



Economic Impact and Importance of State Parks in Idaho

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Economic Impact and Importance of State Parks in Idaho: A Park-Level Study

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Table of Contents

Section 1: Executive Summary	5
Section 2: Introduction	7
Brief Description of Methodology	8
Data Description	8
Section 3: Description of Major Findings	10
Section 4: Methodology and Input – Output Analysis	14
Overview of Input – Output Methodology	14
Translating Expenditures into Economic Effects.....	16
Appendix A: Creating Local and Non-Local Spending Multipliers.....	27
Appendix B: Additional Details from the Data and Maps with Economic Impact Estimates of Each State Park	34
County Selection Rule for Regional (Local) IMPLAN Models	35
Economic Impact Maps.....	40
Taxation.....	50
Appendix C: An Explanation of How Estimates Were Made Using Data from the Survey	51
Overview of Final Calculations	51

List of Tables

Table 1 - Park Visitor Days by Residence	11
Table 2 - Total Amount Spent by Visitors to State Parks	12
Table 3 - Visitor Spending Inside 50 Miles of the Park.....	17
Table 4 - Visitor Spending Outside 50 Miles of the Park.....	18
Table 5 - Economic Impacts of State Parks on Employment	19
Table 6 - Economic Impacts of State Parks on Labor Income	21
Table 7 - Economic Impacts of State Parks on Production	22
Table 8 - Employment Multipliers.....	24
Table 9 - Spending Multipliers	26

List of Figures

Figure 1 - Expenditures Made in Idaho within 50 Miles of the Park.....	13
Figure 2 - Expenditures Made in Idaho Outside of 50 Miles from the Park	13

List of Appendix A Tables

Appendix Table A 1 - Local and Non-Local Spending Multipliers: The Impact on employment.....	27
Appendix Table A 2 - \$100,000 Local and Non-Local Labor Income Multipliers	28
Appendix Table A 3 - \$100,000 Local and Non-Local Production Multipliers.....	29
Appendix Table A 4 - Distribution of Spending per Park for Local and Non-local Spending	30
Appendix Table A 5 - Impacts on Employment of a \$100,000 Increase in Visitor Spending	31
Appendix Table A 6 - Impacts on Labor Income of a \$100,000 Increase in Visitor Spending.....	32
Appendix Table A 7 - Impacts on Production of a \$100,000 Increase in Visitor Spending.....	33

List of Appendix B Tables

Appendix Table B 1 - Local Area of Impact	34
Appendix Table B 2 - Average Expenditures in Dollars per Visitor Day	36
Appendix Table B 3 - Survey Spending Patterns within 50 Miles of the Park.....	37
Appendix Table B 4 - Survey Spending Patterns outside 50 Miles of the Park.....	38
Appendix Table B 5 - Camper Length of Stay (# Nights), by Residence Status	39
Appendix Table B 6 - Collection of Various Taxes Associated with Idaho State Parks	50

List of Appendix B Figures

Appendix Figure B 1 - Visitor Day and Visitor Spending Map	41
Appendix Figure B 2 - Employment Map	42
Appendix Figure B 3 - Labor Income Map.....	43
Appendix Figure B 4 - Production Map.....	44
Appendix Figure B 5 - Visitor Days and Park Employment (FTE) Map	45
Appendix Figure B 6 - \$100,000 Increase of Spending Impact on Employment Map	46
Appendix Figure B 7 - \$100,000 Increase of Spending Impact on Labor Income Map	47
Appendix Figure B 8 - \$100,000 Increase of Spending Impact on Production Map	48
Appendix Figure B 9 - Idaho Parks and Recreation 3 Region Map.....	49

Section 1: Executive Summary

State parks provide a major recreational opportunity in Idaho and, in the process, create significant impacts in terms of employment, income, and output to the State and to the communities in which the parks are located. In order to show the economic importance of Idaho state parks, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) contracted with the Department of Economics at Boise State University (BSU) to perform this study of the economic importance and impact of state parks, park-by-park (including the local region around each park within a 50-mile radius,) and statewide in Idaho during 2016.

