

Idaho Employment

A monthly update of how Idaho's economy
is doing in your area

IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER, GOVERNOR

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ROGER B. MADSEN, DIRECTOR

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NEW MINIMUM WAGE BOOSTS SMALL PAYCHECKS, ADDS LITTLE TO OVERALL PAYROLLS

The recession has cost 40,000 Idaho workers their jobs in the last two years, taking a bite out of wages across the state.

Total wages in the final three months of 2008 were down \$133 million from the last quarter of 2007. Payrolls were off 21,000 so average wage was essentially unchanged from the previous year. And in the first three months of 2009, the wage deficit grew to \$255 million. Wages remained stagnant as payrolls shed another 13,000 workers.

In addition to the thousands of layoffs, even more workers have taken pay cuts in the form of either lower hourly rates or fewer hours. But those working in the lowest-paying jobs across Idaho received a pay increase in July when the minimum wage went up.

The fact that people working in nearly 40,000 jobs were affected by the increase on July 24 is further evidence of the depth of the recession in Idaho.

This was the third of three scheduled increases in the wage. Idaho's minimum wage rose from \$5.15 an hour to \$5.85 in 2007 and then to \$6.55 in 2008 before hitting \$7.25 this summer. Workers in only about 20,000 jobs were affected by the first two increases. Wages were still rising when Congress approved the increases in 2007 and the Idaho Legislature tied the state minimum wage to the federal wage. Unemployment was near record lows, and employers were using wage increases to attract and retain good employees in what was clearly a workers' market.

UPDATED METHODOLOGY AFFECTS NONFARM JOB ESTIMATES

The nonfarm job estimates in the August edition of Idaho Employment reflect an updated methodology that is responsible for variations from estimates in previous editions. The September edition will restore estimates on key manufacturing sectors in each area and provide separate estimates for private education and health care. To avoid a series break at this point, the data will be backcast to before the 2001 recession. That backcast data should be available by the end of 2009.

Idaho Department of Labor Research and Analysis Supervisor Salvador Vazquez found over 300 of the 763 occupations that Idahoans work in had people earning less than \$7.25 an hour before the last increase took effect. While only a handful of jobs in some occupations paid so little, thousands of jobs in food services and in offices of all kinds and hundreds of jobs at hotels and motels, in retail stores, home health care and other services were affected.



Although there were jobs paying only the old minimum wage of \$6.55, the average for all jobs affected by the new minimum was \$6.90 an hour.

That puts the estimated increase in payrolls to accommodate the higher minimum wage at just under \$25 million a year. While significant, that is just over a tenth of a percent of the more than \$22.1 billion that businesses paid their workers during 2008. The amount could be lower depending on how many jobs the employers in the lower wage sectors like retail and food service have eliminated already this year or will eliminate through the rest of the recession.

Minimum Wage Impact By Sector in Idaho

Industry	Total Jobs	Under \$7.25/hr	Percent Under \$7.25/hr.
Leisure and Hospitality	63,340	16,002	25.3%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	137,040	10,091	7.4%
Education, Health Services	132,010	4,244	3.2%
Professional, Business Services	82,890	2,271	2.7%
Other Services	15,530	1,387	8.9%
Public Administration	55,400	1,361	2.5%
Financial Activities	30,310	1,011	3.3%
Construction	49,370	953	1.9%
Manufacturing	65,020	919	1.4%
Natural Resources, Mining	7,860	706	9.0%
Information	11,470	566	4.9%
Total	650,240	39,511	6.1%

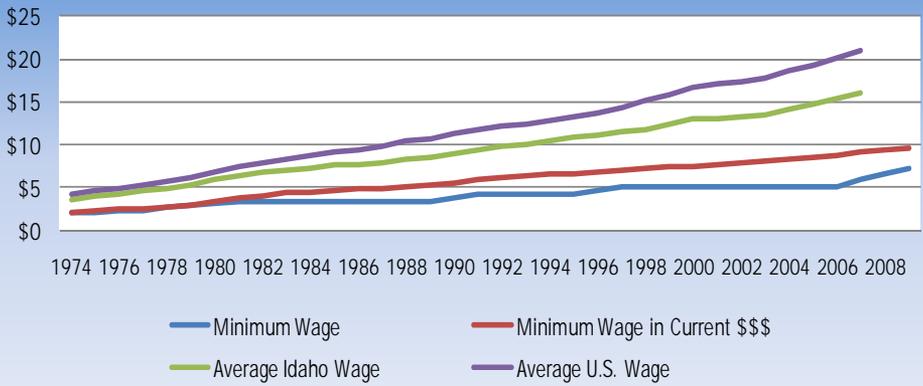
Source: Idaho Department of Labor

Offsetting that could be the recession's impact on consumers and the way they deal with restaurant wait staff, bartenders and other occupations where tips are part of the wage.

Idaho's minimum wage law keeps the minimum for workers in tipped occupations at \$3.35 an hour. But if the tips they make fail to equal the other \$3.90 an hour to at least meet the new minimum wage, the employer must come up with the difference in cash. There have been anecdotal reports of tips falling off as much as 5 percent or 10 percent as restaurants offer cheaper deals – reducing the total on which people figure tips – and customers simply reducing the amount they tip.

For the first time in many years, the latest increase in the minimum wage has let these low-paid workers make up some ground on the costs of living that have routinely escalated far faster than their paychecks. Using the last time the minimum wage was increased in 1997 as a base, that \$5.15 wage in 10 years had fallen \$1.37 an hour behind where it should have been had it risen at the same rate that wages overall did. That's \$55 a week for someone working full time at a minimum wage job. But this July's increase not only

Value of Minimum Wage In Idaho



eliminated the gap, it provided 20 cents an hour more than the wage would have been had it risen by at the same rate average wages did overall.

The minimum wage, however, remains behind its peak buying power of the early 1970s when it was raised to \$2 an hour and then up to \$2.30 in 1976. To keep pace with average wage increases over the last 35 years, the minimum wage today would have to be \$9.69 an hour.

25 Idaho Occupations Most Impacted by Minimum Wage

Occupation	Total Jobs	Under \$7.25	Percent Under
All occupations	650,240	39,511	6.1%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	13,200	3,967	30.1%
Waiters and Waitresses	11,560	3,467	30.0%
Retail Salespersons	24,780	3,027	12.2%
Cashiers	13,620	2,602	19.1%
Office Clerks, General	18,500	1,486	8.0%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	2,730	1,166	42.7%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,660	1,088	23.3%
Dishwashers	3,020	957	31.7%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	9,600	889	9.3%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	9,620	853	8.9%
Child Care Workers	3,340	778	23.3%
Cooks, Fast Food	2,610	738	28.3%
Bartenders	2,150	707	32.9%
Packers and Packagers, Hand	2,630	531	20.2%
Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products	1,570	491	31.3%
Food Preparation Workers	4,010	488	12.2%
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	1,250	458	36.6%
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,460	445	30.5%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	9,540	435	4.6%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	5,990	382	6.4%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,730	369	21.3%
Home Health Aides	2,970	296	10.0%
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	1,680	293	17.4%
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	5,270	286	5.4%
Customer Service Representatives	11,470	281	2.4%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor

MINIMUM WAGE BY REGION

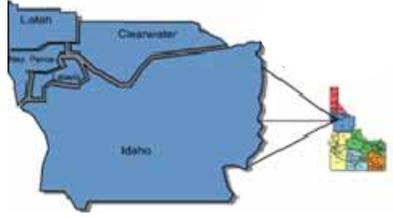
- The Panhandle** – Just over 23 percent of the 634 occupations benefitted from the new minimum wage. Employers will pay just under \$3 million more a year to comply. That is only 12 hundredths of one percent of their \$2.6 billion payroll in 2008. The most affected occupations are:



Occupation	Total Jobs	Under \$7.25/hr	Percent Under \$7.25 / hr
Total all occupations	78,590	4,702	6.0%
Waiters and Waitresses	1,510	550	36.4%
Retail Salespersons	4,070	466	11.4%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Incl. Fast Food	1,750	283	16.2%
Cashiers	1,830	281	15.4%
Office Clerks, General	2,350	243	10.3%
Janitors, Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,290	211	16.4%
Bartenders	620	197	31.8%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, Coffee Shop	410	188	45.9%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	730	185	25.3%
Dishwashers	420	154	36.7%
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	320	111	34.7%
Food Preparation Workers	940	109	11.6%
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge and Coffee Shop	280	77	27.5%
Hotel, Motel and Resort Desk Clerks	250	67	26.8%
Telemarketers	280	65	23.2%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor

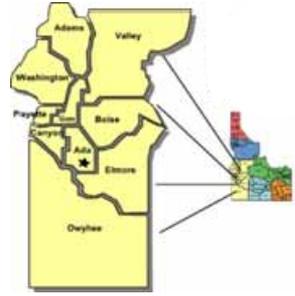
- North Central Idaho** – The least diverse of the regions with just 577 occupations, 116 paid below \$7.25 an hour. Employers will pay about \$1.6 million, or 12 hundredths of a percent of their \$1.4 billion payroll, to bring wages up to the new minimum. The most affected occupations are:



Occupation	Total Jobs	Under \$7.25 / hr.	Percent Under \$7.25 / hr
Total all occupations	41,440	2,541	6.1%
Retail Salespersons	1,500	247	16.5%
Cashiers	1,060	232	21.9%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	590	200	33.9%
Combined Food Preparation, Serving Workers, Incl. Fast Food	660	176	26.7%
Office Clerks, General	1,210	117	9.7%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, Coffee Shop	250	100	40.0%
Waiters and Waitresses	560	100	17.9%
Janitors, Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	690	85	12.3%
Dishwashers	200	78	39.0%
Child Care Workers	230	71	30.9%
Bartenders	250	66	26.4%
Laborers and Freight, Stock and Material Movers, Hand	650	65	10.0%
Bookkeeping, Accounting and Auditing Clerks	680	57	8.4%
Food Preparation Workers	360	55	15.3%
Hotel, Motel and Resort Desk Clerks	160	55	34.4%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor

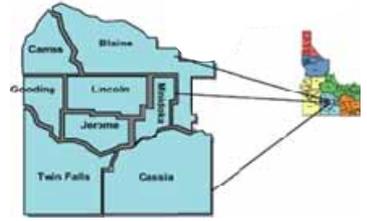
- Southwestern Idaho** – The most diverse region in the state with 696 different occupations had 185 that paid below the new minimum wage. About 44 percent of all of Idaho’s jobs are in the state’s most populous region, and employers will spend over \$9.1 million a year to bring wages up to the minimum. But that is still only eight hundredths of a percent of the region’s total wages in 2008 of more than \$10.9 billion. The most affected occupations are:



Occupation	Total Jobs	Under \$7.25 / hr	Percent Under \$7.25 / hr
Total all occupations	286,620	14,580	5.1%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Incl. Fast Food	6,660	2,060	30.9%
Waiters and Waitresses	5,780	1,880	32.5%
Retail Salespersons	11,610	1,083	9.3%
Cashiers	5,970	840	14.1%
Child Care Workers	2,210	513	23.2%
Office Clerks, General	7,960	509	6.4%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession and Coffee Shop	1,180	478	40.5%
Dishwashers	1,490	455	30.5%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,730	390	22.5%
Laborers and Freight, Stock and Material Movers, Hand	4,390	366	8.3%
Cooks, Fast Food	1,170	290	24.8%
Janitors, Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,210	272	6.5%
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge and Coffee Shop	760	268	35.3%
Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals	730	264	36.2%
Bartenders	660	232	35.2%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor

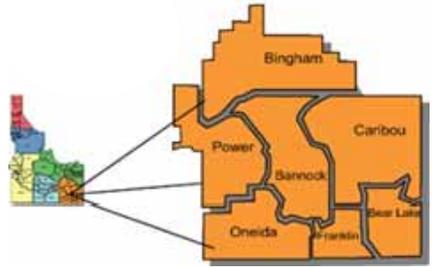
- South Central Idaho** – Of the 584 occupations in this region, 133 paid less than the new minimum wage. It will cost the region's employers nearly \$3.2 million a year, or 13 hundredths of a percent of their \$2.5 billion payroll in 2008, to bring these jobs up to the new minimum wage. The most affected occupations are:



Occupation	Total Jobs	Under \$7.25 / hr	Percent Under \$7.25 / hr
Total all occupations	69,630	5,172	7.4%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	1,520	562	37.0%
Cashiers	1,920	560	29.2%
Retail Salespersons	2,800	360	12.9%
Waiters and Waitresses	1,060	286	27.0%
Office Clerks, General	2,560	173	6.8%
Packers and Packagers, Hand	560	165	29.5%
Laborers and Freight, Stock and Material Movers, Hand	1,880	162	8.6%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	320	159	49.7%
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	380	155	40.8%
Cooks, Fast Food	560	150	26.8%
Dishwashers	470	144	30.6%
Janitors, Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,060	134	12.6%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	800	113	14.1%
Home Health Aides	750	105	14.0%
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	230	96	41.7%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor

- Southeastern Idaho** – This region where the economy has been relatively weak for years, has the state’s highest percentage of jobs below the new minimum wage. They were spread across 182 of the 620 occupations. It will cost employers about \$4.4 million a year to meet the new minimum. At a quarter of a percent of their total 2008 payroll of \$1.9 billion, that is the highest financial impact of any region. The most affected occupations are:



Occupation	Total Jobs	Under \$7.25 / hr	Percent Under \$7.25 / hr
Total all occupations	93,700	6,866	7.3%
Retail Salespersons	4,100	779	19.0%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Inc Fast Food	1,410	483	34.3%
Waiters and Waitresses	1,920	476	24.8%
Cashiers	2,040	465	22.8%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession and Coffee Shop	600	332	55.3%
Office Clerks, General	3,180	313	9.8%
Cooks, Fast Food	520	200	38.5%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	690	194	28.1%
Laborers and Freight, Stock and Material Movers, Hand	1,370	174	12.7%
Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products	560	160	28.6%
Janitors, Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,850	138	7.5%
Packers and Packagers, Hand	450	127	28.2%
Dishwashers	370	113	30.5%
Bartenders	260	105	40.4%
Teacher Assistants	1,260	98	7.8%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor

- Eastern Idaho** – More diverse than the farming country and high desert would indicate, jobs in 159 of the 599 occupations paid less than \$7.25. Employers overall will increase their payrolls 13-hundredths of a percent to bring these jobs up to the new minimum wage. The region's businesses paid nearly \$2.9 billion in wages in 2008. The most affected occupations are:



