



State of Idaho

A Report to Our Citizens

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✓✓ Governor Otter's Vision

"My goal as your Governor is to empower Idahoans to fulfill their individual potential and be the architects of their own destiny, so that Idaho can remain all that America was meant to be."

- Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter

Plans for the Future



Photo Courtesy of Idaho Tourism

Accelerate Idaho - the Governor's plan to grow the state's economy and expand career opportunities by concentrating on three key areas.

- ✓✓1. Create a world-class educated and skilled workforce specifically trained to advance Idaho's leading industries and to attract industries that generate higher-wage jobs.
- ✓✓2. Support Idaho industries by creating business environments that allow for Idaho businesses to succeed and to promote technology and innovation to advance existing industries.
- ✓✓3. Strengthen Idaho communities by offering community trainings, anticipating infrastructure needs, and elevating communities and industries through regional collaboration.

Government Objectives

✓✓ Promote responsible government, ✓✓ enhance economic opportunity, and ✓✓ empower Idahoans by providing reasonable public and regulatory policies, essential infrastructure, educational opportunities, and government services upon which job-creating businesses rely.

Demographic Information

Year	Population ✓✓	Per Capita ✓✓Income	Unemployment ✓✓Rate	State Employees ✓✓	School Year	Public School ✓✓Enrollment	✓✓ Public Higher Education Enrollment
2015	1,656,000	\$38,375	4.1%	23,821	2014/2015	291,009	50,812
2016	1,678,000	\$38,995	3.9%	24,180	2015/2016	294,471	53,147
Change	1.3%	1.6%	-0.2%	1.5%	Change	1.2%	4.6%

Idaho's Progress

In Fiscal Year 2016

Primary Government Revenues

Expanding Idaho's Economy

✓✓ The Governor's previous plan, Project 60, was a comprehensive initiative to grow Idaho's gross state product (GSP) to \$60.0 billion. According to the Department of Labor, the value of all goods produced in Idaho rose 4.0 percent from 2014 to \$65.5 billion in 2015 (unadjusted for inflation). Growth in construction, retail trade, wholesale trade, financial services, and leisure and recreation services accounted for a majority of the gross state product increase in 2015.

Idaho Gross State Product (dollars in millions)

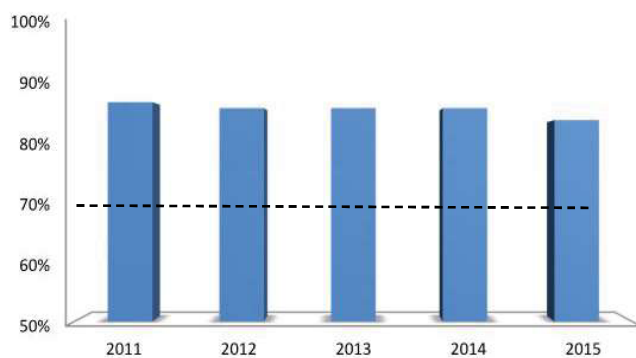
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Yearly Total ✓✓	\$58,105	\$60,969	\$63,050	\$65,549

Transportation

✓✓ In order to improve and maintain the State's system of roads and highways, the Legislature authorized the Idaho Transportation Board to issue GARVEE bonds. To date, \$797.0 million has been borrowed from issued bonds.

The graph below illustrates the pavement condition of the State's highways which has an impact on the operating costs of passenger and commercial vehicles.

Percent of Pavement in Good or Fair Condition*



Target: Keep at least 70 percent of all state highways in good or fair condition.

*Information provided by the Idaho Transportation Department.



Photo Courtesy of Idaho Tourism

Education

One of the focuses of Accelerate Idaho is to create a world-class educated workforce. The table below shows the number and type of state-wide degrees awarded over the past three years.

Degrees Awarded ✓✓

	2014	2015	2016*
Associate	5,421	5,158	5,595
Bachelor's	10,729	10,915	11,449
Master's	1,892	1,959	1,863
Doctorate	412	387	413

*Estimate

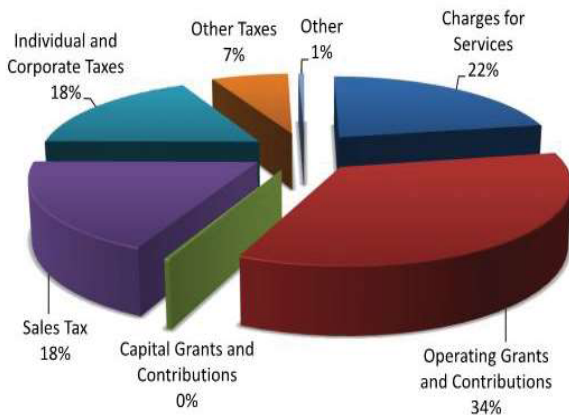
Target: No state-wide target has been identified.

Idaho's Finances

Revenues and Expenses

Primary Government Revenues

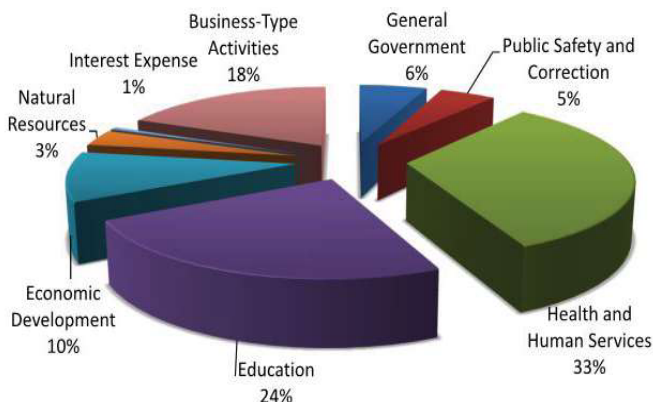
Fiscal Year 2016 Revenues by Source



Revenues By Source (dollars in thousands)	2015 Revenues	2016 Revenues	Change	
Charges for Services	\$ 2,053,355	\$ 1,913,299	-6.8%	✓
Operating Grants and Contributions	3,133,790	2,968,674	-5.3%	✓
Capital Grants and Contributions	19,608	28,221	43.9%	✓
Sales Tax	1,444,781	1,580,542	9.4%	✓
Individual and Corporate Taxes	1,686,455	1,518,740	-9.9%	✓
Other Taxes	464,268	587,288	26.5%	✓
Other	34,635	44,032	27.1%	✓
Total Revenue	\$ 8,836,892	\$ 8,640,796	2.2%	✓

Primary Government Expenses

Fiscal Year 2016 Expenses by Function



Expenses by Function (dollars in thousands)	2015 Expenses	2016 Expenses	Change	
General Government	\$ 548,518	\$ 487,106	-11.2%	✓
Public Safety and Correction	387,694	398,539	2.8%	✓
Health and Human Services	2,751,283	2,697,376	-2.0%	✓
Education	1,845,144	1,955,642	6.0%	✓
Economic Development	761,384	847,761	11.3%	✓
Natural Resources	269,706	278,100	3.1%	✓
Interest Expense	46,860	45,271	-3.4%	✓
Business-Type Activities	1,452,977	\$ 1,526,922	5.1%	✓
Total Expenses	\$ 8,063,566	\$ 8,236,717	2.1%	✓

An independent audit of the State's financial statements (the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report) resulted in a clean audit opinion.



To view the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, please visit the State Controller's website at www.sco.idaho.gov



What's Next?

Future Challenges and Economic Outlook

Future Challenges

Education

In the Governor's 2016 State of the State Address, he emphasized that post-secondary level education needs to be a top priority in Idaho. A goal has been set that 60 percent of Idaho citizens between ages 25-34 have a college degree or professional certification by 2020. Another priority for Idaho's education is an investment in educators. Success in retaining Idaho's educators means continued investment in professional development, especially with devices and software to make the most technology affords.

Healthcare

Ensuring that Idaho has adequate access to healthcare professionals is one of Governor Otters ongoing priorities. Without a medical school within the State we are working with schools outside of the State, as well as, talking to the medical community to address future demand for healthcare providers.

Sustainability

Sustainability is a central value throughout Idaho. Preserving and protecting Idaho's water has led to the Water Resource Board drafting a statewide sustainability policy.

Idaho's Outlook

Economy

According to the Idaho Division of Financial Management (DFM), the Idaho housing and job markets continue to show solid gains, and are expected to grow through 2019. The continued expansion of the economy is due to strong employment growth, income growth, and increased housing and construction.

Employment and Wage Growth

According to DFMs July and October 2016 Economic Forecasts, Idaho's nonfarm employment continues to grow steadily. Total nonfarm employment grew by 2.8% in 2015, which was the strongest period of growth during the recovery. The goods-producing sector grew faster in 2015 than 2014, primarily led by a 7.2% increase in construction employment. Idaho real personal income saw a 3.1% increase.

Housing Market

Housing starts have continued to grow, fueled by an improving economy, loosening credit requirements, pent-up demand, and growing net migration.

Idaho's Economic Outlook

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Per Capita Personal Income	\$40,123	\$41,525	\$43,062	\$44,654
Percentage Change	2.9%	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%
Nonfarm Employment	702,232	716,284	731,616	746,088
Percentage Change	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
Housing Starts	14,059	14,548	14,686	14,698
Percentage Change	10.0%	3.5%	0.9%	0.1%



We want to hear from you. Do you like this report? What information would you like to see in next year's report? Your input is important to us. Please let us know by contacting: cafr@sco.idaho.gov



CCR Content Guidelines by Page

Page 1 – ABOUT THE ENTITY

What are we chartered (required) to do; include information about the entity, community such as:

- Per capita income
- Number of employees
- Unemployment rate
- Services, activities
- Mission statement*
- Entity website – www.xyz.gov*

Other items for consideration:

- Table of contents
- Type of entity leadership, city manager, secretary, governor
- History of entity
- Vision

Page 2 – HOW ARE WE DOING – A PERFORMANCE REPORT ON KEY GOALS AND SERVICES

Entities are encouraged to obtain input from citizens on what measures they would like to see included in advance of producing the report. Citizen surveys and focus groups are one way to get this information. Report on three or four of the entity's key goals that are of most relevance to the citizens. This could include comparisons to past year's, targets, and where applicable, to similar jurisdictions. Goals and Services and their associated measures might be:

- Public Safety, i.e., crimes committed per 1000, police response time, % of crimes cleared
- Schools, i.e., number of students performing at grade level on standardized tests, graduation rate
- Roads, i.e., % of road miles paved, % of potholes filled
- Parks and Recreation, i.e., customer satisfaction, usage rate

Include a text box that identifies the accomplishments for the prior year.

- Major road repair completed
- Number of businesses relocating to the area
- Updated information technology that allows for better online service for citizens

Include a statement similar to this:

*What would you like to see on this page? Please let us know by contacting XXX at email or telephone at 703-684-6931.**

Page 3 – WHERE DOES THE REVENUE COME FROM AND WHAT DOES IT PAY FOR? REVENUE & EXPENSES

Include revenue and cost data for major areas – tie back if possible service areas identified on page 2.

- Use bar and pie charts to display revenue and expenses and compare to prior years.
- If unable to tie back to service areas, include the major revenue and expense breakdowns such as real estate taxes, appropriations, grants, or personnel costs, operating costs by major category
- This page is much more meaningful if it can be categorized by major service areas.

Include a statement similar to this:

*An independent audit was conducted resulting a clean audit opinion. Complete financial information can be found on our website at www.xyz.gov/finance**

Page 4 – CHALLENGES MOVING FORWARD – WHAT'S NEXT?

This page should reflect the challenges and concerns the leadership is foreseeing for the future. It sets the stage for those items that may involve changes to the tax structure, decreasing of services, succession planning/leadership change/election or delays in completing projects.

Include items specific to entity (i.e., tax cuts or increases, closing of a major manufacturing facility, infrastructure upgrades). Include the AGA CCR logo to help AGA build the brand.* Include a statement such as:

AGA developed guidance on producing a citizen centric report as a method to demonstrate accountability to citizens and answer the question, "Are we better off today than we were last year?" Additional details can be found at the AGA website: www.agacgfm.org/citizen/

Other items for consideration:

- QR Code
- Upcoming projects
- Entity logo
- Entity logo
- Follow us on Facebook, You Tube, Twitter, Instagram



*Denotes required information
www.agacgfm.org/CCR

Design Guidelines for the Citizen-Centric Report

Visual Appeal & Readability

The physical design and the way in which the report is written is just as important as the information that it contains. If the report does not look visually appealing, then no one will read it. Be sure to include pictures from your community and charts and graphs wherever possible (**TIP:** don't include pictures of buildings, instead use landscapes and people). Include the organization's seal/logo on the front page.

Another important item is to make sure the report avoids accounting terms and other technical language. Refrain from using acronyms. Remember, this report needs to be understood by average citizens, most of whom do not have a degree in accounting! Also, don't try to cover every inch of each page with information. Instead, leave some areas empty (referred to as white space) as this helps to emphasize more critical information.

Physical Layout

For ease in relaying information to the reader, a consistent column grid should be used. Aligning objects such as charts, text boxes, images and graphics to the edges of a column in the grid allows for clear page organization and easy-to-read data. Each page should have the same margin width, same number of columns and a header or footer that is consistent throughout the report to keep it cohesive. White space should not be "trapped" in between two or more elements, but, if used, should be kept to the outer edges of the main content.

Colors

The report should use a limited color palette, ideally no more than two or three unique colors. Lighter shades of the same color can be used to add variation without distracting the reader from finding the core text and data provided. For similar reasons, overly bright or clashing colors should not be included in the color palette.

Images and Graphics

Any images or photos included should take into consideration the distribution method of the report. For any reports distributed electronically (as a PDF via e-mail or Internet), the image resolution required should be at least 72 dots per inch (dpi) at actual size. If the report is to be submitted for printing in a newspaper or other printed publication, images will need to be at least 300 dpi at actual size. Any graphics such as tables, charts or graphs should be consistent throughout the report in general execution (size, colors used, type size/font of captions and labels).

Type and Fonts

Fonts should be limited to two font families, generally a serif font (such as Times New Roman) and a sans serif font (such as Helvetica or Arial). Font size should be no smaller than 10-point size to accommodate for easy reading, lack of crowding, and to reduce temptation to add too much extraneous information to the page so that the audience can glean relevant and pertinent information quickly from the report. To convey an obvious hierarchy of information, headline, subhead and body text treatments should remain consistent throughout the report. This includes the text size, font and color.

Publishing Software

If your organization has an in-house design staff, then they will have software they use to design brochures and reports. If you do not have access to a graphic designer, you can use Microsoft Publisher to layout your report.

Distribution of Your Report

It is important to get your report into the hands of your citizens, right after you have completed it. First and foremost, load it onto your organization's website. If you can, include it in your local newspaper. Print copies and distribute them throughout your community at the library, at government buildings, at coffee shops. Mail copies to your citizens. Give the local chamber of commerce copies to distribute. Take copies to the next council meeting. Hold a press conference. The possibilities are endless. AGA has compiled a Media Package located on the AGA website that includes a sample press release, how to work with the media, how to write an op-ed piece, etc.

Branding

Add the CCR logo to your report to help AGA build the brand.



