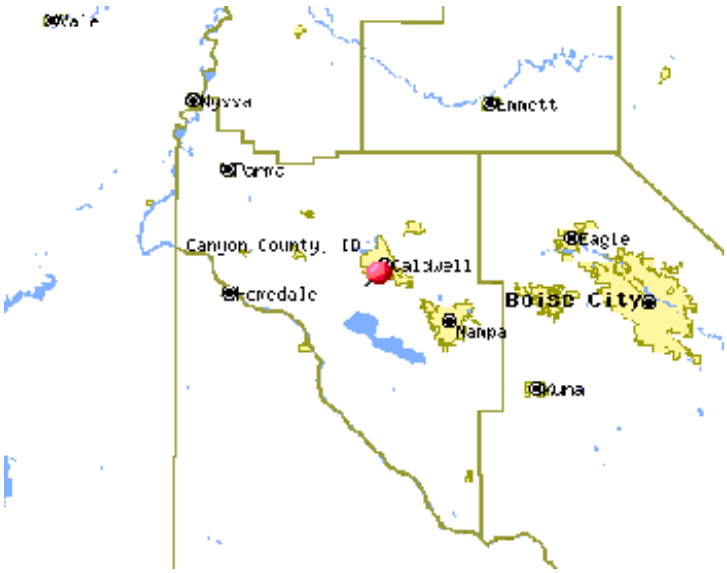

The Impacts of Irrigated Agriculture and the Economic Base of Canyon County

Funded by
Canyon County Farm Bureau
Caldwell/Canyon County Economic Development Council
Canyon County Agricultural Foundation for Education
Coalition For Agriculture's Future

by
Steven Peterson
Research Economist and Instructor
Department of Business

Abelardo Rodríguez
Assistant Professor
Department of Agricultural Economics
and Rural Sociology
University of Idaho

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Executive Summary
The Economy of Canyon County

Introduction

This is a study of the economic impacts of irrigated agriculture on the Canyon County economy and an analysis of the county's economic base. It is an update of a previous report completed in 2002. This study is based on year 2007. The previous study was based on year 2000. *A major conclusion of this study is that population, economic, and social trends have continued in Canyon County since the previous report. The results of this study confirm, refine, and add robustness to the earlier study.*

Because most of the land area in Canyon County (84.3%) is in agricultural use, policy makers are faced with some questions: What effect new growth in non-agricultural sectors might have on existing agriculture? How important is agriculture to the county's economy? Is new growth a substitute for agriculture or is it a complement? These are the important questions that are revisited in this updated report.

In terms of population, Canyon County continues to be one of the fastest growing counties in Idaho. A major cause of Canyon County's growth is from the attraction of new businesses and the expansion of existing local industries and businesses. Canyon County has a robust economic base including the fourth largest value of agricultural output of all of the state's counties along with a large manufacturing sector. The county is also a bedroom community for Boise. Canyon County is providing Boise with housing for its rapidly expanding economy. Canyon County is a tale of two worlds: One urban — one rural. The economy also reflects two contrasts: One based on agriculture and other natural resource industries, and the other based on rapidly growing high technology and service companies. These two separate economies reflect the past, present, and future of all of Idaho.

Economic and Social Indicators

This report analyzed many key social and economic indicators: The following summarizes the conclusions of this analysis:

1) Idaho's overall economic performance continues to make it one of the *five* fastest-growing states in the nation. In terms of total population, the state grew 17.3% from 2000 to 2008 as opposed to a 7.8% for the nation. Nevada grew 28.8%, followed by Arizona (25.8%), Utah (21.9%), and Georgia (17.7%). By 2008, Idaho's population had reached 1,523,816.

2) Population in Canyon County has been the second fastest in the state for decades (after Ada County). The county grew 40%, from 131,441 people in 2000 to 183,939 people in 2008.

3) Canyon County is one of the state's largest agricultural counties but paradoxically it is a small county with only 590 square miles. It ranked 17th out of 44 counties in terms of land area in farm acres with 260,247 in 2007. Canyon County is ranked 4th in the state in overall cash receipts from agriculture ($520,489,000) in 2007, behind Gooding County ($707,729,000), Jerome County ($657,930,000), and Cassia County ($650,415,000).

4) About 84% of Canyon County's land is allocated to agriculture and 93.6% of the county's land is privately owned. In contrast, 31.6% of the land in Idaho is privately owned.

5) Land use in Canyon County faces pressures to accommodate its own population growth and housing expansion as a bedroom community for Boise.

6) The demographics of Canyon County illustrate a county with a robust economy, but also an economy with problems. It is ranked 18th in the state in poverty levels (2007). In terms of the 2007 median family income, the county is ranked 14th in the state ($43,132). The county is ranked 30th the state in the percent of population receiving only a high school degree; 22nd in the state in the percent of the population with a bachelors degree. Canyon County is ranked 7th in the state in the incidence of serious crime, reflecting urbanization.

7) Canyon County is diverse. Hispanics constitute nearly 20.3% of the county population which has held steady

over the last decade.

The Profile Versus Base Economy of Canyon County

An economic base assessment is included in this study. Reported government and IMPLAN economic data are used in this study for sales, wage and salary earnings, value-added, and employment. These reported figures (gross or profile measures) do not identify economic causality. We represented the economy of the county with a social accounting matrix (SAM) model using the IMPLAN data for 2007 to assess economic output or sales driven by exports. The economy has two types of industries: basic and non-basic. Basic industries are defined as any economic activity that brings income into the region when goods and services are exported outside the region. Non-basic industries are defined as economic activity within a region that support local consumers and businesses within the basic sector, re-circulating incomes generated from exports. Economic base analysis is used to identify the vital exporting industries within the region.

The largest base industry is agribusiness which includes production agriculture, agricultural services, and food and fiber processing; and contributes 32% to base sales versus 22% for the gross measure. In contrast, the service sector (all categories) is the top contributor in terms of gross sales at 28% but it only contributes 4% to base sales. What appears to be top contributor in terms of the profile or gross measure it is not necessarily a top contributor to the economic base.

Economic Value of Agriculture in Canyon County

In this 2009 study (based on year 2007), agriculture (agribusiness) constitutes 32% of all base sales, 24% of base value-added, 23% of base wages and salaries, and 23% of all base jobs in the county.

In the previous 2002 study (based on year 2000) total agribusiness was found to constitute 32% of total base sales, 23% of base value added, 21% of base wages, and 24% of base employment.

Agriculture in Canyon County generated $520,489,000 in sales receipts in 2007. If we divide this by the total number of acres of harvested cropland (169,862 acres); we arrive at $3,064 sales/acre of value to agriculture. However, using a SAM model we can estimate the economic contribution of agribusinesses and relate the number of acres of harvested cropland to impute the average contribution on a per-acre of farm land or per-farm. [*Assuming a linear relationship between i) acres of farm land or number of farms and ii) value of agriculture, processing of food and fiber, including agricultural services.]*

Then, each acre of cultivated farm land is worth $15,834 in base sales, $3,379 in base wages, and 0.10 in base jobs. These figures are computed using $2,689,625,661 in sales $573,998,297 in earnings, and 17,500 jobs in all sectors in the Canyon County economy. Total harvested cropland consisted of 169,862 acres.

The total number of farms estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture is 1,275. Thus, the average size farm is 133 harvestable acres (169,862 divided by 1,275). Again, using the assumption in italics above, the economic contribution of the average size farm is $2,109,510 in base sales, $450,187 in base wages, and 13.73 in base jobs.

In the 2002 study, each acre of cultivated farm land was estimated to contribute with $8,534 in base sales, $1,327 in base wages, and 0.07 in base jobs as measured by economic base. Placed in constant 2007 dollars, the 2002 study (year 2000) base sales are $10,226 and $1,590 (base wages) respectively. In real terms the 2007 sales per acre increased approximately 55% over the 2002 study estimates. As noted earlier, in 2007 each acre of cultivated farm land is worth $15,834 in base sales, $3,379 in base wages, and 0.10 in base jobs.

The State of Agriculture

It is an open question as to whether agriculture is declining in Canyon County. From 1987 to 2007 most measures of available agriculture land (Figure 43) are declining:

Total cropland (farms) according to use	-7.7%
Total cropland (acres) according to use	-22.7%
Total cropland, harvested cropland (farms)	-16.1%
Total cropland, harvested cropland (acres)	-11.9%
Irrigated land (acres)	-7.4%

These figures do not represent definitive measures of decline. For example, the real farm cash receipts have averaged $450 million for the last ten years. In addition, the total number of farms with irrigated land rose 18.8% in contrast with other indicators. However, the declining trends in some of the measures deserve attention. Canyon County's rank in gross agricultural receipts has fallen from being ranked first in the state to forth in the state over the last couple of decades. This ranking is complicated by both the rise of dairy farms in different counties over the last decade and by the intensification of existing land.

Conclusions and Limitations of the Study

1. Agribusiness including production agriculture, agricultural services, and agricultural processing constitutes 32.4% of the economic base of Canyon County in 2007, nearly the same proportion (31.7%). of the base in the earlier study (based on year 1998).
2. Canyon County has one of the richest farmlands in Idaho ranking 4th in agricultural receipts; the second largest population (183,939); geographically one of the smallest counties in Idaho; and the 2nd fastest growing population in the state during the last decade.
3. Canyon County is a paradox: it is both an urban and rural (agriculture) and its economy is a function of both worlds.
4. Evidence shows that the available irrigated farmland has declined by 12% from 1987 to 2007 to accommodate non-agricultural growth (residential housing, commercial construction, roads and parks, among others).
5. The economic impacts of each acre of cultivated farm land are worth $15,834 in base sales, $3,379 in base wages, and 0.10 in base jobs. As land is transformed from agriculture to other uses, the economy in terms of base sales could decline at approximately $16,000 per developed acre. Underlying assumptions are:
    a. A linear relationship between the economic impacts (i.e. base) of agribusiness and available irrigated land is assumed for the purposes of simplicity and clarity.
    b. In reality the decline in base agribusiness will likely follow a nonlinear declining step function as irrigated land is removed from production over time; land fragmentation increases; and agricultural processing costs rise.
    c. This study implicitly assumes there is ample non-irrigated land in the medium-term to expand the other sectors of the economy (i.e. commercial, residential, manufacturing, and services) without reducing irrigated farmland. This is a win-win scenario. The agricultural base of the economy is preserved while allowing the other sectors to grow. If new growth from the other sectors of the economy can only occur on irrigated farmland, then the economic impacts of the alternative activities would have to be weighed against the economic impacts of the irrigated farmland. These are important considerations for policy makers and future study.
    d. This analysis does not consider the income effects of potentially preventing the owners of irrigated farmland from developing their property as they desire.
    e. This analysis does not examine the effect on water rights from the transformation of land use from agriculture to residential development.
    f. The unintended effects of historic land use development patterns may be the primary cause of the decline in irrigated agricultural land, but this issue is left for future research.
6. This study has shown that the agribusiness complex has maintained its contribution to the county economy despite reductions of its land base. However, irrigated land cannot be continuously reduced and fragmented without jeopardizing forward and backward linkages of the agribusiness complex. The strength of the agribusiness complex is dependent on its weakest link.
7. In sum, agribusinesses are the number one contributor to the base economy and any factors that enhance or hinder its performance has an effect in terms of sales, value added, wages paid and employment.

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The Impacts of Irrigated Agriculture and the Economic Base of Canyon County[1]

Introduction

This is a study of the economic impacts of irrigated agriculture on the Canyon County economy and an analysis of the county's economic base. It is an update of a previous report completed in 2002. This study is based on year 2007 (with some 2008-2009 data). The previous study was based on year 1998 (with some 1999-2000 data).

In terms of population, Canyon County has been one of the fastest growing counties in Idaho since the early 1990s. The causes of this growth include a solid agricultural base; the attraction of new businesses; the expansion of existing local industries and businesses; and the spill-over of residential housing growth from Boise City and Ada County from the east.

Since 84.3% of the land area of Canyon County is in agriculture, policy makers are faced with the question: What effect new growth in non-agricultural sectors might have on existing agriculture? How important is agriculture to the county's economy? Is new growth a substitute for agriculture or is it a complement? These are the important questions that are revisited in this updated report.

Overview of Canyon County

Canyon County is a small centrally located county in southwest Idaho. It is bordered on the north by Payette and

[1] The study is funded by the Canyon County Farm Bureau, Caldwell/Canyon County Economic Development Council, Canyon Agricultural Foundation for Education, and the Coalition for Agriculture's Future; and completed in December 2009. The principal investigators are Steven Peterson, Research Economist and Instructor, Department of Business and Abelardo Rodriguez, Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Idaho, Moscow. The conclusions of this study are those of the principal investigators and do not necessarily represent those of the University of Idaho or any other parties.

Figure 1

The Three Economic Regions of Idaho

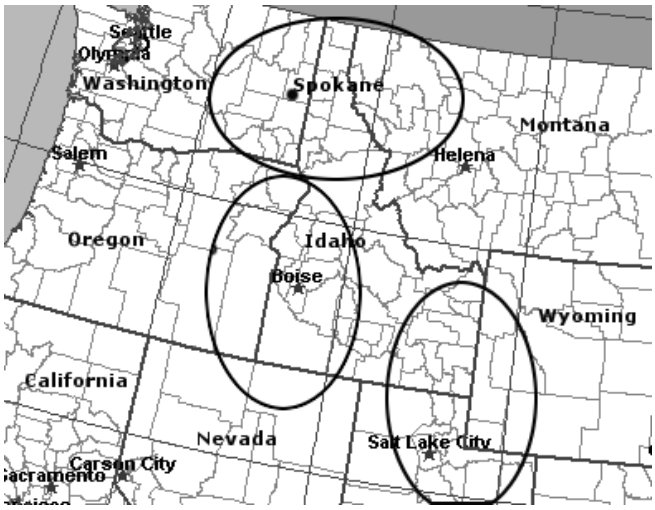


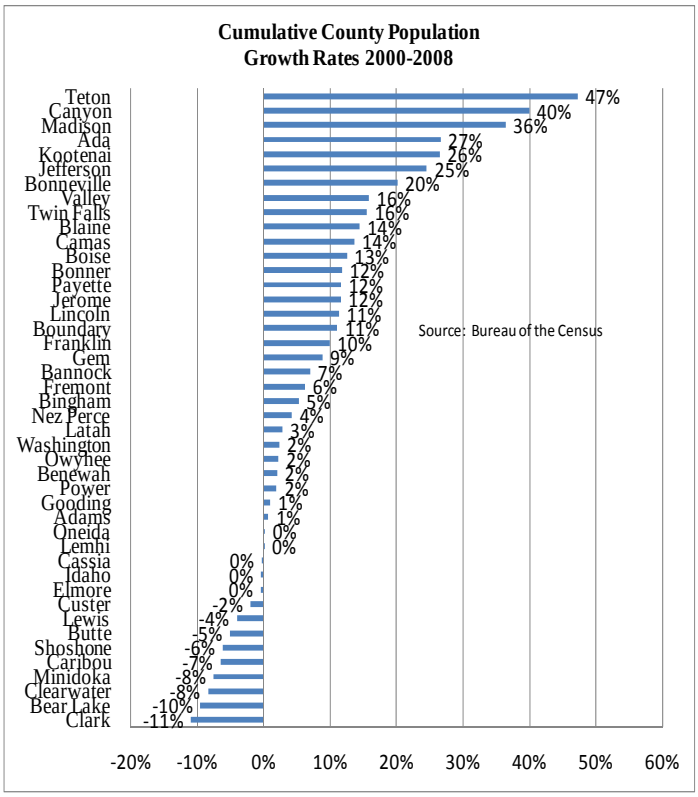
Figure 2

2008 State Population Estimates and Rankings

Region	Population	Rank 2000	Rank 2008	Rank 2008 % Change
California	36,756,666	1	1	17
Texas	24,326,974	2	2	3
New York	19,490,297	3	3	42
Florida	18,328,340	4	4	30
Illinois	12,901,563	5	5	35
Pennsylvania	12,448,279	6	6	46
Ohio	11,485,910	7	7	49
Michigan	10,003,422	8	8	51
Georgia	9,685,744	10	9	9
North Carolina	9,222,414	11	10	4
New Jersey	8,682,661	9	11	40
Virginia	7,769,089	12	12	20
Washington	6,549,224	15	13	11
Arizona	6,500,180	20	14	2
Massachusetts	6,497,967	13	15	39
Indiana	6,376,792	14	16	32
Tennessee	6,214,888	16	17	15
Missouri	5,911,605	17	18	36
Maryland	5,633,597	19	19	44
Wisconsin	5,627,967	18	20	38
Minnesota	5,220,393	21	21	29
Colorado	4,939,456	24	22	5
Alabama	4,661,900	23	23	27
South Carolina	4,479,800	26	24	10
Louisiana	4,410,796	22	25	23
Kentucky	4,269,245	25	26	26
Oregon	3,790,060	28	27	12
Oklahoma	3,642,361	27	28	19
Connecticut	3,501,252	29	29	41
Iowa	3,002,555	30	30	33
Mississippi	2,938,618	31	31	34
Arkansas	2,855,390	33	32	22
Kansas	2,802,134	32	33	21
Utah	2,736,424	34	34	1
Nevada	2,600,167	35	35	8
New Mexico	1,984,356	36	36	18
West Virginia	1,814,468	37	37	45
Nebraska	1,783,432	38	38	25
Idaho	1,523,816	39	39	6
Maine	1,316,456	40	40	48
New Hampshire	1,315,809	41	41	43
Hawaii	1,288,198	42	42	24
Rhode Island	1,050,788	43	43	50
Montana	967,440	44	44	14
Delaware	873,092	45	45	13
South Dakota	804,194	46	46	16
Alaska	686,293	48	47	28
North Dakota	641,481	47	48	37
Vermont	621,270	49	49	47
District of Columbi	591,833	50	50	31
Wyoming	532,668	51	51	7
United States	304,059,724			

Source: Bureau of the Census

Figure 3



Gem Counties, Ada County on the east, and Owyhee County on the south. Canyon County's southern border is the Snake River and to the west the state of Oregon.

Canyon County is a tale of two worlds: One urban --- one rural. The economy also reflects two contrasts: One based on agriculture and other natural resource industries, and the other based on rapidly growing high technology and service companies. These two separate economies reflect the past, present, and future of all of Idaho. They both complement one another and also compete with each other for resources. This report is an analysis of Canyon County's economy and the challenges it faces in the present and future.

Geography and People

Idaho's economy is divided into three, broad integrated regional economic areas centered in Spokane, Washington, for northern Idaho; Boise, for southwestern Idaho; and Salt Lake City, Utah, for southeastern Idaho. Idaho's political boundaries bear virtually no relationship to its economic boundaries (Figure 1). North Idaho, as far south as Grangeville, falls under the Spokane, Washington domain. South-western Idaho, eastern Oregon, and northern Nevada falls in the Boise domain (Ada and Canyon Counties). South-eastern Idaho from Twin Falls to the Wyoming border is in the Salt Lake City domain. Spokane, Washington, Boise, Idaho, and Salt Lake City all represent the "central place" of the surrounding hinderlands. The central place represents the focus of economic activity for respective hub. It is where major industries are located, where vast majority of shopping and retail trade establishments exist, and where medical centers and other vital services are located.

Canyon County is part of the Boise, Idaho central place. Indeed it faces direct pressures from Boise region urban growth, primarily from the east. Growth is also occurring from within in Caldwell, Nampa, and other cities and towns.

Population Growth

Idaho's overall economic performance over the last decade has made it one of the five fastest-growing states in the nation. In terms of total population, the state grew 17.3% from 2000 to 2008 as opposed to a 7.8% for the nation. Nevada grew 28.8%, Arizona (25.8%) Utah (21.9%), and Georgia (17.7%). By 2008, Idaho's population had reached 1,523,816 (Figure 2) and ranked 6th in the nation for the nine-year period. This growth is in sharp contrast to the 1980s, particularly the first half of the decade, where Idaho actually had a net loss of people. Canyon County was ranked second in the state at a 40% population growth rate from 2000 to 2008 (Figure 3). Overall, Canyon County is the second largest county in terms of population at 183,939 people (Figure 4), a position it has held for decades. Since 2000, the county's population grew from approximately 131,441 to its current level of 183,939 an increase of 52,498 (Figure 5).

This spectacular growth has been unevenly distributed throughout the state. Teton County grew 47% from 2000 to 2008; Canyon County, 40%; Madison County, 36%; Ada County, 27%; while Clark and Bear Lake Counties declined in population by about 10%. This uneven growth has been present in Idaho for several decades. According to *Profile of Rural Idaho*, eighteen rural Idaho counties experienced population declines in the 1980s. From 2000–2008 nine counties have lost population.[1]

Population growth does not necessarily imply economic well-being. Incomes and output need to grow as well if per capita incomes are to increase.

