Conditions and Trends: Social and Economic Systems for the Kootenai and Idaho Panhandle Plan Revision Zone

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INTRODUCTION

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Kootenai National Forest are national resources with a local presence in portions of the states of Idaho, Montana, and Washington. These resources are part of the biophysical, historical, and socioeconomic environment of this region. The resources of Kootenai-Idaho Panhandle Planning Zone (KIPZ) forests interact with these other environments, including the counties and communities in the eighteen counties identified as potentially affected by the Forest Plans. Some of these interactions are influenced by laws, regulations, and administrative policies and procedures, including the following:

- Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960. This act identifies principles for managing the resources of the National Forest System. The direction to manage these resources for the greatest good over time includes the use of economic and social analysis to determine management of the National Forest System.
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 mandates consideration of the consequences to the quality of the human environment from proposed management actions. The agency must examine the potential impacts to physical and biological resources as well as potential socioeconomic impacts (40 CFR 1508.14).
- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, requires consideration of potential economic consequences of land management planning.
- Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 219 implements sections 6 and 15 of the National Forest Management Act. These regulations are guidelines for evaluating alternatives in Forest Plans, including consideration of economic and social factors.
- Office of Management and Budget Circular A-116 (issued August 16, 1978) requires executive branch agencies to conduct long range planning and impact analysis associated with major initiatives.
- The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 requires economic analysis of grazing use on Forest Service administered lands, fee formulas, and funding of rangeland programs and identification of associated economic impacts on the livestock industry.
- Executive Order No. 12898 on Environmental Justice (issued February 11, 1994) mandates federal agencies to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission. This includes identification and response to disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations.
- Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 was designed to stabilize annual payments to state and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Funds distributed under the provisions of this act are for the benefit of public schools, roads, and related purposes.

To address these legal, regulatory, and administrative mandates, this section considers the potential for social and economic effects from revision of existing Forest Plans for the KIPZ. After presentation of some brief historical background, there is an overview discussion of the potentially affected social and economic environment.

The foundation for these discussions is based on several documents describing social, economic, and cultural conditions and trends for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF) and the Kootenai National Forest (KNF). These documents are:

- Social Assessment for the Kootenai National Forest 1995
- Update: Social Assessment for the Kootenai National Forest 2004
- Social Assessment for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests 2002
- Human Dimensions of the Priest Lake Ecosystem: Recreation and Tourism (1996)
- Environmental Impact Statement, Idaho Panhandle National Forests; Economic Impact Analysis
- The Economic Implications of Protecting the Natural Landscapes of the Southern Selkirk Region in the US and Canada (2002)
- Northwest Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (2002)

Additional resources also provided a broader context of information about conditions and trends in western Montana, northern and Idaho, and other relevant socioeconomic environments in the western United States. These additional resources include:

- Social Assessment for the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests (2004)
- Working Around the White Clouds: County and Community Profiles Surrounding Idaho's Boulder, White Cloud, and Pioneer Mountains (2003) and related publications of the Sonoran Institute regarding socioeconomic trends and conditions in the western United States (Rasker 1995; Rasker and Hansen 2000; Rasker and Alexander 2003).
- Publications of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Project (Harris, Station, and United States. Bureau of Land Management. 2000).
- Publications related to a national survey of public attitudes, values, and objectives for management of forests and grasslands (Shields et al. 2000).

These and related publications provide the content used to construct the description of the area of analysis and to complete the analysis of potential effects related to management alternatives. Although some of these documents do not directly address the socioeconomic environment for the KIPZ, these additional sources describe trends, issues, and concerns that have some applicability for communities and counties under consideration in this document.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The social and economic environment for the Kootenai-Idaho Panhandle Planning Zone incorporates a geographic region including portions of eastern Washington State, the panhandle region of northern Idaho and parts of western Montana. The Canadian provinces of Alberta and British Columbia are across the international border with Washington, Idaho, and Montana. The states and provinces of this region are the historical homeland for Native American tribes including the Pend Oreille, Spokane, Colville, Coeur d'Alene, Nez Perce, Kootenai-Salish, and Flathead. These tribes relied on the natural resources of these lands, including camas roots, salmon, elk, deer, and other fish, game, and plant material. After the acquisition of horses, some also trekked across the mountains to hunt buffalo. A lifestyle tied to following the natural cycles of resource production and availability characterized these tribes before contact with Europeans and Americans.

Fur traders and explorers, including David Thompson and others of the North West Company and Hudson Bay Company, were among the first to make this contact. By 1809 David Thompson had established Kullyspell (Kalispell) House on Lake Pend d'Oreille. Other fur traders of the North West Company and Hudson Bay Company were followed by Christian missionaries including the Jesuit Priest Father Peter DeSmet who established one of the first missions in what was to become northern Idaho. In 1805-1806, as Lewis and

Clark descended from Lolo Pass they were greeted by members of the Nez Perce Tribe. Tribal members assisted them with horses, food, and travel through their territory. Lewis and Clark took back to the East stories about the resources of this region, stimulating further exploration and a trickle of new settlers who were seeking to use and develop the resources of the region.

Gold was found along Libby Creek in northwestern Montana about 1860 and in 1866 at Leesburg in Idaho. About this same time (1863) gold was discovered in British Columbia attracting miners who traveled along the Wild Horse trail and across the Kootenai River, aided by Bonner's ferry. The discovery of gold, silver, zinc and other metals south of the Canadian border attracted a new influx of miners, cattlemen, farmers, and entrepreneurs into this region. Mining flourished in communities such as Kellogg and Pierce in Idaho as well as in western Montana. Development of the region was further fueled by construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Great Northern Railroad during the 1880's and 1890's. During this same time period (1890) Forest Reserves were created in this part of Idaho and Montana and these eventually became national forest lands.

The open spaces, rich natural resources, and scenic beauty aided by the Homestead Act of 1906 continued to fuel growth in the region. Once the railroad provided adequate transportation, timber resources also became an important source of economic and population growth. White pine, fir, and other timber resources attracted lumber interests from the east that established mills and company towns such as Libby in Montana and Potlatch in Idaho. The first farmers arrived in the region around 1869 growing flax and other grains. They were attracted by the fertile ground in the rolling hills and grass lands of north central Idaho's prairie lands. These first farmers provided the food resources for the mill towns, miners, and shop keepers who were essential to the development of the entire region.

The history of this region is steeped in logging, mining, agriculture, and the railroad connecting the east to the west. These railroads were essential to enabling development of the region's resources. The present day socioeconomic environment of the project area has a foundation in this history of natural resource development and settlement driven by the economics and lifestyle issues of western exploration that was supported by the federal government policies such as the Homestead Act.

AREA OF ANALYSIS: OVERVIEW

National forests are public lands that influence and are influenced by local and national publics. Local publics are represented in the communities of place and interest adjacent to national forest lands. Many of these communities were formed from the development of timber, gold, silver, grazing lands, and other natural resources. Historically, individuals in these communities developed strong place attachments to public lands that provided recreational, aesthetic, employment, and other contributions to their social environment. Work, place, and lifestyles became an integral part of the culture and social characteristics of such communities. These communities developed particular interests in the interactions of public lands with their ways of life and their economic present and future. These interests are expressed in their interactions with public lands in addition to the actions and comments of local interest groups.

National publics also have interests and concerns about public lands in general as well as particular public lands such as those of the KIPZ. These interests are expressed in public comments to management actions as well as in direct experiences recreating, visiting, or otherwise using public lands. Some of these publics also express their interest through national organizations with both broad based concerns about the management of public lands and in specific resources such as old growth forests, grizzly bears, or other threatened

and endangered species. National publics are thus part of the social environment of public lands through the values and beliefs that motivate actions about particular places and by their comments and actions related to these places.

The social assessment documents for both the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002) and the Kootenai National Forest (Russell and Downs 1995; Russell and Adams-Russell 2003) describe a presence of national interests in the management of these public lands. These findings are consistent with social assessment findings and other published research about national interests in particular national forests or other public lands (e.g., Russell and Adams-Russell 2004; Russell and Mundy 2002; Pacific Northwest Research Station, United States. Bureau of Land Management, and Harris 2000; Leefers, Potter-Witter, and McDonough 2003). These expressed interests and the actions of national publics indicate their influence on the broad social environment associated with public lands.

Neither the social assessments for the IPNF or the KNF develops the details about the social characteristics, values, beliefs, or related information about national publics. The focus of these documents is the counties and communities in close proximity to each forest. Consequently, the majority of this description of the area of analysis addresses these local communities. To address the national publics as elements of the social environment of KIPZ forests, a separate section (National Interests) is included in this document. This discussion summarizes relevant findings from a national survey regarding values, beliefs, and objectives (Shields et al. 2000) related to national forests and their implications for the social environment of KIPZ forests.

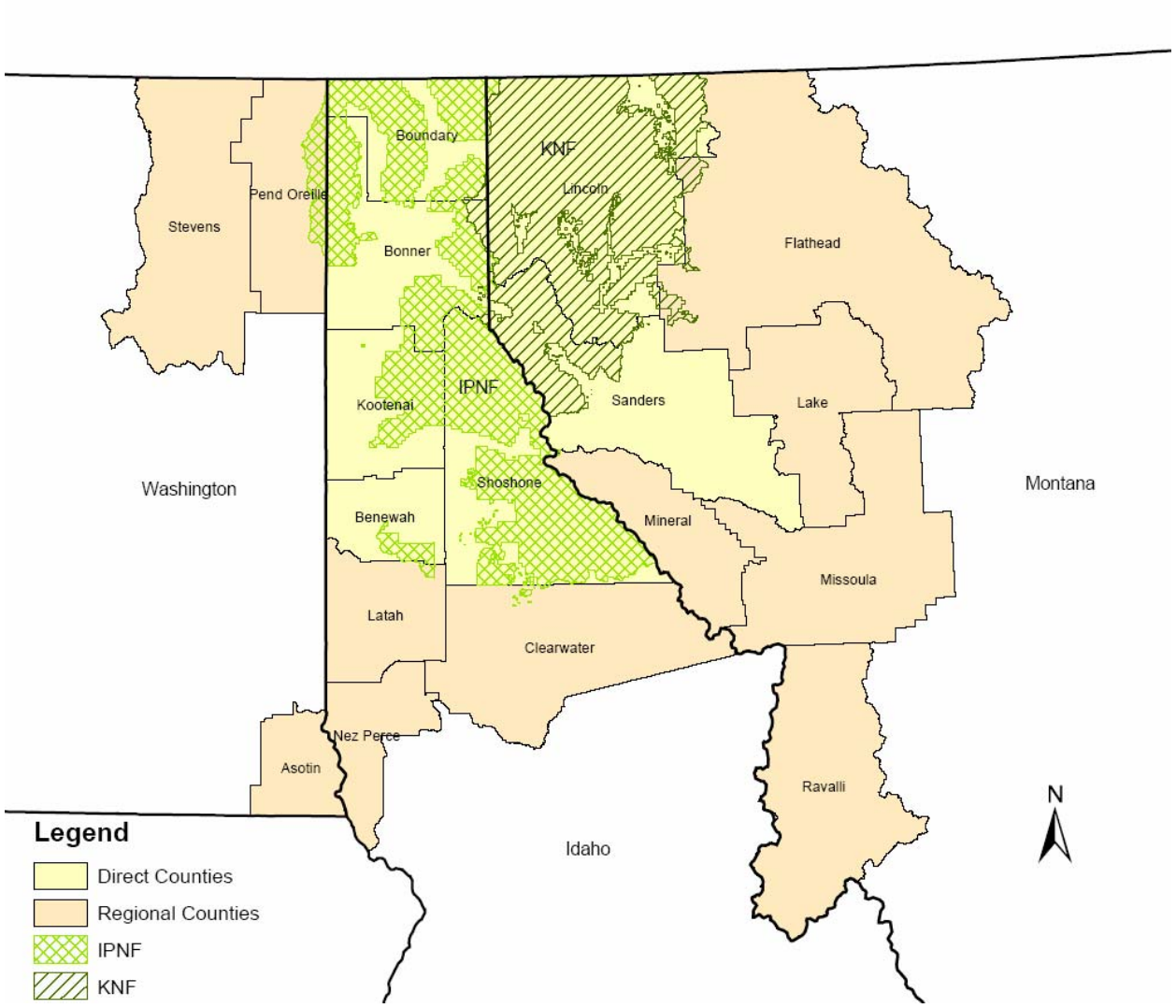
The local project area contains eighteen counties in three different states. Within this region, there are portions of seven national forests: Colville; Idaho Panhandle; Clearwater; Nez Perce; Kootenai; Lolo; and, Flathead. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is comprised of counties within the boundaries of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF) and Kootenai National Forest (KNF) and those outside these boundaries with mills or other facilities receiving forest products, primarily logs, produced by KIPZ forests. Table 1 identifies the eighteen counties within this project area and the percentage of USFS and KIPZ managed public lands for each county. Among those counties with KIPZ forest service managed lands, the percentage ranges from a low of less than one percent in Clearwater County, Idaho to a high of 72 percent in Lincoln County, Montana.

Table 1: Project Area Counties: Land Area and % USFS Managed Lands

County	Total County Acres	Total FS Acres	% of County FS Acres	Acres Admin. by IPNFs	% of County Admin. by IPNFs	Acres Admin. by KNF	% of County Admin. by KNF
Benewah County, ID	501,400	34,656	7%	25,500	5%	0	0%
Bonner County, ID	1,227,600	472,574	38%	432,800	35%	39,200	3%
Boundary County, ID	817,300	490,803	60%	478,000	58%	10,300	1%
Clearwater County, ID	1,591,600	801,600	50%	3,000	<1%	0	0%
Kootenai County, ID	841,400	243,441	29%	243,500	29%	0	0%
Latah County, ID	688,500	113,187	16%	12,700	2%	0	0%
Nez Perce County, ID	547,700	2,611	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Shoshone County, ID	1,685,700	1,200,217	71%	1,155,600	69%	0	0%
Flathead County, MT	3,365,600	1,780,959	53%	0	0%	49,100	1%
Lake County, MT	1,058,900	155,642	15%	0	0%	0	0%
Lincoln County, MT	2,351,000	1,753,556	75%	22,800	1%	1,690,300	72%
Mineral County, MT	782,800	645,323	82%	1,100	<1%	0	0%
Missoula County, MT	1,676,700	696,944	42%	0	0%	0	0%
Ravalli County, MT	1,536,800	1,117,131	73%	0	0%	0	0%
Sanders County, MT	1,785,100	921,305	52%	7,300	<1%	428,500	24%
Asotin County, WA	409,900	53,797	13%	0	0%	0	0%
Pend Oreille County, WA	911,500	525,445	58%	118,400	13%	0	0%
Stevens County, WA	1,624,900	220,369	14%	0	0%	0	0%

Source: KNF GIS data and NRIS HD 2000 data

Figure 1: Map of Project Counties and National Forests



There are approximately 620,814 persons in the 18 county project area based on recent (2003) U.S. Census estimates. Table 2 shows estimated total population (2003), population density (2000), and the urban/rural percentage of each county (2000). As these data indicate, the majority of the project area counties are predominately rural with population densities of less than 20 persons per square mile.

Table 2: 2003 Population Estimates and 2000 Density & Urban/Rural Distribution

County	2003 Population Estimates	2000 Population Density / Sq Mile	2000 % Urban	2000 Rural
Benewah County, ID	9,029	11.8	31.5%	68.5%
Bonner County, ID	39,162	21.2	22.6%	77.4%
Boundary County, ID	10,173	7.8	26.8%	73.2%
Clearwater County, ID	8,401	3.6	42.7%	57.3%
Kootenai County, ID	117,481	87.3	73.2%	26.8%
Latah County, ID	35,087	32.4	62.4%	37.6%
Nez Perce County, ID	37,699	44.1	82.7%	17.3%
Shoshone County, ID	12,993	5.2	24.4%	75.6%
Flathead County, MT	79,485	14.6	47.6%	52.4%
Lake County, MT	27,197	17.7	16.0%	84.0%
Lincoln County, MT	18,835	5.2	22.6%	77.4%
Mineral County, MT	3,884	3.2	0.0%	100.0%
Missoula County, MT	98,616	36.9	72.5%	27.5%
Ravalli County, MT	38,662	15.1	16.8%	83.2%
Sanders County, MT	10,455	3.7	0.0%	100.0%
Asotin County, WA	20,625	32.3	94.3%	5.7%
Pend Oreille County, WA	12,254	8.4	0.0%	100.0%
Stevens County, WA	40,776	16.2	20.9%	79.1%
Total	620,814			
Average		20.4	36.5%	63.5%

Source: U.S. Census: 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1), 2003 Population Estimates

For the purpose of describing the ffected environment, the counties within the three states are categorized according to their geographic, economic, and social relationship with KIPZ forests. There are two categories of counties identified: Direct Counties and Regional Counties. Direct Counties have borders within one or both of the two KIPZ forests or receive payments or other economic and social benefits deriving from KIPZ forest lands. The Regional Counties have limited or no lands within the boundaries of KIPZ forests; and, KIPZ contributions to socioeconomic conditions in those counties are generally subordinate to other local and regional influences. Categorizing counties as “Direct” or “Regional” is a qualitative assessment of the contribution of KIPZ forests to the socioeconomic conditions in those counties.

Table 3 indicates the category for each of the eighteen counties and Figure 1 maps the counties in relationship to KIPZ forests and county category. The direct counties will be fully described in this document and analyzed for potential affects on the social and economic environment. The regional counties provide context for the direct counties and will be described in general terms. Because of its socioeconomic composition and relationship with the Flathead National Forest, Flathead County is categorized as a regional county. It will, however, be included in the jobs and income analysis for the KNF, based on log flows.

Table 3: 2003 Population Estimates and 2000 Density & Urban/Rural Distribution by Direct and Regional Counties shows the same information as Table 2, but with the counties divided into Direct and Regional groups. As this table indicates, Direct Counties account for 218,128 (~35%) of the project area population and Regional Counties 402,686 (~65%) of the total.

Table 3: 2003 Population Estimates and 2000 Density & Urban/Rural Distribution by Direct and Regional Counties

	County	2003 Population Estimates	2000 Population Density / Sq Mile	2000 % Urban / Rural	
Direct	Benewah County, ID	9,029	11.8	31.5%	68.5%
	Bonner County, ID	39,162	21.2	22.6%	77.4%
	Boundary County, ID	10,173	7.8	26.8%	73.2%
	Kootenai County, ID	117,481	87.3	73.2%	26.8%
	Shoshone County, ID	12,993	5.2	24.4%	75.6%
	Lincoln County, MT	18,835	5.2	22.6%	77.4%
	Sanders County, MT	10,455	3.7	0.0%	100.0%
	Sub-Total Direct Counties	218,128			
	Average Direct Counties		20.3	28.7%	71.3%
Regional	Clearwater County, ID	8,401	3.6	42.7%	57.3%
	Latah County, ID	35,087	32.4	62.4%	37.6%
	Nez Perce County, ID	37,699	44.1	82.7%	17.3%
	Flathead County, MT	79,485	14.6	47.6%	52.4%
	Lake County, MT	27,197	17.7	16.0%	84.0%
	Mineral County, MT	3,884	3.2	0.0%	100.0%
	Missoula County, MT	98,616	36.9	72.5%	27.5%
	Ravalli County, MT	38,662	15.1	16.8%	83.2%
	Asotin County, WA	20,625	32.3	94.3%	5.7%
	Pend Oreille County, WA	12,254	8.4	0.0%	100.0%
	Stevens County, WA	40,776	16.2	20.9%	79.1%
	Sub-Total Regional Counties	402,686			
	Average Regional Counties		20.4	41.5%	58.5%
Total All Counties		620,814			
Average All Counties			20.4	36.5%	63.5%

Source: U.S. Census: 1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1), 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1), 2003 Population Estimates

The eighteen project counties are within a region that includes Spokane County, Washington, with a population of about 428,000[1] persons including about 308,000 within the Spokane metropolitan area and 196,624 in Spokane city. Although Spokane County is not included among the Direct and Regional Counties assessed in this document, it is an important service center and a source of users for public lands in this region.

Spokane County is also a complex urban economic and social environment within what is otherwise a rural socioeconomic area. In comparison, the next largest incorporated cities in the project area are Missoula, Montana (60,722), Coeur d'Alene, Idaho (37,262), and Lewiston, Idaho (30,937). Moscow, Idaho (21,707) and its neighbor Pullman, Washington (25,237) also constitute a significant population concentration in this region. However, in

[1] U.S. Census Population Estimates for 2003.

comparison to Spokane, the counties in the KIPZ have low population densities and most have more rural than urban residents.

The KIPZ socioeconomic environment also contains counties and communities of considerably different population totals and land areas. Although there are some areas with higher population densities (e.g., Coeur d'Alene and Missoula), most communities have total populations of less than 10,000 persons, with many less than 2,000 persons.

Within this region, several different categories of communities can be identified by characteristics such as population size, patterns of residence, and lifestyles. Spokane and Missoula are *regional centers* with larger populations, more dense urban-like residence patters, and access to airports that connect to larger transportation hubs. Similarly, Spokane and Missoula also offer access to diverse specialty services as well as diverse shopping and amenities. A second community grouping is the *regional hub* that provides services, shopping, amenities, and employment opportunities for residents of nearby smaller communities and rural residents, although not the diversity of services and amenities offered in the regional centers. These communities are the next largest in population size and they also have urban-like residence patterns and population densities. Regional hub communities include Kalispell (16,391), Sandpoint (7,378), Coeur d'Alene (37,262), Moscow (21,707), and, Lewiston (30,937). *Rural centers* are the third community category. Rural centers may be a county seat or other incorporated entity offering basic services and amenities for nearby smaller communities and rural residents. Places such as Libby (2,606), Thompson Falls (1,323), St. Maries (2,589), Kellogg (2,236), and Bonner's Ferry (2,647) exemplify these rural centers. *Rural towns* provide limited services and amenities, but they foster a sense of local identity and community among those living in their vicinity. These rural towns are exemplified in communities such as Troy and Eureka in Lincoln County, Plains in Sanders County, Moyie Springs (685) in Boundary County, Clark Fork (566) and Priest River (1863) in Bonner County, Harrison (984) in Kootenai County, Wallace (887) in Shoshone County, and Potlatch (759) in Latah County. U.S. Census data also indicate that residents living in rural incorporated areas comprise the majority of the population in most project area counties. Among the Direct Counties, only Kootenai County has more urban than rural residents.

Trends in the Interaction of Counties, Communities and Natural Resources

Traditionally, the county communities relied on the use of natural resources in activities such as farming, ranching, mining, and timber production. Recreation has also been an important use of forest resources among the residents of nearby communities as well as others from more distant urban areas such as Spokane, Missoula, and elsewhere. Recreation usage also appears to be increasing as urban populations increase and more diverse residents are moving to rural towns and cities. The institution of the Forest Service has also been a part of the social environment of communities in this region since development of the National Forest System.

TIMBER

Mills or other forest products businesses have been part of the history of communities such as Lewiston, St. Maries, Sandpoint, Bonner's Ferry, Libby, Eureka, and Thompson Falls. Mills produced dimensional lumber, plywood, or other wood products. Since the mid to late1980's, the number of towns with mills in the region has declined, a trend present throughout the western United States (Spelter 2002). Currently, counties categorized as

"Direct" have mills, lumber processing, or forest products businesses in the following communities[2] (Commission 2004):

- Fortine, Montana (Lincoln County)
- Thompson Falls, Montana (Sanders County)
- Plummer, Idaho (Benewah)
- St.Maries, Idaho (Benewah County)
- Moyie Springs, Idaho (Boundary County)
- Naples, Idaho (Boundary Idaho)
- Bonner's Ferry, Idaho (Boundary County)
- Sandpoint, Idaho (Bonner County)
- Priest River, Idaho (Bonner)
- Laclede, Idaho (Bonner)
- Dover, Idaho (Bonner)
- Samuals, Idaho (Bonner)
- Chilco, Idaho (Bonner)
- Coeur d'Alene, Idaho (Kootenai County)
- Post Falls, Idaho (Kootenai County)
- Rathdrum, Idaho (Kootenai County)
- Cataldo, Idaho (Kootenai County
- Kingston, Idaho (Kootenai)

There are also mills in Flathead County, Montana (Stoltze Land and Lumber Company and American Timber). Although categorized for this analysis as a regional county, it is included in the jobs and income analysis later in this document because of log flows from the KNF.

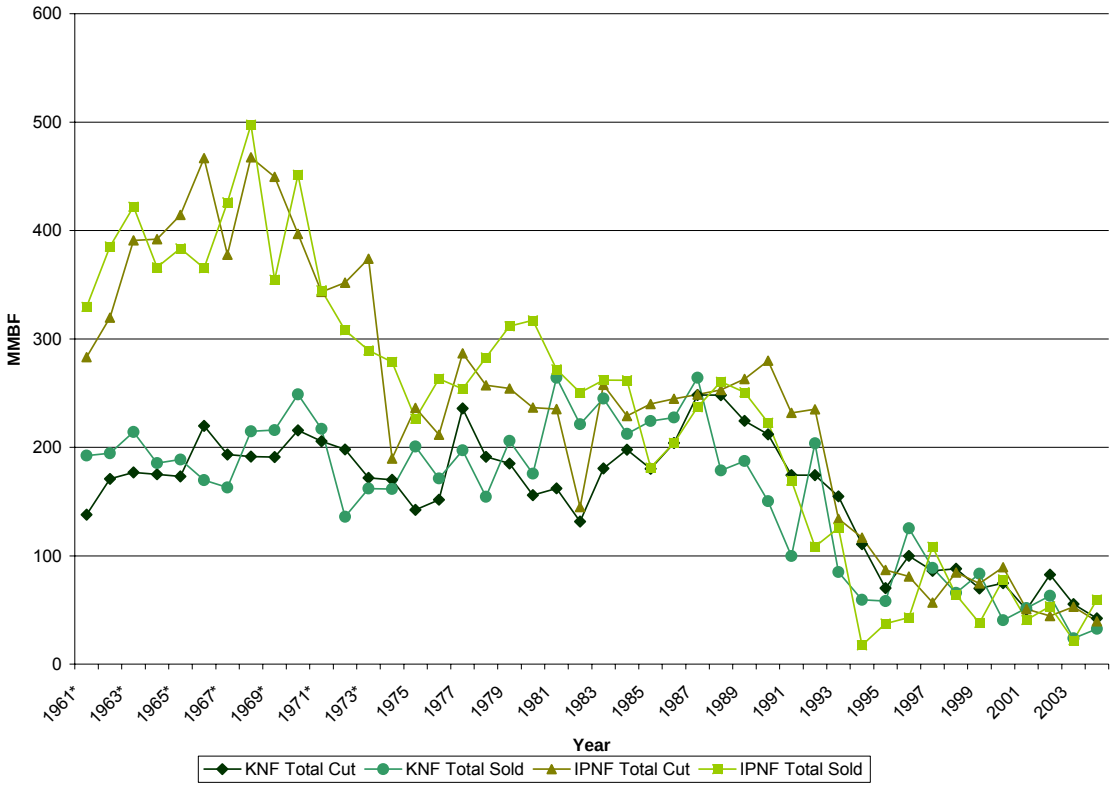
Available information (Commission 2004; Ehinger 2001) indicates that between the late 1980's and 2003, mills or lumber processing facilities have ceased operations in the following communities:

- Libby, Montana (Lincoln County)
- Rexford, Montana (Lincoln County)
- Thompson Falls, Montana (Sanders County)
- Old Town, Idaho (Bonner County)
- Priest River, Idaho (Bonner County
- Sandpoint, Idaho (Bonner County)
- St, Maries, Idaho (Benewah County)
- Bonner's Ferry, Idaho (Boundary County)
- Coeur d'Alene, Idaho (Kootenai County)
- Post Falls, Idaho (Kootenai County)
- Kellogg, Idaho (Shoshone County)
- Kingston, Idaho (Shoshone County)

National forest lands have been and are an important source of timber over the past several decades. KNF harvests peaked in 1987 with 248.3 million board feet while IPNF harvests peaked in 1968 with 467.6 million board feet. Figure 2 presents a chart of the years since 1961 and shows the trend is decreased timber harvests on KNF and IPNF lands.

[2] There is a log yard in Old Town in Bonner County as well as a log home manufacturer near Hayden Lake in Kootenai County.

