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A Population, Economic, and Fiscal Profile of Clark County Idaho

by

Stephen C. Cooke, Aaron J. Harp
and Paula M. Engel*

A.E. Research Series No. 92-4

April 14, 1992

Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology

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April 29, 1992

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This report was prepared at the request of Steve Gilger, Clark County Commissioner.

I. Problem

Idaho code 67-6508 (subsections a and b) states that County Planning and Zoning Commissions shall conduct "a population analysis of past, present, and future" and "an analysis of the economic base of the area including employment, industries, economies, jobs, and income levels." A rationale for these code requirements is to help counties better anticipate the impact of population and economic change on both the demand for, and the county's ability to supply, public services.

For example, County Commissioners could use information about their county's economy to clarify the impact of State and Federal agencies' land-management decisions on the county's jobs, income, tax revenue, and public service expenditures. Or, Commissioners could use economic, tax revenue, and tax expenditure information to anticipate the effects of a policy change such as the adoption of the "one-percent initiative."

With accurate information on the county's present social, economic, and fiscal conditions, county officials can better anticipate the impact of change. The specific purpose of this publication is to provide population, economic, and fiscal information on Clark county to support the Clark County Planning and Zoning Commission and County Commissioners as they carry out their responsibilities. This information may also be helpful to other county leaders, such as the Superintendent of public schools, citizens, and other interested groups as they discuss the future of the county.

II. Model

Two approaches are used to present information on Clark county. The first is a social accounting approach, which presents totals and subtotals for such items as population, value added, employment, land, output, tax revenues and expenditures. This accounting approach is a way to take stock of the resources of the county and provides a baseline of information against which to compare and contrast future changes in the county. The accounting approach will provide some insight into the question of "industrial composition" and how local economic activity expands and contracts with national and regional business cycles (Isard, p. 183). Some local industries are more affected than others by business cycles occurring in the larger economies of the region, nation, and world.

The other approach is an analysis of Clark county in terms of input-output multipliers for its economy. An input-output model is itself based on the double-entry accounting principle that holds that the sum of each industry's receipts must equal the sum of its expenditures. Part of each industry's receipts and expenditures are those from and to other county industries that make (not just sell) a needed input. For example, a potato processing plant might purchase locally grown potatoes while livestock is fed locally grown alfalfa hay.

These inter-industry transactions within the county are the source of the value added and employment "multiplier" effects. These multiplier effects are set off by a change in final demand, i.e., purchases by domestic comsumers or foreign exports. The

greater the inter-industry transactions, the greater the multiplier. For example, the value-added multipliers can be used to predict the impact of an additional $100,000 worth of final demand for the output of one sector (say livestock) on total value added for the county, when all the direct and indirect effects are taken into account (Miller and Blair, p. 106).

In an economy, all industries can be sorted into two categories. The first category includes the industries that serve regional, national, and international markets. These industries are called "basic" because they bring outside money into the local economy. The second category of "non-basic" industries serve the local market exclusively or primarily (Isard, pp. 190-2). These local market industries recycle the outside money within the local economy, thereby increasing the multiplier effect of the basic industries. There are also industries that can service both local and non-local demand. These industries span both categories.

Arraying the economic base industries in order of their value-added multipliers, serves to illustrate which industries generate the greatest value-added for a given increase in final demand. This can also be done for employment multipliers. These arrays suggests a ranking of industries according to their ability to stimulate income and jobs in the local economy (Isard, p. 189).

III. Data

Data for this profile were provided by the Clark county treasurer (Bonnie Burnes), the Clark county assessor (Betty

Kirkpatrick), the Clark county clerk (JoAnn Tavenner), the Idaho Tax Commission (Alan Dornfest), Idaho Department of Agriculture, Idaho Department of Education (Jerry Evans), the USDA/Forest Service (Greg Alward, Bob Riley, Marilyn Kary, and Keith Tweetie), USDI/Bureau of Land Management (Bob Mitchell), and the USDC/Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Some problems with the data for Clark county stem from the fact that the numbers that are the most complete are also somewhat old, i.e., for 1982. The numbers that are the most current (those for 1990 and 1991) are very incomplete. The data problem, then, is one of balancing a complete data set against a current data set. This problem has been addressed by trying to compare the old and the new data where possible. This compromise solution is pragmatic but may introduce an element of confusion as the age of the data shifts in the course of the discussion of the results.

As a practical matter, the process of developing a profile of the county's population, economic, and fiscal information should be viewed as a dynamic one, in which newer, more complete data replace older, less complete data as they become available.

IV. Results

A. Population Profile

See tables 1 and 2.

The purpose of this section is to provide information to Clark County, Idaho officials and citizens for "a population analysis of past, present, and future" (Idaho code 67-6508, subsection a).

The total population of Clark County fell 4.5% from 1980 to 1990. See table 1. This change came at the expense of Spencer and outlying areas, with the population of Spencer declining by over 60%, while Dubois grew slightly. In addition, the population decline of women was three times that of men. The nonwhite (Hispanic, Native American) population more than doubled in the last decade, while the number of white residents fell by 12%.

Table 1 also includes the distribution of Clark County residents by age group. It is particularly striking to note the decline of the younger population groups. The population in each of the age groups younger than 25 years fell between 1980 and 1990. The decline of school age individuals (6 to 16 years old) was the lowest, but the almost 34% decrease in the number of children under age five indicates that the school age group will be even smaller in the near future. Moreover, there is evidence that the population is aging, as the 45 to 54 year old group experienced the greatest growth, followed by the 65 year old and older group. These numbers are reflected in the growth of the median age of the county from 28 to almost 33. This means that half of the population of the county is now 33 or older.

Livestock and field crops provide over 60% of the total value added for Clark County. See table 3. Thus, the distribution of farms and the farm population are important to the overall picture of the county. See table 2. The number of farms in Clark County increased about 25% between 1982 and 1987, while the average size of farms fell by about 8%. This was accompanied by a 13% increase in the average nominal dollar value of farm

holdings. When the distribution of farms is examined by size, the number of farms in the middle range (500 and 1000 acres) doubled while there was a 35% increase in farms over 2000 acres.

Roughly two thirds of farm operators in Clark county are full owners of their operations. However, the number of part owners and tenants grew by over 40% between 1982 and 1987. Moreover, the number of farm operators reporting that farming was their principal occupation grew at less than half the rate of those reporting some other principle occupation. The incidence of off-farm employment shows an increasing reliance among farmers on income from sources other than farming. The number of farmers who worked "any" days off the farm grew by over 40% between 1982 and 1987. Even more significant is the 56% increase in the number of operators who worked 200 or more days at jobs other than farming.

Finally, the age distribution of farmers in 1982 and 1987 is displayed in table 2. Clearly the farm population is aging. Well over half of all farm operators were older than 45 years in 1987 and the number over 65 grew by almost 62% between 1982 and 1987. This distribution is reflected in the fact that the average age of a farm operator in Clark County edged up from 51.8 years in 1982 to 52.4 years in 1987.

B. Economic Profile and Multipliers

See tables 3, 4 and 5.