Occupation	Total Jobs	Under \$7.25 / hr	Percent Under \$7.25 / hr
Total all occupations	80,260	5,650	7.0%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Incl. Fast Food	1,950	627	32.2%
Waiters and Waitresses	1,550	420	27.1%
Cashiers	1,730	405	23.4%
Retail Salespersons	2,690	322	12.0%
Office Clerks, General	2,690	257	9.6%
Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products	610	252	41.3%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, Coffee Shop	320	190	59.4%
Cooks, Short Order	490	166	33.9%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	560	141	25.2%
Packers and Packagers, Hand	530	134	25.3%
Cooks, Fast Food	340	130	38.2%
Laborers and Freight, Stock and Material Movers, Hand	1,020	121	11.9%
Janitors, Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,000	103	10.3%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	870	102	11.7%
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	210	94	44.8%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor

Current Minimum Wages by State

Alabama	None	Montana	\$7.25
Alaska	\$7.15	Nebraska	\$7.25
Arizona	\$7.25	Nevada	\$7.55
Arkansas	\$6.25	New Hampshire	\$7.25
California	\$8.00	New Jersey	\$7.25
Colorado	\$7.28	New Mexico	\$7.50
Connecticut	\$8.00	New York	\$7.25
Delaware	\$7.25	North Carolina	\$7.25
DC	\$8.25	North Dakota	\$7.25
Florida	\$7.21	Ohio	\$7.30
Georgia	\$5.15	Oklahoma	\$7.25
Hawaii	\$7.25	Oregon	\$8.40
Idaho	\$7.25	Pennsylvania	\$7.25
Illinois	\$8.00	Rhode Island	\$7.40
Indiana	\$7.25	South Carolina	None
Iowa	\$7.25	South Dakota	\$7.25
Kansas	\$2.65	Tennessee	None
Kentucky	\$7.25	Texas	\$7.25
Louisiana	None	Utah	\$7.25
Maine	\$7.25	Vermont	\$8.06
Maryland	\$7.25	Virginia	\$7.25
Massachusetts	\$8.00	Washington	\$8.55
Michigan	\$7.40	West Virginia	\$7.25
Minnesota	\$6.15	Wisconsin	\$6.50
Mississippi	None	Wyoming	\$5.15
Missouri	\$7.05		

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

Value of Minimum Wage in Idaho

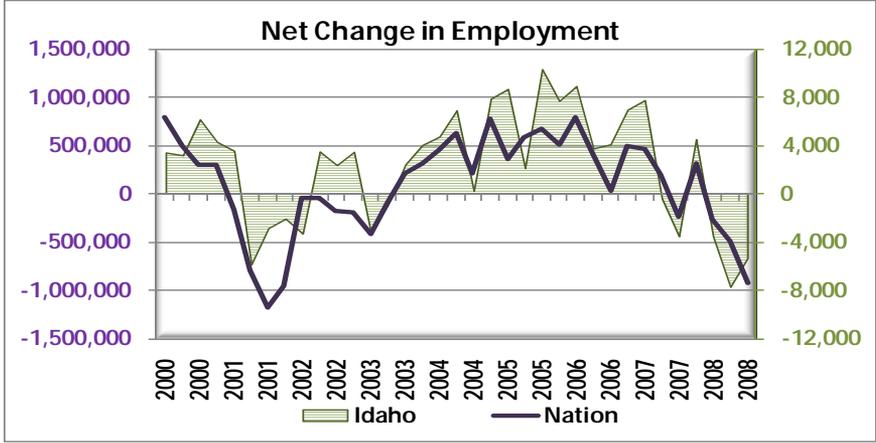
Year	Minimum Wage	Minimum Wage in Current \$\$\$	Average Idaho Wage	Average U.S. Wage
1974	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$3.59	\$4.29
1975	\$2.10	\$2.22	\$3.95	\$4.60
1976	\$2.30	\$2.42	\$4.25	\$4.95
1977	\$2.30	\$2.56	\$4.63	\$5.29
1978	\$2.65	\$2.72	\$4.91	\$5.69
1979	\$2.90	\$2.93	\$5.37	\$6.16
1980	\$3.10	\$3.26	\$5.85	\$6.73
1981	\$3.35	\$3.70	\$6.39	\$7.35
1982	\$3.35	\$4.09	\$6.69	\$7.84
1983	\$3.35	\$4.34	\$6.93	\$8.22
1984	\$3.35	\$4.48	\$7.24	\$8.64
1985	\$3.35	\$4.67	\$7.64	\$9.06
1986	\$3.35	\$4.84	\$7.72	\$9.44
1987	\$3.35	\$4.93	\$7.89	\$9.86
1988	\$3.35	\$5.11	\$8.21	\$10.35
1989	\$3.35	\$5.32	\$8.49	\$10.70
1990	\$3.80	\$5.58	\$8.93	\$11.21
1991	\$4.25	\$5.88	\$9.28	\$11.64
1992	\$4.25	\$6.12	\$9.71	\$12.25
1993	\$4.25	\$6.31	\$9.98	\$12.46
1994	\$4.25	\$6.50	\$10.40	\$12.76
1995	\$4.25	\$6.67	\$10.80	\$13.19
1996	\$4.75	\$6.85	\$11.03	\$13.71
1997	\$5.15	\$7.06	\$11.43	\$14.35
1998	\$5.15	\$7.22	\$11.75	\$15.10
1999	\$5.15	\$7.34	\$12.30	\$15.76
2000	\$5.15	\$7.50	\$13.03	\$16.69
2001	\$5.15	\$7.75	\$13.07	\$17.11
2002	\$5.15	\$7.97	\$13.33	\$17.38
2003	\$5.15	\$8.10	\$13.56	\$17.87
2004	\$5.15	\$8.28	\$14.14	\$18.66
2005	\$5.15	\$8.51	\$14.67	\$19.32
2006	\$5.15	\$8.80	\$15.48	\$20.20
2007	\$5.85	\$9.08	\$15.97	\$21.10
2008	\$6.55	\$9.33	N/A	N/A
2009	\$7.25	\$9.69	N/A	N/A

Source: Idaho Department of Labor; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

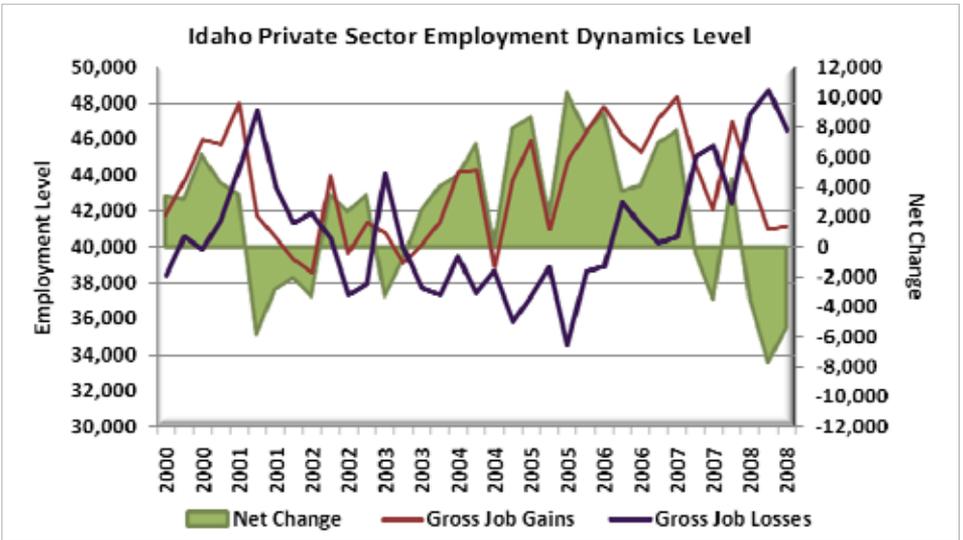
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IDAHO SEES THIRD STRAIGHT QUARTER OF JOB LOSSES

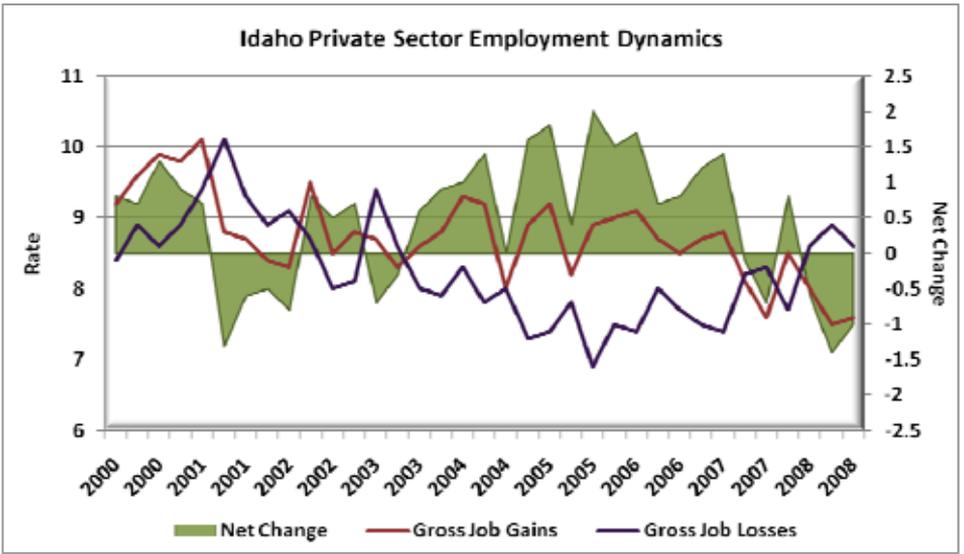
Idaho suffered a net loss of 16,648 private sector jobs during the first nine months of 2008 on a seasonally adjusted basis as the initial three quarters of the recession took a significant toll on the Idaho economy. It was the first time since the 2001 recession that the state has seen three consecutive quarters of job loss, according to Business Employment Dynamics program of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



The Business Employment Dynamics program tracks job gains and job losses from private businesses opening, expanding, closing and downsizing, providing another tool for analyzing the business cycle. From July to September 2008 Idaho's opening and expanding businesses added just 41,167 jobs while those closing or downsizing cut 46,527. That net loss of 5,360 jobs was the largest third quarter job loss on record and followed the second quarter net job loss of 7,726, the largest job erosion in any quarter since the statistical series began in 1992.

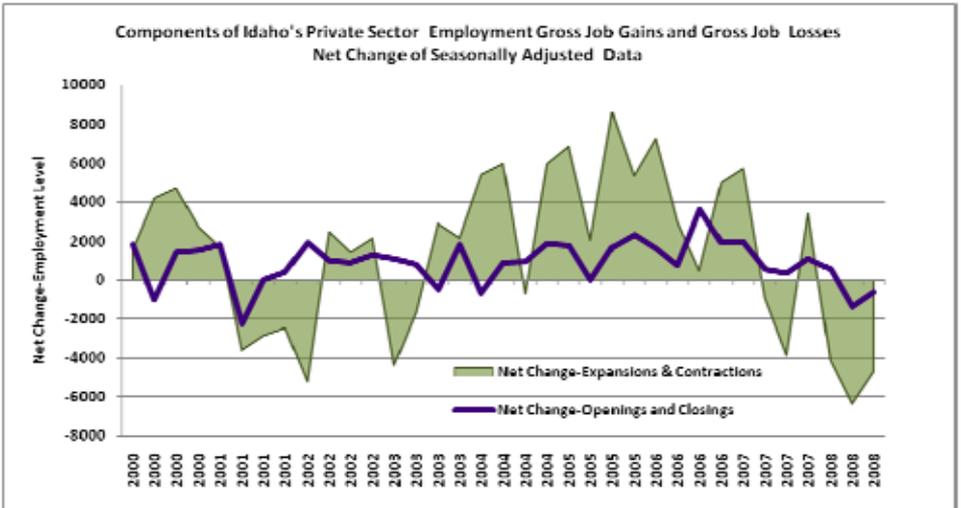


While the National Bureau of Economic Research marks the recession's start in December 2007, Idaho began seeing a downturn during the second quarter of 2007. In August of 2007, Idaho had one of the nation's lowest unemployment rates at 3 percent, but business dynamics were showing that Idaho's private sector employment posted an uncharacteristic net loss of 3,562 jobs during that quarter.



Sluggish job gains in the private sector continued through the third quarter of 2008, and the 7.6 percent increase in jobs due to businesses opening or expanding was more than offset by an 8.6 percent decline in jobs from businesses downsizing or outright closing.

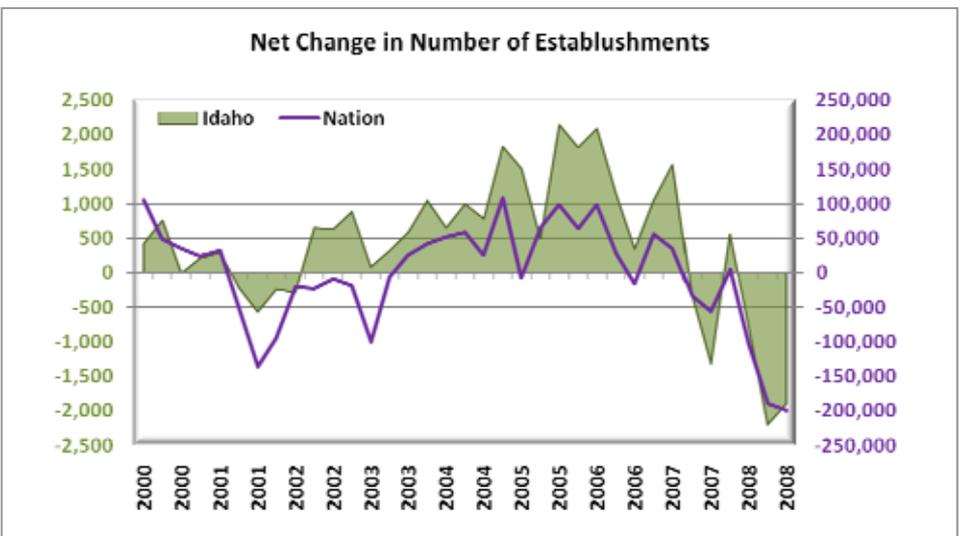
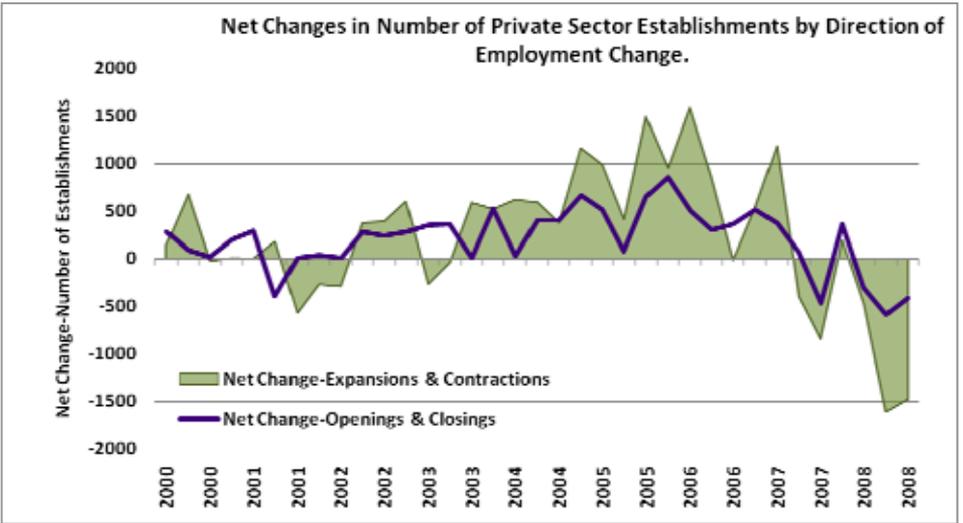
There were businesses still expanding in Idaho during the third quarter of 2008, and they added 32,015 jobs. But the impact of the recession took a larger toll on businesses that had to pull back for economic reasons. They cut 36,724 jobs. That net loss of just over 4,700 was compounded by closing businesses cutting 651 more jobs than new businesses created.