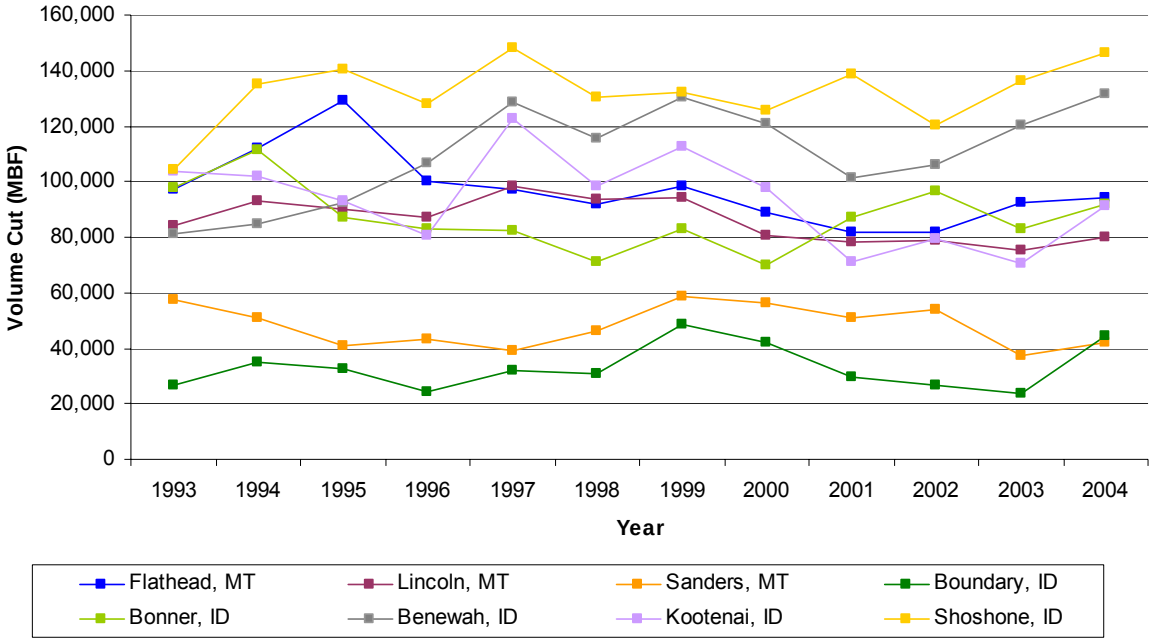
Figure 2: KNF & IPNF Timber Volumes, Cut and Sold 1961 - 2004



Source: Region 1 Timber Sale Program Statistics, Cut and Sold Reports
Note: * KNF timber volumes prior to 1974 did not include the portion of the Kaniksu National Forest now administered by the Kootenai. IPNF volume prior to 1974 is the total volume from the Coeur d'Alene, Kaniksu, and St. Joe National Forests

Private lands are also an important source of timber. Figure 3 displays harvest from private lands by county since 1993. Counties shown here are the direct counties plus Flathead County (which will be included in the jobs and income analysis later in this document).

Figure 3: Private Timber Harvest by County 1993 - 2004



Source: Mt data: MT Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, Master Hazard Reduction Form. ID data: ID Department of State Lands, Forestry Division

MINING

Developing mineral resources, especially gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper, are part of the social history of both northern Idaho and western Montana (Bankson and Harrison 1967). The Coeur d'Alene Mining District, incorporating the Silver Valley communities of Kellogg and Wallace, produced gold, silver, lead and zinc that was shipped to Anaconda and Spokane for processing. This District has produced over 600 million ounces of silver and millions of tons of lead and zinc, as well as thousands of tons of copper and antimony The miners who developed these resources populated the first large scale settlements in the region. This history was also filled with tensions between union miners and company owners that shaped social relations in north Idaho communities (Lukas 1997). From the later part of 1800's, though the Second World War, and into the 1980's mining continued to be part of the economic and social structure of several northern Idaho and western Montana communities.

Since the early 1980's mining has declined in places such as the Silver Valley and in parts of western Montana. There are over 600 abandoned mines on the IPNF alone and there are also active mines or operating plans on all IPNF Ranger Districts. Communities such as Troy and Libby, Montana as well as Kellogg, Idaho and other communities in the historic Silver Valley of Shoshone County, Idaho have experienced mine closures. Currently, there are continuing operations for silver and lead at several Sliver Valley mines as well as industrial garnet mining in Benewah County near Fernwood.

Even though mining in the area has declined, there is some new interest in mining, with consideration for opening two new mines in Lincoln and Sanders counties, and the reopening of a mine south of Troy, Montana. The Revett silver mine near Troy, Montana opened in 2005 and the same corporation is also considering the Rock Creek mine for silver and copper extraction. This site is located in Sanders County near the Idaho and Montana border. The Noranda Corporation has also indicated interest in development of the

Montanore Mine. The ore deposits are located in Sanders County under the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness area, but the mine site will be located in Lincoln County. Exploration activity is ongoing in several areas of northern Idaho (Gillerman and Bennett 2003).

GRAZING AND AGRICULTURE

Farming and ranching are also part of the economic base and lifestyle characteristics of portions of the KIPZ. Data from the 2002 Census of Agriculture identifies current conditions in the Direct and Regional Counties. These data indicate the following descriptive information about agriculture in the region:

- Among the Direct Counties, Shoshone County has the lowest percentage of lands in farms followed by Lincoln County. The highest number of farms is in Bonner, Boundary, and Kootenai counties.
- Benewah has the highest percentage of farm lands followed by Sanders and Kootenai counties. Benewah also has the largest number of farms among all Direct Counties.
- The Regional Counties range from a low of 2.1 percent land in farms in Mineral County to a high of 69 percent in Asotin County. There is a higher proportion of land in farms in the Regional Counties.
- Several Regional Counties have larger numbers of farms and higher average farm sizes when compared to the Direct Counties.

Data from the 1987, 1992, and 1997 Census of Agriculture (Appendix 1) show that for each of the three states the overall number of farms and the total acreage in farm lands decreased. Average farm size decreased in Idaho and Montana, but increased in Washington. Among the Direct Counties the following changes have occurred:

- Benewah, Boundary, Lincoln and Sanders have modest increases in the numbers of farms, but the remaining counties have a less than five percent decrease.
- Land in farms increased in Benewah and Sanders counties, while the other counties all showed a decrease, with Bonner (-38.69%), Kootenai (-30.49%), Lincoln (-32.97%), and Shoshone (-25.56%) counties showing decreases in the range of twenty-five to nearly thirty-nine percent.

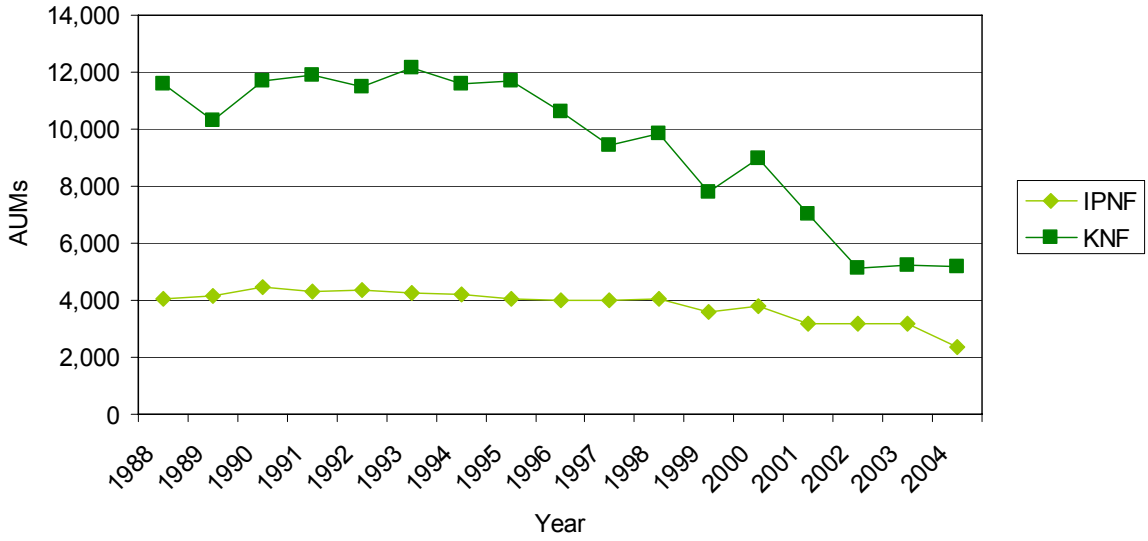
Grazing of livestock has been a historic use of the forests. Before the Idaho Panhandle and Kootenai National Forests existed, livestock were grazed here to meet the needs of the people living in the area. Settlers living near national forest boundaries could obtain a free use permit to graze up to ten domestic animals on government land during the specified season (USDA Forest Service, 1918). In addition, ranchers could graze larger numbers of animals on national forest land, providing they purchased a permit, confined their animals to the allotted area, and salted them according to rangers' instructions.

In 1987 on the IPNF, there were 32 operating allotments with use by cattle and horses, with the exception of a few goats. Most of the allotments include private, industry, and intermingled national forest lands. A few are almost exclusively national forest lands. In 2002, approximately 20 allotments were active on the IPNF. Similarly, in 1987 41 of the 45 allotments on the KNF were active, but currently only 23 are active.

Average permitted use on both forests has declined since 1973. On the IPNF, the average permitted use for the past 14 years (1988 through 2001) is 4,030 AUMs. Major reasons for decline in permitted use are: (1) re-growth of trees on transitory range, (2) changing private land use patterns, and (3) scattered small IPNF allotments that prevent continued

economical use because of trucking and herding costs. Figure 4 displays the authorized (actual use) AUMs from the forest for the past 14 years.

Figure 4: Range Use by Forest



Source: Idaho Panhandle National Forests billing records and Monitoring and Evaluation Reports, Kootenai National Forest, 1987 - 2001

Grazing use numbers on the KNF have also been declining for the past several decades. From 1988 to 2001, the forest averaged 10,441 AUMs. In fiscal year 2001 there were 7,017 AUM units of grazing on the Kootenai. The main reasons for declining grazing levels are the market, greater recognition of protecting riparian areas, societal changes (only one full-time rancher in the Kootenai area), and less transitory range.

The natural resources and aesthetic beauty of this region also provide valued amenities for area residents and visitors. The Natural Amenities Scale of the USDA Economic Research Service is a one measure of the natural resources that both attract and retain residents for any geographic area. This scale is composed of measures of warm winter, winter sun, summer temperate, low summer humidity, topographic variation, and total water area. On a seven point scale, the five direct Idaho counties have a score of five and the two Montana counties have a score of four. Although the winter temperatures tend to lower the amenity scores for this region, these scores overall reflect relatively high natural amenity values for the region (McGranahan 1999).

WILDLIFE AND SCENIC RESOURCES

Wildlife, varied topography, and water resources are among the region's natural amenities. There are more than 300 species of wildlife on national forest lands in northern Idaho and western Montana, including grizzly and black bear, moose, deer, woodland caribou, elk, wolves, mountain lions, and other species. Additionally, bird life includes bald and golden eagles as well as numerous song birds, game birds, and waterfowl[3]. The region is also noted

[3] The Avian Science Center at the University of Montana maintains a listing of bird resources by species and habitat. These data can be accessed at http://www.avianscience.org/research_landbird_data.htm.

for it lakes, rivers, mountains, and forest lands that contribute to the scenic beauty and recreational resources valued by residents and visitors alike.

The scenic resources of the region are indicated by the designation of Scenic Byways such as the Pend Oreille Scenic Byway, the Panhandle Historic Rivers Passage Scenic Byway, the International Selkirk Loop and Wild Horse Trail Scenic Byway, Lake Coeur d'Alene Scenic Byway, White Pine Scenic Byway, Lake Koocanusa Scenic Byway, and the St. Regis-Paradise Scenic Byway. The Selkirk, Cabinet, Coeur d'Alene and Bitterroot mountain ranges contribute to these scenic resources and also provide recreation opportunities, including wilderness recreation in the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness Area on the Kootenai National Forest. Lake Koocanusa, Bull Lake, Priest Lake, Lake Pend Oreille, and Lake Coeur d'Alene provide boating and fishing opportunities in addition to adding to the scenic character of the region. These lakes are fed by rivers and streams such as the Kootenai and Clark Fork rivers in Montana and the St. Joe, Priest, and Moyie rivers in Idaho. Smaller streams also contribute to the scenic character of the region and also offer a variety of fishing opportunities.

These natural resources provide a full spectrum of recreational resources including open space for hiking and wildlife viewing, off road vehicle and snowmobile trails, horseback trails, and back country roads for casual drives and wildlife viewing. There are also resources for cross-county as well as downhill skiing facilities including those in or near communities such as Sand Point, Idaho (Bonner County), Wallace, Idaho (Shoshone County), Kellogg, Idaho (Shoshone County), and at Turner Mountain near Libby in Lincoln County, Montana. The range and types of recreational opportunities and uses are more fully developed in the data presented in the National Visitor Use Monitoring Survey for the Kootenai National Forest (Kocis et al. 2003) and the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (Kocis et al. 2004).

For residents, these recreation and scenic resources are an important asset of this region, as well as a rural lifestyle and the values that accompany living in small towns and rural places (Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002; Russell and Adams-Russell 2003; Russell and Downs 1995). These types of resources are also attracting retirees, entrepreneurs, businesspersons, and others who value the amenities of this and similar regions in the west (Rasker and Hansen 2000). Some authors also suggest these types of resources have important economic value for the socioeconomic environment of this region (Power 2002).

RECREATION

The National Visitor Use Monitoring Survey is providing detailed information about recreational uses of national forests throughout the United States. These data show that for 2002 the Kootenai National Forest: "Recreation use on the forest for fiscal year 2002 at the 80 percent confidence level was 1.1 million national forest visits +/- 15.4 percent. There were 1.2 million site visits, an average of 1.1 site visits per national forest visit. Included in the site visit estimate are 16,428 Wilderness visits" (Kocis et al. 2003:Chapter 2). About fifty tree percent of recreational visits were from residents of nearby communities: Thirty seven percent of the visits were from Libby, 8.8 percent from Troy, and 8.3 percent were from Eureka.

For the IPNF: "Recreation use on the forest for fiscal year 2003 was 855,246 national forest visits. The 80 percent confidence interval width was +/- 15.1 percent. There were 1,016,653 site visits, an average of 1.17 site visits per national forest visit. Included in the site visit estimate are 552 Wilderness visits"(Kocis et al. 2004:Chapter 2). Coeur ' Alene was the source of the most visits with about 20 percent of all measured visits, followed by Hayden at 5.4 percent, Sanpoint with 3.7 percent, Bonner's Ferry with 2.4 percent, and Spokane with 2.0 percent (Kocis et al. 2004:Chapter 2).

For both the KNF and the IPNF, more than seventy percent of the visitors were male and more than 90 percent were Caucasian (Kocis et al. 2004; Kocis et al. 2003).

The following two tables show the types of activities by visitors for both the Kootenai National Forest and the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

Table 4: KNF &IPNF Visitor Activity Participation & Primary Activity

Activity	IPNF *% Participating	IPNF % as Main Activity	KNF % Participating	KNF % as Main Activity
Developed Camping	10.89	2.98	8.9	4.5
Primitive Camping	7.42	1.34	1.1	0.5
Backpacking	3.20	0.59	1.5	0.4
Resort Use	4.08	1.55	0.3	0.1
Picnicking	13.98	2.51	8.1	1.5
Viewing Natural Features	58.04	6.87	40.3	8.5
Visiting Historic Sites	8.42	0.67	3.8	1.2
Nature Center Activities	4.21	0.12	5.7	1.2
Nature Study	5.38	0.00	3.3	0.1
Relaxing	58.60	11.55	38.2	9.5
Fishing	15.53	7.84	12.2	10.5
Hunting	18.70	18.07	29.0	28.7
OHV Use	17.24	6.42	2.0	1.0
Driving for Pleasure	40.87	7.30	22.4	5.6
Snowmobiling	1.10	1.07	4.4	4.3
Motorized Water Activities	2.37	0.57	5.3	0.8
Other Motorized Activity	0.80	0.67	0.0	0.0
Hiking / Walking	44.10	11.87	33.4	13.9
Horesback Riding	1.34	0.96	1.7	1.2
Bicycling	6.71	4.70	1.8	0.3
Non-motorized Water	2.94	0.92	0.8	0.2
Downhill Skiing	2.88	2.81	1.3	1.3
Cross-country Skiing	0.47	0.33	0.1	0.0
Other Non-motorized	10.58	2.28	8.3	4.6
Gathering Forest Products	17.09	8.60	11.7	8.9
Viewing Wildlife	56.24	7.02	40.8	4.5

*Note: this column may total more than 100% because some visitors chose more than one primary activity.

While there are differences between the KNF and the IPNF in activity patterns, these data show that for each of these national forests, the most common activities are wildlife viewing, viewing other forest resources, relaxing, hiking, driving for pleasure, and hunting.

NATIONAL FOREST EMPLOYMENT

The Forest Service can be an important source of human capital for rural communities (Russell and Adams-Russell 2003). Agency personnel usually participate in the full range of volunteer and community service activities in rural communities. And Forest Service offices have direct economic benefits to local communities through employment and contracting opportunities. The USFS payroll is a further direct contribution to counties and local communities where offices or other facilities are located.

The tables below indicate the KNF and the IPNF employ a significant number of people in comparison to other employment sources in the region; and, the salaries and total budgets are also an important contribution to local economic conditions. The specifics of these economic contributions are described elsewhere in this report. However, here it is important to note that historically, socially, and economically, the Forest Service provides an important

connection to not only forest resources but also human and financial capital that contributes to the quality of life in these communities.

Table 5: USFS Employment: 2002-2004

	2002		2003		2004		
	PP 14 (July)	PP 20 (Oct)	PP 14 (July)	PP 20 (Oct)	PP 14 (July)	PP 20 (Oct)	Average
KNF - Permanent Positions	294	290	303	302	250	243	280
KNF - Temporary Positions	299	97	333	125	319	201	229
KNF – Total	593	387	636	427	569	444	509
IPNF - Permanent Positions	399	395	389	394	301	305	364
IPNF - Temporary Positions	408	446	413	293	435	323	386
IPNF – Total	807	841	802	687	736	628	750

This information came from 2 sources -- 1. human resources web site, and 2) Francine Ninneman (RO). PP 14 is used to capture field personnel, and PP 20 is used to capture the work force at the beginning of the fiscal (w/o field personnel and temporaries).

Table 6: KNF & IPNF Salary and Expenditures Fiscal Years 2002-2004

	FY02 (M$)	FY03 (M$)	FY04 (M$)	Avg (M$)
KNF - Salary 1/	18,720	18,233	18,826	18,593
KNF - Other	9,569	10,942	9,886	10,132
KNF - Total Budget	28,289	29,175	28,712	28,725
IPNF - Salary 1/		21,808	23,810	22,809
IPNF - Other		13,845	13,736	13,791
IPNF - Total Budget		35,653	37,546	36,600

For FY03 and FY04, report from regional office titled "Total Obligations from Category Comparison". For FY02, report compiled by Brenda Nelson (KNF) from expenditure data. 1/ includes permanent and temporary salaries, permanent benefits, and travel.

EXISTING SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

The demographic and socioeconomic environment of the project area is an expression of local as well as regional and national conditions and trends. There are specific local sources of change such as mill closures and in-migration as well as more regional population shifts and economic trends. In general, demographic, social, and economic trends in the western United States include the following:

- An increase in median age accompanied by a decrease in younger age cohorts and an increase in older age cohorts (e.g., Russell and Adams-Russell 2003).
- A decline in industries based on extraction of natural resources and an increase in service sector industries (Power and Barrett 2001; Power 1996; Rasker and Alexander 2003).
- Changes in non-labor sources of income, especially transfer payments and pensions (Rasker and Alexander 2003; Russell and Adams-Russell 2003; Russell and Mundy 2002).

These trends are also present in most of the project counties, although there is variation as noted in the following sections describing conditions and trends in demography, economy, social conditions, and lifestyles.

Economic Conditions and Trends

The economic environment of the 18 county project area can be characterized by information about unemployment, employment by industry, income, and the fiscal contributions of USFS lands to local governments. Additionally, some limited information about economic diversity is presented here to illustrate differences among the Direct Counties, but a more complete assessment of economic diversity as well as present net value is developed in the economic analysis of plan alternatives. The quantitative information presented here represents elements of the structure of county economies and changes in structure as indicated by the measures presented.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Employment by industry describes the distribution of jobs by economic sector. The Bureau of Economic Analysis maintains and updates these data. The most current information uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which added categories to the Standard Industry Classification (SIC) system previously in use. The additional categories added by NAICS include those for information technology as well as expanding coverage of service sector employment to include a range of professional services.

The 2002 employment by industry data presented in Table 7 is the most current available at the time of the preparation of this document. The following are noteworthy points in the employment by industry information conditions and trends[4]:

- For 2002, wages and salary account for the majority of employment ranging from a low of 59.5 percent in Sanders County to a high of 76.6 percent in Shoshone County.
    - Since 1980, wage and salary employment has decreased as a share of employment in Benewah (-3%), Bonner (-7.7%), Kootenai (-2%), and Shoshone (-10.4%) counties.
    - Boundary (3.3%), Lincoln (14.5%), and Sanders (12.6%) counties show an increase in the share of wages and salary as a share of total employment since 1980.
- For 2002, Proprietor employment (see glossary) shows a wide range with the highest share of employment in Sanders County (40.5%) and the lowest share in Kootenai (23.7%) and Shoshone (23.4%) counties. As a point of comparison, for the year 2002 proprietor employment accounts for about 16.4 percent of all employment for the United States, 19.8 percent of employment in the BEA Rocky Mountain Region (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming), 19.8 percent in Idaho, and 21.9 percent in Montana.
    - Proprietor employment is increasing as a share of total employment, especially in Boundary, Bonner, Lincoln, and Sanders counties.
    - Increasing proprietor employment is a trend in other rural western communities and some authors suggest this is an increasingly important source of employment for rural counties (Goetz 2003).

[4] Trend data for the direct counties is included in Table 29 of Appendix I.

- Private employment shows the lowest share in Boundary County (70.8%) and is highest in Bonner (85.2%) and Kootenai (84.8%) counties.

    - The trends in private employment for 1980-2000 show an overall increase in private employment, although Shoshone County shows a decrease in the share of private employment between 1980 and 2000.

- Farm employment is 10 percent or less in all project area counties.

    - Sanders County, Montana (9.9 percent) is the highest and Shoshone County, Idaho having the lowest farm employment with .9 percent.
    - Between 1980 and 2000, farm employment is relatively stable in Shoshone, Lincoln, and Sanders counties. The remaining counties show decreases of between 2.0 percent (Kootenai County) and 4.9 percent (Boundary County).

- Government has the highest share of total employment in Benewah County (23.7 percent) with state and local government accounting for most (21.4 percent) of that share. Bonner County has the lowest percentage of government employment as a percentage of total employment with 11.4 percent of which 9.9 percent is state and local government employment. In all counties, local government employment accounts for the greatest share of all government employment.

    - Government employment has increased its share of total employment in Benewah County (.5%) and Shoshone County (3.2 %), but declined in all other Direct Counties. In all counties, the share of federal employment (civilian and military combined) has declined. There is a modest growth of local government share of employment in Benewah County (3.3 percent) and Shoshone County (3.2 percent).

- Mining has been a relatively small employer other than in Shoshone County, but between 1980 and 2000 there was a decline of 15.0 percent in the share of total mining employment. Among the Direct Counties, this is the highest difference in employment share between 1980 and 2000.
- In 2002, manufacturing, which includes some wood products manufacturing, ranged from a high of 12.5% in Benewah County to a low of 4.6% in Shoshone County.

    - Since 1980, manufacturing has declined in all counties. The average of the Direct Counties is a -6.8% with a range of -1.7% in Boundary County to a high of -12% in Shoshone County. Benewah County also shows a high decline in manufacturing at 11.1% change in the share of manufacturing employment.

- Within private employment in 2002, retail trade ranges from a high of 16% Shoshone County while the lowest share is in Benewah County (8.7%), closely followed by Sanders County with 9.2%.

    - Since 1980, retail and wholesale trade remains relatively unchanged among the Direct Counties other than Shoshone, which shows a 6.2% increase in the share of retail employment.

- In 2002, services have a high share of total employment in most counties. Kootenai County has the highest share with 39.1% while Benewah has the lowest share (9.1%).

- Services show highest change in the share of total employment with differences ranging from a modest .6% in Sanders County to a high of 11.3 % in Boundary County.

Overall these trends are similar to those described in other western states wherein there is a decline in manufacturing and agricultural employment related to the wood products industry and increases in service sector employment related to growing emphasis recreation and amenity values as well as increases in proprietor employment.

Table 7: Employment by Industry Percentages 2003

	Benewah	Bonner	Boundary	Kootenai	Shoshone	Lincoln	Sanders
Employment by Place of Work							
Total Employment	5,022	21,300	5,219	63,380	5,754	8,989	5,534
By Type							
Wage and salary employment	73.9%	64.4%	70.3%	77.2%	77.2%	62.9%	60.0%
Proprietors employment	26.1%	35.6%	29.7%	22.8%	22.8%	37.1%	40.0%
By Industry							
Farm proprietors employment	4.9%	2.7%	6.4%	1.0%	0.8%	3.3%	8.2%
Nonfarm proprietors employment	21.2%	32.9%	23.3%	21.8%	22.1%	33.8%	31.8%
Farm employment	5.6%	3.0%	7.9%	1.2%	0.9%	3.5%	9.6%
Nonfarm employment	94.4%	97.0%	92.1%	98.8%	99.1%	96.5%	90.4%
Private employment	70.0%	85.3%	70.3%	84.4%	79.4%	79.2%	76.7%
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	**	3.9%	6.3%	1.6%	2.6%	**	5.5%
Mining	**	0.5%	**	0.2%	5.8%	**	0.8%
Utilities	0.3%	0.5%	**	0.4%	**	**	0.8%
Construction	4.3%	10.0%	7.8%	8.9%	6.2%	7.6%	8.0%
Manufacturing	12.1%	10.5%	9.3%	6.5%	4.6%	6.6%	6.2%
Wholesale trade	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	2.2%	**	1.0%	1.6%
Retail trade	9.0%	14.8%	10.3%	13.9%	16.0%	12.1%	9.3%
Transportation and warehousing	6.3%	2.3%	3.5%	1.6%	3.5%	2.7%	3.6%
Information	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	0.8%
Finance and insurance	1.5%	2.6%	1.3%	3.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.0%	4.7%	2.2%	4.2%	**	4.3%	4.0%
Professional and technical services	2.7%	5.2%	3.5%	5.0%	4.2%	3.2%	3.0%
Management of companies and enterprises	**	0.4%	**	0.4%	0.0%	**	**
Administrative and waste services	**	2.5%	**	7.2%	**	**	**
Educational services	**	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%	**
Health care and social assistance	**	6.6%	11.9%	9.3%	8.8%	10.2%	**
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	**	4.0%	0.9%	2.9%	1.8%	2.2%	1.4%
Accommodation and food services	**	6.8%	3.1%	8.5%	7.8%	6.7%	6.4%
Other services, except public admin.	6.3%	6.8%	4.8%	5.4%	5.5%	7.6%	5.4%
Government and gov't. enterprises	24.4%	11.7%	21.8%	14.4%	19.7%	17.2%	13.7%
Federal, civilian	1.5%	1.2%	3.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.6%	2.5%
Military	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%
State and local	22.2%	9.8%	17.9%	12.7%	16.8%	10.5%	10.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis website http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/ based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
Note: ** = No data or incomplete data
All percent calculations are percent of total employment.