Interestingly, Canyon County's cities and towns have had rapid growth as well from 2000-2008 (Figure 6). Nampa (the largest city) grew 55%, from 51,867 to 80,362, followed by Caldwell (63%) and Middleton (88%).

Rural Versus Urban

There is a clear dichotomy in the State of Idaho's economic performance. One is the urban-rural split. Most of the gains in income and population have occurred in the urban regions. The second dichotomy is between the traditional natural resource industries (farming, mining, wood products, etc.) and newly emerging high technology and service industries. Much of this new growth is in high technologies and related service industries.

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, rural is defined as any place with fewer than 2,500 residents not included in an urbanized area, a suburb. By this measure, 40% of Idaho is rural. A more traditional definition of urban is the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which is defined by the census bureau as a county or group of counties containing a place with a population of 50,000 or more. In Idaho, there are only two MSAs—Boise, which includes Ada and Canyon Counties, and Pocatello–Idaho Falls, which includes Bannock County. By this standard, 61.7 % of the state's population is nonmetropolitan.

The Idaho Department of Commerce classified 61.5% of Canyon County's population as urban in 2000, up from 51.1% in 1980. Idaho's population was classified at 62.4% as urban (in the late 1990s), up from 54% in 1980 (*County Profiles*). As noted earlier, most of the population growth in the state has been in the urban regions. Strong economic gains have followed this growth. Rural regions, on the other hand, have faced economic stagnation and in some cases, population decline. They face the problems of attracting new businesses and keeping the existing industries from closing or leaving.[2] The urban regions, on the other hand, have faced rapid growth and grow-related population pressures. The state's population base has been shifting from rural to urban areas—mainly in Ada County/Canyon County (Boise) and Kootenai County (Coeur d'Alene).

Traditional, natural resource-based industries are declining either in absolute terms or relative to other industries. The emerging high technology and service-related industries, including accommodation, food, and drink services have gained a rising share of the economy. The areas of the state where high technology or service industries are

Figure 4

2008 County Population Estimates and Rankings

Region	Population	Rank 2000	Rank 2008	Rank 2008 % Change
Ada County	380,920	1	1	10
Canyon County	183,939	2	2	3
Kootenai County	137,475	3	3	7
Bonneville County	99,135	4	4	4
Bannock County	80,812	5	5	21
Twin Falls County	74,284	6	6	12
Bingham County	43,903	7	7	18
Bonner County	41,168	9	8	34
Nez Perce County	38,975	8	9	36
Madison County	37,456	12	10	17
Latah County	35,906	10	11	33
Elmore County	28,997	11	12	31
Jefferson County	23,860	16	13	2
Payette County	22,966	14	14	19
Blaine County	21,731	17	15	16
Cassia County	21,348	13	16	11
Jerome County	20,468	18	17	8
Minidoka County	18,645	15	18	29
Gem County	16,513	20	19	37
Idaho County	15,448	19	20	26
Gooding County	14,295	21	21	25
Shoshone County	12,913	22	22	27
Fremont County	12,551	23	23	35
Franklin County	12,454	24	24	6
Boundary County	10,962	27	25	22
Owyhee County	10,877	25	26	23
Washington County	10,206	26	27	20
Benewah County	9,352	28	28	15
Valley County	8,862	31	29	43
Teton County	8,833	36	30	1
Clearwater County	8,176	29	31	40
Lemhi County	7,808	30	32	14
Power County	7,683	32	33	32
Boise County	7,504	34	34	41
Caribou County	6,826	33	35	39
Bear Lake County	5,798	35	36	44
Lincoln County	4,503	39	37	30
Custer County	4,254	37	38	9
Oneida County	4,130	38	39	24
Lewis County	3,594	40	40	28
Adams County	3,499	41	41	42
Butte County	2,751	42	42	38
Camas County	1,126	44	43	5
Clark County	910	43	44	13
Idaho State	1,523,816			

Source: Bureau of the Census

Figure 5

Population Growth of Canyon County 1990-2008

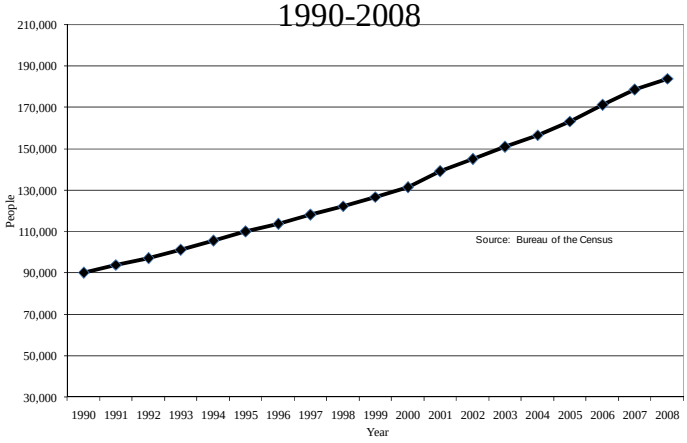


Figure 6

Population of Canyon County Cities, 1990-2000

City	1990	2000	2008	% Chng. 1990-2000	% Chng. 2000-2008
Caldwell	18,586	25,967	42,331	40	63
Greenleaf	648	862	893	33	4
Melba	252	439	560	74	28
Middleton	1,851	2,978	5,594	61	88
Nampa	28,365	51,867	80,362	83	55
Notus	380	458	623	21	36
Parma	1597	1771	1,870	11	6
Wilder	1232	1462	1,473	19	1

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Figure 7

Canyon County Population Growth 1920-2008

Year	Population	% Change
1920	26,932	
1930	30,930	15
1940	40,987	33
1950	53,597	31
1960	57,662	8
1970	61,288	6
1980	83,756	37
1990	90,076	8
2000	131,441	46
2008	183,939	40

located have benefited from faster-than-average economic growth. Communities dependent on wood products and mining have experienced economic stagnation and declining income and employment. Agriculture is holding its own in absolute economic terms (i.e. sales and income) due to increasing food processing (and some specialty crops) but it is declining in a relative sense because other industries have much faster growth rates.

Canyon County Historic Population Growth

Canyon County is in the middle of a periodic boom. Rapid growth occurred in the following periods: 2000-2008 (39.9%); 1990-2000 (45.9%); 1970-1980 (36.7%); 1940-1950 (30.8%); and 1930-1940 (32.5%). Slow growth periods were 1980-1990 (7.5%); 1960-1970 (6.3%); and 1950-1960 (7.6%). In no case did Canyon County lose population (Figure 7).

A Clash of Economies

Idaho presents contrasting growth patterns. Some of the most remote and rural portions of the state are close to fast growing urban areas. Idaho is ranked 11th in the nation in terms of land area (excluding water). Idaho County alone is bigger than the states of New Jersey and Hawaii (Figure 8). Canyon County is a small county with approximately 590 square miles. In terms of population density, Idaho has 18.4 people per square mile as opposed to 83 in the USA. Idaho County has 1.9 persons per square mile. Canyon County has 311.9 persons per square mile; in contrast, the District of Columbia has 8703.4 (Figure 9).

Interestingly, Canyon is one of the state's largest agricultural counties, ranking 17th out of 44 counties in terms of land area in farm acres (Figure 10), with over 260,247 acres in 2007. Bingham County was first with 912,607 acres in farms. Shoshone County was last with 3,147 acres. Overall, Idaho State had 11,497,383 in farm acres.

In terms of agricultural cash receipts, Canyon County was ranked 1st in the state in 1970 and 1980; and ranked second in 1990 and 1999. Since then it has fallen to 4th place behind Gooding, Jerome, and Cassia Countries (Figure 11). The cause of this decline may have several causes such as the rise of the dairy industry in Idaho in other counties, changes in the composition of agriculture production, and from residential development in Canyon County. Thus, Canyon County is a paradox, one of the most urban counties in the state and yet 4th in the state in agriculture receipts.

Land Use and Ownership

Approximately 84.3% of Canyon County land use is in agriculture, 7.7% in rangeland, 3.0% in forest, and 2.0% in water. Approximately 2.9% is in urban use, versus 0.4% in the State of Idaho, and virtually 0% for Idaho County (Figure 12). Nearly 93.6% of Canyon County land is privately owned. In contrast, 31.6% is privately owned for Idaho and 15.2% for Idaho County.[3] Over 63% of the land in the State of Idaho is owned by the federal government versus only 5.4% in Canyon County. In contrast 83.3% of Idaho County is owned by the federal government

Figure 8

Land Area Comparisons
In Square Miles

82,751	State of Idaho
9,283	New Hampshire
9,241	Massachusetts
8,485	Idaho County
8,215	New Jersey
6,459	Hawaii
5,544	Connecticut
2,488	Clearwater County
2,396	Delware
1,231	Rhode Island
1,055	Ada
849	Nez Perce County
590	***Canyon County***
479	Lewis County
68	District of Columbia

Figure 9

Population Density 2008, 2000
Persons Per Square Mile

	2008	2000*
Idaho County	1.9	1.8
Clearwater County	3.3	3.6
Lewis County	7.5	7.8
State of Idaho	18.4	15.6
Nez Perce County	45.9	44.1
New Hampshire	141.7	127.7
Hawaii	199.4	184.7
Canyon County	***311.9***	***222.9***
Ada County	361.1	285.2
Delware	364.4	310.5
Connecticut	631.5	590.5
Massachusetts	703.2	665.2
Rhode Island	853.6	802.6
New Jersey	1056.9	987.8
District of Columbia	8703.4	7691.2

Source: U.S. Census/SABUS/County Profiles

* 1998-2000 Data

Figure 10

Farm Acres -Operations

Rank	County	1997	2002	2007
1	Bingham	812,881	821,163	912,607
2	Cassia	656,665	744,260	644,740
3	Idaho	656,449	638,640	590,927
4	Owyhee	691,113	571,051	569,305
5	Bonneville	463,598	477,784	453,068
6	Power	439,491	425,221	451,198
7	Twin falls	460,179	441,121	439,537
8	Caribou	496,560	426,973	421,373
9	Washington	432,592	472,465	417,092
10	Nez Perce	351,803	343,462	353,292
11	Elmore	353,897	346,034	346,550
12	Latah	351,871	340,115	344,472
13	Jefferson	336,891	305,305	325,380
14	Bannock	312,376	357,104	321,870
15	Oneida	276,387	363,152	313,775
16	Fremont	341,149	287,494	288,114
17	Canyon	367,543	271,992	260,247
18	Lewis	200,129	216,562	245,944
19	Bear lake	224,592	211,530	233,112
20	Minidoka	209,586	228,459	226,161
21	Franklin	250,783	243,807	224,902
22	Gooding	222,747	194,827	223,068
23	Madison	223,866	189,990	210,630
24	Blaine	213,391	225,936	191,949
25	Ada	239,500	223,388	191,477
26	Gem	184,740	221,200	190,757
27	Lemhi	185,175	173,578	189,644
28	Jerome	198,569	186,319	188,753
29	Payette	150,637	154,562	166,179
30	Clark	212,568	177,822	157,872
31	Benewah	134,674	137,791	153,591
32	Adams	206,441	196,461	148,996
33	Camas	126,901	134,168	138,417
34	Kootenai	142,649	154,217	130,851
35	Custer	138,956	131,571	124,191
36	Teton	138,331	124,613	122,478
37	Butte	133,908	121,331	121,176
38	Lincoln	136,972	127,853	117,377
39	Bonner	98,912	90,858	94,380
40	Boundary	78,152	76,506	73,500
41	Clearwater	77,750	70,724	69,568
42	Valley	70,957	65,501	62,044
43	Boise	49,178	50,074	43,672
44	Shoshone	5,492	4,310	3,147
	Total	12,057,001	11,767,294	11,497,383

Source: Census of Agriculture

(Figure 13).

Canyon County faces pressure given its land use characteristics. Most of its land is in agriculture and in private ownership. The county faces rapid population growth both from the east from Boise and from within.

Demographic and Social Characteristics

The demographics of Canyon County illustrate a county with a robust economy, but also an economy with problems---much like the State of Idaho. In 2007 Idaho ranked 28st in the nation in poverty (12.1%). Mississippi had the highest poverty rate in the nation (20.7%) and New Hampshire the lowest (7.3%). In Idaho, Canyon County ranked 18th highest in poverty at 14.5%. Madison County had the highest poverty in the state (21.5%) while Blaine County was the lowest at 6.5%. Interestingly, Ada County had only 7.9% poverty rate. Thus Canyon County is not fully sharing the benefits of development and urbanization that clearly is benefiting Ada County. The median household income in Canyon County was 14th in the state at $43,132. Blaine County was first at $65,857, followed by Ada County at $55,121 (Figure 14). In 2008, the State of Idaho ranked 34th in the nation at $46,136. Ada County is above Idaho State's level while Canyon County is below the State of Idaho.

Education Demographics

Education demographics reflect the income demographics. In 2000, Canyon County ranked 30th in the state in the percent of population receiving only a high school degree (terminal degree). Bear Lake County is ranked first at 42.1% and Blaine County is last at 15.9%. In terms of the percent of the population completing college, Canyon County (14.9%) ranked 22nd , with Blaine County being first (43.1%) and Minidoka County being last (10.1%). The percent of the population not completing high school follows the inverse of the previous pattern. Canyon County is ranked 8th in the state at 24% while Clark County was first at 36%. Likewise, Latah County was last at 15.3% (Figure 15).

Health Demographics

Canyon County is ranked relatively high in the availability of medical facilities. It is ranked 17th in the state in number of physicians per 100,000 in 2004. In 2006 it had 186 total physicians (head count) in the county, (Figure 16). Canyon County is ranked 10th in the state in the percent of the population without health insurance (2006) with Clark County having the highest uninsured population (31.4%) and Bannock County the lowest (11.6%).

Marital Status/Crime Demographics

Figure 17 reports selected vital statistics. In 2007 marriage and divorce rates per 1000 for Canyon County were 7.6 and 5.3, respectively. Teenage pregnancy rate per 1000 is 175.4. In 2000, 69% of the population was married, 10% divorced, and 22% never married.

Figure 11

Cash Receipts in 2007 and Rankings by County

		Receipts	Rankings					
		$1000s	1970	1980	1990	1999	2004	2008
Gooding	$	707,729	11	8	6	3	2	1
Jerome	$	657,930	6	6	7	4	3	2
Cassia	$	650,415	5	3	3	1	1	3
Canyon	$	520,489	1	1	2	2	4	4
Twin Falls	$	486,390	2	4	5	5	5	5
Elmore	$	340,033	8	5	1	6	6	6
Bingham	$	339,533	4	2	4	7	7	7
Minidoka	$	237,611	3	7	8	8	8	8
Jefferson	$	217,854	10	10	13	9	9	9
Owyhee	$	216,040	14	11	11	12	10	10
Ada	$	211,073	9	12	9	11	11	11
Power	$	160,570	12	13	12	10	12	12
Franklin	$	139,729	17	21	19	16	13	13
Bonneville	$	133,339	7	9	10	13	14	14
Payette	$	114,107	13	17	16	17	15	15
Madison	$	104,435	16	15	15	14	16	16
Fremont	$	99,665	15	14	14	15	17	17
Lincoln	$	85,176	25	16	23	18	18	18
Washington	$	64,265	22	18	20	19	19	19
Nez Perce	$	61,053	18	20	17	24	22	20
Latah	$	59,630	20	19	18	23	23	21
Caribou	$	54,679	19	22	22	20	20	22
Gem	$	49,337	24	24	25	22	21	23
Idaho	$	45,443	21	23	21	25	24	24
Clark	$	39,743	34	33	24	21	25	25
Bannock	$	37,052	23	26	28	26	26	26
Lewis	$	35,599	26	28	26	32	30	27
Teton	$	29,163	33	25	30	28	27	28
Butte	$	28,313	30	29	31	29	32	29
Blaine	$	27,456	28	27	27	27	28	30
Bear Lake	$	27,023	31	32	33	33	31	31
Lemhi	$	25,452	32	34	32	30	29	32
Kootenai	$	22,737	27	31	29	35	35	33
Oneida	$	22,261	29	30	37	34	34	34
Benewah	$	22,111	36	37	35	38	37	35
Custer	$	20,778	35	35	36	31	33	36
Boundary	$	20,745	37	36	34	36	36	37
Camas	$	13,088	39	38	39	37	40	38
Bonner	$	11,411	38	41	40	39	39	39
Adams	$	10,004	40	39	38	40	38	40
Clearwater	$	7,046	42	42	42	42	41	41
Valley	$	4,427	41	40	41	41	42	42
Boise	$	3,042	43	43	43	43	43	43
Shoshone	$	383	44	44	44	44	44	44
State total	$	6,164,359						

Source: REIS

Figure 12
Land Use for Selected Regions

	Canyon	%	State of Idaho	%	Idaho County	%
Urban Land	11,200	2.9%	214,700	0.4%	2,000	0.0%
Agricultural	322,800	84.3%	7,788,500	14.6%	233,400	4.3%
Rangeland	29,400	7.7%	21,985,700	41.1%	950,700	17.4%
Forest	11,500	3.0%	20,636,600	38.6%	4,265,300	78.2%
Water	7,800	2.0%	525,600	1.0%	2,700	0.0%
Wetland	0	0.0%	262,100	0.5%	-	0.0%
Barren Land	0	0.0%	2,058,000	3.8%	-	0.0%
Tundra	0	0.0%	11,400	0.0%	-	0.0%
Perennial Snow	0	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total	382,700	100.0%	53,482,600	100.0%	5,454,100	100.0%

Source: Idaho Department of Commerce

Figure 13
Land Ownership

	Canyon	%	State of Idaho	%	Idaho County	%
Federal Land	20,486	5.4%	33,412,277	63.1%	4,523,385	83.3%
BLM	9,726	2.6%	11,836,481	22.3%	91,808	1.7%
Natural Forests	-	0.0%	20,458,276	38.6%	4,430,154	81.6%
Other	10,760	2.9%		0.0%	1,423	0.0%
State Land	2,900	0.8%	2,693,260	5.1%	75,648	1.4%
Endowment Land	738	0.2%	2,458,405	4.6%	74,573	1.4%
Fish and Game	1,968	0.5%	187,769	0.4%	1,075	0.0%
Parks and Recreation	-	0.0%	38,407	0.1%	-	0.0%
University of Idaho Land	194	0.1%	8,679	0.0%	-	0.0%
Private Land	353,236	93.6%	16,735,756	31.6%	826,261	15.2%
County Land	365	0.1%	96,311	0.2%	4,900	0.1%
Municipal Land	485	0.1%	22,972	0.0%	334	0.0%
Total	377,472	100.0%	52,960,576	100.0%	5,430,528	100.0%

Source: Idaho Department of Commerce

Figure 14

Poverty Estimates 1997 and 2007

Rank	State and County	1997	2007
1	Madison County	15.3	21.5
2	Cassia County	15.4	17.8
3	Owyhee County	21.4	17.5
4	Shoshone County	20.1	17.5
5	Latah County	13.5	17
6	Minidoka County	16.3	16.1
7	Power County	17.8	16.1
8	Butte County	15.4	16
9	Idaho County	13	15.7
10	Boundary County	16.5	15.6
11	Washington County	18.4	15.4
12	Bannock County	13.9	15.3
13	Benewah County	14.4	15.2
14	Lincoln County	13	15.1
15	Clark County	12.4	15
16	Clearwater County	14.9	15
17	Bonner County	15.2	14.7
18	Canyon County	16	14.5
19	Payette County	17.2	14.5
20	Lemhi County	15.8	13.5
21	Fremont County	14.4	13.2
22	Gooding County	14.8	13.2
23	Gem County	15.4	13
24	Lewis County	15.2	13
25	Bingham County	14.7	12.8
26	Twin Falls County	14.1	12.8
27	Jerome County	15.4	12.7
28	Nez Perce County	12.8	12.7
29	Adams County	14.6	12.6
30	Custer County	12.1	12.4
	Idaho State	17.6	12.1
31	Boise County	11.3	12
32	Elmore County	12.7	12
33	Jefferson County	13.1	12
34	Oneida County	12.8	11.5
35	Kootenai County	11.5	11.3
36	Bear Lake County	13.4	11.1
37	Bonneville County	12.2	10.8
38	Caribou County	9.6	10.6
39	Franklin County	12.5	10
40	Valley County	13.8	9.3
41	Teton County	9.7	8.7
42	Camas County	7.4	8
43	Ada County	8.9	7.9
44	Blaine County	7.5	6.5

