

WORKING PAPER NO. 36

COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN PROJECT  
For Water Supply and Water Quality Management

PAYETTE RIVER BASIN (IDAHO)  
PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC RECONNAISSANCE  
AND ESTIMATE OF GROWTH, 1960-2010

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DISTRIBUTION

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**This working paper contains preliminary data and information primarily intended for internal use by the Columbia River Basin Project staff and cooperating agencies. The material presented in this paper has not been fully evaluated and should not be considered as final.**

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**A. Introductory**

**1. Purpose of This Analysis**

This analysis is intended to provide a preliminary estimate of the economic potentials and anticipated growth of the subject area.

**2. Definition of the Area**

The Payette River Basin, for the purposes of this study, is defined to include Payette, Gem, Boise, and Valley Counties, Idaho.

**3. Study Period**

The study period is the 50-year period 1960-2010, with an interim point at 1985.

**4. Limitations of This Analysis**

Two limitations apply to this study. The first is that it is intended only as a preliminary estimate of the outlook for the subject area's growth. Subsequently, in connection with the Columbia River Basin Project for Water Supply and Water Quality Management, an analysis will be made on an industry-by-industry basis of the growth potential in the various sub-basins. At that time, this preliminary estimate will be reviewed, and revised if necessary.

The second limitation is that this study is intended for use particularly in assessing future water needs. Emphasis has been placed on the analysis of those industries which make heavy demands upon the water resource. Other industries have been considered only insofar as they may have a significant effect on future population. For this reason, this study is not submitted as a detailed industrial forecast.

**B. Present Economic Base**

**1. Population**

About 44 percent of the population of that portion of the central Snake area <sup>1/</sup> that lies outside of Ada and Canyon Counties is located in the

<sup>1/</sup> The Central Snake area is, for study purposes, divided into two regions, one composed of Ada and Canyon Counties, the other of Adams, Boise, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley and Washington Counties.

study area. The area's population demonstrated little numerical change over the last two decades. Population increased 5 percent between 1940 and 1950, while the State of Idaho experienced an over-all population growth of 12.1 percent. In the ten years 1950 to 1960, the study area's population rose less than .4 percent, in contrast to a 13.3 percent expansion in the state as a whole. Table I indicates the course of population in the four-county area.

TABLE I <sup>a/</sup>

Population Trends in The Payette River Basin

<u>Area</u>	<u>Population</u>			<u>Change</u>
	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1940 - 1960</u>
Payette County	9,511	11,921	12,363	30.0%
Gem County	9,544	8,730	9,123	-4.4%
Boise County	2,333	1,776	1,646	-29.9%
Valley County	4,035	4,270	3,663	-9.2%
Total Area	25,423	26,697	26,799	5.4%
Idaho	524,873	588,637	667,191	27.1%

The below average growth of population in the study area may be traced to the pattern of declining rural population that characterizes the entire Snake River basin. With an above average concentration of rural inhabitants, the four counties have, as a group, dropped in population relative to the state as a whole. (With population densities of .9 person per square mile and 1.0 persons per square mile respectively at the 1960 census, Boise and Valley Counties are among the most thinly populated areas in Idaho. <sup>1/</sup>) Such growth as the region has experienced has occurred in

<sup>a/</sup> U. S. Census of Population 1950, 1960.

<sup>1/</sup> U. S. Census of Population, 1960. Payette and Gem Counties, on the other hand, are among the more densely populated areas, with 30.7 and 16.4 persons per square mile. The state average was 8.1 persons per square mile

its towns, Payette, New Plymouth, and Fruitland in Payette County, Emmett in Gem County, Cascade and McCall in Valley County. With the exception of Cascade, these towns have exhibited consistent, moderate population growth sufficient to maintain the population level of the area, as indicated in Table II.

