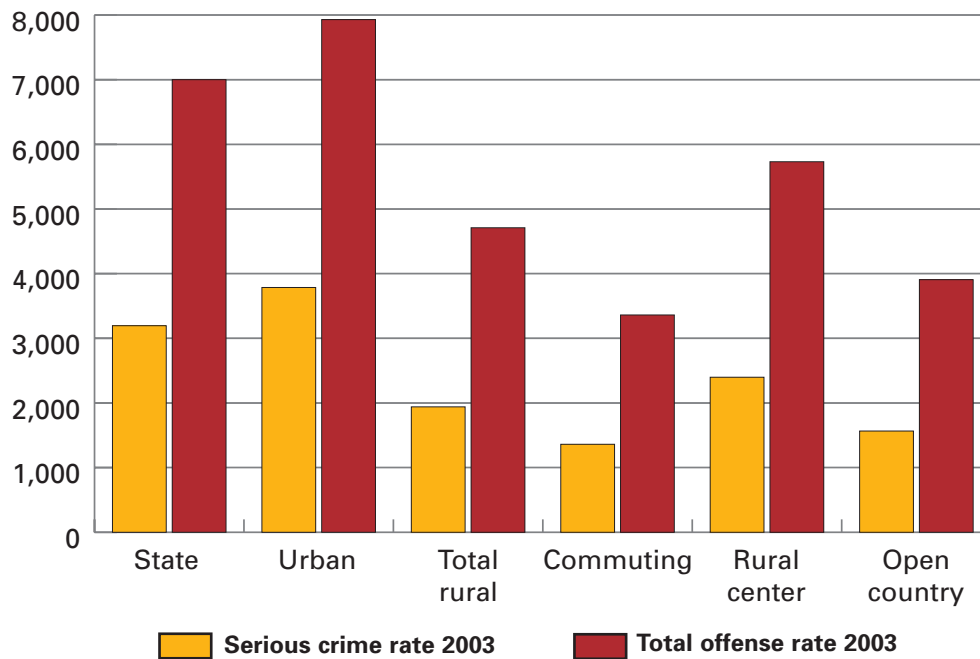
QUALITY OF LIFE

Idaho has over 80 mountain ranges, large tracts of federally managed land and great geographic diversity. But that has not denied relatively isolated rural areas a rich cultural tradition. The majority of the state's museums are located in rural communities providing information on Idaho's history, geology, industry and people—settlers and American Indians alike. Communities such as Montpelier, Salmon, Glenns Ferry, Challis, Sandpoint and Weippe have recognized that what makes them unique culturally and historically can make their town more vibrant. The arts, entertainment and recreation industries in Idaho communities large and small are creating a higher quality of life that can help attract an excellent and skilled workforce in other industries.

The rugged beauty of rural Idaho offers a variety of incredible outdoor recreation opportunities. World famous whitewater, fishing and big game hunting, skiing, hiking and rock climbing opportunities abound. Easy public access to thousands of areas of unique natural beauty is part of daily life in rural Idaho.

Idaho has the lowest serious crime rate of the 13 western states. Feeling safer in a rural area is more than a perception because the crime rate is 39 percent lower than the already low statewide average. Peace of mind and a sense of community add immeasurably to everyday activities.

Crime rate per 100,000 population



There are other advantages. Idaho has the fifth highest home ownership rate in the country. The average commute times to work are much shorter than in more urban western states. The major energy sources are clean, and the air and water quality is high. Idaho has a balanced four-season climate, and extreme storms are rare.

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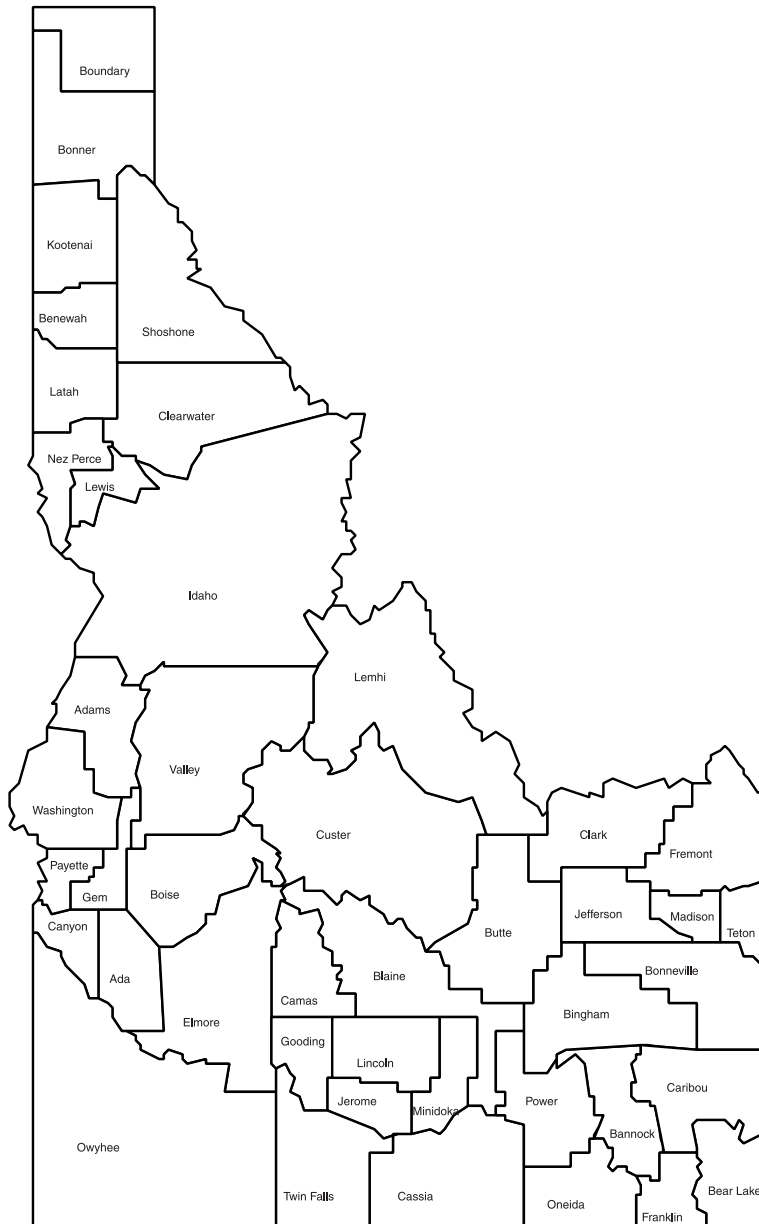