Above all, do not reinvent the wheel! Go to the AGA website and click Completed Reports in the Citizen Centric Reporting section. See copies of actual completed reports along with a Q&A section with individuals who put the reports together.

AGA—Advancing Government Accountability

AGA's initiative to encourage governments to provide meaningful and understandable information about the financial condition and performance of the government to its citizens has cumulated in a four page citizen centric report. Such a report would ultimately answer the question, "Are we better off today than we were last year?"

This template offers guidance on the physical design, readability and distribution of a report. Make use of the **Content Guidelines** document to see what information should be included on each of the four pages.

Contact Evie Barry at ebarry@agacgfm.org and/or 800.AGA.7211 with any questions.

Visit AGA on the web
at www.agacgfm.org.



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C.L. "Butch" Otter

Governor

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Governor's Priorities

✓✓ My goal as your Governor is to empower Idahoans to fulfill their individual potential and be the architects of their own destiny, so that Idaho can remain all that America was meant to be.

Our Idaho State motto, "Esto Perpetua," means "Let it be perpetual." With the help, creativity and civic virtue of the people of this great state, Idaho can look forward to a bright future of responsibly limited government and unlimited opportunity.

- ✓ Enhancing Economic Opportunity
- ✓ Empowering Idahoans
- ✓ Promoting Responsible Government

Read about [Hot Topics](#) in State Government



Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter

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C.L. "Butch" Otter

Governor



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Enhancing Economic
Opportunity

Empowering Idahoans

Promoting Responsible
Government



Capital for a Day in Downey

Governor Otter and other state officials spent the day in Downey for Capital for a Day addressing constituent needs directly.

[Photo Gallery](#)

Hot Topics

Facts about the new Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine at ISU Meridian

[2016 bills and legislation](#)

[Idaho Cybersecurity Task Force Center Meetings](#)

[Idaho STEM Meetings](#)

[Governor's Office Visitors Guide](#)

Idaho Trail Ride Reveal...



[More Hot Topics...](#)

Popular Links

Message from Butch Otter

Welcome Message



[Video Gallery](#)

Press Releases

[Governor Otter Names Albertsons Executive To State Board of Education](#)
[Governor Otter's August Capital For A Day Scheduled In Downey](#)

[More News & Press Releases](#)

In Case You Missed It...

[In Case You Missed It: Governor Otter Speaks On The Need For Good Energy Sources](#)

[Guest Commentary: K-Career Education & Workforce Development are Keys to Strong Economy](#)

[In Case You Missed It: Great Achievements by INL Cleanup Operations](#)

[More News Items You Can't Miss...](#)

Governor's Newsletter

[Monday April 11, 2016](#)

[Wednesday March 30, 2016](#)

[More Newsletters](#)

Other Resources

[First Lady Lori Otter](#)

[Lt. Governor Brad Little](#)

[Idaho National Laboratory](#)

2015 Idaho Trade Video



[Your Health Idaho's Health Insurance Exchange Board](#)
[Transparent.idaho.gov](#) - Access Idaho's financial records.
[Children In Nature - Be Outside!](#) We connect children with nature in Idaho, from backyards to mountaintops.
[IDeal](#) -The Idaho College Savings Program provides families with an affordable way to save for college.

[Health Care Council](#)

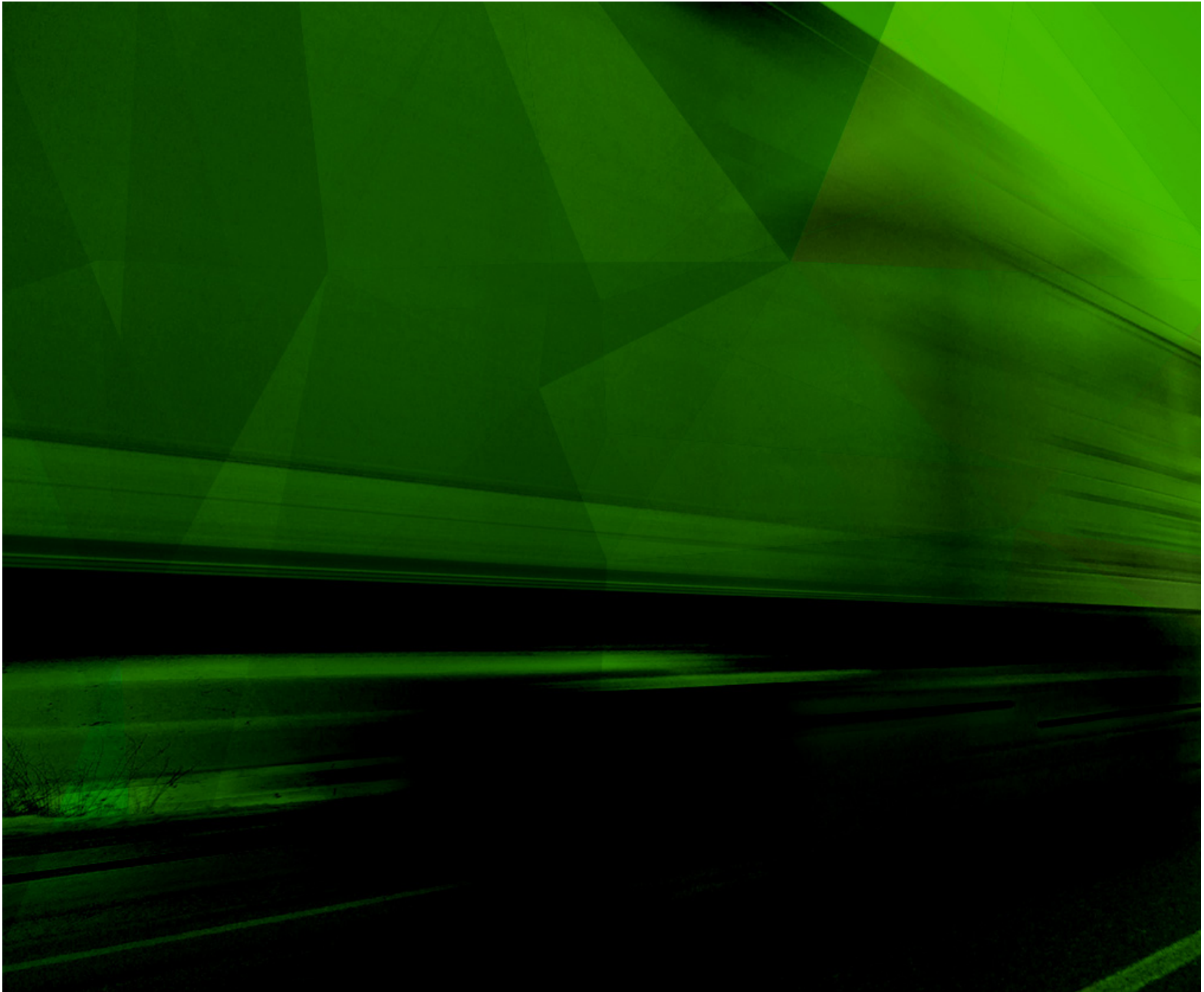
[Your Health Idaho](#)

[Education Taskforce](#)

[Legislative Sessions](#)

[Half-Staff Notices](#)

[Scheduling Request Form](#)



"Idaho has a lot to offer companies looking to expand or relocate, but one of our best assets is the ability to 'run at the speed of business' and ensure that government is not an impediment to growth. Following the achievement of Project 60 by reaching \$60 billion GDP in 2014, Accelerate Idaho is my new strategic plan to grow the state's economy and expand career opportunities for Idaho citizens."

— Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter

RUNNING AT THE SPEED OF BUSINESS

Accelerate Idaho is the state's commitment to being a national and global leader for economic growth and prosperity. This means that, more than ever, we're harnessing Idaho's resources and talent to create unmatched opportunity for our citizens, communities, and industries.

Advance. Elevate. Strengthen.

Advance Individuals

- ✓✓ Idaho's future generations depend on our ability to advance the educational opportunities and economic potential for all citizens. We're focusing on creating a world-class educated and skilled workforce that can lead Idaho into the new global economy.

Engineer. Cultivate. Expand.

LEARN MORE (/INDIVIDUALS)

Elevate Industry

- ✓✓ Idaho businesses are already key contributors to national and global economies. By further supporting our industries, creating consistent business environments, and embracing innovation, we can elevate Idaho's economy even more.

Energize. Empower. Invigorate.

LEARN MORE (/INDUSTRY)

Strengthen Communities

- ✓✓ Strong and resilient communities are the backbone of our state's heritage. Idaho is inspiring even more positive changes by offering community trainings, anticipating infrastructure needs and rallying neighbors for regional collaboration.

Inspire. Advance. Galvanize.

LEARN MORE (/COMMUNITIES)

DIRECT CONNECT

Agile, accessible, responsive — Direct Connect to Idaho Commerce is your link to the information you need when you need it.

☎ **CALL (TEL:2083342470)**

✉ **EMAIL (MAILTO:INFO@COMMERCE.IDAHO.GOV)**

RAPID RESPONSE TEAM

[MISSION](#) [DIRECT CONNECT](#) [RAPID RESPONSE TEAM](#) [TOOLS](#)

"The Rapid Response Team formalizes the great partnerships already working in our agencies to ensure that we're rolling out the red carpet to employers by providing them with a one-stop resource to move projects forward at a speed that other states can't match."

— Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter



<http://gov.idaho.gov/>

[Click here \(http://commerce.idaho.gov/rapid-response-team\)](http://commerce.idaho.gov/rapid-response-team)
to learn more about the Response team
and to view Frequently Asked
Questions.

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ADVANCE INDIVIDUALS

ENGINEER TALENT PIPELINES

Creating talent pipelines—pools of highly qualified people able to step into Idaho’s key industries—is critical to accelerating the state’s economy. Idaho colleges, universities, professional technical programs, and the Idaho Departments of Commerce and Labor are already working together to **develop a workforce that’s specially trained to advance Idaho’s leading industries.**

What We're Doing:

Idaho is developing industry-specific task forces to guide the development of talent pipelines. The Idaho Department of Labor’s Workforce Development Training Fund Grants are being refocused to provide **advanced skills and capabilities for Idaho’s leading industries,** and industry sector grants are being targeted to specific industry training and education needs.

CULTIVATE K-THROUGH-CAREER

Governor Otter has declared education a top priority for Idaho, specifically supporting education and training that span “K-through-Career.” By developing a continuum of opportunities, we’ll foster a lifetime of learning and expanded skill sets for all Idahoans.

What We're Doing:

Idaho is implementing recommendations from its Task Force for Improving Education, including enhanced use of technology in the classroom; greater focus on science, technology, and math education; and more aggressive facilitation of dual-credit programs that allow high school students to earn college credits.

EXPAND HIGH-QUALITY JOBS

- ✓ For Idaho to remain competitive, we need to **increase the number of jobs that provide a livable wage.** We can do this by improving our education outcomes, **attracting industries that generate higher-wage jobs,** and creating strategic talent pipelines to support these industries.

What We're Doing:

In 2014, Governor Otter signed the Tax Reimbursement Incentive, which encourages new and expanding businesses to create jobs with wages above the average county wage, increasing access to high-paying jobs throughout the state.



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✓ ELEVATE INDUSTRY

ENERGIZE EXISTING INDUSTRIES

Idaho companies and industries are the drivers of the state's economy. Idaho makes it a priority to help them succeed by supporting their growth, reducing their costs, and advancing their technological capabilities.

What We're Doing:

Idaho Commerce is facilitating expert teams that assist state departments to “go deep” to better understand Idaho industry needs. We're also expanding collaboration between Idaho companies—encouraging them to source products and services locally and supporting locally driven growth of emerging industry sectors throughout the state.

EMPOWER BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

To succeed, companies must be able to focus on their core business. Idaho offers a hassle-free business environment: streamlined and responsive government services, and fair and consistent regulatory requirements. As a small state, Idaho can be nimble, allowing us to respond to the needs of the nation's industries.

What We're Doing:

Idaho offers limited regulation, customized digital business resources and tools, and a Rapid Response Team of key state government officials that responds quickly to companies interested in doing business in Idaho.

INVIGORATE INNOVATION & RESEARCH

✓ Technology and innovation advance existing industries and continually create new ones. With three research universities and the Idaho National Laboratory—along with leading industry innovators—Idaho is able to harness new technologies and embrace new innovations.

What We're Doing:

Governor Otter's initiatives to regionally expand the Center for Advance Energy Studies (CAES), advance the Idaho Global Entrepreneurial Mission (IGEM) program, and support the work of the Leadership in Nuclear Energy (LINE) Commission are solidifying Idaho as a worldwide leader in innovation and research.





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STRENGTHEN COMMUNITIES

INSPIRE COMMUNITY VITALITY

Each Idaho community, whether urban or rural, has its own unique potential. Idaho Commerce and other state partners are helping communities leverage their strengths to attract businesses and increase tourism—while retaining their character.

What We're Doing:

Idaho helps communities participate in programs like Main Street, an initiative that revitalizes our downtowns, and provides community training curriculum to encourage and prepare for growth. We also offer block grants, technical assistance, and other resources to improve the overall economic health of Idaho's communities and help them become "destinations" for commerce.

ADVANCE INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is critical to an expanding economy. Our roads, bridges, and airports, and our water, sewer, and power sources must have the capacity to serve future growth. Idaho must also accelerate our technical infrastructure—like broadband and high-speed wireless—to be more competitive to industry.

What We're Doing:

Idaho will proactively examine our infrastructure needs to ensure the state is poised for economic development opportunities. This includes exploring a long-term funding strategy for transportation and implementing programs like the Idaho Opportunity Fund, which provides infrastructure grants to municipalities to help them attract new business opportunities.

GALVANIZE REGIONAL COLLABORATION

The spirit of collaboration can elevate communities, industries, and the entire state. Drawing Idaho's communities and industries together with competitive regional strategies creates momentum that will continue for generations. We are rallying the whole state with the mantra "Team Idaho," encouraging us to work together for the benefit of the state and building a foundation to lead the nation. When one wins, we all win.

What We're Doing:

Through regional "Team Idaho" meetings, state and local partners can continue to develop industry cluster-based strategies that ensure we're all moving forward toward a common goal.