We conducted our study for twenty-five sites, identified by IDPR and listed below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Priest Lake: includes Dickensheet, Indian Creek, and Lionhead units | 16. Idaho City Yurts: Does not include Idaho City Trails |
| 2. Round Lake | 17. Bruneau Dunes |
| 3. Farragut | 18. Three Island Crossing |
| 4. Coeur d'Alene Old Mission | 19. Thousand Springs: Includes Billingsley Creek, Box Canyon, Malad Gorge, Niagara Springs, and Ritter Island |
| 5. Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes | 20. Castle Rocks and City of Rocks |
| 6. Coeur d'Alene Parkway | 21. Lake Walcott |
| 7. Dworshak | 22. Massacre Rocks |
| 8. Heyburn: Includes Mary McCroskey | 23. Henrys Lake |
| 9. Hells Gate | 24. Harriman: Includes Mesa Falls and the Ashton-Tetonia Trail |
| 10. Winchester Lake | 25. Bear Lake |
| 11. Ponderosa | |
| 12. Lake Cascade | |
| 13. Yankee Fork | |
| 14. Eagle Island | |
| 15. Lucky Peak: Includes Discovery Park, Sandy Point, and Spring Shores Units | |

In 2016, the IDPR reported 5,460,780 visitor days to the twenty-five sites listed above. Of these visitor days, 4,819,436 were for Day Use and 641,344 were for Overnight Use (camping). From a questionnaire submitted to a sample of the visitors, IDPR collected data on visitor spending for both types of users. Using this sample, BSU researchers estimated that the visitors to Idaho

state parks spent a total of **\$127.1 million** for the following: food in grocery stores (\$28.4 million), restaurant meals (\$21.0 million), fuel (\$33.8 million), lodging (\$7.8 million), other retail (\$18.8 million), recreation (\$15.2 million), and medical expenses (\$2.0 million).

In addition, IDPR employed 239 full-time and part-time employees with a payroll of \$8.9 million, and spent \$4.7 million on maintenance and operation (excluding payroll). Thus, the total spending by visitors and IDPR amounted to **\$140.7 million**.

Moving beyond the *economic significance* of parks, one of our aims in this study is to estimate the *economic impact* of this spending. Economic impact is defined as the amount of employment, income, and output that is directly and indirectly dependent on the spending. The spending by visitors and IDPR directly creates employment and income in those businesses where the money is spent. Moreover, the owners and employees of those businesses also increase their spending and thus, the total change in employment, income, and output is greater than the impact that is directly related to visitor and park spending. When all the direct and indirect effects are accounted for, statewide, the spending by park visitors and IDPR:

- Sustains 3,039 jobs
- Generates \$88.6 million in wages, salaries, and benefits
- Accounts for \$184.4 million of the State's output of goods and services

The following report disaggregates the results and describes the economic impact of each park.



Section 2: Introduction

This report provides estimates of the economic significance and impact of state parks on the Idaho economy. Economic impact analyses of programs for various park and recreation departments across the country have been generated using the economists' tools of Input-Output models and Cost-Benefit analysis^{1,2}. The need for such studies becomes apparent because many government programs are subsidized by public sector funds. As such, the economic effects of these programs, in addition to the recreational opportunities provided, are of concern to those providing the financial support, i.e. governors and state legislators. In addition, the cities and counties in which the parks are located are also interested. Not only do the parks contribute to the economy of the localities in which they exist, they also have become part of their cultural environment. In this report, we limit ourselves to estimating the economic impact in terms of the employment, income, and output that are associated with expenditures made by visitors and park administration for each park. We estimate the impact on the area immediately around each park, defined as "Within 50 Miles" or "Local" and we make a separate estimate of the economic impact of each park "Outside of 50 Miles" or "Non-Local". These two categories include only that spending that occurs with the State of Idaho. The results of this study provide valuable information to state and local officials charged with making responsible decisions regarding the use of public funds.