TABLE II <sup>a/</sup>

Population Trends of Urban Places

<u>Area</u>	<u>Population</u>			<u>Changes</u> <u>1940 - 1960</u>
	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	
Payette: inhabitants	3,332	4,032	4,451	33.6%
as % area total	13.1	15.1	16.6	
Fruitland: inhabitants	--	573	804	
as % area total	--	2.1	3.0	
New Plymouth: inhabitants	804	942	940	16.9%
as % area total	3.1	3.5	3.5	
Emmett: inhabitants	3,203	3,067	3,769	17.6%
as % area total	12.6	11.5	14.1	
Cascade: inhabitants	1,029	943	923	-10.3%
as % area total	4.0	3.5	3.4	
McCall: inhabitants	875	1,173	1,423	62.7%
as % area total	3.4	4.3	5.3	
Total urban	9,233	10,730	12,312	33.4%
as % area total	36.4	40.0	45.9	
Rural	16,190	15,967	14,487	-11.7%
as % area total	63.6	60.0	54.1	

2. Industry

The divergence in population densities between the two northern counties, Boise and Valley, and the southern counties is carried through to the economic activities of the two areas. The southern counties, Gem and Payette, possess considerably more varied and developed industrial bases, as suggested by Table III, which indicates the distribution of

<sup>a/</sup> U. S. Census of Population, 1950, 1960. The urban population of the state at April, 1960 amounted to 47.5% of total population.

employment in the area at April, 1960.

TABLE III a/

Number of Persons Employed in Various Industry Groups, 1960

Industry	Boise County		Gem County		Payette Cty		Valley Cty	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	64	11.0	908	26.3	1,209	26.3	128	8.9
Forestry & fisheries	18	3.1	27	.8	0	0	93	6.4
Mining	12	2.0	12	.3	5	.1	5	.3
Construction	150	<u>b/</u> 25.8	140	4.0	317	6.9	68	4.7
Manufacturing:								
lumber & wood products	80	<u>c/</u> 13.2	721	20.8	74	1.6	324	<u>c/</u> 22.5
fabricated metal	-	-	9	.2	3	.1	-	-
machinery	-	-	-	-	16	.3	-	-
other durable goods	9	1.5	4	.1	20	.4	4	.2
food & kindred pdts.	-	-	123	3.6	733	15.9	-	-
printing & publishing	-	-	8	.2	28	.6	-	-
other non-durable	-	-	-	-	12	.2	-	-
Transportation, commun- ication, utilities	9	1.5	102	2.9	268	5.8	99	6.9
Wholesale trade	-	-	75	2.2	171	3.7	5	.3
Food...stores	5	.8	78	2.2	108	2.3	6	.4
Eating & drinking places	27	4.6	85	2.4	160	3.5	57	3.9
Other retail	15	2.5	209	6.0	371	8.0	139	9.6
Finance, ins., real est.	5	.8	59	1.7	95	2.0	31	2.1
Business & repair service	10	1.7	94	2.7	88	1.9	28	1.9
Personal service	15	2.5	169	4.9	197	4.2	104	7.2
Hospitals	-	-	53	1.5	50	1.1	22	1.5
Education	25	4.3	162	4.7	152	3.3	62	4.3
Other professional serv.	-	-	51	1.4	133	2.8	34	2.2
Public administration	27	4.6	64	1.8	132	2.9	47	3.2
Unemployed	106	18.2	254	7.2	194	4.0	145	10.0
Total	582		3,446		4,608		1,440	

a/ U. S. Census of Population, 1960.

b/ Census figures are in this instance deceptive. An apparently non-recurring circumstance inflated construction employment. During 1961 construction employment fluctuated between 1 and 6 persons (monthly averages) according to the Idaho Employment Security Agency.

c/ The extremely low level of forest products employment is atypical, and may be assigned to a combination of seasonal and business cycle circumstances. During 1961 the Idaho Employment Security Agency reported average monthly employment in lumbering between 128 (first quarter) and 275 (fourth quarter) in Boise County, and between 458 and 825 in Valley County.

The principal economic support of Boise and Valley Counties is the forest resources of Boise National Forest and Payette National Forest. As indicated by Table III, employment in lumbering may occupy over half of the labor force of the two counties during peak periods. The lumbering industry of southern Idaho has grown significantly in the face of a slightly declining state-wide level of lumbering employment and production. In 1950 southern Idaho's lumbering employment amounted to 2,321, 19.2 percent of the state total; by 1960 it had risen to 2,828, 23.9 percent of total lumbering employment, a rise of about 21.8 percent, in the face of a two percent decline in total employment in Idaho forest products industries.<sup>1/</sup> In 1956, the year of record employment and production in the Idaho lumber industry, Boise County's nine mills accounted for 13.2 percent of total southern Idaho production; Valley County, together with Idaho County, provided another 24 percent of southern Idaho sawmill output in ten mills. Logging, largely on public lands, has been carried on for some years at a sustained yield level, indicating near optimum utilization of the resource, with little opportunity for expansion of basic lumber output.