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Schedule 11 - Demographic and Economic Indicators
Calendar Years 2007-2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population						
Idaho (in thousands)	1,502	1,531	1,551	1,572	1,583	1,596
Change	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.8%
National (in thousands)	302,227	304,948	307,580	310,109	312,463	314,780
Change	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Total Personal Income¹						
Idaho (in billions)	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 49	\$ 50	\$ 53	\$ 56
Change	6.5%	3.4%	-3.6%	2.0%	5.8%	5.0%
National (in billions)	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,502	\$ 12,095	\$ 12,477	\$ 13,255	\$ 13,915
Change	5.3%	4.2%	-3.3%	3.2%	6.2%	5.0%
Per Capita Personal Income						
Idaho	\$ 33,619	\$ 33,085	\$ 31,520	\$ 31,181	\$ 31,985	\$ 34,698
Change	1.4%	-1.6%	-4.7%	-1.1%	2.6%	4.2%
National	\$ 40,890	\$ 40,973	\$ 39,324	\$ 39,578	\$ 40,729	\$ 44,205
Change	1.7%	0.2%	-4.0%	0.6%	2.9%	4.2%
Median Age - Idaho²	34.3	34.4	34.2	34.7	35.0	35.2
Educational Attainment³						
8th Grade or Less	3.9%	5.0%	4.5%	4.2%	4.5%	4.1%
Some High School, No Diploma	7.8%	7.1%	7.1%	7.5%	6.9%	6.1%
High School Diploma	29.9%	27.7%	28.8%	28.6%	27.5%	27.7%
Some College, No Degree	25.4%	27.6%	27.3%	27.0%	26.9%	27.6%
Associate, Bachelor or Graduate Degree	33.1%	32.5%	32.2%	32.7%	34.2%	34.5%
Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Idaho						
Civilian Labor Force	754,438	755,153	757,131	761,056	765,178	769,617
Employed	731,235	716,653	690,722	692,826	701,466	713,981
Unemployed	23,203	38,500	66,409	68,230	63,712	55,636
Unemployment Rate	3.1%	5.1%	8.8%	9.0%	8.3%	7.2%
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Idaho						
Goods Producing Industries						
Mining	2,665	2,767	2,163	2,296	2,584	2,697
Logging and Wood Products	9,584	8,065	5,899	5,792	6,206	6,526
Computer and Electronics	16,216	14,305	11,098	10,574	11,191	11,625
Construction	52,592	45,010	34,403	31,296	30,359	31,428
Manufacturing-Durable Goods ⁴	18,400	17,499	15,207	14,805	15,281	16,079
Manufacturing-Nondurable Goods	23,861	24,583	23,634	23,260	23,364	24,017
Total Goods Producing Industries	123,318	112,229	92,404	88,023	88,985	92,372
Non-Goods Producing Industries						
Trade	111,651	110,453	102,270	100,837	101,887	104,946
Service	304,462	307,045	295,846	296,270	302,714	307,731
State and Local Government	103,975	105,987	105,994	104,879	104,521	104,612
Federal Government	12,820	13,200	13,496	13,691	12,654	12,640
Total Non-Goods Producing Industries	532,908	536,685	517,606	515,677	521,776	529,929
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	656,226	648,914	610,010	603,700	610,761	622,301

Sources: Idaho Division of Financial Management, Idaho Department of Labor, Idaho State Board of Education, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: Amounts for calendar years 2014-2016 are estimates. Prior year amounts may change due to revisions by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the U.S. Census Bureau.

¹Total personal income is comprised of earned income, dividends, interest, rents, and government transfer payments.

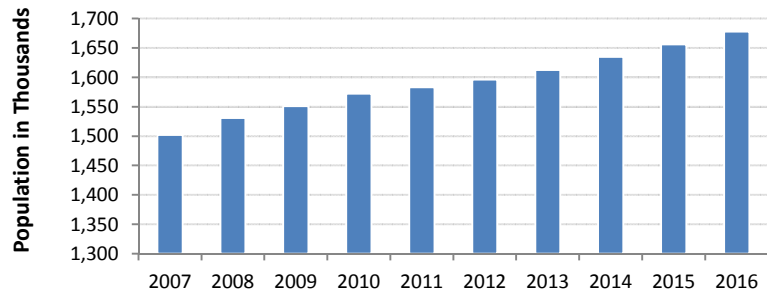
²Median age data for Idaho is not currently available for calendar year 2016.

³Educational attainment information is not currently available for calendar year 2016.

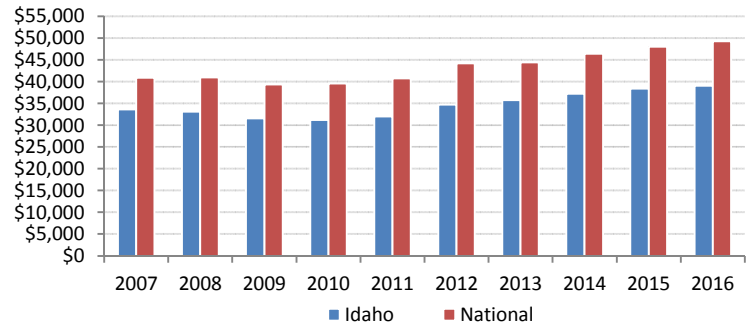
⁴"Manufacturing-Durable Goods" amounts are net of "Logging and Wood Products" and "Computer and Electronics" amounts, which are presented separately in this schedule.

2013	2014	2015	2016
1,613	1,635	1,656 ✓✓	1,678 ✓✓
1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3% ✓✓
317,094	319,504	321,978	324,494
0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
\$ 57	\$ 60	\$ 62	\$ 65
4.0%	5.5%	4.6%	3.0%
\$ 14,074	\$ 14,810	\$ 15,459	\$ 15,988
1.1%	5.2%	4.4%	3.4%
\$ 35,709	\$ 37,159	\$ 38,375 ✓✓	\$ 38,995 ✓✓
2.9%	4.1%	3.3%	1.6% ✓✓
\$ 44,383	\$ 46,351	\$ 48,010	\$ 49,269
0.4%	4.4%	3.6%	2.6%
35.7	35.9	35.8	NA
4.3%	3.9%	3.7%	NA
6.3%	6.0%	6.3%	NA
27.4%	28.2%	27.5%	NA
26.7%	27.5%	27.0%	NA
35.3%	34.4%	35.5%	NA
772,513	781,390	797,475	807,134
724,955	743,574	764,463	776,015
47,558	37,816	33,012	31,119
6.2%	4.8%	4.1% ✓✓	3.9% ✓✓
2,582	2,415	2,359	2,352
7,130	7,060	7,255	7,796
11,266	11,425	11,899	12,008
33,635	35,847	38,419	41,192
17,461	17,568	18,242	18,698
25,252	25,525	26,057	27,178
97,326	99,840	104,231	109,224
107,377	109,527	112,875	113,402
315,985	326,778	336,261	346,635
105,023	105,862	106,565	107,490
12,411	12,336	12,551	12,827
540,796	554,503	568,252	580,354
638,122	654,343	672,483	689,578

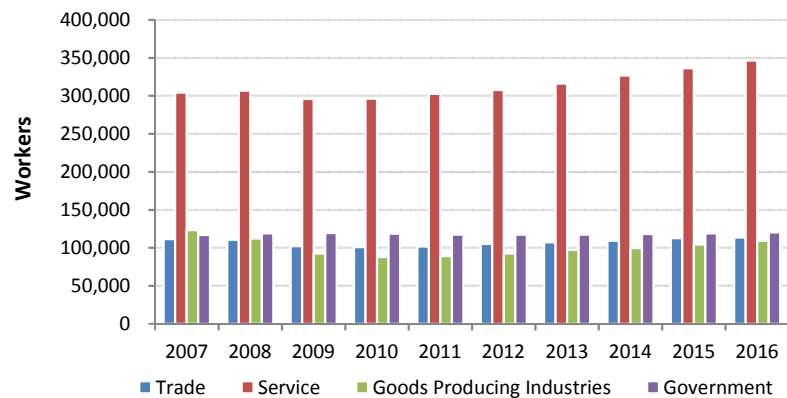
Idaho Population
Calendar Years 2007-2016



Per Capita Personal Income
Calendar Years 2007-2016



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in Idaho
Calendar Years 2007-2016



Schedule 12 - Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Major Idaho Employers	As of June 30, 2007			As of June 30, 2016		
	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of Total State Employment	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of Total State Employment
State of Idaho ¹	8,000-18,500	1	2.5	19,500-20,000	1	2.5
Federal Government	2,500-13,000	2	1.7	12,000-12,500	2	1.6
St Luke's Health System	4,500-5,000	6	0.6	11,500-12,000	3	1.5
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	6,500-7,000	4	0.9	6,500-7,000	4	0.9
Micron Technology, Inc.	9,000-11,000	3	1.4	5,500-6,000	5	0.7
Brigham Young University-Idaho	3,000-3,500	10	0.4	4,500-5,000	6	0.6
Meridian Joint School District #2	4,000-4,500	7	0.6	4,000-4,500	7	0.5
Boise Independent School District #1	3,500-4,000	8	0.5	3,500-4,000	8	0.5
Battelle Energy Alliance	3,500-4,000	9	0.5	3,000-3,500	9	0.4
St Alphonsus Regional Medical Center				3,000-3,500	10	0.4
J.R. Simplot Co.	3,000-3,500	12	0.4	3,000-3,500	11	0.4
Albertsons	5,000-5,500	5	0.7	3,000-3,500	12	0.4
Hewlett-Packard Co.	3,000-3,500	11	0.4			
Total	79,250		10.6	82,000		10.4

Source: Idaho Department of Labor, except state employee data, which comes from the Office of the Idaho State Controller.

Note: All figures are based on a calendar year average. Total number of employees is based on the sum of the mid-points in the ranges given.

¹Number of state employees includes only full-time personnel.

Schedule 13 - Education Enrollment

Public School Enrollment Grades K-12

Academic Years 2006/07-2015/16

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Elementary	146,253	150,094	151,902	154,368	153,298	154,691	156,742	160,412	161,071	162,131
Secondary	121,347	122,025	123,252	124,236	125,237	126,149	127,576	128,651	129,938	132,340
Total All Grades	267,600	272,119	275,154	278,604	278,535	280,840	284,318	289,063	291,009	294,471

Source: Idaho Department of Education

Public Higher Education Enrollment

Student Headcount¹ (Calendar Years 2007-2016)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Boise State University	19,542	19,670	18,936	19,993	19,664	22,638	21,981	22,239	22,086	23,854
Idaho State University	13,362	12,644	13,493	12,595	12,587	13,860	13,351	13,455	13,032	12,928
University of Idaho	11,636	11,791	11,957	12,302	12,312	12,493	11,884	11,534	11,372	11,780
Lewis-Clark State College	3,269	3,334	3,521	3,822	3,761	3,830	3,585	3,616	3,635	3,909
Eastern Idaho Technical College	762	768	870	862	829	709	725	686	687	676
Total Colleges and Universities	48,571	48,207	48,777	49,574	49,153	53,530	51,526	51,530	50,812	53,147

Source: Idaho State Board of Education

Note: Total headcount includes academic full-time, academic part-time, and vocational students.

¹Figures are based on fall enrollment numbers for each year.

Schedule 14 - State Employees by Function

Fiscal Years 2007-2016

Full-Time Employees

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
General Government										
Tax Commission	389	392	393	368	373	406	426	425	425	422
Department of Administration	164	138	142	139	141	137	136	137	136	128
All Other	1,093	1,144	1,161	1,133	1,098	1,058	1,091	1,127	1,139	1,132
Public Safety and Correction										
Department of Correction	1,516	1,560	1,586	1,543	1,529	1,517	1,550	1,544	1,879	1,928
Idaho State Police	467	469	485	465	452	458	479	480	488	490
Department of Juvenile Corrections	342	350	396	381	382	387	384	387	398	391
All Other	339	336	349	327	362	354	373	566	417	428
Health and Human Services										
Department of Health and Welfare	2,885	2,917	2,922	2,887	2,642	2,606	2,611	2,647	2,614	2,650
Education										
Colleges and Universities	6,004	6,063	6,124	6,242	6,093	6,436	6,548	6,721	6,842	6,984
All Other	480	456	468	469	473	361	371	376	362	384
Economic Development										
Idaho Transportation Department	1,717	1,726	1,758	1,772	1,742	1,714	1,683	1,642	1,581	1,516
Department of Commerce and Labor ¹	496									
Department of Labor ¹		440	436	506	532	514	547	547	539	497
Department of Agriculture	307	301	293	279	245	249	253	261	257	269
All Other	840	933	932	909	981	966	992	990	999	1,011
Natural Resources										
Department of Environmental Quality	352	356	365	340	328	331	332	328	322	329
Department of Fish and Game	506	502	513	504	535	545	534	534	533	530
Department of Lands	234	244	242	235	227	231	239	238	253	252
Department of Parks and Recreation	141	146	155	147	131	132	136	132	135	135
All Other	181	193	195	182	174	171	167	162	159	161
State Total	18,453	18,666	18,915	18,828	18,440	18,573	18,852	19,244	19,478	19,637 ✓

Part-Time and Temporary Employees²

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
General Government	361	405	334	385	362	388	342	349	323	440
Public Safety and Correction	195	223	192	159	174	202	178	203	206	162
Health and Human Services	591	620	400	286	256	229	257	243	253	255
Education	2,740	3,347	2,880	2,532	2,509	2,587	2,655	2,514	2,441	2,578
Economic Development	900	896	907	838	884	774	732	705	643	632
Natural Resources	608	686	603	518	440	433	431	465	477	476
State Total	5,395	6,177	5,316	4,718	4,625	4,613	4,595	4,479	4,343	4,543 ✓

Source: Office of the Idaho State Controller.

¹In fiscal year 2008 legislative action separated the Department of Commerce from the Department of Labor.

²Part-time and temporary employees are those working less than full-time, including board and commission members.