This report is organized as follows. Sections 1 and 2 present the Executive Summary and Introduction, respectively. Section 3 reports estimates of the various types of spending that "trigger" the economic impacts on sales and employment. Section 4 describes the economic impact model used to estimate the impacts of state parks for Idaho and each of its 44 counties. The appendices provide additional details, including maps showing the economic impact of each state park as well as an explanation of how estimates were made using the available data.

¹ Leontief, W. W. (1986). Input-Output Economics. Second ed., New York: Oxford University Press.

² Weisbrod, G., Weisbrod, B. (1997). Measuring economic impacts of projects and programs, Economic Development Research Group, Boston, MA.

Brief Description of Methodology

Economic impact analyses are data intensive endeavors. They require information on a wide range of spending activities undertaken by a diverse set of economic agents. Data for this report came primarily from IDPR. Their records provided data on the number of day use and overnight visitor days for each park. The IDPR also conducted a survey of park users that provided important information on how money was spent, e.g. food, fuel, lodging, and where the money was spent, i.e. Local or Non-Local. The report also depends heavily on validations, provided by the professional staff at IDPR, on the estimates of the amounts park visitors spent per visitor day. Our goal was to deliver the most accurate estimate of the economic impact of Idaho's state parks. The estimates of the employment, income, and output associated with each park are dependent on the estimates of day-use and overnight park users' visitor spending. The estimates of visitor spending were then used to estimate the economic impacts on employment, income, and output using a standard economic model known as Input-Output Analysis. A more complete description of the data collection and spending estimates are described in the following section, and the description of the Input-Output Analysis is provided in Section 4.

Data Description

We utilized three sources of data for the creation of this report: (1) the 2016-17 Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Survey, (2) data on park visitation collected by IDPR, and (3) the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation data on operational expenses, all disaggregated to the park-level.

The first dataset emerges from a visitor data collection process implemented by the IDPR. The stated goal of the survey was "to ensure Idaho State Parks is meeting the needs of our customers and to better understand how each park contributes economically to the state and its region." The survey data were collected via electronic surveys. Visitors were told that their responses were voluntary and confidential. Visitors were incentivized to complete the survey by

being included “in a monthly drawing for unique Idaho State Park merchandise” assuming that they also provided their email address and phone number.

The survey included approximately 26 questions that asked:

- The origin of the respondent (three categories: An Idaho resident that lives within 50 miles of the park; an Idaho resident that does not live within 50 miles of the park; and an out-of- state visitor)
- The specific park visited on this trip, where the survey was distributed
- The size of visiting group (#adults & #children)
- The type of visit (day-use or overnight visit)
- Satisfaction with the visit
- Availability and helpfulness of staff
- Expenditures across distinct spending categories and geographic areas, i.e. locally (within 50 miles of the park) and non-locally (outside of 50 miles of the park)

The second dataset is a measure of the usage of each park provided by IDPR. It includes information (by state park) on the number of resident/non-resident day users and overnight users as well as the total occupancy for years 2014 and 2015.

Occupancy is considered the



total number of nights overnight users stayed in the park. The dataset also provides formulas for the multipliers used to determine day-use visitation. IDPR’s calculation for each park’s average number of persons per car entering the park is provided in variable “People per vehicle”. The data also provide the percent of day-users (versus overnight users). Lastly, the dataset provides each park’s visitation numbers for 2015, broken down by month.

The third dataset, provided by IDPR, includes the operational expenses of all state parks in Idaho. This dataset identifies:

- The region of each park
- Park-level seasonal employee expenditures for FY 2016
- Park-level operating expenditures for FY 2016
- Park-level classified employee expenditures for FY2016
- Park-level full-time-employee (classified staff) counts

These three datasets provided a large amount of information that was processed and analyzed in order to reach a comprehensive understanding of the spending associated with each park and the economic impact of this spending. We explain our findings on these spending patterns in detail in Section 3. We also report and summarize the results of our economic impact analysis in Section 4.