Source: US Bureau of the Census

U.S. and State Poverty 1997 and 2007

Rank	Region	1997	2007
1	Mississippi	18.1	20.7
2	Louisiana	18.4	18.8
3	New Mexico	19.3	17.9
4	Arkansas	17.5	17.6
5	Kentucky	16	17.2
6	District of Columbia	19.3	17.1
7	West Virginia	16.8	17.1
8	Alabama	16.2	16.6
9	Texas	16.7	16.3
10	Oklahoma	16.3	15.8
11	Tennessee	13.6	15.8
12	South Carolina	14.9	15.1
13	Georgia	14.7	14.3
14	North Carolina	12.6	14.3
15	Arizona	15.5	14.1
16	Montana	15.5	14.1
17	Michigan	11.5	13.9
18	New York	15.6	13.8
19	Missouri	12.2	13.3
20	South Dakota	14	13.2
21	Ohio	11	13.1
22	Oregon	11.6	13
23	United States	13.3	13
24	California	16	12.4
25	Indiana	9.9	12.3
26	Maine	10.7	12.2
27	Florida	14.4	12.1
28	Idaho	***13***	12.1
29	Illinois	11.3	11.9
30	Rhode Island	11.2	11.9
31	North Dakota	12.5	11.8
32	Pennsylvania	10.9	11.6
33	Colorado	10.2	11.5
34	Washington	10.2	11.4
35	Kansas	10.9	11.2
36	Nebraska	9.6	11.1
37	Iowa	9.9	11
38	Wisconsin	9.2	10.8
39	Nevada	10.7	10.6
40	Delaware	10	10.3
41	Vermont	9.7	10.1
42	Massachusetts	10.7	10
43	Virginia	11.6	9.9
44	Alaska	11.2	9.8
45	Utah	10	9.8
46	Minnesota	8.9	9.5
47	Wyoming	12	9.5
48	Hawaii	11.1	8.5
49	New Jersey	9.3	8.5
50	Maryland	9.5	8.3
51	Connecticut	8.9	7.9
52	New Hampshire	7.5	7.3

Source: Bureau of the Census

Median Household Income 2007 and Rankings

Region	Rank 2007	Rank 1997	2007 Dollars
Blaine County	1	1	$ 65,857
Ada County	2	2	$ 55,121
Teton County	3	26	$ 51,900
Bonneville County	4	4	$ 51,260
Elmore County	5	20	$ 50,920
Valley County	6	16	$ 50,868
Camas County	7	7	$ 49,016
Boise County	8	11	$ 48,991
Caribou County	9	3	$ 48,066
Jefferson County	10	14	$ 47,726
Kootenai County	11	5	$ 46,724
Franklin County	12	15	$ 45,370
Bannock County	13	8	$ 44,150
Canyon County	14	27	$ 43,132
Payette County	15	35	$ 42,754
Bingham County	16	12	$ 42,714
Bonner County	17	32	$ 42,420
Bear Lake County	18	21	$ 42,360
Latah County	19	9	$ 42,031
Jerome County	20	28	$ 41,790
Oneida County	21	17	$ 41,439
Gem County	22	33	$ 41,392
Custer County	23	13	$ 41,042
Nez Perce County	24	10	$ 40,726
Fremont County	25	31	$ 40,571
Lincoln County	26	34	$ 40,271
Twin Falls County	27	23	$ 39,977
Madison County	28	6	$ 39,543
Minidoka County	29	30	$ 39,490
Gooding County	30	38	$ 39,039
Clearwater County	31	18	$ 38,785
Benewah County	32	25	$ 38,402
Power County	33	19	$ 38,259
Butte County	34	24	$ 38,084
Clark County	35	29	$ 37,845
Cassia County	36	22	$ 37,837
Adams County	37	39	$ 37,796
Boundary County	38	36	$ 37,653
Lemhi County	39	41	$ 37,523
Washington County	40	44	$ 37,009
Idaho County	41	37	$ 36,952
Lewis County	42	40	$ 36,089
Owyhee County	43	43	$ 35,683
Shoshone County	44	42	$ 35,095
Idaho			$ 46,136

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Figure 15

Percent of Population Completing College

200 RKng	Region	1970	1980	1990	2000
1	Blaine County	10.7	30.4	33	43.1
2	Latah County	19	29.6	35.8	41
3	Ada County	13.6	22.1	24.9	31.2
4	Teton County	9.1	17	17.4	28.1
5	Valley County	11.4	21.1	19.4	26.3
6	Bonneville County	15.1	21.1	23.2	26.1
7	Bannock County	11.5	18.4	19.8	24.9
8	Madison County	13.7	18.7	19.2	24.4
9	Camas County	9.6	17.7	15	22.2
10	Boise County	6.3	13	14.4	19.9
11	Kootenai County	7.9	13.8	16	19.1
12	Nez Perce County	10.4	13.1	15.6	18.9
13	Lemhi County	9.6	12.8	11.8	17.9
14	Custer County	8.5	13.4	15.6	17.4
15	Elmore County	11.4	13.5	15.8	17.3
16	Bonner County	6.1	12.1	15.2	16.9
17	Twin Falls County	7.5	13.4	13.3	16
18	Caribou County	10.7	14.4	11.8	15.9
19	Jefferson County	5.5	10.3	11.8	15.2
20	Oneida County	11.7	12.6	12.9	15
21	Adams County	6.7	11.8	10.8	14.9
22	Canyon County	8.8	12	12	14.9
23	Lewis County	7.8	11.8	13.2	14.8
24	Boundary County	7.2	11.4	13.3	14.7
25	Bingham County	8.1	12	13.1	14.4
26	Idaho County	8.3	12.4	12.7	14.4
27	Power County	9.5	11.1	11.1	14.3
28	Jerome County	5.7	10.8	11	14
29	Cassia County	6.5	11.4	14	13.9
30	Franklin County	7.9	11.4	14.3	13.6
31	Clearwater County	5.7	10.6	11.4	13.4
32	Butte County	7.2	14.5	13.5	13
33	Lincoln County	3.9	11.8	11.9	13
34	Washington County	4.5	13	10.3	12.7
35	Clark County	7.8	16.4	14.1	12.6
36	Fremont County	7.7	12	11.1	12
37	Gooding County	7.4	12.8	13.3	12
38	Bear Lake County	7.8	11.2	11.4	11.7
39	Benewah County	7.4	10	8.8	11.4
40	Gem County	4.5	8.1	8.6	11.4
41	Payette County	7.3	9.1	9.8	10.6
42	Owyhee County	8	7.4	8.7	10.2
43	Shoshone County	7.7	9.7	9	10.2
44	Minidoka County	6.5	10.5	9	10.1
	Idaho	10	15.8	17.7	21.7

Source: ERS/USDA and Bureau of Census

Percent of Population Completing High School Only

200 RKng	Region	1970	1980	1990	2000
1	Bear Lake County	39.5	41.8	40.4	42.1
2	Benewah County	29.5	39.8	38.3	41.2
3	Shoshone County	33.2	40.6	38	40.3
4	Franklin County	38.5	43.4	36.4	40
5	Idaho County	33.5	39.3	36.8	38.3
6	Custer County	32.3	40.1	35.6	37.5
7	Adams County	33.4	37.8	39.7	37.4
8	Clearwater County	33.1	44.4	37.4	37.3
9	Boundary County	28.6	40.1	38.4	35.9
10	Washington County	32.1	33.8	37.4	35.5
11	Gem County	33.2	40	35.6	35
12	Gooding County	34	35.9	32.3	34.7
13	Lewis County	33.8	36	38.9	34.7
14	Fremont County	34	37.4	34.6	34.6
15	Owyhee County	30.4	34.1	32.4	34.6
16	Caribou County	41.9	40.9	36.7	34.2
17	Bonner County	33.4	41	35.8	33.5
18	Butte County	36.1	35.8	35.8	33
19	Lincoln County	32.6	41.8	36.1	32.8
20	Power County	35.3	35.7	31	32.8
21	Minidoka County	35.1	35.1	33.7	32.7
22	Boise County	37.5	40.4	36.5	32.5
23	Payette County	33.8	36.6	33.9	32
24	Nez Perce County	36.1	40.5	31.3	31.8
25	Oneida County	29.1	32.4	30.6	31.8
26	Camas County	36	39	34.2	31.4
27	Lemhi County	29.7	38.4	34.4	31.3
28	Bingham County	34.4	37.6	34.2	31.1
29	Twin Falls County	34.7	34.3	29.9	30.4
30	Canyon County	32.1	37	32.4	30.3
31	Kootenai County	34.3	39	29.8	30.3
32	Cassia County	33.8	35.4	29.8	29.8
33	Jefferson County	35.6	38.3	33	29.4
34	Valley County	32.6	35.4	34.6	29.1
35	Jerome County	31.8	34.5	30.7	26.8
36	Bonneville County	36.2	35.4	29	26.5
37	Bannock County	33.8	35.5	28.7	25.9
38	Elmore County	42.6	43.5	30.6	25
39	Clark County	26	31.3	31.8	24.5
40	Ada County	36.7	34.3	26	23.1
41	Latah County	31.8	29.4	22.8	22.6
42	Teton County	35.5	34	29.1	22.6
43	Madison County	32.2	30.7	25.1	22.3
44	Blaine County	36.1	29.5	21.3	15.9
	Idaho	34.6	36.5	30.4	28.5

Source: ERS/USDA and Bureau of Census

Percent of Population Not Completing High School

200 RKng	Region	1970	1980	1990	2000
1	Clark County	48.7	24.4	25.3	36
2	Owyhee County	53.4	46.9	38	32.4
3	Gooding County	46.5	34	27.5	27.4
4	Minidoka County	44.6	35.8	31.5	26.3
5	Payette County	47.9	38.9	32.6	25.5
6	Power County	42.2	29.5	27.9	25.3
7	Jerome County	50.4	34	27.6	24.9
8	Canyon County	46.6	34.8	29	24
9	Washington County	53.5	39.2	27.3	23.4
10	Cassia County	44.5	29.5	27.3	23.1
11	Lincoln County	49.2	27.8	20.2	22.6
12	Shoshone County	50.1	36.1	29.9	22.1
13	Gem County	53.6	36.9	29.9	20.6
14	Benewah County	53.5	34.7	25.8	20.2
15	Boundary County	53.5	32.3	25.4	20
16	Clearwater County	52.1	31.8	26.6	19.9
17	Fremont County	41.3	28.5	24.4	19.6
18	Bingham County	41.4	28	23.2	19.4
19	Adams County	49.9	31.1	24.7	19.2
20	Twin Falls County	43.6	31.8	24.6	18.7
21	Lemhi County	45.9	29.7	26.1	17.5
22	Butte County	39.5	29	19.6	17.4
23	Idaho County	46.5	31.4	24.9	17.1
24	Lewis County	43.7	32.8	21.2	15.8
25	Jefferson County	45.9	29.4	22.4	15.6
26	Custer County	47.4	24.7	18.3	15.5
27	Bear Lake County	40.9	26.1	20.2	14.5
28	Nez Perce County	39.1	27.7	20.1	14.5
29	Bonner County	49.8	28	21.8	14.4
30	Boise County	44.5	28.3	20	13.7
31	Oneida County	37.5	28.2	21.3	13.6
32	Caribou County	33.4	23.8	15.7	13.4
33	Elmore County	32.1	23.8	16.9	12.8
34	Kootenai County	43.4	24.4	18.9	12.7
35	Teton County	39.4	21.5	19.8	12.7
36	Bannock County	36.3	20.8	17.1	12.5
37	Bonneville County	31	19.4	16	12.2
38	Franklin County	38.8	22.6	17.8	11.8
39	Camas County	25.4	16.2	18.2	11.6
40	Madison County	32	18.7	12.4	11.5
41	Valley County	42.7	19.7	16.2	11.1
42	Blaine County	35.9	11.9	8.3	9.8
43	Ada County	30.5	18.3	12.8	9.2
44	Latah County	33.1	18.5	13.4	9
	Idaho	40.5	26.3	20.3	15.3

Source: ERS/USDA and Bureau of Census

In terms of total crime offences, Canyon County ranked 7th in the state in 2007, down from 5th place in 2000 (Figure 18).

Age-Race Demographics

Age and race/ethnicity demographics are reported in Figure 19. Canyon has one of the youngest populations in the state, ranking 41st at 31 years old. The county also ranked 4th in the state with the percent of the population under the age of 18 years (31.4%) and ranked 37th in terms of the percent of the population over the age of 65 years old (10.5%).

One interesting demographic characteristic of Canyon County is its diversity. Hispanics constitute nearly 20.3% of the county population versus approximately 10% of the state's population, and 15% for the nation.[4]

Canyon County Employment and Jobs

In 2007 the largest single economic sector in Canyon County was retail trade, employing 13% of the workforce (Figure 20). This compares to 11% for the USA, 12% for Idaho State, 11% for Ada County, 13% for Kootenai County, 11% for Idaho County, and 13% for Cassia County. The second largest employer in Canyon County was manufacturing (12%); compared to USA (8%), Idaho State (7%), Ada County (8%), Kootenai County (6%), Idaho County (7%), and Cassia County (9%).

Canyon County had approximately 3,597 jobs in farming in 2007, 1863 in retail trade, 10,357 in manufacturing and 7,503 in state and local government (Figure 21). Overall, total employment in 2007 was 85,316 workers.

From 2000-2007, Canyon County experienced a 26.6% increase in employment growth. Ada County had 20.7%, Idaho State 19.1%, and Idaho County only 12.9%. Real estate services was the fastest growing sector in Canyon County (98.8%), followed by administrative services (84.5%), construction (73.4%), and other services (43.7%) (Figure 22). Four sectors had a negative employment growth rate in the same period, farming -7.0%, forestry, fishing and related activities -3.6%, manufacturing -3.4% and state government (-0.7%).[5]

Largest Canyon County Employers

Figure 23 lists Canyon County's top employers by community as reported by the Idaho Department of Commerce. *These numbers must be viewed as estimates only and not necessarily comprehensive*. The largest private employers are Micron PC at 1,000 workers and Armour Foods at 550. These two companies represent

Figure 16

Physicians Per County

Rank	Region	2006 Physicians	2004 Rate*
1	Blaine	107	518
2	Valley	29	315
3	Ada	1133	313
4	Nez Perce	107	252
5	Bonneville	223	242
6	Kootenai	338	234
7	Bannock	198	227
8	Twin Falls	159	223
9	Clearwater	17	203
10	Bonner	84	186
11	Latah	58	140
12	Cassia	29	136
13	Teton	12	125
14	Idaho	20	122
15	Boundary	13	115
16	Madison	29	112
17	Canyon	186	110
18	Butte	3	106
19	Elmore	30	97
20	Shoshone	14	93
21	Lemhi	10	89
22	Benewah	9	89
23	Adams	4	86
24	Bear Lake	6	80
25	Caribou	6	69
26	Jerome	14	67
27	Gem	12	63
28	Bingham	32	60
29	Gooding	7	56
30	Fremont	5	49
31	Custer	1	49
32	Minoka	9	47
33	Payette	12	46
34	Franklin	4	41
35	Washington	3	40
36	Boise	2	27
37	Lewis	2	27
38	Onea	1	24
39	Lincoln	1	23
40	Jefferson	2	14
41	Power	2	13
42	Owyhee	1	9
43	Camas	0	-
44	Clark	0	-
	Idaho State	2934	193
	USA	908,056	297

Source: U.S. Census Bureau/AMA (American Medical Association)

* Physicians Per 100,000 Population

Uninsuranced by County

Rank	Region	2006 %
1	Bannock	11.6
2	Nez Perce	12.2
3	Shoshone	12.5
4	Ada	13.4
5	Bonneville	14.2
6	Kootenai	14.6
7	Benewah	15.9
8	Caribou	16.1
9	Bear Lake	16.4
10	Canyon	17.1
11	Clearwater	17.1
12	Lewis	17.1
13	Twin Falls	17.1
14	Payette	17.5
15	Bingham	17.6
16	Boundary	17.9
17	Bonner	18.2
18	Elmore	19.2
19	Cassia	19.4
20	Franklin	19.7
21	Idaho	19.7
22	Gem	20.2
23	Butte	20.3
24	Lemhi	20.4
25	Latah	20.7
26	Washington	20.7
27	Jefferson	21.4
28	Minoka	21.6
29	Jerome	21.8
30	Onea	21.8
31	Custer	22.9
32	Power	23.3
33	Boise	23.6
34	Camas	25.2
35	Fremont	25.3
36	Valley	25.8
37	Gooding	26.3
38	Blaine	26.6
39	Adams	27.2
40	Madison	27.2
41	Owyhee	27.5
42	Lincoln	28.1
43	Teton	29.2
44	Clark	31.4
	Idaho State	16.7
	USA	17.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 17

Selected Vital Statistics 2007

Region	Married	Per 1,000 Divorced	Teen Pregnancy Ages 18-19
Ada	8.4	5.1	97.1
Adams	10.4	5.1	52.6
Bannock	6.7	4.2	70.7
Bear Lake	9.7	3.4	63.3
Benewah	7.9	5.7	139.8
Bingham	6.8	3.9	114.0
Blaine	9.0	4.6	63.3
Boise	9.1	2.4	85.4
Bonner	8.2	5.3	111.4
Bonneville	15.6	6.3	144.7
Boundary	6.8	3.4	30.0
Butte	6.9	4.7	96.8
Camas	4.5	8.2	90.9
Canyon	7.6	5.3	175.4
Caribou	5.5	4.2	113.9
Cassia	7.8	6.1	166.7
Clark	8.8	2.2	83.3
Clearwater	10.4	4.6	123.3
Custer	22.6	3.6	-
Elmore	8.9	6.8	200.0
Franklin	5.6	2.7	60.0
Fremont	8.0	3.6	124.0
Gem	6.7	5.3	175.0
Gooding	7.7	3.3	195.5
Idaho	8.0	2.1	89.2
Jefferson	6.2	3.0	54.2
Jerome	7.2	4.4	184.1
Kootenai	26.4	5.3	91.4
Latah	5.6	3.1	25.6
Lemhi	9.8	4.1	133.3
Lewis	8.7	2.5	161.3
Lincoln	4.2	4.2	112.7
Madison	2.6	2.0	8.0
Minidoka	6.0	2.9	179.2
Nez Perce	7.7	5.4	52.9
Oneida	8.0	2.4	45.5
Owyhee	4.6	2.5	59.3
Payette	10.7	6.5	94.0
Power	7.8	1.8	87.0
Shoshone	6.2	3.2	168.1
Teton	7.2	3.5	65.2
Twin Falls	8.7	6.1	101.9
Valley	22.9	5.1	209.7
Washington	7.5	5.4	108.7
Idaho State	10.0	4.9	88.66

Source: Idaho Department Health Welfare

Martial Status 2000 by County

Region	Married	Divorced	Never Married
Ada	59%	12%	24%
Adams	68%	11%	15%
Bannock	60%	10%	25%
Bear Lake	66%	7%	20%
Benewah	63%	10%	19%
Bingham	65%	9%	22%
Blaine	58%	12%	27%
Boise	66%	13%	17%
Bonner	62%	13%	19%
Bonneville	63%	11%	22%
Boundary	63%	11%	20%
Butte	64%	12%	17%
Camas	67%	7%	20%
Canyon	62%	10%	22%
Caribou	69%	7%	19%
Cassia	66%	8%	20%
Clark	66%	8%	20%
Clearwater	64%	13%	16%
Custer	64%	12%	17%
Elmore	67%	10%	20%
Franklin	69%	6%	20%
Fremont	68%	6%	20%
Gem	64%	10%	18%
Gooding	65%	9%	19%
Idaho	63%	11%	19%
Jefferson	67%	6%	22%
Jerome	65%	9%	21%
Kootenai	62%	12%	20%
Latah	53%	8%	36%
Lemhi	64%	11%	17%
Lewis	62%	11%	17%
Lincoln	64%	9%	20%
Madison	44%	3%	50%
Minidoka	65%	9%	20%
Nez Perce	57%	13%	23%
Oneida	69%	6%	18%
Owyhee	65%	8%	20%
Payette	63%	11%	20%
Power	65%	7%	21%
Shoshone	60%	13%	18%
Teton	61%	8%	27%
Twin Falls	60%	11%	21%
Valley	67%	11%	16%
Washington	63%	10%	18%

Source: Bureau of the Census

Figure 18

Crime 2007 County Rates

Group A Offences

Region	2007	2000	Rank 2007	Rank 2000
Ada	6445	7902	8	6
Adams	2683	3884	34	27
Bannock	8308	8169	3	4
Bear Lake	2923	1186	31	41
Benewah	2604	5049	36	20
Bingham	5577	5053	12	19
Blaine	3994	5134	23	18
Boise	5261	3418	14	34
Bonner	5380	5324	13	17
Bonneville	6958	8653	5	2
Boundary	3168	3931	30	26
Butte	1440	3794	41	29
Camas	3787	706	26	42
Canyon	6675	8122	7	5
Caribou	2821	5463	32	16
Cassia	5669	7079	11	10
Clark	3956	4012	24	25
Clearwater	6424	3695	9	30
Custer	1365	2441	42	38
Elmore	5143	5901	15	13
Franklin	2359	1942	37	40
Fremont	2063	2352	39	39
Gem	4111	3551	21	32
Gooding	3836	3299	25	36
Idaho	3509	3643	27	31
Jefferson	3366	3425	29	33
Jerome	4738	6395	17	12
Kootenai	6381	8495	10	3
Latah	4323	4328	19	23
Lemhi	2040 -		40 -	
Lewis	4372	3336	18	35
Lincoln	595	454	44	43
Madison	2703	3076	33	37
Minidoka	4068	4774	22	21
Nez Perce	7057	7840	4	7
Oneida	2357	4509	38	22
Owyhee	3470	5581	28	15
Payette	4924	6410	16	11
Power	4196	5758	20	14
Shoshone	9070	7596	1	9
Teton	1017	4217	43	24
Twin Falls	6875	8677	6	1
Valley	8794	7764	2	8
Washington	2617	3859	35	28
Idaho State	5969	6965		