Gross domestic product (GDP) by state (millions of current dollars)

Levels

Bureau of Economic Analysis

Fips	Area	IndCode	Industry	2012	2013	2014	2015
16000	Idaho	1	All industry total	58105	60969	63050	65549
16000	Idaho	2	Private industries	49700	52474	54468	56660
16000	Idaho	3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	3624	3957	4158	3508
16000	Idaho	4	Farms	3125	3412	3581	(NA)
16000	Idaho	5	Forestry, fishing, and related activities	499	545	577	(NA)
16000	Idaho	6	Mining	862	1092	1275	1111
16000	Idaho	7	Oil and gas extraction	21	16	18	(NA)
16000	Idaho	8	Mining, except oil and gas	785	1021	1198	(NA)
16000	Idaho	9	Support activities for mining	56	55	58	(NA)
16000	Idaho	10	Utilities	879	973	960	901
16000	Idaho	11	Construction	2657	2993	3203	3592
16000	Idaho	12	Manufacturing	7136	7224	7379	7379
16000	Idaho	13	Durable goods manufacturing	4415	4507	4686	4627
16000	Idaho	14	Wood products manufacturing	406	420	531	(NA)
16000	Idaho	15	Nonmetallic mineral products manufacturing	81	96	100	(NA)
16000	Idaho	16	Primary metals manufacturing	517	497	488	(NA)
16000	Idaho	17	Fabricated metal products	356	405	371	(NA)
16000	Idaho	18	Machinery manufacturing	223	267	244	(NA)
16000	Idaho	19	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	2306	2297	2416	(NA)
16000	Idaho	20	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	102	82	89	(NA)
16000	Idaho	21	Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	138	134	139	(NA)
16000	Idaho	22	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	101	104	108	(NA)
16000	Idaho	23	Furniture and related products manufacturing	74	84	98	(NA)
16000	Idaho	24	Miscellaneous manufacturing	111	121	102	(NA)
16000	Idaho	25	Nondurable goods manufacturing	2721	2717	2693	2752
16000	Idaho	26	Food and beverage and tobacco products manufacturing	1711	1725	1787	(NA)
16000	Idaho	27	Textile mills and textile product mills	22	18	23	(NA)
16000	Idaho	28	Apparel and leather and allied products manufacturing	25	29	30	(NA)
16000	Idaho	29	Paper products manufacturing	170	188	222	(NA)
16000	Idaho	30	Printing and related support activities	64	95	139	(NA)
16000	Idaho	31	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	35	25	32	(NA)
16000	Idaho	32	Chemical products manufacturing	542	468	282	(NA)
16000	Idaho	33	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	152	170	179	(NA)
16000	Idaho	34	Wholesale trade	3255	3554	3696	3961
16000	Idaho	35	Retail trade	4605	4949	5110	5541
16000	Idaho	36	Transportation and warehousing	1698	1756	1841	1953
16000	Idaho	37	Air transportation	108	119	118	(NA)
16000	Idaho	38	Rail transportation	362	380	402	(NA)
16000	Idaho	39	Water transportation	2	5	4	(NA)
16000	Idaho	40	Truck transportation	775	793	854	(NA)
16000	Idaho	41	Transit and ground passenger transportation	72	71	75	(NA)
16000	Idaho	42	Pipeline transportation	18	16	11	(NA)
16000	Idaho	43	Other transportation and support activities	259	273	275	(NA)
16000	Idaho	44	Warehousing and storage	101	99	102	(NA)
16000	Idaho	45	Information	1217	1262	1245	1276
16000	Idaho	46	Publishing industries, except Internet (includes software)	331	340	309	(NA)
16000	Idaho	47	Motion picture and sound recording industries	51	49	49	(NA)
16000	Idaho	48	Broadcasting and telecommunications	656	683	666	(NA)
16000	Idaho	49	Data processing, internet publishing, and other information services	179	191	221	(NA)
16000	Idaho	50	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	10564	10794	11140	11947
16000	Idaho	51	Finance and insurance	2906	2626	2861	3097
16000	Idaho	52	Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related services	1231	1248	1274	(NA)
16000	Idaho	53	Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	176	205	213	(NA)
16000	Idaho	54	Insurance carriers and related activities	881	918	1013	(NA)

16000	Idaho	55	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	618	255	361	(NA)
16000	Idaho	56	Real estate and rental and leasing	7658	8168	8279	8850
16000	Idaho	57	Real estate	7313	7800	7913	(NA)
16000	Idaho	58	Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	345	368	366	(NA)
16000	Idaho	59	Professional and business services	5560	5778	5966	6370
16000	Idaho	60	Professional, scientific, and technical services	3020	3109	3251	3603
16000	Idaho	61	Legal services	363	364	371	(NA)
16000	Idaho	62	Computer systems design and related services	305	315	342	(NA)
16000	Idaho	63	Miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services	2352	2430	2538	(NA)
16000	Idaho	64	Management of companies and enterprises	724	666	597	622
16000	Idaho	65	Administrative and waste management services	1816	2003	2118	2145
16000	Idaho	66	Administrative and support services	1586	1747	1781	(NA)
16000	Idaho	67	Waste management and remediation services	230	256	336	(NA)
16000	Idaho	68	Educational services, health care, and social assistance	4739	5072	5250	5611
16000	Idaho	69	Educational services	424	426	443	472
16000	Idaho	70	Health care and social assistance	4315	4646	4806	5139
16000	Idaho	71	Ambulatory health care services	1950	2074	2146	(NA)
16000	Idaho	72	Hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities	2012	2197	2276	(NA)
16000	Idaho	73	Social assistance	353	375	384	(NA)
16000	Idaho	74	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	1792	1906	2021	2199
16000	Idaho	75	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	359	384	405	418
16000	Idaho	76	Performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and related activities	81	87	93	(NA)
16000	Idaho	77	Amusements, gambling, and recreation industries	278	297	312	(NA)
16000	Idaho	78	Accommodation and food services	1433	1522	1616	1781
16000	Idaho	79	Accommodation	402	399	430	(NA)
16000	Idaho	80	Food services and drinking places	1031	1123	1186	(NA)
16000	Idaho	81	Other services, except government	1111	1166	1224	1311
16000	Idaho	82	Government	8404	8495	8582	8889
16000	Idaho	83	Federal civilian	1578	1534	1585	(NA)
16000	Idaho	84	Federal military	589	573	552	(NA)
16000	Idaho	85	State and local	6237	6388	6445	(NA)
16000	Idaho	86	Addenda:				
16000	Idaho	86	Natural resources and mining	4486	5049	5433	4618
16000	Idaho	87	Trade	7861	8503	8806	9503
16000	Idaho	88	Transportation and utilities	2577	2728	2802	2854
16000	Idaho	89	Private goods-producing industries	14279	15265	16015	15589
16000	Idaho	90	Private services-providing industries	35421	37209	38453	41071

Legend / Footnotes:

Note-- NAICS Industry detail is based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(NA) Not available.

Note-- Per capita real GDP statistics for 1997-2015 reflect Census Bureau midyear population estimates available as of

Last updated: December 7, 2016 -- revised statistics for 1997-2015.

GDP in current dollars

Percent change from preceding period

Bureau of Economic Analysis

Fips	Area	Ind Code	Industry	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
16000	Idaho	1	All industry total	2.4	4.9	3.4	4
16000	Idaho	2	Private industries	2.3	5.6	3.8	4
16000	Idaho	3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	-6.8	9.2	5.1	-15.6
16000	Idaho	4	Farms	-8.3	9.2	5	(NA)
16000	Idaho	5	Forestry, fishing, and related activities	3.7	9.2	5.9	(NA)
16000	Idaho	6	Mining	-38.3	26.7	16.8	-12.9
16000	Idaho	7	Oil and gas extraction	31.3	-23.8	12.5	(NA)
16000	Idaho	8	Mining, except oil and gas	-41.3	30.1	17.3	(NA)
16000	Idaho	9	Support activities for mining	24.4	-1.8	5.5	(NA)
16000	Idaho	10	Utilities	-22.2	10.7	-1.3	-6.1
16000	Idaho	11	Construction	8.4	12.6	7	12.1
16000	Idaho	12	Manufacturing	10.1	1.2	2.1	0
16000	Idaho	13	Durable goods manufacturing	8.9	2.1	4	-1.3
16000	Idaho	14	Wood products manufacturing	21.9	3.4	26.4	(NA)
16000	Idaho	15	Nonmetallic mineral products manufacturing	3.8	18.5	4.2	(NA)
16000	Idaho	16	Primary metals manufacturing	7.3	-3.9	-1.8	(NA)
16000	Idaho	17	Fabricated metal products	12.7	13.8	-8.4	(NA)
16000	Idaho	18	Machinery manufacturing	-2.6	19.7	-8.6	(NA)
16000	Idaho	19	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	6.9	-0.4	5.2	(NA)
16000	Idaho	20	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	32.5	-19.6	8.5	(NA)
16000	Idaho	21	Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	24.3	-2.9	3.7	(NA)
16000	Idaho	22	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	-3.8	3	3.8	(NA)
16000	Idaho	23	Furniture and related products manufacturing	2.8	13.5	16.7	(NA)
16000	Idaho	24	Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.8	9	-15.7	(NA)
16000	Idaho	25	Nondurable goods manufacturing	12.2	-0.1	-0.9	2.2
16000	Idaho	26	Food and beverage and tobacco products manufacturing	12.8	0.8	3.6	(NA)
16000	Idaho	27	Textile mills and textile product mills	29.4	-18.2	27.8	(NA)
16000	Idaho	28	Apparel and leather and allied products manufacturing	31.6	16	3.4	(NA)
16000	Idaho	29	Paper products manufacturing	17.2	10.6	18.1	(NA)
16000	Idaho	30	Printing and related support activities	-3	48.4	46.3	(NA)
16000	Idaho	31	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	-16.7	-28.6	28	(NA)
16000	Idaho	32	Chemical products manufacturing	13.9	-13.7	-39.7	(NA)
16000	Idaho	33	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	6.3	11.8	5.3	(NA)
16000	Idaho	34	Wholesale trade	5.3	9.2	4	7.2
16000	Idaho	35	Retail trade	5.7	7.5	3.3	8.4
16000	Idaho	36	Transportation and warehousing	7.5	3.4	4.8	6.1
16000	Idaho	37	Air transportation	4.9	10.2	-0.8	(NA)
16000	Idaho	38	Rail transportation	16.4	5	5.8	(NA)
16000	Idaho	39	Water transportation	100	150	-20	(NA)
16000	Idaho	40	Truck transportation	6.6	2.3	7.7	(NA)
16000	Idaho	41	Transit and ground passenger transportation	2.9	-1.4	5.6	(NA)
16000	Idaho	42	Pipeline transportation	28.6	-11.1	-31.3	(NA)
16000	Idaho	43	Other transportation and support activities	0.8	5.4	0.7	(NA)
16000	Idaho	44	Warehousing and storage	4.1	-2	3	(NA)
16000	Idaho	45	Information	-1.8	3.7	-1.3	2.5
16000	Idaho	46	Publishing industries, except Internet (includes software)	-1.2	2.7	-9.1	(NA)
16000	Idaho	47	Motion picture and sound recording industries	13.3	-3.9	0	(NA)
16000	Idaho	48	Broadcasting and telecommunications	-3.2	4.1	-2.5	(NA)
16000	Idaho	49	Data processing, internet publishing, and other information services	-1.1	6.7	15.7	(NA)
16000	Idaho	50	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	6.5	2.2	3.2	7.2
16000	Idaho	51	Finance and insurance	15.5	-9.6	8.9	8.2

16000	Idaho	52	Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related services	11.2	1.4	2.1	(NA)
16000	Idaho	53	Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	3.5	16.5	3.9	(NA)
16000	Idaho	54	Insurance carriers and related activities	1.3	4.2	10.3	(NA)
16000	Idaho	55	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	67.5	-58.7	41.6	(NA)
16000	Idaho	56	Real estate and rental and leasing	3.5	6.7	1.4	6.9
16000	Idaho	57	Real estate	3.3	6.7	1.4	(NA)
16000	Idaho	58	Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	8.5	6.7	-0.5	(NA)
16000	Idaho	59	Professional and business services	-0.9	3.9	3.3	6.8
16000	Idaho	60	Professional, scientific, and technical services	-4.4	2.9	4.6	10.8
16000	Idaho	61	Legal services	-6.9	0.3	1.9	(NA)
16000	Idaho	62	Computer systems design and related services	4.1	3.3	8.6	(NA)
16000	Idaho	63	Miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services	-5	3.3	4.4	(NA)
16000	Idaho	64	Management of companies and enterprises	2.8	-8	-10.4	4.2
16000	Idaho	65	Administrative and waste management services	3.8	10.3	5.7	1.3
16000	Idaho	66	Administrative and support services	1.5	10.2	1.9	(NA)
16000	Idaho	67	Waste management and remediation services	22.3	11.3	31.3	(NA)
16000	Idaho	68	Educational services, health care, and social assistance	1.2	7	3.5	6.9
16000	Idaho	69	Educational services	3.9	0.5	4	6.5
16000	Idaho	70	Health care and social assistance	1	7.7	3.4	6.9
16000	Idaho	71	Ambulatory health care services	-4.4	6.4	3.5	(NA)
16000	Idaho	72	Hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities	6.7	9.2	3.6	(NA)
16000	Idaho	73	Social assistance	1.1	6.2	2.4	(NA)
16000	Idaho	74	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	6.3	6.4	6	8.8
16000	Idaho	75	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	6.5	7	5.5	3.2
16000	Idaho	76	Performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and related activities	5.2	7.4	6.9	(NA)
16000	Idaho	77	Amusements, gambling, and recreation industries	7.3	6.8	5.1	(NA)
16000	Idaho	78	Accommodation and food services	6.2	6.2	6.2	10.2
16000	Idaho	79	Accommodation	8.9	-0.7	7.8	(NA)
16000	Idaho	80	Food services and drinking places	5.2	8.9	5.6	(NA)
16000	Idaho	81	Other services, except government	3	5	5	7.1
16000	Idaho	82	Government	3.1	1.1	1	3.6
16000	Idaho	83	Federal civilian	-0.1	-2.8	3.3	(NA)
16000	Idaho	84	Federal military	0.2	-2.7	-3.7	(NA)
16000	Idaho	85	State and local	4.3	2.4	0.9	(NA)
16000	Idaho	86	Addenda:				
16000	Idaho	86	Natural resources and mining	-15.2	12.6	7.6	-15
16000	Idaho	87	Trade	5.5	8.2	3.6	7.9
16000	Idaho	88	Transportation and utilities	-4.9	5.9	2.7	1.9
16000	Idaho	89	Private goods-producing industries	0.4	6.9	4.9	-2.7
16000	Idaho	90	Private services-providing industries	3	5	3.3	6.8

Legend / Footnotes:

Note-- NAICS Industry detail is based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(NA) Not available.

Note-- Per capita real GDP statistics for 1997-2015 reflect Census Bureau midyear population estimates available as of

Last updated: December 7, 2016 -- revised statistics for 1997-2015.

(Data Comes from Long-Term Debt Note 12 Workpapers)

4125 Litigations, Vontingencies, Commitments | Agcy 290 GARVEE Bond Worksheet

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Condition: Roughness Index			Condition: Rutting			Condition: Cracking Index		
Pavement Condition	Functional Class		Pavement Condition	Functional Class		Pavement Condition	Functional Class	
	Interstate and Arterials	Collectors		Interstate and Arterials	Collectors		Interstate and Arterials	Collectors
Good	RI > 3.0	RI > 3.0	Good	0.00"- 0.24"	0.00"- 0.49"	Good	CI > 3.0	CI > 3.0
Fair	2.5 ≤ RI ≤ 3.0	2.0 ≤ RI ≤ 3.0	Fair	0.25"- 0.49"	0.50"- 0.99"	Fair	2.5 ≤ CI ≤ 3.0	2.0 ≤ CI ≤ 3.0
Poor	2.0 ≤ RI < 2.5	1.5 ≤ RI < 2.0	Poor	0.50"- 0.74"	1.00"- 1.49"	Poor	2.0 ≤ CI < 2.5	1.5 ≤ CI < 2.0
Very Poor	RI < 2.0	RI < 1.5	Very Poor	≥ 0.75"	≥ 1.50"	Very Poor	CI < 2.0	CI < 1.5

Established Condition Level

✓ The ITD has established the condition level that no more than 30 percent of pavement shall be in poor or very poor condition. In calendar year 2016 the assessed level was maintained at 16.1 percent. Infrastructure preservation

and restoration is a priority for the State. As a result of this focus, the ITD has provided all available funds to meet these goals.