Just under 12,000 of Idaho's 50,000 businesses added jobs during the third quarter of 2008 – 9,228 through expansion and 2,729 opening for the first time. But nearly 14,000 others eliminated jobs – 10,709 downsized and 3,147 closed altogether.

Nationally, the nation suffered a net third quarter 2008 job loss of 932,000 stretching across all economic sectors. New and expanding businesses created 6.8 million jobs, 436,000 fewer than in the second quarter. But that was more than offset by the loss of 7.7 million jobs as even more businesses closed or pared payrolls.

Health care and education picked up 93,000 jobs across the county during the quarter while natural resources including mining added 19,000 and utilities 1,000. But those gains were overwhelmed by the loss of 211,000 jobs in



manufacturing, 180,000 in professional and business services, 178,000 jobs in construction, 170,000 in retail trade, 145,000 in leisure and hospitality and 84,000 in financial services. This was the largest quarterly loss for financial services of the five straight quarters it has seen jobs contract.

Alaska reclaimed the highest gross job gain at 9.7 percent followed by Wyoming's 9.5 percent. Idaho and Montana posted job gains at 7.7 and 7.6 percent respectively, a tenth of a percentage point higher than the second quarter gains. Alaska's job gain, however, was more than offset by a 10.8 percent increase in gross job losses, and Idaho's gain was overshadowed by 8.6 percent increase in job losses. Maine and Wyoming ranked third with 8.4 percent increases in job losses. Overall Idaho's economy through the first three quarters of 2008 fell at record rates with further declines anticipated.

For more information on Business Employment Dynamics series, go to the Web site at www.bls.gov/bdm/.

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IDAHO MAY LAG NATION IN RECOVERY FROM RECESSION

Over the last several years Idaho's economy has experienced well publicized growth. From 2000 to 2008 Idaho's population grew 17 percent. Over that same period total covered employment grew 16.5 percent, and Idaho's gross state product increased 51 percent.

Intuition would suggest that if gross state product rose 51 percent, than the number of jobs should have increased more than 16.5 percent. But gross state product includes a capital investment component – spending on capital by both businesses and households – that doesn't always translate into jobs. Included in this investment are housing, new commercial buildings, factories, computers, tools and similar items.

It was the investment portion of the gross state product, specifically the investment in real estate, that helped foster Idaho's economic growth during the middle of this decade. A potential drawback to this kind of investment is that it takes few jobs to do it. There was little investment in industrial capacity like new factories or mines that not only create jobs while under construction but also to maintain the production once construction is finished. That tends to provide more stable, albeit slower, long-term job growth.

Obviously, construction is a profitable venture that adds significant value to the economy. But a problem arises when short-term and long-term job creation get out of balance. The investments being made in Idaho were dominated by residential construction, followed by retail and similar commercial construction. Records show that in some areas of the state, up to 20 percent of home loans taken out during the real estate boom involved speculators, many from out of state. The state's robust job growth was led by construction, which finished off 2008 with 8,800 more jobs than in 2000, an increase of 24 percent despite the dramatic downturn the economy took in the fourth quarter. But in 2009, it is becoming clear that with a glut of houses both new and pre-owned still on the market the construction industry may not have found the bottom.

While construction was rapidly growing and the housing market was helping to lead the economy to heights never seen before, the manufacturing industry overall was declining. From 2000 through 2008, Idaho lost 6,800 manufacturing jobs, a 9.8 percent drop.

Many of Idaho's investments were dominated by speculators and others who drove up the prices of homes, taking advantage of low interest rates and making housing unaffordable for many. Had this investment been more evenly distributed between industry and housing, Idaho probably would not have fallen so far so fast.

The investment in industry typically comes with long-term jobs in production of some product that adds value to raw materials and can be exported to other states or nations. That increases both employer and employee income, which along with the capital investment increases the tax base.

For a time, housing speculation and population growth essentially acted like exports by adding money to the economy, stimulating growth and increas-



ing the tax base. But once that housing bubble burst and the market began sinking, there was nothing left to further economic growth. Few long-term jobs remained.

Left with the diminished speculative investment atop declining goods production, Idaho fell victim to stagnant income that quickly shifted from its recycling phase to one of contraction. It works like this — a worker gets his paycheck. He pays taxes on that income and then goes out and, say, buys a car with part of the check. He pays more to the government in the form of sales tax. Then the car dealer takes the worker's money and pays his suppliers and employees. Those employees and suppliers pay taxes on that money and then spend what's left just as the original employee does, and the cycle continues. So when you remove from the cycle goods that can be sold outside the state economy to bring in new money, it does not take long for the money supply to dwindle and everyone including government begins to suffer. Since Idaho's manufacturing industry entered the recession having already suffered a string of job declines during the state's rapid economic expansion, there was less expectation for it to perform.

Idaho has not been able to attract enough living-wage jobs that foster long-term economic vitality. The speculation that drove up the cost of housing left many working Idahoans unable to afford new homes. Now that housing values are at or below levels of 10 years ago fewer people are willing to jump into the housing market and too many prospective buyers are still being denied access because of the more stringent lending standards or their inability to sell the home they currently owned without taking a severe loss.

People who bought homes in the last five to seven years are now seeing their property tax assessments come in well below their purchase prices. This



lowers net worth and reduces a homeowner's ability to borrow on what had been equity in the home. That dampens consumer spending, which typically accounts for 70 percent of gross state product.

Without the population growth and speculation of this decade's earlier years, Idaho would not have experienced as much robust growth. Manufacturing has been in decline, and this is a major sector that needs to perform well for an economy to enjoy long-term growth. Population growth and real estate investment are not likely to return Idaho to economic growth. Something significant must happen to substantially increase money coming into Idaho from other states and nations to reignite the state economy.

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WAGES LURE COMMUTERS BETWEEN TWO TETON COUNTIES

Teton County, Idaho, is Idaho's gateway to some of the most spectacular country in Wyoming -- Targhee National Forest, the Grand Targhee ski resort, the Jackson Hole ski resort and Jackson Hole with its jaw-dropping view of the Grand Tetons. The county includes Driggs and Victor and is one of the fastest growing counties in Idaho. The population was up 6.5 percent from 2007 to

2008 and over 47 percent – almost 3,000 people – since the 2000 census. It borders Teton County, Wyo., and therein lies the commuting “dilemma.”

There is a huge amount of tourism in Teton County, Wyo., and the jobs pay much better in Wyoming. So many workers and business owners from Teton County, Idaho, make the 30- to 45-minute commute across the Teton Pass daily. The 2000 Census estimated about 1.7 percent of Teton County, Idaho, residents commuted to the Jackson Hole area, but it could be significantly higher. For one, many workers who live in Idaho have their vehicles licensed in Wyoming.

To get a better feel for the commuter traffic over the pass, the Department of Labor regional economist for eastern Idaho visually counted the Idaho plates going into Wyoming between 6:15 a.m. to 9 a.m. on July 27 and crossing back into Idaho between 3:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. The same procedure was followed on the morning of July 28, but when the numbers came in extremely close to those of July 27, the afternoon count was cancelled. To limit the study to presumed commuters, only license plates with the Teton County, Idaho, designator – 1T -- along with special plates, work plates, Idaho-licensed motorcycles and local commuter busses were counted. Wyoming plates were not counted initially, but by the afternoon of July 27, the survey crew found a large number of vehicles licensed in Wyoming crossed the pass from Idaho in the morning and returned to Idaho in the afternoon. That phenomenon will be assessed in another survey.

Using the most recent labor force figures, the July survey found at least 10.7 percent, or just over 600, of Teton County, Idaho’s, workers commuted to the Jackson Hole area. The three counting periods over the two days found little variation in the number of plates. Motorcycles were not included since most had baggage and appeared to be ridden by tourists.

The estimate of just under 11 percent of the Teton County, Idaho, work force commuting to Wyoming is likely conservative since it assumed only one person per vehicle, except for the commuter busses, and excluded what appeared to be Idaho commuters with Wyoming license plates. The percentage will fluctuate throughout the year due to the seasonality of the work in the Jackson area. The survey also found a high number of Idaho plates from Fremont, Bonneville, Madison, Bannock, Bingham and Jefferson counties.

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EXAMINING EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRY MIX VITAL TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Most people paid little attention to what was fueling economic growth following the 2001 recession. But in the midst of this current recession, officials and citizens are assessing strategies to help their regional economies return to prosperity. The process requires a hard look at each region’s strengths and weaknesses. That begins with asset mapping, and one of the first steps is evaluating the region’s current employment and industry mix. Two tools used to make such an assessment are referred to as location quotient and economic base sectors.

Location quotient determines whether something is more prevalent in a region than it is nationally and just how much more. A location quotient greater than one means the subject is more important regionally than nationally. Using Economic Modeling Systems Inc. to evaluate the number of jobs in industries, the highest location quotient for southeastern Idaho is rail transportation at 5.4. There are many industries such as plastic and rubber manufacturing and transportation equipment manufacturing with location quotients less than 0.33 for

the area. It is believed that industries with large location quotients are likely to be the biggest exporters in the region.

Economic base sectors are groupings of broadly related industries that contribute most to the goods and services sold outside the local economy. Producing products or services which are exported to other parts of the state, nation and world results in economic growth, and the amount of those exports is directly related to the area’s income and wealth. Without exports, a region would likely stagnate.

Such groupings are somewhat arbitrary and most useful when defined by local knowledge. Economic Modeling Systems Inc. identifies 12 economic base sectors in Idaho. They include the traditional industrial super sectors of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, communications, services, finance and government. In addition the economic model also identified Residents’ Outside Income, Exogenous Investment, Visitors and All Others.

As the term implies, Residents’ Outside Income includes sources of income from outside the region that is spent in the regional economy. This encompasses unemployment and social security benefits, investment dividends, rent from property located outside the region and income earned by residents commuting outside the region.

Exogenous Investment refers to investments in regional businesses coming from outside the area.

Income from Visitors is essentially tourism but includes visitors from surrounding areas using unique facilities or core functions such as airports, courthouses, sports facilities and shopping centers.

All Other is the catchall category that captures all other sources of money flowing into the region.

In southeastern Idaho government is the largest economic base group, providing 23 percent of all jobs and paying an average of \$36,000 a year. Manufacturing is the second largest contributor with 21 percent of the jobs averaging \$43,000 per year. The table shows the jobs and earnings of the economic base for the seven counties of southeastern Idaho.

Southeastern Idaho Employment, Earnings Mix

Economic Base Sectors	Percent of Jobs	Percent of Earnings	Avg Earnings per Worker
Government	23%	26%	\$36,000
Manufacturing	21%	27%	\$43,000
Residents’ Outside Income	13%	10%	\$24,000
Services	10%	8%	\$27,000
Agriculture	10%	7%	\$25,000
All Other	6%	8%	\$42,000
Visitors	5%	3%	\$19,000
Finance	4%	4%	\$31,000
Exogenous Investment	4%	4%	\$29,000
Construction	2%	2%	\$31,000
Mining	1%	2%	\$49,000
Communications	1%	1%	\$28,000

COUNTY BREAKDOWNS

BANNOCK COUNTY

The economic base sectors in Bannock County are led by government with the most jobs and the lion's share of earnings. Closer analysis shows state and federal jobs make up approximately two thirds of all governmental jobs in the area. These jobs bring money into the region. Idaho State University, the women's prison, Federal Bureau of Investigation and military jobs have the most impact on the government sector.

Bannock County Employment, Earnings Mix

Economic Base Sectors	Percent of Jobs	Percent of Earnings	Avg Earnings per Worker
Government	29%	31%	\$38,000
Services	18%	15%	\$29,000
Manufacturing	14%	20%	\$47,000
Residents' Outside Income	10%	7%	\$24,000
Visitors	8%	5%	\$19,000
Finance	7%	7%	\$34,000
All Other	6%	9%	\$48,000
Exogenous Investment	3%	3%	\$29,000
Construction	2%	2%	\$33,000
Communications	2%	1%	\$33,000
Agriculture	1%	< 1%	\$22,000
Mining	< 1%	< 1%	\$61,000

BEAR LAKE COUNTY

Bear Lake County has one of the most diverse economic bases in the region. Agriculture has the largest percentage of jobs but is third in terms of earnings. The miscellaneous category is fourth in terms of jobs but second in percentage of earnings and first in worker wages. Six different economic base sectors each have more than 10 percent of the jobs – the broadest base in the region.

Bear Lake County Employment, Earnings Mix

Economic Base Sectors	Percent of Jobs	Percent of Earnings	Avg Earnings per Worker
Agriculture	23%	13%	\$13,000
Government	18%	26%	\$33,000
Visitors	13%	10%	\$17,000
All Other	12%	22%	\$41,000
Residents' Outside Income	11%	8%	\$16,000
Services	10%	12%	\$27,000
Manufacturing	3%	3%	\$23,000
Finance	3%	3%	\$22,000
Exogenous Investment	3%	2%	\$17,000
Construction	2%	1%	\$18,000
Communications	1%	< 1%	\$8,000
Mining	1%	< 1%	N/A

BINGHAM COUNTY

Bingham County has a fairly diversified economy. Manufacturing is the largest in both jobs and earnings primarily because of the large food processing plants in Aberdeen and Blackfoot. Government is large because, in addition to the usual number of workers employed by local government, the county also hosts a large state-funded agricultural research center and mental health hospital.

Bingham County Employment, Earnings Mix			
Economic Base Sectors	Percent of Jobs	Percent of Earnings	Avg Earnings per Worker
Manufacturing	23%	27%	\$37,000
Government	17%	19%	\$37,000
Agriculture	15%	13%	\$28,000
Residents' Outside Income	11%	8%	\$23,000
Services	10%	11%	\$33,000
All Other	8%	8%	\$34,000
Visitors	5%	3%	\$20,000
Finance	4%	4%	\$29,000
Exogenous Investment	4%	4%	\$29,000
Construction	3%	3%	\$29,000
Mining	< 1%	< 1%	\$34,000
Communications	< 1%	< 1%	\$14,000

CARIBOU COUNTY

Based on the analysis done by Economic Modeling Systems Inc, it is apparent Caribou County has the strongest manufacturing base in southeastern Idaho. Manufacturing provided 30 percent of all jobs and more than half the total earnings. No other industry has such an impact on any other county in the area. Closely associated with manufacturing in the area is mining, and while only 9 percent of the jobs are in that sector it is the second largest group in terms of total earnings and worker pay.