Table 8: Direct Counties Employment by Industry 2001 to 2003 % Change

	Benewah % Chng	Bonner % Chng	Boundary % Chng	Kootenai % Chng	Shoshone % Chng	Lincoln % Chng	Sanders % Chng
Employment by Place of Work							
Total Employment	-0.2%	5.1%	3.9%	3.9%	-0.6%	2.8%	7.2%
By Type							
Wage and salary employment	-2.6%	4.6%	3.2%	3.5%	-2.4%	-0.2%	6.9%
Proprietors employment	7.4%	6.2%	5.7%	5.4%	6.3%	8.4%	7.7%
By Industry							
Farm proprietors employment				3.6%	4.8%	2.7%	2.3%
Nonfarm proprietors employment				5.5%	6.4%	9.0%	9.3%
Farm employment	1.8%	2.5%	0.7%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	0.2%
Nonfarm employment	-0.3%	5.2%	4.2%	3.9%	-0.6%	2.9%	8.0%
Private employment	-2.3%	5.3%	3.7%	4.0%	-0.2%	2.5%	9.4%
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	*	4.9%	-1.8%	11.4%	21.1%	*	14.2%
Mining	*	-3.5%	*	-28.0%	-37.1%	*	-26.7%
Utilities	8.3%	*	*	4.0%	*	*	-23.6%
Construction	6.3%	1.1%	18.9%	1.4%	8.3%	2.3%	26.9%
Manufacturing	-8.4%	18.7%	-1.8%	-4.1%	-2.2%	-27.4%	-1.7%
Wholesale trade	12.5%	*	-1.5%	0.9%	*	-2.2%	-2.2%
Retail trade	8.9%	-2.7%	-2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	3.2%	4.7%
Transportation and warehousing	-5.4%	4.7%	4.5%	1.7%	19.9%	5.2%	11.8%
Information	-9.1%	-12.0%	-13.0%	-25.6%	5.6%	-10.9%	-6.0%
Finance and insurance	-5.0%	-5.7%	32.7%	6.0%	9.2%	-10.0%	2.8%
Real estate and rental and leasing	6.3%	9.4%	*	8.1%	*	8.1%	7.3%
Professional and technical services	-9.3%	6.5%	-5.7%	11.8%	-8.6%	9.0%	*
Management of companies and enterprises	*	10.0%	*	21.3%	*	*	*
Administrative and waste services	*	16.6%	*	2.2%	*	*	*
Educational services	*	2.4%	9.4%	15.3%	28.6%	32.4%	*
Health care and social assistance	*	11.6%	10.9%	11.3%	11.1%	8.9%	*
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	*	8.4%	0.0%	0.8%	10.4%	13.6%	11.1%
Accommodation and food services	*	9.9%	-3.6%	8.4%	-4.1%	1.0%	4.4%
Other services, except public admin.	-12.7%	7.9%	7.3%	9.0%	-0.6%	15.4%	16.3%
Government and gov't. enterprises	5.9%	4.7%	5.9%	3.4%	-2.2%	4.3%	0.8%
Federal, civilian	0.0%	-3.5%	29.1%	-6.7%	4.6%	7.0%	7.6%
Military	0.0%	6.0%	5.1%	6.7%	-3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
State and local	6.5%	5.7%	2.7%	4.1%	-2.9%	3.4%	-0.7%

Source: Bureau of Economic Affairs
Note: * = No data or incomplete data.

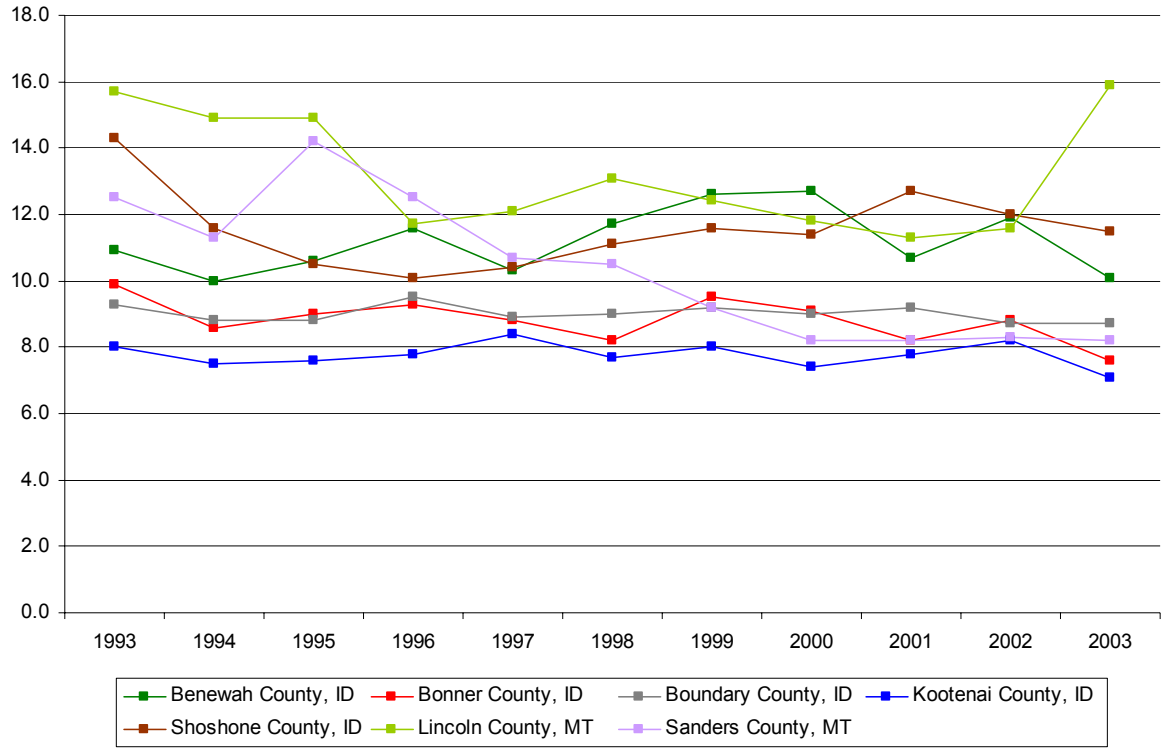
UNEMPLOYMENT

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) maintains information about annual unemployment rates for counties, states, and regions. These data are a consistent and comparable source of information about county unemployment rates, although they do not include information about some data such as discouraged workers. Average annual unemployment data for a ten year period (1993-2003) (Appendix I) indicates the following noteworthy points:

- All of the Direct Counties show higher than average annual unemployment rates when compared to the United States and to their respective states.
- Kootenai County, Idaho has the lowest overall average for this ten year period at 7.8 percent and Lincoln County, Montana has the highest overall average at 13.2 percent.
- In general, the Direct Counties have a higher average annual unemployment rate than the Regional Counties, although there are some notable exceptions such as Clearwater County, Idaho (13.3 percent) and Pend Oreille County, Washington (11.8 percent).

Unemployment trends in the Direct Counties for the years 1993-2003 are displayed in Figure 5: Direct Counties Annual Average Unemployment Rate 1993 - 2003.

Figure 5: Direct Counties Annual Average Unemployment Rate 1993 - 2003

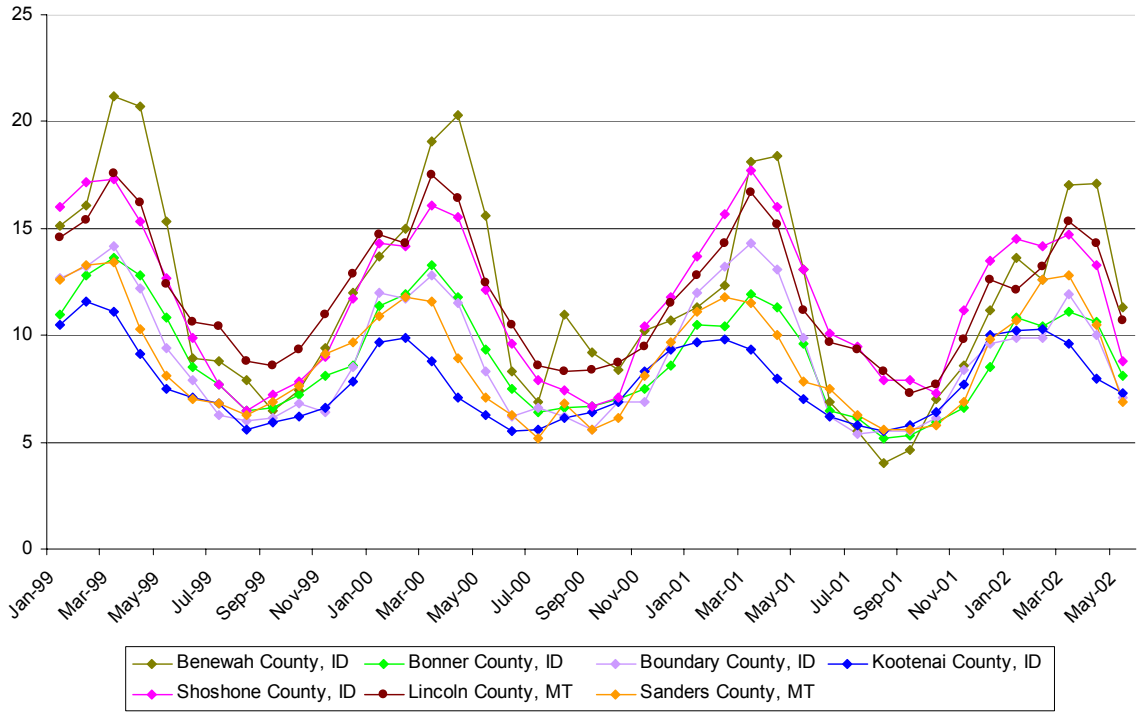


Source: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics website http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm

Unemployment has a strong seasonal pattern among the Direct Counties as indicated in Figure 6 below. As the chart shows, about March unemployment begins to drop and continues to drop until about September. The highest months of unemployment are from November through April. These patterns are most pronounced in Benewah and Shoshone counties in Idaho and in Lincoln County, Montana. These seasonal variations are probably

related to jobs in construction, agriculture, and natural resource related employment such as logging.

Figure 6: Direct Counties Monthly Unemployment Jan. 1999 – May 2002



Source: NRIS HD data

INCOME

Conditions and trends in income are described by data regarding average wages per job, income by industry, and the composition of personal income. Table 9 shows the average wage per job adjusted to 2003 dollars for the Direct and Regional Counties. For 2003 (the most current data available), all counties have a lower average wage per job in comparison to the United States as a whole. Also, in comparison to their respective states, each of the Direct Counties has a lower average wage per job.

The trends in average wages per job are mixed for the Direct Counties, although all Direct Counties show a lower percentage change in average wage per job in comparison to the United States for the 1980-2000 and the 1980 to 2003 time periods. That is, there was an approximately 30 percent increase in average wages per job for the United States for the 1980 to 2000 time period, but the largest change among the Direct Counties as an 18.7 percent increase in Boundary County, Idaho. Benewah and Shoshone counties in Idaho and both Lincoln and Sanders counties in Montana show decreases for the 1980 to 2000 time period. Bonner County (6.5 percent) and Kootenai County (8.2 percent) join Boundary County with an overall increase in the average wage per job for the 1980 to 2000 time period.

Table 9: Average Wage Per Job 1980, 1990, 2000 & 2003

		1980	1990	2000	2003	1980-2000 % Change	1980-2003 % Change
Direct Counties	Benewah County, ID	27,432	24,213	25,866	26,769	-5.7%	-2.4%
	Bonner County, ID	22,528	20,517	23,998	24,772	6.5%	10.0%
	Boundary County, ID	20,183	20,355	23,948	24,859	18.7%	23.2%
	Kootenai County, ID	23,264	22,309	25,172	26,113	8.2%	12.2%
	Shoshone County, ID	34,114	25,715	25,134	24,694	-26.3%	-27.6%
	Lincoln County, MT	26,510	24,569	23,484	23,880	-11.4%	-9.9%
	Sanders County, MT	22,286	19,698	20,752	22,187	-6.9%	-0.4%
Regional Counties	Clearwater County, ID	28,059	23,672	25,841	24,544	-7.9%	-12.5%
	Latah County, ID	21,177	19,505	23,161	23,013	9.4%	8.7%
	Nez Perce County, ID	27,524	26,157	28,625	28,686	4.0%	4.2%
	Flathead County, MT	25,725	23,074	25,458	26,726	-1.0%	3.9%
	Lake County, MT	20,237	19,136	21,991	24,169	8.7%	19.4%
	Mineral County, MT	22,572	20,213	19,711	20,542	-12.7%	-9.0%
	Missoula County, MT	26,204	23,373	26,209	27,688	0.0%	5.7%
	Ravalli County, MT	20,963	18,912	23,184	23,535	10.6%	12.3%
	Asotin County, WA	20,093	19,590	24,047	25,027	19.7%	24.6%
	Pend Oreille County, WA	23,570	26,456	28,338	29,600	20.2%	25.6%
	Stevens County, WA	26,266	24,480	26,523	27,062	1.0%	3.0%
States & U.S.	Idaho	24,396	24,223	28,470	28,288	16.7%	16.0%
	Montana	25,236	22,718	25,307	26,869	0.3%	6.5%
	Washington	30,230	29,773	39,324	39,181	30.1%	29.6%
	United States	28,055	30,417	36,482	37,130	30.0%	32.3%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis website http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/
Based on dollar amounts adjusted to 2003 dollars.
Note: The employment estimates used to compute the average wage are a job, not person, count. People holding more than one job are counted in the employment estimates for each job they hold.

Income by industry describes the distribution of earning among the categories of employment used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Table 10 below displays the percentage of income generated by major industries in 2002. Data comparing 1980 and 2000 income by industry are included in Appendix I.

Table 10: Earnings by Industry Percentages 2003

Earnings by place of work	Benewah 139,171	Bonner 511,008	Boundary 129,340	Kootenai 1,870,894	Shoshone 158,369	Lincoln 223,407	Sanders 111,650
Farm earnings	0.8%	0.5%	5.6%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.7%	-1.4%
Nonfarm earnings	99.2%	99.5%	94.4%	100.0%	100.1%	99.3%	101.4%
Private earnings	66.9%	81.4%	63.3%	80.8%	74.6%	68.7%	76.7%
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	(D)	3.6%	5.9%	1.7%	2.1%	(D)	5.7%
Mining	(D)	1.1%	0.2%	0.8%	11.4%	(D)	1.2%
Utilities	0.4%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	(D)	1.0%	3.5%
Construction	3.5%	9.0%	7.3%	11.3%	6.0%	6.6%	8.5%
Manufacturing	17.4%	15.3%	12.6%	9.1%	4.5%	10.3%	7.6%
Wholesale trade	2.5%	1.3%	1.2%	2.8%	(D)	0.7%	1.9%
Retail trade	6.6%	15.9%	7.4%	11.2%	22.5%	9.6%	7.0%
Transportation and warehousing	9.5%	2.5%	4.1%	1.6%	2.1%	2.9%	3.8%
Information	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%	2.3%	1.2%	1.8%	1.6%
Finance and insurance	0.9%	2.7%	1.4%	4.5%	1.5%	1.9%	2.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.3%	2.0%	0.5%	2.1%	(D)	3.8%	2.9%
Professional and technical services	3.0%	6.4%	3.7%	6.6%	4.5%	2.2%	2.2%
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.4%	(D)	1.5%	0.0%	(D)	(D)
Administrative and waste svcs	(D)	1.0%	(D)	4.6%	(D)	(D)	(D)
Educational services	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	(D)
Health care and social asst.	(D)	6.9%	12.5%	10.5%	7.0%	9.5%	(D)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(D)	2.4%	0.2%	2.1%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%
Accommodation and food services	(D)	3.4%	1.1%	4.2%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%
Other svcs, except public admin.	3.1%	3.6%	2.1%	2.7%	2.6%	3.3%	3.6%
Government and government enterprises	32.3%	18.1%	31.1%	19.2%	25.5%	30.6%	24.8%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis website http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/
Note: (D)= Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Table 11 Direct Counties Earnings by Industry % Change 2001 - 2003

	Benewah % Chng	Bonner % Chng	Boundary % Chng	Kootenai % Chng	Shoshone % Chng	Lincoln % Chng	Sanders % Chng
Earnings by place of work	-0.1%	12.3%	12.0%	12.5%	7.2%	5.1%	13.2%
Farm earnings	-67.9%	-6.1%	8.2%	-59.1%	47.4%	21.0%	1591.6%
Nonfarm earnings	1.7%	12.4%	12.2%	12.6%	7.2%	5.0%	14.7%
Private earnings	-4.0%	12.2%	9.4%	12.3%	7.6%	1.1%	15.2%
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	*	-10.4%	-9.6%	5.4%	7.3%	*	-5.1%
Mining	*	17.5%	17.4%	31.6%	-28.6%	*	-7.5%
Utilities	19.6%	*	*	12.5%	*	-27.6%	-19.7%
Construction	15.3%	6.8%	67.2%	10.4%	18.5%	11.6%	66.9%
Manufacturing	-3.2%	34.0%	-2.8%	4.4%	3.2%	-26.5%	-7.2%
Wholesale trade	6.8%	*	4.6%	1.5%	*	3.1%	32.2%
Retail trade	5.4%	7.9%	7.0%	12.1%	41.0%	12.9%	7.9%
Transportation and warehousing	-3.7%	-5.2%	6.2%	0.0%	38.5%	3.8%	21.9%
Information	11.4%	-6.6%	37.6%	-8.9%	3.3%	6.4%	11.2%
Finance and insurance	-1.6%	-4.6%	112.6%	24.5%	23.5%	-17.3%	23.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.0%	6.4%	*	15.3%	*	-7.0%	5.8%
Professional and technical services	-23.3%	13.3%	-19.9%	17.1%	-13.2%	6.1%	*
Management of companies and enterprises	*	26.5%	*	31.4%	*	*	*
Administrative and waste svcs	*	55.6%	*	11.6%	*	*	*
Educational services	*	11.0%	-1.4%	14.5%	40.2%	64.7%	*
Health care and social asst.	*	21.6%	17.2%	20.5%	29.2%	17.3%	*
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	*	16.6%	21.6%	17.5%	11.1%	45.8%	52.5%
Accommodation and food services	*	18.8%	3.0%	16.5%	1.3%	2.8%	18.5%
Other svcs, except public admin.	-21.3%	8.8%	12.9%	11.5%	5.2%	17.3%	22.1%
Government and government enterprises	15.9%	13.4%	18.5%	14.0%	6.1%	15.2%	13.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Affairs
Note: * = No data or incomplete data.

Several of these industries connect local economies to national forests. For example, “farm earnings” may include income from individuals with grazing permits and “forestry, fishing, and related activities” as well as “manufacturing” includes earnings from persons in the wood processing industry. Retail and wholesale trade as well as accommodations and arts and entertainment include earnings from persons who provide services to tourists as well as to local residents. USFS earnings is captured in the “government and government enterprises” category.

Table 10 shows that “government” is the largest employer in all planning area counties. Generally, “manufacturing,” which includes wood processing mills and facilities, contributes greater than ten percent of private earnings all counties but Kootenai and Shoshone. Collectively, sectors associated with tourism (retail and whole sale trade, accommodations

and food services, arts and entertainment) are also among the important contributors to private earnings.

The components of personal income describe the relative contributions of wages and salary and transfer payments (see glossary) to total personal income. Data included in Appendix I displays the components of personal income for Direct and Regional Counties using the most current data available (2002) as well as for 1980 and 2000. Noteworthy points regarding personal income include the following:

- Among the Direct Counties, current personal income is lower than the values for the United States and for the respective states for each of the counties. For example, in 2002 Benewah County personal income was about 13 percent lower than the state average and 28 percent lower than the United States; and, Lincoln County, Montana was about 21 percent lower than the state average and 37 percent lower than the United States average personal income. In general, this same pattern exists for all of the Direct Counties and most of the Regional Counties.
- The proportion of wage earnings to total personal income in the Direct Counties shows a pattern consistent with trends reported for personal income elsewhere in the United States: wage earnings are decreasing and transfer payments are increasing as a share of total personal income.

    - Benewah, Shoshone, Lincoln, and Sanders counties show the highest increase in transfer payments.
    - Among the two non-wage income categories, the category “dividends, interests, and rents” shows more stability over time, but the share of “transfer payments” shows higher gains, especially in Shoshone and Lincoln counties.
    -

As the non-wage sources increase, individuals have fewer direct ties local economies to generate their income. This may also indicate an increase in the “retirement” sectors of a community; and, these individuals may be newer residents who have different value sets and beliefs than local residents. Trends in the “transfer payments” components of personal income also suggest that less dependency on local earnings and the potential for weakness in buying power and support for local businesses.

Table 12: Per Capita Income, Total Personal Income and Components of Total Personal Income 1980, 1990, 2000 & 2002

Direct Counties		Per Capita Personal Income *		Total Personal Income *		Components of Total Personal Income			Personal Income *	
		$	% Chng	$	% Chng	Earnings %	Divdnds, Int. & Rent %	Transfer Pymnts %	% of State	% of U.S.
Benewah County, ID	1980	16,367		136,074		72.0%	13.9%	14.1%	94.4%	80.7%
	1990	18,167	11.0%	144,322	6.1%	66.1%	16.4%	17.5%	88.6%	71.5%
	2000	21,244	16.9%	195,295	35.3%	61.4%	18.2%	20.3%	84.0%	67.7%
	2002	22,554	6.2%	203,281	4.1%	58.8%	18.0%	23.2%	87.4%	72.1%
Bonner County, ID	1980	14,820		360,157		62.9%	21.1%	16.0%	85.5%	73.1%
	1990	17,183	15.9%	459,947	27.7%	57.7%	24.9%	17.4%	83.8%	67.7%
	2000	21,397	24.5%	792,208	72.2%	57.7%	25.2%	17.1%	84.6%	68.2%
	2002	22,143	3.5%	846,243	6.8%	56.5%	24.5%	19.0%	85.8%	70.7%
Boundary County, ID	1980	13,664		99,910		64.9%	17.5%	17.6%	78.8%	67.4%
	1990	14,713	7.7%	122,776	22.9%	62.3%	19.6%	18.1%	71.8%	57.9%
	2000	17,911	21.7%	177,796	44.8%	58.2%	20.4%	21.4%	70.8%	57.1%
	2002	18,549	3.6%	185,262	4.2%	56.8%	19.2%	23.9%	71.9%	59.3%
Kootenai County, ID	1980	17,231		1,033,801		68.8%	17.8%	13.4%	99.4%	85.0%
	1990	20,572	19.4%	1,449,161	40.2%	64.5%	21.0%	14.6%	100.3%	81.0%
	2000	24,183	17.6%	2,648,762	82.8%	65.1%	19.8%	15.1%	95.6%	77.1%
	2002	24,471	1.2%	2,796,217	5.6%	63.9%	18.9%	17.2%	94.9%	78.2%
Shoshone County, ID	1980	19,891		382,913		77.5%	11.5%	11.0%	114.8%	98.1%
	1990	18,638	-6.3%	260,430	-32.0%	59.5%	19.7%	20.9%	90.9%	73.4%
	2000	20,125	8.0%	276,643	6.2%	55.4%	17.3%	27.2%	79.5%	64.2%
	2002	20,977	4.2%	274,300	-0.8%	51.1%	18.1%	30.8%	81.3%	67.0%
Lincoln County, MT	1980	14,712		261,571		70.3%	14.4%	15.3%	81.0%	72.6%
	1990	16,982	15.4%	297,157	13.6%	64.0%	16.4%	19.6%	84.3%	66.9%
	2000	18,688	10.0%	352,092	18.5%	53.7%	20.3%	26.0%	77.6%	59.6%
	2002	19,807	6.0%	370,833	5.3%	53.3%	19.1%	27.6%	78.8%	63.3%
Sanders County, MT	1980	14,251		123,946		61.2%	20.9%	17.9%	78.5%	70.3%
	1990	15,810	10.9%	137,225	10.7%	54.1%	21.6%	24.3%	78.5%	62.2%
	2000	17,798	12.6%	182,487	33.0%	48.9%	24.5%	26.5%	73.9%	56.7%
	2002	18,916	6.3%	197,337	8.1%	49.9%	22.7%	27.4%	75.2%	60.4%

NATIONAL FOREST CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

A zone of influence (or impact area) was delineated in order to estimate the potential affect on jobs and labor income. Counties used to delineate the zone of influence were selected based on the concept of a functional economy (Johnson 1995). Information used to assist in the delineation consist of 1) component economic areas as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2) recent log flow information from the KNF and IPNF provided by the University of Montana's Bureau of Business and Economic Research, and 3) personal communications with Regional office and forest-level staffs. Because management of each national forest within the zone affects different counties, the economic impact areas were delineated for each forest. The economic impact area for the KNF is comprised of Lincoln,

Sanders, and Flathead counties in Montana and Boundary and Bonner counties in Idaho. The economic impact area for the IPNF is comprised of Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, and Shoshone counties in Idaho.

These counties are consistent with the "direct counties" described earlier in this document with the exception of Flathead County. The inclusion of Flathead County in the affects analysis for jobs and income is based on log flows off the KNF.

Wildland Economic Dependency

Economic dependency on wildland natural resources can be assessed by estimating the proportion of primary and secondary labor income generated in natural resource industries relative to the labor income for all industries. A reliable source of county-level labor income data by industry is found in the IMPLAN input-output modeling system (Minnesota IMPLAN Group 2004). Primary (direct) labor income is defined as the sum of employee compensation and proprietor income. Secondary labor income is calculated by using an IMPLAN Type II labor income multiplier that includes "indirect" and "induced" effects derived from primary labor income. Total labor income effects are the sum of primary plus secondary labor income.

Natural resource (or wildland) dependency was measured for the following industries: 1) grazing, 2) timber, 3) mining, 4) wildland federal government management (e.g., Forest Service and BLM employment, etc.), and 5) recreation expenditures tied to recreation activity occurring on all private and public wildland.

Figure 7 and Figure 8 show wildland economic dependency by county and for the total impact area based on the relationship of labor income generated by the natural resource industries to total labor income.

Figure 7 and Figure 8 indicate the total wildland dependency is highest in Lincoln (56.8%) and Boundary (44.3%) counties for the Kootenai Study Area and Benewah (59.2%), Shoshone(47.2%), and Boundary (44.3%) counties for the Idaho Pandhandle Study Area. For these counties, timber is the largest contributor to wildland income with the exception of Shoshone County, where mining is the largest contributor to wildland income.

Figure 7 and Figure 8 also indicate the total wildland dependency is lowest in Flathead (20.1%) and Kootenai (15.2%) counties. These counties show a smaller dependency on the natural resource industries than the other counties in the economic study area.

Figure 7: Total Labor Income by County for the KNF Impact Area

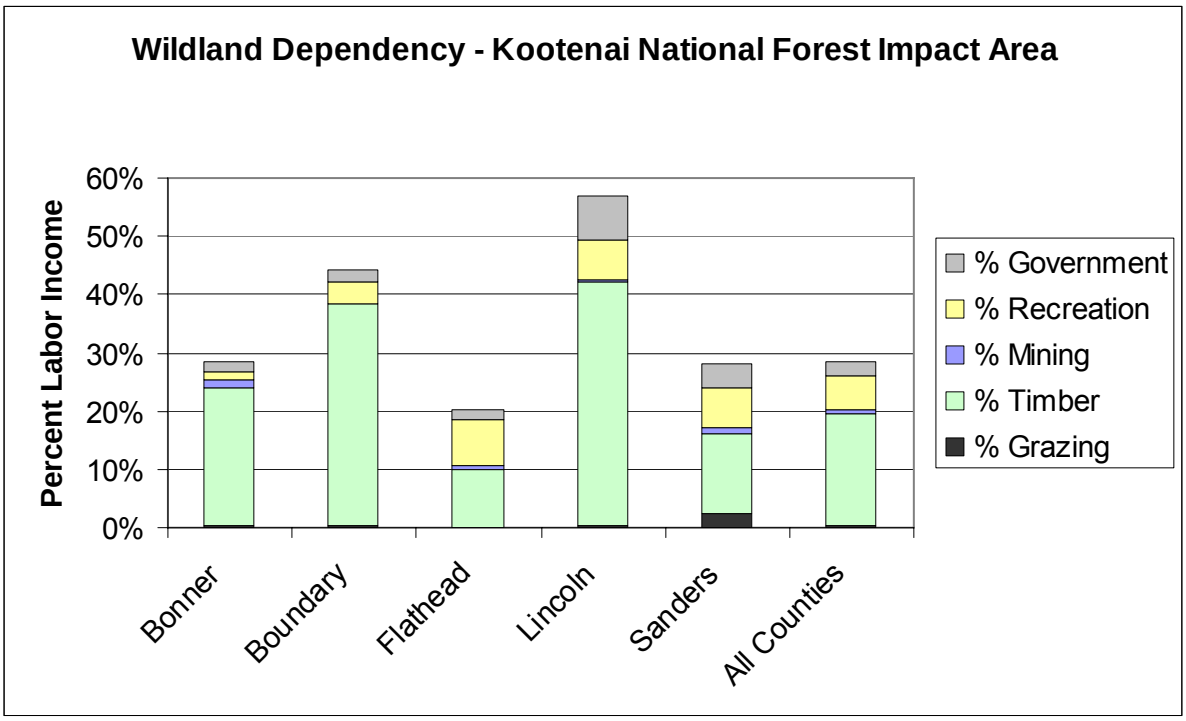
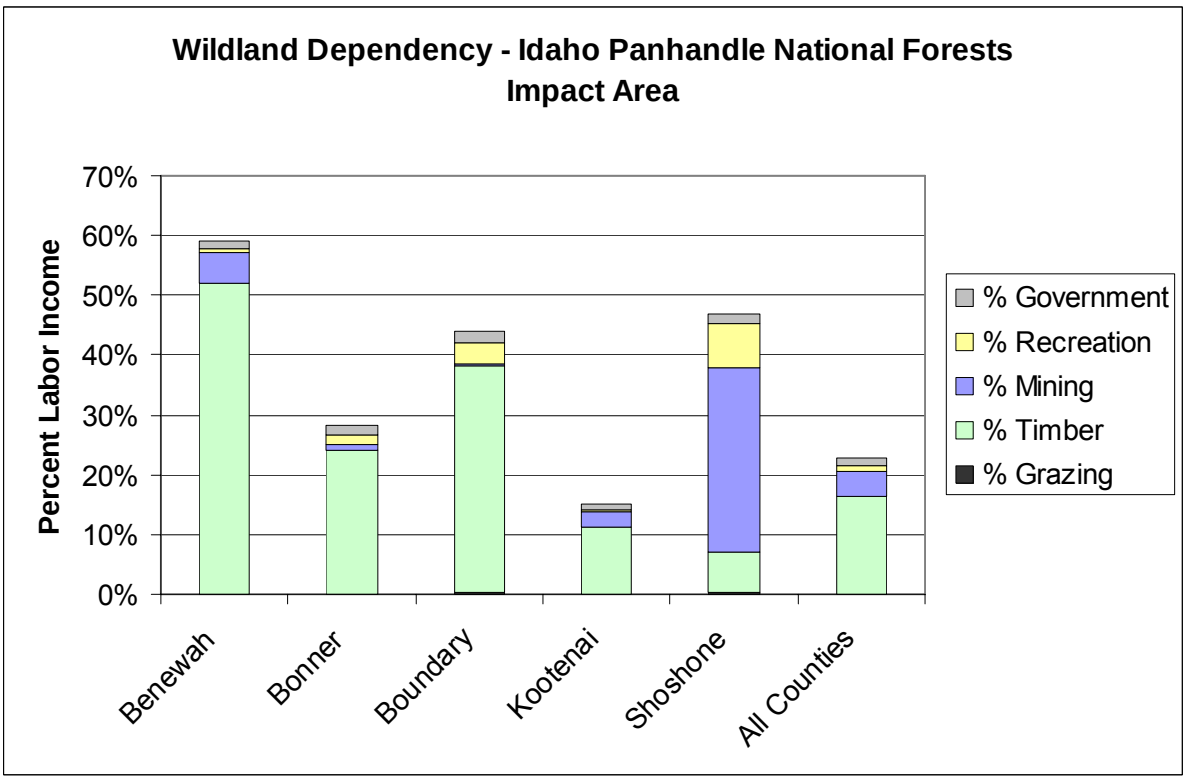


Figure 8: Total Labor Income by County for the IPNF Impact Area



Economic Contribution of the National Forests to the Economic Study Area

Management of national forests contributes to the local economies by the products (e.g., timber, minerals, etc.) that are produced on the national forests and processed in the local economy, by uses (e.g., recreation visits, etc.) that occur on the national forests, and by the service provided by employees of the national forests. This analysis is similar to the wildland dependency analysis with the exception that only Forest Service related products, uses, and services are considered. The results of this analysis are presented by the two-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). There are 20 industry sectors in the two-digit NAICS. The industries directly related to national forest activities are described in Table 13.