The purpose of this section is to provide information on "the economic base of [Clark county, Idaho] including employment, industries, economies, jobs, and income levels" (Idaho Code 67-6508, subsection b).

1. The Economic Base

The USDA, Forest Service IMPLAN (version 2) input-output model for Clark county Idaho reports 35 different types of industries that were operating in the county in 1982. See table 3. The total industrial output for Clark county that year was $26.9 million. Total industrial output represents the "cash register receipts" for all goods and services sold in the county. Total employment in 1982 was about 570. The total value added or income generated by these 35 industries was $11.4 million. Value added is a measure of owners' profits, employees' wages, self-employed proprietors' income, and governments' tax receipts.

Next, the 35 industries in Clark county can be assigned to the categories of basic, export-oriented industries and non-basic, service-oriented industries. Field crops, livestock, government industry, mining and timber are assigned to the basic category. In 1982, the field crops, livestock, and government industries represented 84% of county's output, 82% of the jobs, and 79% of the value added or income. See table 4. These three classes of industries in Clark county produced more output than could be consumed locally. The rest was sold outside the county, either domestically or internationally.

Field crops, livestock, and federal government industry are the export or economic base of Clark county, Idaho. Of these, field crops in general, and the potato industry in particular, is the single most important export commodity both in terms of jobs and income. Government industry is the second most important export industry in the county. Within government industry, the

Federal government industry portion is an export base industry in the sense that the USDA/Forest Service and USDI/Bureau of Land Management are "national consumers" of local forest and range resources that provide a constant stream of income into the county through its field staff and programs.

The data in the Forest Service IMPLAN model are very detailed but limited to 1982. More recent data (for 1985 and 1987) on earnings and employment, available from the US Department of Commerce, are more aggregated across industries but can be used for purposes of comparison. See table 5. Employment in Clark county decreased about 1.8% per year between 1982 and 1987 (((620-569)/569) ÷ 5). Total earnings, which is the same as value added minus taxes, increased in nominal terms by 4.2% per year over this five year period. In 1987, income per worker was about $23,000 and income per capita was about $17,000. In 1984, Clark county had the highest per capita income in Idaho at about 146% of the state average (Idaho Blue Book, p. 244).

According to the USDC data, farm and Federal government industries (the export base) comprised 76% of earnings and about 55% of the labor force in Clark County between 1982 and 1987. These data suggest that Federal government industry was responsible for 50% of the earnings and 33% of the jobs reported by IMPLAN in the total government industry category. Total industrial output was estimated to be about $35 million in 1990, out of which value added is about $14 million. The most recent agriculturally based industry to come to Clark county is a potato processing plant.

Agriculture makes up about 93% of the export base of Clark county Idaho. Federal government industries contribute another 7% of the county's economy (USDA/Forest Service, USDI/Bureau of Land Management operations, and sheep station). These are examined below.

2. Agriculture

See table 6.

In 1990, agricultural output in Clark county, Idaho was about $28 million. Agricultural commodities ranked in terms of output in the county that year were as follows: potatoes (50%), alfalfa and cattle (17% each), wheat (11%), and barley (5%). See table 6. Output is a measure of cash register receipts, not a measure of income. The IMPLAN data above show that income can be much lower than the output measure, as for example in the livestock category. Income is a better measure of community well-being or prosperity than output because income is the money that people have at their disposal. These 1990 output numbers can be used to determine 1990 income by commodity if it is assumed that the ratio of income to output was the same in 1990 as in 1982. For example, the ratio of income to output for potatoes in the county in 1982 was .64:1. Therefore, it could be concluded that the nominal income from potatoes in 1990 was about $8.8 million. This same procedure can be used to estimate the number of jobs as well.

3. Federal Government Industry

See table 7.

The two Federal government agencies that have an important affect on Clark county's export-base economy are the USDA, Forest Service and the USDI, Bureau of Land Management. The Forest Service manages the Targhee National Forest that encompasses part of Clark and several other surrounding counties. In 1991, the portion of the Targhee National Forest in Clark county generated about $640,000. See table 7. About 75% of these revenues were from timber sales and the associated road credit. The remaining 25% is about evenly divided between revenues from recreation and grazing fees. There is substantial year-to-year fluctuation in the revenues generated in the county by the Targhee National Forest. These fluctuations affect the amount of the Federal contribution to the provision of county public services. This topic will be discussed further in the fiscal section.

The USDI, Bureau of Land Management manages Federal rangelands designated under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (sections 3 and 15). In 1991, Taylor grazing land generated about $45,000 in fees. The Bureau of Land Management sold about 23,000 animal unit months (AUMs) of grazing in 1991. The Forest Service sold another 30,000 AUMs in the county that year. Together the Federal government provided about 53,000 AUMs of grazing for about $104,000 in 1991 within the county.

4. Value Added and Employment Multipliers

See tables 8 and 9.

Recall that part of each industry's receipts and expenditures consists of transactions with other county industries that make (not just sell) a needed input. These inter-

industry transactions within the county are the source of the value added and employment "multiplier" effects. These multiplier effects are set off by a change in final demand, i.e., purchases by state or federal government, or domestic or foreign exports. The greater the inter-industry transactions, the greater the multiplier.

Multipliers are useful primarily for estimating the results of long-term rather than short-term changes in an economy. For example, a multiplier may be used appropriately to measure the economic growth brought about by the long-term expansion of an industry in the county. It is not appropriate to use multipliers to predict the impacts that may result in a single year from a change in an output price. Short-term changes do not work through the economy quickly enough to yield the total effect.

A value added or household income multiplier "attempts to translate ... the impacts of final-demand spending changes into changes in income received by households" (Miller and Blair, p. 105). A simple income multiplier translates "an additional dollar of final demand for the output of an industry, when all the direct and indirect effects are converted into dollar estimates of income, [into some portion of the dollar that generates] new household income" (Miller and Blair, p. 106). A simple income multiplier is the sum of columns labeled "Direct" and "Indirect" in table 8. A total income multiplier measures the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects of each one dollar increase in output for a change in final demand on the proportion of new household income generated. This is reported for Clark county in

the "Total" column in table 8. A type I multiplier is the ratio of sum of direct and indirect effects to the direct effect. A type III multiplier is the ratio of the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects to direct effects.

Arraying the basic industries by their value-added multipliers, from high to low, illustrates which industries generate the greatest value-added for a given increase in final demand. This array suggests a ranking of industries by their ability to stimulate jobs and income in the local economy (Isard, p. 189). The basic industries are the ones that are most likely to experience a change in final demand from outside the county. Therefore, these basic-industry multipliers are more likely to affect the level of income (and employment) in the county.

It is also possible to "estimate relationships between the value of output of [an industry] and employment in that [industry] (in physical terms)" using employment multipliers (Miller and Blair, p. 111). The interpretation of employment multipliers is parallel to that of the income multipliers. For example, a simple employment multiplier translates an additional million dollars of final demand for the output of an industry, when all the direct and indirect effects are converted into physical estimates of employment, into the employment that is generated. The sum of the "Direct" and "Indirect" columns in table 9 equals the simple employment multipliers for the industries in Clark county in 1982. The basic and non-basic industry categories have been sorted in descending order by the "total" employment multiplier to illustrate which industries

generate the greatest employment per million dollar increase in final demand.