Caribou County Employment, Earnings Mix			
Economic Base Sectors	Percent of Jobs	Percent of Earnings	Avg Earnings per Worker
Manufacturing	30%	52%	\$82,000
Agriculture	17%	8%	\$22,000
Services	12%	6%	\$25,000
Government	10%	8%	\$38,000
Mining	9%	13%	\$64,000
Visitors	6%	2%	\$15,000
Construction	6%	6%	\$52,000
Residents' Outside Income	3%	1%	\$16,000
Finance	2%	1%	\$22,000
Exogenous Investment	2%	1%	\$33,000
All Other	2%	2%	\$43,000
Communications	1%	< 1%	\$8,000

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Franklin County is one of two counties in the area in which agriculture is the leader in both job percentage and percentage of earnings. Manufacturing has the highest earnings per worker, but because a smaller percentage of workers are associated with that industry, it accounts for only 10 percent of total earnings.

Franklin County Employment, Earnings Mix			
Economic Base Sectors	Percent of Jobs	Percent of Earnings	Avg Earnings per Worker
Agriculture	27%	25%	\$24,000
Government	12%	15%	\$31,000
Residents' Outside Income	12%	7%	\$15,000
Services	10%	8%	\$19,000
All Other	9%	12%	\$35,000
Visitors	7%	6%	\$20,000
Manufacturing	7%	10%	\$38,000
Construction	6%	7%	\$28,000
Finance	4%	3%	\$19,000
Exogenous Investment	4%	3%	\$24,000
Communications	2%	2%	\$22,000
Mining	1%	1%	\$29,000

ONEIDA COUNTY

Oneida County joins Franklin as the only counties where agriculture provides the most jobs and earnings. Although not among the leaders percentage-wise in either category, the finance group is more significant to Oneida County than elsewhere in the region, primarily because Malad is the state headquarters for Ireland Bank.

Oneida County Employment, Earnings Mix			
Economic Base Sectors	Percent of Jobs	Percent of Earnings	Avg Earnings per Worker
Agriculture	31%	22%	\$16,000
Government	17%	21%	\$29,000
Residents' Outside Income	12%	8%	\$14,000
Mining	5%	10%	\$44,000
Visitors	8%	6%	\$17,000
Finance	7%	9%	\$28,000
All Other	7%	11%	\$37,000
Services	7%	6%	\$18,000
Manufacturing	3%	5%	\$35,000
Exogenous Investment	2%	1%	\$15,000
Construction	1%	< 1%	\$14,000
Communications	< 1%	N/A	N/A

POWER COUNTY

The Economic Modeling Systems Inc. study shows the economic base of Power County is manufacturing because of large potato processing and phosphate fertilizer plants. But because many of the workers at both plants commute from Bannock and Bingham counties there is some reason to believe that agriculture may have more impact in terms of jobs although it is likely manufacturing would still have the largest percentage of earnings because of the comparatively higher wages in that sector.

Power County Employment, Earnings Mix			
Economic Base Sectors	Percent of Jobs	Percent of Earnings	Avg Earnings per Worker
Manufacturing	37%	45%	\$40,000
Agriculture	21%	18%	\$28,000
Government	11%	12%	\$35,000
All Other	10%	10%	\$33,000
Services	6%	6%	\$32,000
Residents' Outside Income	5%	3%	\$17,000
Visitors	3%	2%	\$23,000
Construction	2%	2%	\$33,000
Finance	2%	1%	\$28,000
Communications	1%	1%	\$35,000
Exogenous Investment	1%	1%	\$21,000
Mining	< 1%	< 1%	\$6,000

Census Facts **Back-to-School**

56 million
 The projected number of students to be enrolled in the nation's elementary through high schools (grades K-12) this fall.
 Source: Upcoming Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2010, Table 214
 <<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/>>

19 million
 The projected number of students enrolled in the nation's colleges and universities this fall. This is up from 13.5 million 20 years ago.
 Source: Upcoming Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2010, Table 214
 <<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/>>

**United States
 Census
 2010**

PANHANDLE

Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai & Shoshone counties

REGION AND COUNTY DEVELOPMENTS

The Forest Service will spend \$5.3 million from the federal stimulus package to renovate its 1,700-mile network of trails in the Idaho Panhandle. Some of the work will start this year, but the bulk of the projects will take place in 2010. All five counties will receive a share of the money for trail maintenance projects. The work includes transforming an old logging road into an ATV trail near Fernan Saddle and creating a new shelter for the Route of the Hiawatha, a rails-to-trails project that starts in Shoshone County and extends into Montana.

BONNER COUNTY

- Starting Aug. 14, Sandpoint residents can drive to and through Express Lane, the area's first convenience store catering only to drive-through customers. After hearing of similar stores in Texas and on the East Coast, Adrian Cox decided he wanted to introduce the idea to Sandpoint. Express Lane does not have a standard entrance. Instead, it ushers cars inside the building, where store employees take orders, accept money and send drivers on their way out the other side. The store primarily stocks beverages — both alcoholic and non alcoholic — but also carries a small assortment of grocery items.
- The city of Sandpoint will spend \$324,000 to add 15 slips and rebuild 12 others at its Wind Bag Marina. The project, which should increase tourism, also calls for extending the existing jetty by 290 feet to make the marina safer for boaters. A \$99,200 Idaho State Parks and Recreation Department grant and an \$87,000 National Boating Infrastructure grant are being combined with money from the city's Parks Improvement Fund to pay for the improvements. The project begins this fall and should be completed by next summer.
- The Loft opened in June above Sheri's Home Interiors at the Timberline Shopping Center in Priest River. The coffee house offers espresso, soft-serve ice cream, sandwiches and pastries. It also sells gift items.

BOUNDARY COUNTY

- A fire destroyed the showroom and offices of Riverside Auto Center in Bonners Ferry Aug. 3. Owner Bill Hiatt Sr. plans to rebuild the Dodge, Chrysler and Jeep dealership his father brought to Bonners Ferry 38 years ago. About 26 people work for the dealership.
- Stoves-N-Stuff opened this summer on Main Street in Bonners Ferry. As well as selling wood stoves, it offers a wide variety of antiques and collectibles gathered by owners Terry Frazer and Rick Marcotte.

KOOTENAI COUNTY

- North Idaho College is offering a new degree this fall in collaboration with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. The Associate of Applied Science Business Leadership degree is designed to meet the changing needs of the tribe. While

open to all students, the 17 new courses created for the degree will focus on preparing students for work in tribal-owned businesses. Courses can be taken on the Coeur d'Alene campus, online, using video conferencing or at the college's satellite campus in Plummer. The tribe employs about 1,500 people at its headquarters, farms, school, health clinic and wellness center, Berg Integrated Systems plant and casino resort in Benewah and Kootenai counties.

- BioLife Plasma Services broke ground on a 16,000-square-foot building across Highway 95 from the Prairie Shopping Center in Hayden. When completed next July, the facility will have a payroll of 50 that could eventually increase to 80. BioLife has 64 locations throughout the United States where it pays for plasma, which its parent company, Baxter Health, processes into products for people with plasma needs. Jobs Plus, the economic development organization known for its successful recruitment of dozens of companies to Kootenai County, recruited BioLife.
- U.S. Products announced in late June that it will close its Coeur d'Alene plant and move production to Mexico by the end of the year. The move will eliminate 40 jobs on the production line, but 22 other people will continue working at the administrative offices in Coeur d'Alene. The decision to move production to Mexico was made by U.S. Products' parent company Nilfisk-Advance in Minnesota. U.S. Products has produced carpet cleaning and restoration equipment in Coeur d'Alene since the late 1980s. Laid-off employees will receive seniority-based severance packages.
- Federal bankruptcy filings in northern Idaho jumped 93 percent to 992 for the 12 months ending in June compared to the previous 12 months. In addition, experts say the cases are more complicated because they involve people who were wealthier than the average person. The businesses most likely to fail are in the service and hospitality sectors, which rely on consumer spending.
- Manufacturer Buck Knives, which moved from the San Diego area to Post Falls four years ago, recently cut pay and working hours for its 200 workers by 10 percent. Reduced consumer spending has dampened demand for the high-quality sporting knives. The wage and hour reductions follow about 70 layoffs at Buck in 2008.
- The Idaho Transportation Board designated \$15.8 million in economic stimulus funds for expanding U.S. Highway 95 in Hayden to four lanes. Bids for earlier highway projects have come in much lower than expected. The Dover Bridge replacement alone came in \$15.2 million below estimates. The resulting savings are financing additional projects like the one in Hayden.
- Kootenai County received a \$649,400 stimulus grant to reduce brush and other flammable materials on wildland abutting developed areas north of Coeur d'Alene. The firebreak to protect homes and other development would cover 570 acres along Idaho Highway 54 between Athol and Spirit Lake, east of Athol and north of Spirit Lake to the Bonner County line. If the money stretches far enough, the county will also do firebreak work on the east and west sides of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The projects will supply paychecks to forestry contractors who have been starving for work since lumber prices plummeted. It's estimated they will help the contractors create 15 new jobs and retain about 20 others.
- AARP's Bulletin magazine recently called the Silverwood theme park Idaho's top tourist attraction when it recognized the top tourist attractions

in every state in its July/August edition. Silverwood is the Northwest's largest theme park, offering 65 rides, an immense water park, shows and attractions. Founded in 1987 by Gary Norton, the park is still family-owned and operated. It employs more than 900 people in the summer.

- The city of Athol celebrated its centennial in July. When Athol was incorporated in August 1909, it already was a bustling township with a railroad depot, lumber mill and post office. Throughout most of the 20th Century, Athol remained a busy mill town. Its economy boomed during World War II when the Navy set up the Farragut Naval training station five miles east on Lake Pend Oreille. Over 293,000 sailors received basic training at Farragut during its 30 months of operation. After the war, things returned to normal. As Kootenai County's population began to grow in the 1970s so did Athol's. It grew from 190 in 1970 to 312 in 1980. But lumber industry problems in the early 1980s forced many families to move out. Toward the end of the 1980s, a new population surge came to Kootenai County. The net result was that Athol's population rose slightly to 326 by 1990. It surged in the 1990s, reaching 676 in 2000. Since then, the city's population has flattened, although the population around Athol has grown considerably.
- Dave Knoll recently opened Timberline Trading Company in Coeur d'Alene's Silver Lake Mall. The 40,000-square-foot store offers discounted toys, sporting goods, clothing, bedding and home decor. Winter clothing will be a specialty. Year around, the store will employ 10 people. It will hire an additional 10 people for the Christmas shopping season. The mall, which has space for about 65 stores, currently has an unprecedented 17 vacancies.
- Brett and Susan Sommer, owners of Figgickels Toy Emporium, opened Papillion Paper Emporium in August in the Coeur d'Alene Plaza Shops. Cards, wrapping paper, party supplies, executive gifts and paper for sale by the sheet in 250 patterns are featured. Five people work at the store.
- For the second year in a row, Pita Pit Inc. has landed on Restaurant Business Magazine's list of the fastest-growing small chains in the United States. This year it ranked 29th. Pita Pit, whose corporate headquarters and training facility are located in downtown Coeur d'Alene, opened 21 new stores in 2008, and expects to open more than 20 in 2009. There are now 173 Pita Pits in 38 states.
- Kootenai Bridge Academy, a new alternative high school, will open Sept. 8 in the former YMCA building near North Idaho College in Coeur d'Alene. The charter school seeks juniors or seniors aged 16-20 who wish to earn a regular high school diploma through computer-based instruction and work-study and volunteer programs. Working at their own pace, students will complete one class at a time. There is also the Bridge Academy and the Coeur d'Alene Charter Academy and the city.
- Advanced Input Systems – the Coeur d'Alene maker of keyboards, control panels and touchscreens – laid off 26 employees in June. The company, which still has a payroll of about 350, primarily serves medical markets. It wasn't initially affected by the recession, but once the recession deepened, even the health care industry has tightened its belt. The company has been in business for 31 years and was acquired by Esterline about 10 years ago. It and Kimball Office in Post Falls are Kootenai County's two largest manufacturers.

- The Bureau of Land Management plans to use federal stimulus money to replace aging boat docks, gangways and a pier at the Killarney Lake boat launch south of Coeur d'Alene.
- Old Mission State Park at Cataldo opened its new 9,000-square-foot, \$3 million visitor center in June. Resembling a tribal long house, the center features the once-traveling exhibit "Sacred Encounters: Father DeSmet and the Indians of the Rocky Mountain West" illustrating the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's relationship with the Jesuit missionaries. It also contains offices, restrooms and an auditorium showing a video explaining the mission's history. The Old Mission, built by the tribe between 1850 and 1853, is Idaho's oldest standing building.

SHOSHONE COUNTY

- Dave Smith Motors Chief Executive Ken Smith, his wife Debbie and their business partners, Brett and Jenny Terrell, launched an online gourmet food distributor, Smith Preferred LLC, in July. Headquartered at Dave Smith Motors in Kellogg, the Web-based company sells what Debbie Smith calls "country gourmet" foods made in the Northwest. Currently, the food company sells products made by 20 vendors including Buckeye Beans, Dilettante Chocolates and Coeur d'Alene Olive Oil Co. It hopes to add four additional vendors each month. The business takes advantage of the support staff and Web knowledge of Dave Smith Motors, the auto dealership that is Shoshone County's largest employer.
- Silver Valley Feed celebrated its grand opening in July. Owned by Valerie Zakareckis, the Pinehurst store sells livestock feed and pet food.
- Seven months after a fire destroyed Whiteman Lumber near Cataldo, the mill cut its first log July 18. Founded in 1928 to provide timber supports for the mines of the Silver Valley, it is believed to be Idaho's oldest operating mill. In the early 1990s after the mill provided timber for the lodge in downtown Kellogg where the gondola originates, the mill's primary customer became the timber-frame construction industry. About a dozen people work at the mill.
- The Panhandle National Forest received \$3.6 million in stimulus funds to clean up old mine contamination on U.S. Forest Service land in Shoshone County. The money will be used to clean up 20 acres in the flood plain that were contaminated by heavy metals left by three mines abandoned more than 100 years and remove 100 tons of contaminated soil around Sherlock Creek. The contamination has damaged the forest and endangers habitat for many aquatic species, including native trout.
- Anne Alexander and her daughter-in-law, Dawn Alexander, opened D&G Bakery in July in Wallace. They make bread, doughnuts, cheesecake, muffins, decorated cakes and other baked goods.
- Hecla Mining Company reported a 24 percent increase in quarterly silver production. It produced 3 million ounces in the second quarter, compared to 2.4 million ounces in the second quarter of 2008. The increase was largely due to the productivity of the Lucky Friday Mine near Mullan, which has a significantly higher grade of silver. More than 200 people work at the Lucky Friday. Compared to a year ago, the average market price for silver was 20 percent lower at \$13.73 per ounce. The average prices for the mine's chief byproducts — zinc and lead — were 30 percent and 35 percent lower.
- The city of Pinehurst is building a trail to link bicyclists and pedestrians to the Pine Creek trailhead on the 79-mile Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes. The

\$499,300 project, funded by a grant from the Idaho Transportation Department, also will create a parking area and a small park. J. Foote Excavation Inc., based in Sandpoint, is the contractor for the project slated for completion by the end of August.