Assessed Condition Ratings of State Roadways

Most Recent Five Complete Condition Assessments Percent of Total Lane Miles per Pavement Condition

	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
Good	7,301	59.5%	7,507	61.2%	7,239	59.2%	7,614	62.3%	7,748	63.4%
Fair	2,992	24.4%	3,016	24.5%	3,240	26.5%	2,946	24.1%	2,849	23.3%
Poor	1,736	14.1%	1,480	12.1%	1,544	12.6%	1,479	12.1%	1,451	11.9%
Very Poor	242	2.0%	266	2.2%	213	1.7%	183	1.5%	174	1.4%
Total Lane Miles	12,271	100%	12,269	100%	12,236	100%	12,222	100%	12,222	100%

Estimated and Actual Costs to Maintain

The information below reflects the State's estimate of spending necessary to preserve and maintain the roads at, or above, the established condition level, and the actual amount spent during the past six fiscal years (*dollars in thousands*):

	FY2017	FY2016	FY2015	FY2014	FY2013	FY2012	FY2011
Estimated	\$112,537	\$111,475	\$90,905	\$122,831	\$104,612	\$110,125	\$170,828
Actual		\$73,499	\$89,972	\$107,718	\$125,839	\$161,290	\$137,922

Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015
(dollars in thousands)

	Governmental		Business-Type		Total		Total
	Activities		Activities		Primary Government		Percent
	2016	2015*	2016	2015	2016	2015*	Change
Revenues							
Program Revenues							
Charges for Services	\$ 783,468	\$ 952,838	\$ 1,129,831	\$ 1,100,517	\$ 1,913,299	\$ 2,053,355	(6.8)
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,676,844	2,851,144	291,830	282,646	2,968,674	3,133,790	(5.3)
Capital Grants and Contributions	11,021	2,832	17,200	16,776	28,221	19,608	43.9
General Revenues							
Sales Tax	1,580,542	1,444,781			1,580,542	1,444,781	9.4
Individual and Corporate Taxes	1,518,740	1,686,455			1,518,740	1,686,455	(9.9)
Other Taxes	587,288	464,268			587,288	464,268	26.5
Other	44,032	34,635			44,032	34,635	27.1
Total Revenues	7,201,935	7,436,953	1,438,861	1,399,939	8,640,796	8,836,892	(2.2)
Expenses							
General Government	487,106	548,518			487,106	548,518	(11.2)
Public Safety and Correction	398,539	387,694			398,539	387,694	2.8
Health and Human Services	2,697,376	2,751,283			2,697,376	2,751,283	(2.0)
Education	1,955,642	1,845,144			1,955,642	1,845,144	6.0
Economic Development	847,761	761,384			847,761	761,384	11.3
Natural Resources	278,100	269,706			278,100	269,706	3.1
Interest Expense	45,271	46,860			45,271	46,860	(3.4)
College and University			1,063,222	1,015,707	1,063,222	1,015,707	4.7
Unemployment Compensation			108,187	110,597	108,187	110,597	(2.2)
Loan			7,537	9,604	7,537	9,604	(21.5)
State Lottery			185,115	165,445	185,115	A 165,445	B 11.9
State Liquor			153,901	143,469	153,901	143,469	7.3
Correctional Industries			8,960	8,155	8,960	8,155	9.9
Total Expenses	6,709,795	6,610,589	1,526,922	1,452,977	8,236,717	8,063,566	2.1
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position							
before Transfers	492,140	826,364	(88,061)	(53,038)	404,079	773,326	(47.7)
Transfers	(233,723)	(213,696)	233,723	213,696			
Change in Net Position	258,417	612,668	145,662	160,658	404,079	773,326	(47.7)
Net Position, Beginning							
of Year, as Restated	9,417,637	8,804,969	2,263,830	2,103,172	11,681,467	10,908,141	7.1
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 9,676,054	\$ 9,417,637	\$ 2,409,492	\$ 2,263,830	\$ 12,085,546	\$ 11,681,467	3.5

*Amounts in these columns have been restated.

The Total Percent Change column shows the percentage change in operation from fiscal year 2015 to 2016 for each line item. Readers should be cautious when using this column to evaluate the overall change in net position. Although a line may show a large percentage change (e.g., 21.5 percent decrease for Loan of \$2.1 million), it may not have as significant of an effect on the overall change in net position as a change in a more material line item with a smaller percentage change (e.g., 2 percent decrease for Health and Human Services of \$53.9 million).

$$\Sigma \textcircled{A} = 1,526,922$$

$$\Sigma \textcircled{B} = 1,452,977$$

Report Provided by the Idaho State Board of Education.

(First majors only)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Associate	3,649	4,386	4,962	5,766	5,421	5,158	5,595
Bachelor's	9,493	9,194	9,814	10,354	10,729	10,915	11,449
Master's	1,684	1,793	2,046	2,055	1,892	1,959	1,863
Doctorate	306	321	331	398	412	387	413

UnitID	Institution Name	2016 Assc	2016 Bach	2016 Mast	2016 Doc	2015 Assc	2015 Bach	2015 Mast	2015 Doc	2014 Assc	2014 Bach	2014 Mast	2014 Doc	2013 Assc	2013 Bach	2013 Mast	2013 Doc	2012 Assc	2012 Bach	2012 Mast	2012 Doc	2011 Assc	2011 Bach	2011 Mast	2011 Doc	2010 Assc	2010 Bach	2010 Mast	2010 Doc
476957	Academy di Firenze					0	0	0	0					0				0				0							0
476869	Austin Kade Academy					0	0	0	0					0				0				0							0
461652	Aveda Institute-Boise					0	0	0	0					0				0				0							0
476850	Boise Barber College					0	0	0	0					0				0				0							0
142090	Boise Bible College	9	28			12	36	0	0	14	23			0	14	24	0	14	28			7	16			14	27		0
142115	Boise State University	145	3033	670	18	167	3000	703	14	137	2797	640	34	168	2716	691	11	218	2587	664	11	196	2408	601	11	287	2097	551	8
142522	Brigham Young University-Idaho	1656	4178			1484	3650	0	0	1639	3543			0	1945	3297	0	1371	3172			1113	2974			1238	3563		0
467793	Broadview University-Boise		8			28	11	0	0	24	1			0	18	0	0	1	0			0	0					0	0
455600	Brown Mackie College-Boise		79			78	12	0	0	88	26			0	157	22	0	192	4			162	0			7	0		0
142054	Carrington College-Boise		113			114	0	0	0	148				0	145		0	164				195				170			0
460808	College of Massage Therapy					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
142559	College of Southern Idaho		919			845	0	0	0	880				0	915		0	883				692				636			0
455114	College of Western Idaho		996			895	0	0	0	895				0	689		0	519				401				146			0
474906	CollegeAmerica-Stevens Henager College					34	3	0	0	21	0			0	2	0	0	0	0			0	0						0
445780	Cosmetology School of Arts and Sciences					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
457493	D & L Academy of Hair Design					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
142179	Eastern Idaho Technical College					97	0	0	0	104				0	100		0	91				99				87			0
454935	Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
454944	Hair Academy Paul Mitchell Partner School					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
247010	Headmasters School of Hair Design					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
142276	Idaho State University	362	1228	421	175	363	1123	424	160	393	1181	458	146	354	1136	458	154	334	1118	465	156	342	1067	385	145	300	1095	412	130
142337	ITT Technical Institute-Boise					64	2	0	0	72	25			0	138	34	0	146	39			117	28			118	41		0
142407	Joseph Charles Institute of Cosmetology					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
142328	Lewis-Clark State College	351	541			204	544	0	0	211	499			0	189	480	0	208	514			158	420			148	431		0
457509	Master Educators Beauty School					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
482033	Milan Institute of Cosmetology-Nampa					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
460525	Milan Institute-Nampa					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
436100	Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
142416	Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
440396	New Saint Andrews College					6	29	2	0	6	26	4	0	4	18	6	0	10	33	5	0	8	23	3	0	13	27	4	0
142443	North Idaho College	746				676	0	0	0	689				743			0	606				536				485			0
142461	Northwest Nazarene University	3	335	239	15	0	321	282	21		256	245	12		300	271	9		276	245			235	192			309	185	0
455859	Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
260929	Paul Mitchell the School-Boise					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
454944	Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
247047	Razzle Dazzle College of Hair Design Inc					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
460899	Stevens-Henager College	39	5			91	13	0	0	100	38			185	53		0	205	46			360	54						0
474906	Stevens-Henager College	22	5																										0
443942	The Beauty Institute Schwarzkopf Professional - Boise																												0
244491	The Beauty Institute Schwarzkopf Professional - Coeur D'Alene																												0
142294	The College of Idaho		262	5		0	224	12	0	206	6				237	9	0	191	3			206	2	0		171	6		0
142489	The School of Hairstyling					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
443942	Toni & Guy Hairdressing Academy-Boise					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
244491	Toni & Guy Hairdressing Academy-Coeur D Alene					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
142285	University of Idaho		1758	523	205	0	1865	524	192	2005	524	220		1981	612	224		1761	636	164		1688	573	165		1640	492	168	
440466	University of Phoenix-Idaho Campus		43	2		0	82	12	0	103	15			56	8		0	45	28			75	37	0		92	34		0
476762	Velvet Touch Academy of Cosmetology					0	0	0	0					0			0					0							0
Total		5595	11449	1863	413	5158	10915	1959	387	5421	10729	1892	412	5766	10354	2055	398	4962	9814	2046	331	4386	9194	1793	321	3649	9493	1684	306



C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF THE STATE AND BUDGET ADDRESS

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 2016

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Honorable Justices and Judges, my fellow constitutional officers, distinguished legislators and members of my Cabinet, honored guests, friends, my family and our First Lady ... my fellow Idahoans.

I'm pleased to report today that the State of Idaho is healthy and strong. The people are optimistic. Our communities are vibrant. Our public institutions are running more efficiently and are better prepared than ever to tackle our challenges head on. Idaho citizens are bringing all the energy, enthusiasm and independence that characterize our history to the work of building an even better state for our children and our grandchildren.

And speaking of grandchildren, I'm also pleased to report that the Otter family is expanding. Our son John and his wife Molly are expecting a new grandchild for us to enjoy. I'm excited about the arrival! Of course, all my children and grandchildren are dear to me – a family sentiment and an Idaho value that I'm sure we all share. Our families inspire us to keep working hard to provide them with a legacy of lifelong learning, an appreciation for honest effort, and abiding compassion for those less fortunate.

One of the most inspiring and energizing parts of my job is visiting towns all over Idaho to hold Capital for a Day. It's a chance for local folks who might not often come to Boise to get answers to their questions about State government directly from me and my agency directors. I want to thank all the legislators across Idaho who join us for these monthly public gatherings.

My favorite part of Capital for a Day is meeting students in towns like Kamiah and Albion. They represent their schools, families and communities with great civic pride. And that's no accident. It's a product of engaged parents, committed educators, and public officials from local school trustees to State leaders who embrace the goal of preparing Idaho's schoolchildren for an increasingly complex and competitive world.

Capital for a Day has strengthened my belief that Idaho's character reflects the aspirations of our children and families from generation to generation.

And just as families are the foundation of our communities and our culture, so too can education provide a foundation for stronger families and a brighter future for all of us.

We are entrusted with the singular constitutional responsibility of providing for a "general, uniform and thorough system of public, free common schools" throughout Idaho. Frankly, I'm convinced that we would see this as our highest priority even if it wasn't in our Constitution. So promoting and constantly improving education for the people of Idaho must be the foundation of our work together.

We made promises during the Great Recession that we are duty-bound to fulfill. We have priorities for Idaho's future that require world-class K-12 schools and an advanced, responsive post-secondary education system. And now, we have the financial means.

My legislative agenda for 2016 and my budget recommendations for fiscal 2017 reflect the priority that I place on living within the people's means while making responsible, sustainable and data-driven investments in our K-through-Career education system.

My focus is on supporting student achievement by continuing to responsibly implement the 20 recommendations of our School Improvement Task Force.

Along with insisting on transparency and robust local accountability, the foundation we're building will advance our goal of ensuring that 60 percent of Idaho citizens between the ages of 25 and 34 have a college degree or professional-technical certification by 2020.

Let me impress upon you once again the urgent need to address the cornerstone of successful lifelong learning – reading proficiency. Last year in this chamber I called on Idaho's business community to help us address the clear need for improving the attainment of that basic skill among our youngest students. Pro-active parents start that process at home before kindergarten, and students refine their reading skills in those early school years.

Through the third grade, they learn to read. But from the fourth grade on, they read to learn. So if we're serious about wanting long-term improvement in school outcomes, we must intensify our efforts to provide the kind of proven support that works for students who struggle to develop reading skills.

I want to thank Idaho Business for Education and other stakeholders and practitioners who developed recommendations for addressing our early reading challenges.

My budget includes \$10.7 million to pay for intervention support for students in kindergarten through third grade who are not yet proficient on the state reading indicator. That will improve the chances for more Idaho students to succeed through high school and beyond.

Overall, I'm calling for a 7.9-percent increase in public school funding, including more than \$38 million to continue putting the teacher career ladder in place.

And I'm asking for almost \$1.8 million to move such non-instructional school staff as counselors, nurses and speech pathologists onto the career ladder. I believe implementing the career ladder – based on specific student success measures – is essential to attracting and retaining the best teachers for Idaho schools.

Success in teacher retention also means continuing investment in their professional development. I know from Miss Lori just how demanding those early years in the classroom can be. So I'm asking for an investment of \$5 million for professional development aimed specifically at mentoring new teachers.

I also support Superintendent Ybarra's request to fully restore pre-recession levels of operating funds to school districts. Our Task Force recommended a five-year plan for that process. But the timeline can be cut to three years by approving my recommendation for nearly \$30 million.

Properly applied, technology also is an increasingly necessary factor in 21st century classroom success. That's why I'm recommending that we continue investing not only in devices but also in teacher training and software to make the most of the opportunities that technology affords.

But with or without the latest technology, the most important learning resource our students have is the classroom teacher.

With that in mind, the Task Force recommended moving Idaho to a voluntary "mastery-based" education system. That's one in which teachers are encouraged to provide individualized learning focused on mastery of subject-matter content and concepts rather than classroom "seat time."

I appreciate the Legislature's investment to start implementing mastery-based education, as well as Superintendent Ybarra's focus on achieving that goal. My fiscal 2017 budget includes \$1.1 million to support up to 20 school districts in developing model programs for others to follow throughout Idaho.

I had the chance last month to experience a little of what innovative, mastery-focused learning looks like in our classrooms. I participated in an "Hour of Code" exercise with fifth-graders at Boise's Garfield Elementary. Immersing myself in that environment and watching students do the same, I saw firsthand the difference that individualized learning can make in comprehension, application and ultimately mastery.

From reading proficiency to mastering concepts and from our community colleges to our universities, our emphasis must be on going the extra mile to prepare students to succeed in a complex and competitive global economy. That preparation in turn will support and advance the economic growth and increased prosperity that we are all striving to achieve.

So let's talk for a moment about the connections we're building between "K-12" and "Career."

First, there's the STEM Action Center that's been up and running since July. An executive director, a program manager and a board of directors have been named.

Now it's ready for the next step, and our industry partners throughout Idaho are eager to join us in supporting its work.

My budget recommendation includes \$2 million in ongoing operating funds for the center, as well \$10 million in one-time funds for starting up STEM programs. Those include a K-through-Career program in computer science to help meet the high demand for those workplace skills.

Ensuring that students are college and career ready is as critical to employers as it is to Idaho's young people. I hear it every day from businesses large and small and in every industry sector.

That's why higher standards, more individualized learning, more dual-credit offerings, and more professional-technical options are high priorities in my budget recommendation.

Of course, taking the fullest advantage of the investments we're making will require students and parents to have more and better information about post-secondary and career opportunities. So I'm recommending that \$5 million go toward implementing more college and career counseling in our high schools. Local districts must have the flexibility to use that money to create systems that best fit students' needs for course counseling, career exploration and preparing for life after high school.