Table 8 and 9 suggest that government industry creates the greatest change in income and employment for a given change in final demand. Within agriculture, field crops in general and potatoes in particular create the greater increase in income and employment relative to livestock, for a given change in final demand.

C. Fiscal Profile and Projections

1. Total County Revenues and Expenditures

See table 10.

Demographic and economic change affect the ability of government to raise revenues and to supply and maintain services and infrastructure. Economic change affects the level and composition of the rural population through time, causing shifts in the demand for public services, to which local government must respond. Idaho county governments must also be able to respond to public policy regarding access to grazing and timber on public lands, water and environmental quality standards, endangered species listings, property tax limitations, and so on.

Total expenditures for public services were about $2.5 million in Clark county in 1991. This included county services (42%), highways (22%), and schools (36%). See table 10. Revenues to cover these expenditures came from unencumbered funds (27%) and from county (22%), state (40%), and federal governments (11%). The implicit property tax rate on about $60.6 million

worth of private property for the county's share toward these services was about 1% in 1991.

2. County Property Tax Base & Revenues

See tables 11 and 12.

Clark county's property tax base is the sum of real and personal property in the county, exclusive of property owned by government agencies. The real property in Clark county includes the land area of the county less land owned by the government. Clark county is 1765 square miles or about 1.1 million acres. Of this, 27% is owned privately for agricultural purposes, 29% is owned by the Forest Service, and 32% is owned by the Bureau of Land Management. Another 130 thousand acres (11%) are controlled by other government institutions, including a federally funded sheep research station, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, and state endowment land. In all, about 72% of the land in Clark county is owned and controlled by a state or federal agency. Therefore, the full market value of the property tax base (about $124.1 million in 1991) consists of the remaining land plus personal property plus operating property for utilities and estimated sub roll. The net taxable value of the property tax base equals the full market value less exemptions (about $63.5 million). This "net market value" of $60.6 million is used as the base against which a tax rate is determined (.0098) to pay the county's contribution of county services.

Since their relative contributions to the property tax base are known, it is possible determine how much agricultural, commercial, and residential taxpayers have contributed to county

and school services. See table 12. Agriculture is the largest source of county property tax revenues, followed by "operating property" revenues received from utility companies operating in the county.

3. State Contribution to the County

See table 13.

The state's contribution to Clark county public services was about 40% in 1991, or about $1 million. Of this amount, 17% came from the sales tax redistribution in the form of "business inventory replacement" (base and excess) and "county revenue sharing." See table 13. State highway funds provided 33% and the state school funding formula provided another 45% of the state's contribution to Clark county services in 1991. These three sources or categories together made up 95% of the state's contribution.

4. Federal Contribution to the County

See tables 14 and 15.

The federal government paid 11% of total county services, or about $271,000 in 1991. Of this, 59% (about $159 thousand) came from the Forest Service's 25% contribution to county government. See table 14. Another 2% (about $6 thousand) of the contribution is from the Bureau of Land Management's 12.5% distribution of Taylor grazing fees (section 3 type) to county government. Payment-in-lieu-of-taxes from the federal government was 14% ($38 thousand) of the total federal contribution.

The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management payments to Clark county are listed by activity in table 15. Between 1989 and

1991, there was a 336% increase in Forest Service fees to the county. This $123,000 dollar difference represents about 60% of the non-school contribution by the Federal government to Clark county. Such year-to-year fluctuations make it especially difficult for the county to anticipate federal revenues for public services. Most of this variability comes from the widely fluctuating timber sales through time.

A model of Clark county government expenditures and revenues as a function of population, unemployment, per capita income, property value, crime etc. would help local public officials make more informed decisions about the quantity and quality of roads, schools, police, and fire. Such a model is discussed below.

5. Fiscal Projections for the County

See table 16.

The Clark county fiscal model based on the Johnson, et al., VIP model is a spreadsheet template used to predict local government revenues and expenditures. This template uses the coefficients from the econometric equations estimated for expenditures, non-local revenues, population, and employment.

With the template program, it is possible to test hypotheses by predicting the growth in various public service expenditures, and local and non-local tax revenues. It is also possible to predict the effects changes in population, employment, school enrollment, property taxbase, per capita income, fire protection rating, and solved crimes on revenues and expenditures. Table 16 presents the baseline projections for Clark county projected 1990 to 1997. This model suggests that without any major economic

shocks to the Clark county economy, the trends in population and employment will result in increasing county contributions to public services coupled with rising local tax rates as the tax base shrinks and non-local contributions decrease.

V. Summary

The problem was defined as providing population and economic data for Clark County to analyze its past, present, and future population as well as employment, industries, and income levels. In addition, public service expenditures and the effect of population and economic change on local and non-local tax revenues are also addressed.

The specific purpose of this publication, as stated above, is to provide population, economic, and fiscal information on Clark county to support the Clark County Planning and Zoning Commission and County Commissioners as they carry out their responsibilities. This information may also be helpful to other county leaders, such as the Superintendent of public schools, citizens, and other interested groups as they discuss the future of the county.

Please contact us if you need further assistance.

Table 1. Population Profile of Clark County, Idaho: 1980 & 1990.

	1980	1990	Percent Change
Total Population	798	762	- 4.5
Dubois	413	420	1.7
Spencer	29	11	-62.1
Other Areas	356	331	- 7.0
Sex			
Male	426	418	- 1.9
Female	372	344	- 7.5
Race			
White	771	678	-12.1
Other	27	84	211.1
Age			
Less than 5 years	80	53	-33.8
6-17 years	195	179	- 8.2
18-20 years	36	23	-36.1
21-24 years	49	35	-28.6
25-44 years	219	214	- 2.3
45-54 years	70	99	41.4
55-59 years	38	38	0.0
60-65 years	33	28	-15.2
66 + years	78	93	19.2
Median Age	28.2	32.9	16.7

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Census of Population and Housing, 1990," Clark County, Idaho.

Table 2. Profile of Farms and Farm Population, Clark County, Idaho: 1980 & 1990.

	units	1982	1987	Percent Change
Farms				
Number of Farms	farms	82	103	25.6
Ave Farm Size	acres	3834	3520	-8.2
Ave Value of Land & Buildings	$/farm	1343268	1514476	12.8
Distribution of Farms by size	farms			
Less than 100 acres		9	10	11.1
100 to 499		20	20	0.0
500 to 999		11	22	100.0
1000 to 1999		16	16	0.0
2000 +		26	35	34.6
Farms with Grazing Permits	farms	34	46	35.3
Forest Service		28	.[a]	-
Taylor Grazing (BLM)		35	-	-
Indian Lands		1	-	-
Other		7	-	-
Farm Population				
Ownership	people			
Full Owners		56	66	17.9
Part Owners & Tenants		26	37	42.3
Principle Occupation of Operators	people			
Farming		65	78	20.0
Other		17	25	47.1
Days Worked Off-Farm by Operator	days			
Any Days		30	44	46.7
1 to 49		12	11	-8.3
50 to 99		0	4	400.0
100 to 149		2	0	-100.0
150 to 199		0	4	400.0
200 +		16	25	56.3
Ave Years on Present Farm	years	15.4	19.6	27.3
Age Distribution of Operator	people			
Less than 25 years old		2	1	-50.0
25 to 34		5	10	100.0
35 to 44		17	16	-5.9
45 to 54		23	32	39.1
55 to 64		22	23	4.6
65 +		13	21	61.5
Ave Age of Operator	years	51.8	52.4	1.2

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Census of Agriculture, 1987" County Summary, Clark County, Idaho.

a Data not available.