TABLE 1 - POPULATION

County	1980	1990	2000	2003	Percent Change In Population				Persons per Sq. Mile 2003
					1970-80	1980-90	1990-00	2000-03	
Ada	173,125	205,775	300,904	325,151	54.3%	18.9%	46.2%	8.1%	308.2
Adams	3,347	3,254	3,476	3,515	16.3%	-2.8%	6.8%	1.1%	2.6
Bannock	65,421	66,026	75,565	75,630	25.3%	0.9%	14.4%	0.1%	67.9
Bear Lake	6,931	6,084	6,411	6,306	19.5%	-12.2%	5.4%	-1.6%	6.5
Benewah	8,292	7,937	9,171	9,029	33.1%	-4.3%	15.5%	-1.5%	11.6
Bingham	36,489	37,583	41,735	42,926	25.1%	3.0%	11.0%	2.9%	20.5
Blaine	9,841	13,552	18,991	20,791	71.2%	37.7%	40.1%	9.5%	7.9
Boise	2,999	3,509	6,670	7,236	70.1%	17.0%	90.1%	8.5%	3.8
Bonner	24,163	26,622	36,831	39,162	55.3%	10.2%	38.4%	6.3%	22.5
Bonneville	65,980	72,207	82,522	87,007	25.8%	9.4%	14.3%	5.4%	46.6
Boundary	7,289	8,332	9,875	10,173	32.9%	14.3%	18.5%	3.0%	8.0
Butte	3,342	2,918	2,899	2,873	14.3%	-12.7%	-0.7%	-0.9%	1.3
Camas	818	727	991	1,049	12.4%	-11.1%	36.3%	5.9%	1.0
Canyon	83,756	90,076	131,441	151,508	36.7%	7.5%	45.9%	15.3%	256.9
Caribou	8,695	6,963	7,304	7,152	33.1%	-19.9%	4.9%	-2.1%	4.0
Cassia	19,427	19,532	21,416	21,610	14.2%	0.5%	9.6%	0.9%	8.4
Clark	798	762	1,022	904	7.7%	-4.5%	34.1%	-11.5%	0.5
Clearwater	10,390	8,505	8,930	8,401	-4.4%	-18.1%	5.0%	-5.9%	3.4
Custer	3,385	4,133	4,342	4,090	14.1%	22.1%	5.1%	-5.8%	0.8
Elmore	21,565	21,205	29,130	28,872	23.4%	-1.7%	37.4%	-0.9%	9.4
Franklin	8,895	9,232	11,329	11,874	20.6%	3.8%	22.7%	4.8%	17.8
Fremont	10,813	10,937	11,819	12,107	24.1%	1.1%	8.1%	2.4%	6.5
Gem	11,972	11,844	15,181	15,795	27.5%	-1.1%	28.2%	4.0%	28.1
Gooding	11,874	11,633	14,158	14,329	37.4%	-2.0%	21.7%	1.2%	19.6
Idaho	14,769	13,783	15,511	15,413	14.6%	-6.7%	12.7%	-0.6%	1.8
Jefferson	15,304	16,543	19,155	20,194	30.4%	8.1%	15.8%	5.4%	18.4
Jerome	14,840	15,138	18,342	18,913	44.7%	2.0%	21.2%	3.1%	31.5
Kootenai	59,770	69,795	108,685	117,481	69.2%	16.8%	55.7%	8.1%	94.4
Latah	28,749	30,617	34,935	35,087	15.5%	6.5%	14.1%	0.4%	32.6
Lemhi	7,460	6,899	7,806	7,731	34.0%	-7.5%	13.1%	-1.0%	1.7
Lewis	4,118	3,516	3,747	3,748	6.5%	-14.6%	6.6%	0.0%	7.8
Lincoln	3,436	3,308	4,044	4,321	12.4%	-3.7%	22.2%	6.8%	3.6
Madison	19,480	23,674	27,467	29,878	44.8%	21.5%	16.0%	8.8%	63.4
Minidoka	19,718	19,361	20,174	19,349	25.3%	-1.8%	4.2%	-4.1%	25.5
Nez Perce	33,220	33,754	37,410	37,699	9.4%	1.6%	10.8%	0.8%	44.4
Oneida	3,258	3,492	4,125	4,132	13.8%	7.2%	18.1%	0.2%	3.4
Owyhee	8,272	8,392	10,644	11,186	28.8%	1.5%	26.8%	5.1%	1.5
Payette	15,825	16,434	20,578	21,466	27.6%	3.8%	25.2%	4.3%	52.7
Power	6,844	7,086	7,538	7,373	40.7%	3.5%	6.4%	-2.2%	5.2
Shoshone	19,226	13,931	13,771	12,993	-2.5%	-27.5%	-1.1%	-5.6%	4.9
Teton	2,897	3,439	5,999	7,058	23.2%	18.7%	74.4%	17.7%	15.7
Twin Falls	52,927	53,580	64,284	67,082	26.6%	1.2%	20.0%	4.4%	34.8
Valley	5,604	6,109	7,651	7,743	55.3%	9.0%	25.2%	1.2%	2.1
Washington	8,803	8,550	9,977	9,995	15.3%	-2.9%	16.7%	0.2%	6.9
State	944,127	1,006,749	1,293,956	1,366,332	32.4%	6.6%	28.5%	5.6%	16.5
Urban	582,428	645,504	863,213	926,523	37.4%	10.8%	33.7%	7.3%	90.9
Rural	361,699	361,245	430,743	439,809	25.2%	-0.1%	19.2%	2.1%	6.1
Commute	54,286	56,606	70,517	73,658	30.7%	4.3%	24.6%	4.5%	5.5
Center	161,868	169,427	207,197	213,089	31.2%	4.7%	22.3%	2.8%	16.1
Open	145,545	135,212	153,029	153,062	17.3%	-7.1%	13.2%	0.0%	4.3