Agriculture is the second source of employment and income in Boise and Valley Counties; and the declining population of these areas may be traced largely to reduced employment requirements resulting from more efficient agricultural production. Farm consolidation and increased attention to grazing has been followed by a decline in agricultural employment from 1950 to 1960. In Boise County agricultural employment dropped from

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<sup>1/</sup> Idaho Employment Security Agency



158 to 64, in Valley County from 253 to 128. The process of taking marginal land out of production, increasing use of improved pastureland, and consolidation of farms in the interest of maximum utilization of machinery seems likely to continue. Some of the tempo and breadth of the continuing change in agriculture in the two counties is suggested in Table IV.

TABLE IV <sup>a/</sup>Trends in Agriculture, 1954 - 1959

<u>Boise County</u>			
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Change</u>
Number of farms	142	105	-38.4%
Land in farms (acres)	145,533	125,675	-13.6%
Land irrigated (acres)	4,142	4,324	4.4%
Cropland harvested (acres)	9,357	9,098	-2.7%
Value of crops sold	\$114,042	\$127,510	15.3%
Pasture (acres)	133,509	110,000	-17.7%
Value of livestock & products sold	\$486,816	\$690,670	41.8%
<u>Valley County</u>			
Number of farms	206	162	-21.4%
Land in farms (acres)	114,968	124,072	7.9%
Land irrigated (acres)	32,313	26,821 <sup>b/</sup>	-17 %
Cropland harvested (acres)	28,744	24,142	-16.0%
Value of crops sold	\$2,351,951	\$2,903,200	23.4%
Pasture (acres)	74,801	90,715	21.2%
Value of livestock & products sold	\$3,469,641	\$5,364,927	54.5%

a/ U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

b/ The drop in irrigated land in 1959 is somewhat puzzling. The Boise office of the Bureau of Reclamation reports that in 1958 leased pasturelands near Cascade Reservoir, that might have been considered sub-irrigated lands, were flooded to provide additional storage. On the other hand, 1960 state tax assessment rolls reported 19,477 acres irrigated agricultural land and 13,276 irrigated pastureland in Valley County - a total about 1.4 percent higher than the 1954 figure.

Payette and Gem Counties have more diverse economic structures, resting on a variegated farming pattern, a vigorous food processing industry, and lumbering.

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the two counties, and supports their food processing industries. The farm products of the area include fruits--principally apples and plums--and vegetables--principally corn--as well as the sugar beets, grain, hay and livestock found throughout the Snake River basin. The average size of farms is well under that of Boise and Valley Counties--469 acres in 1959 in Gem County, 200 acres in Payette County, as opposed to 1,197 acres and 766 acres. Broader use of irrigation, prevalence of orchards and vegetable production, and superior possibilities to supplement farm income with other employment has, apparently, been responsible for keeping the pace of farm consolidation under that of Boise and Valley Counties. Where farm employment in the latter two counties was halved between 1950 and 1960, it declined 32 percent, from 1,775 to 1,209 in Payette County, and 28 percent, from 1,261 to 908, in Gem County. The shifts in the agricultural economy of these southern counties have, in general, been more moderate than those in the northern part of the study area, as indicated in Table V.

TABLE V <sup>a/</sup>Trends in Agriculture, 1954 - 1959*Payette cty*

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Change</u>
Number of Farms	1,114	972	-12.5%
Land in farms (acres)	196,428	194,450	-1.0%
Land irrigated (acres)	56,403	57,091	1.2%
Cropland harvested (acres)	43,234	43,891	1.5%
Value of crops sold	\$3,458,144	\$4,311,858	24.7%
Pasture (acres)	138,828	137,729	-.7%
Value of livestock & products sold	\$3,967,644	\$4,603,346	15.9%

*Gem cty*

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Change</u>
Number of farms	916	774	-15.5%
Land in farms (acres)	352,250	363,029	3.1%
Land irrigated (acres)	43,447	47,295	8.8%
Cropland harvested (acres)	37,073	40,675	9.7%
Value of crops sold	\$2,685,643	\$2,660,406	-.9%
Pasture (acres)	305,552	309,853	1.4%
Value of livestock & products sold	\$3,593,308	\$5,240,357	45.8%