Table 3. Disaggregated Data From USDA/Forest Service IMPLAN Model for CLARK County Idaho : 1982.

Industry	Output ($ million)	Jobs	Income	Wages	Taxes	Proprietors	Profit
			($ million)				
Livestock							
Cattle Feedlots	6.104265	58.8	.682963	.365524	.125242	.136214	.055983
Sheep, Lambs And Goats	1.769542	17.0	.197987	.105950	.036317	.039486	.016234
Other Meat Animal Products	1.056504	10.1	.118210	.063267	.021678	.023575	.009690
Range Fed Cattle	.159336	1.5	.017827	.009541	.003269	.003556	.001461
Miscellaneous Livestock	.021776	0.4	.003331	.001971	.000237	.000794	.000328
Hogs, Pigs And Swine	.026134	0.2	.002924	.001565	.000536	.000583	.000240
Field Crops							
Potatoes	5.916273	159.6	3.796011	.792785	.073117	2.067003	.863106
Hay And Pasture	2.525611	24.5	.883307	.085094	.048772	.528813	.220628
Barley	1.486090	42.0	.802081	.154023	.023114	.440885	.184059
Wheat	1.078824	25.9	.387079	.054413	.020538	.220242	.091887
Miscellaneous Crops	.462660	6.3	.207874	.029416	.002342	.124253	.051862
Grass Seeds	.084426	0.7	.037956	.002266	.000657	.024716	.010317
Feed Grains	.042503	0.4	.014865	.001432	.000821	.008899	.003713
Timber							
Forestry Products	.000000	0.5	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
Mining							
Gypsum	.102900	1.0	.053715	.030366	.005527	-.000399	.018221
Non-basic							
New Farm Structures	1.041239	12.7	.375311	.341622	.005425	.016758	.011506
Eating And Drinking Places	.504628	22.3	.205163	.146304	.020557	.011018	.027283
Railroads And Related Services	.439563	6.0	.235543	.194168	.014398	.000000	.026977
Owner-occupied Dwellings	.427678	0.0	.352085	.000000	.080489	-.005886	.277482
Communications, Except Radio And	.308721	4.7	.276303	.132162	.027127	-.000371	.117384
Other Retail Trade	.305443	16.3	.221434	.141985	.045529	.009749	.024171
U.S. Postal Service	.214734	7.0	.162873	.201864	.000000	.000000	-.038991
New Mineral Extraction Facilitie	.184934	1.5	.065238	.041078	.000081	.014232	.009847
New Residential Structures	.162899	2.5	.050551	.041768	.001788	.004142	.002853
Maintenance And Repair Other Fac	.137943	1.0	.067830	.061796	.001781	.002519	.001734
Other Federal Government Enterpr	.091405	1.8	.055371	.021415	.000000	.000000	.033956
Other Educational Services	.074718	0.6	.039258	.033994	.003476	.004322	-.002534
Credit Agencies	.055344	3.2	.038972	.040797	.003855	.001343	-.007023
Other State And Local Govt Enter	.052964	1.3	.020548	.012035	.000000	.000000	.008512
Maintenance And Repair, Resident	.052338	0.7	.019331	.016666	.000905	.001043	.000718
Insurance Agents And Brokers	.046948	1.5	.030653	.023933	.000923	.004161	.001636
Other Wholesale Trade	.028555	12.0	.019015	.011765	.003532	.000531	.003186
Local Government Passenger Trans	.000439	0.0	.000172	.000643	.000000	.000000	-.000471
Federal Government							
Government Industry	1.774096	120.8	1.774096	1.774096	.000000	.000000	.000000
Other							
Rest Of The World Industry	-.174429	0.0	.174429	-.000324	.000000	.000000	.174753
Household Industry	.015143	2.1	.015143	.015143	.000000	.000000	.000000
Inventory Valuation Adjustment	-.038692	0.0	-.038692	.000000	.000000	-.001619	-.037073
Total	26.892313	568.9	11.366757	4.950523	.572033	3.680562	2.163635

Source: USDA, Forest Service IMPLAN input-output model (version 2.0).

Note: Income equals total value added, which equals the sum of wages, taxes, proprietors income, and profit.

Table 4. Aggregated Data From USDA/Forest Service IMPLAN Model for CLARK County Idaho : 1982.

Industry	Output	Jobs	Income	Wages	Taxes	Proprietors	Profit
	($ million)		($ million)				
Field Crops	11.596387	259.4	6.129173	1.119429	.169361	3.414811	1.425572
Livestock	9.137557	88.0	1.023242	.547818	.187279	.204208	.083936
Government Industry	1.774096	120.8	1.774096	1.774096	.000000	.000000	.000000
Mining	.102900	1.0	.053715	.030366	.005527	-.000399	.018221
Timber	.000000	0.5	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
Total Basic	22.610940	469.7	8.980226	3.471709	.362167	3.618620	1.527729
Non-basic	4.130493	95.1	2.235651	1.463995	.209866	.063561	.498226
Others	-.197978	2.1	.150880	.014819	.000000	-.001619	.137680
Total Non-basic	3.932515	97.2	2.386531	1.478814	.209866	.061942	.635906
Total	26.892313	568.9	11.366757	4.950523	.572033	3.680562	2.163635

Note: Income equals total value added, which equals the sum of wages, taxes, proprietors income, and profit.

Table 5. Earnings and Employment, Clark County, Idaho: 1982 to 1987.

Industry	Earnings			Employment		
	1982	1985	1987	1982	1985	1987
	(Thousand dollars)			(Full & Part-time)		
Farm	6823	6129	8966	291	259	280
Ag. Serv., For., Fish.	196	320	261	29	48	34
Mining	103	546	(D)	(L)	11	(D)
Construction	(L)	52	54	15	14	14
Manufacturing	0	0	(L)	0	0	(L)
Transportation & Utilities	431	307	595	19	19	15
Wholesale Trade	(L)	77	72	(L)	(L)	(L)
Retail Trade	638	550	511	84	69	61
Finance, Insur., R.Estate	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Services	(D)	(D)	220	(D)	(D)	32
Federal Gov't (Civilian)	963	1098	934	46	43	39
State & Local Gov't	811	931	944	83	78	77
Total	10309	10345	13065	620	584	569

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. "Personal Income By Major Source and Earnings by Industry (16-033) Clark, Idaho." Regional Economic Information System.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. "Full-Time and part-Time Employees by Major Industry (16-033) Clark, Idaho." Regional Economic Information System.

Earnings equal the sum of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income
(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in totals.
(L) Less than 10 jobs. Estimates are included in totals.

Table 6. Agricultural Statistics for Clark County, Idaho: 1990.