TABLE 2 - DEMOGRAPHICS

County	Net Migration			Percent Migration 2000-03	Percent of Population < 18 Years Old			Percent of Population 65+ Years Old			Median Age 2000
	1980-90	1990-00	2000-03		1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	
Ada	13,214	71,301	14,779	4.9%	30.2%	28.3%	27.3%	8.6%	10.4%	9.1%	32.8
Adams	-324	163	68	2.0%	31.6%	28.4%	23.9%	12.4%	14.6%	16.1%	44.4
Bannock	-8,546	1,877	-2,494	-3.3%	32.8%	32.5%	28.1%	8.0%	10.1%	10.1%	29.8
Bear Lake	-1,665	59	-156	-2.4%	37.5%	37.4%	33.0%	12.0%	15.0%	15.6%	35.8
Benewah	-1,085	913	-218	-2.4%	32.4%	29.6%	26.9%	10.9%	13.1%	14.2%	39.2
Bingham	-4,837	-150	-272	-0.7%	40.1%	38.6%	34.9%	8.1%	10.0%	10.3%	29.7
Blaine	2,288	3,942	1,182	6.2%	25.5%	26.6%	24.0%	6.0%	6.6%	7.8%	37.4
Boise	282	2,802	437	6.6%	31.1%	28.3%	26.9%	8.9%	10.9%	11.0%	40.4
Bonner	556	9,261	2,099	5.7%	30.2%	28.5%	25.5%	11.3%	14.3%	13.1%	40.8
Bonneville	-4,584	1,514	1,921	2.3%	36.7%	35.2%	32.1%	7.0%	9.0%	10.2%	31.8
Boundary	337	1,056	170	1.7%	33.7%	32.4%	29.2%	11.3%	12.3%	13.4%	38.3
Butte	-755	-129	-93	-3.2%	36.1%	35.1%	29.0%	11.0%	12.9%	14.9%	38.8
Camas	-157	231	38	3.8%	31.7%	29.7%	24.7%	12.1%	13.6%	13.0%	39.7
Canyon	-1,826	30,325	14,251	10.8%	32.3%	30.8%	30.9%	11.8%	13.7%	11.0%	30.5
Caribou	-2,970	-195	-271	-3.7%	38.9%	38.0%	31.7%	7.6%	11.7%	13.6%	35.0
Cassia	-2,780	-439	-476	-2.2%	38.4%	36.6%	34.1%	9.6%	12.4%	12.7%	31.1
Clark	-133	157	-148	-14.5%	34.5%	30.4%	35.2%	9.8%	12.2%	9.2%	30.7
Clearwater	-2,417	326	-452	-5.1%	32.1%	25.2%	23.0%	9.6%	15.1%	15.6%	41.7
Custer	278	82	-262	-6.0%	31.0%	30.5%	25.5%	11.3%	12.0%	14.5%	41.2
Elmore	-4,677	4,459	-1,448	-5.0%	32.2%	31.5%	28.0%	5.3%	7.5%	7.1%	29.1
Franklin	-991	1,016	178	1.6%	40.3%	39.7%	37.3%	12.8%	13.9%	11.7%	27.7
Fremont	-1,274	-282	-51	-0.4%	39.7%	37.9%	33.1%	9.6%	11.3%	12.4%	31.9
Gem	-785	2,966	513	3.4%	31.5%	28.2%	28.0%	14.4%	17.9%	15.6%	37.5
Gooding	-950	1,820	-15	-0.1%	30.9%	30.3%	29.6%	15.2%	17.3%	15.4%	35.1
Idaho	-1,772	1,534	-99	-0.6%	31.5%	27.9%	25.0%	12.5%	15.6%	17.0%	42.3
Jefferson	-1,536	314	331	1.7%	40.3%	40.4%	36.3%	8.5%	9.8%	9.3%	28.8
Jerome	-1,233	1,713	-5	0.0%	33.4%	32.1%	31.5%	10.8%	14.1%	12.3%	32.9
Kootenai	5,387	33,374	6,871	6.3%	30.7%	27.1%	27.1%	10.9%	13.4%	12.3%	36.1
Latah	-847	1,999	-499	-1.4%	23.1%	22.9%	20.3%	9.3%	9.7%	9.5%	27.9
Lemhi	-1,096	791	-11	-0.1%	31.6%	27.5%	25.5%	12.0%	17.5%	16.8%	42.7
Lewis	-796	185	-23	-0.6%	30.3%	28.2%	25.4%	13.7%	17.5%	18.5%	42.5
Lincoln	-337	582	158	3.9%	32.4%	31.4%	30.4%	12.7%	14.4%	13.1%	34.3
Madison	-57	329	-113	-0.4%	33.0%	32.2%	26.2%	5.2%	5.8%	6.0%	20.7
Minidoka	-2,997	-1,309	-1,376	-6.8%	36.8%	35.1%	31.6%	8.5%	12.5%	13.2%	33.5
Nez Perce	-873	2,698	153	0.4%	28.5%	24.9%	23.8%	12.7%	16.1%	16.5%	38.1
Oneida	-36	473	-34	-0.8%	35.0%	37.2%	32.0%	16.6%	17.7%	15.9%	36.0
Owyhee	-708	1,327	221	2.1%	35.6%	33.1%	31.9%	11.8%	12.8%	12.1%	32.9
Payette	-490	2,971	492	2.4%	32.0%	30.4%	30.6%	14.6%	16.0%	13.2%	34.4
Power	-559	-261	-381	-5.1%	36.8%	35.0%	33.8%	8.0%	10.2%	10.4%	31.6
Shoshone	-5,818	-91	-655	-4.8%	32.4%	25.8%	22.9%	10.3%	16.7%	17.4%	41.8
Teton	50	1,948	697	11.6%	36.5%	33.6%	31.8%	9.5%	11.1%	7.5%	31.3
Twin Falls	-3,732	7,346	1,674	2.6%	30.9%	29.9%	27.9%	13.0%	15.3%	14.3%	34.9
Valley	-89	1,302	41	0.5%	29.3%	27.9%	23.7%	8.2%	12.8%	14.8%	43.5
Washington	-584	1,247	-74	-0.7%	31.0%	29.0%	27.4%	17.8%	19.9%	17.7%	39.2
State	-41,921	191,545	36,648	2.8%	32.5%	30.6%	28.5%	9.9%	12.0%	11.3%	33.2
Urban	-1,864	150,762	36,543	4.2%	31.3%	32.3%	28.8%	9.6%	12.6%	10.9%	31.7
Rural	-40,057	40,783	105	0.0%	34.4%	28.3%	27.9%	10.4%	11.3%	11.9%	36.5
Commute	-4,298	8,163	1,299	1.8%	36.7%	35.2%	32.9%	11.0%	12.7%	11.7%	32.5
Center	-14,169	20,448	196	0.1%	34.7%	28.4%	31.8%	9.2%	9.9%	11.7%	33.6
Open	-21,590	12,173	-1,390	-0.9%	33.3%	25.7%	22.1%	11.7%	12.5%	12.1%	38.6