Section 3: Description of Major Findings

One of the first steps in our analysis involved understanding visitor days by park (summarized in Table 1). The data are reported for both Day Use and Overnight Use, and by the origin of the respondent. Park visitors from Idaho are reported as either Local (live within 50 miles of the park) or Non-Local (live outside of 50 miles of the park). The Non-Residents category includes all residents of other states. The park with the most visitor days is Lucky Peak with 733,491. All Lucky Peak visitor days were reported as Day Use, and the vast majority were “Idaho Residents” and “Local”, accounting for over 80% of the total visitor days (587,958). The park with the fewest visitor days was the Idaho City Backcountry Yurts Program, which accounted for only 31,377 camper visitor days. As expected, Farragut and Ponderosa are shown to be heavily used.

Table 1 - Park Visitor Days by Residence

Park	Day Use				Campers				Total Visitor Days
	Idaho Residents		Non-Residents	Total Visitor Days	Idaho Residents		Non-Residents	Total Visitor Days	
	Local	Non-local			Local	Non-local			
Bear Lake	37,275	7,692	100,087	145,054	1,318	4,747	11,668	17,733	162,787
Bruneau Dunes	28,435	20,750	11,537	60,722	5,963	15,705	4,621	26,289	87,011
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	72,445	169,038	144,813	386,296	1,125	15,773	27,771	44,669	430,965
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	17,268	17,268	56,348	90,884	-	-	-	-	90,884
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	82,625	82,625	77,765	243,014	-	-	-	-	243,014
Dworshak	43,056	5,939	24,132	73,126	7,455	7,655	8,635	23,745	96,871
Eagle Island	357,250	22,639	28,594	408,482	-	-	-	-	408,482
Farragut	234,708	43,464	130,905	409,077	16,805	5,715	74,969	97,489	506,566
Harriman	51,373	86,938	147,069	285,380	1,163	5,091	2,366	8,620	294,000
Hells Gate	132,441	9,187	98,419	240,048	6,205	8,057	18,044	32,306	272,354
Henrys Lake	29,200	31,146	53,514	113,860	392	8,284	15,451	24,127	137,987
Heyburn	53,394	67,956	59,770	181,121	5,064	5,110	21,170	31,344	212,465
Idaho City Yurts	-	-	-	-	12,142	19,234	-	31,377	31376.576
Lake Cascade	115,450	202,037	20,265	337,752	5,249	57,353	6,379	68,981	406,733
Lake Walcott	44,284	6,610	8,981	59,874	3,908	5,568	4,123	13,599	73,473
Lucky Peak	587,958	56,899	88,634	733,491	-	-	-	-	733,491
Massacre Rocks	10,175	10,175	10,344	30,693	2,208	1,907	3,585	7,700	38,393
Ponderosa	77,637	232,912	42,348	352,897	2,807	63,270	15,404	81,481	434,378
Priest Lake	18,022	18,022	79,600	115,643	3,190	13,306	45,443	61,939	177,582
Round Lake	21,851	32,777	32,083	86,711	4,681	447	12,353	17,481	104,192
Thousand Springs	68,537	43,360	43,516	155,414	-	-	-	-	155,414
Three Island Crossing	7,756	65,925	23,268	96,949	5,388	22,984	8,829	37,201	134,150
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	38,074	-	17,917	55,991	-	-	-	-	55,991
Winchester	87,279	-	27,562	114,841	5,764	5,232	4,267	15,263	130,104
Yankee Fork	9,125	18,251	14,741	42,117	-	-	-	-	42,117
State Total	2,225,617	1,251,609	1,342,210	4,819,436	90,827	265,438	285,078	641,344	5,460,779

Notes: Source IDPR

For Idaho Residents, "Local" refers to those residents that live within 50 miles of the park; "Non-local" refers to those that live greater than 50 miles from the park.