Table 13: General Description of Primary Forest Related NAICS Industries

NAICS Industry	Forest-related Jobs	Primary Forest Activity
Agriculture	Logging, ranching	Timber harvest, grazing
Mining	Mining	Metal and oil and gas extraction
Manufacturing	Wood products, metal, and oil and gas processing	Timber harvest, metal and oil and gas extraction
Retail Trade	Retail store employment	Recreation
Accommodation & Food Services	Motel and restaurant employment	Recreation
Government	Forest Service employment	Forest Service management and support activities

An IMPLAN input-output model was constructed to estimate the economic contribution of the national forests to the study area economy. The IMPLAN model was constructed using 2002 IMPLAN data (the most recent IMPLAN data available). Resource specific data (recreation visits, range head months, timber volume harvested, etc.) for each national forest was collected and input into the IMPLAN model. For current management levels, a 3-year average using 2002 – 2004 data was calculated for resources to eliminate the year to year variability inherent in the data.

Kootenai National Forest – The results for the KNF are displayed in Table 14, which shows employment and labor income for the study area (columns labeled "Area Totals") and the employment and labor income attributable to Forest Service related activities (columns labeled "FS-Related"). The results indicate there are approximately 3,000 full- and part-time jobs and $85 million in labor income in the study area attributable to the KNF activities. This is 3.5% of the employment and 3.6% of the labor income of the study area economy. The products, uses, and services of the KNF have its largest effect in the government sector with 680 (23%) of the 2,987jobs and $27.6 million (33%) of the $84.8 million labor income. The five sectors with the most employment attributable to KNF activities are government, agriculture, accommodation and food services, manufacturing, and retail trade. For labor income, the top five sectors are government, agriculture, manufacturing, retail trade, and accommodation and food service.

The dependency analysis presented earlier indicated that some of the counties in the study area were highly dependent on wildland activities, with the total impact area showing 29% dependency on wildland. The analysis of jobs and income attributable to KNF activities indicates there is only a small portion (less than 4%) of the study area jobs and income

generated by Forest Service activities. The contributions results suggest that the wildland-dependent activities are tied to non-Forest Service lands.

Table 14: Current Role of Kootenai National Forest-Related Contributions to the Area Economy

	Employment (jobs)		Labor Income ($ Thousands)	
Industry	**Area Totals**	**FS-Related**	**Area Totals**	**FS-Related**
Agriculture	5,229	617	$98,741.9	$15,463.9
Mining	478	16	$21,304.7	$869.1
Utilities	337	7	$28,577.9	$506.4
Construction	7,151	48	$226,254.7	$1,531.4
Manufacturing	6,351	339	$273,181.1	$12,018.4
Wholesale Trade	1,193	61	$42,313.0	$2,083.4
Transportation & Warehousing	2,301	64	$97,661.9	$2,029.4
Retail Trade	13,686	241	$265,315.5	$5,026.3
Information	994	19	$36,246.8	$609.6
Finance & Insurance	2,573	43	$92,177.7	$1,487.5
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,049	40	$76,097.0	$940.3
Prof, Scientific, & Tech Services	4,380	72	$127,121.3	$2,094.9
Mngt of Companies	152	4	$6,443.7	$157.2
Admin, Waste Mngt & Rem Serv	3,416	53	$57,995.5	$860.1
Educational Services	1,008	11	$15,355.6	$149.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	7,320	131	$231,967.4	$4,023.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Rec	2,773	63	$37,851.2	$854.7
Accommodation & Food Services	6,958	366	$90,630.9	$4,808.1
Other Services	7,374	113	$115,153.0	$1,670.2
Government	9,491	680	$390,118.1	$27,612.2
Total	**86,214**	**2,987**	**$2,330,509.0**	**$84,796.2**
Percent of Total	**100.0%**	**3.5%**	**100.0%**	**3.6%**

Idaho Panhandle National Forests – The results for the IPNF are displayed in Table 15, which shows employment and labor income for the study area (columns labeled "Area Totals") and the employment and labor income attributable to Forest Service related activities (columns labeled "FS-Related"). The results indicate there are approximately 2,800 full- and part-time jobs and $82 million in labor income in the study area attributable to the KNF activities. This is 3% of the employment and 3.1% of the labor income of the study area economy. The products, uses, and services of the IPNF have its largest effect in the government sector with 942 (34%) of the 2,771 jobs and $37.3 million (46%) of the $81.7 million labor income. The five sectors with the most employment attributable to IPNF activities are government, agriculture, accommodation and food services, retail trade, and manufacturing. For labor income, the top five sectors are government, agriculture, manufacturing, retail trade, and accommodation and food service.

The dependency analysis presented earlier indicated that some of the counties in the study area were highly dependent on wildland activities, with the total impact area showing 23% dependency on wildland. The analysis of jobs and income attributable to IPNF activities indicates there is only a small portion (3%) of the study area jobs and income generated by Forest Service activities. The contributions results suggest that the wildland-dependent activities are tied to non-Forest Service lands.

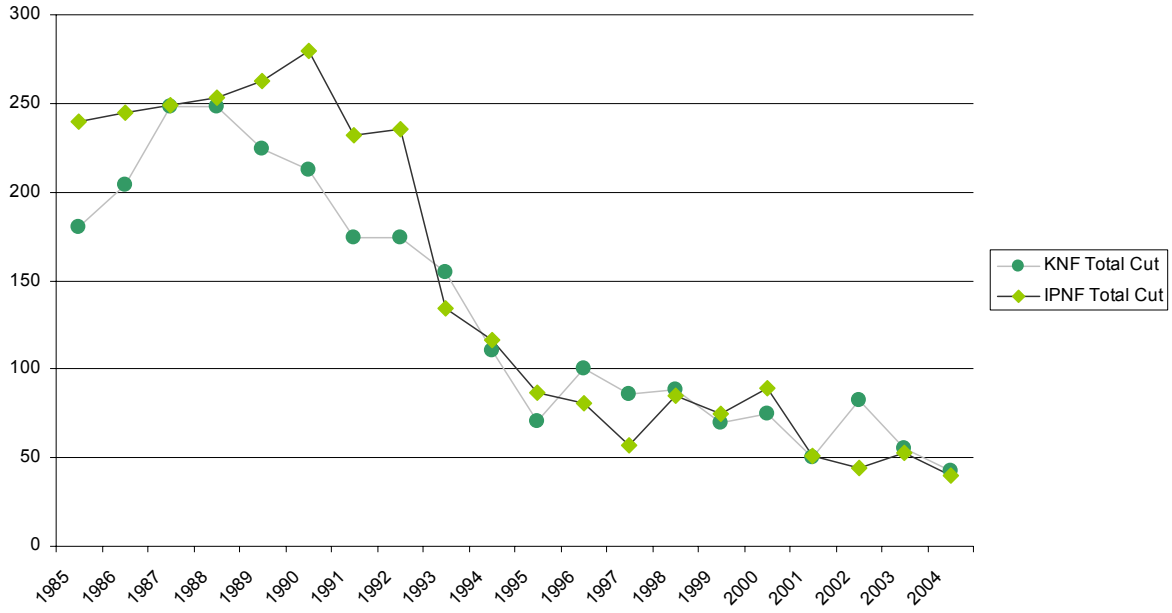
Table 15: Current Role of Idaho Panhandle National Forests-Related Contributions to the Area Economy

Industry	Employment (jobs)		Labor Income ($ Thousands)	
	Area Totals	FS-Related	Area Totals	FS-Related
Agriculture	4,045	383	$105,030.2	$10,107.9
Mining	725	0	$40,970.6	$3.0
Utilities	305	4	$17,244.0	$190.9
Construction	7,075	48	$235,733.9	$1,638.4
Manufacturing	7,397	247	$299,321.0	$8,498.1
Wholesale Trade	1,511	51	$64,833.9	$2,025.3
Transportation & Warehousing	1,937	39	$96,021.0	$1,729.3
Retail Trade	15,756	259	$316,890.0	$5,134.4
Information	1,515	15	$52,829.0	$495.8
Finance & Insurance	2,927	40	$96,453.3	$1,203.2
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,411	63	$61,798.1	$829.1
Prof, Scientific, & Tech Services	3,372	63	$138,624.8	$2,133.6
Mngt of Companies	238	4	$21,691.3	$344.0
Admin, Waste Mngt & Rem Serv	5,470	46	$93,429.9	$735.4
Educational Services	592	10	$9,288.1	$146.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	8,499	117	$239,571.1	$3,377.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Rec	3,144	58	$33,181.9	$580.1
Accommodation & Food Services	7,166	292	$89,276.1	$3,620.7
Other Services	4,555	91	$79,314.4	$1,544.0
Government	14,157	942	$531,241.9	$37,343.7
Total	**93,797**	**2,771**	**$2,622,744.3**	**$81,681.7**
Percent of Total	**100.0%**	**3.0%**	**100.0%**	**3.1%**

REVENUES TO STATES AND COUNTIES

Counties containing NFS lands receive payments from the federal government to compensate for critical services they provide to both county residents and visitors to these federal lands. These funds include both Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) as well as monies based on what is often identified as the 25% payments to counties based on the 1908 National Forest Revenue Act (16 U.S.C. Section 500), which provides for sharing with states 25 percent of the gross receipts from timber harvests, grazing, recreation, and other activities on national forest lands. The percent of forest land area in each county is the basis for the distribution of the 25% funds returned to each county. Since 1908, the affected counties have received these payments. Data included in Appendix I shows the payments received by each county for the years 1986 to 1999. As these data indicate, these payments have fluctuated from year to year. This fluctuation is primarily due to changes in volume and revenues generated by timber sales. The following chart, Figure 9, shows the overall decline in timber cut from the forests of the KIPZ from 1985 through 2004. The steady decline in timber cut corresponds directly to the decreases in 25% payments.

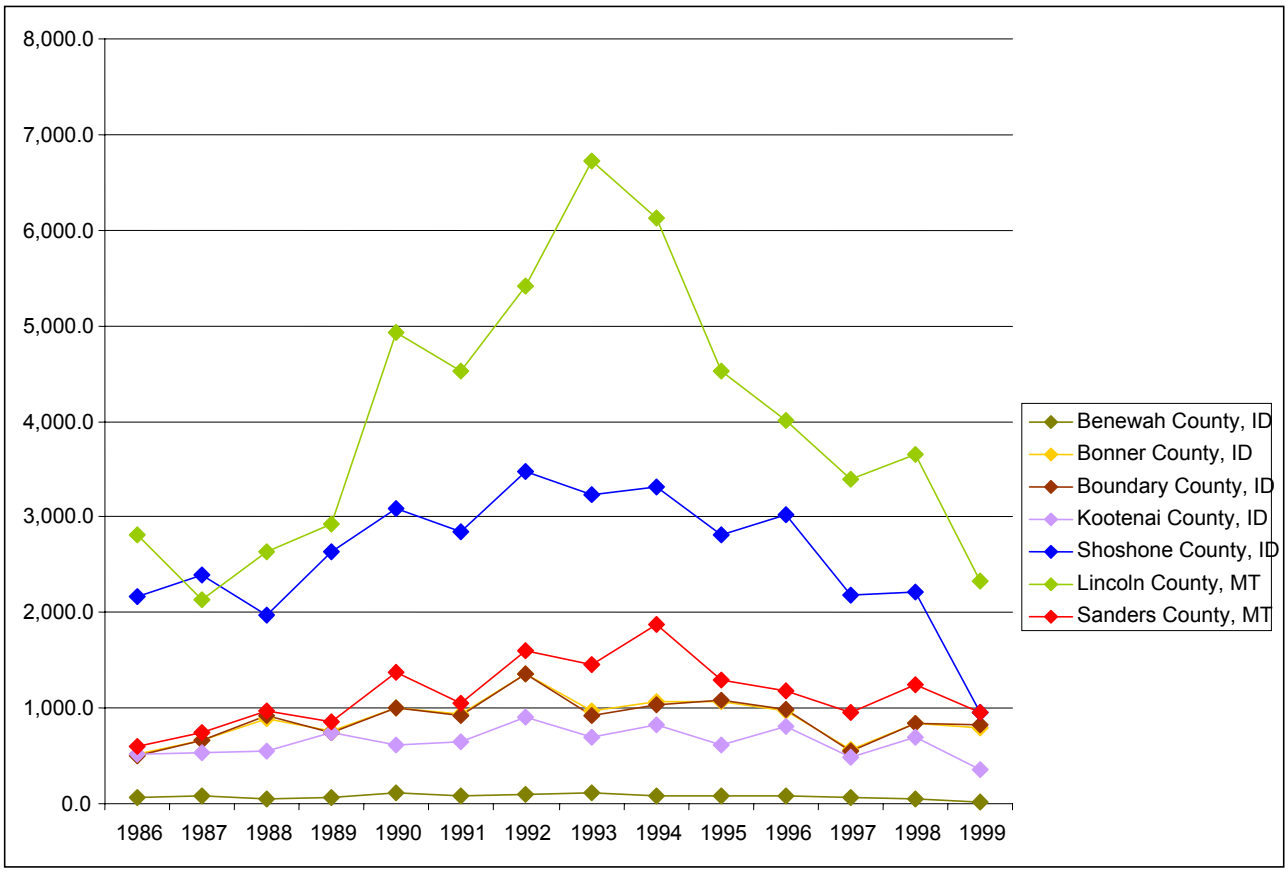
Figure 9: KNF & IPNF Total Timber Cut 1985 - 2004



Source: Region 1 Timber Sale Program Statistics, Cut and Sold Reports

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (PL 106-393) was enacted in October 2000 to address the variability in 25 percent payments to states and counties. Under this law, for fiscal years 2001 through 2006, counties have the choice of receiving either (#1) the 25-percent payment as under the Act of 1908 or (#2) an amount equal to their proportion of the average of the state's three highest 25-percent payments from fiscal year 1986 through fiscal year 1999 (Figure 10). All the counties in the study area have chosen the stabilized payment (#2 above) available through the Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act.

Figure 10: Direct Counties 25% Payments to States 1986 - 1999



Source: NRIS HD data

As shown in Table 16, for fiscal year 2003, PL 106-393 payments to Direct Counties total approximately 15.6 million dollars. Lincoln County and Shoshone County, the Direct Counties with the highest proportion of public lands, also receive the largest payments under PL 106-393.

Table 16: Secure Rural Schools Act (PL 106-393) 2003 Payments

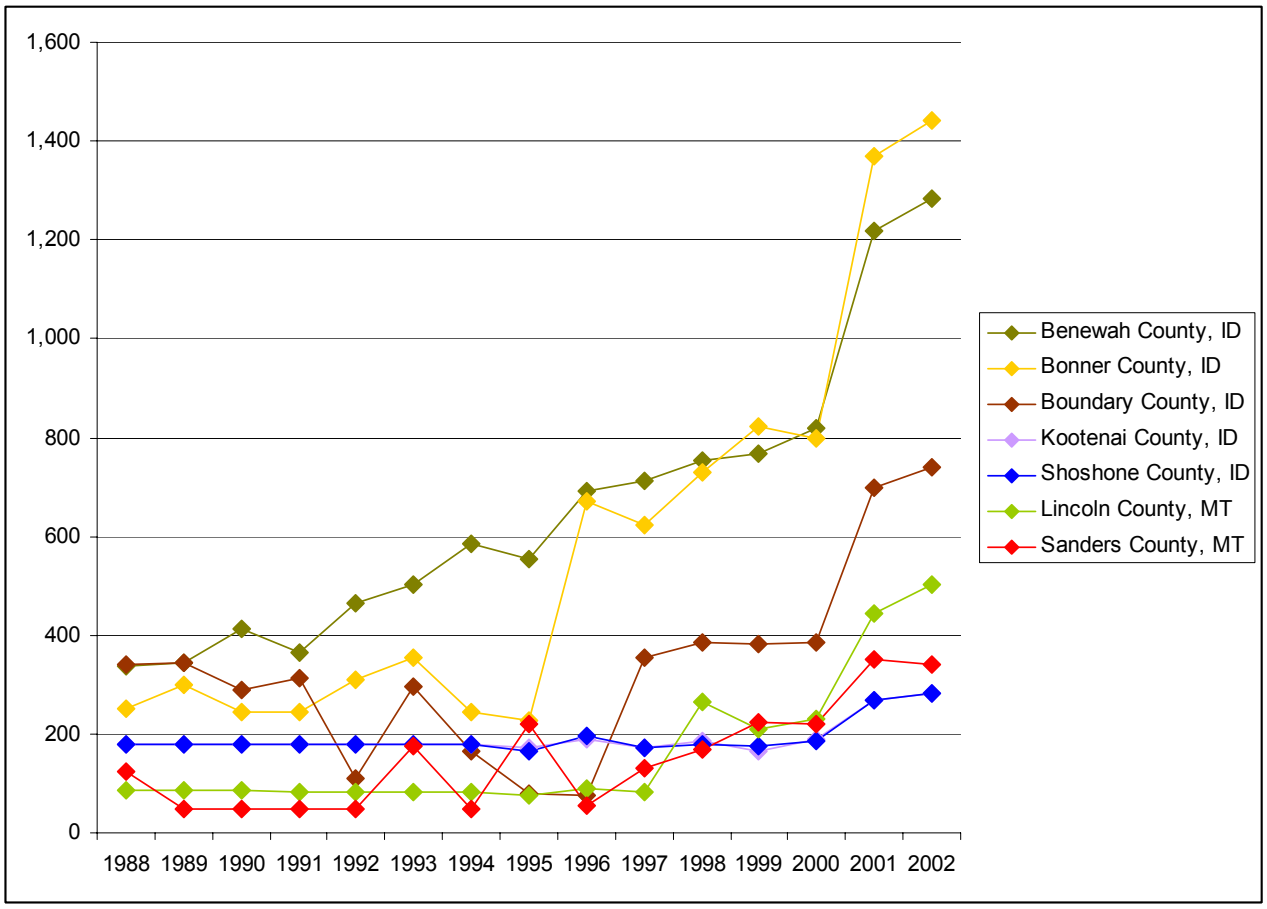
		Fiscal Year 2003	Title I	Title II	Title III
Direct Counties	Benewah County, ID	117,699	100,044	8,827	8,827
	Bonner County, ID	1,418,076	1,205,365	212,711	0
	Boundary County, ID	1,416,630	1,204,135	180,620	31,874
	Kootenai County, ID	1,032,014	877,212	154,802	0
	Shoshone County, ID	4,161,743	3,537,482	624,261	0
	Lincoln County, MT	5,772,437	4,906,571	612,456	253,410
	Sanders County, MT	1,660,605	1,411,514	166,060	83,030
	Total Direct Counties	15,579,204	13,242,323	1,959,739	377,142
Regional Counties	Clearwater County, ID	1,238,272	1,052,531	173,358	12,383
	Latah County, ID	352,685	299,782	34,387	18,516
	Nez Perce County, ID	2,067	2,067	0	0
	Flathead County, MT	1,530,815	1,224,652	306,163	0
	Lake County, MT	122,143	103,821	0	18,321
	Mineral County, MT	730,790	584,632	73,079	73,079
	Missoula County, MT	718,286	610,544	0	107,743
	Ravalli County, MT	368,289	313,045	55,243	0
	Asotin County, WA	142,603	114,083	28,521	0
	Pend Oreille County, WA	1,149,300	919,440	229,860	0
	Stevens County, WA	439,177	351,341	87,835	0
	Total Regional Counties	6,794,427	5,575,939	988,446	230,042
	Total All Counties	22,373,631	18,818,262	2,948,185	607,184

Source: U.S. Forest Service
Note: Amounts are rounded to nearest dollar.

Counties also receive Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT). Under the PILT Act of 1976, Congress provided payments to units of local government, typically counties, containing federally owned lands. These payments are designed to supplement other federal land receipt sharing payments that local governments may receive. The Act authorizes payments under one of two alternatives, with formulas that consider such factors as other forms of revenue sharing, acreage, and population. These payments are made directly to counties and may be used for any purpose. PILT payments can be and recently have been limited by Congress through the appropriations process. Congress has not appropriated sufficient funds to fund the full payments to counties since 1994, with the payments in 2000 being 42% of the formula-determined payment.

Figure 11 shows PILT payments to Direct Counties for 1988 to 2002. These payments range from a high of approximately $284,000 for Kootenai County, Idaho to a low of about $46,000 for Benewah County. For all counties, PILT payments have steadily increased since 1988.

Figure 11: Direct Counties PILT Payments 1988 – 2002



Source: NRIS HD
Note: Values are in thousands of dollars

The contribution of PILT and payments to states funds to county budgets is illustrated in Table 17 below. These 1996 and 1997 data are the most current data available from the U.S. Census of Government. Shoshone and Lincoln counties are most affected by the payments to counties, with payments comprising more than 30% of their budget in 1996-97. Kootenai and Benewah counties are least affected, with less than 5% of their budget coming from the payments.

Table 17: County Payments as a Percent of County Budget for 1996-97

Direct Counties	25% Payments in 1996	PILT in 1996	Total 1996 Payments	1996-97 County Budget	Payments % of Budget
Benewah County, ID	77	5	82	10,765	1%
Bonner County, ID	971	50	1,021	(NA)	(NA)
Boundary County, ID	979	52	1,031	11,107	9%
Kootenai County, ID	801	189	990	39,472	3%
Shoshone County, ID	3,026	134	3,160	10,036	31%
Lincoln County, MT	4,010	165	4,175	12,255	34%
Sanders County, MT	1,175	84	1,259	7,341	17%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Government 1997
Note: Values are in thousands of dollars.

Demographic Conditions and Trends

Population changes and trends in any one area may be influenced by a combination of economic and social factors such as employment opportunities, lifestyle preferences, housing costs, amenity availability, as well as changes in resource management plans. Consequently, it is necessary to describe baseline population conditions and trends to understand how resource management conditions might contribute to population changes. This section presents U.S. Census data regarding existing population conditions and trends for the 18 counties and compares these for their respective states.

POPULATION

The current (2003) estimated population totals for the project counties are indicated in Table 18. Current (2003) population estimates for each of the 18 counties in the project area show a total of 620,814 persons of which 218,128 persons reside in the Direct Counties (shaded in the table). Kootenai County, Idaho accounts for nearly 54 percent (117,481) of the total population of Direct Counties. The remaining 6 Direct Counties contain 100,647 persons or about 46 percent of the total Direct Counties population. Among the counties categorized as regional, Missoula and Flathead in Montana have a total of 178,101 (44 percent) of the 402,686 and the remaining counties account for about 56 percent of the total.

Table 18: Counties Ranked by Population Estimates 2003

County	2003 Population Estimates	Percent of Total
Kootenai County, ID	117,481	18.9%
Missoula County, MT	98,616	15.9%
Flathead County, MT	79,485	12.8%
Stevens County, WA	40,776	6.6%
Bonner County, ID	39,162	6.3%
Ravalli County, MT	38,662	6.2%
Nez Perce County, ID	37,699	6.1%
Latah County, ID	35,087	5.7%
Lake County, MT	27,197	4.4%
Asotin County, WA	20,625	3.3%
Lincoln County, MT	18,835	3.0%
Shoshone County, ID	12,993	2.1%
Pend Oreille County, WA	12,254	2.0%
Sanders County, MT	10,455	1.7%
Boundary County, ID	10,173	1.6%
Benewah County, ID	9,029	1.5%
Clearwater County, ID	8,401	1.4%
Mineral County, MT	3,884	0.6%
Total	620,814	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census 2003 Population Estimates

As illustrated in Table 19, population change has varied by decade and by county. In the most recent decade, 1990-2000, the U.S. population increased 14.7%, while the 11 western states grew 20.0%. Idaho (28%) ranked fifth among the western states and Montana (12.9%) ninth. The average growth rate for the Direct Counties from 1970 to the present is about 70 percent.. Kootenai County, Idaho, the most urban county in the planning zone, has the highest overall growth rate with population increasing over 200 percent since 1970 and

nearly 56% in the most recent census decade. Bonner County also shows a higher than average growth rate of about 136 percent since 1970 and about 38 percent in the 1990-2000 decade. Two counties stand out for their less than average rates of growth: Shoshone County shows an overall decrease of about 30 percent since 1970 with the highest decline in the 1980 to 1990 decade. Lincoln County has an overall growth of only 4.29 percent.

Table 19: Direct Counties Population Counts: 1970 - 2000 and % Change

	1970	1980	1990	2000	% Change 1980-1990	% Change 1990-2000	% Change 1970-2000
Idaho	713,015	944,127	1,006,749	1,293,953	6.63%	28.53%	81.48%
Montana	694,409	786,690	799,065	902,195	1.57%	12.91%	29.92%
Benewah	6,230	8,292	7,937	9,171	-4.28%	15.55%	47.21%
Bonner	15,560	24,163	26,622	36,835	10.18%	38.36%	136.73%
Boundary	5,484	7,289	8,332	9,871	14.31%	18.47%	80.00%
Kootenai	35,332	59,770	69,795	108,685	16.77%	55.72%	207.61%
Shoshone	19,718	19,226	13,931	13,771	-27.54%	-1.15%	-30.16%
Lincoln	18,063	17,752	17,481	18,837	-1.53%	7.76%	4.29%
Sanders	7,093	8,675	8,669	10,227	-0.07%	17.97%	44.18%
Total Direct	107,480	145,167	152,767	207,397	5.24%	35.76%	92.96%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Community populations within counties also show noteworthy differences in population change. Using data for the Direct Counties from NRIS-HD, there are a total of 46 identified places with population counts within the study area. These places are based on U.S. Census sample data (SF 3 and STF 3) within the NRIS-HD databases. Table 20 shows population totals and changes between 1980 and 1990 and 1990 and 2000 for these 46 communities. These data indicate that most communities are less than about 2,600 persons, with the exception of Sandpoint (6,835) in Bonner County and several communities in Kootenai County (Coeur d'Alene, Hayden, Post Falls, and Rathdrum). These data indicate the overall rural character of the region and the distribution of rates of change between urban and rural communities.