TABLE 3 - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

County	Civilian Employment Change 2000-2003		Unemp. Rate 2003	Average Wage Per Job 2002	1998-2002 Business Growth		Lodging Sales FY 2003
	Number	Percent			Total	Retail	
Ada	1,877	1.1%	4.7%	\$33,037	13.3%	6.3%	\$85,903,986
Adams	174	12.4%	14.2%	\$22,683	8.3%	0.0%	\$359,548
Bannock	1,141	3.1%	5.2%	\$24,958	4.9%	2.1%	\$14,889,633
Bear Lake	263	10.0%	5.2%	\$19,530	14.3%	9.7%	\$1,385,256
Benewah	27	0.7%	10.1%	\$26,147	-8.8%	-20.9%	\$288,881
Bingham	1,096	5.3%	4.3%	\$23,933	8.4%	4.8%	\$1,469,419
Blaine	1,095	10.0%	4.0%	\$31,774	10.9%	6.7%	\$31,772,288
Boise	352	16.4%	6.6%	\$20,811	9.7%	37.5%	\$888,296
Bonner	984	6.3%	7.6%	\$23,854	7.2%	-5.7%	\$11,048,994
Bonneville	3,004	6.6%	3.3%	\$27,975	8.4%	3.1%	\$20,345,982
Boundary	185	4.8%	8.7%	\$24,050	-3.4%	0.0%	\$2,624,613
Butte	52	3.6%	4.8%	\$57,977	4.8%	0.0%	\$458,536
Camas	74	19.6%	6.7%	\$17,372	4.0%	0.0%	\$106,536
Canyon	2,775	4.4%	6.7%	\$25,234	15.0%	7.3%	\$8,849,940
Caribou	152	5.2%	7.1%	\$32,845	-1.6%	5.0%	\$553,644
Cassia	459	5.2%	6.7%	\$22,339	5.3%	-5.0%	\$3,358,291
Clark	35	6.4%	4.7%	\$21,800	0.0%	33.3%	\$35,369
Clearwater	44	1.3%	9.9%	\$24,430	-3.3%	2.2%	\$1,039,171
Custer	226	12.0%	6.7%	\$22,524	0.0%	10.7%	\$3,529,976
Elmore	423	4.9%	7.0%	\$27,094	5.5%	7.2%	\$3,101,424
Franklin	713	15.8%	3.4%	\$20,442	7.8%	-14.0%	\$211,209
Fremont	183	4.2%	6.1%	\$24,000	5.6%	0.0%	\$3,508,605
Gem	-423	-7.2%	7.7%	\$20,209	11.1%	-21.4%	\$213,810
Gooding	855	13.3%	3.7%	\$22,238	0.9%	-3.8%	\$716,410
Idaho	481	8.6%	8.8%	\$22,917	1.3%	-9.5%	\$3,220,453
Jefferson	632	6.7%	3.7%	\$20,777	10.5%	-12.0%	\$452,159
Jerome	1,196	14.1%	4.1%	\$22,992	17.0%	16.1%	\$2,666,596
Kootenai	3,712	7.2%	7.1%	\$25,031	3.8%	-6.1%	\$35,728,024
Latah	830	5.7%	3.3%	\$22,658	-3.4%	-3.6%	\$5,325,171
Lemhi	431	13.0%	6.6%	\$20,418	6.0%	13.2%	\$2,472,297
Lewis	121	9.2%	3.9%	\$19,778	-9.8%	-7.4%	\$669,984
Lincoln	351	20.4%	5.3%	\$21,174	13.0%	-7.7%	\$64,670
Madison	662	6.2%	1.8%	\$19,855	5.0%	12.0%	\$2,520,368
Minidoka	30	0.3%	8.3%	\$23,060	-0.3%	-10.1%	\$1,070,690
Nez Perce	1,018	4.6%	3.5%	\$28,116	-2.4%	-4.0%	\$7,350,764
Oneida	105	6.4%	3.8%	\$18,145	10.0%	-6.3%	\$161,854
Owyhee	141	3.5%	2.3%	\$20,743	2.0%	-30.0%	\$95,044
Payette	107	1.2%	9.3%	\$23,438	-3.5%	-12.0%	\$176,459
Power	-336	-10.4%	9.3%	\$25,899	-3.1%	28.0%	\$170,261
Shoshone	-103	-1.8%	11.5%	\$23,673	-10.8%	-23.7%	\$2,518,441
Teton	701	22.0%	3.8%	\$21,635	40.2%	-10.3%	\$3,601,277
Twin Falls	4,397	14.3%	4.0%	\$22,827	11.3%	5.6%	\$12,502,148
Valley	70	1.9%	8.3%	\$22,028	3.4%	0.0%	\$6,058,910
Washington	-37	-1.0%	10.5%	\$20,021	0.4%	-5.3%	\$1,031,797
State	30,274	4.8%	5.4%	\$27,599	8.0%	1.1%	\$284,517,184
Urban	19,416	4.4%	5.0%	\$28,388	9.3%	2.9%	\$193,416,016
Rural	10,858	5.9%	6.4%	\$24,814	5.0%	-2.5%	\$91,101,168
Commute	1,078	3.7%	5.0%	\$21,413	7.4%	-1.0%	\$2,030,779
Center	5,390	6.0%	6.2%	\$25,197	7.3%	-0.1%	\$54,664,161
Open	4,391	7.0%	7.5%	\$25,503	1.6%	-3.8%	\$34,406,228

TABLE 4 - EDUCATION

County	Percent of Population with a High School Diploma or Higher Degree		Percent with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher		Percent < 9th Grade Education	H.S. Dropout Rate	School Age Children Speaking English Not Well or Not at All
	1990	2000	1990	2000	2000	2000-2001	2000 (per 1,000)
Ada	87.2%	90.8%	24.9%	31.2%	2.1%	7.1%	10.2
Adams	75.3%	80.8%	10.8%	14.9%	4.7%	3.0%	4.4
Bannock	82.9%	87.5%	19.8%	24.9%	2.8%	4.6%	4.3
Bear Lake	79.8%	85.5%	11.4%	11.7%	3.7%	2.5%	3.0
Benewah	74.2%	79.8%	8.8%	11.4%	4.7%	4.7%	4.3
Bingham	76.8%	80.6%	13.1%	14.4%	7.8%	2.7%	12.2
Blaine	91.7%	90.2%	33.0%	43.1%	4.1%	4.2%	19.5
Boise	80.0%	86.3%	14.4%	19.9%	3.3%	1.4%	5.1
Bonner	78.2%	85.6%	15.2%	16.9%	3.4%	5.6%	3.0
Bonneville	84.0%	87.8%	23.2%	26.1%	4.1%	5.0%	14.6
Boundary	74.6%	80.0%	13.3%	14.7%	6.2%	7.6%	0.5
Butte	80.4%	82.6%	13.5%	13.0%	5.1%	0.0%	6.2
Camas	81.8%	88.4%	15.0%	22.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0
Canyon	71.0%	76.0%	12.0%	14.9%	10.8%	8.6%	31.8
Caribou	84.3%	86.6%	11.8%	15.9%	3.7%	2.0%	5.7
Cassia	72.7%	76.9%	14.0%	13.9%	10.2%	4.0%	18.8
Clark	74.7%	64.0%	14.1%	12.6%	21.9%	0.0%	103.3
Clearwater	73.4%	80.1%	11.4%	13.4%	5.2%	1.0%	8.7
Custer	81.7%	84.5%	15.6%	17.4%	5.2%	2.6%	2.3
Elmore	83.1%	87.2%	15.8%	17.3%	5.0%	7.8%	27.4
Franklin	82.2%	88.2%	14.3%	13.6%	3.7%	1.6%	4.8
Fremont	75.6%	80.4%	11.1%	12.0%	8.4%	2.1%	9.3
Gem	70.1%	79.4%	8.6%	11.4%	6.2%	3.9%	4.1
Gooding	72.5%	72.6%	13.3%	12.0%	10.4%	6.1%	32.6
Idaho	75.1%	82.9%	12.7%	14.4%	6.3%	4.5%	6.2
Jefferson	77.6%	84.4%	11.8%	15.2%	6.8%	1.5%	18.4
Jerome	72.4%	75.1%	11.0%	14.0%	10.1%	8.5%	36.3
Kootenai	81.1%	87.3%	16.0%	19.1%	3.1%	6.1%	2.9
Latah	86.6%	91.0%	35.8%	41.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.3
Lemhi	73.9%	82.5%	11.8%	17.9%	4.7%	8.2%	4.4
Lewis	78.8%	84.2%	13.2%	14.8%	6.5%	3.3%	2.6
Lincoln	79.8%	77.4%	11.9%	13.0%	10.3%	2.8%	16.2
Madison	87.6%	88.5%	19.2%	24.4%	4.5%	2.8%	2.9
Minidoka	68.5%	73.7%	9.0%	10.1%	13.0%	5.3%	31.1
Nez Perce	79.9%	85.5%	15.6%	18.9%	3.9%	8.3%	8.9
Oneida	78.7%	86.4%	12.9%	15.0%	2.7%	2.3%	0.0
Owyhee	62.0%	67.6%	8.7%	10.2%	15.0%	7.0%	42.5
Payette	67.4%	74.5%	9.8%	10.6%	9.5%	5.4%	17.0
Power	72.1%	74.7%	11.1%	14.3%	14.9%	4.4%	20.7
Shoshone	70.1%	77.9%	9.0%	10.2%	6.8%	8.7%	10.9
Teton	80.2%	87.3%	17.4%	28.1%	5.1%	1.3%	8.6
Twin Falls	75.4%	81.3%	13.3%	16.0%	7.0%	4.6%	9.7
Valley	83.8%	88.9%	19.4%	26.3%	2.5%	4.6%	0.0
Washington	72.7%	76.6%	10.3%	12.7%	9.0%	3.5%	17.8
State	79.7%	84.7%	17.7%	21.7%	5.2%	5.6%	13.4
Urban	82.0%	86.6%	20.2%	24.7%	4.3%	6.3%	12.7
Rural	75.7%	81.1%	13.2%	15.8%	7.0%	4.3%	14.4
Commute	73.6%	80.4%	11.0%	13.7%	7.9%	3.0%	16.1
Center	76.4%	81.4%	14.7%	17.4%	7.3%	4.7%	18.6
Open	75.7%	81.0%	12.2%	14.7%	6.3%	4.6%	9.9