Source: Idaho State Police

Figure 19

Median Age 2008

Rank	Region	Both	Male	Female
1	Clearwater	47	46	49
2	Custer	47	47	46
3	Adams	46	46	47
4	Lewis	46	46	47
5	Lemhi	46	46	46
6	Idaho	46	44	47
7	Shoshone	46	45	47
8	Valley	44	44	45
9	Boise	44	44	43
10	Butte	43	42	44
11	Bonner	43	42	44
12	Benewah	43	42	43
13	Washington	42	39	44
14	Nez Perce	41	40	42
15	Blaine	41	40	42
16	Boundary	40	39	41
17	Caribou	40	39	40
18	Gem	40	39	41
19	Bear Lake	40	38	40
20	Clark	38	40	38
21	Kootenai	38	37	39
22	Camas	38	37	39
23	Oneida	37	36	39
24	Minidoka	37	34	39
25	Payette	36	35	37
26	Gooding	36	34	38
27	Owyhee	36	34	37
28	Power	35	35	35
29	Twin Falls	35	34	37
30	Ada	35	34	36
31	Cassia	33	32	35
32	Jerome	33	33	34
33	Teton	33	33	33
34	Lincoln	33	32	34
35	Fremont	33	32	34
36	Elmore	33	32	34
37	Bonneville	32	31	33
38	Bingham	31	30	33
39	Bannock	31	30	32
40	Franklin	31	30	32
41	Canyon	31	30	32
42	Latah	30	28	32
43	Jefferson	29	28	30
44	Madison	22	22	20
	Idaho State	34	33	35

Source: Bureau of the Census

Persons Under 18 Years

Rank	Region	2008	2000
1	Franklin	32.6%	37.3%
2	Jefferson	32.1%	36.3%
3	Cassia	31.6%	34.1%
4	Canyon	31.4%	30.9%
5	Bingham	31.3%	34.9%
6	Jerome	30.8%	31.5%
7	Fremont	30.6%	33.1%
8	Teton	30.5%	31.8%
9	Lincoln	30.4%	30.4%
10	Bonneville	30.3%	32.1%
11	Madison	29.5%	26.2%
12	Elmore	29.2%	28.0%
13	Minidoka	28.9%	31.6%
14	Power	28.8%	33.8%
15	Clark	28.7%	35.2%
16	Bannock	28.6%	28.1%
17	Gooding	28.5%	29.6%
18	Owyhee	28.3%	31.9%
19	Payette	27.5%	30.6%
20	Twin Falls	26.6%	27.9%
21	Caribou	26.4%	31.7%
22	Ada	26.4%	27.3%
23	Oneida	26.2%	32.0%
24	Bear Lake	26.0%	33.0%
25	Butte	25.8%	29.0%
26	Kootenai	24.5%	27.1%
27	Gem	24.5%	28.0%
28	Boundary	24.4%	29.2%
29	Washington	24.4%	27.4%
30	Benewah	23.8%	26.9%
31	Blaine	22.6%	24.0%
32	Lewis	21.9%	25.4%
33	Nez Perce	21.9%	23.8%
34	Boise	21.5%	26.9%
35	Bonner	21.3%	25.5%
36	Valley	20.9%	23.7%
37	Camas	20.4%	24.7%
38	Lemhi	20.3%	25.5%
39	Shoshone	20.2%	22.9%
40	Idaho	20.0%	25.0%
41	Adams	19.9%	23.9%
42	Latah	19.7%	20.3%
43	Custer	19.1%	25.5%
44	Clearwater	17.2%	23.0%
	Idaho	27.1%	28.5%

Source: Bureau of the Census

Persons 65 Years and Over

Rank	Region	2008	2000
1	Lewis	22.5%	18.5%
2	Clearwater	21.5%	15.6%
3	Washington	20.4%	17.7%
4	Idaho	19.8%	17.0%
5	Shoshone	19.0%	17.4%
6	Lemhi	18.7%	16.8%
7	Nez Perce	18.5%	16.5%
8	Custer	18.4%	14.5%
9	Adams	18.2%	16.1%
10	Gem	18.0%	15.6%
11	Benewah	16.9%	14.2%
12	Bear Lake	16.6%	15.6%
13	Butte	16.5%	14.9%
14	Caribou	15.1%	13.6%
15	Oneida	15.1%	15.9%
16	Minidoka	14.9%	13.2%
17	Twin Falls	14.8%	14.3%
18	Boundary	14.7%	13.4%
19	Valley	14.4%	14.8%
20	Kootenai	14.3%	12.3%
21	Camas	14.3%	13.0%
22	Gooding	14.3%	15.4%
23	Bonner	14.1%	13.1%
24	Payette	13.9%	13.2%
25	Clark	13.5%	9.2%
26	Cassia	13.2%	12.7%
27	Owyhee	12.7%	12.1%
28	Fremont	12.3%	12.4%
29	Power	12.2%	10.4%
30	Boise	12.0%	11.0%
31	Franklin	11.9%	11.7%
32	Jerome	11.6%	12.3%
33	Lincoln	11.4%	13.1%
34	Bingham	11.0%	10.3%
35	Blaine	10.8%	7.8%
36	Bonneville	10.6%	10.2%
37	Canyon	10.5%	11.0%
38	Bannock	10.3%	10.1%
39	Ada	10.1%	9.1%
40	Latah	10.0%	9.5%
41	Jefferson	9.1%	9.3%
42	Elmore	8.3%	7.1%
43	Teton	6.0%	7.5%
44	Madison	5.7%	6.0%
	Idaho	12.0%	11.3%

Source: Bureau of the Census

Population by Race and Hispanic Origins 2005-2007

	Canyon County		Idaho state		USA	
Total population	171,498	100.0%	1,463,059	100.0%	298,757,310	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	34,893	20.3%	138,641	9.5%	44,019,880	14.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	136,605	79.7%	1,324,418	90.5%	254,737,430	85.3%
White alone	129,513	75.5%	1,257,737	86.0%	197,971,140	66.3%
Black or African American alone	1,188	0.7%	8,193	0.6%	36,321,500	12.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	455	0.3%	14,175	1.0%	2,038,765	0.7%
Asian alone	1,473	0.9%	16,495	1.1%	12,792,648	4.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	301	0.2%	1,883	0.1%	394,541	0.1%
Some other race alone	360	0.2%	1,304	0.1%	766,512	0.3%
Two or more races	3,315	1.9%	24,631	1.7%	4,452,324	1.5%
Two races including some other race	175	0.1%	574	0.0%	223,970	0.1%
Two races ex. other race, and three or more races	3,140	1.8%	24,057	1.6%	4,228,354	1.4%

Source: Bureau of the Census

the dual economy of Canyon County—high technology and agriculture and agriculture processing. Other big private employers are Kit, Amalgamated Sugar- sugar processing (500), MCMS-custom computer boards (460), SSI-meat processing (400), Nestle Foods (350), J.C. Watson potato and onion processor (247), Crookham Company Seed, (200), Western World-trailer manufacturing (125), P and I potato and onion processor (75),and Woodgrain Milwork – wood processing (50).

The largest public employers include the Nampa School District (1300), Mercy Medical Center (650), and Albertson College (460).[6]

Unemployment Rates

The covered unemployment rate for Canyon County for June 2009 was estimated at 11.4% reflecting the effect of the national and state 2007 recession (Figure 24). This is up from a low of 3.4% in year 2006. The highest unemployment rate in the state is Adams County (15.3%), followed by Shoshone County (12.8%), Clearwater County (12.3%), and Gem County (10.8%). The counties with the lowest unemployment rates are Owyhee (3.2%), Butte and Bear Lake (4.5%), and Madison (4.6%).[7]

Figure 25 illustrates historical unemployment rates for Canyon County, Idaho State, and the U.S. The first graph (top) compares the1990-2009 unemployment rates for the U.S., Idaho, and Canyon County. The general unemployment rate trends move together. All reflect the severity of the current recession, although Canyon County's 2009 unemployment rate is higher. At the time of the writing of this report unemployment rates are still rising. In September-October 2009 the national unemployment rate was 10.2%, Idaho State was 9.0%; and Canyon County was 10.6%.

The second (middle) graphic and third (lower) graphic report the Idaho historic unemployment rate (1976-2009) and the U.S. historic unemployment rate (1940-2009). Idaho's unemployment was high during the early 1980s, which reflects the severity of the recession of that period. This gives some perspective on the current recession. For the U.S. the historic high for the unemployment rate occurred in the Great Depression and was still quite high in 1940, at nearly 16%.

Canyon County Earnings

Figure 26 illustrates earning by industry for selected regions in 2007 as a percent of total earnings. The top industry in Canyon County was manufacturing (18% of total earnings). Note that for employment, the share of the economy in manufacturing in 2007 was 12%. Thus, the share of earnings for manufacturing exceeds the share of employment ---implying relatively high paying jobs in the manufacturing sector. In contrast, retail trade sector constitute a 10% share of earnings but a 13% share of employment, implying relatively lower paying jobs in the service sector. Manufacturing is a top-earning industry, 12% of earnings in the U.S., 13% in Idaho State 13%, and

Figure 20

2007 Shares (%) of Employment by Industry for the US, Idaho and Selected Counties

Industry	USA		Idaho State		Ada		Canyon
State and local	11%	Retail Trade	12%	Retail Trade	11%	Retail Trade	13%
Retail Trade	11%	State and local	11%	Health care and social assistance	10%	Manufacturing	12%
Health care and social assistance	10%	Construction	9%	State and local	9%	Construction	12%
Manufacturing	8%	Health care and social assistance	9%	Construction	8%	Health care and social assistance	9%
Accommodation and food services	7%	Manufacturing	7%	Administrative and waste services	8%	State and local	9%
Professional and technical services	7%	Accommodation and food services	6%	Manufacturing	8%	Other services	5%
Construction	6%	Administrative and waste services	6%	Accommodation and food services	7%	Administrative and waste services	5%
Administrative and waste services	6%	Professional and technical services	6%	Professional and technical services	6%	Real estate and rental and leasing	5%
Other services	6%	Real estate and rental and leasing	5%	Real estate and rental and leasing	6%	Accommodation and food services	5%
Finance and insurance	5%	Other services	5%	Other services	5%	Farm employment	4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	4%	Farm employment	4%	Finance and insurance	5%	Professional and technical services	4%
Wholesale trade	4%	Finance and insurance	4%	Wholesale trade	4%	Transportation and warehousing	4%
Transportation and warehousing	3%	Wholesale trade	3%	Transportation and warehousing	2%	Wholesale trade	3%
Educational services	2%	Transportation and warehousing	3%	Management of companies	2%	Finance and insurance	3%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2%	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2%	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2%	Educational services	2%
Information	2%	Forestry, fishing, related activities	2%	Federal, civilian	2%	Forestry, fishing, related activities	2%
Farm employment	2%	Information	1%	Information	2%	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1%
Federal, civilian	2%	Educational services	1%	Educational services	1%	Information	1%
Military	1%	Federal, civilian	1%	Farm employment	1%	Military	1%
Management of companies	1%	Military	1%	Military	1%	Management of companies and enterpr	0%
Forestry, fishing, related activities	1%	Management of companies	1%	Utilities	0%	Federal, civilian	0%
Mining	1%	Mining	0%	Forestry, fishing, related activities	0%	Mining	0%
Utilities	0%	Utilities	0%	Mining	0%	Utilities	0%
Total employment	100%		100%		100%		100%

Source: REIS

	Kootenai		Idaho		Cassia	
Retail Trade	13%	Retail Trade	11%	Retail Trade	13%	
Construction	12%	Farm employment	10%	Farm employment	12%	
State and local	11%	State and local	10%	State and local	11%	
Accommodation and food services	9%	Construction	10%	Manufacturing	9%	
Health care and social assistance	8%	Health care and social assistance	8%	Transportation and warehousing	6%	
Real estate and rental and leasing	6%	Manufacturing	7%	Construction	6%	
Administrative and waste services	6%	Other services	6%	Other services, except public admini	5%	
Manufacturing	6%	Real estate and rental and leasing	6%	Forestry, fishing, related activities	4%	
Professional and technical services	5%	Accommodation and food services	6%	Real estate and rental and leasing	4%	
Other services	5%	Federal, civilian	4%	Accommodation and food services	4%	
Finance and insurance	4%	Transportation and warehousing	4%	Finance and insurance	3%	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3%	Forestry, fishing, related activities	4%	Professional and technical services	3%	
Wholesale trade	2%	Finance and insurance	3%	Wholesale trade	2%	
Transportation and warehousing	2%	Professional and technical services	3%	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1%	
Information	2%	Administrative and waste services	2%	Mining	1%	
Forestry, fishing, related activities	1%	Wholesale trade	2%	Federal, civilian	1%	
Educational services	1%	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2%	Information	1%	
Farm employment	1%	Mining	1%	Military	1%	
Federal, civilian	1%	Information	1%	Utilities	0%	
Military	1%	Military	1%	Management of companies		
Management of companies	0%	Educational services	1%	Administrative and waste services		
Utilities	0%	Utilities	0%	Educational services		
Mining	0%	Management of companies	0%	Health care and social assistance		
	100%		100%		100%	

Figure 21

2007 Employment by industry for the US, Idaho and Selected Counties

Industry	USA	Idaho State	Ada	Canyon	Kootenai	Idaho	Cassia
Farm employment	2,841,000	37,876	1,759	3,597	714	918	1,601
Forestry, fishing, related activities	1,014,400	15,355	598	1,488	961	337	621
Mining	984,900	3,811	404	125	269	108	175
Utilities	576,500	2,309	612	86	316	37	58
Construction	11,641,100	86,273	24,027	10,314	9,355	854	775
Manufacturing	14,512,000	71,047	22,363	10,357	4,864	605	1,197
Wholesale trade	6,657,800	31,977	11,172	2,629	1,913	166	335
Retail Trade	19,282,000	110,099	31,381	10,742	10,414	967	1,863
Transportation and warehousing	5,887,700	26,195	6,229	3,072	1,297	342	800
Information	3,537,000	13,500	4,877	868	1,264	67	91
Finance and insurance	8,429,700	33,289	12,987	2,254	3,039	266	431
Real estate and rental and leasing	8,142,400	50,525	17,286	4,227	4,931	497	569
Professional and technical services	11,866,300	54,397	18,236	3,136	4,059	240	350
Management of companies and enterprises	1,965,200	8,167	5,628	408	388	-	(D)
Administrative and waste services	11,180,300	55,367	23,639	4,374	4,876	185	(D)
Educational services	3,833,000	12,965	3,897	1,911	849	55	(D)
Health care and social assistance	18,204,900	82,627	28,393	7,740	6,669	727	(D)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,736,900	17,414	5,284	901	2,312	154	182
Accommodation and food services	12,253,000	59,313	18,690	3,855	6,874	487	512
Other services, except public administration	10,140,700	48,273	13,219	4,645	4,047	539	681
Federal, civilian	2,782,000	12,896	5,199	377	602	382	173
Military	2,041,000	10,006	1,523	707	530	60	82
State and local	19,434,000	103,802	26,433	7,503	8,984	857	1,480
State government	5,205,000	29,800	12,424	990	833	147	178
Local government	14,229,000	74,002	14,009	6,513	8,151	710	1,302
Total employment	180,943,800	947,483	283,836	85,316	79,527	8,850	13,813

Source: REIS

D=Suppressed by Government

Figure 22

2007 Cumulative growth rates 2001-2007 for the US, Idaho and Selected Counties

Industry	U.S.	Idaho State	Ada	Canyon	Cassia	Kootenai	Idaho
Farm employment	-7.0%	-5.8%	-4.4%	-7.0%	-7.5%	-2.2%	-3.7%
Forestry, fishing, related activities	-0.8%	-5.8%	8.1%	-3.6%	14.2%	6.8%	7.3%
Mining	21.4%	25.1%	25.1%	11.6%	33.6%	42.3%	10.2%
Utilities	-6.8%	20.5%	17.0%	D	34.9%	26.9%	-2.6%
Construction	18.2%	46.3%	34.0%	73.4%	26.2%	69.0%	51.4%
Manufacturing	-14.6%	-2.5%	-9.1%	-3.4%	0.9%	12.8%	3.2%
Wholesale trade	6.1%	13.6%	21.6%	3.6%	-24.0%	36.6%	-4.0%
Retail Trade	4.1%	15.7%	15.9%	30.0%	3.0%	20.9%	18.4%
Transportation and warehousing	7.6%	15.3%	6.6%	D	35.6%	31.3%	7.2%
Information	-12.7%	16.3%	21.1%	7.6%	-44.5%	-5.2%	0.0%
Finance and insurance	7.5%	24.5%	24.9%	23.8%	12.8%	34.1%	20.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	46.7%	93.0%	89.8%	98.8%	106.9%	100.7%	129.0%
Professional and technical services	12.2%	19.0%	19.5%	35.1%	14.0%	42.2%	7.6%
Management of companies and enterpris	10.4%	1.5%	-2.0%	2.5%	D	65.1%	D
Administrative and waste services	16.2%	37.1%	37.2%	84.5%	D	8.6%	52.9%
Educational services	25.3%	40.2%	60.5%	24.3%	D	99.8%	17.0%
Health care and social assistance	16.6%	25.3%	23.4%	25.6%	D	26.6%	18.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15.2%	27.1%	28.4%	26.4%	-11.7%	25.4%	17.6%
Accommodation and food services	13.2%	17.4%	20.7%	23.8%	-5.2%	38.7%	7.7%
Other services	12.1%	23.8%	21.8%	43.7%	10.7%	29.6%	15.7%
Federal, civilian	2.0%	-0.4%	11.3%	2.4%	-3.9%	-10.9%	-15.1%
Military	-2.8%	3.2%	16.5%	26.5%	-4.7%	18.3%	-3.2%
State and local	5.9%	7.4%	11.9%	21.4%	2.4%	16.4%	-5.6%
State government	3.5%	0.7%	2.4%	-0.7%	-9.6%	-0.8%	-2.6%
Local government	6.8%	10.4%	21.8%	25.7%	4.2%	18.6%	-6.2%
Total employment	8.3%	19.1%	20.7%	26.6%	8.1%	30.4%	12.9%

Source: REIS

D=Suppressed by Government

Figure 23

Largest Employers by Community-Canyon County

Caldwell	Jobs
Caldwell School District #132 Education	789
Columbia West Valley Medical Center Health Care Services	500
Albertson College of Idaho Education	460
J.R. Simplot Company Food Processing, Transportation	300
Kit HomeBuilders West Modular & Manufactured Homes Mfg.	200
Crookham Company Seed, Agricultural	150
Western World, Inc. Horse Trailer Manufacture	125
Cascade Care Center Health Care Services	90
Larry Miller Auto Dealers Auto Sale, Lease, Rent, & Service	90

Nampa	Jobs
Nampa School District #131 Education	1,300
MPC Electronics and Computer Production	1,000
Mercy Medical Center Health Care Services	650
Armour Foods Meat Products	550
Amalgamated Sugar Company Food Processing	500
Plexus (MCMS) Custom Computer Boards Mfg.	460
Nestle Brands Food Service Food Processing	350
Woodgrain Millwork, Inc. Wood Processing	50

Middleton	Jobs
Middleton School District Education	194
Diamond Z Industrial Grinder & Screen Manufacturer	95
Rule Steel Tank, Inc. Steel Fabrication	32
Ridley's Food and Drug Retail Food Sales	30
City of Middleton Government Services	7

Parma	Jobs
J.C. Watson Co. Potato & Onion Processor	247
Parma School District Education	121
P & I Produce Potato & Onion Processor	75
Parma Company Farm Equipment	49
University of Idaho Research & Ag. Extension Service	45
Champion Produce Onion Processor	35
Riverside Electric Motor & Pump Rebuilding	35
Specialized Parts & Mfg. Farm Equipment	15