In general, these data show that county populations are increasing, including some of the rural counties where new residences are being constructed in close proximity to forest lands As a result, new development is occurring in fire-prone areas, creating a "wildland-urban interface" -- an area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland. This relatively new phenomenon means that more communities and structures are at risk to wildfire (USDA and USDI, 2000).

Table 20: Direct Counties Population of Places 1980, 1990, 2000 & % Change

Place	1980	1990	% Chng 1980-1990	2000	% Chng 1990-2000
Benewah County, ID	8,292	7,937	-4.3%	9,171	15.5%
Plummer	634	796	25.6%	990	24.4%
St. Maries	2,794	2,442	-12.6%	2,652	8.6%
Tensed	113	82	-27.4%	126	53.7%
Bonner County, ID	24,163	26,622	10.2%	36,835	38.4%
Clark Fork	449	448	-0.2%	530	18.3%
Dover		267		342	28.1%
East Hope	258	221	-14.3%	200	-9.5%
Kootenai	280	343	22.5%	441	28.6%
Oldtown	257	139	-45.9%	190	36.7%
Ponderay	399	435	9.0%	638	46.7%
Priest River	1,639	1,560	-4.8%	1,754	12.4%
Sandpoint	4,460	5,230	17.3%	6,835	30.7%
Boundary County, ID	7,289	8,332	14.3%	9,871	18.5%
Bonners Ferry	1,906	2,193	15.1%	2,515	14.7%
Moyie Springs	386	399	3.4%	656	64.4%
Kootenai County, ID	59,770	69,795	16.8%	108,685	55.7%
Athol	312	337	8.0%	676	100.6%
Coeur dAlene	20,054	24,566	22.5%	34,514	40.5%
Dalton Gardens	1,795	1,951	8.7%	2,278	16.8%
Fernan Lake Village	178	164	-7.9%	186	13.4%
Harrison	260	225	-13.5%	267	18.7%
Hauser	305	408	33.8%	668	63.7%
Hayden	2,586	3,744	44.8%	9,159	144.6%
Hayden Lake	273	294	7.7%	494	68.0%
Post Falls	5,736	7,349	28.1%	17,247	134.7%
Rathdrum	1,369	2,000	46.1%	4,816	140.8%
Spirit Lake	834	799	-4.2%	1,376	72.2%
Worley	206	195	-5.3%	223	14.4%
Shoshone County, ID	19,226	13,931	-27.5%	13,771	-1.1%
Kellogg	3,417	2,591	-24.2%	2,395	-7.6%
Mullan	1,269	821	-35.3%	840	2.3%
Osburn	2,220	1,579	-28.9%	1,545	-2.2%
Pinehurst	2,183	1,722	-21.1%	1,661	-3.5%
Smelterville	776	442	-43.0%	651	47.3%
Wallace	1,736	1,010	-41.8%	960	-5.0%
Wardner	423	237	-44.0%	215	-9.3%
Lincoln County, MT	17,752	17,481	-1.5%	18,837	7.8%
Eureka	1,119	1,017	-9.1%	1,017	0.0%
Fortine				169	
Libby	2,748	2,644	-3.8%	2,626	-0.7%
Rexford	130	137	5.4%	151	10.2%
Troy	1,088	974	-10.5%	957	-1.7%
Sanders County, MT	8,675	8,669	-0.1%	10,227	18.0%
Dixon				216	
Heron				149	

Place	1980	1990	% Chng 1980-1990	2000	% Chng 1990-2000
Hot Springs	601	363	-39.6%	531	46.3%
Lonepine				137	
Noxon				230	
Paradise				184	
Plains	1,116	1,040	-6.8%	1,126	8.3%
Thompson Falls	1,478	1,319	-10.8%	1,321	0.2%
Trout Creek				261	
States					
Idaho	943,935	1,006,749	6.7%	1,293,953	28.5%
Montana	786,690	799,065	1.6%	902,195	12.9%
Washington	4,132,156	4,866,692	17.8%	5,894,121	21.1%

Source: NRIS HD

AGE, GENDER, ETHNICITY

Data in Appendix I presents information about age, gender, and ethnic composition of direct and Regional Counties based on 2000 U.S. Census data. The following points summarize some of the highlights of these data:

- Most counties have a higher median age when compared to the United States (35.3 years) and with their respective states (Idaho 33.2 years, Montana 37.5 years,) In the Direct Counties the median age ranges from a low of 36.1 in Kootenai County, Idaho to 44.2 in Sanders County, Montana.
- Three Direct Counties show more than 15% of their population as age 65 and over: Shoshone (17.4%), Lincoln (15.2%), and Sanders (16.9%); and, these counties also have a lower percentage than other Direct Counties of persons age less than age 18.
- The ethnic composition of all counties is predominately white with Benewah County having the lowest percentage (88.7%) and Bonner County the highest with 96.6 percent.
- Within the Direct Counties, Native Americans are the next largest ethnic group in most counties: Benewah County (8.9%) and Sanders County (4.7%) have the highest populations among the Direct Counties and Lake County (23.8%) the highest among the Regional Counties.
- Hispanics show an increase in their share of total population between the 1990 and 2000 census.

STABILITY

Sample data collected by the U.S. Census determines if individuals have lived in the same house for a period of five years prior to the decennial census year. This is a measure of mobility may also be used as an indicator of social stability; and, social stability is a topic of long-standing interest among social scientists investigating the relationships between forest management and community stability (Cordell and Overdevest 2001; Machlis and Force 1988; Kaufman and Kaufman 1946).

Data on five-year residency for 2000 and 1990 are presented in Appendix I. The 2000 data show that Kootenai County, Idaho is the only county in which more than fifty percent of the population resided in another house during the prior five years. Among those who resided in a different house, 25.7 percent moved from within Kootenai County while 21.1 percent were from out-of-state. Among the six other Direct Counties, Benewah County, Idaho stands out

with only 38.8 percent of the population residing in a different house during the prior five years. The other counties range from 42.5 percent (Boundary County, Idaho) to 44.7 percent (Shoshone County, Idaho).

Comparison of the 1990 and 2000 census data shows two noteworthy trends: (1) there is more demographic stability based on residence in the same house during the past five years; and (2) there is more in-migration from out-of-state especially for Kootenai County, Idaho and Sanders County, Montana. However, all counties show an increasing trend of fewer in-state and more out-of-state migrants.

In summary, the census data indicate population composition is changing. More new residents are migrating in, while the adult children of families living in the region are moving out of the area to find employment. This change in population composition has added to the diversity of attitudes, lifestyles, and values of the population within KIPZ. The social assessment for the KNF found there is a concern among some stakeholders that new residents are changing the nature of their communities. The new residents have different values about the use of natural resources in general and the harvesting of timber in particular (Russell and Downs 1995:311). The social assessment for the IPNF had similar findings, noting an influx of retired and seasonal-home residents. The assessment identified some implications of this in-migration, including: 1) a declining tax base in relation to new residents; 2) increased overall recreational use of resources; 3) shifts in the proportion of multiple uses; and 4) probably related shifts in the expectations about forest management (Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002:29-32).

Social Conditions and Trends

Social conditions within counties and communities may be influenced by local, regional, and national policies and administrative actions, including management of adjacent public lands (Kaufman and Kaufman 1946). Social scientists use various measures to assess community conditions and the resources of communities to respond to internal and external sources of change (Leistritz and Murdock 1981; Michaelidou, Decker, and Lassoie 2002; National Research Council 2002; Horne, Haynes, and Station 1999). These measures are sometimes termed “social indicators.” A trend in change among a set of indicators over time can suggest changes in the overall quality of life within communities. These changes may be related to changes in forest conditions or management policies. Monitoring trends over time in these types of measures can be used to assess if or how community quality of life is associated with forest conditions and management.

Social indicators often include assessments of poverty, education, health care, and the ratio of working persons to children and retirees or the dependency ratio. The indicators of social conditions used for this document are: persons in poverty by age grouping; physician per thousand persons; educational attainment, school enrollments, and population dependency ratios. These are not the only possible indicators, but they represent commonly used measures for which county-level quantitative data are available. Other social conditions such as changes in volunteerism, participation in community leadership, and other qualitative measures are also meaningful indicators. However, the data about these qualitative measures are not available for all counties addressed by this document. Thus these quantitative measures can be used to indicate the overall trend in community changes with a consistent set of indicators.

POVERTY

Persons in poverty is a widely used measure of social conditions. Poverty rates may indicate underlying social conditions such as lack of employment opportunities, under-employment,

or other socioeconomic issues that may affect the economic and social resources within counties and communities. Poverty also consumes social resources and may therefore affect overall fiscal and community resources to adapt to changing conditions.

The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to define poverty. If total family income is less than a defined threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The official poverty definition counts money income before taxes and does not include capital gains and non-cash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). The following points are indicated in the poverty data included in Appendix I:

- Based on the 1999 data, the range for total persons in poverty is from a low of 10.2 percent in Kootenai County, Idaho to a high of 19.2 percent in Lincoln County, Montana.
- The average poverty rate is about 15.5 percent for the Direct Counties.
- Five of seven Direct Counties (Lincoln, Sanders, Shoshone, Boundary, and Bonner) have higher than average rates for all counties.
- Between 1989 and 1999 the poverty rate decreased 13.2 percent for Kootenai County, Idaho but increased 5.0 percent for Lincoln County, Montana.
- Lincoln, Boundary, and Shoshone counties show an increase in poverty rates between 1989 and 1999. The remaining counties show either no change or a decrease in the poverty rate.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The educational level of persons in the project area is an indicator of the knowledge and skills that can be applied to responding to individual, family, and community demands for change. The following conditions and trends, as shown in Appendix I, exist for the Direct Counties:

- Persons with at least a high school education range from a low of 77.9 percent in Shoshone County to a high of 87.3 percent in Kootenai County.
- Persons with at least a bachelor's degree range from a low of 10.2 percent in Shoshone County to a high of 19.1 percent in Kootenai County.
- All of the Direct Counties show an increasing trend in the percentage of persons with high school and college degrees.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Recent social assessment studies of communities in north central Idaho and western Montana suggests residents perceive the status of school enrollments as an indicator about the quality of life or desirability of a community or county (Russell and Adams-Russell 2003, 2004). Declining school enrollments may indicate a change in the social mix of residents and the availability of social resources to communities. The "social mix" refers to a diversity of social statuses and age groups available for volunteerism, leadership roles, and other contributions to support local communities. A change in school enrollments can also affect parent assessments of educational opportunity. The status of school enrollments can therefore affect resident decisions to remain in communities or to attract new residents that can add human resources to the community social mix. Although school enrollments are affected by local and regional demographic, social, and economic factors (e.g., changes in population age structure and employment opportunities), other social environment changes may result in cumulative effects for local communities.

Data regarding school enrollments for Lincoln and Sanders counties was presented in the 2003 update for the KNF social assessment (Russell and Adams-Russell 2003). These data suggest varying rates of change among school districts that may not be expressed in county-level data that aggregate enrollment data. Community-level indicators are thus preferable to assess how changing school enrollments contribute to quality of life issues in the Direct Counties. These data are not available for this document. However, an examination of county-level data of Appendix I for the project area counties suggests three noteworthy trends:

- Kootenai County enrollments increased 57 percent between 1990 and 2000.
- Bonner County school enrollments increased 33 percent between 1990 and 2000.
- Shoshone County enrollments decreased 9.8 percent between 1990 and 2000.

The other Direct Counties show modest changes between 1990 and 2000: Benewah County increased 9.4 percent; Boundary County 2.3 percent; Lincoln County increased .7 percent; and Sanders County increased 9.5 percent.

PHYSICIANS PER THOUSAND POPULATION

The availability of heath care contributes to the overall quality of life within communities and counties. One indicator of the availability of health care is the ratio of physicians to population. In general, most of the counties in north central Idaho and western Montana are designated as Medically Underserved Areas by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Department of Health and Human Services 2004). This designation is based on weighted scores combining the ratio of physicians to population, infant mortality, percentage of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and percentage of the population age 65 or over. However, for our purposes the physician ratio can serve as an indicator of the availability of local health care. These data (presented in Appendix I) indicate the following conditions and trends for the time period 1996-2001:

- All counties have a lower ratio when compared to the rest of the United States for 2001 with a ratio of 2.2/1000 persons.
- Kootenai County, Idaho (1.66/1000), Bonner County, Idaho (1.15/ 1000) and Lincoln County, Montana (1.069/1000) have the highest ratios among the Direct Counties and Boundary County, Idaho (.7085/1000) and Shoshone County, Idaho (.7437/1000) have the lowest ratios.
- Only Shoshone County, Idaho shows an overall decline in the ratio of physicians to population for the 1996-2001 time period, while Boundary County, Idaho has the highest increase in this ratio.

DEPENDENCY RATIO

Demographic dependency is defined as the ratio of working age persons (15-64) to persons age 15 or less and 65 and over. This ratio is another indicator of the social resources that may be required to address the needs of “dependent” populations.

Below is Table 21 which lists dependency ratios for the Direct Counties based on 2000 U.S. Census data. For comparison purposes, the United States dependency ratio is 61.6. The average dependency ratio among the Direct Counties is about 68 whereas the average among the Regional Counties is 64.5. Only Missoula County in Montana and Latah County in Idaho have lower than the national average for dependency ratios. Both counties have university populations with higher than average populations in the 15-64 age grouping.

Table 21: Direct Counties Dependency Ratio

Direct Counties	Dependency Ratio
Benewah County, ID	69.8
Bonner County, ID	63.0
Boundary County, ID	74.1
Kootenai County, ID	65.1
Shoshone County, ID	67.7
Lincoln County, MT	68.1
Sanders County, MT	68.5
Average	68.0

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing 2000

These measures indicate some baseline conditions in counties adjacent to the KNF and IPNF. The configuration of these measures indicates that the least populated counties tend to have measures suggesting quality of life vulnerabilities. For example, Lincoln County is a social environment traditionally associated with the wood products industry (Kaufman and Kaufman 1946). Over time demography, employment, school enrollments, and other quality of life measures have changed, sometimes in responses to mill closures or other changes in the wood products industry (Russell and Downs 1995).

Contemporary conditions identified in the measure above indicate Lincoln County has a decreasing population, an increasing median age, a higher than average poverty rate, modest human capital as indicated by educational attainment, a slightly higher than average dependency ratio, but a better than average ratio of physicians to population. If future trends show a decrease in human capital, lowering of the physician to population ratio, or a sharper decline in school enrollments, then this may indicate a change in resource conditions, management policies, or other socioeconomic context variables that contribute to changing quality of life indicators. Monitoring these indicators as well as other socioeconomic variables is one means to assess changing community conditions and their relationship to resource conditions, management policies, and their socioeconomic context.

Communities, Lifestyles, and Values: Conditions and Trends

The social science literature about community-forest interactions identifies both communities of place and communities of interest as elements of the socioeconomic environment of national forests (Donoghue 2003; Donoghue and Haynes 2002; Jakes et al. 1998). Each concept of community implies a common bond or other basis for connecting individuals as a group. Among communities of place, one common bond is geographic location as represented by rural towns such as Priest Lake, Idaho and Eureka, Montana. These communities are usually adjacent to or nearby forest lands. Within these geographic communities, there are also common social bonds created by patterns of interaction (e.g., attending community events, participating in volunteer efforts, etc...), identity (e.g., school mascots), and values (e.g., the importance of small town values such as personal safety, helping neighbors, and supporting local schools and businesses). Among communities of interest, bonds are based on norms, values, or some other common focus rather than geography. There can be communities of interest within or outside the geographic boundaries of communities of place. For example, local organizations with interests in off-highway vehicle (OHV) access can be a community of interest. Similarly, national OHV organizations such as the Blue Ribbon Coalition may also be a community of interest.

Lifestyles and values are elements of both communities of place and interest. A lifestyle is a pattern of living expressing the values, beliefs, and preferences of a particular social group.

Lifestyles vary because of social, cultural, economic, environmental, temporal, and other factors. These other factors can include changing laws, regulations, and administrative actions that may directly or indirectly affect lifestyles (Burdge 1998). Values are emotionally weighted beliefs that inform and motivate actions and attitudes. Values structure the relative importance of the individual components of a socioeconomic environment and they are a basis for actions by individuals and groups (D'Andrade and Strauss 1992). The lifestyle concept integrates values and beliefs as well as patterns of behavior that exist within a particular socioeconomic environment. Lifestyle can thus be used as a concept to examine the interactions of communities and forest management plans and decisions.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Elements of community, lifestyles, and values are described in social assessment documents for the IPNF (Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002) and the KNF (Russell and Downs 1995; Russell and Adams-Russell 2003). These works should be consulted for the details regarding the following list of noteworthy key points:

- Communities have a strong rural identity and value rural lifestyles and communities. The values about rural communities include:
    - Face-to-face interpersonal relationships and knowing neighbors.
    - Personal safety and living in what is perceived to be a low-crime region in which family and children are safe.
    - Volunteerism that supports community enrichment and ways of life.
    - Mutual support for neighbors and other community members in times of need.
    - Support for and participation in local institutions such as churches and schools.
    - Opportunity for self-reliance and the exercise of personal freedom.
    - Preference for limited government regulation and other influence on the lifestyles and property rights of individuals.
    - The importance of the “local place” as a reference for assessing what is meaningful and valued.
- There is a strong sense of identity with a particular community and in some cases with a larger region such as northern Idaho.
    - Regional identities are supported by the distribution of economic and social connections across communities.
    - Regional identities appear to be more prevalent in northern Idaho than in Lincoln and Sanders counties of western Montana.
- Lifestyles vary, but there are some common characteristics:
    - Individuals choose to live in these communities because of the lifestyle and benefits offered.
    - This choice often entails an economic compromise because of limited job opportunities and other means to make a living.
    - This is compensated for by the aesthetic, scenic, and open space resources of rural areas close to public lands. This results in a strong sense of place attachment.
    - Occupations have traditionally focused on resource extraction such as logging, log truck driving, mill work, equipment repair, mining, farming, and ranching. These occupations have structured the activity patterns and interactions with natural resources for many community members.

- Individual and community identities are based on the occupational lifestyles of resource extraction such as logging, mining, and mill work.
- Hunting, fishing, berry gathering, wildlife viewing, trail riding, and other outdoor activities are important activities valued by residents as accessible away from work activities.
- Hunting is an especially important characteristic of local lifestyles. It has some direct economic benefit in providing food resources, but it also expresses the fundamental values of self-reliance and engagement with and appreciation of the natural world.
- Attending church and participation in school activities, especially athletic events, are common activities expressing support for community.

- There is a strong value attached to place among most residents. This value of and attachment to place appears to be shared across a range of interest groups and communities. The values about place and natural resources appear to be based in at least three world views or perspectives about nature and natural resources:

  - Utilitarian view nature perceives natural resources as existing for human benefit; in addition, these resources benefit from human intervention and management much as farmers tend their crops. The utilitarian view of nature also emphasizes that non-use of resources amounts to waste, which is perceived as morally wrong. A fundamental value of this perspective is using resources to benefit human communities and ways of life.
  - Naturist view constructs nature as a pristine resource with spiritual, aesthetic, and existence values. Forests and their resources can provide practical or commodity benefits, but the fundamental value of natural resources is their intrinsic value. From this perspective, human intervention is believed to result in adverse effects rather than benefiting forest health. A fundamental value of this perspective is "putting the land first."
  - A conservation or stewardship view of nature emphasizes the coexistence of humans with natural resources, the responsibility of humans to maintain natural resources, and a respect for the integrity and health of ecological systems. Coexistence implies human activity can be compatible with the health and integrity of ecological systems. Stewardship also emphasizes an active role for humans in maintaining ecosystems and especially the exercise of restraint if human activity will be harmful. However, resources are evaluated as capable of serving economic, recreational, spiritual, and other needs. A fundamental value of this perspective is resource conservation that balances commercial use and existence values.

    These world views inform beliefs and attitudes about forest management. For example, although individuals with utilitarian and naturist world views may agree about the need for forest health, one sees this achieved through active timber harvesting while the others believes it is achieved by no active management or limited active management.

- KIPZ forest lands and resources are evaluated as important local resources that contribute to the quality of lifestyles in the region. The Forest Service and the public lands they manage are perceived as providing a range of benefits to local communities, including the following.

- Social – the agency contribute leadership, organizational, facility, and other resources to communities. Agency personnel also participate as community members in clubs, organizations, volunteer efforts, and other elements of community life. There is also some economic contribution when purchases can be made locally.
- Recreational opportunities are an important perceived benefit of forest lands. Individuals and groups with diverse recreational interest value the available opportunities to pursue outdoor activities close to their residence and place of work.
- Open space is also a significant value for residents who see forest lands as integral to the qualities of community and place of this region. Open space contributes to the rural character of communities.
- Economic value exists in the resources that can be extracted from public lands (e.g., minerals, timber, and other plant material) and in the scenic, amenity, and recreational resources that attract tourists. Among some interest groups there is strong sentiment the KIPZ forest management is inhibiting community development by limiting timber harvests, which is believed to result in fewer jobs in local communities.
- Fiscal benefits accrue to counties from Payments in Lieu of Taxes, funds from the Secure Rural Schools and Self-Determination Act of 2000, timber tax, and other federal payments related to public lands. These fiscal benefits often offset taxes that would otherwise be required to provide funding for schools, roads, and other state and local government programs.
- Existence benefits are associated with special places (e.g. wilderness and roadless areas) and resources (e.g., grizzly bear) as well as with the forest as a whole. For example, providing habitat for diverse plants and wildlife and ecological conditions that contribute to water quality.

- The integration of community, place, work, recreation, and lifestyle characterizes the social environment of this region. Occupationally based identities for individuals and communities express the history and traditions of logging, mining, mill work, and agriculture. These identities also incorporate values about the use of and attachment to natural resources that enrich rural lifestyles and the opportunity to express personal freedom.

TRENDS IN COMMUNITY CHANGE

Change characterizes the communities within this region. An important source of change is the decline of the wood products mining industries and associated businesses. Other sources of change include new residents, especially retirees and seasonal home owners, whose values and lifestyles are not always the same as those of longer-term residents. Retirees and other newcomers are sometimes perceived as demanding services and having “preservationist” values that favor limiting resource extraction from public lands. This increasing diversity of views and lifestyles is perceived to be altering the rural character of communities and personal freedom valued by longer term residents.

These types of changes suggest communities that exist at some place along a continuum from “resource extraction” to “amenity.” Communities such as St. Maries, Idaho and Eureka, Montana represent communities that maintain a strong resource extraction, timber community identity. Coeur d’Alene represents the amenity resource type community in this region. Some communities, such as those in the Silver Valley, Bonners Ferry, Libby, Troy and Thompson Falls are transitional from resource extraction to amenity. One of the

dynamics of the transition from extraction to amenity communities is the discontinuity between traditional identities and values and the emerging social institutions accompanying development of amenity based communities. For example, some communities maintain a resource-extraction identity while their economies and other social institutions have changed to more amenity based patterns.

One consequence of the ongoing process of change from resource extraction to amenity based communities is skepticism about the value and security of tourism and recreation based employment. These are not perceived as a type of employment that is a basis to raise a family. This is also expressed in desires to return to a resource extraction economy and lifestyle. In this regard, forest management policies that favor restricted or limited timber harvesting are perceived to increase instability and the loss of traditional lifestyles and customs.

There are other residents who perceive that increased tourism and recreation is increasing economic diversity and promoting overall community and economic development. Among these individuals, resource extraction activities are perceived as potentially changing the aesthetic and recreational environment. These changes may then inhibit visitors and others who can bring in new capital to local economies. These residents suggest relying on the scenic and amenity values of forest lands has more long term economic and community development benefits than the possible short term gains of resource extraction.

COMMUNITY TYPES IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Examining county-level data does not necessarily assess the affects of land and resource management plans within the KIPZ social environment (Doak and Kusel 1996). Some county-level census data can be disaggregated to the block level, but not all economic or other relevant data can be examined at that same level of aggregation. However, the literature indicates the need to disaggregate communities within counties to assess the linkages between land and resource management plans and communities. For example,

> Understanding scale linkages is increasingly being recognized as important to assessing socioeconomic well-being at the community level. This is particularly true when broad spatial and temporal assessments are conducted to inform management of large ecosystems (Force and Machlis 1997). The county remains an important unit of analysis for setting context to finer scales. Consistent, long-term economic and demographic data at the county level allow for assessments of conditions and trends across large geographic areas (Christensen et al. 2000, Horne and Haynes 1999). However, recognition of the hierarchy, or "nestedness" (Beckley 1998), of scales is important when assessing the relation between communities and natural resource management. County-level data, particularly from large heterogeneous counties, may obscure important distinctions among communities (Beckley 1998, Doak and Kusel 1996) (Donoghue 2003:11).

This analysis examined social assessments for KIPZ area counties and communities (Russell and Adams-Russell 2003; Russell and Downs 1995; Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002) and related literature to discover impact factors affecting the linkages of communities with forest management. The following linkage categories are identified:

Economic

- Jobs and income
- Commodity Industries

- Amenity/Tourism Industries
- Fiscal Revenues to Local Government

Community Social Resources
- Infrastructure
- Population Size
- Services
- Social Mix of Roles/Social Capacity
- Cohesiveness

Forest Interaction
- Proximity
- Work & Permitted Uses
- Recreation Uses
- Traditional Uses

Sense of Place
- Community Identity
- Place Aesthetics
- Place Meanings and Values

Agency-Community Relationships
- Conflict
- Cooperation/Collaboration

Cultural Resources
- Archaeological Resources
- Sacred Sites and Places

Similarly, based on this same literature, analysts constructed categories or "ideal types" of communities. For the purposes of this discussion an "ideal type" refers to a configuration of economic, social, and cultural characteristics that describe a type of community, but not necessarily any one particular community[5]. An "ideal type" can be used as a model to assess community-level linkages with forest lands and resources. Actual communities in the planning area will vary in their correspondence to the ideal, but this categorization provides a method to discuss LRMP affects at a community-level rather than only at the county-level. To achieve this community-level analysis, these categories forgo assessment of the variation in social, and cultural characteristics of communities grouped into any of these categories (cf., Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002:13-42).

The ideal type categories identified here are based on geographic proximity, economic, social, and cultural (values and lifestyles) criteria linking communities to forest lands and resources. The listing below identifies the community categories and the configuration of impact factors associated with each type.

Native American Communities: These are ethnic-based communities with traditional ties to lands and resources within KIPZ. These traditional ties are based on long-term historical residence that is linked with social and cultural ties to forest lands and resources. These ties include heritage resources, cultural practices, sacred sites, subsistence uses, and related connections. Primary impact factors include affects on traditional uses (forest interaction), place meanings and values (sense of place), and the management of

[5] The idea of the "ideal type" was developed by the German sociologist Max Weber in his analysis of bureaucracy. Miles, Schutz and other sociologists have also elaborated the ideal type concept.

archaeological and other cultural resources. The social assessment reports indicates each tribe has particular political (treat rights), economic, social, and cultural linkages with forest lands and resources (Russell and Downs 1995; Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002). These reports also suggest that Native American communities have experienced affects from interactions with recreational users and disruption of sacred and other cultural sites. However, the information about Native American communities is limited and suggests caution about any assessment of past influences without additional information.

Urban Regional Centers. Within northern Idaho, western Washington, and western Montana, there are urban communities with varied lifestyles, values, and beliefs as well as highly diversified economies. These communities are also service centers and transportation hubs offering residents of a multi-state area access to additional medical care, shopping, entertainment, educational opportunities, and other resources. These communities are not adjacent to IPNF or KNF boundaries, but they are within 1 to 2 hours driving distance. Regional centers are a source of recreation and other types of users and interested parties; and, they offer resources that enhance the quality of life for residents of other community types. Spokane and Missoula are the Urban Regional Center (URC) of concern for this analysis.

Primary impact factors for communities in this category include in-migration associated with the desirability of forest lands, recreational interaction with forest resources, permitted uses such as wood cutting and guiding, and place meanings and values attributed to forest lands and resources. Communities such as Spokane, Washington and Missoula, Montana have experienced higher than average growth rates for incorporated communities within this region. The amount of this growth linked to the presence of national forests cannot be ascertained in this analysis, but a trend in western states is the movement of retirement-age and place-independent workers to areas of natural beauty that also offer recreational opportunities (McCool and Kruger 2003). In general, such growth influences community infrastructure and demands for services. Additionally, Population growth has resulted in increased demands for recreational opportunities and amenity resources in communities throughout the west (cf., Baden, Snow, and Gallatin Institute. 1997; Power 2002; Power and Barrett 2001). Management actions and policies affecting these resources thus link Urban Regional Centers with national forest lands. A diversity of values and beliefs about natural resource management characterizes larger communities such as Urban Regional Centers (cf., Kempton, Boster, and Hartley 1995; Ewert 1996; Davis 2001). Changes in natural resource values and beliefs in the past twenty years have also contributed to this diversity (Trent 1995; McCool and Kruger 2003). Management actions and policies may emphasize value differences within communities and contribute to social tensions (cf., Baker and Kusel 2003).