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NORTH CENTRAL IDAHO

Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis and Nez Perce counties

REGION AND COUNTY DEVELOPMENTS

Federal stimulus money allowed the Idaho Department of Labor to provide jobs for dozens of north central Idahoans ages 14 to 24 this summer. In addition to creating job opportunities, the Summer Youth Employment Program also provides free labor to nonprofit organizations and government organizations, which help participants learn valuable skills that can shape their working careers. Targeted toward youth from low-income families or youth with disabilities, the program created openings for young people who might have been squeezed out of the labor market by unemployed adults temporarily working in places such as fast food restaurants. Through the summer youth program, the Idaho Department of Labor gave jobs to 42 youth in Idaho and Lewis counties, 37 in Clearwater County, 25 in Latah County and 56 in Nez Perce County. They were paid \$7.25 an hour and most were employed for eight weeks. The program operated in several regions of the state.

The Forest Service announced in July new stimulus projects funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The projects include \$627,000 to improve the Lolo Pass Visitor Center near the Idaho/Montana border and \$4 million to refurbish Forest Service facilities in Clearwater and Idaho counties. Another \$4 million will rehabilitate more than 1,000 miles of trails, five trail bridges and 20 miles of user-created trail in the Clearwater National Forest. In addition, the Nez Perce Tribe and the Clearwater National Forest are partners in spending \$240,000 to hire summer workers to improve more than 100 miles of trails along the Nez Perce National Historic Trail. Work will continue next summer.

CLEARWATER COUNTY

- The Orofino Chamber of Commerce has been awarded an Idaho Travel Council grant of \$3,726 to redesign its Web site to better promote the area's attractions. With the timber industry suffering from low demand and depressed prices, the area is stepping up its efforts to bring tourists to Dworshak Reservoir and other attractions.
- The Clearwater County sheriff's office and the Kamiah marshal's office received \$277,000 in federal stimulus money to pay for an additional officer for each department over the next three years. Under the federal COPS Hiring Recovery Program, 13 Idaho law enforcement agencies received \$5.16 million to fund 26 positions.

IDAHO AND LEWIS COUNTIES

- About \$450,000 in federal stimulus money will allow Idaho County to do much needed road maintenance including a chip seal project on Tommy Taha Road near Kamiah. The high price of oil and tight budgets in the last few years had forced the county to fall behind on its chip sealing rotation.
- The city of Nezperce has started a project to upgrade its main street, finish the library that has been under construction for over a year and modernize

its aging sewer lagoon. The \$1.4 million street and sewer project is covered by a \$726,000 rural development grant, a \$500,000 grant from the Idaho Department of Commerce and a bond that voters approved last year. Crea Construction of Lewiston, the main contractor, is replacing a sewer line along State Highway 162, which runs through the center of town, reconstructing three blocks of the road and installing a new storm drain system, a planter strip and new sidewalks. In addition, a handicap access ramp is under construction at the county courthouse. The work is scheduled to be completed in late October.

- Idaho County commissioners dedicated an additional \$500,000 to the county airport at Grangeville, bringing its budget for fiscal year 2010 to \$702,000. A grant of \$150,000 from the Federal Aviation Administration will help with airport upkeep. Planned improvements to the Grangeville airport should spur economic development.
- The city of Winchester celebrated its 100th birthday in July 4. One hundred years after being founded as a company town for Craig Mountain Lumber Co., the town, set among tall pine trees on Winchester Lake just a mile from U.S. Highway 95, has a growing reputation as a great place to fish, boat, camp and hike. About 300 people call Winchester home.
- Because there are no redundant phone lines in the rugged terrain between Riggins and Grangeville, Riggins and other small communities along the Salmon and Little Salmon rivers often are totally cut off from telephone communication, unable to even place emergency calls. Phone connectivity is a problem in several parts of Idaho County, including White Bird Hill between White Bird and Grangeville. Along the 45-mile stretch between Riggins and Grangeville, telecommunications rely on phone calls or Internet data transmission originating south of Grangeville to be routed first to Horseshoe Bend, then north to Spokane, Wash., before they arrive at their destination. Now that Frontier Communications has purchased Verizon's telephone lines in northern Idaho and plans to build a 45-mile fiber optic connection between Riggins and Grangeville, those telecommunications problems may disappear. Clearwater Economic Development Association has been working with Frontier to start the \$6.7 million project. In addition to addressing Idaho County's 911 system's problems and providing redundancy, it could potentially cut costs for high users like hospitals, school districts and manufacturers that are transporting large amounts of data. The Idaho County Commission sent a stimulus funding request to the Idaho Division of Financial Management earlier this year for the full \$6.7 million cost. They estimated that 29 jobs overall would be created or sustained by the work, along with future job creation from new businesses taking advantage of enhanced telecommunications in the area.
- Funding authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act will allow the Bureau of Land Management to bring 40-year-old electrical wiring at its Cottonwood office up to current building codes and promote energy efficiency.
- An auction planned to sell off Three Rivers Mill and its lumber inventories was canceled in July after there were no qualified bidders. The failure to sell means that the Kamiah mill will remain closed as it has since November. More than 90 people worked for the mill when financial troubles caused by the poor lumber market forced it to close. The mill was Kamiah's largest private employer, and its shutdown is causing economic distress throughout the community.

LATAH COUNTY

- Fresenius Medical Care opened the Palouse's first dialysis clinic in August. The Moscow clinic will shorten the trips Palouse dialysis patients make three times a week to Clarkston, 40 miles away. With the population aging and diabetes becoming more common, there's been a surge in the need for dialysis treatment. About a dozen people work at the clinic.
- The Palouse River & Coulee City Railroad in Lewiston has taken the first steps toward abandoning a three- to four-mile section of line that runs from the Washington border to Moscow. There's not enough traffic to support the line. No shipper has used it for two years. Although the length of track is short, the possible abandonment still has significance since the track is the last piece of what used to be Moscow's rail network. The line ends near the 100-year-old grain elevator that is the centerpiece of the Legacy Crossing Urban Renewal District. The city plans to turn the elevator into residential and office space that will revitalize the blighted area between downtown Moscow and the University of Idaho. A section of the rail line has been identified as a route for a new road, which would solve the access issue facing Legacy Crossing.
- Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories, the largest manufacturer on the Palouse, is postponing construction of a 30,000-square-foot building near its plant and headquarters in Pullman. The company, which designs and manufactures products to monitor, control and meter electric power systems, originally planned to break ground this summer and finish the building next summer. Although confident it will eventually need the space, the company put the project on indefinite hold. Sales are up over last year. More than 1,300 people work at the Pullman headquarters and another 600 at locations worldwide. Currently, 70 jobs are open in Pullman. The company's growth is a reason why the unemployment rate in neighboring Latah County has remained relatively low. More than 500 Idaho residents work there.

NEZ PERCE AND ASOTIN COUNTIES

- The Port of Lewiston plans to develop a business and technology park that will include seven to nine commercial lots to attract new manufacturers. Lewiston needs building-ready sites with infrastructure or move-in ready buildings that exceed 10,000 square feet for new businesses. The city's urban renewal agency is working with the Port of Lewiston to finance infrastructure installation. They expect the site will be ready for new buildings by fall of 2010.

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SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO

Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley & Washington counties

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

- Executives for PacificSource Health Plans say they have completed the acquisition of Primary Health Inc., the holding company for Idaho health insurers and providers. Oregon-based PacificSource Health Plans, an independent health insurance provider, is a holding company for Primary Health Network, a commercial health plan covering more than 16,000 Idahoans, and Riverside Benefit Administrators, which oversees employee benefit plans covering more than 12,000 individuals. PacificSource also

acquired a majority interest in Idaho Physicians Network, a statewide health provider with 3,500 physicians.

NAMPA AREA

- Nampa's Downtown Historic Facade Restoration Program will continue through into the next fiscal year. The Nampa City Council approved \$130,000 to continue the two-year-old program through 2010. The money will provide design assistance, and businesses could be reimbursed 50 percent of their restoration costs up to \$40,000. To qualify, a building must be downtown, at least 50 years old and have a commercial use on its ground floor.
- In a time of dwindling donations, the estate of Clark and Helen Fuller, a Nampa couple who owned and operated Fuller's Cyclery Shop until they retired in 1974, gave four Nampa charities more than \$100,000 each. The charities are Pet Haven, Hope House, the Nampa Senior Center and the Salvation Army. Previously checks of \$50,000 were presented to the local Boys and Girls Clubs and Meals on Wheels, and there was a \$2,500 donation to Southside Boulevard United Methodist Church. The couple had no children, no real connection to any of the organizations but wanted to do good for other people. The donations came at the right time to keep doors open and good works continuing.
- Metro Express Car Wash is coming to Nampa. Construction of the car wash began in August and is expected to open in January. The company plans to do a lot of cutting-edge activities to conserve resources and deliver a drier, cleaner and shinier car. The company was recently presented an environmental award from Meridian for its water reclamation system, including its water filtration and use of biodegradable detergents.
- Sports Authority opened in August in the Nampa Gateway Center, joining the current tenant, JC Penney, on the east side of Nampa. The store replaces one that was located closer to downtown. The opening follows the closure of both Joe's Sporting Goods and Sportsman Warehouse in the Nampa area. Gateway Center developers envision an open-air shopping center on 104 acres that will offer nearly 1 million square feet of retail space. Macy's is in the process of building a 13,000-square foot retail store in the center. Another tenant in the process of building is Idaho Athletic Club.
- Northern Lights Cinema Grill, a fusion of movie theater and restaurant, will open in September in Karcher Mall in Nampa in an abandoned movie theater. Karcher Mall opened nearly 40 years ago but has been hit by the down economy and competing centers. Management is in the process of making sweeping changes to spur renewed interest in the shopping center, which has about 50 businesses and hundreds of employees.

BOISE AREA

- In January 2008 Shazam Entertainment had six Blockbuster stores in southwestern Idaho and employed over 50 people. In August 2009 there was one store in Boise's North End with seven employees. Blockbuster stores have lost favor among many tech-savvy consumers who want instant gratification. Blockbuster has been diversifying into Internet streaming, renting videos through the mail like Netflix and kiosk sales.
- Boise's WaterCooler, a nonprofit center that helps and houses startup companies, recently held graduation ceremonies for two businesses - Easy Office, a finance and accounting firm for nonprofits, and Inovus Solar, a company that makes solar-powered street lights. Instead of diplomas, the

two companies got water bottles at the cap-and-gown celebration. The WaterCooler houses eight companies and is intended to be a bricks-and-mortar base for the creative class of downtown Boise.

MERIDIAN AREA

- The city of Meridian and VengaWorks, which provides office space and networking opportunities just as Boise's WaterCooler does, are pooling \$60,000 gleaned from Idaho Power Co. energy rebates to establish the Meridian Green Grants Fund to spark new green jobs in the city. The fund will award up to \$2,000 each to Meridian applicants who demonstrate new green jobs, new jobs in a business that is in a high-performance building and new jobs in a business working to make its building more energy efficient.
- Scentsy is one of three Idaho direct-selling companies to be honored this year by the Direct Sales Association, a national trade association that gives just five awards annually. The other Idaho winners are Oxyfresh in Coeur d'Alene and ServiceQuest in Idaho Falls. Scentsy is a wickless scented candle that doesn't use flame but melts scented wax from the heat of a 25-watt bulb in a decorative candle warmer. The company began in a 40-foot, air-conditioned ocean-freight container on a sheep farm. In five years it has grown more than 300 percent annually. Its revenue was \$109 million in the year that ended June 30. Direct-selling companies often see an upswing during times of recession; Scentsy is a testament to that theory. People facing reduced hours or who are simply out of work see direct sales as a way to keep afloat. Scentsy pumped \$100,000 into local businesses for its fifth anniversary celebration. On July 18, Scentsy gave nearly 1,000 employees and suppliers and their family members' \$50 gift cards to 40 locally owned businesses as rewards for service. They proceeded in groups of 50 to each business, spending a total \$2,500 at each. The business is based in Meridian, and although there are consultants across the United States, most are in Idaho and Utah.

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Area Developments for South central Idaho will return in the September issue of Idaho Employment.

SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO

Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida & Power counties

AREA INTERESTS

- Nearly all southeastern Idaho will be affected by the Monsanto and the J.R. Simplot companies' requests to open new phosphate mines near their current mines in Caribou County. Simplot's ability to provide phosphate to its fertilizer plant affects workers in Power, Bannock, Bingham, Caribou and Bear Lake counties. Monsanto officials indicate a total of 750 workers are directly impacted by the company's operations in Caribou County. The number of workers directly affected in southeastern Idaho counties by Monsanto operations is 106 in Bannock County, 133 in Bear Lake County, 461 in Caribou County, 24 in Franklin County and two in Bingham County. The Simplot Co. has been working through the public hearing, permitting and appeals processes for well over a year and recently received approval to proceed from U.S. Magistrate Mikel Williams. The Monsanto Co. has just recently received approval to begin the public comment period. Both com-

panies have already spent considerable time and resources to evaluate the cost effectiveness and environmental impact of their projects.

- The U.S. Bureau of Land Management had planned to release on Sept. 4 the initial draft of its environmental impact study on 1,200 miles of electrical transmission lines through southern Idaho, but growing public concern and the number of alternative routes being proposed have delayed the study until late next spring. Representatives from Oneida, Power and Bannock counties have formed a coalition to work with similar groups from south central Idaho to find a route for the Gateway West Transmission project that will have less of an impact on private property. Both Rocky Mountain Power and Idaho Power are participating in the discussions and have offered resources to help study and develop reasonable routes, which are also economically feasible. All parties agree about the need for additional lines to provide power to the area and reduce the possibility of grid-lock in the system.
- There are three other electrical transmission projects being planned in parts of southeastern Idaho in addition to the Gateway West project. One, the Chinook line, would run from Montana to Las Vegas. A second, Zephyr, would originate in eastern Wyoming and cross southeastern Idaho on its way to Las Vegas. Both are in the process of filing permits and hope to start construction in 2012. NorthWestern Energy is building a line from Townsend, Mont., to southern Nevada. The proposed route would run through northern Power County and then west to Twin Falls.