TABLE 5 - INCOME AND POVERTY

County	Per Capita Personal Income 2002	Median Household Income 2002	Transfer Income as Percent of Total		Percent Persons Below Poverty 1999			Public Assistance Per Capita 2003
			1997	2002	All Ages	Under 18	65 and Over	
Ada	\$34,072	\$47,947	8.6%	9.2%	7.7%	9.2%	5.7%	\$564
Adams	\$23,189	\$30,152	20.1%	22.1%	15.1%	16.9%	11.7%	\$603
Bannock	\$22,754	\$37,419	15.9%	17.6%	13.9%	15.6%	7.6%	\$814
Bear Lake	\$19,320	\$33,919	21.3%	21.8%	9.6%	11.3%	9.2%	\$634
Benewah	\$22,271	\$32,458	19.0%	23.2%	14.1%	18.2%	9.7%	\$980
Bingham	\$20,839	\$37,716	15.7%	17.3%	12.4%	16.3%	7.2%	\$876
Blaine	\$44,641	\$52,898	5.0%	5.4%	7.8%	7.8%	5.3%	\$169
Boise	\$22,309	\$40,093	12.5%	13.9%	12.9%	16.4%	7.7%	\$396
Bonner	\$21,865	\$33,367	17.3%	19.0%	15.5%	21.2%	10.2%	\$623
Bonneville	\$25,815	\$43,636	13.1%	14.3%	10.1%	12.2%	5.9%	\$880
Boundary	\$18,316	\$31,354	19.6%	23.9%	15.7%	19.5%	11.4%	\$800
Butte	\$22,436	\$32,494	19.6%	21.8%	18.2%	27.7%	8.1%	\$1,106
Camas	\$23,267	\$36,195	10.9%	12.9%	8.3%	7.2%	8.5%	\$364
Canyon	\$19,432	\$36,763	16.6%	19.1%	12.0%	14.5%	10.7%	\$965
Caribou	\$21,749	\$40,538	13.4%	15.4%	9.6%	10.6%	9.9%	\$238
Cassia	\$24,324	\$34,139	15.0%	15.6%	13.6%	17.6%	8.0%	\$759
Clark	\$25,950	\$32,307	8.8%	10.7%	19.9%	24.1%	11.7%	\$462
Clearwater	\$22,805	\$32,794	21.5%	24.7%	13.5%	18.9%	8.2%	\$901
Custer	\$24,023	\$33,057	14.3%	17.4%	14.3%	16.7%	12.8%	\$754
Elmore	\$22,138	\$35,789	10.3%	12.1%	11.2%	15.0%	10.8%	\$415
Franklin	\$19,610	\$38,017	15.2%	14.9%	7.4%	8.0%	5.3%	\$393
Fremont	\$20,322	\$35,002	16.7%	17.7%	14.2%	18.4%	13.6%	\$821
Gem	\$19,753	\$34,722	19.5%	21.9%	13.1%	15.6%	13.9%	\$701
Gooding	\$27,589	\$33,049	15.4%	14.6%	13.8%	18.9%	11.3%	\$826
Idaho	\$20,764	\$29,816	21.7%	23.0%	16.3%	21.0%	10.0%	\$821
Jefferson	\$20,619	\$40,119	13.9%	15.5%	10.4%	13.0%	8.7%	\$620
Jerome	\$24,787	\$34,808	14.1%	14.7%	13.9%	17.9%	9.9%	\$772
Kootenai	\$24,164	\$39,108	14.9%	17.2%	10.5%	12.9%	7.3%	\$651
Latah	\$24,141	\$34,518	12.4%	13.0%	16.7%	10.2%	5.4%	\$507
Lemhi	\$21,645	\$29,684	20.8%	23.7%	15.3%	19.8%	10.3%	\$785
Lewis	\$25,154	\$33,752	23.6%	26.9%	12.0%	12.9%	9.0%	\$1,534
Lincoln	\$21,184	\$34,539	16.6%	17.1%	13.1%	18.3%	7.0%	\$544
Madison	\$15,000	\$32,136	13.4%	15.6%	30.5%	11.7%	10.1%	\$475
Minidoka	\$19,664	\$32,677	17.9%	20.2%	14.8%	18.9%	9.0%	\$784
Nez Perce	\$26,578	\$36,742	17.2%	19.6%	12.2%	15.4%	6.7%	\$954
Oneida	\$17,620	\$35,920	19.8%	21.6%	10.8%	13.0%	10.8%	\$511
Owyhee	\$19,799	\$28,938	14.9%	16.6%	16.9%	20.8%	12.1%	\$618
Payette	\$20,016	\$34,097	19.3%	18.6%	13.2%	16.7%	12.2%	\$670
Power	\$21,512	\$33,839	13.4%	17.0%	16.1%	20.1%	12.7%	\$651
Shoshone	\$20,714	\$28,185	26.8%	30.8%	16.4%	21.8%	10.0%	\$1,236
Teton	\$20,072	\$42,530	13.1%	12.0%	12.9%	18.1%	7.9%	\$430
Twin Falls	\$24,814	\$35,158	15.7%	16.8%	12.7%	16.0%	9.3%	\$839
Valley	\$30,351	\$38,644	15.4%	16.7%	9.3%	10.1%	5.6%	\$591
Washington	\$20,281	\$30,522	23.2%	22.5%	13.3%	16.6%	9.9%	\$813
State	\$25,476	\$38,242	13.4%	14.5%	11.8%	13.8%	8.3%	\$711
Urban	\$26,788	\$41,461	12.4%	13.5%	11.1%	12.3%	7.4%	\$722
Rural	\$22,749	\$35,217	15.9%	17.1%	13.2%	16.7%	9.7%	\$689
Commute	\$20,401	\$36,135	15.3%	16.9%	12.3%	14.7%	10.4%	\$582
Center	\$24,014	\$36,770	18.5%	14.7%	13.0%	16.8%	9.2%	\$648
Open	\$22,112	\$32,908	14.1%	20.7%	13.8%	17.6%	10.0%	\$796