Commodity Communities. The commodity products that may be produced from USFS managed lands have resulted in the establishment of communities to harvest and process those resources (Kaufman and Kaufman 1946). Typically, commodity communities were founded by the establishment of a mill, mine, or other facility to process commodity resources. Some of these communities may have been “company towns” wherein the economic and social structure was based on the mill or mine company developing the resource. These types of communities are linked to forest lands and resources by commodity production or processing economic activity, social structure, and attitudes, values, and beliefs expressing the importance of forest commodities. St. Maries and Wallace in Idaho are examples of these types of communities.

Commodity communities have inter-connected socioeconomic linkages with forest lands and resources. Primary impact factors for commodity communities thus include: economic (jobs

and income and commodity industries); the full range of social resources; forest interaction; sense of place; and, forest-community relationships. Mining and timber harvesting are the primary commodity production activities on these national forests. As noted elsewhere in this document, since the 1987 Forest Plans, the volume of timber harvests from federal lands has decreased; and, other extractive activities such as mining have also declined Some research indicates the loss of federal timber is either a primary or contributing factor to the majority of mill closures in Idaho and western Montana between 1989 and 2000 (Ehinger 2001:53-57). The loss of jobs associated with mill closures resulted in displacing workers to other industries or other locations (cf. Russell and Downs 1995; Power 1996). A trend in such communities has been a continuing decline in commodity industries; in-migration of non-commodity workers and a growth in service sector employment; a rise in transfer payments a percentage of personal income; and declines in fiscal payments to local governments (cf., Rasker and Alexander 2003; Russell and Adams-Russell 2003, 2004). Social resources have, in some communities, declined with population changes related to changes in commodity industries. Similarly, social tensions about resource management issues have intensified as values, beliefs, and community identities have changed. As these social tensions have risen, a trend is for increasing conflict about forest management issues with adverse consequences for community-forest relationships.

Transition Communities. Social Assessments for KIPZ forests indicate changes in values, economic structure, and the association of communities with forest resources characterizes communities in this region. These changes are related to declines in commodity production, but there are also other regional and national trends in demography, economics, and natural resource values affecting change processes in these communities (e.g., Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002:25ff.; Case and Alward 1997; Russell and Adams-Russell 2003). Transition communities are characterized by a decline in local and regional commodity production and associated social and cultural characteristics; and, a shift to more "service" sector employment and non-wage income sources and associated sociocultural characteristics (cf., Rasker and Alexander 2003; Power 2002; Power and Barrett 2001). Transition communities are often situated adjacent to forest lands that have aesthetic and recreational resources that have attracted new residents (Booth 2002). The process of change from commodity production and its associated socioeconomic influences to amenity and aesthetic relationships with forest characterizes "transition' communities. Libby and Eureka in Montana and Priest Lake and Bonner's Ferry in Idaho are examples of transition communities.

Primary impact factors for transition communities include: economic (e.g., jobs and income; amenity industries; and, payments to local government); social resources (e.g., infrastructure, social mix, and services); forest interaction (e.g., types of recreation); sense of place (e.g., place meanings and community identity); and, Agency-community relationships (e.g., conflict and collaboration). Transition communities share impact factors with commodity and diversity communities. The difference is not the presence or absence of particular factors, but in the social processes that influence how these factors interact. For example, in commodity communities belief systems (e.g., a community identity of "logging town") tend toward consistency with social and economic factors (e.g. presence of mills or industry jobs. In transition communities, there is a change in the consistency of belief systems and socioeconomic factors (e.g., a logging town identity but no mill and limited industry employment). The relationship among impact factors, especially the consistency of belief systems and socioeconomic structure, characterizes the linkages between forest resources and communities.

Some of the noteworthy linkages between transition communities and forest resources include the following:

- Demographic diversity increases in transition communities because of in-migration; and, new residents may move to seasonal or permanent homes in more rural areas adjacent to forest lands (Russell and Downs 1995; Russell and Adams-Russell 2003).
- There is an increase in the diversity of uses and values associated with forest resources. This increases social tensions related to value differences associated with patterns of use and community identity (e.g., Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002:18; Russell and Adams-Russell 2004).
- Economic linkages with forest resources are dynamic in transition communities. This has consequences for the perceived stability and contribution to local economies of tourism and amenity-based businesses (Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002).
- Early in the process of transition, community volunteer and leadership resources can diminish and result in limiting resources to respond to change events (Russell and Adams-Russell 2003). As population and businesses diversity, these resources may recover if new residents participate in leadership and volunteer roles.

Change is the defining characteristic of transition communities; and, the process of change is a variable depending on the diversification of population, economic structure, patterns of use, and values about forest resources.

Diversity Communities. These communities have diversified economies, lifestyles, and social structures. Their histories may be in commodity harvesting or processing, but their contemporary socioeconomic conditions express a wider range of business types and interdependencies. These communities also tend to have more diversity in their uses of and values about forest resources. These communities have two sub-types. One is larger in scale with a complex economy. Coeur d'Alene and Sandpoint in Idaho and Whitefish and Kalispell in Montana represent this community sub-type. The second sub-type is smaller in population size and generally has more demographic diversity than rural communities. These smaller scale diversity communities are located near larger scale Diversity Community. Ponderay near Sandpoint and Dalton Gardens near Coeur d'Alene are examples of this sub-type.

Primary impact factors associated with these communities are forest interaction (recreation) and sense of place (aesthetics and place meanings and values). Since these communities usually have a larger population and economic base, community-level affects of forest management are more difficult to identify. For example, individual businesses may have job losses or gains related to changes in forest management; or, some segments of communities may have less human capital and declining school enrollments (Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002). However, the diversity of community and economic resources contributes to the overall capacity of these communities to adapt to changing conditions. The community level influences are recreational and other access to forest lands and resources; and, the quality of life influences associated with forest aesthetics and meanings (cf., Rasker and Hansen 2000; Russell and Adams-Russell 2004).

Rural Forest Communities. Within the planning area there are clusters of households in close proximity to these national forests. Scale and location differentiates these places from diversity, transition, and commodity communities. These are usually places with a population of less than 1000; and, they are not necessarily incorporated communities or census designated places. Some have a small town center (e.g., Clark Fork, Idaho) or only limited facilities such as a general store and gas station identified with surrounding households (e.g., Yaak, Montana). Place and lifestyle are central elements in the identity of

rural forest communities. A residence in a rural area adjacent to open space and natural resources combined with “small town values” (e.g., knowing ones neighbors, mutual support, personal safety) characterizes these communities.

Primary impact factors associated with these communities include: economic (jobs and income since residents may be employed in commodity or amenity industries); forest engagement of all types; sense of place (including community/locale identity); and, Agency-community/locale interactions. This type of community has linkages similar to commodity and transition communities because they are usually linked to a nearby town providing services and facilities. As local economies have transitioned from commodity production, rural forest communities have experienced population loss or a shift to residents who are not directly dependent on commodity industries; and, the diversity of forest uses has increased. In other communities new residents have established rural residences adjacent to forest lands and increased the mix of values and uses. Some rural forest communities have experienced social conflicts related to changing values and beliefs associated with population shifts (Russell and Adams-Russell 2003). As these conflicts have emerged, forest-community relationships within these communities have undergone wider fluctuation than in the past; and, interest in forest management issues in these communities has increased (Russell and Adams-Russell 2003; Russell and Downs 1995).

For our purposes, four of these ideal types will be used to present a community-level analysis of potential influences of LRMP revision: commodity, transition, diversity, and rural forest communities. The table below categorizes communities within the Direct Counties by type. The Regional Centers are also included because of their interaction with other communities and the IPNF and KNF.

Table 22: Study Area Communities by Ideal Type

Place	Community Ideal Type
Benewah County, ID	
Plummer,Benewah	Native American
St. Maries	Commodity
Tensed	Rural Forest
Bonner County, ID	
Clark Fork	Rural Forest
Dover	Diversity
East Hope	Rural Forest
Kootenai	Diversity
(moved below)	
Oldtown	Transition
Ponderay	Diversity
Priest River	Transition
Sandpoint	Diversity
Boundary County, ID	
Bonners Ferry	Transition
Moyie Springs	Rural Forest
Kootenai County, ID	
Athol	Rural Forest
Coeur 'd Alene	Diversitiy
Dalton Gardens	Diversity
Fernan Lake Village	Diversity
Harrison	Rural Forest
Hauser	Diversity
Hayden	Diversity
Hayden Lake	Diversity
Post Falls	Diversity
Rathdrum	Transition
Spirit Lake	Transition
Worley	Rural Forest/Native American
Shoshone County, ID	
Kellogg	Transition/Commodity
Mullan	Commodity
Osburn	Commodity
Pinehurst	Transition
Smelterville	Transition
Wallace	Commodity
Wardner	Transition
Lincoln County, MT	
Eureka	Transition
Fortine	Transition
Libby	Transition
Rexford	Rural Forest
Troy	Transition
Sanders County, MT	
Dixon	Rural Forest
Heron	Rural Forest

Hot Springs	Rural Forest
Lonepine	Rural Forest
Noxon	Rural Forest
Paradise	Rural Forest
Plains	Transition
Thompson Falls	Transition
Trout Creek	Rural Forest
Associated Communities Outside of the Study Area	
Newport, WA	Transition
Spokane, WA	Urban Regional Center
Moscow, ID	Urban Regional Center
Kalispell, MT	Urban Regional Center
Missoula, MT	Urban Regional Center

National Interests in the Social Environment of KIPZ Forests

Social assessments usually focus on communities and counties in the immediate vicinity of a national forest. The social assessments for both the IPNF and the KNF exemplify these community and county focused assessments. However, national forests are public lands with national interests regarding management and planning. These national interests are usually not included in describing the social environment of national forests because of such issues as methodology, funding, and schedule. The interaction of forest management with these national interests is thus an acknowledged missing component of the potentially affected social environment.

One means to address this deficit in social information is to examine national level data regarding public orientations to the management of national forests. The USFS has conducted a national survey of values, objectives, beliefs, and attitudes (VOBA) regarding national forests (Shields et al. 2002). This survey is a module within the ongoing national survey of recreation and the environment (NSRE 2004). The VOBA survey was conducted by telephone with a randomly selected national sample of approximately 7000 randomly selected persons. The survey questions used a five-point scale to ask about:

- Values concerning public lands.
- Objectives for management of national forests and grasslands.
- Beliefs about if it is the role of the Forest Service to address those objectives.
- Attitudes regarding performance of the Forest Service in meeting the objectives (Shields et al. 2002).

Additional analysis also compared the findings of the national sample with respondents from the Intermountain West states of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico (Lybecker, Shields, and Haefele Draft). This comparison is of specific interest since it provides a comparative perspective based on the same VOBA data. Although these survey data do not address the specific resources of the IPNF and KNF, they do offer information about more general attitudes to national forests by regional and national publics.

The national survey report summarizes its findings as follows:

> The public sees the promotion of ecosystem health as an important objective and role for the agency. There is strong support for protecting

watersheds. The public supports multiple uses, but not all uses equally. Motorized recreation is not a high priority objective, while preserving the ability to have a "wilderness experience" is important. There is moderate support for providing resources to dependent communities. The provision of less consumptive services is more important than those that are more consumptive. There is a lack of support for subsidies for development and leasing of public lands. Preservation of traditional uses is a somewhat important objective. Development and use of the best scientific information enjoys wide support, as does information sharing and collaboration. A national direction for the management of National Forest lands is a slightly important objective. Increasing law enforcement on National Forests and Grasslands is an important objective and an appropriate role for the agency. The public has a strong environmental protection orientation, has a moderately strong conservation/preservation orientation, and supports some development (Shields et al. 2002:abstract).

INTERMOUNTAIN WEST AND U.S. OBJECTIVES, BELIEFS, AND ATTITUDES

A focused analysis of responses from the Intermountain West offers information about some of the key objectives, beliefs, and attitudes for this segment of the survey sample and how these compare with the rest of the United States (Lybecker, Shields, and Haefele Draft). From 30 "objectives" items in the survey, analysis identified four "core objectives" and seven "important" objectives[6] based on mean score and standard deviation (Lybecker, Shields, and Haefele Draft:11). The "core" objectives have higher levels of agreement as indicated by lower standard deviation. The "important" objectives have lower levels of disagreement as indicated by higher standard deviations. These 11 objectives and their means and standard deviations are identified in the tables below along with the beliefs and attitude findings (Lybecker, Shields, and Haefele Draft:12).

[6] The remaining objectives have means of less than 3.0 and relatively high standard deviations. The researchers interpret these findings as indicating the general public regards these objectives and not important, although the standard deviations suggest there are vocal minorities strongly supporting each of the remaining objectives (Shields et al. 2002). A table of the findings is included in Appendix II.

Table 23: Core Objectives for Respondents from the Intermountain West

OBJECTIVE:	Is this an important objective for you? *(1="not at all important," 5="very important")*	Do you believe that fulfilling this objective is an appropriate role for the USDA Forest Service? *(1="strongly disagree," 5="strongly agree")*	How favorably do you view the performance of the USDA Forest Service in fulfilling this objective? *(1="very unfavorably," 5="very favorably")*
Conserving and protecting forests and grasslands that are the source of our water resources, such as streams, lakes, and watershed areas.	4.69 *0.78* [a] 110 [b]	4.44 *0.92* 127	3.76 *1.15* 94
Developing volunteer programs to improve forests and grasslands (for example, planting trees, or improving water quality).	4.60 *0.76* 107	4.42 *0.98* 109	3.41 *1.13* 79
Informing the public about recreation concerns on forests and grasslands such as safety, trail etiquette, and respect for wildlife.	4.57 *0.88* 100	4.44 *0.89* 96	3.63 *1.21* 106
Allowing for diverse uses of forests and grasslands such as grazing, recreation, and wildlife habitat.	4.21 *0.97* 97	4.10 *1.08* 78	3.59 *1.07* 76

[a] Standard deviation

[b] Sample size for each item (n). The sample sizes for each item are less than the full 638 sample since each respondent was asked only a portion of the 115 VOBA questions due to time limitations.

In general, the findings from the Intermountain West showed no significant difference when compared with the rest of the United States (Lybecker, Shields, and Haefele Draft:44), although the means are different for each of these four objectives.

This analysis also revealed statistically significant differences regarding items rated as "not important" and "moderately important." Among the five items rated as "not important" the objective "Expanding access for motorized off-highway vehicles on forests and grasslands (for example, snowmobiling or 4-wheel driving)" had a mean of 2.60 and standard deviation of 1.55 for the Intermountain West sample and a mean of 2.24 and standard deviation of 1.38 for the U.S. sample (Lybecker, Shields, and Haefele Draft:49). The Intermountain West sample thus views this objective as more important than the U.S. sample. Similarly, among the "moderately important" objectives four show statistically significant differences between the two samples. The items and the scores that are significantly different for the Intermountain West and U.S. samples are as follows:

- Preserving the natural resources of forests and grasslands through such policies as no timber harvesting or no mining. Intermountain West (3.86/1.34). U.S. (4.17/1.21)
- Restricting mineral development on forests and grasslands. (Intermountain West 3.55/1.45). U.S. (4.03/1.26)
- Restricting timber harvesting and grazing on forests and grasslands. Intermountain West (3.54/1.56). U.S. (3.99/1.22)
- Encouraging collaboration between groups in order to share information concerning uses of forests and grasslands. Intermountain West (3.98/1.17). U.S. (4.23/1.08).

INTERMOUNTAIN WEST VALUES COMPARED TO U.S. VALUES

The VOBA survey asked about agreement with statements concerning values associated with public lands. There were statistically significant differences between the U.S. and Intermountain West for multiple items. Among these items, the Intermountain West respondents had less agreement than the rest of the U.S. about the following value statements:

- "People should be more concerned about how our public lands are used."
- "Future generations should be as important as the current one in the decisions about public lands."
- "People can think public lands are valuable even if they do not actually go there themselves."
- "Forests have a right to exist for their own sake, regardless of human concerns and uses."
- "Forests have a right to exist for their own sake, regardless of human concerns and uses."
- "Natural resource must be preserved even if people must do without some products."
- "The Federal government should subsidize the development and leasing of public lands to companies."
- "Future generations should be as important as the current one in the decisions about public lands."
- "The most important role for the public lands is providing jobs and income for local people."
- "The main reason for maintaining resources today is so we can develop them in the future if we need to."

A finding of the VOBA analysis is: " ... while respondents from the Intermountain West exhibit a lower level of environmental orientation for the Individual Values, they also exhibit a lower preference for human-centered uses of forests and grasslands ... (Lybecker, Shields, and Haefele Draft:56). An implication of this finding is that if national and Intermountain west values diverge more in the future, this may result in conflict regarding management actions and desired future conditions of forest lands and resources. On the other hand, if these values then to converge or show fewer significant differences, then the potential for value-based conflicts may decrease.

USFS and the Social Environment

Social assessments for the IPNF (Parker, Wulfhorst, and Kamm 2002) and KNF (Russell and Downs 1995; Russell and Adams-Russell 2003) describe elements of the relationship between USFS leadership and interest groups, including local governments. Interest groups and individuals perceive USFS management decisions and actions affect lifestyles, values, and community well-being, including economic well-being. The nature of these relationships can influence interest group responses to USFS management actions and plans; and, these responses may have direct or indirect socioeconomic consequences for communities that result from legal or administrative actions that affect USFS land management decisions. A fundamental component of these relationships is public trust in the agency to manage resources fairly and effectively using sound science. Without trust, management actions and decisions are more likely to be challenged or not accepted (Cvetkovich and Winter 2002).

Both social assessments identify themes about Forest Service-community relationships that may influence the overall quality of these relationships and assessments of trust. These themes are as follows:

- Local interests believe the USFS management policies directly influence their lifestyles and economies. The agency has the ability to influence the rate and type of change by altering policies to favor increased resource extraction, particularly timber harvesting.
- "Outside" interests have more power to stop timber harvesting and other management actions than local groups who favor resource extraction and increased timber harvests.
- Local interests perceive their input should be weighted over interests outside the geographic areas adjacent to these national forests. The perceived need to weight local input is related to beliefs about the ability of timber harvesting policies and practices to influence the present and future economies and lifestyles of local communities.
- Current management policies are controlled more by outside and especially Washington, D.C. based personnel rather than local Forest Service employees. Community-based Forest Service personnel are believed to be more trustworthy and capable of setting policies and managing local resources than those in Washington D.C.
- Gridlock characterizes the current state of effective management of forest resources. This gridlock results from appeals and litigation that constrain the actions of forest managers. This often results in a perception of "things not making sense." That is, when forest resources appear abundant and people who depend on these resources for work are unemployed or underemployed, then management policies appear not to make sense.
- Timber, recreation, sensitive habitat and geographic areas, and forest restoration have been neglected because of gridlock and a lack of management action.
- There is a loss of timber expertise in the agency and an increase in experts and "ologists" without a fundamental understanding of the timber issues in forest management. This is often expressed as the agency has lost its sense of mission and direction.
- There is a strong need for increased communication from the Forest Service about its mission and activities, especially those influencing local lifestyles and economies.
- There is a desire for collaborative efforts among local interest groups to resolve gridlock. There is some expectation the Forest Service will assist in organizing and operating these collaborative efforts.
- The trend in community-Forest Service relationships is improving, especially on the KNF. IPNF relationships with adjacent communities appear consistent with those on the KNF.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Proprietor employment	Persons who own and operate a business or who are in partnership with other individuals are self-employed proprietors.
Transfer payments	Non-wage or salary monies given by government to individuals, businesses, or other governmental entities. Examples are social security payments, and welfare benefits.

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Appendix I

Table 24: KNF & IPNF Timber Volumes, Cut and Sold 1961 - 2004

Year	KNF Total Cut	KNF Total Sold	IPNF Total Cut	IPNF Total Sold
1961*	138	192.4	283.3	329.5
1962*	170.9	194.5	319.7	385.2
1963*	177	214.1	390.9	422
1964*	175.1	185.4	392.1	366.1
1965*	173.2	188.8	414.4	383.6
1966*	219.8	169.8	466.7	365.2
1967*	193.4	162.9	377.7	425.9
1968*	191.4	214.8	467.6	497.6
1969*	191	216	449.5	354.7
1970*	215.8	248.9	396.8	451.4
1971*	205.7	217	343.4	344.9
1972*	198.1	136	351.9	308
1973*	171.9	162	374	289.4
1974	170.1	161.6	189.8	278.7
1975	142.3	200.7	236.5	226.3
1976	151.7	171.2	211.6	263.3
1977	235.8	197.2	286.8	254
1978	191.3	154.4	257.2	282.8
1979	185.1	206.1	254.4	311.8
1980	155.9	175.8	236.7	317.2
1981	162.2	264.3	235.3	272
1982	131.5	221.3	145	250.4
1983	180.6	245	257.7	262.1
1984	197.8	212.4	229	261.9
1985	180.3	224.3	240	181.3
1986	204.1	227.6	244.8	204.1
1987	248.3	264.2	248.6	237.1
1988	248.1	178.6	252.9	260.5
1989	224.5	187.4	263	250.8
1990	212.1	150.4	279.9	222.6
1991	174.3	99.8	231.8	169.4
1992	174.4	203.6	235.1	108.5
1993	154.8	84.9	134	125.8
1994	110.8	59.4	116.8	17.5
1995	70.3	58.1	86.9	37.5
1996	99.9	125.3	80.8	43
1997	86.2	88.9	56.9	108.3
1998	88.1	65.8	84.6	64
1999	69.8	83.4	74.5	38.1
2000	74.7	40.6	89.5	78.2
2001	50.2	51.8	50.9	40.7
2002	82.6	63	44.4	53.4
2003	55.5	23.9	52.9	22.1
2004	42.2	32.6	39.6	59.5

Source:
Note: * KNF timber volumes prior to 1974 did not include the portion of the Kaniksu National Forest now administered by the Kootenai. IPNF timber volume prior to 1974 is the total volume from the Coeur d'Alene, Kaniksu, and St. Joe National Forests.

Table 25: PILT 1988 - 2002, Ranked by County Average

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Average
Ravalli County, MT	337	344	413	364	465	501	586	553	693	713	753	767	819	1,218	1,283	654
Flathead County, MT	250	300	245	245	308	356	245	227	672	624	728	823	797	1,369	1,442	575
Missoula County, MT	339	345	291	315	109	296	166	78	77	353	386	380	386	697	740	330
Kootenai County, ID	178	178	179	179	179	178	178	171	189	173	185	166	188	270	284	192
Lincoln County, MT	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	165	195	171	179	175	184	267	282	191
Clearwater County, ID	85	85	86	83	83	83	83	77	91	81	264	211	232	443	503	166
Pend Oreille County, WA	124	49	49	49	49	176	49	219	55	131	168	223	219	350	341	150
Shoshone County, ID	122	122	122	122	123	123	121	114	134	117	126	118	129	272	198	138
Stevens County, WA	105	42	25	25	25	126	24	131	79	114	135	98	132	214	229	100
Sanders County, MT	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	84	99	87	91	91	96	140	147	98
Lake County, MT	55	58	16	53	64	67	46	47	98	86	95	103	102	166	175	82
Latah County, ID	77	77	75	75	75	75	75	72	78	71	81	64	78	112	118	80
Mineral County, MT	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	60	70	62	64	64	68	177	190	80
Bonner County, ID	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	42	50	44	65	168	124	208	136	77
Boundary County, ID	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	44	52	46	50	188	119	187	101	74
Asotin County, WA	8	7	7	7	7	25	7	31	20	40	35	32	48	66	76	28
Nez Perce County, ID	16	16	15	14	14	16	17	16	26	24	24	25	26	38	41	22
Benewah County, ID	6	5	12	5	5	5	5	12	5	9	16	18	26	47	46	15

Source: NRIS HD
Note: Values are in thousands of dollars

Table 26: 25% Payments to Counties 1986 – 1999, Ranked by County Average

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Average
Lincoln County, MT	2,806.7	2,138.8	2,636.3	2,926.5	4,932.6	4,518.2	5,413.4	6,721.4	6,128.0	4,521.4	4,009.9	3,388.4	3,651.0	2,319.2	4,008.0
Shoshone County, ID	2,163.7	2,391.5	1,976.0	2,632.1	3,082.1	2,843.7	3,478.0	3,231.2	3,312.7	2,818.9	3,026.1	2,187.6	2,209.6	959.5	2,593.8
Sanders County, MT	601.9	749.7	969.1	851.8	1,378.9	1,054.0	1,594.0	1,452.1	1,867.8	1,290.1	1,175.5	945.8	1,251.1	960.3	1,153.0
Flathead County, MT	1,124.9	1,049.6	1,907.0	1,148.6	1,038.1	966.8	1,352.2	1,624.3	839.6	983.2	795.4	635.7	909.4	505.7	1,062.9
Bonner County, ID	517.8	658.3	890.0	751.9	1,004.0	930.7	1,351.6	969.2	1,063.8	1,068.4	971.0	565.7	843.9	787.2	883.8
Boundary County, ID	497.7	660.6	913.2	743.5	999.6	923.3	1,363.1	926.3	1,040.6	1,087.7	978.6	549.8	845.8	830.6	882.9
Pend Oreille County, WA	435.9	682.2	852.2	1,035.6	977.4	1,011.5	1,198.9	951.7	925.2	828.9	846.5	633.5	773.3	670.1	844.5
Clearwater County, ID	608.3	624.7	511.1	550.2	1,008.6	1,025.5	951.4	903.1	1,652.3	1,031.7	314.7	687.1	660.1	274.9	771.7
Kootenai County, ID	518.7	538.7	551.6	742.9	613.5	645.4	905.9	689.9	826.3	619.1	800.9	492.5	696.1	363.1	643.2
Mineral County, MT	227.3	223.7	218.7	269.1	679.2	334.0	537.0	868.3	1,287.1	452.5	430.3	615.4	666.6	294.7	507.4
Missoula County, MT	287.5	279.1	358.4	322.2	630.8	349.8	545.3	831.5	1,084.4	445.1	411.5	545.0	612.5	279.0	498.7
Stevens County, WA	158.4	285.9	320.9	523.0	380.6	436.6	412.3	394.6	327.9	228.1	284.2	284.4	278.1	202.2	322.7
Ravalli County, MT	468.9	458.7	386.0	429.4	276.8	223.1	158.5	212.9	86.3	218.5	166.6	212.1	183.5	98.4	255.7
Latah County, ID	188.9	224.9	150.3	195.8	313.9	261.9	285.6	314.2	271.7	258.4	241.0	196.3	134.2	39.9	219.8
Asotin County, WA	81.1	113.5	127.6	185.0	162.4	141.3	198.9	108.5	96.1	33.5	61.3	94.8	25.6	36.9	104.8
Lake County, MT	93.8	89.1	166.3	96.1	79.4	75.0	107.2	127.7	56.9	76.4	60.7	47.9	71.7	39.4	84.8
Benewah County, ID	68.2	79.8	53.1	67.3	106.5	88.6	96.7	106.4	83.9	82.5	76.8	62.4	42.1	12.5	73.3
Nez Perce County, ID	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.1	1.4	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.3

Source: NRIS HD
Note: Amounts in $1000's

Table 27: 2002 Farms and Land in Farms by County

	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (Acres)	Average Farm Size (Acres)	Median Size Farm (Acres)	Approximate Proportion in Farms
Idaho	25017	11767294	470	100	22.20%
Montana	27870	59612403	2139	562	64.00%
Washington	35939	15318008	426	48	36.00%
DIRECT					
Benewah	241	137791	572	160	27.70%
Bonner	743	90858	122	60	8.20%
Boundary	432	76506	177	80	9.40%
Kootenai	828	154217	186	60	19.40%
Shoshone	46	4310	94	55	No data
Lincoln	310	54,236	175	80	2.30%
Sanders	464	345,775	745	179	19.60%
REGIONAL					
Clearwater	193	70724	366	160	4.50%
Latah	890	340115	382	140	49.40%
Nez Perce	441	343462	779	300	63.20%
Flathead	1,075	234,861	218	50	7.20%
Lake	1,185	601,544	508	70	62.90%
Mineral	85	16,277	191	92	2.10%
Missoula	641	258,315	403	42	15.50%
Rivalli	1,441	245,133	170	32	16.00%
Asotin	180	280393	1558	1150	69.00%
Stevens	1269	528402	416	140	33.30%

Source: 2002 Census of Agriculture County and State Highlights, “Adjusted” data

Table 28: Percent Change 1987-1997: Farms, Farms Lands & Avg. Farm Size

	Number Farms	Land in Farms	Avg. Farm Size
Idaho	-8.19%	-17.77%	-8.87%
Montana	-1.19%	-2.72%	-1.53%
Washington	-15.68%	-6.17%	8.22%
DIRECT			
Benewah	9.29%	8.64%	-0.72%
Bonner	-2.99%	-38.69%	-34.52%
Boundary	4.81%	-9.07%	-14.59%
Kootenai	-2.17%	-30.49%	-27.40%
Shoshone	-4.55%	-25.56%	-20.43%
Lincoln	2.78%	-32.97%	-37.16%
Sanders	7.28%	8.62%	1.41%
REGIONAL			
Clearwater	-2.86%	-84.52%	-79.31%
Latah	2.28%	-8.39%	-10.93%
Nez Perce	-5.74%	-39.62%	-32.05%
Flathead	8.13%	-19.57%	-29.88%
Lake	-6.73%	-9.85%	-3.05%
Mineral	18.31%	11.10%	-8.70%
Missoula	1.87%	3.55%	1.65%
Rivalli	6.48%	-38.72%	-48.24%
Asotin	-6.43%	9.97%	15.40%
Stevens	-8.49%	-0.13%	7.72%

Source: Percentages calculated using data from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, 1997 Census of Agriculture, County Level Farm Numbers, Land in Farms, and Average Size of Farms, non-adjusted data.