Wilder	Jobs
S.S.I. Meat Processing	400
Wilder Schools Education	60

Source: Community Profiles of Idaho

Figure 24

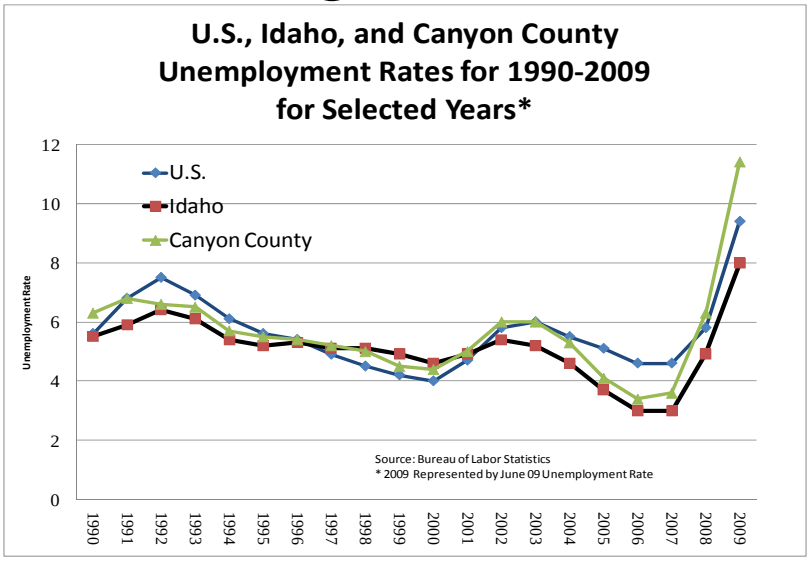
Annual Unemployment Rates by County for Selected Years (%)*

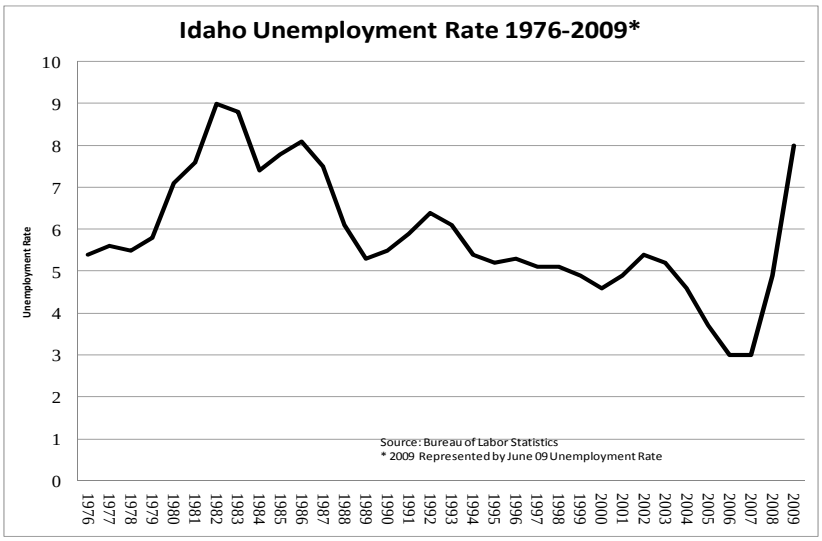
County	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ada	3.7	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	4.6	3.8	2.3	2.6	4.6	8.8
Adams	11.9	13.8	11.6	14.4	14.9	9.9	11.7	11.3	5.9	5.4	10.1	15.3
Bannock	6.8	7.4	6.1	5.6	5	4.6	5.8	4.4	3	2.9	4.4	7.9
Bear Lake	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.8	5	4.5	2.5	2.3	3.2	4.5
Benewah	10.6	11.4	9.9	11.7	11.9	10.9	10.9	8.5	6.8	6	9.7	12.1
Bingham	5.3	6.1	5.8	5.4	5	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.2	2.7	3.9	5.9
Blaine	2.9	7.4	5.1	4.1	4	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.3	2.3	3.7	7.2
Boise	5.8	7.6	5.9	6.1	6	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.2	3.4	5.7	7.1
Bonner	9.1	10.1	8.4	9.5	8.3	7.6	7.9	5.7	4.1	3.8	6.3	9.7
Bonneville	3.6	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.3	2.2	3.4	5.3
Boundary	8.7	9.5	8.7	9.7	9.2	7.6	8.6	6.7	6.7	6.3	8.9	11
Butte	4.3	7.1	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.7	6.2	2.9	2.4	4	4.5
Camas	6	5.9	2.6	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	4.2	2.9	2.6	4.3	8.2
Canyon	6.3	6.6	5.7	5.4	5	4.4	6	5.3	3.4	3.6	6.3	11.4
Caribou	4.8	6.6	7.3	6.7	6	5	6.5	6.4	3.5	3.1	3.9	5.5
Cassia	7	8	7.8	6.4	7.2	4.9	5.2	5.6	3.6	3.2	4	4.9
Clark	2.7	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.9	5.1	5.8	6.9	3.5	2.3	3.5	5.1
Clearwater	12.9	15.3	14.4	12.1	13	13	13.2	9.7	7.4	7.2	10.4	12.3
Custer	4.5	9.5	8.1	6.3	8.6	5.5	6.4	5.5	3.7	3.2	4.2	3.8
Elmore	5.6	6.9	6.5	6.2	6	5.6	6.5	5	3.6	3.8	5.4	7.1
Franklin	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.5	3.6	3.2	4.4	3.7	2.2	2.1	3.2	6.5
Fremont	8.1	8.4	8.2	8	7.1	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.3	3.2	4.8	7.1
Gem	6.5	8.1	6.5	7.2	7	5	7.2	5.3	3.8	3.8	6.8	10.8
Gooding	3.9	5	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	2.5	2.2	3.4	5.4
Idaho	8.3	11.7	11.2	11.2	10.7	8.3	8.4	7.4	5.5	5	7.3	8.6
Jefferson	5.1	6	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	2.6	2.4	3.6	5.9
Jerome	4.5	6.5	5	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.9	2.8	4	6.1
Kootenai	7.4	7.9	7.4	8	7.9	6.2	7	5.4	3.3	3.3	5.6	8.3
Latah	4.7	3.7	2.8	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.5	3.6	2.5	2.7	4	6
Lemhi	7.8	10.6	8.1	8.3	8.6	7.9	7.4	6.6	4.6	4.3	6.4	7.3
Lewis	7.8	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.5	6.4	6	3.6	2.4	2.6	3.7	4.5
Lincoln	3.6	6.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.3	5.1	5.2	4	3.4	5.6	10
Madison	4.3	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.5	3	2.9	2.3	2.2	3.3	4.6
Minidoka	6.9	8.5	8.6	7.2	8.1	5.6	6.2	7.4	4.4	4	4.6	5.4
Nez Perce	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	5.1	5.2	4.5	3.1	2.9	4.2	5.3
Oneida	3.2	4.9	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.4	4	3	1.7	1.8	3.5	5.1
Owyhee	4.8	5.7	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.8	4.4	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.9	3.2
Payette	8.4	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.2	6.6	8.2	7.8	4.4	4.1	6	10.1
Power	8.5	7.3	7	6.3	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.8	4.2	3.9	5	6.6
Shoshone	9.2	15.9	11.4	10.2	11.2	9.7	12	9.2	6.3	5.2	8	12.8
Teton	3.9	4	3.6	4.8	3.7	2.9	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.7	2.8	6
Twin Falls	4.5	6.9	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.1	3	2.7	3.8	5.8
Valley	8.4	10.2	8.6	9.4	9.4	6.6	8.1	6.4	3.8	4	8.5	12
Washington	9.6	10.1	9.4	8.2	7.5	6.7	6.8	6.4	3.9	4	5.4	9.4

* 2009 is Represented by June 2009 Estimated Unemployment Rate

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 25


U.S., Idaho, and Canyon County
Unemployment Rates for 1990-2009
for Selected Years*
U.S.
Idaho
Canyon County
Unemployment Rate
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
* 2009 Represented by June 09 Unemployment Rate


Idaho Unemployment Rate 1976-2009*
Unemployment Rate
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
* 2009 Represented by June 09 Unemployment Rate


U.S. Unemployment Rate 1940-2009*
Unemployment Rate
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
* 2009 Represented by June 09 Unemployment Rate

Figure 26

2007 Earnings (Payroll) by Industry for the US, Idaho and Selected Counties ($1,000)

Industry	USA		Idaho State		Ada		Canyon
Manufacturing	12%	Manufacturing	13%	Manufacturing	16%	Manufacturing	18%
State and local	12%	State and local	13%	Health care/social	10%	State and local	13%
Professional/tech.	10%	Professional/tech.	9%	Professional/tech.	10%	Construction	11%
Health care/social	9%	Health care/social	9%	Construction	9%	Retail Trade	10%
Finance/insurance	8%	Construction	9%	State and local	9%	Health care/social	10%
Retail Trade	6%	Retail Trade	8%	Retail Trade	7%	Wholesale trade	5%
Construction	6%	Wholesale trade	5%	Finance/insurance	6%	Professional/tech.	5%
Wholesale trade	5%	Finance/insurance	4%	Wholesale trade	6%	Transportation	5%
Administrative/waste	4%	Administrative/waste	4%	Administrative/waste	5%	Farm	4%
Information	4%	Farm	3%	Management	4%	Administrative/waste	3%
Transportation	3%	Federal, civilian	3%	Federal, civilian	4%	Other services	3%
Federal, civilian	3%	Transportation	3%	Accommodation/food	2%	Finance and insurance	3%
Other services	3%	Accommodation/food	3%	Other services	2%	Accommodation/food	2%
Accommodation/food	3%	Other services	2%	Transportation	2%	Educational services	2%
Management	2%	Management	2%	Information	2%	Forestry & ag ser.	1%
Real estate	2%	Military	2%	Real estate	2%	Real estate	1%
Military	2%	Information	2%	Utilities	1%	Information	1%
Mining	1%	Real estate	2%	Arts/ recreation	1%	Federal, civilian	1%
Educational services	1%	Forestry & ag ser.	1%	Educational services	1%	Military	1%
Arts/ recreation	1%	Arts/ recreation	1%	Military	0%	Management	1%
Utilities	1%	Utilities	1%	Farm	0%	Arts/ recreation	0%
Farm	1%	Educational services	1%	Mining	0%	Utilities	0%
Forestry & Ag Ser.	0%	Mining	1%	Forestry & ag ser.	0%	Mining	0%

	Kootenai		Idaho		Cassia
State and local	16%	State and local	15%	Farm	21%
Construction	12%	Federal, civilian	15%	State and local	12%
Retail Trade	11%	Manufacturing	13%	Manufacturing	11%
Health care/social	10%	Retail Trade	9%	Retail Trade	10%
Manufacturing	9%	Health care/social	9%	Transportation	6%
Professional/tech.	7%	Construction	8%	Construction	5%
Finance/insurance	5%	Transportation	6%	Professional/tech.	3%
Accommodation/food	5%	Forestry & ag ser.	4%	Federal, civilian	3%
Administrative/waste	4%	Professional/tech.	4%	Wholesale trade	3%
Wholesale trade	3%	Finance/insurance	3%	Finance/insurance	3%
Other services	3%	Other services	3%	Forestry & ag ser.	2%
Real estate	2%	Accommodation/food	3%	Other services	2%
Arts/ recreation	2%	Wholesale trade	2%	Mining	2%
Federal, civilian	2%	Mining	2%	Information	1%
Information	2%	Real estate	2%	Accommodation/food	1%
Transportation	2%	Utilities	1%	Utilities	1%
Forestry & ag ser.	1%	Military	1%	Military	1%
Management	1%	Arts/ recreation	1%	Real estate	0%
Mining	1%	Information	1%	Arts/ recreation	0%
Utilities	1%	Administrative/waste	0%	Management	(D)
Military	1%	Educational services	0%	Administrative/waste	(D)
Educational services	1%	Management	0%	Educational services	(D)
Farm	0%	Farm	-2%	Health care/social	(D)

Source: REIS

D=Suppressed by Government

Figure 27

2007 Earnings (Payroll) by Industry for the US, Idaho and Selected Counties ($1,000)

Industry	USA	Idaho State	Ada	Canyon	Kootenai	Idaho	Cassia
Farm	$ 54,734,000	$ 1,141,747	$ 36,933	$ 93,357	$ (535)	$ (3,254)	$ 95,827
Forestry, fishing, related activities	$ 28,494,000	$ 420,943	$ 12,628	$ 36,063	$ 35,278	$ 7,999	$ 10,591
Mining	$ 120,486,000	$ 227,201	$ 26,329	$ 4,454	$ 28,228	$ 4,149	$ 7,014
Utilities	$ 90,606,000	$ 278,968	$ 160,978	$ 4,790	$ 23,703	$ 2,963	$ 4,141
Construction	$ 545,277,000	$ 3,024,114	$ 1,208,372	$ 274,983	$ 316,819	$ 17,269	$ 20,957
Manufacturing	$ 1,066,119,000	$ 4,334,034	$ 2,116,812	$ 444,245	$ 223,634	$ 26,489	$ 50,104
Wholesale trade	$ 470,450,000	$ 1,656,190	$ 736,852	$ 122,405	$ 88,358	$ 4,865	$ 13,260
Retail Trade	$ 549,242,000	$ 2,863,554	$ 950,875	$ 256,236	$ 287,399	$ 18,359	$ 45,460
Transportation and warehousing	$ 291,957,000	$ 1,031,156	$ 239,725	$ 120,186	$ 41,827	$ 11,517	$ 28,894
Information	$ 316,135,000	$ 545,938	$ 237,005	$ 28,910	$ 52,052	$ 1,520	$ 4,813
Finance and insurance	$ 693,328,000	$ 1,507,617	$ 797,440	$ 66,643	$ 125,619	$ 6,867	$ 12,817
Real estate and rental and leasing	$ 193,943,000	$ 532,630	$ 235,463	$ 35,385	$ 57,951	$ 3,600	$ 2,176
Professional and technical services	$ 873,240,000	$ 3,193,728	$ 1,291,450	$ 120,309	$ 177,149	$ 7,929	$ 14,442
Management of companies and enterprises	$ 209,474,000	$ 759,375	$ 577,347	$ 20,255	$ 32,626	$ -	(D)
Administrative and waste services	$ 334,385,000	$ 1,250,141	$ 679,542	$ 83,538	$ 98,935	$ 1,041	(D)
Educational services	$ 120,419,000	$ 270,348	$ 73,455	$ 37,482	$ 14,309	$ 389	(D)
Health care and social assistance	$ 839,910,000	$ 3,171,012	$ 1,346,150	$ 241,210	$ 269,791	$ 17,943	(D)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$ 92,215,000	$ 308,516	$ 105,414	$ 7,471	$ 53,910	$ 1,756	$ 1,969
Accommodation and food services	$ 250,138,000	$ 895,981	$ 317,682	$ 50,660	$ 116,802	$ 5,250	$ 4,751
Other services, except public administration	$ 253,669,000	$ 834,705	$ 265,392	$ 76,725	$ 68,005	$ 5,937	$ 8,155
Federal, civilian	$ 274,984,000	$ 1,127,126	$ 511,012	$ 28,124	$ 53,549	$ 31,328	$ 13,815
Military	$ 146,168,000	$ 575,562	$ 62,012	$ 26,793	$ 20,126	$ 2,282	$ 3,120
State and local	$ 1,032,867,000	$ 4,306,077	$ 1,194,345	$ 312,871	$ 401,262	$ 32,223	$ 53,351
State government	$ 282,523,000	$ 1,348,356	$ 583,770	$ 45,318	$ 40,398	$ 7,577	$ 9,870
Local government	$ 750,344,000	$ 2,957,721	$ 610,575	$ 267,553	$ 360,864	$ 24,646	$ 43,481
Total employment	$ 8,848,240,000	$ 34,256,663	$ 13,183,213	$ 2,493,095	$ 2,586,797	$ 208,421	$ 445,741

Source: REIS

D=Suppressed by Government

2007 Earnings Per Worker by Industry the US, Idaho and Selected Counties

Industry	USA	Idaho State	Ada	Canyon	Kootenai	Idaho	Cassia
Farm	$ 19,266	$ 30,144	$ 20,997	$ 25,954	$ (749)	$ (3,545)	$ 59,854
Forestry, fishing, related activities	$ 28,090	$ 27,414	$ 21,117	$ 24,236	$ 36,710	$ 23,736	$ 17,055
Mining	$ 122,333	$ 59,617	$ 65,171	$ 35,632	$ 104,937	$ 38,417	$ 40,080
Utilities	$ 157,166	$ 120,818	$ 263,036	$ 55,698	$ 75,009	$ 80,081	$ 71,397
Construction	$ 46,841	$ 35,053	$ 50,292	$ 26,661	$ 33,866	$ 20,221	$ 27,041
Manufacturing	$ 73,465	$ 61,002	$ 94,657	$ 42,893	$ 45,977	$ 43,783	$ 41,858
Wholesale trade	$ 70,661	$ 51,793	$ 65,955	$ 46,560	$ 46,188	$ 29,307	$ 39,582
Retail Trade	$ 28,485	$ 26,009	$ 30,301	$ 23,854	$ 27,597	$ 18,986	$ 24,402
Transportation and warehousing	$ 49,588	$ 39,365	$ 38,485	$ 39,123	$ 32,249	$ 33,675	$ 36,118
Information	$ 89,379	$ 40,440	$ 48,596	$ 33,306	$ 41,180	$ 22,687	$ 52,890
Finance and insurance	$ 82,248	$ 45,289	$ 61,403	$ 29,567	$ 41,336	$ 25,816	$ 29,738
Real estate and rental and leasing	$ 23,819	$ 10,542	$ 13,622	$ 8,371	$ 11,752	$ 7,243	$ 3,824
Professional and technical services	$ 73,590	$ 58,711	$ 70,819	$ 38,364	$ 43,644	$ 33,038	$ 41,263
Management of companies and enterprises	$ 106,592	$ 92,981	$ 102,585	$ 49,645	$ 84,088	(D)	(D)
Administrative and waste services	$ 29,908	$ 22,579	$ 28,747	$ 19,099	$ 20,290	$ 5,627	(D)
Educational services	$ 31,416	$ 20,852	$ 18,849	$ 19,614	$ 16,854	$ 7,073	(D)
Health care and social assistance	$ 46,136	$ 38,377	$ 47,411	$ 31,164	$ 40,454	$ 24,681	(D)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	$ 24,677	$ 17,717	$ 19,950	$ 8,292	$ 23,317	$ 11,403	$ 10,819
Accommodation and food services	$ 20,414	$ 15,106	$ 16,997	$ 13,141	$ 16,992	$ 10,780	$ 9,279
Other services, except public administration	$ 25,015	$ 17,291	$ 20,077	$ 16,518	$ 16,804	$ 11,015	$ 11,975
Federal, civilian	$ 98,844	$ 87,401	$ 98,290	$ 74,599	$ 88,952	$ 82,010	$ 79,855
Military	$ 71,616	$ 57,522	$ 40,717	$ 37,897	$ 37,974	$ 38,033	$ 38,049
State and local	$ 53,147	$ 41,484	$ 45,184	$ 41,699	$ 44,664	$ 37,600	$ 36,048
State government	$ 54,279	$ 45,247	$ 46,987	$ 45,776	$ 48,497	$ 51,544	$ 55,449
Local government	$ 52,733	$ 39,968	$ 43,584	$ 41,080	$ 44,272	$ 34,713	$ 33,396
Total employment	$ 48,900	$ 36,155	$ 46,447	$ 29,222	$ 32,527	$ 23,550	$ 32,270

Source: REIS

D=Suppressed by Government

16% for Ada County.

Figure 27 Reports earnings-per-worker for each industry and total employment. It averaged $48,900 for the U.S., $36,155 for Idaho State, $29.222 for Canyon County, $32,527 for Kootenai County, $23,550 for Idaho County, and $32,270 for Cassia County. The highest earnings-per-worker industry for Canyon County was federal civilian at $74,599.[8]

Canyon County Agriculture

Canyon County has the 4th largest agricultural sector in Idaho and the county has the 2nd largest population in the state. It is both a rural county and an urban county at the same time. Canyon County had 260,247 acres of farm *operations*, ranking 17th in the State of Idaho in 2007. Bingham County, in contrast, had 912,607 in farm acres, ranking first in the state (See Figure 10 above). Canyon County had 1,645 *cropland* farms in 2007, up from 1,627 in 2002 but down from 1,783 in 1987. The total number of cropland acres was 191,719 in 2007, down from 247,966 in 1987 (See Figure 43 presented later in this report).

Because of the semi-arid conditions in southern Idaho, all of the farmland in the county must be irrigated.

Crop production and number of farms in Canyon County for five agricultural censuses are shown in Figure 28. The number of farms in the county has decreased from 1987 to 2007, with the exception of farms growing alfalfa. County production has also decreased during the last 20 years, except for alfalfa hay and corn for grain. A 37% increase in production of corn for silage between 2002 (314,120 Tons) and 2007 (430,850 Tons) suggest an integration of crop production with livestock production systems. Acres allocated to food legumes decreased by 50% between 2002 (10,342 acres) and 2007 (5,070 acres). Likewise, acres cultivated with potato and sugar beet had a 14% and 30% reduction, respectively, during the same period. Canyon County produces a wide variety of specialty crops (fruits and vegetables, and certified seeds) that are not fully tracked by government statistics.