Indeed, Idaho offers many choices for those who "Go On." They include enrolling at one of our technical schools to study in such subject areas as health occupations, Web design, machine tooling, welding, or aircraft maintenance. But many of those programs have long waiting lists. And with our statewide jobless rate now at a level that used to be considered "full employment," too many of our citizens remain underemployed.

Meanwhile, Idaho businesses are struggling to find qualified workers. That's especially true of companies in the high-tech and industrial manufacturing fields. So my budget recommendation includes \$3.8 million to address those training backlogs in industry areas where graduates will find more high-wage jobs.

I'm also advancing three initiatives that hold great promise for creating a financial foundation that students can use to reach their own and our state's post-secondary education goals.

First, I'm proposing a "tuition lock" for our colleges and universities. It will ensure the rate that Idaho undergraduates pay when they first enroll in a post-secondary program will remain constant for at least four academic years. That brings greater financial predictability for Idaho students and their families while also providing an incentive for timely completion of a degree or professional certification program.

Second, I'm recommending a \$5 million increase in funding for our Opportunity Scholarship so more Idaho students can afford to go beyond high school.

And third, I'm proposing that another \$5 million be allocated for the new "Completion Scholarship." It's designed to encourage Idaho citizens who have some post-secondary education to return to the classroom and finish up. It will provide a real benefit for financially strapped adults who are trying to upgrade their job skills.

The Completion Scholarship is aimed at improving access and affordability to career-oriented education programs while helping to address our pressing workforce development needs.

Ladies and gentlemen, I just can't emphasize enough how important improving our K-through-Career education system is to providing the tens of thousands of skilled workers we need to meet the increasingly technical demands of Idaho employers. This truly is an investment in the future of all our citizens.

Talent pipelines to address the challenges ahead are being developed by the Department of Labor, the Division of Professional-Technical Education, our post-secondary schools and a number of private-sector partners. Dynamic new online resources such as the college and career Web site NextSteps.Idaho.gov and the construction trades portal WeBuildIdaho.org show the power of collaboration in achieving our shared goals.

There also is an important place for communities in this effort. Nine years ago, the Legislature approved my request to provide \$5 million in startup funds to help any counties that want to join together in establishing a community college district. With that promise of support in hand, the people of Ada and Canyon counties voted to create the College of Western Idaho. Since then, CWI has grown faster than any community college in American history.

That speaks to a huge pent-up demand for the kind of lower-cost, relevant and responsive education and training programs that have been created at CWI. Now the people of southwestern, south-central and northern Idaho have exciting, first-rate local opportunities to advance their career readiness aspirations.

So today I'd like to invite the people of eastern Idaho to advance their ongoing discussions about making Eastern Idaho Technical College a full-featured community college. I encourage serious public consideration of the benefits and opportunities that a local community college can provide to that region of Idaho. My budget recommendation includes \$5 million to support such a plan for making less-costly and more-flexible education beyond high school accessible to more citizens on that side of our state.

Overall, I'm seeking a 9.6-percent increase in funding for our community colleges and an 8.8-percent increase for our four-year institutions.

Besides additional funding for our college completion and high-demand academic and professional-technical programs, I recommend expanding Boise State University's materials science program, the University of Idaho's "Go On" initiative to increase enrollment, and Idaho State University's health science programs.

That brings me to healthcare. First, from an education standpoint: I'm recommending that in the coming year we follow through on our plan for providing more physician training to meet Idaho's needs. Adding five more seats to our medical school partnership with the University of Washington will reach the Board of Education's 2009 goal of having 40 seats available for Idaho students.

That's a great investment in our students and an important step toward addressing our community healthcare needs. But it also is a pipeline from which it takes years to realize benefits. There are quicker ways to address our shortage of primary care physicians. So I encourage you to keep funding our physician residency slots. And we must keep attracting healthcare professionals by providing medical loan reimbursement incentives for primary care doctors who agree to serve our rural communities.

In the meantime, I'm asking the Board of Education to work with our medical community and higher education institutions to develop a new plan for addressing future demand for healthcare providers.

Right now I want to recognize and applaud a member of my Cabinet who has worked tirelessly for years to develop meaningful Idaho-based alternatives to Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act. Health and Welfare Director Dick Armstrong and his team – as well as such legislative leaders as Representative Fred Wood and Senator Lee Heider – have gone above and beyond in developing the plan we unveiled last week. I look forward to our discussions on that option.

Folks, making healthcare in our communities more accessible and affordable has been a pillar of my policy agenda since I took office in 2007. That's why I'm so proud of the progress we're making in addressing local crisis intervention needs for those with acute substance abuse or mental health issues.

With your support we now have behavioral health crisis centers in Idaho Falls and Coeur d'Alene. The response in those communities has been more than encouraging. During the first nine months that the Idaho Falls center was open, it had more than 1,100 admissions and diverted 47 people from more expensive in-patient psychiatric care – all while saving an estimated 860 hours of law enforcement officers' time.

I expect to see similar results from the northern Idaho crisis center. So my budget recommendation for fiscal 2017 includes funding for a third crisis center, this time in southern Idaho. I appreciate the Legislature's continued backing of our efforts to improve local access to care while reducing costs to the community. It remains our goal to engage local leaders, businesses and non-profits in supporting long-term sustainability.

I'm sure you will agree that sustainability is a significant goal and a key metric of success for much of our public policy, including our management of Idaho's precious water resources.

Mr. Speaker, Senator Bair and Chairman Chase of the Idaho Water Resource Board, I want to personally thank you for your efforts in bringing two water-user groups together to finally settle delivery calls from the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer.

This historic settlement between the Surface Water Coalition and groundwater users will help ensure that the aquifer is a healthy and reliable resource now and well into the future. In fact, I would encourage others who are at odds over apportioning scarce resources to use this agreement as a template for addressing their own conflicts.

Sustainability is a central value throughout Idaho, from the Treasure Valley to the Rathdrum Prairie and from Bear Lake to Hells Canyon. That's why I'm proud to announce that the Water Resource Board has drafted a statewide sustainability policy. The Board will conduct public meetings throughout Idaho in the coming year to gather suggestions on incorporating its findings into our Comprehensive State Water Plan.

Preserving and protecting Idaho's water is crucial to our continued economic growth and increased prosperity. Our renewable and "green" hydroelectric resources alone make Idaho the envy of other states in the West and a magnet for businesses that put a premium on environmental sustainability.

Promoting Idaho as a place where employers can get things done because government moves at the speed of business has been a centerpiece of Commerce Director Jeff Sayer's work for the past four years.

As you know, Jeff has returned to the private sector. But the team he's built and the programs he's launched will continue to have a great impact on Idaho's bottom line. From IGEM to the Tax Reimbursement Incentive and from international trade to local economic development, Jeff has been a champion for the people of Idaho. Please join me in thanking him for helping Idaho rank first in the nation for job growth, sixth among states for economic outlook, and among the top states for starting a small business.

There is one additional responsibility that Jeff took on. He chaired my Leadership in Nuclear Energy or LINE Commission. Its continuing task is to identify how Idaho can leverage our partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy at the Idaho National Laboratory to the economic advantage of Idaho citizens. Our LINE Commission efforts are not limited to eastern Idaho. Instead, they are aimed at making the state-of-the-art facilities and research at the INL into a truly global resource.

The State of Idaho remains committed to helping the INL live up to its potential as the nation's premier research facility while building a stronger partnership with the Department of Energy based on communication, accountability and shared goals.

That's why I was encouraged in November to hear that a team at the INL will lead the new Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear. The GAIN program will provide a one-stop-shop for private developers to find federal experts and facilities to help them create safer, cleaner and more efficient reactors to reduce the emission of greenhouse gasses.

Ladies and gentlemen, having shared goals does not eliminate the need for us to remain vigilant in protecting the health and safety of Idaho citizens. But we have spent years overcoming past challenges in our relationship with the Department of Energy, and I'm proud of our progress.

The scientists, engineers and technology experts at the Lab also run one of the world's pre-eminent cybersecurity programs. Idaho is fortunate that the INL and its higher education and industry partners are providing technical assistance to the cybersecurity task force I created last year.

Led by Lieutenant Governor Little, it is developing responses to the growing threat of hackers exploiting our State computer systems. I am committed to implementing the best strategies possible to protect the privacy of our citizens.

Our task force is working to identify what more the State can do to detect vulnerabilities, prevent cyberattacks, mitigate damages and educate the people of Idaho on how to fight this global tool of crime and terror. To help with that effort, my budget includes a request for \$1 million to establish a cybersecurity program at Boise State University in partnership with the Idaho National Laboratory.

The State also will benefit from our own Idaho military being engaged in this fight. I'm pleased to announce today that the Idaho Air National Guard recently was among 13 Guard commands nationwide to be designated as "cyber units." That means personnel trained to military standards in the latest and most advanced technology will be helping detect and stop online attacks before they damage our cyberspace capabilities.

The Idaho Cyber Operations Squadron will include 71 Air Guard personnel, including 15 who will be working full-time on this important new mission. The Squadron also will be a great resource for our efforts to protect a vital piece of our State infrastructure.

It's encouraging that we are tackling this modern threat with such unity of purpose. But there is another area of our public policy for which a united and deliberate effort must now be made for Idaho to meet its responsibilities to the rule of law.

As many of you know, the State has been sued over the constitutionality of our public defense system. The lawsuit alleges that Idaho's public defenders are overworked and under-trained. It claims that the system provides a disincentive for attorneys in less-populated counties to spend enough time with indigent clients.

Let me say that Idaho historically has been a leader in recognizing and ensuring the right to legal counsel. It was part of our territorial law and was put in the Idaho Constitution at statehood.

A legislative interim committee has been reviewing our system and considering options for three years. As a result, many of us now have a better understanding of its shortcomings and what needs to be changed. It's not a cheap or easy fix. But I stand with the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission and the State Public Defense Commission in calling on the Legislature to address the issue this year.

Please join me in a commitment to ensuring that all Idaho citizens in every one of our 44 counties can avail themselves of this fundamental constitutional right. My budget recommends \$5 million to implement the changes that you approve.

The past year saw a number of changes on the ground across Idaho as wildfire continued to wreak havoc on our forests and rangelands. A total of 742,000 acres burned, and firefighting costs reached almost \$61 million in 2015. State, federal and local authorities have identified several training, resource and coordination needs that we must address before the start of a 2016 fire season that figures to be just as bad or worse. That's why I'm advancing the Land Board's request for almost \$920,000 in additional funding to beef up the Idaho Department of Lands' wildfire program with a focus on improving initial response.

I also want to thank the Legislature for approving my past funding requests for creation of Rangeland Fire Protection Associations, which enable ranchers to help fight fires on both private and public range. We have six of them now protecting 951,000 acres of private rangeland and providing secondary protection on 4.8 million acres of federal and State land. Their knowledge of the landscape has proven to be an invaluable asset to the Department of Lands, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service in quickly suppressing wildfires. Now more groups around the state are seeing the results and are ready to get involved. So I'm requesting \$140,000 to create additional RFPAs in anticipation of another rough fire season.

People all over the world – and maybe even a few in Washington, D.C. – know that wildfire is a far greater threat to Idaho's sage-grouse population than livestock grazing. But that reality has largely eluded the U.S. Department of Interior, the BLM and the Forest Service. Instead of taking the reasonable step of supporting local conservation and Idaho stewardship measures, Interior imposed harsh new restrictions on land use within the bird's habitat – in some cases where they don't even exist!

That left me with no choice but to file a lawsuit against the federal agencies last September. It's simply aimed at ensuring that sage-grouse conservation and management responsibilities remain with Idaho. I'm grateful to the Legislature for joining me in that effort.

In the meantime, we will continue working more broadly to protect the Idaho habitat on which sage-grouse depend. My budget request calls for allocating \$500,000 for fire prevention, suppression, and habitat monitoring and restoration efforts on non-federal lands. I appreciate your continued support of our collaborative efforts to put in place a reasonable, responsible and effective species protection plan – with the customs, culture and economic vitality of our citizens in mind.

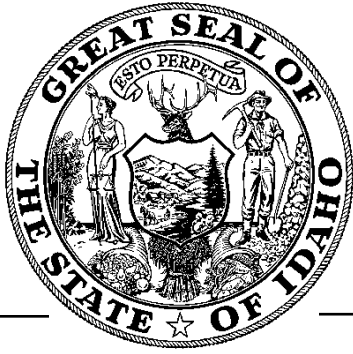
Let me also express my deep and sincere appreciation to our incredible State employees throughout Idaho. I enjoy visiting our agency offices from time to time, and I'm consistently impressed with the commitment and civic virtue with which our employees do their jobs. They take great pride in being public servants and in being responsive to the needs of Idaho citizens. That's why I'm so pleased to be able to announce today that my budget request includes funding for agency directors and administrators to retain and reward their personnel. It's a step in the right direction toward attracting and keeping great public servants.

We have a lot to appreciate here in Idaho, and we are building the foundation for even better things to come. I hope you will join me in choosing gratitude for what we have and hope for our path forward over frustration and cynicism at what we have yet to achieve.

In fact, I believe Idaho now is closer than anywhere in our nation to what America was meant to be.

Finally, it is my sincere wish that we undertake our work together in this legislative session without keeping one eye on the upcoming election. Instead, let us proceed with a focused commitment to applying government's proper role to our current challenges and to improving the lives of generations to come.

Thank you for your time and attention. Godspeed in your deliberations, and may He continue to bless the great State of Idaho and the United States of America.