Food processing stands second to agriculture as a source of employment in Gem and Payette Counties, and has grown considerably in past years, even though the region is not located to share in the proliferation of potato-processing plants that has been a major source of industrial expansion in southern Idaho. Processing plants include Idaho Canning Company (canned potatoes) and Payette Vinegar Company in Payette, Fruitland Canning Company (canned fruits), and Gem Canning Company (canned fruits and vegetables) in Emmett. Three meat-packing plants, one each in Payette, Fruitland and Emmett are operated largely to supply local markets. Feed mills and seed warehouses are also supported by the region's agricultural output.

a/ U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

Lumbering is the third major economic activity of the southern counties. Payette contains southern Idaho's only plywood mill, a veneer plant, and two woodworking companies. Emmett has two lumber mills, including a huge unit of Boise Cascade Corporation that employs an average of 700 persons, and a box factory.

Other manufacturing activities are on a small scale and generally oriented to agriculture. They include a soil conditioning service, a plant fabricating concrete liners for irrigation ditches, a rendering plant, and a leatherworking company.

Service industries in the four-county area reflect the trend of population, and the broader national trend which has resulted in an increasing portion of total employment and income being diverted to services. Helping to some extent to support the development of services is the fact that Payette is located on the major east-west highway in southern Idaho, and the recreational attractions of the two national forests in the area, both of which unquestionably provide some tourist expenditures.

The trend of economic development in the area is suggested by the figures in Table VI, which summarizes major changes in employment in recent years.

TABLE VI a/Significant Shifts in Employment, 1950 - 1960

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Boise and Valley Counties</u>		<u>Employment</u>		<u>Change</u>
	1950	1960			
Agriculture	411	192	-219	(-53.4%)	
Mfg: forest products	370	586 <u>b/</u>	216	( 58.4%)	
Wholesale & retail trade	297	254	- 43	(-14.5%)	
Professional & other services	354	410	56	( 15.8%)	
Total	1,432	1,442	10	( .7%)	
<u>Gem and Payette Counties</u>					
Agriculture	3,474	2,117	-1,357	(-39.2%)	
Mfg: forest products	516	795	279	( 54.1%)	
food & kindred products	188	856	668	( 355%)	
Wholesale & retail trade	1,110	1,256	146	( 13.1%)	
Professional & other services	1,368	1,503	135	( 9.5%)	
Total	6,656	6,527	-29	( -.4%)	

C. Estimated Future Growth1. Factors Influencing Future Growth

The affective forces shaping the future economic development of the area should, to a very great extent, be the same ones that presently determine its economic base. Agriculture, exploitation of forest resources, and food processing appear to be the main determinants in gauging the probable course of development for design purposes. Population growth and Emmett's closeness to the developing Boise-Nampa-Caldwell urban complex may result in residual emergence of other manufacturing, but it would seem logical to focus attention on the presently developed areas of economic activity.

a/ U. S. Census of Population, 1950, 1960

b/ 1961 first quarter average employment, according to the Idaho Employment Security Agency.

Agriculture may be presumed to continue to be the chief economic support of the area. Further development of pasturelands may be expected, in connection with additional feeding of cattle, as population expansion along the Pacific Coast increases demand for meats. The course of farm consolidation may be expected to continue; but the effect on farm employment may be less extreme than during the last decade. The increasing size of farms implies a rise in farm hiring and cropping on shares; and experience in other areas indicates that as the transition proceeds from a basically rural economy to one in which agricultural and commercial/industrial pursuits are balanced, part-time farmers, subsidizing their land-holdings with other income, become prevalent. Irrigation, too, may be something of a support to agricultural employment; but its value in this area may be presumed to be considerably less than in other parts of the Snake basin, due to a relative scarcity of new lands to bring under cultivation. Drawing from this combination of circumstances, it would appear logical to project a design in which agricultural employment decreases 25 percent between 1960 and 1985 (as compared to a loss of 41 percent between 1950 and 1960), and remains stable from 1985 to 2010 as the interaction between more expensive irrigation projects practical at later dates and a slowing of the rise in farm productivity acts to stabilize agricultural employment.