	Units	Planted (acres)	Harvested (acres)	Yield (harvested)	Production	Price ($/unit)	Value ($)	Value (%)
Alfalfa Hay	ton		13600	4.2	57200	84.00	4804800	17
HY Irrigated			12500	4.5	56200			
HY Dry land			1100	0.9	1000			
All Wheat	bushel	16000	15400	72.3	1114000	2.60	2896400	11
Spring Wheat		14500	14000	75.1	1051000			
SW Irrigated			13000	79.3	1031000			
SW Dry land			1000	20.0	20000			
Winter Wheat	bushel	15000	1400	45.0	63000			
WW Irrigated			500	78.0	39000			
WW Dry land			900	26.7	24000			
Barley	bushel	7400	7400	74.5	551000	2.70	1487700	5
BY Irrigated			6500	80.0	520000			
BY Dry land			900	34.4	31000			
Sugarbeets	ton	0	0	0.0	0	na		
Oats	bushel	400	100	60.0	6000	na		
Potatoes	cwt	9000	9000	246.0	2214000	6.20	13726800	50
All Cattle & Calves	head				18000		4586280	17
Beef cows					9000	68.00	1346400[a]	
Dairy cows					300	(cwt)		
Calves, Bulls, Steers & Heifers					8700	93.10	3239880[b]	
Sheep and Lambs	head				8000	(cwt)		
Total							27501980	100

Source: Idaho Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics Service, 1991 Idaho Agricultural Statistic, Donald G. Gerhardt (Ed.) Boise, 1992.

a. Assumed 20% cull rate and 11 cwt/head.

b. Assumed 80% marketing rate and 5 cwt/head.

Source: Jerry Marousek, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Idaho.

Table 7. USDA/Forest Service and USDI/Bureau of Land Management Economic Activity in Clark County, Idaho.

Use	unit	1991	1990	1989	1988
--Forest Service----------					
Grazing					
allotments	(aum)	48000	48000	48000	48000
AUMs used	(aum)	29700	17040	7208	31345
$/AUM	($/aum)	1.97	1.81	1.86	1.54
Fees	($)	58509	30842	13407	48271
Rec-Spec Uses	($)	52420	27632	12012	43252
Rec User Fees	($)	29192	15388	6692	24084
Knutson-Vander.	($)	278064	146576	63728	229420
Purchaser Road Cr	($)	213468	112524	48924	176128
Land Uses	($)	4472	2356	1024	3688
Minerals & Power	($)	1368	720	396	1128
Total	($)	637493	336038	146183	525971
--Bureau of Land Mgt----------					
Taylor Grazing					
land	(acres)	358712	358805	358925	354183
AUMs used	(aum)	23086	22803	19005	17771
$/AUM	($/aum)	1.97	1.81	1.86	1.54
Fees	($)	45480	41274	35350	27368
Section 3[a]	($)	44000	39784	33888	26152
Section 15[b]	($)	1480	1490	1462	1216
--FS & BLM Combined----------					
Grazing					
AUMs used	(aum)	52786	39843	26213	49116
$/AUM	($/aum)	1.97	1.81	1.86	1.54
Fees	($)	103989	72116	48757	74423

Source: Bob Riley and Marilyn Kary, USDA Forest Service, Targhee National Forest, St Anthony, ID.

Source: Keith Tweetie, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, ID.

Source: Bob Mitchell, USDA Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Boise, ID.

Source: Sally Fairfax and Carolyn Yale, **Federal Lands**, Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1987.

a. Taylor Grazing Act, Section 3: 155 million acres in the fifty-four grazing districts set up in 1934.

b. Taylor Grazing Act, Section 15: 17.5 million acres outside grazing districts.

Table 8. Value Added Multipliers for Clark County, Idaho: 1982.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Type I	Type III
	Value Added/Dollar of Output					
Basic Industries						
Government Industry	1.0000	.0000	.0877	1.0877	1.0000	1.0877
Potatoes	.6416	.0241	.0361	.7018	1.0375	1.0938
Gypsum	.5220	.0060	.0130	.5411	1.0115	1.0365
Miscellaneous Crops	.4493	.0257	.0190	.4940	1.0571	1.0994
Grass Seeds	.4496	.0177	.0117	.4790	1.0394	1.0655
Wheat	.3588	.0259	.0329	.4176	1.0723	1.1640
Feed Grains	.3497	.0183	.0140	.3820	1.0524	1.0924
Hay And Pasture	.3497	.0147	.0135	.3779	1.0420	1.0805
Barley	.3397	.0335	.0387	.3397	1.0620	1.1337
Other Meat Animal Products	.1119	.1817	.0293	.3229	2.6238	2.8856
Miscellaneous Livestock	.1530	.0454	.0271	.2255	1.2970	1.4740
Range Fed Cattle	.1119	.0622	.0150	.1891	1.5560	1.6902
Sheep, Lambs And Goats	.1119	.0486	.0160	.1765	1.4342	1.5775
Hogs, Pigs And Swine	.1119	.0466	.0153	.1738	1.4166	1.5532
Cattle Feedlots	.1119	.0069	.0129	.1317	1.0618	1.1773
Non-Basic Industries						
Communications, Except Radio And TV	.8950	.0041	.0202	.9192	1.0045	1.0271
Owner-occupied Dwellings	.8232	.0273	.0016	.8522	1.0332	1.0351
U.S. Postal Service	.7585	.0095	.0425	.8105	1.0125	1.0686
Credit Agencies	.7042	.0279	.0775	.8096	1.0396	1.1497
Other Retail Trade	.7250	.0085	.0695	.8029	1.0117	1.1075
Other Wholesale Trade	.6659	.0181	.0466	.7306	1.0271	1.1479
Insurance Agents And Brokers	.6529	.0267	.0452	.7247	1.0408	1.1100
Other Federal Government Enterprise	.6058	.0292	.0275	.6625	1.0482	1.0937
Railroads And Related Services	.5359	.0323	.0189	.5871	1.0603	1.0956
Other Educational Services	.5254	.0200	.0128	.5583	1.0381	1.0625
Maintenance And Repair Other Facilit	.4917	.0162	.0111	.5191	1.0330	1.0556
Local Government Passenger Transit	.3925	.0088	.0916	.4929	1.0224	1.2558
Eating And Drinking Places	.4066	.0196	.0586	.4847	1.0481	1.1923
Other State And Local Govt Enterpris	.3880	.0222	.0342	.4444	1.0572	1.1454
Maintenance And Repair, Residential	.3694	.0328	.0206	.4227	1.0889	1.1446
New Farm Structures	.3604	.0217	.0176	.3997	1.0602	1.1090
New Mineral Extraction Facilities	.3528	.0073	.0111	.3712	1.0208	1.0522
New Residential Structures	.3103	.0317	.0225	.3645	1.1021	1.1747
Other Non-Basic Industries						
Rest Of The World Industry	1.0000	.0000	-.0007	.9993	1.0000	.9993
Household Industry	1.0000	.0000	.1819	1.1819	1.0000	1.1819
Inventory Valuation Adjustment	1.0000	.0000	.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Source: IMPLAN Invert Report #5.430