Idaho Economic Forecast

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
Jani Revier, Administrator

DIVISION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
Executive Office of the Governor

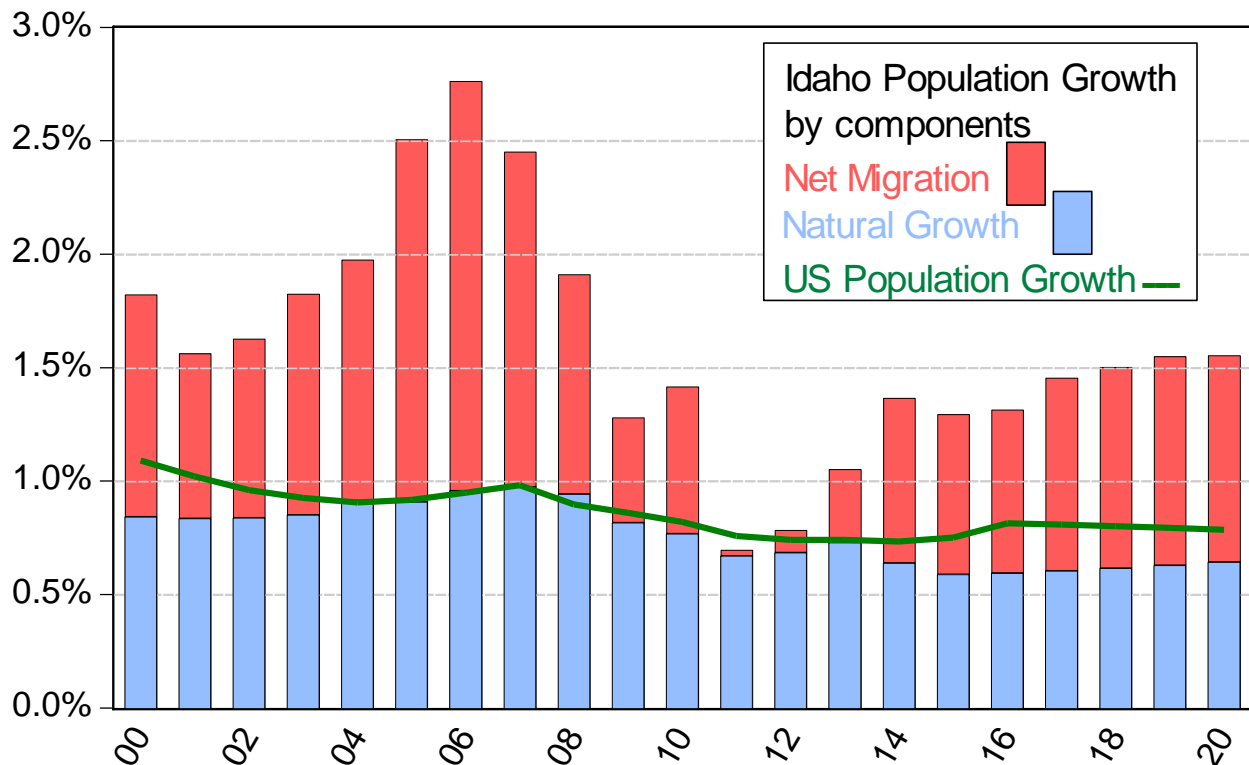
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- Forecast 2016–2019
- Household Formation among Young Adults
- Alternative Forecasts

Population Growth



**IDAHO
ECONOMIC
FORECAST
2016–2019**

State of Idaho
C.L. “BUTCH” OTTER
Governor

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Idaho nonfarm employment, a key metric of the state's economic health, increased by 2.8% to 672,700 jobs in 2015, which was slightly faster than the previous year's 2.5% pace. Nonfarm employment growth across 2016 should read 2.4%. Idaho real personal income for 2015, up 3.1%, just beat the strong 2014 performance, which was up 3.0%. A more modest 2.2% advance is expected this year. This slowing is largely due to a continued decline for farm proprietors' income in 2016. With farm proprietors' income growing again in 2017 and thereafter, real personal income growth rebounds above 3.0% and remains there for the duration of the 2016–2019 forecast. Concurrently, nonfarm employment is projected to grow over 2.0% annually. Across the service super-sector, job growth will advance steadily between 2.7% and 2.9% each year. Trade employment should grow 2.6% annually across the forecast. Idaho food processing payrolls are forecast to grow by 3.4% in 2016, 2.3% in 2017, 1.0% in 2018, and 0.4% in 2019. Construction employment is predicted to increase an average of 3.6% per year, while Idaho housing starts are projected to grow to 13,700 units by 2019, up from this year's 12,200 units. Idaho computer and electronics manufacturing employment should hold at around 12,200 jobs, with 2017 being the lowest employment year at 11,800 jobs. The number of logging and wood product jobs is forecast to increase in each of the next four years, reaching 8,000 jobs in 2019. Mining employment in Idaho is forecast to drop 2.4% in 2016, rise 0.2% in 2017, and increase 0.9% in both 2018 and 2019. This places Idaho's 2019 mining employment at 2,350 workers.

Real GDP growth for 2015 held at 2.4%, exactly the same as in 2014. During 2016, the forecast GDP growth rate is 1.9%. Real consumer spending governs US GDP growth, and it is forecast to expand by 2.8% this year. Consumers are seeing considerable real disposable income gains. The expected real disposable income gain across 2014–2016 is 9.5%. Real GDP growth is expected to rise to a 2.6% pace in both 2017 and 2018 but moderate to 2.3% in 2019. Over the same period, real disposable income is forecast to increase 3.1% in 2016, 2.7% in 2017, 3.3% in 2018, and 3.0% in 2019. Housing starts are projected to increase 8.0% this year, 15.3% next year, 8.6% in 2018, and 3.5% in 2019. Trade is forecast to weigh down real GDP growth throughout 2016–2019. As a result of moderate oil prices, a strong dollar, and low wage growth, inflation should remain tame. Core CPI is expected to record the following annual percent increases for prices: 2.2% for all of 2016, 2.1% for 2017, 2.2% for 2018, and 2.3% for 2019. For the employment outlook, IHS Economics finds that after rising 2.1% in 2015, nonfarm employment growth is expected to descend to 0.9% in 2019 along the following soft landing trajectory: 1.7% growth in 2016, 1.4% growth in 2017, 1.0% growth in 2018, ending at 0.9% growth in 2019. One interest rate hike is forecast for this year. After this year, the Federal Open Market Committee is likely to increase its short-term rate target by about 25 basis points per quarter until it reaches 3.0% early in 2019, and it will remain there for the rest of that year. There are projected to be 1.38 million housing starts in 2017, 1.50 million starts in 2018, and 1.55 million starts in 2019. New single-family homes sales are forecast at 581,000 units in 2016, 715,000 units in 2017, 765,000 units in 2018, and 770,000 units in 2019. Sales of all existing homes should be in the range of 5.4–5.5 million units each year of 2016–2019.

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Second Quarter of 2016 through the Fourth Quarter of 2019

Idaho's economy posted a strong showing in 2015. Nonfarm employment, a key metric of the state's economic health, found its strongest growth of the recovery last year. It increased by 2.8% to 672,700 jobs in 2015, which was slightly faster than the previous year's 2.5% pace. There will be 689,100 nonfarm jobs in Idaho in 2016. Nonfarm employment growth across 2016 should read 2.4%.

Goods-producing employment grew faster in 2015 than in 2014, and this forecast sees the same occurring in 2016. Manufacturing payrolls increased 0.8% in 2014 and 3.0% in 2015. This year should see manufacturing job growth at 2.5%. Construction employment advanced 7.2% last year after growing an impressive 6.6% in 2014; it will advance another 4.7% this year. While goods-producing employment growth was 1.9 percentage points ahead of nongoods employment during 2015, its lead is expected to shorten to 0.9 of a percentage point in 2016 before disappearing in 2017. From then on, growth in the nongoods jobs sectors is greater than in the goods ones.

Still, employment in the state's nongoods-producing sectors increased 2.5% in both 2014 and 2015. Trade employment grew appreciably faster in 2015 (3.1%) than in 2014 (2.0%). Services employment growth slowed to 3.0% from 3.4%. Government employment expanded at an average rate of 0.7% for 2014–2015, with it set to grow by only 0.4% in 2016. Idaho's government growth continues to lag its population growth. The 2014–2019 span sees Idaho's population growing 1.4% annually with a tight growth range of 1.3%–1.5%. Thus, aside from government employment, nongoods-producing sectors are growing robustly.

- ✓ Idaho real personal income in 2015, up 3.1%, just beat the strong 2014 performance, which was up 3.0%. A more modest 2.2% advance is expected this year. This slowing is largely due to a continued decline for farm proprietors' income. Idaho farm proprietors' income fell 36.3% in 2015 and is expected to be down 46.1% this year. It should return to growth thereafter. Overall, farm proprietors' income is expected to finish the forecast at just over half of the record \$1.8 billion value of 2014. Softening commodity prices are the drivers of this decline.

An important counterweight to falling farm proprietors' income has been rising wage payments. Idaho wage and salary payments grew 5.7% in 2014 but only 4.6% in 2015. There should be a 5.4% bump to wage and salary growth this year. Those payments reflect the growth pattern of average annual wage per job in the state, which slowed from 3.1% in 2014 to 1.9% in 2015. The forecast is for above 3% growth in that measure throughout 2016–2019. This year, even though wage and salary growth is stronger than in 2015, the two-year decline in farm proprietors' income is severe enough to weigh down overall real personal income, slowing that to just a 2.2% expansion. With farm proprietors' income growing again in 2017 and thereafter, real personal income growth rebounds above 3.0% and remains there for the duration of the forecast.

Idaho housing starts grew at a slower pace in 2015 than in 2014. Housing starts jumped 56.3% in 2012 and 27.1% in 2013. The pace slowed to 8.2% in 2014 and further to 5.2% in 2015, but the prediction is for strong growth at 18.2% in housing starts for 2016. The Idaho Division of Financial Management (DFM) housing starts categories performed differently during the two most recent years. Single-unit starts decreased 4.9% in 2014 but increased 12.7% in 2015. Conversely, multiple-unit starts jumped by 84.4% in 2014 then dropped by 17.2% in 2015. Estimates for this year's growth are 20.4% for single-family housing starts and 9.1% for multi-family housing starts. Single-family housing starts will grow

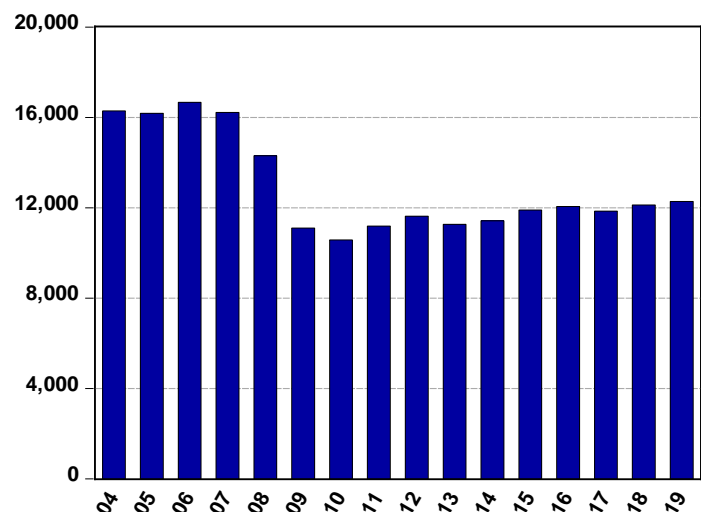
throughout the forecast, but multi-family housing starts will retreat from rather high levels for the remainder of the forecast.

After posting a strong year in 2015, Idaho's economy is forecast to settle into growth which is neither frenetic nor torpid. Idaho's population expansion is expected to be in the 1.3%–1.5% range through 2019. Nonfarm employment is projected to grow over 2.0% annually. Annual employment growth in the goods-producing sector will cool from this year's 3.2% rate to 1.6% in 2019. The growth profile for nongoods-producing employment is steady at just above 2.0%. Idaho personal income gain is likely to be a bit sluggish this year at 2.2%, but the remainder of the forecast has this near or above 3.0%. Housing starts are projected to grow to 13,700 units by 2019, up from this year's 12,200 units.

SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

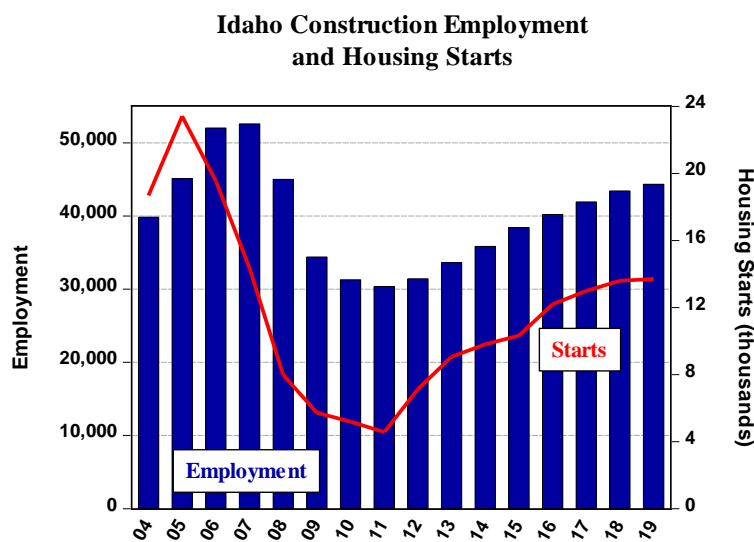
Computer and Electronics Manufacturing: Employment in the Gem State's computer and electronics manufacturing sector has waxed and waned over the last four decades. HP and Micron Technology contributed to this sector's soaring growth in the 1990s. Employment nearly doubled from about 10,700 jobs in 1991 to a peak of 19,700 jobs in 2001—an average growth of 6.3% per year. This 9,000-job increase accounted for almost 70.0% of all the manufacturing jobs created in Idaho over that period. As a result, this sector became the state's largest manufacturing employer in 1998. Job declines were more the rule during the next decade. The global high-tech collapse at the start of the new millennium precipitated local job declines, and then came the Great Recession. By 2010, this sector's employment was about 10,600 jobs, which is slightly lower than in 1991. Declines were largely due to a combination of weak demand during the Great Recession and the price collapse caused by a glut of commodity memory. Both HP and Micron continue to operate in Idaho, but their local employment bases are much smaller than in previous years, and their operations have moved away from manufacturing and toward research and development. This change should help to make this sector's future employment stable. DFM does not yet know the exact Idaho extent of Micron's most recent round of layoffs, but worldwide Micron employment is set to be 7.5% lower. If proportionally applied, this would be about 525 Idaho jobs. The initial announcement of these job cuts occurred after this forecast was finalized, precluding a direct accounting for them herein. This forecast already incorporates a temporary weakness in this sector, reflecting IHS's national outlook. Further, the research and developmental focus of Micron's Boise operation may, as just mentioned, attenuate its Idaho employment losses. With these considerations, employment will remain fairly stable. Idaho computer and electronics manufacturing employment should hold at around 12,200 jobs, with 2017 being the lowest employment year at 11,800 jobs. Idaho does have other opportunities for growth within this industry. ON Semiconductor, which has operations in Meridian, Nampa, and Pocatello, is another example of the global companies designing and building semi-conductor electronics products in Idaho.

**Idaho Computer and Electronic Products
Employment**



Construction: The construction sector is a major job engine for Idaho's economy. Increased construction activity benefits many other industries that provide goods and services needed to design,

finance, build, and furnish new homes and businesses. New home construction was a significant component of the state's economic boom during the decade straddling 2000, when housing starts roughly quadrupled. During that same period, construction employment a bit more than doubled. The Great Recession handed this sector some tremendous losses. Idaho housing starts fell each year after 2005. They hit bottom in 2011 at the lowest level (4,700 starts) in over two decades. Idaho construction employment managed to hold on slightly longer, but during the three-year period from 2008 to 2011, this sector shed almost half of its workforce. The industry started showing the initial signs of recovery in 2012, as both housing starts and employment posted gains that year. Fueled by an improving economy, loosening credit requirements, pent-up demand, and growing net migration, housing starts have continued to grow. Interestingly, some of the strongest growth has been in the multi-unit housing sector. This is consistent with the national housing picture. Idaho multi-unit housing starts more than quadrupled since 2010, while national multi-unit starts tripled. The expanding housing market has



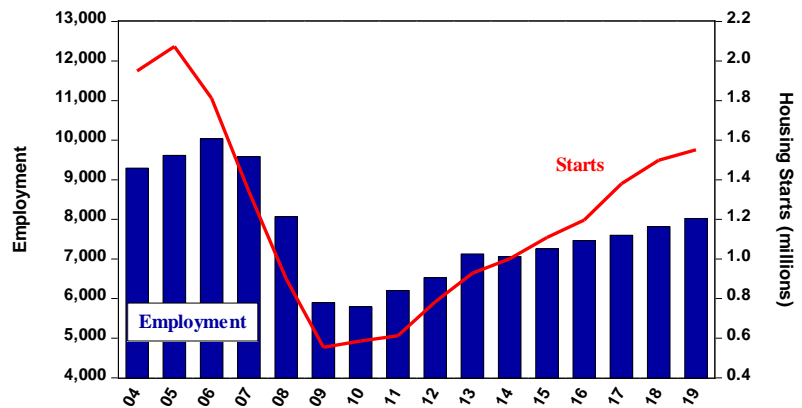
helped construction employment post annual gains since 2011. Both Idaho housing starts and construction employment are expected to grow through 2019, but the return of a booming construction sector is not likely. Idaho housing starts are forecast to rise 18.2% this year, 6.4% next year, 4.8% in 2018, and 0.8% in 2019. Still, projected starts of 13,707 units in 2019 will be much lower than the 2005 peak, in fact achieving only around 60% of that record. Construction employment is predicted to increase an average of 3.6% per year. At this pace, by 2019 employment should reach 44,300 jobs, or just under 85% of its peak count in 2007.