The rapid rise of lumbering employment should slow somewhat in the future. The fact that logging in southern Idaho is at, or near, sustained yield levels places a ceiling on basic lumber output. However, it is logical to expect the development of wood processing industries. Fabricated wood products (moldings, pre-cut and formed construction components, furniture, etc.) and chip-board seem likely to find markets as population increases,

and as Washington and Oregon producers approach maximum output. Development should be even throughout the study period, due to age composition of Idaho's forest resources. The U. S. Forestry Service has estimated that soon after 1985 first-growth timber in the state will largely have been exhausted, and cutting will largely take place on second-growth lands. Southern Idaho will then have an advantage over the northern part of the state, and may be presumed to be able to further increase its portion of total Idaho lumbering activity. The trend toward concentration of production in fewer and larger mills able to salvage chippable residues which are now largely shipped to the middle west, the timber reserves of the area, and growth of demand, should be sufficient to produce in southwest Idaho a pulp mill of 300 to 500 tons per day capacity before 1985. The round-wood resources of the area seem sufficient to support such a mill - Adams, Valley, Washington, Gem, Canyon, Ada, Elmore, Boise, and Valley Counties produce roughly 70 percent of southern Idaho's lumber - and waste disposal considerations restrict the number of possible sites. The Payette-~~Emmett~~ region is one very likely location, and for the purposes of this analysis it is assumed that a 300-ton per day mill will be located at Emmett. This assumption is mainly based on the proximity of the wood resource. Further examination of this site, or adjacent sites, will be required to determine if such sites are compatible with water pollution control considerations. Such a mill would be expected to employ 500 persons. In addition, a one percent increase in other lumbering employment --well under the 1.8 percent rate experienced from 1950 to 1960-- is projected through the study period.

Setting design rates for food-processing employment and output is a somewhat more difficult task. The national trends to "convenience" foods and shipping packaged foods from producing to consuming areas at the expense of processing in marketing areas resulted in particularly high growth in food-processing activity in Idaho during the 1950's. Maintenance of the growth rate is unlikely, in view of the maturity of these trends. On the other hand, there is no reason to assume a reversal, as opposed to a slowing, of the trend. In some fields, too, the area seems to offer considerable expectation of above average growth. Thus cattle feeding and meat-packing, - given the rising level of Pacific Coast population, the fact that southern Idaho is a forage-export area, and the fact that much of Idaho's cattle population is exported for slaughter - appears capable of considerable expansion. Similarly, production of complete prepared meals, a field where considerable growth is expected but which is not established in Idaho, seems a potentially expansive circumstance, due to the variety of crops produced in the region. It would not seem unreasonable, then, to assume for design purposes that employment in food processing industries will grow at a rate roughly equal to the anticipated growth of national population -- about two percent -- with productivity gains offset by the tendency to process foods near the areas in which raw materials originate.

Service occupations may be expected to become a source of additional employment over the future. In 1960 commercial and service industries provided employment to less than 39 percent of the area's labor force, in contrast to almost 59 percent for the nation as a whole; and 54 percent in the State of Idaho. This may be traced in part to an economic base insufficient to support a highly developed complex of services,



in part to the decline in population and economic activity in Boise and Valley Counties. On the assumption that these factors are fully reflected in the employment situation of the area in 1960, one might expect the future course of service employment to adhere more closely to the experience of other areas. It would seem logical to assume for design purposes a rate of growth of about two percent in service employment in the study area in future years. This approximates the historical rate nationally and, being somewhat under the population growth rate provisionally assigned to the area, it represents considerable catching up in the ratio of service employment.

Table VII summarizes numerically the outlined pattern of economic development by projecting an employment design for 1985 and 2010. It is based on: (1) a 25 percent drop in agricultural employment to 1985, stable agricultural employment thereafter, (2) growth rates of one percent in employment in lumbering and wood products, plus the addition of a pulp mill, and of two percent in crop processing and in service industries, (3) continuation of the 1960 relationship of employment in construction and miscellaneous manufacturing, to the four major sources of employment in the area, (4) maintenance of the 1950 to 1960 rate of growth in the categories forestry, fisheries, and mining.