Table 29: Direct Counties Employment by Industry % Change 1980 - 2000

	Direct Counties											
	Benewah			Bonner			Boundary			Kootenai		
	1980	2000	Chng	1980	2000	Chng	1980	2000	Chng	1980	2000	Chng
Employment by place of work												
Total full-time and part-time employment	3,576	4,974	1,398	9,600	20,283	10,683	3,022	5,196	2,174	23,559	60,784	37,225
By type												
Wage and salary employment	76.8%	73.7%	-3.0%	71.3%	63.6%	-7.7%	68.8%	72.2%	3.3%	77.1%	75.1%	-2.0%
Proprietors employment	23.2%	26.3%	3.0%	28.7%	36.4%	7.7%	31.2%	27.8%	-3.3%	22.9%	24.9%	2.0%
Farm proprietors employment	5.8%	4.8%	-1.0%	5.3%	2.8%	-2.5%	9.1%	6.2%	-2.9%	2.3%	1.1%	-1.2%
Nonfarm proprietors employment	17.4%	21.4%	4.0%	23.4%	33.7%	10.3%	22.1%	21.6%	-0.5%	20.6%	23.8%	3.2%
By industry												
Farm employment	8.0%	5.6%	-2.4%	5.8%	3.2%	-2.6%	12.9%	8.0%	-4.9%	3.2%	1.2%	-2.0%
Nonfarm employment	92.0%	94.4%	2.4%	94.2%	96.8%	2.6%	87.1%	92.0%	4.9%	96.8%	98.8%	2.0%
Private employment	69.5%	71.4%	1.9%	77.2%	85.2%	7.9%	62.4%	71.3%	8.9%	77.6%	84.6%	7.0%
Ag. services, forestry, fishing & other	2.3%	**	**	1.8%	3.3%	1.5%	2.8%	3.2%	0.3%	1.0%	1.8%	0.8%
Mining	0.8%	**	**	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	**	**	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Construction	2.9%	4.5%	1.6%	5.9%	9.5%	3.5%	4.6%	7.9%	3.3%	6.2%	8.6%	2.4%
Manufacturing	32.5%	21.5%	-11.1%	19.7%	11.5%	-8.2%	16.7%	15.0%	-1.7%	14.3%	9.9%	-4.4%
Transportation and public utilities	4.3%	6.5%	2.2%	5.2%	3.8%	-1.4%	4.5%	3.8%	-0.6%	5.3%	3.6%	-1.7%
Wholesale trade	1.6%	1.5%	-0.1%	1.4%	2.1%	0.7%	3.0%	2.2%	-0.9%	3.4%	3.4%	0.1%
Retail trade	11.2%	11.8%	0.6%	18.0%	21.0%	3.1%	14.7%	12.7%	-2.0%	18.9%	20.4%	1.5%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.1%	2.9%	-0.2%	6.9%	7.7%	0.8%	3.9%	**	**	7.6%	8.0%	0.3%
Services	10.8%	17.6%	6.8%	18.2%	25.8%	7.7%	12.1%	23.4%	11.3%	20.8%	28.5%	7.7%
Government and gov't. enterprises	22.5%	23.0%	0.5%	17.0%	11.7%	-5.3%	24.7%	20.7%	-4.0%	19.2%	14.2%	-5.0%
Federal, civilian	4.1%	1.4%	-2.6%	2.8%	1.4%	-1.5%	5.8%	2.5%	-3.3%	3.0%	1.1%	-1.9%
Military	1.5%	0.7%	-0.8%	1.7%	0.7%	-0.9%	1.6%	0.8%	-0.8%	1.7%	0.7%	-1.0%
State and local	16.9%	20.8%	3.9%	12.5%	9.6%	-2.9%	17.3%	17.4%	0.1%	14.5%	12.4%	-2.1%
State government	1.6%	2.1%	0.6%	1.3%	1.0%	-0.2%	1.2%	1.0%	-0.2%	2.6%	1.4%	-1.2%
Local government	15.4%	18.7%	3.3%	11.2%	8.5%	-2.7%	16.0%	16.4%	0.3%	11.9%	11.0%	-0.9%

	Direct Counties								
	Shoshone			Lincoln			Sanders		
	1980	2000	Chng	1980	2000	Chng	1980	2000	Chng
Employment by place of work									
Total full-time and part-time employment	9,126	6,303	(2,823)	7,028	8,974	1,946	3,941	5,045	1,104
By type									
						-			-
Wage and salary employment	88.9%	78.5%	-10.4%	77.4%	62.9%	14.5%	72.6%	59.9%	12.6%
Proprietors employment	11.1%	21.5%	10.4%	22.6%	37.1%	14.5%	27.4%	40.1%	12.6%
Farm proprietors employment	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	8.4%	8.8%	0.4%
Nonfarm proprietors employment	10.6%	20.8%	10.2%	19.3%	33.8%	14.6%	19.0%	31.3%	12.3%
By industry									
Farm employment	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	3.5%	3.5%	0.0%	11.0%	10.6%	-0.4%
Nonfarm employment	99.5%	99.2%	-0.3%	96.5%	96.5%	0.0%	89.0%	89.4%	0.4%
Private employment	83.4%	79.9%	-3.5%	74.0%	79.9%	5.8%	71.8%	74.7%	2.9%
Ag. services, forestry, fishing & other	**	1.8%	**	2.4%	**	**	2.1%	**	**
Mining	27.0%	12.0%	-15.0%	**	**	**	0.9%	**	**
Construction	1.8%	7.3%	5.6%	6.0%	6.5%	0.5%	2.4%	6.4%	4.1%
Manufacturing	19.4%	7.4%	-12.0%	20.3%	15.6%	-4.8%	15.0%	9.4%	-5.6%
Transportation and public utilities	2.8%	2.7%	-0.1%	6.4%	4.0%	-2.4%	5.4%	5.2%	-0.2%
Wholesale trade	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	2.8%	2.2%	-0.6%
Retail trade	13.4%	19.6%	6.2%	14.3%	17.0%	2.7%	13.7%	14.0%	0.3%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.1%	4.6%	-0.5%	4.1%	5.9%	1.7%	4.3%	6.1%	1.8%
Services	12.0%	22.8%	10.7%	**	25.1%	**	25.3%	25.9%	0.6%
Government and gov't. enterprises	16.1%	19.3%	3.2%	22.5%	16.6%	-5.8%	17.2%	14.7%	-2.5%
Federal, civilian	3.0%	1.7%	-1.3%	10.6%	5.4%	-5.3%	5.0%	2.9%	-2.1%
Military	1.4%	0.9%	-0.5%	1.5%	1.1%	-0.4%	1.3%	1.1%	-0.2%
State and local	11.8%	16.8%	5.0%	10.4%	10.2%	-0.2%	10.9%	10.7%	-0.2%
State government	0.6%	2.5%	1.8%	1.6%	1.0%	-0.5%	1.7%	1.1%	-0.6%
Local government	11.1%	14.3%	3.2%	8.8%	9.2%	0.4%	9.2%	9.7%	0.5%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis website http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/ based on the 1967 Standard Industrial classification (SIC)
Note: ** = No data or incomplete data

Table 30: Direct Counties Earnings by Industry % Change 1980 – 2000

	Direct Counties											
	Benewah			Bonner			Boundary			Kootenai		
	1980	2000	Chng	1980	2000	Chng	1980	2000	Chng	1980	2000	Chng
Earnings by place of work	115,196	140,366	25,170	241,636	467,610	225,974	68,091	125,664	57,573	620,111	1,654,355	1,034,245
By Industry												
Farm earnings	3.6%	2.0%	-1.6%	2.0%	0.3%	-1.7%	8.2%	5.1%	-3.1%	1.3%	0.0%	-1.2%
Nonfarm earnings	96.4%	98.0%	1.6%	98.0%	99.7%	1.7%	91.8%	94.9%	3.1%	98.7%	100.0%	1.2%
Private earnings	78.5%	70.3%	-8.1%	81.2%	81.9%	0.7%	63.7%	67.3%	3.6%	78.6%	81.3%	2.7%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing and other	0.8%	**	**	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%
Mining	1.7%	**	**	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	**	**	0.5%	1.4%	0.9%
Construction	2.7%	3.7%	0.9%	5.9%	8.5%	2.6%	5.7%	7.3%	1.6%	7.3%	11.2%	4.0%
Manufacturing	50.3%	26.8%	-23.5%	29.0%	16.1%	-12.9%	23.5%	21.3%	-2.1%	25.0%	13.5%	-11.5%
Transportation and public utilities	6.5%	12.0%	5.5%	9.8%	7.6%	-2.2%	6.5%	5.5%	-1.0%	7.8%	5.3%	-2.5%
Wholesale trade	1.7%	1.3%	-0.4%	2.1%	2.9%	0.8%	4.2%	2.5%	-1.7%	4.2%	4.5%	0.4%
Retail trade	6.1%	6.2%	0.1%	14.5%	17.5%	3.0%	11.0%	7.9%	-3.1%	13.7%	13.7%	0.0%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.3%	1.2%	-0.1%	3.3%	5.8%	2.5%	2.9%	**	**	4.0%	7.2%	3.2%
Services	7.3%	10.3%	3.0%	15.1%	21.0%	5.9%	8.7%	19.7%	11.0%	15.7%	23.8%	8.0%
Government & gov't enterprises	17.9%	27.6%	9.7%	16.8%	17.8%	1.0%	28.1%	27.6%	-0.4%	20.1%	18.7%	-1.4%

	Direct Counties								
	Shoshone			Lincoln			Sanders		
	1980	2000	Chng	1980	2000	Chng	1980	2000	Chng
Earnings by place of work	372,400	170,309	-202,090	206,310	210,811	4,501	87,852	94,600	6,749
By Industry									
Farm earnings	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.4%	4.1%	-2.4%	-6.6%
Nonfarm earnings	99.9%	100.1%	0.2%	99.7%	100.1%	0.4%	95.9%	102.4%	6.6%
Private earnings	89.4%	76.3%	-13.1%	74.4%	70.3%	-4.1%	75.0%	75.5%	0.5%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing and other	0.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	**	**	0.7%	**	**
Mining	42.2%	24.3%	-17.9%	**	**	**	1.7%	**	**
Construction	1.2%	8.7%	7.5%	7.8%	5.4%	-2.4%	2.7%	6.2%	3.5%
Manufacturing	26.2%	5.5%	-20.6%	31.3%	19.8%	-11.5%	21.6%	12.0%	-9.6%
Transportation and public utilities	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%	8.8%	8.0%	-0.8%	10.0%	10.0%	-0.1%
Wholesale trade	1.6%	1.9%	0.4%	1.3%	1.0%	-0.3%	4.4%	2.4%	-2.0%
Retail trade	6.3%	14.7%	8.4%	8.8%	11.4%	2.5%	8.8%	8.7%	-0.1%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.7%	2.6%	-0.1%	1.6%	4.5%	2.8%	2.1%	4.2%	2.2%
Services	5.8%	14.3%	8.5%	**	18.1%	**	23.1%	27.9%	4.7%
Government & gov't enterprises	10.6%	23.8%	13.3%	25.3%	29.8%	4.5%	20.8%	26.9%	6.1%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis website http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/ Based on dollar amounts adjusted to 2003 dollars.

Table 31: Average Annual Unemployment Rates by County, 1993 - 2003

	Area	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Average
Direct Counties	Benewah County, ID	10.9	10.0	10.6	11.6	10.3	11.7	12.6	12.7	10.7	11.9	10.1	11.2
	Bonner County, ID	9.9	8.6	9.0	9.3	8.8	8.2	9.5	9.1	8.2	8.8	7.6	8.8
	Boundary County, ID	9.3	8.8	8.8	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.7	9.0
	Kootenai County, ID	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.4	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.8	8.2	7.1	7.8
	Shoshone County, ID	14.3	11.6	10.5	10.1	10.4	11.1	11.6	11.4	12.7	12.0	11.5	11.6
	Lincoln County, MT	15.7	14.9	14.9	11.7	12.1	13.1	12.4	11.8	11.3	11.6	15.9	13.2
	Sanders County, MT	12.5	11.3	14.2	12.5	10.7	10.5	9.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.2	10.3
Regional Counties	Clearwater County, ID	15.8	14.7	13.2	11.9	12.4	12.8	13.4	14.4	14.8	13.5	9.9	13.3
	Latah County, ID	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4
	Nez Perce County, ID	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.8
	Flathead County, MT	7.3	6.7	8.1	7.4	7.4	7.9	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.6	6.4	6.9
	Lake County, MT	8.0	6.8	8.0	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.3	6.2	8.7	7.7	6.7	7.3
	Mineral County, MT	9.6	9.8	12.8	9.1	9.3	10.9	9.6	9.1	8.5	9.1	9.0	9.7
	Missoula County, MT	5.8	4.6	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2
	Ravalli County, MT	8.7	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.0	5.3	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.1
	Asotin County, WA	5.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.6	4.6	5.8	6.0	4.5
	Pend Oreille County, WA	14.1	11.9	13.4	16.4	12.8	12.0	10.0	9.6	10.0	9.3	10.4	11.8
	Stevens County, WA	10.2	8.7	9.5	10.8	9.1	8.9	8.6	9.4	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.6
States & U.S.	Idaho	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	5	5.2	4.9	5	5.8	5.4	5.4
	Montana	6.1	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.2	5	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.2
	Washington	7.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	6.4	7.3	7.5	6.1
	United States	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics website http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm

Table 32: Population by Age & Gender - 2000

	County	Population 2000	Percent of total population: Under 18 years	18 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 years & over	Median age (years)	% Male	% Female
Direct	Benewah County, ID	9,171	26.9	6.8	25.4	26.6	14.2	39.2	50.97	49.02
	Bonner County, ID	36,835	25.5	6.7	25.4	29.3	13.1	40.8	50.08	49.91
	Boundary County, ID	9,871	29.2	6.9	24.4	26.2	13.4	38.3	50.35	49.64
	Kootenai County, ID	108,685	27.1	8.7	28	23.9	12.3	36.1	49.51	50.48
	Shoshone County, ID	13,771	22.9	6.7	25.5	27.4	17.4	41.8	49.85	50.14
	Lincoln County, MT	18,837	25.3	5.5	24.2	29.7	15.2	42.1	50.65	49.34
	Sanders County, MT	10,227	23.8	5.5	22.1	31.8	16.9	44.2	50.51	49.48
Regional	Clearwater County, ID	8,930	23	5.9	26.3	29.2	15.6	41.7	53.14	46.85
	Latah County, ID	34,935	20.3	24.5	26.9	18.9	9.5	27.9	51.81	48.18
	Nez Perce County, ID	37,410	23.8	10	26.7	23	16.5	38.1	49.15	50.84
	Flathead County, MT	74,471	25.9	7.4	27.4	26.4	13	39	49.56	50.43
	Lake County, MT	26,507	28.1	8	24.5	24.9	14.5	38.2	49.14	50.85
	Mineral County, MT	3,884	24.3	6.4	25.3	29.8	14.2	41.1	51.49	48.5
	Missoula County, MT	95,802	22.9	15.4	29.2	22.6	10	33.2	49.97	50.02
	Ravalli County, MT	36,070	25.6	6.2	24.7	28	15.5	41.1	49.65	50.34
	Asotin County, WA	20,551	25.5	8.1	26.1	24	16.3	38.8	47.67	52.32
	Pend Oreille County, WA	11,732	26.3	5.5	23.8	29.5	14.9	41.9	50.12	49.87
	Stevens County, WA	40,066	28.7	6.4	24.9	27.1	12.9	39.2	49.76	50.23

Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) and NRIS HD

Table 33: Population by Ethnic Origin by % of Total Population - 2000

			Single race								
		Population 2000	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific	Some other race	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
Direct	Benewah County, ID	9,171	88.7	0.1	8.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.8	1.5	87.8
	Bonner County, ID	36,835	96.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	0	0.4	1.7	1.6	95.6
	Boundary County, ID	9,871	95.2	0.2	2	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.1	3.4	93.2
	Kootenai County, ID	108,685	95.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.6	2.3	94.4
	Shoshone County, ID	13,771	95.8	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.9	94.7
	Lincoln County, MT	18,837	96.1	0.1	1.2	0.3	0	0.4	1.9	1.4	95.1
	Sanders County, MT	10,227	91.9	0.1	4.7	0.3	0	0.3	2.6	1.6	90.9
Regional	Clearwater County, ID	8,930	94.8	0.1	2	0.4	0.1	0.6	2	1.8	93.8
	Latah County, ID	34,935	93.9	0.6	0.7	2.1	0.1	0.8	1.8	2.1	92.8
	Nez Perce County, ID	37,410	91.6	0.3	5.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.9	90.6
	Flathead County, MT	74,471	96.3	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.5	1.4	95.4
	Lake County, MT	26,507	71.4	0.1	23.8	0.3	0	0.7	3.7	2.5	70.6
	Mineral County, MT	3,884	94.6	0.2	1.9	0.5	0	0.3	2.5	1.6	93.6
	Missoula County, MT	95,802	94	0.3	2.3	1	0.1	0.4	1.9	1.6	93.1
	Ravalli County, MT	36,070	96.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.9	95.5
	Asotin County, WA	20,551	95.6	0.2	1.3	0.5	0	0.6	1.8	2	94.5
	Pend Oreille County, WA	11,732	93.5	0.1	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	2	2.1	92.2
	Stevens County, WA	40,066	90	0.3	5.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.7	1.8	89.1

Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1)

Table 34: Migration, 2000 & 1990: Residence 5 Years Prior to Census

2000 Census	Benewah County, ID		Bonner County, ID		Boundary County,ID		Kootenai County, ID		Shoshone County, ID		Lincoln County, MT		Sanders County, MT	
Residence in 1995	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Same house	5,250	61.2%	19,522	56.2%	5,266	57.5%	47,377	46.8%	7,190	55.3%	9,956	55.6%	5,523	56.7%
Different house	3,322	38.8%	15,219	43.8%	3,894	42.5%	53,883	53.2%	5,806	44.7%	7,936	44.4%	4,220	43.3%
Same county	1,525	17.8%	6,058	17.4%	1,804	19.7%	25,980	25.7%	2,937	22.6%	4,211	23.5%	1,574	16.2%
Different county	1,704	19.9%	8,938	25.7%	2,006	21.9%	27,207	26.9%	2,782	21.4%	3,663	20.5%	2,549	26.2%
Same state	535	6.2%	1,818	5.2%	523	5.7%	5,829	5.8%	974	7.5%	862	4.8%	852	8.7%
Different state	1,169	13.6%	7,120	20.5%	1,483	16.2%	21,378	21.1%	1,808	13.9%	2,801	15.7%	1,697	17.4%
Northeast	5	0.1%	248	0.7%	17	0.2%	375	0.4%	40	0.3%	58	0.3%	57	0.6%
Midwest	53	0.6%	488	1.4%	55	0.6%	1,562	1.5%	173	1.3%	270	1.5%	170	1.7%
South	64	0.7%	430	1.2%	220	2.4%	1,309	1.3%	165	1.3%	438	2.4%	159	1.6%
West	1,047	12.2%	5,954	17.1%	1,191	13.0%	18,132	17.9%	1,430	11.0%	2,035	11.4%	1,311	13.5%
Elsewhere in 1995*	93	1.1%	223	0.6%	84	0.9%	696	0.7%	87	0.7%	62	0.3%	97	1.0%
Total Population Age 5+	8,572	100%	34,741	100%	9,160	100%	101,260	100%	12,996	100%	17,892	100%	9,743	100%

1990 Census	Benewah County, ID		Bonner County, ID		Boundary County,ID		Kootenai County, ID		Shoshone County, ID		Lincoln County, MT		Sanders County, MT	
Residence in 1985	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Same house	3,755	34.4%	13,437	37.3%	3,995	35.4%	30,302	30.6%	7,291	38.6%	9,239	39.7%	4,405	37.6%
Different house	3,587	32.9%	11,318	31.5%	3,698	32.8%	34,543	34.9%	5,839	30.9%	7,047	30.3%	3,682	31.4%
Same county	2,074	19.0%	5,335	14.8%	1,699	15.1%	17,002	17.2%	3,145	16.6%	3,842	16.5%	1,751	14.9%
Different county	1,496	13.7%	5,897	16.4%	1,891	16.8%	17,195	17.4%	2,618	13.9%	3,128	13.5%	1,879	16.0%
Same state	561	5.1%	1,118	3.1%	452	4.0%	3,718	3.8%	836	4.4%	1,076	4.6%	632	5.4%
Different state	935	8.6%	4,779	13.3%	1,439	12.8%	13,477	13.6%	1,782	9.4%	2,052	8.8%	1,247	10.6%
Northeast	38	0.3%	119	0.3%	68	0.6%	266	0.3%	13	0.1%	86	0.4%	37	0.3%
Midwest	84	0.8%	299	0.8%	157	1.4%	1,167	1.2%	133	0.7%	286	1.2%	81	0.7%
South	35	0.3%	407	1.1%	166	1.5%	1,058	1.1%	187	1.0%	311	1.3%	151	1.3%
West	778	7.1%	3,954	11.0%	1,048	9.3%	10,986	11.1%	1,449	7.7%	1,369	5.9%	978	8.3%
Elsewhere in 1985*	17	0.2%	86	0.2%	108	1.0%	346	0.3%	76	0.4%	77	0.3%	52	0.4%
Total Population Age 5+	10,912	100%	35,987	100%	11,283	100%	99,042	100%	18,893	100%	23,256	100%	11,717	100%

Source: U.S. Census: 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3), 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Table 35: School Enrollment 1990 & 2000

	Area	Population 3 years and over enrolled in school			% Preprimary School			% Elementary or high school			College or graduate school		
		1990	2000	% Chng	1990	2000	% Chng	1990	2000	% Chng	1990	2000	% Chng
Direct Counties	Benewah County, ID	1,956	2,139	9.4%	7.1%	12.3%	5.2%	86.1%	80.4%	-5.7%	6.7%	7.3%	0.5%
	Bonner County, ID	6,325	8,413	33.0%	7.7%	9.8%	2.1%	80.5%	81.2%	0.7%	11.8%	9.0%	-2.7%
	Boundary County, ID	2,187	2,237	2.3%	6.8%	9.3%	2.4%	86.1%	84.0%	-2.1%	7.1%	6.8%	-0.4%
	Kootenai County, ID	18,166	28,610	57.5%	6.5%	11.8%	5.4%	70.7%	70.5%	-0.3%	22.8%	17.7%	-5.1%
	Shoshone County, ID	3,222	2,907	-9.8%	6.3%	11.8%	5.4%	83.3%	78.4%	-4.8%	10.4%	9.8%	-0.6%
	Lincoln County, MT	4,496	4,528	0.7%	7.9%	9.0%	1.1%	82.1%	81.6%	-0.5%	10.0%	9.5%	-0.6%
	Sanders County, MT	2,083	2,280	9.5%	8.4%	7.5%	-0.9%	82.0%	82.4%	0.4%	9.5%	10.0%	0.5%
Regional Counties	Clearwater County, ID	1,997	2,056	3.0%	7.5%	8.8%	1.3%	79.4%	79.3%	0.0%	13.2%	11.9%	-1.3%
	Latah County, ID	13,452	14,797	10.0%	4.0%	6.0%	2.0%	34.5%	32.0%	-2.5%	61.5%	62.0%	0.5%
	Nez Perce County, ID	8,769	9,620	9.7%	7.0%	11.3%	4.3%	66.1%	63.1%	-2.9%	27.0%	25.6%	-1.4%
	Flathead County, MT	14,832	17,987	21.3%	7.1%	10.5%	3.4%	77.3%	77.1%	-0.2%	15.6%	12.4%	-3.2%
	Lake County, MT	5,495	7,008	27.5%	6.5%	11.2%	4.7%	79.4%	73.7%	-5.7%	14.1%	15.1%	0.9%
	Mineral County, MT	846	888	5.0%	3.5%	8.7%	5.1%	86.9%	83.7%	-3.2%	9.6%	7.7%	-1.9%
	Missoula County, MT	25,497	30,019	17.7%	6.4%	8.1%	1.6%	52.8%	52.0%	-0.8%	40.8%	39.9%	-0.8%
	Ravalli County, MT	6,025	8,361	38.8%	7.3%	10.2%	2.9%	81.3%	80.3%	-1.1%	11.3%	9.5%	-1.8%
	Asotin County, WA	4,518	5,037	11.5%	9.3%	10.5%	1.2%	70.5%	72.6%	2.0%	20.1%	16.9%	-3.2%
	Pend Oreille County, WA	2,199	2,986	35.8%	5.2%	11.3%	6.1%	84.4%	76.5%	-7.9%	10.4%	12.2%	1.8%
	Stevens County, WA	8,539	10,414	22.0%	7.8%	10.8%	3.0%	81.1%	80.0%	-1.1%	11.1%	9.2%	-2.0%
	United States	64,987,101	76,632,927	17.9%	6.9%	11.9%	5.0%	65.5%	65.3%	-0.2%	27.6%	22.8%	-4.8%
	Idaho	295,638	368,579	24.7%	6.3%	10.8%	4.5%	71.1%	68.2%	-2.9%	22.6%	21.0%	-1.6%
	Montana	215,759	241,754	12.0%	6.8%	10.6%	3.8%	69.9%	68.2%	-1.7%	23.3%	21.2%	-2.1%
	Washington	1,252,312	1,584,701	26.5%	8.2%	11.5%	3.3%	64.9%	65.9%	1.0%	26.9%	22.6%	-4.3%

Source: U.S. Census: 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3), 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Table 36: Educational Attainment 1990 & 2000

	Area	Persons 25 years and older			% high school graduate or higher			% bachelor's degree or higher		
		1990	2000	% Chng	1990	2000	% Chng	1990	2000	% Chng
Direct Counties	Benewah County, ID	4,982	6,051	21.5%	74.2	79.8	5.6	8.8	11.4	2.6
	Bonner County, ID	17,689	25,043	41.6%	78.2	85.6	7.4	15.2	16.9	1.7
	Boundary County, ID	4,986	6,314	26.6%	74.6	80	5.4	13.3	14.7	1.4
	Kootenai County, ID	45,083	69,872	55.0%	81.1	87.3	6.2	16	19.1	3.1
	Shoshone County, ID	9,313	9,670	3.8%	70.1	77.9	7.8	9	10.2	1.2
	Lincoln County, MT	11,218	13,008	16.0%	73.3	80.2	6.9	12.5	13.7	1.2
	Sanders County, MT	5,692	7,242	27.2%	75.2	81.2	6	14.8	15.5	0.7
Regional Counties	Clearwater County, ID	5,845	6,352	8.7%	73.4	80.1	6.7	11.4	13.4	2
	Latah County, ID	16,616	19,493	17.3%	86.6	91	4.4	35.8	41	5.2
	Nez Perce County, ID	22,232	24,759	11.4%	79.9	85.5	5.6	15.6	18.9	3.3
	Flathead County, MT	38,684	49,648	28.3%	82.1	87.4	5.3	17.2	22.4	5.2
	Lake County, MT	13,194	16,971	28.6%	77.3	84.2	6.9	15.7	22.2	6.5
	Mineral County, MT	2,197	2,691	22.5%	74	83.2	9.2	13.1	12.3	-0.8
	Missoula County, MT	48,247	59,298	22.9%	85.4	91	5.6	27.7	32.8	5.1
	Ravalli County, MT	16,632	24,565	47.7%	79.1	87.4	8.3	18.2	22.5	4.3
	Asotin County, WA	11,425	13,619	19.2%	77.2	85.8	8.6	12.4	18	5.6
	Pend Oreille County, WA	5,814	7,995	37.5%	74.8	81	6.2	12	12.3	0.3
	Stevens County, WA	19,301	25,984	34.6%	80.9	85.4	4.5	12.1	15.3	3.2
	United States	158,868,436	182,211,639	14.7%	75.2	80.4	5.2	20.3	24.4	4.1
	Idaho	601,292	787,505	31.0%	79.7	84.7	5	17.7	21.7	4
	Montana	507,851	586,621	15.5%	81	87.2	6.2	19.8	24.4	4.6
	Washington	3,126,390	3,827,507	22.4%	83.8	87.1	3.3	22.9	27.7	4.8

Source: U.S. Census: 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3), 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Table 37: Physician to Population Ratio 1996-2001

		Physician rate per 1,000 population						% Chng
	Area	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996-2001
Direct Counties	Benewah County, ID	0.784	0.7795	0.8803	0.7721	0.7633	0.8864	13.1%
	Bonner County, ID	1.0306	1.0366	1.1036	1.0258	1.1131	1.1527	11.8%
	Boundary County, ID	0.4094	0.6101	0.7128	0.8018	0.6078	0.7085	73.1%
	Kootenai County, ID	1.602	1.5889	1.5695	1.5552	1.6102	1.6647	3.9%
	Shoshone County, ID	1.002	0.8602	0.9377	0.8056	0.7988	0.7437	-25.8%
	Lincoln County, MT	0.7994	0.801	0.8548	0.9033	0.9025	1.069	33.7%
	Sanders County, MT	0.8863	0.8801	0.7855	0.7818	0.6845	0.9566	7.9%
Regional Counties	Clearwater County, ID	1.0597	1.1697	1.0699	1.2822	1.3438	1.6226	53.1%
	Latah County, ID	1.0973	1.1459	1.3775	1.2612	1.0591	0.9948	-9.3%
	Nez Perce County, ID	2.3228	2.1178	2.1986	2.2485	2.0583	1.9739	-15.0%
	Flathead County, MT	2.0282	1.9652	2.0727	2.0475	2.2022	2.3264	14.7%
	Lake County, MT	0.9613	1.1801	1.0565	1.0431	1.1318	1.1509	19.7%
	Mineral County, MT	0.8058	0.8041	0.7934	0.5172	0.5149	0.7794	-3.3%
	Missoula County, MT	2.8551	2.9151	2.8457	2.6751	2.8914	3.1331	9.7%
	Ravalli County, MT	0.9231	0.9268	0.9113	1.1449	1.303	1.2727	37.9%
	Asotin County, WA	0.8215	1.096	1.0335	0.9903	1.2651	1.4155	72.3%
	Pend Oreille County, WA	0.3606	0.3555	0.3471	0.4309	0.4262	0.5045	39.9%
	Stevens County, WA	0.932	0.9165	0.884	0.8471	0.8985	1.0148	8.9%
States	Idaho	1.3833	1.4364	1.4404	1.4396	1.4359	1.4811	7.1%
	Montana	1.751	1.7788	1.7668	1.7762	1.8754	1.9824	13.2%
	Washington	2.0405	2.0874	2.0764	2.0652	2.1182	2.1985	7.7%

Source: Northwest Area Foundation Indicator Websitehttp://www.indicators.nwaf.org/ which utilized 1997-1998, 1999, 2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004: American Medical Association, Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US.
Note: Data pertain to physicians not employed by the federal government. The rate is presented on a "per 1,000" basis. NA = Not Reported or Not Available. 2001 estimates of total population have been updated per the Census Bureau's updates.