Next, we estimated the visitor spending associated with each park (Table 2). Visitor spending is split between Day Use and Overnight Use, and divided between Amount Spent Locally and Amount Spent Non-Locally. To emphasize the point made earlier, the Amount Spent Locally is the amount spent in Idaho and within 50 miles of the park and the Amount Spent Non-Locally is the amount spent in Idaho but outside of 50 miles of the park. As one would expect, the parks with the largest amounts of visitor spending are the parks that are most heavily used. Day Use visitors to Farragut spent \$5.912 million locally and \$2.788 million in Idaho but non-locally. Overnight users at Farragut spent \$2.547 million locally and \$1.567 million non-locally, for a total of \$12.814 million. An observation from Tables 1 and 2 is that, statewide, 88% of the visitor days were for day use but these visitors made only 77% of the total expenditures. Thus,

overnight users represent fewer visitor days (12%) but contribute disproportionately more to the total expenditures (23%) when compared to day users.

Table 2 - Total Amount Spent by Visitors to State Parks

Parks	Day Use Total Amount Spent			Campers Total Amount Spent			All Users Total Amount Spent		All Spending
	Locally	Non-Locally	Total	Locally	Non-Locally	Total	Locally	Non-Locally	Total
Bear Lake	1,606	1,277	2,882	313	255	569	1,919	1,532	3,451
Bruneau Dunes	726	448	1,174	648	561	1,209	1,373	1,009	2,382
Castle Rocks & City Rocks	4,326	4,046	8,372	1,488	1,376	2,865	5,814	5,422	11,237
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	442	329	771	0	0	0	442	329	771
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	1,771	937	2,709	0	0	0	1,771	937	2,709
Dworshak	1,365	752	2,117	406	444	850	1,771	1,196	2,967
Eagle Island	4,501	358	4,859	0	403	403	4,502	761	5,262
Farragut	5,912	2,788	8,700	2,547	1,567	4,114	8,459	4,355	12,814
Harriman	4,671	4,088	8,759	198	322	520	4,869	4,410	9,280
Hells Gate	3,302	1,922	5,224	897	820	1,717	4,199	2,742	6,941
Henry's Lake	1,632	1,510	3,142	569	535	1,104	2,201	2,045	4,246
Heyburn	2,580	2,042	4,623	924	650	1,574	3,504	2,693	6,197
Idaho City Yurts	0	0	0	626	278	904	626	278	904
Lake Cascade	4,440	3,926	8,366	1,309	1,373	2,682	5,748	5,300	11,048
Lake Walcott	548	47	594	225	211	435	772	257	1,029
Lucky Peak	10,162	2,329	12,490	0	0	0	10,162	2,329	12,490
Massacre Rocks	378	267	645	23	68	90	401	335	735
Ponderosa	4,564	6,764	11,329	2,316	2,266	4,582	6,880	9,031	15,911
Priest Lake	1,785	1,555	3,340	1,330	632	1,962	3,115	2,187	5,302
Round Lake	973	713	1,686	256	160	416	1,229	873	2,102
Thousand Springs	991	467	1,459	0	0	0	991	467	1,459
Three Island Crossing	713	1,151	1,864	1,228	1,139	2,367	1,941	2,290	4,231
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	445	121	566	0	0	0	445	121	566
Winchester	1,086	303	1,388	408	304	713	1,494	607	2,101
Yankee Fork	454	443	896	0	62	63	454	505	959
State Total	59,371	38,583	97,954	15,710	13,428	29,138	75,081	52,011	127,092

Notes: 1) Source : Estimated by BSU with data from IDPR. 2) The table is presented in thousands of dollars.