COUNTY DEVELOPMENTS

BANNOCK COUNTY

- Idaho State University officials announced enrollment at their Idaho Falls campus is up 11.2 percent overall and 17.1 percent for full-time students.
- Large commercial construction projects are obvious in Pocatello. Work has restarted on the \$200 million Portneuf Medical Center and the \$4 million expansion and improvement project at the Pocatello Regional Airport. And the \$7 million project to expand and modernize workout areas at Reed Gymnasium on the Idaho State campus is nearing the mid-point.
- The city of Pocatello hired Build Inc. to build a new million gallon water storage tank with a 16-inch supply line located in the south part of the city near Century High School. Convergys announced plans to hire another 60 entry-level workers to help with the high demand the company is experiencing. Twenty will start training immediately while the others will begin training later this summer as demand is expected to peak again based on Convergys' projected client needs.
- The U.S. House of Representatives approved \$1.5 million for Idaho State University's medical isotope research project. School officials are optimistic the research will result in development of a commercially viable medical isotope, which can be created without creating radioactive waste. Currently 80 percent of medical isotopes come from a Canadian source which is expected to be decommissioned late next year.
- Hoku Scientific has halted construction of its \$400 million polysilicon manufacturing plant in Pocatello because of financing difficulties. Hoku had spent about \$300 million on construction prior to their decision to stop. Hoku has retained Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. to help evaluate financial options before proceeding.

- A wastewater bond was approved overwhelmingly by voters in Lava Hot Springs. The \$7.8 million, 30-year bond will finance a new holding pond on a 270-acre site west of the current holding pond. It will cost each household between \$60 and \$100 a year in property taxes to repay the bond.

BEAR LAKE COUNTY

- The Oregon Trail-Bear Lake Scenic Byway received a \$250,000 grant for expanded signage. Sixteen additional signs will be developed over a two- to four-year period, and 10 of those signs will be in Bear Lake County.

CARIBOU COUNTY

- The city of Soda Springs was awarded \$300,000 to install lighted crosswalks and do overlay work.

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EAST CENTRAL IDAHO

Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison & Teton counties

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

- Home sales in July for Bonneville, Bingham, Jefferson, Madison and Fremont counties finally outdid year-earlier sales for the first time since August 2007. July's sales for the region were up 5 percent, or 220 homes, from July 2008. They were also 27 percent higher than June. The sales are not being driven by new residents or homeowners upgrading but by local residents moving out of rentals, taking advantage of low prices, good interest rates and up to \$8,000 in federal tax credits. After a hard two years, it's now a buyer's market and sellers are somewhat willing to dicker on prices so median sales prices are down from previous years. The impact on sales after the tax credit ends Nov. 30 is unknown.

IDAHO NATIONAL LABORATORY

- Three inventions developed at the Idaho National Laboratory won R&D 100 awards won in July. That makes 41 R&D 100 awards for the site in the past 23 years. All three of these technologies have been sold to private companies that are commercializing them.
- Precision Nanoparticles was sold to a Seattle-based company with the same name. The INL and Idaho State University collaborated on this system which produces particles that are smaller, faster and cheaper than other nanoparticle systems. The scientists chemically engineer molecules that when heated decompose into nanoparticles. These particles are used in solar energy applications that should be on the open market in about three years. The company produces "quantum dots" that use the entire light spectrum to achieve efficiencies of 40 to 60 percent of light energy rather than the roughly 4 percent that silica-based solar cells currently use. Nanoparticles have been identified for use in photoelectric energy, medicine, optics, telecommunications, friction reduction and harsh environment coatings.
- The Water Sample Concentrator was sold to Teledyne Isco. This system can reduce a 27-gallon water sample to about 2 cups. It is much cheaper, faster and convenient than other systems and increases the reliability and accuracy of sample results. The concentrator runs the water to be tested

through a series of valves and filters, removing impurities. Bacteria and toxins remain in a small container. The concentrator tallies up the total amount of water it started with and calculates concentrations of contaminants.

- Some INL scientists recently started RFinity Mobile in Idaho Falls. They developed this cyber-security system and are now marketing and distributing it. The system protects portable telecommunication devices such as cell phones with modern cryptography so personal information is protected.

BONNEVILLE COUNTY

- The Idaho Youth Ranch closed the nonprofit Harbor House in Idaho Falls because of costs. The center, which had been running on a very slim margin, has helped vulnerable young people since 1963. In 2001, it merged with Idaho Youth Ranch to help with substance abuse treatment for youth. With its \$500,000 annual budget, the center has been able to provide 90-day treatment programs for 40 to 50 young people each year.
- Developers of Taylor Crossing on the River have made the Snake River accessible from their development. Large rocks create natural stepping stones, pathways and observation points to the river below. Most of the rocks are from debris hauled out from previous construction in the development. The riverfront landscaping will soon be expanded to include a secondary greenbelt and gardens sponsored by individuals and businesses. The first garden will be the Von and Dorothy Walker Foundation Memorial Garden in honor of the developers' late father, Roland Vaughn Walker.

CUSTER COUNTY

- At least 5,000 people from all over the country converged on Challis for the 2009 three-day Braun Brothers Reunion, an annual event for the last six years. The Brauns started out in Idaho as Muzzie Braun & the Boys. Now the Braun boys are mostly in Texas with their own bands, but they all enjoy an annual gathering with dad, returning to their home state for the "reunion." The event doubled the size of the county's population and helped the economy with lodging, retail sales and fuel. Gas stations were reportedly extremely busy.
- Mackay hosted the Capital for a Day in July with Gov. C.L. "Butch" Otter and First Lady Lori Otter and officials from many state agencies fielding questions from residents. The meeting was followed by the groundbreaking for a new technology park, where an Idaho Department of Commerce grant financed the infrastructure. Premier Technologies will be the first company to build in the park.

MADISON COUNTY

- Teton Lakes Golf Course, an 18-hole golf course owned by the city of Rexburg and Madison County, is expanding. The course will be adding a 3,400-yard, nine-hole links-style course to its existing parkland and lakeside courses. The new course will be ready to play on Sept. 1, but the bunkers will not be ready until the end of the year.
- An outpatient imaging center opened in Rexburg in July. Teton Radiology Madison is the first in the county to offer digital mammography. It also offers MRIs, CTs, ultrasounds, bone densitometry, digital X-rays and minimally invasive pain management procedures. The center is a joint venture with local physicians, Medical Imaging Associates, Mountain Valley Imaging and Madison Memorial Hospital. Teton Radiology in Idaho Falls is responsible for running the center.

- Rexburg City Hall moved into the old JC Penney just off Main Street in July. The old City Hall was purchased by Madison Memorial Hospital. The transition took place without adding any municipal debt. Most of the 25,000-square-foot building remains unfinished, but it provides enough space to get all city agencies under one roof as the building is finished.
- Sugar City recently unveiled its new 21-acre business park. While no business is set to build yet, the park has streets, lights, sewer, water and Internet services. The city was awarded a \$500,000 Rural Community Block Grant from the state along with a pledge of \$200,000 from the East Central Idaho Planning and Development Association to complement the \$200,000 it provided. The park can accommodate 30 occupants.

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Census Facts

Labor Day Sept. 7, 2009

The first observance of Labor Day is believed to have been a parade of 10,000 workers on Sept. 5, 1882, in New York City, organized by Peter J. McGuire, a Carpenters and Joiners Union secretary. By 1893, more than half the states were observing a "Labor Day" on one day or another, and Congress passed a bill to establish a federal holiday in 1894. President Grover Cleveland signed the bill soon afterward, designating the first Monday in September as Labor Day.

Who Are We Celebrating?

155.1 million — Number of people 16 and older in the nation's labor force in May 2009.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

<<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empsit.pdf>>



What is the Census?

- The census is a count of everyone living in the United States every 10 years.
- The census is mandated by the U.S. Constitution.
- The next census is in 2010.
- Your participation in the census is required by law.
- It takes less than 10 minutes to complete.
- Federal law protects the personal information you share during the census.
- Census data are used to distribute Congressional seats to states, to make decisions about what community services to provide, and to distribute \$400 billion in federal funds to local, state and tribal governments each year.



State of Idaho Data

July 2009 Labor Force (preliminary) compared to July 2008 data *(continued on next page)*.

Seasonally Adjusted Data	Jul 2009				Jul 2008			
	Civilian Labor Force	# Unemployed	% Unemployed	Total Employment	Civilian Labor Force	# Unemployed	% Unemployed	Total Employment
STATE OF IDAHO	752,555	65,901	8.8	686,654	755,550	37,446	5.0	718,104
COUNTIES								
ADA (1)	191,265	18,002	9.4	173,263	195,199	9,514	4.9	185,684
ADAMS	2,369	272	11.5	2,097	2,210	132	6.0	2,078
BANNOCK (8)	39,247	2,908	7.4	36,339	39,490	1,917	4.9	37,574
BEAR LAKE	3,496	218	6.2	3,278	3,415	112	3.3	3,303
BENEWAH	4,112	461	11.2	3,651	4,083	251	6.2	3,832
BINGHAM	21,545	1,617	7.5	19,928	20,888	958	4.6	19,930
BLAINE (5)	14,600	1,013	6.9	13,587	15,271	427	2.8	14,844
BOISE (1)	3,387	260	7.7	3,127	3,507	156	4.4	3,351
BONNER	21,635	2,088	9.7	19,546	21,581	1,090	5.1	20,491
BONNEVILLE (6)	50,589	3,355	6.6	47,234	50,185	1,801	3.6	48,383
BOUNDARY	4,346	495	11.4	3,852	4,209	294	7.0	3,915
BUTTE	1,450	86	5.9	1,364	1,456	66	4.5	1,390
CAMAS (5)	683	69	10.2	613	705	36	5.1	669
CANYON (1)	82,172	9,778	11.9	72,394	83,287	5,703	6.8	77,584
CARIBOU	3,619	244	6.7	3,374	3,427	132	3.8	3,295
CASSIA (2)	10,447	622	6.0	9,825	10,239	400	3.9	9,839
CLARK	592	38	6.5	553	579	26	4.5	553
CLEARWATER	3,510	399	11.4	3,111	3,359	250	7.4	3,109
CUSTER	2,944	132	4.5	2,812	2,972	98	3.3	2,874
ELMORE	11,485	1,003	8.7	10,482	11,536	653	5.7	10,883
FRANKLIN	5,598	414	7.4	5,184	5,563	222	4.0	5,342
FREMONT (9)	5,702	501	8.8	5,201	5,658	267	4.7	5,391
GEM (1)	6,986	799	11.4	6,187	7,092	462	6.5	6,630
GOODING	8,414	569	6.8	7,845	8,283	322	3.9	7,961
IDAHO	7,515	656	8.7	6,858	7,473	435	5.8	7,037
JEFFERSON (6)	11,348	932	8.2	10,416	11,118	449	4.0	10,669
JEROME (10)	10,007	834	8.3	9,173	10,019	431	4.3	9,588
KOOTENAI (3)	71,681	6,661	9.3	65,020	70,973	3,764	5.3	67,210
LATAH	16,576	1,086	6.6	15,491	16,131	671	4.2	15,460
LEMHI	4,194	312	7.4	3,881	4,277	235	5.5	4,042
LEWIS (4)	1,802	111	6.2	1,691	1,807	72	4.0	1,735
LINCOLN	2,778	324	11.7	2,453	2,592	128	4.9	2,464
MADISON (9)	16,031	1,106	6.9	14,925	16,233	762	4.7	15,471
MINIDOKA (2)	9,762	676	6.9	9,086	9,598	499	5.2	9,099
NEZ PERCE (7)	19,057	1,209	6.3	17,848	18,798	868	4.6	17,930
ONEIDA	2,239	144	6.4	2,095	2,193	100	4.5	2,093
OWYHEE (1)	4,190	194	4.6	3,996	4,426	144	3.3	4,283
PAYETTE	10,933	1,186	10.8	9,747	10,523	693	6.6	9,830
POWER (8)	3,638	374	10.3	3,264	3,604	229	6.3	3,375
SHOSHONE	6,314	802	12.7	5,512	6,451	442	6.9	6,009
TETON	6,127	302	4.9	5,825	6,251	132	2.1	6,119
TWIN FALLS (10)	37,954	2,673	7.0	35,281	38,393	1,518	4.0	36,875
VALLEY	5,156	545	10.6	4,611	5,557	350	6.3	5,208
WASHINGTON	5,060	428	8.5	4,632	4,936	235	4.8	4,701
ASOTIN WA (7)	11,209	902	8.0	10,308	10,346	626	6.1	9,720

* In thousands

State of Idaho Data

July 2009 Labor Force (preliminary) compared to July 2008 data *(continued from previous page)*.

LABOR MARKET AREAS	Seasonally Adjusted Data				Jul 2009				Jul 2008			
	Civilian Labor Force	# Unem- ployed	% Unem- ployed	Total Employ- ment	Civilian Labor Force	# Unem- ployed	% Un- emplo- yed	Total Employ- ment				
BOISE CITY-NAMPA MSA (1)	288,000	29,033	10.1	258,967	293,512	15,979	5.4	277,533				
BURLEY MicSA (2)	20,209	1,298	6.4	18,911	19,838	899	4.5	18,938				
COEUR D'ALENE MSA (3)	71,681	6,661	9.3	65,020	70,973	3,764	5.3	67,210				
GRANGEVILLE SLMA (4)	9,317	768	8.2	8,549	9,279	507	5.5	8,772				
HAILEY SLMA (5)	15,282	1,082	7.1	14,200	15,976	463	2.9	15,513				
IDAHO FALLS MSA (6)	61,938	4,287	6.9	57,651	61,303	2,251	3.7	59,052				
LEWISTON MSA (7)	30,267	2,111	7.0	28,156	29,144	1,494	5.1	27,649				
POCATELLO MSA (8)	42,885	3,282	7.7	39,603	43,095	2,146	5.0	40,949				
REXBURG MicSA (9)	21,733	1,607	7.4	20,126	21,890	1,028	4.7	20,862				
TWIN FALLS MicSA (10)	47,962	3,507	7.3	44,455	48,412	1,950	4.0	46,462				
CITIES												
BOISE	108,724	10,049	9.2	98,675	110,754	5,262	4.8	105,492				
CALDWELL	18,098	2,241	12.4	15,857	18,326	1,374	7.5	16,952				
COEUR D' ALENE	23,158	2,375	10.3	20,783	22,717	1,288	5.7	21,430				
IDAHO FALLS	28,409	1,972	6.9	26,437	28,045	1,030	3.7	27,015				
LEWISTON	16,223	990	6.1	15,233	15,950	686	4.3	15,264				
MERIDIAN	32,725	3,241	9.9	29,484	33,070	1,549	4.7	31,521				
NAMPA	36,923	4,523	12.3	32,400	36,996	2,358	6.4	34,638				
POCATELLO	29,258	2,111	7.2	27,147	29,304	1,302	4.4	28,001				
TWIN FALLS	21,604	1,681	7.8	19,923	21,659	886	4.1	20,773				
United States*	154,504	14,462	9.4	140,041	154,506	8,910	5.8	145,819				

* In thousands

SOURCE: Idaho Department of Labor, Research & Analysis and Public Affairs.