Livestock figures complement our understanding of agricultural land use. The number of beef cows (Figure 28) declined from 20,489 in 1997 to 13,908 in 2007 (32%), in contrast, the number of milk cows increased from 17,665 in 1997 to 41,478 in 2007 (135%). There has been intensification in milk production and the opposite has happened in beef production. The number of milk cows per farm increased from 277 in 2002 to 493 in 2007. In contrast, the number of beef cows was 27 in 2002 and decreased to 19 in 2007. The derived demand for feed has influenced the use of agricultural land. More farms with smaller number of beef cows and less farms with larger number of milk cows. The inventory of sheep and lambs decreased by 17% during the last five-year period but number of layers and pullets increased grew by 156% in the last five

Figure 28

Canyon County Crops -- 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007

Crops	Farms					Crops					Acres				
	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
Barley for grain (bushels)	408	224	171	51	55	1,295,847	785,659	585,336	230,670	285,043	14,323	9,298	6,164	2,558	2,627
Dry edible beans, ex. dry limas (hur	277	159	194	130	63	(D)	169,833	252,342	222,343	121,787	(D)	8,488	11,353	10,342	5,070
Hay-alfalfa,other, tons dry	999	867	969	910	1,000	153,790	146,957	223,375	234,923	249,289	36,271	32,773	46,456		45,685
Potatoes, excl. sweetpotatoes (hund	82	86	95	64	45	1,986,845	2,671,929	3,596,706	4,167,876	3,820,000*	5,387	7,137	8,563	9,005	7,700*
Sugar beets for sugar (tons)	307	270	133	93	56	944,467	900,320	378,447	350,797	326,651	30,918	32,464	12,577	12,467	8,729
Wheat for grain (bushels)	480	503	432	231	207	2,072,266	3,678,978	4,234,738	2,370,423	2,519,780	23,776	41,617	37,848	22,812	23,208
Corn for grain (bushels)	248	142	198	150	160	1,163,498	813,616	1,764,477	2,246,858	3,725,465	10,272	7,160	10,708	13,822	20,301
Corn for Silage (Tons)	-	-	-	134	124	-	-	-	314,120	430,850	-	-	-	12,137	16,206

Source: USDA *estimate

Canyon County Livestock Measures--1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007

Livestock Measure	Farms					Number				
	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
Cattle and calves inventory	1,030	963	1,047	982	1,137	130,677	130,789	144,366	121,718	129,561
Beef cows	520	588	638	674	734	16,413	18,882	20,489	17,934	13,908
Milk cows	197	154	124	106	84	14,289	14,014	17,665	29,384	41,478
Cattle and calves sold	1,019	934	979	780	952	178,598	133,496	168,414	100,473	113,967
Hogs and pigs inventory	77	73	56	92	81	3,873	2,827	1,253	1,805	1,534
Hogs and pigs sold	74	53	39	75	79	5,132	3,761	1,439	3,155	(D)
Sheep and lambs inventory	101	101	99	142	144	8,447	16,128	18,436	23,769	19,627
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory-	151	107	92	157	202	7,170	7,831	(D)	2,631	6,737
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold	6	5	9	16	9	1,485	11,675	3,085	860	1,170

Source: USDA

years.

Crops and livestock, and livestock products are sold within the county are linked to agribusinesses that process food products that are consumed within the county or are exported outside of Canyon County. The agribusinesses in the county are served by agricultural services that support agricultural and livestock production. Without these services the agribusinesses would not be what they are today.

Sales Receipts

Canyon County is ranked 4nd in the state in overall cash receipts from agriculture ($520,489,000) in 2007, behind Gooding County ($707,729,000), Jerome County ($657,930,000), and Cassia County ($650,415,000), as seen earlier in Figure 11.

Canyon County is ranked 5th in the state in livestock cash receipts ($293,668,000) as seen in Figure 29.[9] Gooding County is ranked 1st at $631,744,000. Canyon County is ranked 1nd in cash crop receipts at $226,821,000. In terms of farm support payments, Canyon County is ranked 21th in the state at $1,882,000. Power County is ranked 1st ($11,334,000). Figure 30 illustrates Canyon County's agriculture cash receipts from 1969-2007 in both nominal terms (in current dollars) and in real terms (adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index). In real terms, overall farm receipts have fallen considerably since the mid-1970s.

The aggregated value of processed food sales in the county is $1.28 billion and the sales of agricultural services are only $50 million (IMPLAN data for 2007). As we will discuss in the economic base model of Canyon County, agriculture and livestock production, agricultural support services and food and fiber processing constitute a conglomerate of agribusinesses that play a key role in the economy.

Canyon County Farm Output Comparisons

Canyon County ranked 7th in the state in wheat production in 2008 (4,385,000 bushels), and had a high yield in the state at 109 bushels per acre. Bingham County had the largest output in the state at 12,866,000 bushels. Wheat production is reported for the state by county rank in Figure 31, and for Canyon County (1990-2008) in Figure 32.

The county was ranked 7th in state in sugar beet production at 222,000 tons in 2008. Minidoka was 1st at 856,000 tons of production (Figure 33).

Canyon County is ranked 12th in the state in potato production (3,820,000 cwt) in 2008. Bingham County is 1st at 20,800,000 cwt (Figure 34). Total production for potatoes is reported for 1990-2008 in Figure 35.

Canyon County is ranked 4th in the state in hay alfalfa production (295,100 tons) in 2008. Jefferson County is 1st at 479,200 tons (Figure 36). Total production for potatoes is reported for 1990-2008 in Figure 37.

Figure 29

2007 Farm Revenues ($1,000)

	Revenues-Livestock			Revenues-Crops			Revenues-Other		
1	Gooding	$	631,744	Canyon	$	226,821	Canyon	$	24,947
2	Jerome	$	550,390	Bingham	$	214,208	Twin Falls	$	17,398
3	Cassia	$	466,848	Cassia	$	183,567	Bingham	$	17,009
4	Twin Falls	$	309,025	Twin Falls	$	177,365	Cassia	$	16,570
5	Canyon	$	293,668	Minidoka	$	141,718	Gooding	$	15,885
6	Elmore	$	250,315	Jefferson	$	121,476	Power	$	15,019
7	Ada	$	156,958	Power	$	115,603	Latah	$	13,743
8	Owyhee	$	140,158	Jerome	$	107,540	Owyhee	$	13,249
9	Franklin	$	126,097	Bonneville	$	90,775	Idaho	$	12,971
10	Bingham	$	125,325	Elmore	$	89,718	Bonneville	$	11,455
11	Jefferson	$	96,378	Madison	$	87,891	Minidoka	$	9,226
12	Minidoka	$	95,893	Fremont	$	83,225	Ada	$	7,905
13	Payette	$	73,284	Gooding	$	75,985	Madison	$	7,853
14	Lincoln	$	50,957	Owyhee	$	75,882	Nez Perce	$	7,664
15	Power	$	44,967	Latah	$	54,662	Jefferson	$	7,424
16	Bonneville	$	42,564	Ada	$	54,115	Bannock	$	7,292
17	Gem	$	33,023	Nez Perce	$	53,638	Boundary	$	7,286
18	Caribou	$	26,329	Washington	$	41,147	Kootenai	$	7,190
19	Washington	$	23,118	Payette	$	40,823	Oneida	$	6,897
20	Lemhi	$	22,185	Lincoln	$	34,219	Caribou	$	6,762
21	Bear Lake	$	21,755	Lewis	$	33,734	Jerome	$	6,716
22	Bannock	$	17,696	Clark	$	30,140	Payette	$	6,128
23	Madison	$	16,544	Idaho	$	28,989	Benewah	$	5,490
24	Idaho	$	16,454	Caribou	$	28,350	Lewis	$	5,358
25	Fremont	$	16,440	Benewah	$	20,854	Fremont	$	4,987
26	Custer	$	14,943	Butte	$	19,514	Washington	$	4,905
27	Blaine	$	12,197	Bannock	$	19,356	Bonner	$	4,682
28	Oneida	$	11,420	Kootenai	$	19,196	Franklin	$	4,306
29	Teton	$	10,564	Teton	$	18,599	Gem	$	4,274
30	Clark	$	9,603	Boundary	$	17,302	Butte	$	4,157
31	Butte	$	8,799	Gem	$	16,314	Lincoln	$	3,783
32	Adams	$	8,009	Blaine	$	15,259	Bear Lake	$	3,772
33	Nez Perce	$	7,415	Franklin	$	13,632	Camas	$	3,142
34	Bonner	$	5,064	Camas	$	11,921	Elmore	$	2,960
35	Latah	$	4,968	Oneida	$	10,841	Blaine	$	2,682
36	Kootenai	$	3,541	Bonner	$	6,347	Adams	$	2,555
37	Boundary	$	3,443	Custer	$	5,835	Teton	$	2,091
38	Valley	$	3,051	Clearwater	$	5,664	Valley	$	2,065
39	Lewis	$	1,865	Bear Lake	$	5,268	Clearwater	$	2,051
40	Clearwater	$	1,382	Lemhi	$	3,267	Clark	$	1,077
41	Benewah	$	1,257	Adams	$	1,995	Custer	$	824
42	Camas	$	1,167	Boise	$	1,902	Lemhi	$	278
43	Boise	$	1,140	Valley	$	1,376	Shoshone	$	221
44	Shoshone	$	227	Shoshone	$	156	Boise	$	219
	Idaho State	$	3,758,170	Idaho State	$	2,406,189	Idaho State	$	312,468

Source: REIS

	Revenues-Govt. Payments		
1	Power	$	11,334
2	Bingham	$	9,038
3	Bonneville	$	8,189
4	Cassia	$	8,167
5	Latah	$	8,094
6	Nez Perce	$	5,781
7	Bannock	$	5,459
8	Caribou	$	5,252
9	Oneida	$	5,107
10	Idaho	$	4,340
11	Lewis	$	4,102
12	Minidoka	$	3,920
13	Jefferson	$	3,892
14	Fremont	$	3,833
15	Twin Falls	$	3,782
16	Madison	$	3,169
17	Franklin	$	2,941
18	Jerome	$	2,447
19	Bear Lake	$	2,156
20	Benewah	$	2,071
21	Canyon	$	1,882
22	Gooding	$	1,724
23	Teton	$	1,314
24	Kootenai	$	1,268
25	Elmore	$	1,248
26	Washington	$	1,232
27	Lincoln	$	1,216
28	Owyhee	$	1,147
29	Butte	$	1,017
30	Clark	$	843
31	Boundary	$	833
32	Clearwater	$	677
33	Payette	$	636
34	Blaine	$	630
35	Ada	$	616
36	Camas	$	534
37	Gem	$	508
38	Custer	$	287
39	Lemhi	$	122
40	Adams	$	116
41	Bonner	$	84
42	Boise	$	-
43	Shoshone	$	-
44	Valley	(L)	
	Idaho State	$	121,034

Canyon County was 2nd in corn for silage production (462,000 bushels) in the state (Figure 38).

Canyon County ranked 6th in the state in total head of cattle --- 115,000 cows and calves. Gooding County ranked first with 265,600 cows and calves (Figures 39 and 40).
Canyon County ranked 5th in the state in milk cows at 35,000 (Figure 41).

A note of caution: Agricultural production statistics vary depending on how the data is collected, the year collected, and the collecting agency. These numbers and ranking therefore should be viewed for the purposes of illustration and only as approximations.[10]

The Economic Impacts of Agriculture in Canyon County

We examine the contribution of agriculture production, agricultural services, and food processing to the Canyon County economy. The full base assessment is reported later in this report.

Overview of an Economic Base Assessment

An economic base assessment is included in this analysis. Earlier we reported the wages and salaries (earnings) and employment by industry for each economic sector derived from governmental databases (REIS-Regional Economic Information System in the Department of Commerce). These figures, *per se*, do not explain what drives or causes economic activity. Retail constitutes a substantial portion of the employment and wages in the county (13% and 18%, respectively). Much, if not most, of this activity is really derived by other major basic export industries. Exports (or base activity) bring money to Canyon County through sales of goods and services. And much of the retail trade and service is really derived from agriculture, food processing and manufacturing companies.

The Canyon County economy was simulated with a social accounting matrix (SAM) model using IMPLAN data for 2007. This type of model has been used by Watson, Taylor and Cooke, (2008) to analyze the contributions of agriculture to Idaho's economy.[11]

Two factors determine the economic activity (sales, value added, jobs and income, for example): 1) the magnitude in dollars of exports in an industrial sector and 2) magnitude of the multiplier. The multiplier identifies the backward linkages of each industrial sector into the economy (Type 1 multiplier); along with the impacts of employee and consumer spending (Type 2 multiplier).[12]

Figure 30

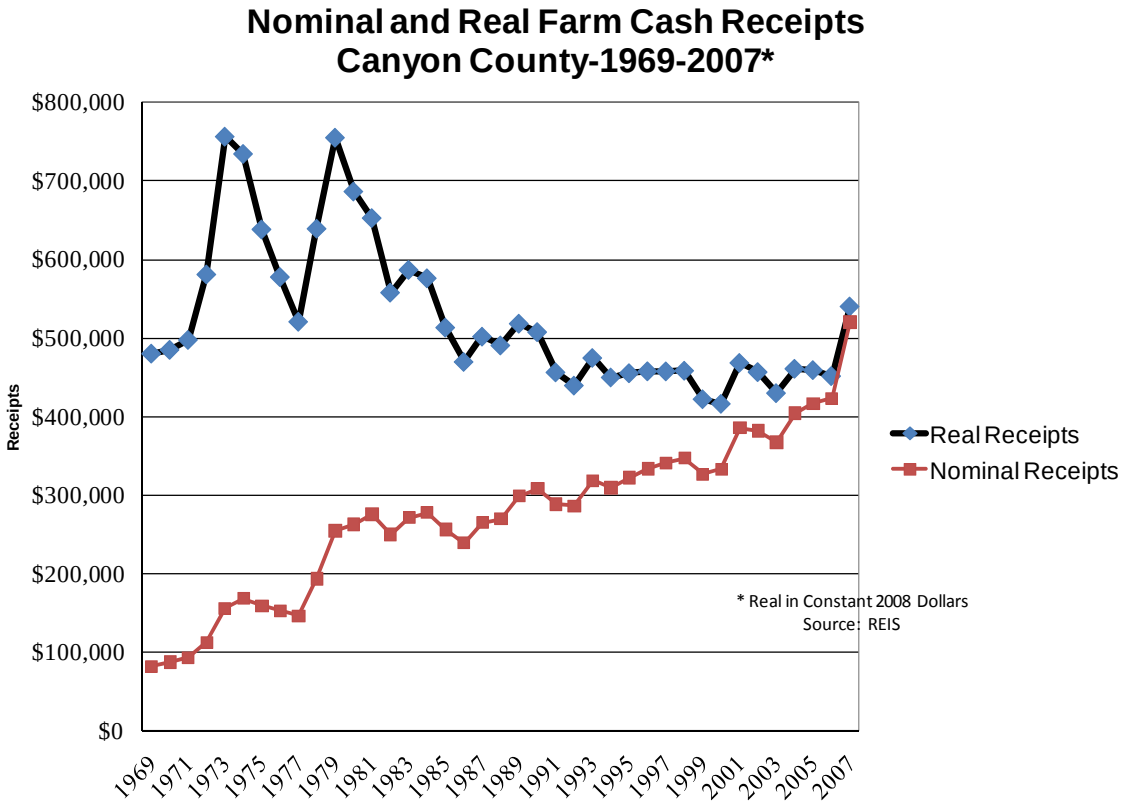

Nominal and Real Farm Cash Receipts
Canyon County-1969-2007*
Receipts
$800,000
$700,000
$600,000
$500,000
$400,000
$300,000
$200,000
$100,000
$0
1969
1971
1973
1975
1977
1979
1981
1983
1985
1987
1989
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
Real Receipts
Nominal Receipts
* Real in Constant 2008 Dollars
Source: REIS

Figure 31

2008 Wheat Total

Rank	County	Planted Acres	Yield Bushels	Production Bushels
1	Bingham	129700	107	12,866,000
2	Cassia	91500	91	8,102,000
3	Power	113900	73	7,662,000
4	Latah	107000	63	6,700,000
5	Nez Perce	107300	54	5,580,000
6	Jefferson	44300	106.5	4,581,000
7	Canyon	41100	109	4,385,000
8	Minidoka	43100	104.5	4,363,000
9	Lewis	98100	46.5	4,308,000
10	Twin Falls	41600	111.5	4,192,000
11	Idaho	78000	50.5	3,825,000
12	Bonneville	55100	63.5	3,331,000
13	Madison	43700	78	3,286,000
14	Fremont	36700	75.5	2,648,000
15	Benewah	41300	59.5	2,396,000
16	Jerome	20600	112.5	2,215,000
17	Caribou	39500	52	1,930,000
18	Elmore	23600	89	1,913,000
19	Bannock	36600	46.5	1,573,000
20	Owyhee	13800	99	1,284,000
21	Boundary	16600	68	1,103,000
22	Ada	10300	106	1,050,000
23	Lincoln	10500	97	972,000
24	Oneida	42600	26.5	928,000
25	Payette	9400	100.5	905,000
26	Gooding	8900	108.5	900,000
28	Washington	9800	85.5	788,000
30	Franklin	19400	42	757,000
31	Clark	5700	106.5	585,000
32	Clearwater	11400	45.5	499,000
34	Teton	9800	40	355,000
	State Total	1400000	74	98,170,000

Source: USDA

Figure 32

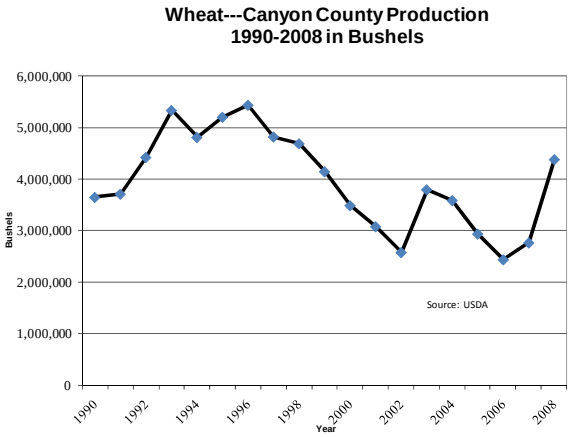


Figure 33

2008 Sugar Beets

Rank	Region	Tons
1	Minidoka	856,000
2	Cassia	600,000
3	Bingham	580,000
4	Power	355,000
5	Jerome	316,000
7	Canyon	222,000
8	Twin Falls	177,000
9	Elmore	167,500
10	Owyhee	92,500
11	Lincoln	90,000
12	Ada	54,000
13	Washington	37,700
14	Blaine	25,000
15	Gooding	20,000
	State Total	3,619,000

Source: USDA

Figure 34

2007 Potatoes

Rank	Region	CWT
1	Bingham	20,800,000
2	Power	16,900,000
3	Cassia	12,730,000
4	Fremont	10,740,000
5	Minidoka	9,900,000
6	Jefferson	9,840,000
7	Madison	9,130,000
8	Bonneville	8,450,000
9	Jerome	5,300,000
10	Elmore	4,650,000
11	Twin Falls	3,930,000
12	Canyon	3,820,000
13	Gooding	2,860,000
14	Caribou	2,030,000
15	Bannock	1,970,000
16	Teton	1,620,000
17	Owyhee	1,040,000
18	Payette	445,000
	State Total	130,010,000

Source: USDA

Figure 35

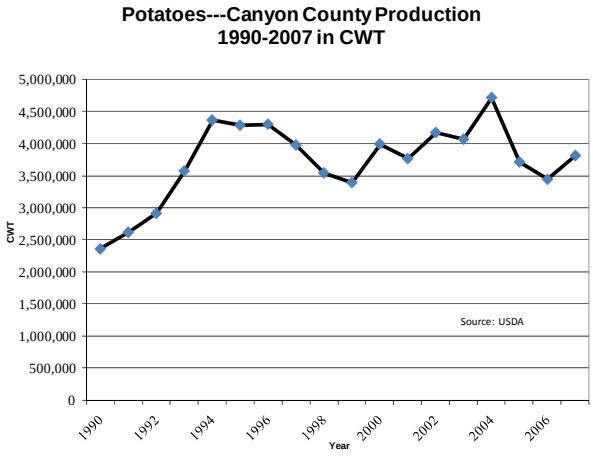


Figure 36

2008 Hay Alfalfa

Rank	Region	Tons
1	Jefferson	479,200
2	Twin Falls	448,100
3	Bingham	308,000
4	Canyon	295,100
5	Owyhee	281,900
6	Cassia	278,900
7	Elmore	256,300
8	Jerome	242,600
9	Minidoka	200,400
10	Bonneville	154,800
11	Gooding	148,700
12	Butte	145,300
13	Ada	135,100
14	Franklin	131,400
15	Lincoln	115,300
16	Washington	108,100
17	Oneida	95,300
18	Camas	88,900
19	Madison	84,100
20	Clark	83,400
21	Lemhi	81,300
22	Custer	78,000
23	Blaine	75,100
24	Caribou	72,400
25	Fremont	70,600
26	Payette	65,300
27	Gem	62,800
28	Bear Lake	60,000
29	Bannock	55,300
30	Power	47,800
31	Teton	44,100
32	Idaho	38,100
33	Boundary	30,700
34	Adams	18,800
35	Nez Perce	14,600
36	Lewis	13,900
37	Valley	13,900
38	Kootenai	13,700
39	Latah	12,200
40	Bonner	8,100
41	Boise	6,700
42	Clearwater	6,000
43	Benewah	1,700
	State Total	4,972,000