Table 9. Employment Multipliers for Clark County, Idaho: 1982.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Type I	Type III
	Jobs/MM$ of TIO					
Basic Industries						
Government Industry	68.0955	.0000	3.3199	71.4154	1.0000	1.0488
Potatoes	26.9775	1.0752	1.3677	29.4204	1.0399	1.0906
Food Grains	24.0438	1.4972	1.2452	26.7862	1.0623	1.1141
Other Meat Animal Products	9.5835	13.1549	1.1086	23.8469	2.3727	2.4883
Miscellaneous Livestock	19.3332	1.6891	1.0249	22.0472	1.0874	1.1404
Miscellaneous Crops	13.8179	.9234	.7187	15.4600	1.0668	1.1188
Sheep, Lambs And Goats	9.6223	2.8229	.6067	13.0519	1.2934	1.3564
Hogs, Pigs And Swine	9.7191	2.1477	.5786	12.4454	1.2210	1.2805
Range Fed Cattle	9.6149	2.0421	.5683	12.2253	1.2124	1.2715
Barley	9.2924	1.7266	.4635	11.4825	1.0610	1.1128
Wheat	9.8111	1.0236	.5282	11.3629	1.1043	1.1582
Hay And Pasture	9.7390	.7090	.5094	10.9574	1.0728	1.1251
Gypsum	9.7182	.4042	.4935	10.6159	1.0416	1.0924
Cattle Feedlots	9.6403	.3883	.4889	10.5175	1.0403	1.0910
Grass Seeds	8.4453	.6729	.4445	9.5627	1.0797	1.1323
Non-Basic Industries						
Local Government Passenger Transit	70.6150	.4725	3.4658	74.5533	1.0067	1.0558
Credit Agencies	58.5249	1.6341	2.9330	63.0919	1.0279	1.0780
Other Retail Trade	53.5124	.4148	2.6292	56.5564	1.0078	1.0569
Eating And Drinking Places	44.1969	1.3073	2.2185	47.7227	1.0296	1.0798
Other Wholesale Trade	42.9732	1.2593	2.6829	44.9155	1.0030	1.0519
Insurance Agents And Brokers	33.9312	1.1226	1.7090	36.7627	1.0331	1.0835
U.S. Postal Service	32.6963	.3217	1.6098	34.6278	1.0098	1.0591
Other State And Local Govt Enterpris	25.5645	1.0118	1.2957	27.8720	1.0396	1.0903
Other Federal Government Enterprises	19.7692	1.5963	1.0416	22.4071	1.0807	1.1334
New Residential Structures	15.3899	2.1006	.8527	18.3432	1.1365	1.1919
Maintenance And Repair, Residential	13.6994	2.2522	.7777	16.7294	1.1644	1.2212
Communications, Except Radio And TV	15.4865	.1597	.7628	16.4090	1.0103	1.0596
Railroads And Related Services	13.7682	.9372	.7169	15.4224	1.0681	1.1201
New Farm Structures	12.2393	1.4220	.6660	14.3273	1.1162	1.1706
Other Educational Services	9.0340	.9342	.4860	10.4542	1.1034	1.1572
Maintenance And Repair Other Facilit	7.6118	1.0287	.4213	9.0618	1.1351	1.1905
New Mineral Extraction Facilities	8.2300	.3706	.4193	9.0199	1.0450	1.0960
Owner-occupied Dwellings	.0000	1.2556	.0612	1.3168	.0000	.0000
Other Non-Basic Industries						
Rest Of The World Industry	-.5217	.0000	-.0254	-.5471	1.0000	1.0488
Household Industry	141.1873	.0000	6.8834	148.0708	1.0000	1.0488
Inventory Valuation Adjustment	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

Source: IMPLAN Invert Report #5.440

Table 10. Tax Revenues For Public Services in Clark County, Idaho: 1991.

	Total	Unencumb	State	Federal	County	Rate[a]
	----------Dollars----------					(Ratio)
County	1042227	501639	179268	38745	291538	.0048
Highways	561787	114003	356154	111224	0	.0000
Cities[b]	na	na	11358	na	29687	.0005[c]
Total (1991)	1602014	615642	546780	149969	291538	.0053
Schools (1990)	908721	67945	454205	116048	270523[d]	.0045
Total	2512650	683587	1000985	266017	562061	.0098
Percent	100	27	40	11	22	

Source: Dornfest, Alan. "Certification of Budget Request to Board of County Commissioners, Clark County." (CL-2). Idaho State Tax Commission, Boise 1991.

Source: Evans, Jerry. "Clark County: Clark County School District #161." Financial Summaries, Idaho School Districts, July 1, 1989 - June 30, 1990, Boise.

a. Net Market Value for Clark County $60,618,591

b. Cities (Dubois & Spencer), County Cemetery and Library.

c. Calculated as if Dubois' and Spencer's Net Market Value were equal to the county.

d. 1991 total school expenditures.

Table 11. Net Market Value for Property Tax Purposes in Clark County, Idaho: 1991.

	Quantity (acres)	Full Market Value	Value of Exemptions	Net Taxable Value	NTV (%)
		----------Dollars----------			
Real Property					
Agricultural	305605[a]	85876127	61501384	24374743	40
Commercial	913	5925364	0	5925364	10
Residential	840	9976631	1981828	7994803	13
Forest Service	326126	na	na	na	na
BLM	358712	na	na	na	na
Sheep Station	31433	na	na	na	na
INEL	12000	na	na	na	na
Rights of Way	2350	na	na	na	na
State Endowment	84085	na	na	na	na
Total	1122064	101778122	63483212	38294910	63
Personal Property					
Agricultural	636	4595431	0	4595431	8
Commercial	0	4630394	0	4630394	8
Residential	0	200067	0	200067	0
Total	636	9425892	0	9425892	16
Real and Personal					
Agricultural	306241	90471558	61501384	28970174	48
Commercial	913	10555758	0	10555758	17
Residential	840	10176698	1981828	8194870	14
Operating	na	11754762	0	11754762	19
Est Sub Roll	na	1143027	0	1143027	2
Net Market Value	307994	124101795	63483212	60618591	100

Source: Kirkpatick, Betty, "Abstract of the Real and Personal Property Assessment Roles for the Year 1991," County of Clark, Uniform Assessment Development Software Systems, 1991.

Source: Gunter, Vicki, "1991 Market (Assessed) Value by Taxing District" (TCA-2B), Clark county Idaho, 1992.

Source: Idaho Department of Lands, Eastern Idaho Supervisory Area, Idaho Falls, 1992.

a. Includes 3412 acres of "waste" land with no market value.

na not applicable

Table 12. The County's Contribution to Public Services in Clark County, Idaho: 1991.

County Revenues	Jurisdiction: County	Highway	Cities	Schools	Total
	Dollars				
Real Property					
Agricultural	116615	0	0	108209	224824
Commercial	29154	0	0	27052	56206
Residential	37900	0	0	35168	73068
Total	183669	0	0	170429	354098
Personal Property					
Agricultural	23323	0	0	21642	44965
Commercial	23323	0	0	21642	44965
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46646	0	0	43284	89930
Real and Personal					
Agricultural	139938	0	0	129851	269789
Commercial	49561	0	0	45989	95550
Residential	40816	0	0	37873	78689
Operating	55392	0	0	51400	106792
Est Sub Roll	5831	0	0	5410	11241
Total	291538	0	0	270523	562061
Percent	52%	0%	0%	48%	100%

Table 13. State Government's Contribution to Public Services in Clark County, Idaho: 1991.