TABLE VII

Design Pattern of Employment, 1950 - 2010

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Employment</u>			
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>2010</u>
Agriculture	3,885	2,309	1,730	1,730
Forestry, fisheries, mining	152 <sup>a/</sup>	172	250	370
Construction	683	531 <sup>b/</sup>	680	1,020
Mfg.: lumber & wood products	886	1,381 <sup>b/</sup>	1,800	2,340
wood pulp	--	--	500	500
food & kindred prdts.	198	856	1,400	2,300
all other	117 <sup>a/</sup>	113	150	200
Transportation, communication, utilities	529	478)		
Wholesale & retail trade	1,407	1,511)		
Financial & other services	920	895)	6,450	10,650
Professional services	538	744)		
Public administration	265	270)		
Total	9,580	9,259	12,960	19,110

D. Future Population

Based on the assumption that the region's employed labor force will continue to consist of 34 to 35 percent of the area's population, the employment design outlined in the previous section suggests a 1985 population of about 35,000, rising to about 52,000 in 2010.

Although the relation of employed persons to total population used in this projection seems low, in view of the 42 percent average for the United States as a whole, it rests on definite social and economic characteristics of the area. Employment, due in large part to the agricultural cycle and climatic

a/ Eliminates 177 in mining, 69 in primary metals manufacturing in Valley County for purposes of comparison.

b/ Based on Idaho Employment Security Agency figures for first quarter 1961 rather than 1960 census figures to eliminate apparent distortions.

circumstances of logging, is highly seasonal; and this is not likely to change. The number of women in the labor force is somewhat below average; and though it may be expected to rise with rising service employment and urbanization, the economic design projected does not suggest rapid change. Idaho, as a state, has always had one of the nation's highest birth rates and a history of out-migration. The result is a proportionately low percentage of its population in the potential labor force. The social circumstances resulting in high birth rates do not seem subject to early modification, particularly since the economic base, resting largely on agriculture, should continue to enforce adult out-migration.

Location of population in the future is difficult to gauge. The trend to urbanization should continue in view of the still high proportion of rural inhabitants. The towns of Payette and Emmett should be the principal centers of population growth, but in what measure they share added populations is subject to a variety of considerations such as plant expansion, location of new plants, and development of a service center for the region.

The distribution of population presented in Table VIII is entirely for design purposes, and is not an attempt to forecast municipal growth. It is simply an attempt to make a logical distribution of population based on these assumptions: (1) Decline of rural population will bear the same relationship to decline in agricultural employment that it had during the period 1950 to 1960; (2) As a group, Fruitland, New Plymouth, Cascade and McCall will receive the same 39 percent of the total increase in urban population that they received 1950 to 1960; (3) Payette's growth may be expected to be based largely on food processing, Emmett's on lumbering; thus

after 1985, Payette may experience more pronounced population growth, and is assigned 60 percent of the total expansion of the two cities.

TABLE VIII

	<u>Estimated Population</u>		
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>2010</u>
Payette	4,451	8,550	16,200
Emmett	3,769	8,350	13,550
Other urban	4,090	6,700	11,800
Total urban	12,310	23,600	41,550
Rural	14,489	10,870	10,870
Total population	26,799	34,470	52,420

To secure a distribution of projected population for each county, the following procedures were employed:

(1) The towns of Payette and Emmett, as indicated in Table VIII, were assigned to their respective counties.

(2) The portion of 'other urban' population in Table VIII assigned to each county was the same as that county's 1960 portion of total 'other urban' population.

(3) The portion of rural population assigned to each county was the same as that county's portion of 1960 total rural population.

The results are presented in Table IX.

TABLE IX

Estimated Population Growth by Counties

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Annual Rate 1960-1985</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Annual Rate 1985-2010</u>
Payette County	12,363	15,770	1.9%	25,610	2.2%
Payette	4,451	8,550	2.7%	16,200	2.6%
Other Urban	1,744	2,870	1.9%	5,060	2.2%
Rural	6,168	4,350	-	4,350	0
Gem County	9,123	12,270	1.2%	17,470	1.4%
Emmett	3,769	8,350	3.2%	13,550	1.9%
Rural	5,354	3,920	-	3,920	0
Valley County	3,663	4,920	1.2%	7,830	1.9%
Urban	2,346	3,830	1.6%	6,740	2.3%
Rural	1,317	1,090	-	1,090	0
Boise County (all rural)	1,646	1,510	-	1,510	0
Area Total	26,799	34,470	1.0%	52,420	1.6%