Logging and Wood Products: Increasing national housing starts raises the demand for lumber and wood products and should help Idaho logging and wood products employment increase annually through 2019. This is a turnaround from the declines this sector suffered when the housing bubble burst about a decade ago. Employment in Idaho's wood products sector has declined in about as many years as it has increased since 1992. There have been nearly continual downward pressures on wood products employment. Among these is the declining log harvest from federal lands in Idaho, somewhat offset by harvests from private forest lands. Many forces may contribute to that. The remaining milling facilities of the state are concentrated in northern Idaho where more private forest lands are held. National forces, particularly a multiple-decade soft-lumber trade confrontation with Canada, have impacted lumber flows and prices and may continue to affect the profitability of Idaho mills. National priorities and opportunities shift with regard to federal lands. Forest Service budgets have been adversely affected by fire costs, leaving the agency to borrow monies initially intended for other purposes in order to pay its fire suppression costs in six of the last ten years. National forest health also directs the focus of salvage logging efforts. Since 2010, more than 66 million trees have died in California, 26 million of which have been in the past year. Employment has also been muted by increased productivity of Idaho mills. Improving efficiency requires fewer workers per unit of output, and it is requiring less timber per unit of lumber produced. As evident in the next measurements, Idaho processes some timber harvested out of state, which speaks to the efficiency of Idaho's current mills. In 1995 Idaho lumber production was 1.662 billion board feet, and in 2013 it was 1.647 billion. Idaho timber harvests were 1.381 billion board

feet in 1995 and were 1.116 billion in 2013. When Montana or Washington timber is milled in Idaho, it helps preserve Idaho mill jobs, perhaps at the expense of Idaho logging jobs. The Idaho wood products industry includes value-added subsectors—such as trusses, cabinetry, and doors—and southern Idaho’s economy is seeing expansion within these segments. Woodgrain Millwork has operations in Fruitland, where it is headquartered, and Nampa, where it produces doors. InteFrame Components is a truss

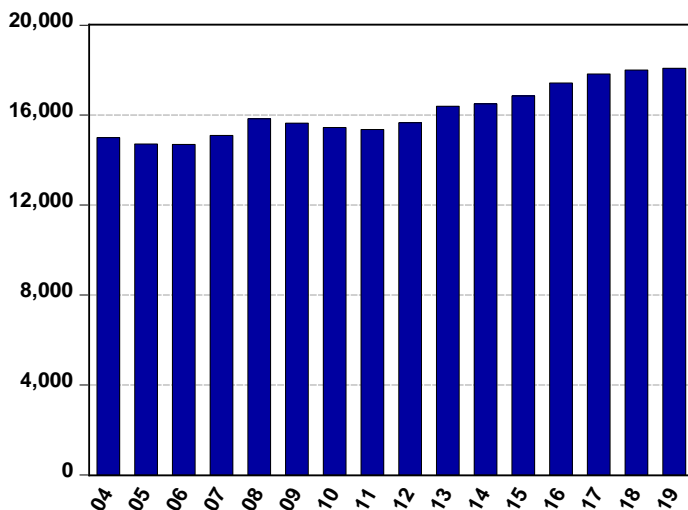
manufacturer expanding in Nampa. The paper subsector has long been present through the Lewiston mill, which makes tissue and paperboard, and it is now operated by Clearwater Paper Corporation. Kapstone in Twin Falls is a corrugated container production paper mill, making products to ship potatoes, cheese, and dairy. Strength in Idaho’s economy, and in particular its housing and food processing, should support these value-added subsectors. Though housing strength also should be a net positive for lumber, over the next few years exports will be challenged by both the stronger dollar and weaker foreign economies. However, these long- and short-term challenges should not derail this sector’s current employment expansion. The number of logging and wood product jobs is forecast to increase in each of the next four years, reaching 8,000 jobs in 2019.

Idaho Wood Product Employment
and U.S. Housing Starts



Food Processing: The state’s food processing sector has been growing thanks to expansions of existing plants and the opening of new facilities. The majority of the industry’s recent growth has been in southern Idaho’s Magic Valley. One of the biggest draws for manufacturers to the area is its huge dairy sector. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, Idaho’s 585,000 dairy cows produced 14.1 billion pounds of milk in 2015, or about 6.7% of total US milk production — the third highest in the nation. Due to the ample supply of milk, the Magic Valley is home to two of the world’s largest dairy processing plants. Glanbia produces cheese for several large customers. It recently underwent an expansion that created hundreds of new jobs. It also opened the Cheese Innovation Center in Twin Falls in 2013, which has pilot production facilities for new cheese products. This center studies and refines

Idaho Food Processing Employment



new products and processes initiated by Glanbia research, as well as by other industry development teams. The Magic Valley is also home to Chobani’s Greek yogurt plant, which employs about 600 workers. This spring, the company announced plans to invest \$100 million to expand its Twin Falls plant to produce new product lines, eventually adding 100 workers. Its success may be drawing other companies to the region. Another company building a plant in the area is Clif Bar & Company. When fully operational, the plant will employ 200 workers. Indirect jobs are also being created. For example, Fabri-Kal opened a plant in Burley in October 2015 to supply cups to Chobani. Food processing extends

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 2016**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,595.7	1,612.5	1,634.5	1,655.6	1,677.5	1,701.5	1,726.3	1,752.7	1,779.8
% Ch	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
National (Millions)	314.780	317.094	319.504	321.978	324.494	327.145	329.775	332.402	335.020
% Ch	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	22.941	22.348	22.888	22.832	22.873	23.324	23.801	24.330	24.880
% Ch	2.8%	-2.6%	2.4%	-0.2%	0.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	3,966	3,932	3,994	4,007	4,033	4,061	4,086	4,110	4,131
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.9%	1.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	11.993	12.426	12.610	13.031	13.284	13.565	13.852	14.146	14.445
% Ch	0.0%	3.6%	1.5%	3.3%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	2,550	2,605	2,614	2,624	2,654	2,685	2,716	2,747	2,781
% Ch	1.1%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
NET MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1.427	6.844	11.720	11.325	12.286	14.269	14.844	16.275	16.644
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho	7,131	9,062	9,811	10,305	12,783	14,059	14,548	14,686	14,698
% Ch	56.3%	27.1%	8.3%	5.0%	24.0%	10.0%	3.5%	0.9%	0.1%
National (Millions)	0.784	0.928	1.001	1.108	1.176	1.341	1.484	1.546	1.609
% Ch	28.1%	18.4%	7.8%	10.7%	6.1%	14.0%	10.7%	4.2%	4.0%
SINGLE UNITS									
Idaho	6,027	7,729	7,347	8,272	10,162	11,551	12,289	12,788	12,888
% Ch	52.3%	28.2%	-4.9%	12.6%	22.8%	13.7%	6.4%	4.1%	0.8%
National (Millions)	0.537	0.620	0.647	0.713	0.779	0.930	1.043	1.064	1.097
% Ch	23.6%	15.5%	4.2%	10.2%	9.2%	19.5%	12.2%	2.0%	3.1%
MULTIPLE UNITS									
Idaho	1,103	1,333	2,464	2,033	2,621	2,507	2,259	1,898	1,810
% Ch	82.5%	20.8%	84.8%	-17.5%	28.9%	-4.3%	-9.9%	-16.0%	-4.7%
National (Millions)	0.247	0.308	0.355	0.395	0.398	0.411	0.441	0.482	0.512
% Ch	38.9%	24.8%	15.1%	11.5%	0.6%	3.2%	7.3%	9.4%	6.2%
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	553.7	560.3	568.3	576.7	586.7	598.6	611.2	624.1	636.7
% Ch	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%

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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	16,155	16,692	17,393	18,037	18,573	19,434	20,293	21,157	22,069
% Ch	4.1%	3.3%	4.2%	3.7%	3.0%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%
2009 Chain-Weighted	15,355	15,612	15,982	16,397	16,646	17,053	17,467	17,852	18,244
% Ch	2.2%	1.7%	2.4%	2.6%	1.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$									
Idaho (Millions)	55,370	57,581	60,738	63,535	65,414	68,272	71,687	75,480	79,480
% Ch	5.0%	4.0%	5.5%	4.6%	3.0%	4.4%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	53,268	55,241	58,249	61,287	63,689	66,505	69,840	73,612	77,527
% Ch	5.2%	3.7%	5.4%	5.2%	3.9%	4.4%	5.0%	5.4%	5.3%
National (Billions)	13,915	14,074	14,810	15,459	15,988	16,712	17,528	18,395	19,304
% Ch	5.0%	1.1%	5.2%	4.4%	3.4%	4.5%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$									
Idaho (Millions)	52,173	53,547	55,644	58,005	59,094	60,661	62,629	64,593	66,616
% Ch	3.0%	2.6%	3.9%	4.2%	1.9%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	50,192	51,370	53,364	55,952	57,535	59,091	61,015	62,994	64,979
% Ch	3.2%	2.3%	3.9%	4.9%	2.8%	2.7%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%
National (Billions)	13,112	13,088	13,568	14,113	14,443	14,849	15,313	15,741	16,179
% Ch	3.0%	-0.2%	3.7%	4.0%	2.3%	2.8%	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$									
Idaho	34,698	35,709	37,159	38,375	38,995	40,123	41,525	43,062	44,654
% Ch	4.2%	2.9%	4.1%	3.3%	1.6%	2.9%	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%
National	44,205	44,383	46,351	48,010	49,269	51,082	53,150	55,337	57,618
% Ch	4.2%	0.4%	4.4%	3.6%	2.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$									
Idaho	32,695	33,207	34,043	35,035	35,227	35,651	36,279	36,852	37,428
% Ch	2.2%	1.6%	2.5%	2.9%	0.5%	1.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
National	41,653	41,274	42,464	43,831	44,509	45,388	46,435	47,356	48,293
% Ch	2.3%	-0.9%	2.9%	3.2%	1.5%	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	37,348	38,055	39,204	40,047	40,788	42,064	43,515	45,060	46,647
% Ch	0.8%	1.9%	3.0%	2.1%	1.9%	3.1%	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%
National	51,650	52,181	53,807	55,378	56,477	58,580	60,942	63,297	65,718
% Ch	2.7%	1.0%	3.1%	2.9%	2.0%	3.7%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%

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EMPLOYMENT

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	622,300	638,122	654,343	672,483	689,579	702,232	716,284	731,616	746,088	✓
% Ch	1.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	✓
National (Thousands)	134,173	136,381	138,939	141,833	144,309	146,091	147,407	148,621	149,854	
% Ch	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	92,371	97,327	99,840	104,231	109,225	111,066	112,984	115,536	117,432	
% Ch	3.8%	5.4%	2.6%	4.4%	4.8%	1.7%	1.7%	2.3%	1.6%	
National (Thousands)	18,421	18,739	19,224	19,581	19,648	19,882	20,245	20,638	20,928	
% Ch	2.1%	1.7%	2.6%	1.9%	0.3%	1.2%	1.8%	1.9%	1.4%	
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	58,247	61,109	61,578	63,453	65,680	66,093	66,599	67,802	68,898	
% Ch	3.9%	4.9%	0.8%	3.0%	3.5%	0.6%	0.8%	1.8%	1.6%	
National (Thousands)	11,978	12,071	12,236	12,370	12,340	12,367	12,424	12,605	12,736	
% Ch	1.7%	0.8%	1.4%	1.1%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	34,230	35,857	36,053	37,396	38,502	38,401	38,543	39,264	39,924	
% Ch	4.8%	4.8%	0.5%	3.7%	3.0%	-0.3%	0.4%	1.9%	1.7%	
National (Thousands)	7,520	7,598	7,725	7,808	7,738	7,765	7,824	7,969	8,087	
% Ch	2.7%	1.0%	1.7%	1.1%	-0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	1.9%	1.5%	
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	6,526	7,130	7,060	7,255	7,796	7,816	8,058	8,409	8,655	
% Ch	5.2%	9.3%	-1.0%	2.8%	7.4%	0.3%	3.1%	4.4%	2.9%	
National (Thousands)	390	405	424	431	433	456	483	500	519	
% Ch	1.1%	3.9%	4.6%	1.9%	0.4%	5.4%	5.8%	3.5%	3.9%	
METAL FABRICATION										
Idaho	4,859	5,417	5,500	5,649	5,823	5,897	6,019	6,154	6,284	
% Ch	5.8%	11.5%	1.5%	2.7%	3.1%	1.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	
National (Thousands)	1,410	1,431	1,454	1,459	1,431	1,449	1,464	1,501	1,536	
% Ch	4.5%	1.5%	1.6%	0.4%	-1.9%	1.3%	1.0%	2.5%	2.4%	
MACHINERY										
Idaho	2,717	2,934	2,975	3,016	3,121	3,213	3,286	3,387	3,520	
% Ch	5.8%	8.0%	1.4%	1.4%	3.5%	3.0%	2.3%	3.1%	3.9%	
National (Thousands)	1,098	1,104	1,127	1,122	1,086	1,083	1,101	1,138	1,164	
% Ch	4.0%	0.6%	2.0%	-0.4%	-3.2%	-0.3%	1.7%	3.4%	2.3%	
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS										
Idaho	11,625	11,266	11,425	11,899	12,008	11,785	11,543	11,625	11,735	
% Ch	3.9%	-3.1%	1.4%	4.2%	0.9%	-1.9%	-2.1%	0.7%	1.0%	
National (Thousands)	1,089	1,065	1,049	1,050	1,038	1,032	1,059	1,071	1,078	
% Ch	-1.3%	-2.1%	-1.5%	0.1%	-1.2%	-0.6%	2.6%	1.2%	0.6%	
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	8,503	9,110	9,093	9,576	9,754	9,690	9,636	9,689	9,729	
% Ch	4.7%	7.1%	-0.2%	5.3%	1.9%	-0.7%	-0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	
National (Thousands)	3,534	3,592	3,671	3,745	3,750	3,745	3,718	3,759	3,789	
% Ch	3.0%	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	

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