State Revenues	Jurisdiction: County	Highway	Cities[a]	Schools	Total
	Dollars				
Base BIR[b]	44273.80	24138.20	6506.36	0.00	74918.36
Excess BIR	48891.78	0.00	4851.63	0.00	53743.41
Rev Sharing	40551.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	40551.03
Mineral Lease	1291.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1291.00
Liquor	8721.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8721.00
Inheritance	2389.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2389.00
Other Fees[c]	33150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33150.00
Highway User	0.00	332016.00	0.00	0.00	332016.00
Schools (1990)	0.00	0.00	0.00	454205.00	454205.00
Total	179267.61	356154.20	11357.99	454205.00	1000984.80
Total (CL-2)	209050.00	336560.00	0.00	na	545610.00
Difference	-29782.39	19594.20	11357.99	na	1169.80

Source: Dornfest, Alan. "Clark County Sales Tax 1979 Base Distribution." and "Excess Sales Tax Distribution Worksheet." Idaho State Tax Commission. Boise, 1991.

Source: Dornfest, Alan. "Certification of Budget Request to Board of County Commissioners, Clark County." (CL-2). Idaho State Tax Commission, Boise 1991.

Source: Evans, Jerry. "Clark County: Clark County School District #161." Financial Summaries, Idaho School Districts, July 1, 1989 - June 30, 1990, Boise.

Source: Kirkpatrick, Betty, Assessor and Bonnie Burnes, Treasurer, Clark county Idaho.

a. Cities (Dubois & Spencer), County Cemetery and Library.

b. BIR is the Business Inventory Replacement fund from State sales tax revenues.

c. Solid waste, ambulance, county fair, land use plan, health district, junior college.

Table 14. Federal Government's Contribution to Public Services in Clark County, Idaho: 1991.

Federal Revenues	Jurisdiction				
	County	Highway	Cities	Schools	Total
	Dollars				
Taylor Grazing	5718.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5718.00
Forest Apport.	0.00	111224.40	0.00	47667.60	158892.00
PILT	38000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38000.00
Schools (1990)	0.00	0.00	0.00	68380.40	68380.40
Total	38745.00	111224.40	0.00	116048.00	270990.40

Source: Betty Kirkpatrick, Assessor and Bonnie Burnes, Treasurer, Clark county Idaho.

Source: Evans, Jerry. "Clark County: Clark County School District #161." Financial Summaries, Idaho School Districts, July 1, 1989 - June 30, 1990, Boise.

Table 15. USDA/Forest Service and USDI/Bureau of Land Management Payments to Clark County, Idaho: 1991.

Use	unit	1991	1990	1989	1988
-Forest Service-					
Timber	($)	122883	64775	28163	101387
Recreation	($)	20403	10755	4676	16834
Grazing	($)	14627	7710	3352	12068
Land Uses	($)	1118	589	256	922
Minerals & Power	($)	342	180	99	282
Total	($)	159373	84009	36546	131493
-Bureau of Land Mgt					
AUM fee	($/aum)	1.97	1.81	1.86	1.54
land	(acres)	358712	358805	358925	354183
Section 3[a]	($)	5500	4973	4236	3269
Section 15[b]	($)	740	745	731	608
Total	($)	6240	5718	4967	3877

Source: Bob Riley, USDA Forest Service, Targhee National Forest, St Anthony, ID.

Source: Bob Mitchell, USDA Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Boise, ID.

a. Taylor Grazing Act, Section 3: 12.5% back to counties.

b. Taylor Grazing Act, Section 15: 50% back to counties.

Table 16. Fiscal Impact Projections for Clark County, Idaho: 1991 to 1997.

Baseline	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
GENERAL PLOTS							
Change in County Pop.	0.000						
Change in County Area							
Change County Base Employ	0.000	0.000					
Change Total Employment	0.000						
Change in Town Population							
Change in Contiguous Employ							
Change Contiguous Laborforce							
Change In School Enrollment	0.000	0.000					
Change in Real Prop/Capita							
Change in Pers Prop/Cap							
Change in Percapita Income							
Change in Grads per 100							
Change in Teacher/Pupil							
Change in Sales Percapita							
Change in Mortality Rate							
Change in Percent Nonwhite							
Change in Fire Pro. Rating							
Change in Crime Percapita							
Change Solved Crime Percap							
Change in Prof/volunteer							
Change in Federal Aid	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Response to Change in Fed Aid	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Contg. Employ Growth Rate	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Co. Base Emp. Growth Rate	-0.730	-0.730	-0.730	-0.730	-0.730	-0.730	-0.730
Town Pop Growth Rate	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Contg. Laborforce Grwth Rte	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Expected Ratio Fed/Tot Aid	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210
Real Per Cap Inc Grwth Rte	2.963	2.963	2.963	2.963	2.963	2.963	2.963
Number Unemployed	33	33	32	32	32	32	31
Marginal Multiplier	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150

----------LEVELS----------	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Population	762	752	742	732	723	713	703	694
Laborforce	614	609	603	598	592	587	582	577
Number of Outcommuters	25	22	19	17	14	11	9	6
Number of Incommuters	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
Enrollment	171	170	169	168	167	167	166	166
Real Property Taxbase	50049672	49782860	49522301	49267952	49019768	48777702	48541704	48311719
Personal Property Taxbase	10568919	10460059	10352365	10245830	10140444	10036200	9933088	9831100
Public Works Expenditures	561787	554407	547339	540320	533356	526453	519604	512809
Court Expenditures	14900	14706	14514	14323	14133	13945	13758	13573
Police Expenditures	244438	242011	239610	237235	234885	232560	230259	227984
Admin Expenditures	558633	555555	550411	545270	540215	535313	530499	525769
Parks & Rec Expenditures	0	919	1655	2388	3126	3874	4626	5384
Welfare Expenditures	116350	116344	115676	115005	114355	113747	113162	112597
Education Expenditure	908721	914106	918079	922679	928017	934192	941139	948871
Develop Expenditures	1000	2654	3983	5308	6643	7996	9358	10729
Sales Tax Revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tax Revenues	683587	681539	679577	677700	675908	674199	672574	671031
Corr and Detention Exp	66612	66647	66547	66446	66349	66260	66174	66093
Health Expenditures	40209	40831	41287	41745	42213	42694	43184	43682
Fire Protect Expenditures	0	996	1996	2998	4004	5012	6023	7037
Non-local Aid Pub Works	467378	461763	456212	450707	445247	439833	434463	429138
Non-local Aid Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-local Aid Pub Safety	3800	4331	4777	5223	5670	6119	6568	7019
Non-local Aid Administrati	215900	212765	209830	206915	204021	201147	198293	195458
Non-local Aid Parks/Rec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-local Aid Welfare	0	385	200	2	0	0	0	0
Non-local Aid Education	570253	563912	557443	551216	545238	539513	534014	528728
Non-local Aid Development	1000	484	240	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Local Aid Misc.	8671	8558	8446	8334	8224	8114	8005	7897
Town Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residentiary Employment	215	215	214	214	214	213	213	212
Number of Businesses	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12
Total Federal Aid	266017	266017	262909	259749	256652	253713	250842	248032
Total State Aid	1000985	986180	974239	962648	951747	941012	930501	920208
Actual Total Aid (Fed&Stat	1267002	1252197	1237148	1222397	1208399	1194725	1181343	1168240
Pred Total Aid (Fed&State)	1267002	1252197	1237148	1222397	1208399	1194725	1181343	1168240
Actual"Ratio FedAid/TotAid	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Base Employment	345	342	340	337	335	333	330	328