Source: USDA

Figure37

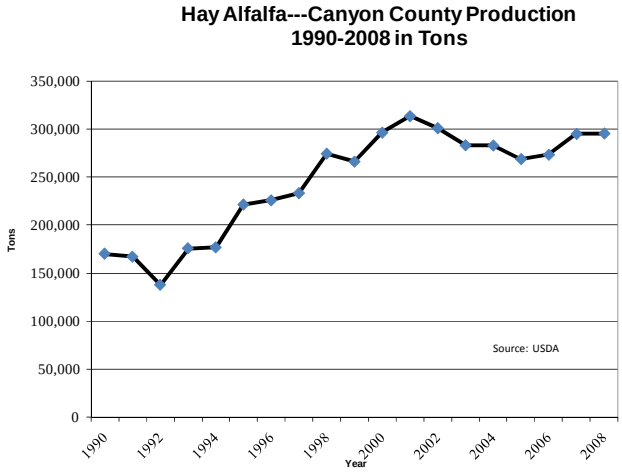


Figure 38

2008 Corn for Silage

Rank	Region	Tons
1	Jerome	933,000
2	Canyon	462,000
3	Lincoln	257,000
4	Owyhee	252,000
5	Ada	196,000
6	Payette	126,000
7	Gem	43,000
8	Washington	21,000
	State Total	5,805,000

Source: USDA

Figure 39

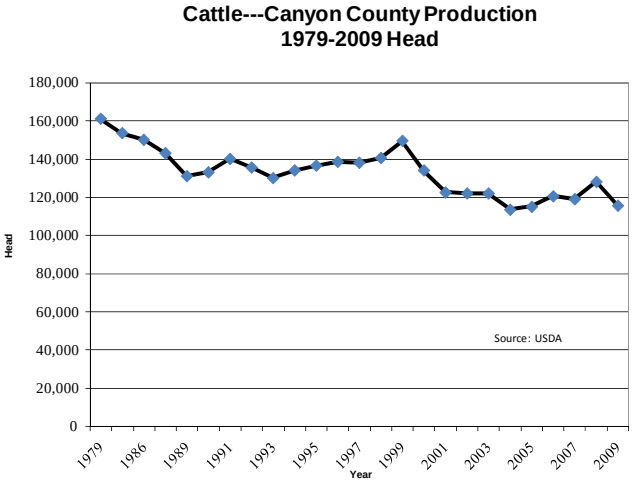


Figure 40

2009 Cattle Total

Rank	Region	Head
1	Gooding	265,600
2	Cassia	212,000
3	Jerome	200,000
4	Twin Falls	158,400
5	Owyhee	137,100
6	Canyon	115,600
7	Elmore	107,000
8	Bingham	94,000
9	Jefferson	75,100
10	Bonneville	67,000
11	Ada	65,000
12	Payette	63,000
13	Lincoln	62,100
14	Minidoka	42,800
15	Lemhi	41,000
16	Washington	40,000
17	Franklin	31,900
18	Idaho	28,000
19	Power	27,600
20	Bear Lake	26,100
21	Caribou	25,900
22	Bannock	24,600
23	Custer	24,000
24	Gem	19,000
25	Blaine	15,200
26	Oneida	15,000
27	Butte	14,800
28	Fremont	11,800
29	Clark	11,700
30	Teton	11,500
31	Adams	11,400
32	Madison	11,000
33	Nez Perce	9,800
34	Latah	7,100
35	Valley	6,500
36	Camas	4,900
37	Bonner	4,800
38	Boundary	4,800
39	Kootenai	4,800
40	Lewis	4,300
41	Clearwater	3,100
42	Boise	2,400
	State Total	2,110,000

Source: USDA

Figure 41

2009 Milk Cows Total

Rank	Region	Head
1	Gooding	149,000
2	Twin Falls	79,300
3	Jerome	72,000
4	Cassia	62,900
5	Canyon	35,000
6	Lincoln	25,700
7	Owyhee	21,300
8	Ada	21,100
9	Payette	15,000
10	Jefferson	13,900
11	Franklin	11,600
12	Minidoka	11,100
13	Bingham	9,000
14	Gem	1,500
15	Bannock	1,200
16	Caribou	900
17	Bear Lake	800
	State Total	554,000

Source: USDA

The greater the backward linkages (*ceteris paribus*), the greater is the magnitude of the multiplier. For example, for each dollar of processed meat sold outside the county, there exists a huge supporting "cast" of industries inside the county. The processing plants purchase much of their raw materials and supplies from other firms inside the county (although some purchases are made outside the county which constitute leakages or imports). The primary input is cattle, raised in feedlots, which is a major industry in its own right in Canyon County. Cattle are fed alfalfa hay, corn, wheat, and potato wastes grown on farms in the county. Thus, each dollar of processed meat exported sets off a chain reaction of rounds of spending-- from direct suppliers, to feedlots, to basic agriculture, and finally through related employee spending.

Figure 42 shows the proportion of inputs that are contributed by the county economy when some of the goods are sold in Canyon County. In the case of the sale of the pickup (retail trade sector) to a consumer. Only $4,200 (15%) can be counted as part of the local economy. This 15% is the local contribution of retail trade services. In contrast, for the cow/calf operation nearly 85% is local inputs or $22,719 representing strong backward linkages in the economy. For seed production the local inputs are nearly $25,276 (90.3%), and for onion-bulb production $27,069 or 96.7%. Agriculture has strong backward linkages that create substantial economic impacts. One would expect a high multiplier given that little inputs are imported. These linkages are an important consideration in the calculation of economic impacts.

Agriculture as a Basic Industry of Canyon County

In the previous 2002 study, total agriculture and food and fiber processing was found to constitute 32.4% of base sales in Canyon County, 22.7% of base value added, 20.8% of base wages, and 23.6% of base employment.

Very similar results were found in this 2009 study; agriculture (agribusiness) constitutes 31.7% of base sales, 23.9% of base value-added, 22.9% of base wages, and 23.3% of base jobs in the county. Most of the basic agriculture in the county is absorbed in forward linkages (food and fiber production goes to processing), and relatively little is sold outside the county. Specialty crops such as seed production are the exception. Most traditional crops go into food or fiber processing or directly into the feedlots. Thus most agriculture-related export sales outside the region come mostly from food or meat processing.

Value of Cultivated Cropland to Agriculture

Agriculture in Canyon County generated $520,489,000 in sales receipts in 2007 (Figure 29). If we divide this by the total number of acres of harvested cropland (169,862 acres, Figure 43); we arrive at $3,064 sales/acre of value to agriculture.

However, using a SAM model we estimate the contribution of agribusinesses to the base economy (Figure 43) and relate the number acres of harvested cropland to impute the average contribution on a per-acre of farm land or per-farm.[13]

Figure 42

Leakages of Payments for Different Goods Bought in Canyon County

Retail Trade (Pickup)		Ag Cow/Calf Ranch		Stock Seed Production - Corn		Onion Production	
Cost of Goods Sold:		Cost of Goods Sold:		Cost of Goods Sold:		Cost of Goods Sold:	
Pickup	$23,800	Feed	$ 5,624	Payroll w/Benefits	$15,540	Payroll w/Benefits	$19,608
Sales Commission (1.2%)	$ 336	Ranch Fees	$ 886	Grower Payments	$ 8,512	Grower Payments (Local)	$ 6,005
Dealer Labor (1.2%)	$ 336	Vet Services	$ 825	Equipment Repairs (Local)	$ 59	Out of Area	$ 138
Flooring	$ 560	Marketing Expenses	$ 300	Out of Area	$ 137	Equipment Repairs (Local)	$ 52
(2 months@1%/month)		Equipment Repair Parts	$ 108	Truck Repair (Local)	$ 143	Out of Area	$ 122
Proprietor Income and Deprc.	$ 2,968	Oil Fuel	$ 1,595	Out of Area	$ 333	Truck Repair (Local)	$ 114
		Machinery (Fuel, Lube)	$ 398	Fuel	$ 126	Out of Area	$ 267
		Labor/Repairs	$ 1,420	Out of Area	$ 294	Drip/Sprinkler System Repair	$ 16
		Vehicles Fuel	$ 873	Chemical/Fertilizer	$ 840	Out of Area	$ 37
		Repair Parts	$ 1,421	Out of Area	$ 1,960	Fuel	$ 46
		Labor Hired	$ 2,876	Misc (Parts & Supplies)	$ 56	Out of Area	$ 108
		Labor Owner	$ 1,292			Chemical/Fertilizer	$ 97
		Operating Interest	$ 574			Out of Area	$ 225
		Proprietor Income and Deprec.	$ 9,808			Bees/Flies (Local)	$ 837
						Out of Area	$ 34
						Rent	$ 286
						Misc (Parts & Supplies)	$ 8
Total Local Purchases (15%)	$ 4,200	Total Local Purchases (85%)	$22,719	Total Local Purchases (90.3%)	$25,276	Total Local Purchases (96.7%)	$27,069
TOTALS	$28,000	TOTALS	$28,000	TOTALS	$28,000	TOTALS	$28,000

Figure 43

Measures of Valuing the Economic Impacts of Irrigated Land in Canyon County*

	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007	% 87-07
Total cropland (farms) According to Use	1,783	1,644	1,632	1,627	1,645	-7.7%
Total cropland (acres) According to Use	247,966	245,963	235,077	203,192	191,719	-22.7%
Total cropland, harvested cropland (farms)	1,520	1,347	1,348	1,168	1,275	-16.1%
Total cropland, harvested cropland (acres)	192,738	197,067	196,689	170,465	169,862	-11.9%
Irrigated land (farms)	1,745	1,645	1,684	1,946	2,073	18.8%
Irrigated land (acres)	213,013	215,279	221,051	205,568	197,322	-7.4%

2002 Study	Sales	Wages	Jobs
Total cropland (farms)	$ 1,028,494	$ 165,400	8.59
Total cropland (acres)	$ 7,140	$ 1,148	0.06
Total cropland, harvested cropland (farms)	$ 1,245,180	$ 200,247	10.40
Total cropland, harvested cropland (acres)	$ 8,534	$ 1,372	0.07
Irrigated land (farms)	$ 996,736	$ 160,293	8.32
Irrigated land (acres)	$ 7,593	$ 1,221	0.06

2009 Study	Sales	Wages	Jobs
Total cropland (farms)	$ 1,635,031	$ 348,929	10.64
Total cropland (acres)	$ 14,029	$ 2,994	0.09
Total cropland, harvested cropland (farms)	$ 2,109,510	$ 450,187	13.73
Total cropland, harvested cropland (acres)	$ 15,834	$ 3,379	0.10
Irrigated land (farms)	$ 1,297,456	$ 276,888	8.44
Irrigated land (acres)	$ 13,631	$ 2,909	0.09

*Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, IMPLAN, and Authors' Calculations

Assuming a linear relationship between i) acres of farm land or number of farms and ii) value of agriculture, processing of food and fiber, including agricultural services.

Then, each acre of cultivated farm land is worth $15,834 in base sales, $3,379 in base wages, and 0.10 in base jobs (second line highlighted in Figure 43). These figures are computed using $2,689,625,661 in base sales, $573,998,297 in base earnings, and 17,500 base jobs in Canyon County economy (Annex 1). Total harvested cropland consisted of 169,862 acres as above.

The total number of farms estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture is 1,275. Thus, the average size farm is 133 harvestable acres (169,862 divided by 1,275). Again, using the assumption in italics above, the economic contribution of the average size farm is $2,109,510 in base sales, $450,187 in base wages, and 13.73 in base jobs.

In the 2002 study, each acre of cultivated farm land was estimated to contribute with $8,534 in base sales, $1,327 in base wages, and 0.07 in base jobs. Placed in constant 2007 dollars, the 2002 study (year 2000) sales are $10,226 and $1,590 (wages) respectively. In real terms the 2007 base sales per acre increased approximately 55% over the 2002 study estimates.

Suppose that a non-linear relationship exists between farm land and the economic contributions of agribusiness in Canyon County. For example, assume that some crop and livestock products are exported instead of being bought by food and fiber processors in the county, or that some food and fiber processors in the county import some elements in the supply chain. Our estimates could fall or rise sharply (with more or less leakages, respectively). The key question here is the degree of dependence of agricultural production, agricultural services, feed lots, and food and fiber processing. Can these industries survive if 20%, 30% or 40% of farm land goes out of production? Is there a critical amount of land needed to keep food and fiber processing in business in Canyon County? Another important issue is the fragmentation of agricultural land and its effect on the ability of the agribusinesses to export. For example, in 1997 the average farm had 131 acres of irrigated land and in 2007 the average farm had 95 acres of irrigated land (Figure 43). This represents a 38% reduction due in part to the increasing number of irrigated farms and a small reduction in the number of irrigated acres. To what extent does land fragmentation affect the viability of profitable farming, which is the basis for supplying inputs to agro-processors who, in turn, bring new dollars to the county's economy?

<u>Economic Impact Assessment Versus Benefit Cost Assessment</u>

A note of caution: this is not a benefit/cost assessment. We are measuring economic contribution or impact per acre or per farm. An economic impact assessment measures net changes in sales, wages or jobs as a result of an intervention. A benefit/cost analysis measures net benefits on an opportunity cost basis.

Decline in Agriculture in Canyon County

It is an open question as to whether agriculture is declining in Canyon County. From 1997 to 2007 most measures of available agriculture land (Figure 43) are declining:

Total cropland (farms) according to use	-7.7%
Total cropland (acres) according to use	-22.7%
Total cropland, harvested cropland (farms)	-16.1%
Total cropland, harvested cropland (acres)	-11.9%
Irrigated land (acres)	-7.4%

These figures do not represent definitive measures of decline. For example, the real farm cash receipts have averaged $450 million for the last ten years. In addition, the total number of farms with irrigated land rose 18.8% in contrast with other indicators (Figure 30). However, these declining trends in some of the measures deserve attention. Canyon County's rank in gross agricultural receipts has fallen from being ranked first in the state to fourth in the state over the last couple of decades. This ranking is complicated by both the rise of dairy farms in different counties over the last decade and by intensification of existing land.

Economic Tradeoffs

Economic contributions or impact are interchanged in this document. What is a contribution could be a loss if one farm or one acre of farmland was lost to other uses than agriculture, the impact would be negative as there would be a loss of base sales, wages or jobs. Of course, if one acre of land is not used for agriculture it could be used for manufacturing, services, or housing.

Manufacturing is the third largest industry in Canyon County in terms of gross sales after services and agribusinesses and the fourth largest in terms of base sales (Figure 1, Annex). Expansion of this sector could be an important growth engine in the future if it increases exports using domestic inputs.

The character of this growth is important, however. If the new manufacturing facilities and housing tracts of its employees locate on irrigated farmland, then manufacturing growth and agribusinesses present an economic tradeoff. Every acre taken out of agricultural production will reduce aggregate economic sales in the county by $15,834 per year. The benefits of new manufacturing jobs would have to be weighed against the cost of lost agriculture-related sales. On the other hand, if new manufacturing facilities and related employee housing tracts are located on non-irrigated farmland, then we do not have this tradeoff. It is a "win-win" situation. The same line of reasoning would apply for the possible expansion of any other sectors such as services, construction or trade.

There has been an expansion of housing into Canyon County from the Boise metropolitan region. If these tracts of housing development are built on irrigated farmland, there are likely to be substantial economic tradeoffs. If these housing tracts are built on non-irrigated farmland, the economic tradeoffs are much less or zero. Housing is an issue in Canyon

County because the county is likely to continue hosting retirees that bring new dollars to the economy through government transfers and increase the tax base because of property taxes. The impact of this sector of the population in the county economy is beyond the scope of this analysis but it is highlighted in the Annex.

Construction is the second largest sector in terms of base sales but a major part of its activity occurs outside of Canyon County (Fig. 1, Annex). The National Association of Home Builders estimated that the impact of building 871 single-family housing units and 20 multiple-family housing units between July 2007 and June 2008 was $139 million in sales. This is about 14% of the gross sales we estimated for 2007. The value of "raw land" for each of these housing units ranged from $7,581 (single-family) to $8,000 (multiple-family), excluding impact, permit and other fees.[15] We cannot establish the correspondence between the value of "raw land" per housing unit and our estimate of base sales per acre. We do not know the ratio of the average lot size and the land area required by developers to build housing tracts with utilities and other services in place. In addition, the land use required by other sectors in the economy needs to be taken into account to assess possible economic tradeoffs. These and other issues could be addressed in separate studies.

Conclusions and Limitations of the Study

1. The economic impacts of agribusiness including production agriculture, agricultural services, and agricultural processing constitutes 32.4% of the economic base of Canyon County in 2007, nearly the same proportion (31.7%). of the base in the earlier study (based on year 1998).
2. Canyon County has one of the richest farmlands in Idaho ranking 4th in agricultural receipts; the second largest population (183,939); geographically one of the smallest counties in Idaho; and the 2nd fastest growing population in the state during the last decade.
3. Canyon County is a paradox: it is both an urban and rural (agriculture) and its economy is a function of both worlds.
4. Evidence shows that the available irrigated farmland has declined by 12% from 1987 to 2007 to accommodate non-agricultural growth (residential housing, commercial construction, roads and parks, among others).
5. The economics impacts of each acre of cultivated farm land are worth $15,834 in base sales, $3,379 in base wages, and 0.10 in base jobs. As land is transformed from agriculture to other uses, the economy in terms of base sales could decline at approximately $16,000 per developed acre. Underlying Assumptions are:
    a. A linear relationship between the economic impacts (i.e. base) of agribusiness and available irrigated land is assumed for the purposes of simplicity and clarity.
    b. In reality the decline in base agribusiness will likely follow a nonlinear declining step function as irrigated land is removed from production over time; land fragmentation increases; and agricultural processing costs rise.
    c. This study implicitly assumes there is ample non-irrigated land in the medium-term to expand the other sectors of the economy (i.e. commercial, residential, manufacturing, and

services) without reducing irrigated farmland. This is a win-win scenario. The agricultural base of the economy is preserved while allowing the other sectors to grow. If new growth from the other sectors of the economy can only occur on irrigated farmland, then the economic impacts of the alternative activities would have to be weighed against the economic impacts of the irrigated farmland. These are important considerations for policy makers and future study.

d. This analysis does not consider the income effects of potentially preventing the owners of irrigated farmland from developing their property as they desire.

e. This analysis does not examine the effect on water rights from the transformation of land use from agriculture to residential development.

f. The unintended effects of historic land use development patterns may be the primary cause of the decline in irrigated agricultural land, but this issue is left for future research.

6. This study has shown that the agribusiness complex has maintained its contribution to the county's economy despite reductions of its land base. However, irrigated land cannot be continuously reduced and fragmented without jeopardizing forward and backward linkages of the agribusiness complex. The strength of the agribusiness complex is dependent on its weakest link.

Annex. The Economic Base of Canyon County, 2007

Historically, economic base analysis required that all industries of the economy were entirely basic or non-basic. The non-base industries serve other industries in the region but do not cause the region to grow. The base industries are driven by export demand which causes the region to grow.

Below we explain the differences between the gross and base measures to assess economic contributions followed by results for 2007 data using a social accounting matrix (SAM) model.

Economic Contributions

Gross and base measures are used to contrast output, employment and value added for different sectors. The gross and base analysis can be contrasted and compared on three points:

- gross and base analysis totals are equal, each analysis simply slices the pie differently,
- base analysis reveals the industries driven by exports and thus discern which industries are base or exporting industries versus which industries are non-base or service or support industries,
- base analysis reveals outside contributions through income retirement, transfer payments, and dividends to the economy.