In order to use the available data to analyze the economic impacts of the parks, it was necessary to divide total spending into spending categories. This information, summarized in Figures 1 and 2, comes from the survey conducted by IDPR. Figure 1 shows the percentage breakdown for park visitor spending that occurred within 50 miles of the park and Figure 2 shows the percentage breakdown for visitor spending that occurred in Idaho, but outside 50 miles of the park. In these figures, visitor spending is separated into major spending categories, such as spending for Restaurant, Food Store, Fuel, Recreation, Sporting Goods, Souvenirs, Medical, and Lodging.

Figure 1 - Expenditures Made in Idaho within 50 Miles of the Park

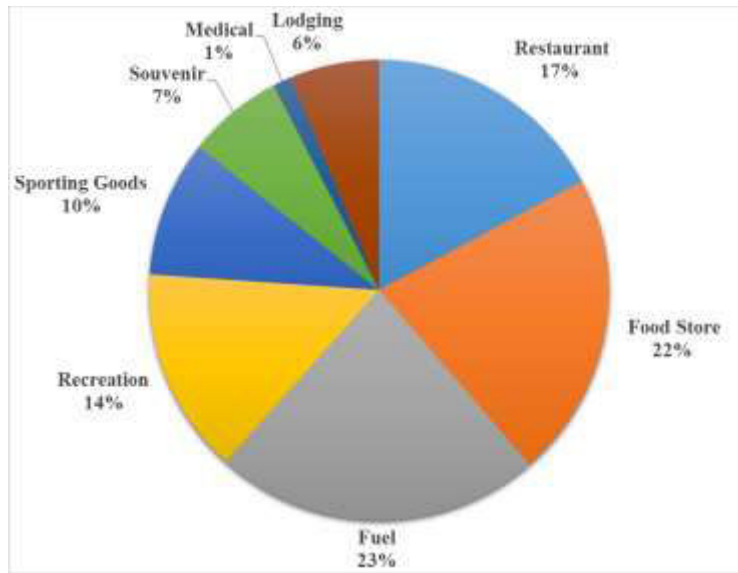
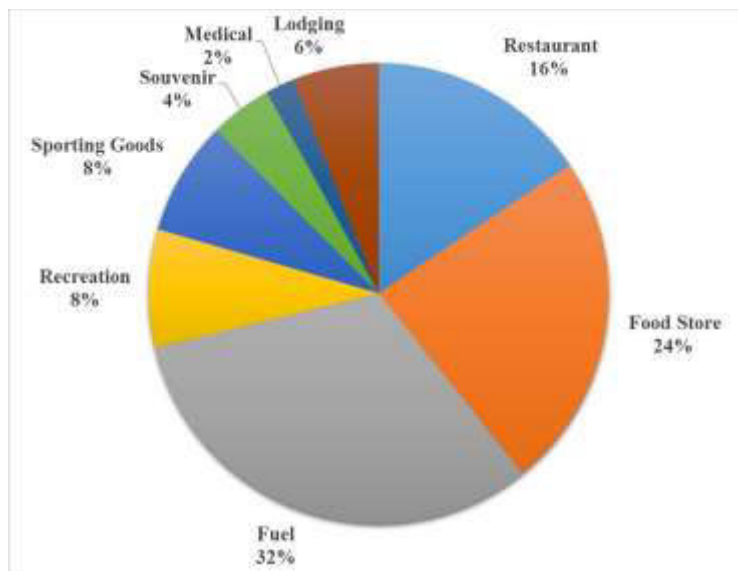


Figure 2 - Expenditures Made in Idaho Outside of 50 Miles from the Park



The distribution of visitor spending within 50 miles of the park differs somewhat from the distribution of visitor spending outside of 50 miles. In both cases, 16-17% of the total expenditures occur in Restaurants. Within 50 miles, 22% of total spending occurs in Food Stores; outside of 50 miles 24% of total spending occurs in Food Stores. A greater share of visitor spending is for Fuel outside the 50 miles than within 50 miles of the park, 32% relative to

24% of the total spending. Those visitors traveling from outside of 50 miles of the park are likely to be on the road more and therefore more likely to spend more on Vehicle Maintenance and Gas. Share of spending for Recreation, Sporting Goods and Souvenirs is higher with 31% of the total spending within 50 miles of the park relative to 20% of the total spending outside of 50 miles of the park. This may be due to more impulse buying or that visitors may not have been fully prepared for their outing when their park visits are within 50 miles of the park. Spending for Lodging is very similar as a share of total spending, the expenditures are 6% within 50 miles of the park and outside of 50 miles.