----------LEVELS----------	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Population	762	752	742	732	723	713	703	694
Labor force	614	609	603	598	592	587	582	577
Outcommuters	25	22	19	17	14	11	9	6
Incommuters	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
Enrollment	171	170	169	168	167	167	166	166
Real Property Percapita	65681.98	66194.90	66723.45	67268.11	67829.35	68407.67	69003.56	69617.56
Personal Property Percapit	13869.97	13908.45	13948.17	13989.17	14031.48	14075.14	14120.20	14166.69
Public Work Exp per capita	737.25	737.18	737.45	737.73	738.01	738.32	738.63	738.96
Court Exp per capita	19.55	19.55	19.56	19.56	19.56	19.56	19.56	19.56
Police Exp per capita	320.78	321.80	322.84	323.91	325.01	326.15	327.32	328.53
Admi Exp per Capita	733.11	738.71	741.59	744.49	747.50	750.74	754.12	757.64
Recreation Exp per Capita	0.00	1.22	2.23	3.26	4.33	5.43	6.58	7.76
Welfare Exp per Cap	152.69	154.70	155.85	157.02	158.24	159.52	160.86	162.25
Education Exp per Pupil	5314.16	5378.56	5432.26	5487.14	5543.85	5602.94	5664.01	5727.08
Development Exp per Capita	1.31	3.53	5.37	7.25	9.19	11.21	13.30	15.46
Population squared	580644.000	565601.583	550864.232	536426.881	522284.540	508432.296	494865.316	481578.836
Population density	0.432	0.426	0.421	0.415	0.410	0.404	0.399	0.393
Percent change in pop	-4.500	-1.3038	-1.3114	-1.3191	-1.3270	-1.3350	-1.3432	-1.3516
Percent pop in towns	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Percent pop in towns squd	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unemployment Rate	5.3746	5.3832	5.3918	5.4006	5.4094	5.4183	5.4274	5.4365
Graduates per 100 Pop	75.600	75.600	75.600	75.600	75.600	75.600	75.600	75.600
Percent Nonwhite	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
Mortality (per tho)	15.620	15.620	15.620	15.620	15.620	15.620	15.620	15.620
Employment	560.000	557.104	554.229	551.374	548.541	545.729	542.936	540.165
Employment per capita	0.735	0.741	0.747	0.753	0.759	0.765	0.772	0.778
Resident employ per cap	0.282	0.285	0.289	0.292	0.295	0.299	0.302	0.306
Percapita Income	17146.000	17653.97	18176.98	18715.50	19269.96	19840.85	20428.66	21033.88
Percapita income squared	293985316	311662565	330402741	350269759	371331374	393659419	417330041	442423971
Number of businesses perca	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017
Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales percapita	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Outcommuters percapita	0.033	0.030	0.026	0.023	0.019	0.016	0.012	0.008
Incommuters percapita	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001
Enrollment squared	29241	28884	28563	28275	28021	27800	27610	27450
Percent change enrollment	-2.200	-0.6119	-0.5581	-0.5042	-0.4503	-0.3963	-0.3425	-0.2889
Instruction Persnel/1000.	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
Square Miles in County	1764.700	1764.700	1764.700	1764.700	1764.700	1764.700	1764.700	1764.700
Sq Miles per Capita	2.316	2.346	2.378	2.409	2.442	2.475	2.509	2.543
Solved Crimes per capita	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Crime per Capita	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025

----------LEVELS----------	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Fire Protection Rating	9.000	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Ratio Prof to Vol Firemen	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Development Group	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Miles to SMSA	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000
Total Loc Govt Exp per cap	1371.78	1382.22	1391.27	1400.54	1410.09	1420.02	1430.27	1440.85
Total Fed Aid per Capita	349.10	353.72	354.23	354.65	355.13	355.82	356.58	357.42
Public Safety Exp per Cap	408.20	411.74	415.19	418.73	422.36	426.10	429.95	433.91
Contiguous laborforce	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contiguous employment	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Businesses	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12
Number Unemployed	33.000	33	33	32	32	32	32	31
Sales Tax per Capita	0.00	0.56	1.13	1.71	2.30	2.91	3.52	4.15
Other Tax/Cap	897.10	906.22	915.62	925.30	935.26	945.52	956.09	966.96
Jail Exp per Capita	87.42	88.62	89.66	90.72	91.81	92.92	94.07	95.24
MenHlth and Hlth/cap	52.77	54.29	55.63	57.00	58.41	59.88	61.39	62.95
Fire Exp per Capita	0.00	1.32	2.69	4.09	5.54	7.03	8.56	10.14
NL PubWrk Aid/Cap	613.36	613.99	614.67	615.37	616.09	616.84	617.60	618.39
NL Court Aid/Cap	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NL PubSfty Aid/Cap	4.99	5.76	6.44	7.13	7.85	8.58	9.34	10.11
NL ADmin Aid/Cap	283.33	282.91	282.71	282.51	282.31	282.10	281.88	281.66
NL Recreat Aid/Cap	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NL Hlth&Wel Aid/cap	0.00	0.51	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NL Aid Educat/Pupil	3334.81	3318.04	3298.38	3278.06	3257.18	3235.80	3213.82	3191.23
NL Dev Aid/Cap	1.31	0.64	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cost of Constant Service	3297.44	3297.44	3297.44	3297.44	3297.43	3297.43	3297.43	3297.43
Total Exp per Capita	3297.44	3336.38	3369.83	3404.80	3441.71	3480.91	3522.25	3565.82
Quantity/Quality Change	0	1.1811	2.1955	3.2562	4.3753	5.5644	6.8182	8.1393

----------LEVELS----------	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Summary								
Total Expenditures	2512650	2509178	2501097	2493719	2487296	2482045	2477789	2474529
Total Non-Local Aid	1267002	1252197	1237148	1222397	1208399	1194725	1181343	1168240
Sales Tax Revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tax Revenues	683587	681539	679577	677700	675908	674199	672574	671031
Local Tax Burden	562061	575442	584372	593621	602989	613121	623872	635258
Property Tax Base	60618591	60242918	59874665	59513781	59160212	58813902	58474792	58142820
Proxy of Tax Burden	0.927	0.955	0.976	0.997	1.019	1.042	1.067	1.093
Bottom Line (Cash Flow)	0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Bottom Line (Cnst Quality)	0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000

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