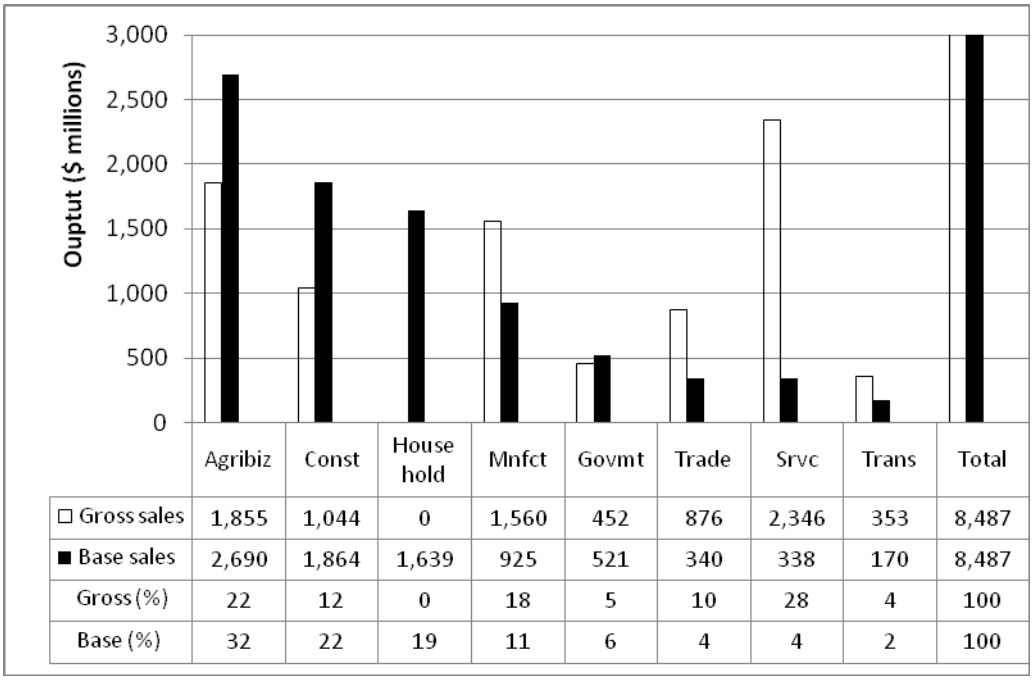
Households, state and local government, as institutions contribute indirectly through household transfer pay-

Table 1. Exports and final demand ($ 000) in Canyon County, 2007.

	Exports	%	Final Demand	%
Agribiz	1,245	59	1,248	40
Mnfct	293	14	479	15
Const	226	11	921	29
Trade	145	7	173	6
Servc	138	6	173	6
Trans	69	3	85	3
Gov	3	0	53	2
Total	2,118	100	3,131	100

Source: IMPLAN.

Figure 1. Sales. Gross and base output in Canyon County in 2007 show that agribusinesses lead base output with $2.7 billion. Source: IMPLAN and own calculations.



	Agribiz	Const	House hold	Mnfct	Govmt	Trade	Srvc	Trans	Total
□ Gross sales	1,855	1,044	0	1,560	452	876	2,346	353	8,487
■ Base sales	2,690	1,864	1,639	925	521	340	338	170	8,487
Gross (%)	22	12	0	18	5	10	28	4	100
Base (%)	32	22	19	11	6	4	4	2	100

ments (retirement disability and insurance benefit payments, medical benefits, and social security, among others), and state and local purchases of goods and services. These institutions are only present in the base economy.

Contributions of Different Sectors to the Canyon County Economy, 2007

Typically, policy decisions are made based on figures available in economic reports. However, this information does not take into account the exports that bring new money to the region, as well as the multiplier effect that new money has in the non-basic sectors through a series of selling and purchasing transactions. The higher the multipliers, the more interdependency among sectors and less leakages through imports and savings. A social accounting matrix (SAM) model was developed to assess the contributions of different sectors in the economy using 2007 data from IMPLAN (see Box 1 for the SAM description and Box 2 with definitions). Below we present aggregated results of the sectors included in the profile to compare gross (profile) and base measures for sales or output, value added, earnings and employment. As mentioned above, the gross and base measure slice the economic pie in different forms, but the latter includes exports and inter-sectoral linkages. [14]

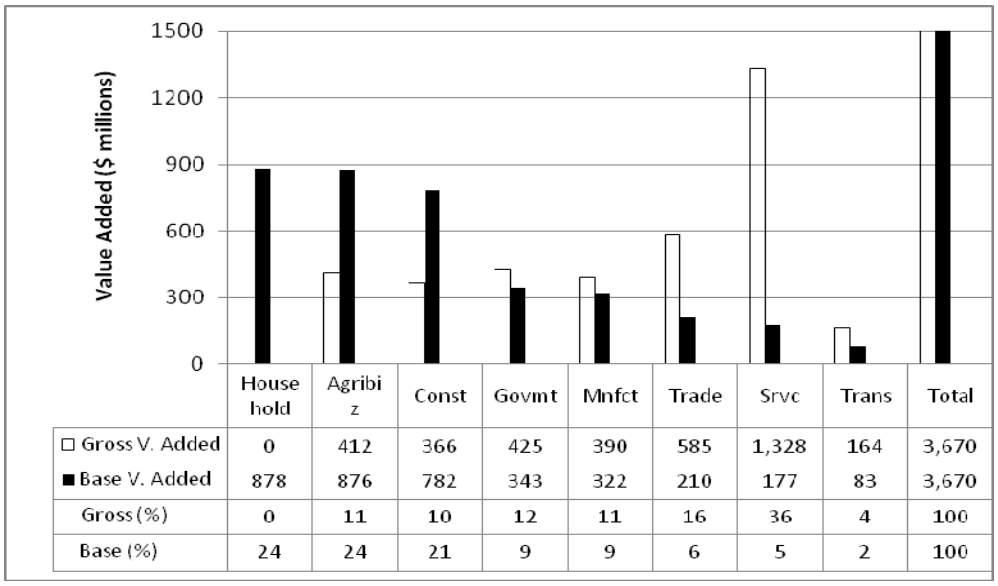
Economic base theory assumes that exports drive the economy. Final demand (exports, capital formation, inventory purchases, and federal government purchases) for the region totals to $3.1 billion (Table 1). Agribusinesses have the largest share of final demand (40 %), followed by construction (29 %), and manufacturing (15%). Regional exports total $2.1 billion (Table 1). The difference between total regional exports and total final demand is mostly due to $695 million in construction and $186 million in manufacturing. Agribusinesses are the largest exporters (59%), followed by manufacturing (14%) and construction (11%).

Agribusinesses, manufacturing, construction, trade and the service sector are the top exporters, with a total of 97% of the exports in the county (out of $2.1 billion). Canyon County exports about 25 % of its total sales. Economic base theory states that the combination of exports and the multiplier effect is what determines the overall contribution to the base economy by different sectors.

Sales (output). Gross and base sales for the eight aggregated sectors in 2007 are shown in Figure 1. The complex of agribusinesses (crop and livestock production, processing of crop and animal products, and agricultural services) constitutes 32 % of the base sales ($2.7 billion), followed by construction (22 % or $1.9 billion). If the next three top contributors to the base economy are included, i.e., households, manufacturing and government, the total share of these five sectors adds to 90% of the base economy. In contrast, the major contributors to the gross sales in the county are the service sector (28%), agribusinesses (22%), manufacturing (18%), construction (12%), and trade (10%). The gross measure does not include institutions such as households. The base measure emphasizes the role of sectors that export, including institutions that contribute indirectly to exports.

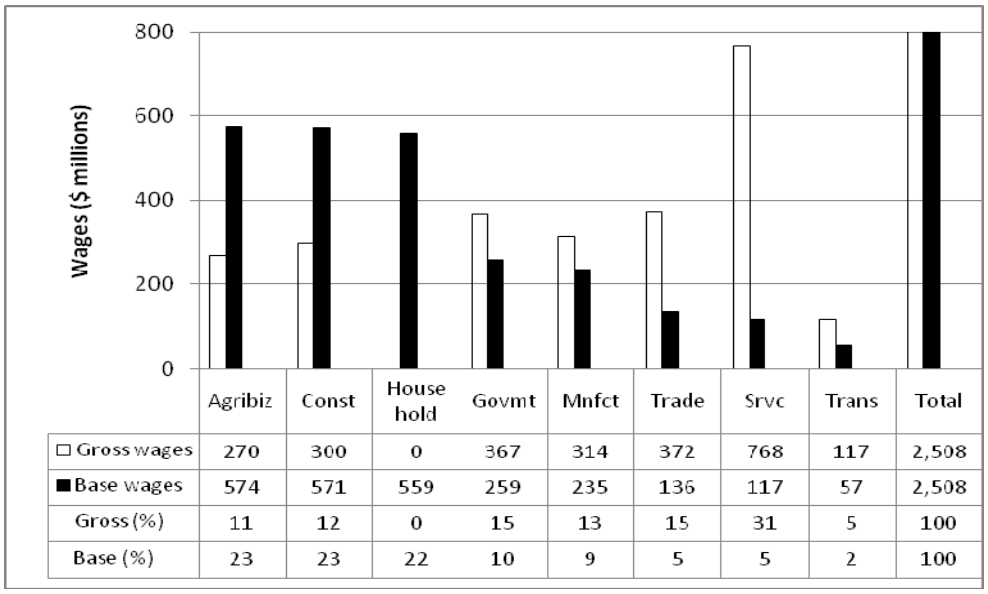
Value Added (Gross State Product). Gross and base value added for eight sectors in 2007are shown in Figure 2. Households and agribusiness contribute 24% each ($880 million) to the base value added, followed by construction, government and manufacturing. These five sectors contribute 87% of the total base value

Figure 2. Value Added (Gross State Product). Gross and base value added in 2007 for Canyon County show both households and agribusiness leading the rest of the sectors with $880 million in base sales each; the service sector leads gross value added with $1.3 billion. Source: IMPLAN and own calculations.



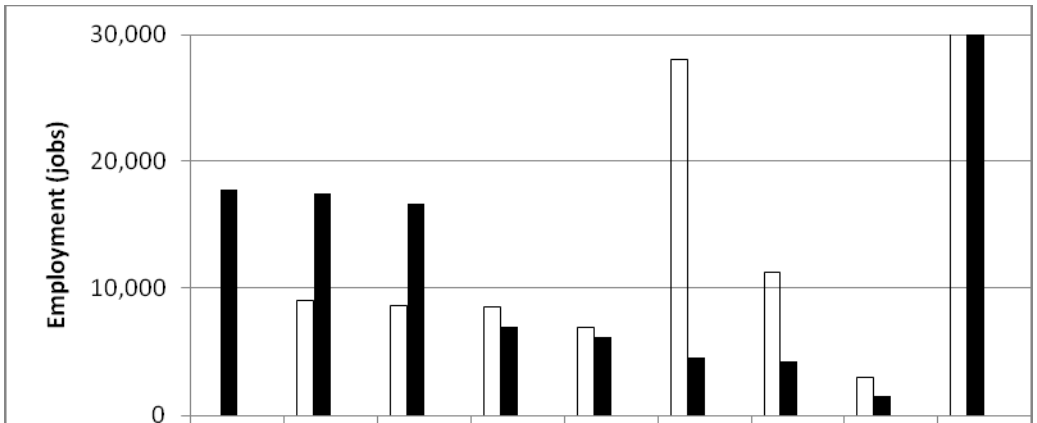
	House hold	Agribiz	Const	Govmt	Mnfct	Trade	Srvc	Trans	Total
□ Gross V. Added	0	412	366	425	390	585	1,328	164	3,670
■ Base V. Added	878	876	782	343	322	210	177	83	3,670
Gross (%)	0	11	10	12	11	16	36	4	100
Base (%)	24	24	21	9	9	6	5	2	100

Figure 3. Wages or salaries paid. Gross and base employment by sector in Canyon County in 2007 show agribusiness lead base wages with $574 million and the service sector lead gross wages with $770 million. Source: IMPLAN and own calculations.



	Agribiz	Const	House hold	Govmt	Mnfct	Trade	Srvc	Trans	Total
□ Gross wages	270	300	0	367	314	372	768	117	2,508
■ Base wages	574	571	559	259	235	136	117	57	2,508
Gross (%)	11	12	0	15	13	15	31	5	100
Base (%)	23	23	22	10	9	5	5	2	100

Figure 4. Employment/Jobs. Gross and base employment by sector in Canyon County in 2007 show that households lead for base jobs (17,800), in contrast, the service sector leads with 28,000 part and full-time gross jobs. Source: IMPLAN and own calculations.



	House hold	Agribiz	Const	Govmt	Mnfct	Srvc	Trade	Trans	Total
□ Gross jobs	0	8,988	8,571	8,532	6,911	28,002	11,211	2,887	75,103
■ Base jobs	17,766	17,500	16,590	6,944	6,070	4,491	4,203	1,539	75,103
Gross (%)	0	12	11	11	9	37	15	4	100
Base (%)	24	23	22	9	8	6	6	2	100

Box 1. Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) models

Historically, economic base analysis required that all industries of the economy were entirely basic or non -basic. The non-base industries serve other industries in the region but do not cause the region to grow. The base industries are driven by export demand which causes the region to grow. The SAM is no longer restricted to the base analysis for the aggregate economy, rather, it allows base analysis for each industry and each industry can be apportioned into the base and non-base components of the economy.

The SAM general equilibrium models a demand-driven economy with sectors or industries described by fixed linear expenditure functions leaving exogenous demands to determine the level of regional output:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ V \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = (I - S)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} ex \\ ev \\ ey \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

where X is a vector of sector supply of goods and services, V is a vector of value-added by categories, Y is a vector of household incomes, *ex* is a vector of exogenous commodity demand, *ev* is a vector of exogenous value-added and *ey* is a vector of exogenous household incomes.
I is the identity matrix and S is a matrix with SAM direct coefficients as described below:

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 & C \\ V & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Y & H \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

where the first section (A, 0 and C) are the activity accounts; the second section (V, 0 and 0) are the value -added accounts; and the (0, Y and H) are the accounts of endogenous institutions. The exogenous columns and rows are excluded in (2), federal government, inventory, capital and exports. A is a (nxn) transaction matrix that represents the linkages between buying (inputs) and selling (outputs) sectors, C is a matrix with expenditure coefficients, V is a matrix with value added coefficients, Y is a matrix with value added distribution coefficients and H is a matrix with institutional and household distribution coefficients.

The $(I - S)^{-1}$ is the Leontief inverse in (1), or a final-demand-to-output multiplier matrix, allows the estimation of *X*, *V* and *Y* for a given set of values *ex*, *ev* and *ey*. The SAM tracks the use of factor inputs owned by households. Data from IMPLAN was used to build a SAM.

Modified from Rodríguez, Taylor, Eborn and Erickson (in press).

Box 2. Definitions

Direct effect: is the economic activity generated by exports of any industrial sector.

Exports: exports are the sales (both domestic and international sales) of goods and services outside the Teton region.

Final demand: are the exports outside the region, capital, inventory purchases, and federal and government purchases that drive the SAM. Industries respond to meet demands directly or indirectly (by supplying goods and services to industries responding directly).

Government transfers to households: are the payments received by households from the Social Security Administration for retirement, disability, survivorship, etc.

Household consumption: is the largest component of final demand; it consists of payments by individuals/ households to industries for goods and services used for personal consumption.

Indirect effects: are generated by industries purchasing inputs from other local businesses that support the sales of exports; and generated by industries paying wages to employees who are involved in export activities (the wages are used to purchase goods and services from other local businesses).

Jobs: full and part-time employment as specified by the US Department of Commerce.

Jobs or employment multiplier: is the sum of direct and indirect jobs required to sustain one additional million dollars of sales to exports from a given industry.

Sales or output multiplier: is the sum of the direct and indirect output required from all sectors of the local economy needed to sustain one dollar of sales to exports from a given industry.

Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) model: is a numerical representation of transactions among the sectors in the regional economy that can be used to determine changes in the economic impact of economic agents. There are four components in a SAM: production, consumption of households that is supported by provision of factor inputs (labor and wages), accumulation in institutions (resident households, state and local government), and final demand. The SAM allows the estimation of direct and indirect effects.

State and local government: state and local government purchases are divided between public education, non-education, and investment. Purchases are for elementary, high school and higher education. Non-education purchases are for all other government activities. State and local investment are expenditures for capital goods and construction.

Value Added (VA): is the sum of (1) wages and salaries, (2) proprietor's income, (3) indirect business taxes, and (4) dividends, interest and rents. The sum of VA across all sectors of the economy equals the state gross regional product.

Wage and salaries: the paychecks of full and part-time workers in Idaho businesses.

Modified from Rodríguez, Taylor, Eborn and Erickson (In press).

added. In contrast, the service sector is the leading sector 36% of the gross value added, followed by trade, government, agribusinesses and manufacturing.

Wages or salaries paid. Wages paid to employees in the 8 aggregated sectors of Canyon County in 2007 are shown in Figure 3. Agribusinesses and construction lead base wages with 23% each ($575 million), followed closely by construction (23%) and households (22%). Government and manufacturing contribute with 9% and 8% of the base wages, respectively. These four sectors and households contribute 88% to the total base wages. Households contribute indirectly to base wages. In contrast, the service sector, trade, government, construction and agribusinesses are the top contributors to gross wages, totaling 88% of $2.5 billion.

Employment. Employment or part and full-time jobs in the 8 aggregated sectors of Canyon County in 2007 are shown in Figure 4. Households lead the base employment with 17,766 jobs (24%), followed by agribusinesses (23%), construction (22%), government (9%), and manufacturing (8%). Households and the four sectors total 86% of the base jobs. In contrast, the service sector, leads the gross jobs with 28,000 jobs (37%), followed by agribusinesses (12%), construction (11%), government (11%), and manufacturing (9%).

The relatively small sector of agricultural services (consultants, technicians and applied research) with gross sales of $50 million helps the efficacy of the agribusinesses that integrate crop ($299 million in gross sales) and livestock ($229 million in gross sales) products into the agro-processing ($1,276 million in gross sales). The agribusinesses contribute 32 % to base sales, 24% to base value added, 25% to base wages and 23% to base employment. Agribusinesses continue to be the leading sector in Canyon County. Households, as an institution, play a major role in the base economy through indirect effects. Retirees in the county received $813 million in transfer payments in 2007, and households received $638 million in capital. Construction is another important contributor to the economy with activities in and outside of the county. It is likely that Canyon County construction companies export to Ada County and neighboring counties in Idaho and Oregon. Manufacturing, other than agro-products, is another sector that brings new dollars to the region and it includes high tech and non-high tech industries. This sector brings new dollars to the region but is only 40% of the size of the agribusinesses sector.

In sum, agribusinesses are the number one contributor to the base economy and any factors that enhance or hinder its performance has an effect in terms of sales, value added, wages paid and employment.

Household consumption is the largest component of final demand; it consists of payments by individuals/ households to industries for goods and services used for personal consumption.

State and local government purchases are divided between public education, non-education, and investment. Purchases are for elementary, high school and higher education. Non-education purchases are for all other government activities. State and local investment are expenditures for capital goods and construction.

Notes

[1]*Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.* < http://www.census.gov/>.

[2]County Profiles and Community Profiles produced by the Idaho Department of Commerce. < http://community.idaho.gov/Profiles/tabid/440/Default.aspx>, Accessed 11/17/2009. See also: *Profile of Rural Idaho*, Idaho Economic Development Division, 1999.

[3]*Bureau of the Census, U.S.*.ibid.

[4] Ibid

[5] Regional Economic Information System (REIS). U.S. Department of Commerce. < http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>, Accessed 12/1/2009.

[6] The list of employers were obtained from County Profiles and Community Profiles produced by the Idaho Department of Commerce. < http://commerce.idaho.gov/business/socioeconomic-profiles.aspx>, accessed 12/1/2009. The employment numbers are estimates only and the list is not considered to be inclusive. Employment numbers were not available for all firms.

[7]*Bureau of Labor Statistics.* U.S. Department of Labor. < http://www.bls.gov/>, accessed 12/1/2009.

[8] REIS Ibid.

[9] National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). U.S. Department of Agriculture. < http://www.nass.usda.gov/>. See also: Idaho Department of Agriculture, *2008 Idaho Agricultural Statistics*.< http://www.agri.state.id.us/>, accessed 12/1/2009.

[10] NASS Ibid.

[11]Watson, P., G. Taylor and S. Cooke. 2008. The Contributions of Agriculture to Idaho's Economy: 2006. University of Idaho, CIS 1144, Moscow.

[12]Miller, R. E., and P. D. Blair. Input-Output Analysis: Foundations and Extensions. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.1985.

[13] *Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.* "IMPLAN Professional User's Guide, Analysis Guide and Data Guide." MIG, Inc. Stillwater. Minnesota. 1999.

[14] Rodríguez A., G. Taylor, B. Eborn, L. Erikson. *Uncovering Hidden Linkages in Idaho's 2006 Teton Region Economy* . Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, University of Idaho. Upcoming Extension Bulletin. Spring 2010.

[15] National Association of Home Builders, "The Metro Area Impact of Home Building in Canyon County,"<http://www.srvbca.com/Canyon%20REPORT.pdf>.