State of Idaho Data — Nonfarm Jobs

% change from

BY PLACE OF WORK	Jul 2009*	Jun 2009	Jul 2008	Last Month	Last Year
Total Nonfarm Jobs**	611,800	618,200	657,900	-1.0%	-7.0%
Total Private	498,100	496,600	544,500	0.3%	-8.5%
Goods-Producing Industries	94,000	93,500	117,500	0.5%	-20.0%
Mining & Logging	3,600	3,200	4,800	12.5%	-25.0%
Logging	800	800	1,700	0.0%	-52.9%
Mining	2,200	2,200	3,100	0.0%	-29.0%
Construction	35,500	35,500	48,600	0.0%	-27.0%
Construction of Buildings	8,000	8,000	11,500	0.0%	-30.4%
Residential Building Construction	5,200	5,200	7,400	0.0%	-29.7%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	5,200	5,200	6,800	0.0%	-23.5%
Specialty Trade Contractors	22,400	22,400	30,300	0.0%	-26.1%
Foundation, Structure and Bldg Exterior Contractors	5,500	5,300	8,000	3.8%	-31.3%
Building Equipment Contractors	8,900	9,000	10,700	-1.1%	-16.8%
Building Finishing Contractors	4,200	4,300	6,300	-2.3%	-33.3%
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	3,700	3,700	5,300	0.0%	-30.2%
Manufacturing	54,900	54,800	64,100	0.2%	-14.4%
Nondurable Goods	23,500	23,400	24,800	0.4%	-5.2%
Food Manufacturing	15,400	15,400	15,900	0.0%	-3.1%
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	8,000	7,900	8,100	1.3%	-1.2%
Durable Goods	31,200	31,400	39,300	-0.6%	-20.6%
Woods Product Manufacturing	5,300	5,500	6,900	-3.6%	-23.2%
Machinery Manufacturing	2,800	2,900	3,200	-3.4%	-12.5%
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	11,000	11,000	14,400	0.0%	-23.6%
Computer & Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	3,100	3,100	3,700	0.0%	-16.2%
Semiconductor & Other Elec. Component Manufacturing	7,700	7,600	10,300	1.3%	-25.2%
Service-Providing	517,800	524,700	540,400	-1.3%	-4.2%
Private Service Providing	404,100	403,100	427,000	0.2%	-5.4%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	124,100	123,300	133,100	0.6%	-6.8%
Wholesale Trade	26,100	26,000	28,200	0.4%	-7.4%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	11,300	11,100	12,900	1.8%	-12.4%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	11,900	11,900	12,300	0.0%	-3.3%
Retail Trade	77,200	77,000	83,600	0.3%	-7.7%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	10,700	10,700	12,400	0.0%	-13.7%
Building Material & Garden Equipment	7,700	7,800	9,100	-1.3%	-15.4%
Food & Beverage Stores	12,700	12,700	13,500	0.0%	-5.9%
Grocery Stores	11,100	11,000	11,700	0.9%	-5.1%
General Merchandise Stores	16,500	16,400	17,200	0.6%	-4.1%
Department Stores	5,100	5,000	5,600	2.0%	-8.9%
Other General Merchandise Stores	11,500	11,500	11,600	0.0%	-0.9%
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	20,900	20,400	21,300	2.5%	-1.9%
Utilities	2,100	2,100	2,400	0.0%	-12.5%
Transportation & Warehousing	18,700	18,200	18,900	2.7%	-1.1%
Truck Transportation	8,800	8,600	9,300	2.3%	-5.4%
General Freight Transportation	6,100	6,100	6,400	0.0%	-4.7%
Information	10,600	10,600	12,100	0.0%	-12.4%
Telecommunications	3,700	3,700	4,700	0.0%	-21.3%

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State of Idaho Data — Nonfarm Payroll Jobs						% change from	
BY PLACE OF WORK	Jul 2009*	Jun 2009	Jul 2008	Last Month	Last Year		
Total Nonfarm Jobs**	611,800	618,200	657,900	-1.0%	-7.0%		
<i>Financial Activities</i>	29,800	29,800	32,300	0.0%	-7.7%		
Finance & Insurance	22,300	22,200	23,400	0.5%	-4.7%		
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	11,200	11,200	11,600	0.0%	-3.4%		
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	9,900	9,800	9,900	1.0%	0.0%		
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	7,500	7,600	8,900	-1.3%	-15.7%		
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	80,300	80,400	82,700	-0.1%	-2.9%		
Professional, Scientific & Technical Svcs.	33,000	32,700	33,500	0.9%	-1.5%		
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	5,800	5,700	6,600	1.8%	-12.1%		
Scientific Research & Development	7,800	7,700	7,600	1.3%	2.6%		
Management of Companies & Enterprises	6,900	6,900	7,200	0.0%	-4.2%		
Administrative & Support & Waste Management	40,400	40,800	42,000	-1.0%	-3.8%		
Administrative & Support Services	38,000	38,400	39,600	-1.0%	-4.0%		
Employment Services	12,200	12,400	14,500	-1.6%	-15.9%		
Business Support Services	11,200	11,200	10,400	0.0%	7.7%		
Services to Buildings & Dwellings	9,000	8,900	10,000	1.1%	-10.0%		
Educational & Health Services	79,300	79,500	77,700	-0.3%	2.1%		
Educational Services	8,200	8,600	7,600	-4.7%	7.9%		
Health Care & Social Assistance	71,000	70,800	70,100	0.3%	1.3%		
Ambulatory Health Care Services	28,100	28,000	28,000	0.4%	0.4%		
Hospitals	18,900	18,800	17,500	0.5%	8.0%		
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	16,600	16,600	15,600	0.0%	6.4%		
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	12,400	12,500	12,400	-0.8%	0.0%		
Social Assistance	10,500	10,300	12,200	1.9%	-13.9%		
<i>Leisure & Hospitality</i>	59,400	59,000	68,000	0.7%	-12.6%		
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	9,000	8,800	11,300	2.3%	-20.4%		
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries	7,900	7,700	10,000	2.6%	-21.0%		
Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	5,900	5,800	8,100	1.7%	-27.2%		
Accommodation & Food Services	50,400	50,100	56,700	0.6%	-11.1%		
Accommodation	8,000	7,700	10,200	3.9%	-21.6%		
Food Services & Drinking Places	42,200	42,300	46,500	-0.2%	-9.2%		
Full Service Restaurants	19,000	19,100	22,200	-0.5%	-14.4%		
Limited Service Restaurants	20,000	19,900	20,300	0.5%	-1.5%		
<i>Other Services</i>	20,600	20,500	21,100	0.5%	-2.4%		
Repair & Maintenance	5,900	5,900	6,400	0.0%	-7.8%		
Automotive Repair & Maintenance	4,400	4,400	4,900	0.0%	-10.2%		
<i>Government</i>	113,700	121,600	113,400	-6.5%	0.3%		
Federal Government	14,300	14,100	14,400	1.4%	-0.7%		
State Government	30,300	31,400	27,800	-3.5%	9.0%		
State Government Educational Services	14,300	15,600	11,100	-8.3%	28.8%		
Local Government	69,400	76,200	71,239	-8.9%	-2.6%		
Local Government Educational Services	34,200	40,400	33,758	-15.3%	1.3%		

*Preliminary estimate ** Estimates include all full or part time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay in the following industry groups during the pay period ending nearest the 12th of the month.

State of Idaho Data — State Economic Indicators

	Jul 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2008	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
IDAHO LABOR FORCE ⁽¹⁾					
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	752,555	747,936	755,550	0.6%	-0.4%
Unemployment	65,901	62,697	37,446	5.1%	76.0%
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	8.8	8.4	5.0		
Total Employment	686,654	685,239	718,104	0.2%	-4.4%
<i>Unadjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	762,255	757,514	764,389	0.6%	-0.3%
Unemployment	62,711	60,536	34,669	3.6%	80.9%
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	8.2	8.0	4.5		
Total Employment	699,544	696,978	729,720	0.4%	-4.1%
U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ⁽²⁾					
	9.4	9.5	5.8		
U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ⁽²⁾					
Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (CPI-W)	210.526	210.972	216.304	-0.2%	-2.7%
All Urban Consumer (CPI-U)	215.351	215.693	219.964	-0.2%	-2.1%
AGRICULTURE					
Operators	11,580	11,210	9,740	3.3%	18.9%
Unpaid Family	350	360	350	-2.8%	0.0%
Hired Workers	38,680	37,140	38,680	4.1%	0.0%
UNEMPLOYMENT INSUR- ANCE					
<i>Claims Activities</i>					
Initial Claims ⁽³⁾	12,410	13,588	8,709	-8.7	42.5
Weeks Claimed ⁽⁴⁾	115,544	152,281	54,696	-24.1	111.2
<i>Benefit Payment Activi- ties ⁽⁵⁾</i>					
Weeks Compensated	101,288	133,853	52,972	-24.3	91.2
Total Benefit \$ Paid	25,834,333	34,657,313	13,433,843	-25.5	92.3
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$255.06	\$258.92	\$253.60	-1.5	0.6
Covered Employers	50,052	50,209	51,443	-0.3	-2.7
Total Benefit \$ Paid Dur- ing Last 12 Months ⁽⁴⁾	\$366,329,136	\$353,928,646	\$178,128,426	3.5	105.7

(1) Preliminary estimate

(2) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(3) Includes all entitlements/programs on intrastate and interstate agent, new and additional claims.

(4) Includes all entitlements/programs, intrastate and interstate agent.

(5) Includes all entitlements/programs, total liable activities.

Panhandle Data

Coeur d'Alene MSA Labor Force & Employment — Kootenai County

	Jul 2009*	Jun 2009	Jul 2008	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	71,681	71,219	70,973	0.6%	1.0%
Unemployed	6,661	6,248	3,764	6.6%	77.0%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	9.3	8.8	5.3		
Total Employment	65,020	64,971	67,210	0.1%	-3.3%
<i>Unadjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	73,152	72,259	72,436	1.2%	1.0%
Unemployed	6,228	6,095	3,427	2.2%	81.7%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	8.5	8.4	4.7		
Total Employment	66,924	66,164	69,009	1.1%	-3.0%
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Total Nonfarm Jobs** - NAICS	56,170	56,450	58,650	-0.5%	-4.2%
Total Private	47,270	46,940	49,620	0.7%	-4.7%
<i>Goods-Producing Industries</i>					
Mining & Logging	310	290	450	6.9%	-31.1%
Construction	5,330	5,260	5,630	1.3%	-5.3%
Manufacturing	4,530	4,520	4,760	0.2%	-4.8%
<i>Service-Providing Industries</i>					
Private Service Providing	37,100	36,870	38,780	0.6%	-4.3%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	10,680	10,650	11,140	0.3%	-4.1%
Wholesale Trade	1,490	1,510	1,580	-1.3%	-5.7%
Retail Trade	8,140	8,100	8,390	0.5%	-3.0%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	1,050	1,040	1,170	1.0%	-10.3%
Information	900	900	910	0.0%	-1.1%
Financial Activities	3,140	3,140	3,130	0.0%	0.3%
Professional & Business Services	5,620	5,570	6,260	0.9%	-10.2%
Educational & Health Services	6,290	6,330	5,940	-0.6%	5.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	9,020	8,870	9,830	1.7%	-8.2%
Other Services	1,450	1,410	1,570	2.8%	-7.6%
Government	8,900	9,510	9,030	-6.4%	-1.4%
Federal	650	630	610	3.2%	6.6%
State	720	720	900	0.0%	-20.0%
Local	7,530	8,160	7,520	-7.7%	0.1%

* Preliminary estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month.

North Central Idaho Data

Lewiston MSA Labor Force & Employment — Nez Perce County, Idaho and Asotin County, Wash.

	Jul 2009*	Jun 2009	Jul 2008	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	30,267	31,113	29,144	-2.7%	3.9%
Unemployment	2,111	1,958	1,494	7.8%	41.2%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	7.0	6.3	5.1		
Total Employment	28,156	29,156	27,649	-3.4%	1.8%
<i>Unadjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	30,700	31,600	29,552	-2.8%	3.9%
Unemployment	1,966	1,897	1,371	3.6%	43.4%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	6.4	6.0	4.6		
Total Employment	28,734	29,703	28,181	-3.3%	2.0%
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Total Nonfarm Jobs** - NAICS	27,680	28,670	29,210	-3.5%	-5.2%
Total Private	21,880	21,900	23,180	-0.1%	-5.6%
<i>Goods-Producing Industries</i>					
Natural Resources & Mining	210	210	210	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	1,360	1,350	1,440	0.7%	-5.6%
Manufacturing	3,080	3,090	3,230	-0.3%	-4.6%
<i>Service-Providing Industries</i>					
Private Service Providing	17,230	17,250	18,300	-0.1%	-5.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	5,740	5,730	5,540	0.2%	3.6%
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	630	620	680	1.6%	-7.4%
<i>Retail Trade</i>	4,090	4,090	3,720	0.0%	9.9%
<i>Transportation & Warehousing</i>	1,020	1,020	1,140	0.0%	-10.5%
Information	390	390	410	0.0%	-4.9%
Financial Activities	1,810	1,820	2,030	-0.5%	-10.8%
Professional & Business Services	1,480	1,460	1,560	1.4%	-5.1%
Education & Health Services	4,800	4,810	4,960	-0.2%	-3.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	2,250	2,270	2,710	-0.9%	-17.0%
Other Services	760	770	1,090	-1.3%	-30.3%
Government	5,800	6,770	6,030	-14.3%	-3.8%
Federal Government	290	290	230	0.0%	26.1%
State Government	1,650	1,760	1,510	-6.3%	9.3%
Local Government	3,860	4,720	4,290	-18.2%	-10.0%

*Preliminary estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Southwestern Idaho Data

Boise-Nampa MSA Labor Force & Employment — Ada, Canyon, Boise, Gem and Owyhee counties