Section 4: Methodology and Input – Output Analysis

Visiting Idaho’s state parks involves a significant amount of spending on food, fuel, and lodging. As such, the visits generate a substantial economic impact in many counties, not just those that are located in close proximity to a park. In this section of the report, an overview of the methodology used in economic studies to measure these impacts is provided. Some key concepts and terminology that are important for an understanding of the results of this study are described. In addition, an explanation is given of the types of expenditures, their relevance to key economic sectors in Idaho, and their role in determining the economic impacts estimated in this report.

Overview of Input – Output Methodology

The most widely used tool to measure economic impact is known as Input-Output (I-O) analysis. The underlying concept in I-O analysis is the notion that industries are closely linked and that economic activity in one industry ripples across other sectors of the economy, generating impacts both directly and indirectly.

The initial economic impacts of state parks stem from the visitor spending and from the operational expenses by the parks. The initial impacts from these expenditures are known as

direct effects. For example, these direct effects are the increases in employment, income, and output in those businesses that sell directly to park visitors, including in grocery stores, convenience stores (primarily fuel), other retail, restaurants, hotels/motels, and medical facilities, as well as expenditures on fuel, food, and lodging. These expenditures “directly” increase employment, income and output in the industries that support these activities at both the county and state levels.

In addition to the direct effects of visiting State Parks, we also measure the *indirect effects*. These are the additional increases in employment, income, and output that occur in those businesses that sell to the businesses that sell directly to the park visitors. This would include the wholesalers that supply to the retailers and those businesses that provide supplies and services to the restaurants, hotels/motels, and medical facilities. These effects can be considered as supply-chain effects that stem from the fact that when purchases are made from one industry, those suppliers must purchase inputs from other industries. These types of purchases from “backward linked” industries constitute the inter-industry or indirect effects of the initial economic activity.

Finally, there are economic impacts caused by the spending of those individuals that are employed in the businesses that provide the direct and indirect services. That is, we must account for the increased employment, income, and output that occurs when owners and employees of the local retailers, restaurants, hotels/motels, medical facilities and all those that support them, spend the money they have earned. These increases in employment, income, and output that arise from the increased household spending are termed the *induced effects* of the parks. For example, when employees in the affected industries spend their income on items such as food, clothing, entertainment and automobiles, these purchases will also stimulate economic activity throughout the study area.

The direct, indirect and induced effects are well known to economists and cumulatively constitute the total impact of state parks on employment, income and output. In order to demonstrate the overall impacts, I-O models use the concept of a multiplier. Multipliers are a measure of how much greater the total effect is compared to the initial or direct effect.

There are a number of I-O modeling software programs and data systems that are available for economic impact modeling. They include programs from REMI *Economic Modeling Inc.*, EMSI - *Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.*, RIMS II- *Regional Input-Output Modeling System*, and IMPLAN-*Impact Analysis for Planning*. IMPLAN is one of the most tested and most widely used of the I-O programs. It was originally developed for the United States Department of Agriculture (DOA) Forest Service in the late 1970s and early 1980s and has been refined and used for a wide variety of economic activity assessments by both the private and public sectors. The IMPLAN model has great flexibility, robustness, and transparency and the IMPLAN model itself and the economic data used are updated frequently. We utilize IMPLAN as the software platform and data system for this analysis. IMPLAN data are available at the county level, which enables the user to estimate the impact of each park on the entire state as well as the impact on the counties in close proximity to each park.