Table 38: Per Capita Income, Total Personal Income and Components of Total Personal Income 1980, 1990, 2000 & 2002

Direct Counties		Per Capita Personal Income *		Total Personal Income *		Components of Total Personal Income			Personal Income *	
		$	% Chng	$	% Chng	Earnings %	Divdnds, Int. & Rent %	Transfer Pymnts %	% of State	% of U.S.
Benewah County, ID	1980	16,367		136,074		72.0%	13.9%	14.1%	94.4%	80.7%
	1990	18,167	11.0%	144,322	6.1%	66.1%	16.4%	17.5%	88.6%	71.5%
	2000	21,244	16.9%	195,295	35.3%	61.4%	18.2%	20.3%	84.0%	67.7%
	2002	22,554	6.2%	203,281	4.1%	58.8%	18.0%	23.2%	87.4%	72.1%
Bonner County, ID	1980	14,820		360,157		62.9%	21.1%	16.0%	85.5%	73.1%
	1990	17,183	15.9%	459,947	27.7%	57.7%	24.9%	17.4%	83.8%	67.7%
	2000	21,397	24.5%	792,208	72.2%	57.7%	25.2%	17.1%	84.6%	68.2%
	2002	22,143	3.5%	846,243	6.8%	56.5%	24.5%	19.0%	85.8%	70.7%
Boundary County, ID	1980	13,664		99,910		64.9%	17.5%	17.6%	78.8%	67.4%
	1990	14,713	7.7%	122,776	22.9%	62.3%	19.6%	18.1%	71.8%	57.9%
	2000	17,911	21.7%	177,796	44.8%	58.2%	20.4%	21.4%	70.8%	57.1%
	2002	18,549	3.6%	185,262	4.2%	56.8%	19.2%	23.9%	71.9%	59.3%
Kootenai County, ID	1980	17,231		1,033,801		68.8%	17.8%	13.4%	99.4%	85.0%
	1990	20,572	19.4%	1,449,161	40.2%	64.5%	21.0%	14.6%	100.3%	81.0%
	2000	24,183	17.6%	2,648,762	82.8%	65.1%	19.8%	15.1%	95.6%	77.1%
	2002	24,471	1.2%	2,796,217	5.6%	63.9%	18.9%	17.2%	94.9%	78.2%
Shoshone County, ID	1980	19,891		382,913		77.5%	11.5%	11.0%	114.8%	98.1%
	1990	18,638	-6.3%	260,430	-32.0%	59.5%	19.7%	20.9%	90.9%	73.4%
	2000	20,125	8.0%	276,643	6.2%	55.4%	17.3%	27.2%	79.5%	64.2%
	2002	20,977	4.2%	274,300	-0.8%	51.1%	18.1%	30.8%	81.3%	67.0%
Lincoln County, MT	1980	14,712		261,571		70.3%	14.4%	15.3%	81.0%	72.6%
	1990	16,982	15.4%	297,157	13.6%	64.0%	16.4%	19.6%	84.3%	66.9%
	2000	18,688	10.0%	352,092	18.5%	53.7%	20.3%	26.0%	77.6%	59.6%
	2002	19,807	6.0%	370,833	5.3%	53.3%	19.1%	27.6%	78.8%	63.3%
Sanders County, MT	1980	14,251		123,946		61.2%	20.9%	17.9%	78.5%	70.3%
	1990	15,810	10.9%	137,225	10.7%	54.1%	21.6%	24.3%	78.5%	62.2%
	2000	17,798	12.6%	182,487	33.0%	48.9%	24.5%	26.5%	73.9%	56.7%
	2002	18,916	6.3%	197,337	8.1%	49.9%	22.7%	27.4%	75.2%	60.4%

Regional Counties		Per Capita Personal Income *		Total Personal Income *		Components of Total Personal Income			Personal Income *	
		$	% Chng	$	% Chng	Earnings %	Divdnds, Int. & Rent %	Transfer Pymnts %	% of State	% of U.S.
Clearwater County, ID	1980	18,494		192,213		76.2%	11.6%	12.1%	106.7%	91.2%
	1990	17,810	-3.7%	151,119	-21.4%	63.1%	19.1%	17.8%	86.9%	70.1%
	2000	20,741	16.5%	184,409	22.0%	56.7%	21.5%	21.8%	82.0%	66.1%
	2002	23,095	11.3%	195,587	6.1%	53.9%	21.4%	24.7%	89.5%	73.8%
Latah County, ID	1980	16,371		471,689		69.8%	19.6%	10.7%	94.5%	80.8%
	1990	18,680	14.1%	573,744	21.6%	66.5%	21.9%	11.7%	91.1%	73.5%
	2000	22,305	19.4%	778,282	35.6%	65.7%	22.1%	12.2%	88.2%	71.1%
	2002	24,448	9.6%	856,753	10.1%	66.0%	20.9%	13.0%	94.8%	78.1%
Nez Perce County, ID	1980	19,121		635,294		70.2%	17.1%	12.7%	110.3%	94.3%
	1990	22,009	15.1%	745,216	17.3%	65.0%	20.5%	14.5%	107.3%	86.7%
	2000	26,168	18.9%	978,193	31.3%	63.7%	18.6%	17.7%	103.4%	83.4%
	2002	26,916	2.9%	1,000,462	2.3%	61.9%	18.6%	19.6%	104.3%	86.0%
Flathead County, MT	1980	18,524		964,698		67.1%	20.4%	12.5%	102.0%	91.4%
	1990	20,504	10.7%	1,220,913	26.6%	59.2%	24.8%	16.1%	101.8%	80.7%
	2000	25,223	23.0%	1,885,033	54.4%	59.8%	25.0%	15.2%	104.7%	80.4%
	2002	25,908	2.7%	2,006,365	6.4%	59.8%	24.2%	15.9%	103.0%	82.8%
Lake County, MT	1980	13,788		263,371		54.4%	28.3%	17.3%	76.0%	68.0%
	1990	17,328	25.7%	364,700	38.5%	51.3%	28.0%	20.7%	86.0%	68.2%
	2000	19,223	10.9%	511,887	40.4%	53.6%	25.1%	21.3%	79.8%	61.3%
	2002	19,793	3.0%	534,102	4.3%	54.1%	23.4%	22.5%	78.7%	63.2%
Mineral County, MT	1980	14,219		51,968		67.2%	14.5%	18.3%	78.3%	70.2%
	1990	15,143	6.5%	50,411	-3.0%	57.0%	18.2%	24.8%	75.2%	59.6%
	2000	17,896	18.2%	69,509	37.9%	49.9%	22.4%	27.7%	74.3%	57.1%
	2002	20,881	16.7%	79,764	14.8%	51.9%	20.4%	27.8%	83.0%	66.7%
Missoula County, MT	1980	18,217		1,386,671		71.3%	17.3%	11.5%	100.4%	89.9%
	1990	20,559	12.9%	1,625,792	17.2%	65.0%	20.2%	14.8%	102.1%	80.9%
	2000	25,622	24.6%	2,461,786	51.4%	66.3%	20.9%	12.8%	106.3%	81.7%
	2002	27,164	6.0%	2,658,844	8.0%	67.3%	19.4%	13.3%	108.0%	86.8%
Ravalli County, MT	1980	14,862		336,833		55.1%	29.0%	15.9%	81.9%	73.3%
	1990	17,622	18.6%	441,756	31.1%	49.7%	30.2%	20.1%	87.5%	69.4%
	2000	21,215	20.4%	770,916	74.5%	54.8%	26.3%	18.9%	88.0%	67.6%
	2002	22,476	5.9%	848,006	10.0%	55.4%	25.6%	19.1%	89.4%	71.8%

Regional Counties con't.		Per Capita Personal Income *		Total Personal Income *		Components of Total Personal Income			Personal Income *	
		$	% Chng	$	% Chng	Earnings %	Divdnds, Int. & Rent %	Transfer Pymnts %	% of State	% of U.S.
Asotin County, WA	1980	18,829		317,395		66.9%	17.0%	16.1%	86.7%	92.9%
	1990	19,406	3.1%	342,833	8.0%	58.8%	20.6%	20.6%	74.9%	76.4%
	2000	24,926	28.4%	512,471	49.5%	56.2%	22.3%	21.5%	74.6%	79.5%
	2002	25,973	4.2%	533,899	4.2%	56.4%	20.4%	23.2%	78.6%	83.0%
Pend Oreille County, WA	1980	13,339		115,202		58.7%	17.2%	24.1%	61.4%	65.8%
	1990	16,852	26.3%	150,385	30.5%	53.1%	20.9%	26.0%	65.1%	66.4%
	2000	21,797	29.3%	256,004	70.2%	54.0%	21.8%	24.2%	65.3%	69.5%
	2002	22,190	1.8%	268,499	4.9%	53.3%	20.6%	26.1%	67.1%	70.9%
Stevens County, WA	1980	15,770		459,504		69.0%	16.5%	14.6%	72.6%	77.8%
	1990	16,862	6.9%	524,445	14.1%	61.5%	19.7%	18.8%	65.1%	66.4%
	2000	20,598	22.2%	828,900	58.1%	58.7%	18.4%	22.8%	61.7%	65.7%
	2002	20,872	1.3%	845,002	1.9%	56.3%	17.7%	26.0%	63.1%	66.7%
Idaho	1980	17,331		16,429,558		72.0%	16.7%	11.4%	NA	NA
	1990	20,504	18.3%	20,757,368	26.3%	68.4%	19.3%	12.4%	NA	NA
	2000	25,299	23.4%	32,879,303	58.4%	68.1%	18.9%	13.0%	NA	NA
	2002	25,800	2.0%	34,651,776	5.4%	67.0%	18.4%	14.5%	NA	NA
Montana	1980	18,153		14,318,190		67.2%	20.3%	12.5%	NA	NA
	1990	20,144	11.0%	16,119,033	12.6%	59.9%	23.7%	16.4%	NA	NA
	2000	24,097	19.6%	21,768,604	35.0%	60.9%	23.0%	16.1%	NA	NA
	2002	25,146	4.4%	22,892,828	5.2%	61.5%	21.7%	16.8%	NA	NA
Washington	1980	21,708		90,192,583		73.1%	16.0%	10.9%	NA	NA
	1990	25,904	19.3%	127,008,828	40.8%	68.3%	19.8%	11.9%	NA	NA
	2000	33,394	28.9%	197,396,357	55.4%	69.7%	18.4%	11.9%	NA	NA
	2002	33,053	-1.0%	200,532,515	1.6%	68.7%	17.7%	13.6%	NA	NA
United States	1980	20,269		4,605,932,846		71.8%	16.0%	12.2%	NA	NA
	1990	25,398	25.3%	6,339,964,544	37.6%	67.7%	20.0%	12.3%	NA	NA

2000	31,363	23.5%	8,849,915,359	39.6%	68.9%	18.2%	12.9%	NA	NA
2002	31,299	-0.2%	9,013,037,089	1.8%	68.1%	17.4%	14.5%	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis website http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/
* = Dollar amounts adjusted to 2003 dollars

Table 39: Poverty Level 1989 – 1999 and % Change

		Total population	Income below poverty level	% Income below poverty level	< 18 years	% < 18 years	18 to 64 years	% 18 to 64 years	65 years & over	% 65 years & over
Benewah County, ID	1989	7,832	1,279	16.3%	476	6.1%	662	8.5%	141	1.8%
	1999	9,021	1,275	14.1%	464	5.1%	688	7.6%	123	1.4%
	% Chng	15.2%		-2.2%		-0.9%		-0.8%		-0.4%
Benewah County, ID	1989	26,345	4,103	15.6%	1,350	5.1%	2,125	8.1%	628	2.4%
	1999	36,467	5,662	15.5%	2,041	5.6%	3,137	8.6%	484	1.3%
	% Chng	38.4%		0.0%		0.5%		0.5%		-1.1%
Benewah County, ID	1989	8,059	1,125	14.0%	345	4.3%	613	7.6%	167	2.1%
	1999	9,736	1,527	15.7%	566	5.8%	815	8.4%	146	1.5%
	% Chng	20.8%		1.7%		1.5%		0.8%		-0.6%
Clearwater County, ID	1989	8,026	980	12.2%	348	4.3%	449	5.6%	183	2.3%
	1999	8,326	1,128	13.5%	395	4.7%	623	7.5%	110	1.3%
	% Chng	3.7%		1.3%		0.4%		1.9%		-1.0%
Kootenai County, ID	1989	68,932	8,312	12.1%	3,010	4.4%	4,410	6.4%	892	1.3%
	1999	107,271	11,229	10.5%	3,884	3.6%	6,394	6.0%	951	0.9%
	% Chng	55.6%		-1.6%		-0.7%		-0.4%		-0.4%
Latah County, ID	1989	27,427	5,082	18.5%	1,072	3.9%	3,740	13.6%	270	1.0%
	1999	31,008	5,186	16.7%	735	2.4%	4,289	13.8%	162	0.5%
	% Chng	13.1%		-1.8%		-1.5%		0.2%		-0.5%
Nez Perce County, ID	1989	33,216	3,997	12.0%	1,319	4.0%	2,134	6.4%	544	1.6%
	1999	36,697	4,468	12.2%	1,418	3.9%	2,652	7.2%	398	1.1%
	% Chng	10.5%		0.1%		-0.1%		0.8%		-0.6%
Shoshone County, ID	1989	13,727	2,228	16.2%	845	6.2%	1,138	8.3%	245	1.8%
	1999	13,548	2,220	16.4%	707	5.2%	1,288	9.5%	225	1.7%
	% Chng	-1.3%		0.2%		-0.9%		1.2%		-0.1%
Flathead County, MT	1989	58,261	8,429	14.5%	3,037	5.2%	4,444	7.6%	948	1.6%
	1999	73,241	9,489	13.0%	3,264	4.5%	5,451	7.4%	774	1.1%
	% Chng	25.7%		-1.5%		-0.8%		-0.2%		-0.6%
Lake County, MT	1989	20,583	4,405	21.4%	1,740	8.5%	2,218	10.8%	447	2.2%
	1999	26,015	4,862	18.7%	1,868	7.2%	2,691	10.3%	303	1.2%
	% Chng	26.4%		-2.7%		-1.3%		-0.4%		-1.0%
Lincoln County, MT	1989	17,315	2,450	14.2%	895	5.2%	1,288	7.4%	267	1.5%
	1999	18,568	3,558	19.2%	1,255	6.8%	2,008	10.8%	295	1.6%
	% Chng	7.2%		5.0%		1.6%		3.4%		0.0%
Mineral	1989	3,257		17.6%		7.6%		7.8%		2.2%

		Total population	Income below poverty level	% Income below poverty level	< 18 years	% < 18 years	18 to 64 years	% 18 to 64 years	65 years & over	% 65 years & over
			572		246		255		71	
County, MT	1999	3,795	598	15.8%	175	4.6%	379	10.0%	44	1.2%
	% Chng	16.5%		-1.8%		-2.9%		2.2%		-1.0%
Missoula County, MT	1989	75,695	12,864	17.0%	3,936	5.2%	8,137	10.7%	791	1.0%
	1999	92,656	13,691	14.8%	3,281	3.5%	9,640	10.4%	770	0.8%
	% Chng	22.4%		-2.2%		-1.7%		-0.3%		-0.2%
Ravalli County, MT	1989	24,720	4,022	16.3%	1,613	6.5%	1,944	7.9%	465	1.9%
	1999	35,576	4,927	13.8%	1,904	5.4%	2,691	7.6%	332	0.9%
	% Chng	43.9%		-2.4%		-1.2%		-0.3%		-0.9%
Sanders County, MT	1989	8,566	1,680	19.6%	595	6.9%	785	9.2%	300	3.5%
	1999	10,074	1,737	17.2%	590	5.9%	992	9.8%	155	1.5%
	% Chng	17.6%		-2.4%		-1.1%		0.7%		-2.0%
Asotin County, WA	1989	17,208	3,331	19.4%	1,508	8.8%	1,550	9.0%	273	1.6%
	1999	20,293	3,132	15.4%	1,192	5.9%	1,724	8.5%	216	1.1%
	% Chng	17.9%		-3.9%		-2.9%		-0.5%		-0.5%
Pend Oreille County, WA	1989	8,808	1,776	20.2%	739	8.4%	900	10.2%	137	1.6%
	1999	11,559	2,095	18.1%	851	7.4%	1,133	9.8%	111	1.0%
	% Chng	31.2%		-2.0%		-1.0%		-0.4%		-0.6%
Stevens County, WA	1989	30,530	5,249	17.2%	2,192	7.2%	2,485	8.1%	572	1.9%
	1999	39,610	6,316	15.9%	2,349	5.9%	3,380	8.5%	587	1.5%
	% Chng	29.7%		-1.2%		-1.2%		0.4%		-0.4%

Source: US Census 2000 (SF 3) and 1990 (STF 3)

Appendix II

Table 40: Comparison of Important Objectives, Beliefs and Attitudes between the Intermountain West and the Rest of the United States

Objective	Is this an important objective for you? *(1="not at all important," 5="very important")*				Do you believe that fulfilling this objective is an appropriate role for the USDA Forest Service? *(1="strongly disagree," 5="strongly agree")*				How favorably do you view the performance of the USDA Forest Service in fulfilling this objective? *(1="very unfavorably," 5="very favorably")*			
	All Regions	Inter-mountain West	Rest of US	Sig. diff - IW/rest US	All Regions	Inter-mountain West	Rest of US	Sig. diff -IW/rest US	All Regions	Inter-mountain West	Rest of US	Sig. diff – IW/rest US
Protecting ecosystems and wildlife habitats.	4.55 *0.90*[a] 1522[b]	4.32 *1.05* 116	4.57 *0.89* 1406	***	4.56 *0.89* 1322	4.34 *1.02* 102	4.58 *0.87* 1220	**	3.86 *1.11* 1258	3.59 *1.20* 104	3.88 *1.09* 1154	***
Making management decisions concerning the use of forests and grasslands at the local level rather than at the national level.	3.98 *1.16* 917	4.31 *1.07* 80	3.95 *1.17* 837	***	3.94 *1..21* 1103	4.22 *1.08* 73	3.92 *1.22* 1030	**	3.40 *1.26* 805	3.13 *1.50* 68	3.43 *1.23* 737	*
Developing volunteer programs to maintain trails and facilities on forests and grasslands (for example, trail maintenance or campground maintenance).	4.15 *1.05* 1107	4.16 *1.07* 93	4.15 *1.04* 1014		4.20 *1.04* 1165	4.17 *1.01* 96	4.20 *1.04* 1069		3.72 *1.13* 957	3.61 *1.22* 75	3.73 *1.13* 882	
Informing the public on the economic value received by developing our national resources.	4.02 *1.23* 1112	4.01 *1.07* 86	4.02 *1.25* 1026		3.99 *1.21* 1071	4.06 *1.16* 77	3.98 *1.21* 994		3.20 *1.29* 986	2.73 *1.33* 80	3.25 *1.28* 906	****
Informing the public on the potential environmental impacts of all uses associated with forests and grasslands.	4.39 *0.99* 1172	4.12 *1.08* 82	4.41 *0.98* 1090	**	4.44 *0.94* 1135	4.38 *0.95* 92	4.45 *0.93* 1043		3.41 *1.27* 1013	3.22 *1.39* 90	3.43 *1.26* 923	
Developing a national policy that guides natural resource development of all kinds (for example, specifies levels of extraction and regulates environmental impacts).	4.23 *1.17* 1295	4.16 *1.23* 101	4.23 *1.16* 1194		4.15 *1.15* 1108	3.99 *1.18* 90	4.17 *1.15* 1018		3.43 *1.23* 993	3.22 *1.22* 74	3.45 *1.23* 919	
Preserving the ability to have a "wilderness experience" on forests and grasslands.	4.22 *1.10* 1341	4.03 *1.25* 98	4.23 *1.09* 1243	*	4.22 *1.10* 1359	3.90 *1.32* 114	4.25 *1.07* 1245	***	3.86 *1.02* 1401	3.80 *1.05* 126	3.87 *1.02* 1275	

[a] Standard deviation

[b] Sample size for each item (n).

*, **, *** mean differences are statistically significant at α = 0.05, 0.01, and 0.001 respectively, based on a t-test.

Source: Draft. Survey Responses from the Intermountain West: Are we achieving the public's objectives for forests and rangelands?: USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station.

Table 41: Moderately Important Objectives

	OBJECTIVE:	Is this an important objective for you? *(1=not at all important, 5=very important)*	Do you believe that fulfilling this objective is an appropriate role for the USDA Forest Service? *(1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree)*	How favorably do you view the performance of the USDA Forest Service in fulfilling this objective? *(1=very unfavorably, 5=very favorably)*
Resource Extraction and Use	Preserving the natural resources of forests and grasslands through such policies as no timber harvesting or no mining.	3.86 *1.34*[a] 111[b]	3.65 *1.52* 110	3.32 *1.28* 97
	Preserving the cultural uses of forests and grasslands by Native Americans and Native Hispanics such as firewood gathering, herb/berry/plant gathering, and ceremonial uses.	3.82 *1.31* 113	3.43 *1.31* 101	3.38 *1.07* 78
	Designating more wilderness areas on public land that stops access for development and motorized uses.	3.82 *1.39* 109	3.42 *1.60* 91	3.01 *1.37* 80
	Providing natural resources from forests and grasslands to support communities dependent on grazing, mining, or timber harvesting.	3.69 *1.27* 90	3.37 *1.19* 83	3.29 *1.15* 94
	Restricting mineral development on forests and grasslands.	3.55 *1.45* 88	3.78 *1.46* 86	3.04 *1.30* 110
	Restricting timber harvesting and grazing on forests and grasslands.	3.54 *1.56* 90	3.36 *1.49* 97	3.09 *1.30* 69
Public Input & Information	Encouraging collaboration between groups in order to share information concerning uses of forests and grasslands.	3.98 *1.17* 82	4.21 *1.07* 84	3.70 *1.14* 79
	Using public advisory committees to advise on public land management issues.	3.77 *1.17* 70	4.00 *1.15* 74	3.14 *1.09* 59
Recreation	Developing and maintaining continuous trail systems that cross both public and private land for non-motorized recreation such as hiking or cross-country skiing.	3.91 *1.14* 85	3.81 *1.26* 81	3.51 *1.23* 86
	Increasing law enforcement efforts by public land agencies on public lands.	3.76 *1.23* 66	3.62 *1.24* 82	3.41 *1.29* 66
	Designating some existing trails for specific use (for example, creating separate trails for snowmobiling and cross-country skiing or for mountain biking and horseback riding.)	3.76 *1.29* 85	3.87 *1.20* 93	3.23 *1.21* 83
	Paying an entry fee that goes to support public land	3.47 *1.34* 77	3.61 *1.35* 80	3.11 *1.36* 64
Land Acquisition	Increasing the total number of acres in the public land system.	3.39 *1.43* 77	3.70 *1.35* 83	3.25 *1.27* 73
	Allowing public land mangers to trade public lands for private lands (for example, to eliminate private property within public land boundaries, or to acquire unique areas of land).	3.14 *1.54* 71	3.23 *1.26* 78	3.09 *1.24* 66

[a] Standard deviation [b] Sample size for each item (n). The sample sizes for each item are less than the full 638 sample since each respondent was asked only a portion of the 115 VOBA questions due to time limitations.
Source: Draft. Survey Responses from the Intermountain West: Are we achieving the public's objectives for forests and rangelands?: USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station.

Table 42: Unimportant Objectives

OBJECTIVE:	Is this an important objective for you? *(1="not at all important," 5="very important")*	Do you believe that fulfilling this objective is an appropriate role for the USDA Forest Service? *(1="strongly disagree," 5="strongly agree")*	How favorably do you view the performance of the USDA Forest Service in fulfilling this objective? *(1="very unfavorably," 5="very favorably")*
Developing new paved roads on forests and grasslands for access for cars and recreational vehicles.	2.38 *1.30*[a] 80[b]	2.33 *1.35* 92	3.14 *1.20* 74
Expanding access for motorized off-highway vehicles on forests and grasslands (for example, snowmobiling or 4-wheel driving).	2.60 *1.55* 92	2.52 *1.40* 100	2.88 *1.30* 75
Expanding commercial recreation on forests and grasslands (for example, ski areas, guide services, or outfitters).	2.80 *1.24* 81	2.92 *1.40* 106	3.38 *1.05* 56
Making the permitting process easier for some established uses of forests and grasslands such as grazing, logging, mining, and commercial recreation.	2.93 *1.37* 86	2.86 *1.47* 84	2.87 *1.25* 71
Developing and maintaining continuous trail systems that cross both public and private land for motorized vehicles such as snowmobiles or ATVs.	2.94 *1.46* 90	2.86 *1.50* 93	2.96 *1.17* 78

Source: Draft. Survey Responses from the Intermountain West: Are we achieving the public's objectives for forests and rangelands?: USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station.