	Jul 2009*	Jun 2009	Jul 2008	% Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	288,000	283,717	293,512	1.5%	-1.9%
Unemployment	29,033	28,949	15,979	0.3%	81.7%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	10.1	10.2	5.4		
Total Employment	258,967	254,767	277,533	1.6%	-6.7%
<i>Unadjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	292,366	287,319	297,560	1.8%	-1.7%
Unemployment	28,114	27,137	15,054	3.6%	86.8%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	9.6	9.4	5.1		
Total Employment	264,252	260,182	282,506	1.6%	-6.5%
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	252,640	255,410	273,400	-1.1%	-7.6%
Total Private	210,070	211,380	231,490	-0.6%	-9.3%
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES					
<i>Mining, Logging & Construction</i>	16,170	16,750	19,430	-3.5%	-16.8%
Construction of Buildings	3,120	3,090	3,600	1.0%	-13.3%
Specialty Trade Contractors	11,460	11,960	12,400	-4.2%	-7.6%
Foundation, Structure & Bldg Contractors	2,270	2,280	2,870	-0.4%	-20.9%
<i>Manufacturing</i>	23,830	24,000	28,770	-0.7%	-17.2%
Non-Durable Goods	7,080	7,080	7,000	0.0%	1.1%
Food Manufacturing	5,060	5,030	4,890	0.6%	3.5%
Durable Goods	16,750	16,920	21,770	-1.0%	-23.1%
Computer & Electronic Mfg.	9,670	9,710	12,670	-0.4%	-23.7%
Computer & Peripheral Mfg.	2,940	2,950	3,210	-0.3%	-8.4%
Semiconductor & Other Mfg.	6,480	6,540	9,220	-0.9%	-29.7%
SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES					
Private Service Providing	170,070	170,630	183,290	-0.3%	-7.2%
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	50,660	50,670	53,880	0.0%	-6.0%
Wholesale Trade	11,920	11,790	12,310	1.1%	-3.2%
Merchant Wholesalers (Durable Goods)	6,620	6,570	6,780	0.8%	-2.4%
Retail Trade	30,670	30,800	33,330	-0.4%	-8.0%
Food & Beverage Stores	4,860	4,850	5,020	0.2%	-3.2%
Grocery Stores	3,800	3,780	3,810	0.5%	-0.3%
General Merchandise Stores	6,550	6,670	6,850	-1.8%	-4.4%
Other General Merch. Stores	4,500	4,510	4,630	-0.2%	-2.8%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	8,070	8,080	8,240	-0.1%	-2.1%
<i>Information</i>	5,610	5,610	5,940	0.0%	-5.6%
<i>Financial Activities</i>	13,650	13,540	14,560	0.8%	-6.3%
Finance & Insurance	10,380	10,330	10,570	0.5%	-1.8%
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	4,770	4,770	4,970	0.0%	-4.0%
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	36,240	36,490	40,530	-0.7%	-10.6%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Svcs.	12,240	12,070	12,520	1.4%	-2.2%
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	4,910	4,940	5,220	-0.6%	-5.9%
Administrative / Support & Waste Mgmt.	19,090	19,480	22,790	-2.0%	-16.2%
Administrative & Support Services	18,570	18,990	22,180	-2.2%	-16.3%
Employment Services	6,910	6,970	7,380	-0.9%	-6.4%
Business Support Services	6,630	6,690	6,580	-0.9%	0.8%
Services to Bldg and Dwellings	4,920	4,920	5,010	0.0%	-1.8%

Continued on next page.

Southwestern Idaho Data *(continued)*

Boise-Nampa MSA Labor Force & Employment — Ada, Canyon, Boise, Gem and Owyhee counties

	Jul 2009*	Jun 2009	Jul 2008	% Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	252,640	255,410	273,400	-1.1%	-7.6%
<i>Educational & Health Services</i>	32,650	32,970	34,860	-1.0%	-6.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	30,990	30,650	32,590	1.1%	-4.9%
Ambulatory Health Care Service	12,360	12,270	11,820	0.7%	4.6%
Hospitals	9,620	9,550	10,720	0.7%	-10.3%
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	8,760	8,740	9,230	0.2%	-5.1%
<i>Leisure & Hospitality</i>	23,080	23,150	25,390	-0.3%	-9.1%
Accommodation & Food Services	20,550	20,760	21,400	-1.0%	-4.0%
Food Services & Drinking Places	18,420	18,630	19,190	-1.1%	-4.0%
Full-Service Restaurants	8,460	8,550	9,390	-1.1%	-9.9%
Limited-Service Eating Places	7,540	7,590	7,870	-0.7%	-4.2%
<i>Other Services</i>	8,180	8,200	8,130	-0.2%	0.6%
<i>Government</i>	42,570	44,030	41,910	-3.3%	1.6%
Federal Government	6,560	6,490	6,340	1.1%	3.5%
State Government	13,850	14,030	13,640	-1.3%	1.5%
State Government Educational Services	4,410	4,570	3,950	-3.5%	11.6%
Local Government	22,160	23,510	21,930	-5.7%	1.0%
Local Government Educational Services	13,470	14,960	12,850	-10.0%	4.8%

* Preliminary estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month.

South Central Idaho Data

Twin Falls-Jerome MSA Labor Force & Employment – Twin Falls and Jerome counties

	<u>% Change From</u>				
	Jul 2009*	Jun 2009	Jul 2008	Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	47,962	49,977	48,412	-4.0%	-0.9%
Unemployment	3,507	3,209	1,950	9.3%	79.9%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	7.3	6.4	4.0		
Total Employment	44,455	46,768	46,462	-4.9%	-4.3%
<i>Unadjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	48,725	50,463	49,169	-3.4%	-0.9%
Unemployment	3,265	2,985	1,772	9.4%	84.3%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	6.7	5.9	3.6		
Total Employment	45,460	47,478	47,397	-4.3%	-4.1%
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Total Nonfarm Jobs**	39,030	39,060	40,520	-0.1%	-3.7%
<i>Goods-Producing Industries</i>					
Natural Resources & Mining	30	40	70	-25.0%	-57.1%
Construction	1,990	1,950	2,440	2.1%	-18.4%
Manufacturing	4,480	4,280	4,830	4.7%	-7.2%
Food Manufacturing	2,760	2,590	2,760	6.6%	0.0%
Other Manufacturing	1,710	1,680	2,070	1.8%	-17.4%
<i>Service-Providing Industries</i>					
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	9,510	9,540	9,950	-0.3%	-4.4%
Wholesale Trade	1,950	1,950	1,960	0.0%	-0.5%
Retail Trade	5,480	5,460	5,790	0.4%	-5.4%
Utilities	180	180	170	0.0%	5.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	1,900	1,940	2,040	-2.1%	-6.9%
Information	680	670	690	1.5%	-1.4%
Financial Activities	1,790	1,780	1,750	0.6%	2.3%
Professional & Business Services	4,830	4,980	5,140	-3.0%	-6.0%
Educational & Health Services	5,840	5,370	5,220	8.8%	11.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	3,310	3,360	3,530	-1.5%	-6.2%
Other Services	1,560	1,510	1,630	3.3%	-4.3%
Government Education	2,660	3,010	2,700	-11.6%	-1.5%
Government Administration	2,360	2,580	2,570	-8.5%	-8.2%

*Preliminary estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Southeastern Idaho Data

Pocatello MSA Labor Force & Employment — Bannock and Power counties

	Jul 2009*	Jun 2009	% Change From		
			Jul 2008	Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	42,885	41,660	43,095	2.9%	-0.5%
Unemployment	3,282	3,571	2,146	-8.1%	53.0%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	7.7	8.6	5.0		
	39,603	38,089	40,949	4.0%	-3.3%
<i>Unadjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	43,198	42,972	43,341	0.5%	-0.3%
Unemployment	3,090	3,349	1,971	-7.7%	56.8%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	7.2	7.8	4.5		
Total Employment	40,108	39,623	41,370	1.2%	-3.1%
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Total Nonfarm Jobs** - NAICS	36,590	36,980	37,860	-1.1%	-3.4%
<i>Goods-Producing Industries</i>					
Natural Resources & Mining	5,420	5,390	5,760	0.6%	-5.9%
Construction	1,770	1,740	2,110	1.7%	-16.1%
Manufacturing	3,650	3,650	3,650	0.0%	0.0%
Food Manufacturing	31,170	31,590	32,100	-1.3%	-2.9%
Other Manufacturing	22,190	22,180	23,100	0.0%	-3.9%
<i>Service-Providing Industries</i>					
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,380	1,370	1,280	0.7%	7.8%
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	4,190	4,200	4,720	-0.2%	-11.2%
<i>Retail Trade</i>	1,210	1,200	1,470	0.8%	-17.7%
<i>Utilities</i>	560	560	610	0.0%	-8.2%
<i>Transportation & Warehousing</i>	2,180	2,190	2,130	-0.5%	2.3%
Information	4,300	4,270	4,290	0.7%	0.2%
Financial Activities	3,690	3,710	3,580	-0.5%	3.1%
Professional & Business Services	3,770	3,770	3,880	0.0%	-2.8%
Educational & Health Services	910	910	1,140	0.0%	-20.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	8,980	9,410	9,000	-4.6%	-0.2%
Other Services	620	620	640	0.0%	-3.1%
Government Education	3,590	3,560	3,760	0.8%	-4.5%
Government Administration	4,770	5,230	4,600	-8.8%	3.7%

*Preliminary estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month.

East Central Idaho Data

Idaho Falls MSA Labor Force & Employment – Bonneville and Jefferson counties

	Jul 2009*	Jun 2009	Jul 2008	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	61,938	61,189	61,303	1.2%	1.0%
Unemployment	4,287	3,656	2,251	17.3%	90.5%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	6.9	6.0	3.7		
Total Employment	57,651	57,533	59,052	0.2%	-2.4%
<i>Unadjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	62,978	62,072	62,440	1.5%	0.9%
Unemployment	3,753	3,377	1,923	11.1%	95.2%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	6.0	5.4	3.1		
Total Employment	59,225	58,695	60,517	0.9%	-2.1%
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Total Nonfarm Jobs** - NAICS	50,260	51,170	51,720	-1.8%	-2.8%
Total Private	43,570	43,360	45,170	0.5%	-3.5%
<i>Goods-Producing Industries</i>	7,140	7,070	8,110	1.0%	-12.0%
Construction	3,680	3,610	4,720	1.9%	-22.0%
Manufacturing	3,460	3,460	3,390	0.0%	2.1%
<i>Service-Providing Industries</i>	43,120	44,100	43,610	-2.2%	-1.1%
Private Service Providing	36,430	36,290	37,060	0.4%	-1.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	12,340	12,340	13,610	0.0%	-9.3%
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	3,360	3,360	3,710	0.0%	-9.4%
<i>Retail Trade</i>	7,560	7,540	7,740	0.3%	-2.3%
<i>Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities</i>	1,420	1,440	2,160	-1.4%	-34.3%
Information	1,320	1,320	1,340	0.0%	-1.5%
Financial Activities	1,990	2,000	2,180	-0.5%	-8.7%
Professional & Business Services	5,080	5,040	5,250	0.8%	-3.2%
Educational & Health Services	7,430	7,430	7,450	0.0%	-0.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	5,560	5,500	5,170	1.1%	7.5%
Other Services	2,710	2,660	2,060	1.9%	31.6%
Government	6,690	7,810	6,550	-14.3%	2.1%
Federal Government	980	990	920	-1.0%	6.5%
State Government	970	970	880	0.0%	10.2%
Local Government	4,740	5,850	4,750	-19.0%	-0.2%

*Preliminary estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Glossary of Labor Market Terms

Agriculture Employment: Persons on agriculture payrolls who work or receive pay for any period during the survey week. This includes owners, operators, unpaid family members who work at least 15 hours a week, and hired laborers.

Average Hourly Earnings/Average Weekly Hours: The average total money earnings earned by production or non-supervisory workers for selected industries. The average number of hours worked by production or non-supervisory workers including overtime, paid vacation, and sick leave. The data is collected for the week including the 12th of the month.

Average Weekly Earnings: Average Hourly Earnings multiplied by Average Weekly Hours.

Civilian Labor Force: A count of non-institutional persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A national index measuring changes over time in the price of a fixed market basket of goods and services. There are two indexes—the All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) represents the buying habits of about 80 percent of the non-institutional population of the United States, and the Urban Wage & Clerical Workers (CPI-W) represents 40 percent of the population.

Covered Employers: Employers who are subject to state and federal Unemployment Insurance laws.

Durable Goods: Also known as “hard goods” because they include items manufactured or provided by wholesalers with a normal life expectancy of three years or more.

Employed: Individuals, 16 years of age or older, who worked at least 1 hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the week including the 12th day of the month. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were: ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute, prevented from working because of bad weather, or temporarily absent for similar reasons.

Initial Claim: Any notice of unemployment filed to request (1) a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation or (2) a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA): A county or a combination of counties in which at least half the residents live in an urban center of 50,000 or more and the rest have significant commuting ties to that central county. The Office of Management and Budget designates the MSAs. Idaho has five MSAs: Boise MSA including Ada, Canyon, Boise, Gem and Owyhee counties; Bonneville MSA including Bonneville and Jefferson counties; Pocatello MSA including Bannock and Power counties; Lewiston MSA including Nez Perce County and Asotin County, Wash.; Coeur d’Alene MSA including Kootenai County.

Micropolitan Statistical Area (MicSA): Combinations of counties in which at least half the residents live in urban centers totaling at least 10,000—or 5,000 living in a single urban center—and the rest have significant commuting ties to that central county. The Office of Management and Budget designates the MicSAs. Idaho has three MicSAs: Burley MicSA including Cassia and Minidoka counties; Rexburg MicSA including Madison and Fremont counties; Twin Falls MicSA including Twin Falls and Jerome counties.

Glossary of Labor Market Terms (cont.)

Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment: Persons on nonfarm establishment payrolls (including employees on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation) who work or receive pay for any part of the week including the 12th of the month. It is a count of jobs by place of work. It does not include self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, domestic workers in households, military personnel and persons who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire reference period.

Nondurable Goods: Also known as “soft goods” because they include items manufactured or provided by wholesalers that generally last for only a short period of time (three years or less).

Seasonally Adjusted: Data is seasonally adjusted to remove the impact of regular events that occur at the same time every year such as the effect of cold weather on outdoor activities, the Christmas holiday, or the summer influx of youth into the labor market.

Small Labor Market Areas (SLMA): Combinations of counties with significant ties through commuting patterns but no urban centers with populations of 10,000 or more. The Office of Management and Budget designates the SLMAs. Idaho has two SLMAs: Hailey SLMA including Blaine and Camas counties; Grangeville SLMA including Lewis and Idaho counties.

Unemployed: Those individuals, 16 years of age or older, who do not have a job but are available for work and actively seeking work during the week including the 12th of the month. The only exceptions to these criteria are individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff and individuals waiting to report to a new job within 30 days—these, too, are considered unemployed.

Unemployment Insurance: Unemployment Insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of Unemployment Insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which are beyond their control.

Unemployment Rate: The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labor force.

Weekly Benefit Amount: The amount payable to a claimant for a compensable week of total unemployment.

Weeks Claimed: The number of weeks that unemployed workers claimed Unemployment Insurance benefits.

Weeks Compensated: The number of weeks for which compensation was actually paid.

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