TABLE 6 - HEALTH AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

County	Physicians per 100,000	Hospital Beds	Nursing Home Beds	Accidental Deaths per 100,000	Teen (15-17) Pregnancy (Rate/1,000)	Marriage (Rate per 1,000)	Divorce (Rate per 1,000)	Serious Crime (Rate per 100,000)	Total Offense (Rate per 100,000)
	2004	2004	2004	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003
Ada	296	999	1249	30.8	17.7	8.6	5.3	3,934	8,041
Adams	57	0	0	56.9	11.9	8.3	3.1	1,082	2,647
Bannock	225	279	349	38.3	14.6	7.7	3.7	3,565	8,787
Bear Lake	95	21	37	95.1	10.3	7.0	4.4	463	664
Benewah	122	25	74	44.3	23.7	6.4	4.4	1,637	4,661
Bingham	84	145	104	39.6	24.5	6.6	3.5	1,900	4,513
Blaine	394	25	25	101.0	20.4	11.1	4.7	2,340	5,429
Boise	14	0	0	69.1	16.9	9.5	1.8	1,042	1,944
Bonner	130	48	201	38.3	17.7	8.3	5.6	2,171	5,246
Bonneville	237	305	346	44.8	18.7	17.1	6.1	3,443	8,066
Boundary	108	14	46	98.3	15.3	7.5	4.3	1,324	3,766
Butte	104	14	25	0.0	n/a	4.2	2.1	713	1,155
Camas	0	0	0	190.7	n/a	14.3	6.7	189	284
Canyon	113	302	657	29	34.4	7.6	5.8	4,017	8,075
Caribou	56	25	37	69.9	14.9	5.9	5.3	1,153	4,305
Cassia	148	40	154	64.8	32.8	6.4	5.5	3,864	7,859
Clark	0	0	0	0.0	41.7	6.6	0.0	2,165	4,134
Clearwater	179	83	60	71.4	40.5	9.6	3.8	2,301	5,218
Custer	73	0	0	122.2	10.1	17.6	4.6	1,454	3,565
Elmore	62	25	55	45.0	16.9	9.5	6.0	2,158	5,730
Franklin	42	20	45	59.0	14.6	5.5	4.5	847	1,804
Fremont	25	0	34	8.3	9.0	8.1	4.5	1,051	2,897
Gem	57	16	135	44.3	21.4	7.0	6.3	1,204	3,864
Gooding	49	14	80	48.9	23.8	6.8	4.6	1,695	4,206
Idaho	117	34	105	71.4	11.1	8.0	4.2	1,359	3,802
Jefferson	15	0	0	44.6	10.9	5.0	2.1	1,027	2,357
Jerome	53	25	40	79.3	29.9	7.6	6.8	2,944	7,332
Kootenai	226	268	492	40.0	23.0	34.7	6.4	3,918	8,334
Latah	125	40	222	25.7	12.5	5.8	3.7	2,350	4,574
Lemhi	129	25	45	142.3	10.3	11.1	5.0	n/a	n/a
Lewis	27	0	0	160.1	23.5	8.5	2.7	1,556	3,482
Lincoln	23	0	39	138.9	14.9	5.3	3.5	513	1,633
Madison	117	49	119	33.5	5.2	3.3	1.9	1,127	2,446
Minidoka	67	25	50	103.4	33.6	8.6	3.5	2,173	5,265
Nez Perce	276	145	464	53.1	18.9	9.1	6.0	3,938	7,721
Oneida	97	11	41	96.8	25.2	4.6	3.1	1,164	3,445
Owyhee	18	0	49	53.6	31.5	4.4	2.6	2,069	4,916
Payette	47	0	80	46.6	21.4	9.5	7.2	2,411	6,149
Power	41	10	31	27.1	35.9	7.2	2.7	2,660	6,531
Shoshone	123	25	118	38.5	41.0	7.2	6.4	3,209	6,554
Teton	113	13	0	85.0	11.1	5.2	3.1	830	2,132
Twin Falls	222	225	517	52.2	21.2	9.2	5.7	4,830	9,423
Valley	297	25	65	38.7	5.9	19.1	5.8	2,791	6,808
Washington	90	25	89	50.0	16.5	9.0	5.6	1,454	3,561
State	186	3,345	6,279	43.8	20.9	10.9	5.1	3,195	7,000
Urban	227	2,612	4,415	35.9	20.9	12.3	5.4	3,786	7,929
Rural	98	733	1,864	60.5	21.0	7.9	4.7	1,940	4,710
Commute	31	46	260	48.9	19.4	6.1	3.5	1,361	3,361
Center	118	333	709	58.2	24.0	8.3	5.2	2,398	5,731
Open	101	354	895	69.6	17.5	8.4	4.5	1,566	3,907

TABLE 7 - HOUSING

County	Percent Housing Units Built			Housing Growth 2000-2003	Adjusted Vacancy Rate 2000	Median Housing Value 2000	Median Contract Rent 2000	Percent of Units in 2000:	
	Before '39	1970-1989	1990-2000					Over- Crowded	Lacking Complete Plumbing
Ada	6.3%	39.2%	34.3%	10.8%	3.9%	\$124,700	\$555	1.3%	0.5%
Adams	14.6%	36.9%	22.3%	8.0%	11.3%	\$88,800	\$314	0.6%	7.7%
Bannock	12.2%	37.0%	14.8%	2.8%	5.3%	\$90,000	\$385	1.7%	0.5%
Bear Lake	33.4%	24.7%	15.6%	4.6%	7.9%	\$72,600	\$260	1.1%	2.8%
Benewah	17.6%	39.1%	19.8%	1.2%	7.9%	\$89,000	\$285	1.4%	4.5%
Bingham	14.8%	39.2%	16.2%	2.8%	5.0%	\$84,400	\$340	2.2%	1.0%
Blaine	5.5%	47.8%	30.9%	7.7%	4.6%	\$288,800	\$651	2.7%	1.0%
Boise	5.2%	47.3%	31.2%	4.6%	5.9%	\$126,000	\$405	2.3%	9.3%
Bonner	8.7%	41.7%	28.4%	-0.1%	4.8%	\$124,500	\$434	1.4%	4.1%
Bonneville	10.8%	33.9%	18.5%	6.7%	4.1%	\$93,500	\$404	2.1%	0.7%
Boundary	13.1%	36.0%	27.8%	2.8%	6.3%	\$96,900	\$359	1.1%	3.6%
Butte	16.8%	32.7%	9.4%	-0.2%	10.0%	\$68,700	\$239	1.9%	1.5%
Camas	25.0%	28.6%	23.8%	8.0%	7.8%	\$86,400	\$379	1.5%	8.5%
Canyon	10.2%	32.2%	32.5%	15.4%	5.4%	\$96,300	\$438	2.7%	0.5%
Caribou	18.2%	36.2%	9.9%	1.4%	10.5%	\$80,400	\$334	1.1%	2.7%
Cassia	17.3%	35.0%	13.1%	1.5%	7.5%	\$83,100	\$322	2.8%	1.7%
Clark	14.6%	36.7%	11.5%	1.2%	8.1%	\$64,600	\$247	7.1%	7.7%
Clearwater	14.2%	35.5%	12.7%	2.6%	8.9%	\$80,500	\$317	0.7%	3.0%
Custer	13.7%	44.5%	22.7%	1.1%	13.5%	\$90,400	\$288	1.4%	7.9%
Elmore	7.6%	38.2%	19.5%	4.9%	8.0%	\$93,200	\$399	1.9%	1.1%
Franklin	31.0%	23.2%	17.8%	5.0%	4.9%	\$94,300	\$390	0.8%	1.3%
Fremont	15.7%	40.3%	19.6%	3.2%	7.1%	\$82,200	\$306	3.2%	3.7%
Gem	15.7%	35.4%	23.8%	5.5%	5.0%	\$97,600	\$431	2.1%	0.7%
Gooding	17.2%	33.6%	18.1%	3.7%	6.4%	\$82,500	\$393	2.5%	0.8%
Idaho	14.4%	36.9%	19.2%	1.4%	7.9%	\$88,600	\$333	1.3%	7.1%
Jefferson	14.6%	36.7%	22.9%	5.6%	5.2%	\$91,900	\$341	2.0%	0.8%
Jerome	12.5%	39.5%	17.7%	2.7%	4.7%	\$89,800	\$396	3.4%	0.8%
Kootenai	7.4%	38.6%	37.1%	8.7%	4.8%	\$120,100	\$497	0.9%	0.7%
Latah	21.7%	35.3%	18.1%	3.4%	4.9%	\$126,400	\$423	1.1%	1.2%
Lemhi	14.1%	46.1%	14.8%	2.7%	7.9%	\$91,500	\$319	0.5%	3.4%
Lewis	27.0%	28.9%	11.2%	0.3%	9.2%	\$78,900	\$274	0.3%	1.4%
Lincoln	24.7%	28.3%	19.6%	3.1%	7.9%	\$75,700	\$383	2.8%	0.5%
Madison	7.9%	50.9%	22.1%	18.5%	5.3%	\$106,800	\$275	3.8%	0.9%
Minidoka	14.2%	36.9%	10.3%	0.8%	5.9%	\$74,600	\$323	3.8%	1.4%
Nez Perce	15.9%	33.0%	13.7%	1.8%	4.4%	\$105,800	\$401	0.8%	0.5%
Oneida	32.5%	26.8%	14.1%	2.6%	12.3%	\$88,400	\$351	1.0%	2.8%
Owyhee	10.3%	36.8%	23.1%	3.1%	7.7%	\$82,500	\$324	4.4%	5.1%
Payette	14.8%	31.2%	21.2%	4.7%	6.3%	\$87,900	\$383	2.0%	1.2%
Power	15.3%	41.6%	14.8%	2.7%	7.2%	\$89,000	\$299	3.2%	0.8%
Shoshone	29.9%	25.5%	7.7%	-0.4%	9.6%	\$70,200	\$313	0.8%	2.4%
Teton	11.9%	27.2%	46.4%	24.8%	5.7%	\$133,000	\$507	2.6%	2.6%
Twin Falls	17.4%	31.4%	18.6%	4.3%	5.4%	\$93,800	\$413	1.5%	0.7%
Valley	5.1%	44.3%	31.7%	4.5%	6.3%	\$141,200	\$431	0.7%	5.2%
Washington	23.2%	29.3%	15.8%	0.8%	6.9%	\$90,200	\$373	1.8%	0.9%
State	11.5%	37.0%	25.4%	6.9%	5.4%	\$106,300	\$443	1.7%	1.4%
Urban	9.9%	36.7%	28.2%	9.0%	4.5%	\$110,700	\$471	1.6%	0.6%
Rural	14.3%	37.5%	20.7%	3.3%	6.9%	\$102,200	\$383	2.0%	2.7%
Commute	15.0%	36.7%	22.9%	4.7%	5.8%	\$96,200	\$367	2.4%	2.9%
Center	11.2%	39.6%	21.2%	3.0%	5.7%	\$115,100	\$415	2.4%	1.8%
Open	17.6%	35.5%	19.3%	3.2%	8.1%	\$88,500	\$341	1.5%	3.7%

TABLE 8 - INFRASTRUCTURE AND MISCELLANY

County	Improved Local Road Miles (per 1,000)	Miles to MSA City	Vehicle Registrations Per Capita	Average Travel Time (Minutes)	Telephone Penetration	Number of Farms	Agricultural Market Value (\$1,000)	Federal Land Ownership	Lodging Rooms
	2004	2003	2003	2000	2000	2002	2002	2000	2003
Ada	2.1	0	1.17	19.3	99.0%	1,420	\$126,729	29.1%	5,553
Adams	85.3	109	0.80	22.2	98.1%	316	\$7,960	64.7%	259
Bannock	8.0	0	1.11	17.2	98.3%	1,030	\$32,197	31.1%	1,519
Bear Lake	56.0	60	0.78	21.3	97.6%	424	\$12,951	46.3%	214
Benewah	42.1	54	0.82	19.2	96.1%	241	\$14,413	9.8%	55
Bingham	27.4	24	1.06	21.2	97.2%	1,273	\$268,888	29.3%	224
Blaine	18.9	142	0.89	18.7	98.7%	224	\$19,223	77.7%	1,658
Boise	39.2	45	0.80	37.5	95.1%	89	\$2,555	74.0%	108
Bonner	17.3	46	0.93	25.5	96.4%	743	\$7,150	44.3%	1,420
Bonneville	10.1	0	1.05	19.6	98.6%	963	\$119,139	52.1%	1,803
Boundary	31.6	79	0.98	21.5	94.7%	432	\$22,822	61.0%	266
Butte	126.3	67	0.88	22.2	96.6%	197	\$48,577	86.1%	70
Camas	379.3	101	0.79	29.1	94.4%	106	\$6,364	64.8%	23
Canyon	7.1	0	1.07	22.3	98.1%	2,233	\$268,949	5.4%	860
Caribou	88.9	60	0.85	19.1	98.2%	490	\$41,744	39.6%	253
Cassia	54.9	77	1.04	16.3	97.4%	692	\$382,530	56.3%	491
Clark	377.8	49	0.70	20.5	95.0%	85	\$28,061	66.2%	32
Clearwater	40.0	42	0.90	23.5	95.5%	193	\$5,645	53.4%	138
Custer	131.4	148	0.81	26.1	97.0%	285	\$12,730	93.2%	671
Elmore	33.6	45	1.16	19.3	97.5%	364	\$292,854	67.4%	355
Franklin	27.5	27	0.98	23.3	98.5%	792	\$49,409	32.7%	45
Fremont	50.1	39	0.98	22.4	98.9%	518	\$72,030	59.3%	782
Gem	21.4	31	0.90	26.9	97.1%	802	\$27,467	37.5%	44
Gooding	34.2	101	0.94	20.2	97.5%	663	\$352,668	50.8%	135
Idaho	82.5	72	0.91	18.4	95.6%	663	\$35,247	83.3%	627
Jefferson	33.5	14	0.98	25.2	98.5%	784	\$158,700	46.8%	79
Jerome	30.0	112	0.96	19.8	97.4%	635	\$288,768	25.1%	211
Kootenai	7.1	0	0.95	21.7	98.6%	828	\$14,140	31.9%	2,984
Latah	23.1	34	1.16	17.9	98.6%	890	\$39,862	16.4%	607
Lemhi	46.2	161	0.86	17.5	98.1%	303	\$16,942	90.7%	416
Lewis	125.9	58	0.75	21.3	96.7%	177	\$27,752	2.6%	117
Lincoln	95.3	117	0.95	30.4	95.4%	280	\$53,904	75.8%	5
Madison	13.6	27	1.59	14.7	99.1%	479	\$92,672	21.0%	255
Minidoka	32.7	74	0.92	17.5	97.9%	694	\$190,846	35.9%	99
Nez Perce	16.4	0	0.94	15.9	98.3%	441	\$40,402	6.2%	736
Oneida	103.8	49	0.85	26.4	95.9%	428	\$16,334	53.3%	21
Owyhee	84.5	25	0.91	25.6	92.6%	571	\$126,773	75.8%	26
Payette	14.0	41	1.07	20.0	97.3%	639	\$106,715	25.4%	2
Power	88.7	25	0.92	17.6	97.1%	334	\$111,545	33.4%	54
Shoshone	30.3	49	0.89	21.6	96.2%	46	\$89	74.5%	377
Teton	41.9	73	0.80	26.9	98.0%	302	\$24,126	33.0%	319
Twin Falls	18.5	117	1.04	16.7	97.4%	1,297	\$291,853	52.0%	1,186
Valley	89.5	79	0.67	17.2	97.6%	156	\$3,494	87.6%	745
Washington	53.5	55	0.96	19.9	98.1%	495	\$45,045	37.0%	113
State	19.0	n/a	1.04	20.0	98.1%	25,017	\$3,908,262	63.1%	25,957
Urban	7.7	n/a	1.09	19.4	98.6%	9,581	\$1,025,943	33.2%	15,503
Rural	43.2	n/a	0.94	21.5	97.1%	15,436	\$2,882,319	67.3%	10,454
Commute	43.5	n/a	0.93	25.7	96.7%	3,372	\$476,449	64.9%	356
Center	27.6	n/a	1.00	20.3	97.4%	5,264	\$1,556,974	53.9%	4,460
Open	64.7	n/a	0.87	21.3	96.8%	6,800	\$848,898	72.1%	5,638

DATA SOURCES

Demographics

Population; Migration; Race; Hispanic Origin; Age.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Idaho Commerce and Labor, 1970-2000-2003.

factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet and www.census.gov/popest/ and www.idoc.state.id.us/idcomm/profiles/index.html and www.idoc.state.id.us/data/census/index.html

Economy

Economic types.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, 2004 County Typology Codes.

www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/

Average Annual Wage; Gross State Product.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Gross State Product 2003 and Local Area Personal Income 2002.

www.bea.gov/bea/regional/gsp/ and www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/

Employment by Industry.

Source: Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor.

Consolidated Federal Funds.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Federal Funds Data, FY2001.

www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/federalfunds/data/federalfunds2001.htm

Agriculture

Number of Farms; Acres in Farms; Size in Farms; Farm Employment; Age of Farmers.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 1997 and 2002 Census of Agriculture.

www.nass.usda.gov/census/

Idaho Agriculture Exports.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

www.ers.usda.gov/Data/StateExports/

Manufacturing: Food and Kindred Products.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Manufactures.

www.census.gov/mcd/asm-as3.html

Value of Livestock and Crop Production.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service 2000-2003; 2004 forecasted by Taylor and Eborn, University of Idaho.

www.nass.usda.gov/id/publications/annual%20bulletin/annbulltoc.htm

Water Rights (claims and water diverted).

Source: Idaho Statesman, Troubled Water Series, January 16, 2005.

Education

Educational Attainment; Percent Less Than 9th Grade Education; School Age Not Speaking English.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3 (SF3).

factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet

School District Revenues and Expenditures; School Enrollment.

Source: Idaho Department of Education, Bureau of Finance and Transportation, School District Profiles. www.sde.state.id.us/finance/profiles99-00/default.asp

High School Dropouts; School Enrollment.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Educational Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics.

nces.ed.gov/ccd/drpagency.asp and

nces.ed.gov/ccd/pubschuniv.asp

Income

Median Household Income.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3 (SF3).

factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet

Personal Income by Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Local Area Personal Income.

www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/

DATA SOURCES

Poverty

Poverty Rates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3 (SF3).
factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet

Public Assistance Payments.

Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, 2003.
www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/site/0/default.aspx

Healthcare

Physician Rankings.

Source: American Medical Association and U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2004-2005.

Health Professional Shortage and Medically Underserved Areas.

Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.
www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/site/3459/default.aspx

Number of Emergency Medical Services Units.

Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services.

Vital Statistics (low birth weight babies, late or no prenatal care, infant death rate, accidental death rates).

Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, 2003.

Infrastructure

Improved Road Miles.

Source: Idaho Transportation Department, 2004 and U.S. Census Bureau population estimate.
itd.idaho.gov/econ/LocalRoads.htm

Rating of Idaho's Bridges.

Source: U.S. Federal Highway Administration, Office of Bridge Technology.
www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/defbr03.htm

Number of Wireless Broadband ISPs.

Source: www.onelasvegas.com/wireless/ID.html

Housing

Housing Growth; Housing Affordability; Adjusted Vacancy Rate; Percent Housing Units built before 1939, 1970-1989, and 1990-2000; Overcrowded Units; Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 Summary File 3 (SF 3) and Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3).
factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet

Housing Growth.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, 2000-2003.
www.census.gov/popest/housing/

Seasonal Housing; Home Ownership Rate.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF1).
factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet

Quality of Life

Crime Statistics:

Source: Crime in Idaho 2003 Report. Idaho State Police. FBI Crime in the United States, 2003.
www.isp.state.id.us/identification/ucr/crime_idaho.html and www.fbi.gov/ucr/03cius.htm

Additional Appendix Data

Business Growth.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 1998, 2002.
censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml

Lodging Sales.

Source: Idaho State Tax Commission, Idaho Lodging Sales Tax (Fiscal Year Data)-Total Sales.
tax.idaho.gov/travelconvention_reports_directory.htm and www.idoc.state.id.us/data/tourism/index.html

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05-12008-2500
I-97-IR-001 (R 4/05)