Translating Expenditures into Economic Effects

The IMPLAN model used in this study contains 536 different economic sectors. This enabled the research team to allocate expenditures across a number of industrial sectors. The expenditure categories shown in Tables 3 and 4 are as homogeneous as IMPLAN allows. For example, expenditures in the Food and Beverages category include both convenience stores and larger grocery stores. The expenditures for Other Retail include a wide variety of spending, from clothing to souvenirs. Table 3 and Table 4 show local spending (amount spent within 50 miles of the park) and non-local spending (amount spent outside of 50 miles of the park) by park visitors, across nine industrial sectors. The estimates of the amount spent by park visitors, locally and non-locally, and their distribution among the spending categories are shown in Tables 3 and 4. They are used as inputs into IMPLAN and are the bases for estimating the economic impact of state parks.

Table 3 - Visitor Spending Inside 50 Miles of the Park

Park	Amount Spent on Restaurant Meals	Amount Spent in Food Stores	Amount Spent on Vehicle Maintenance & Gas	Amount Spent on Recreation	Amount Spent on Sporting Goods	Amount Spent on Souvenirs	Amount Spent on Medical	Amount Spent on Lodging Expense	Total Visitor Spending	Percent of Total Spending
Bear Lake	359	330	564	333	109	66	28	121.6	1,911	2.53%
Bruneau Dunes	192	262	437	136	72	110	24	149.1	1,382	1.83%
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	1,088	1,119	1,641	535	180	473	112	717.3	5,865	7.75%
Coeur d'Alene Mission	77	86	123	63	48	38	8	0.1	442	0.58%
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	322	360	513	262	201	157	33	0.0	1,847	2.44%
Dworshak	190	506	543	202	122	76	25	124.9	1,789	2.36%
Eagle Island	770	1,597	532	927	488	100	113	0.2	4,528	5.98%
Farragut	1,404	1,601	1,820	1,609	552	560	82	870.6	8,498	11.23%
Harriman	1,085	740	1,100	834	605	506	78	26.7	4,975	6.58%
Hells Gate	812	883	973	730	335	212	50	224.6	4,221	5.58%
Henry's Lake	408	335	690	239	158	254	8	128.0	2,222	2.94%
Heyburn	713	744	896	405	183	227	6	337.4	3,513	4.64%
Idaho City Yurts	124	216	162	44	67	10	3	10.5	636	0.84%
Lake Cascade	1,008	1,232	1,465	711	527	254	102	513.0	5,812	7.68%
Lake Walcott	116	181	216	73	72	25	44	46.4	774	1.02%
Lucky Peak	709	2,599	1,891	1,891	2,363	709	0	0.0	10,162	13.43%
Massacre Rocks	43	87	147	43	19	21	19	22.8	402	0.53%
Ponderosa	1,727	1,391	1,422	919	380	462	169	503.1	6,973	9.22%
Priest Lake	504	583	659	357	150	314	52	511.3	3,130	4.14%
Round Lake	174	258	221	235	153	92	24	74.0	1,232	1.63%
Thousand Springs	214	198	222	63	214	79	8	0.1	998	1.32%
Three Island Crossing	501	344	492	179	48	114	11	262.8	1,952	2.58%
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	56	129	140	40	52	27	1	0.0	445	0.59%
Winchester	312	375	375	62	104	177	10	81.4	1,498	1.98%
Yankee Fork	83	107	120	54	48	34	9	0.1	454	0.60%
State Totals	12,992	16,262	17,363	10,948	7,252	5,098	1,019	4,726	75,660	100.00%
State Averages	17%	21%	23%	14%	10%	7%	1%	6%	100%	

Notes: 1) Source : Estimated by BSU with data from IDPR. 2) The table is presented in thousands of dollars.

As shown in Table 3, the total visitor spending within 50 miles of a park totaled \$75.66M for the entire state. The table shows that there is a tremendous difference in spending across parks. For example, visitor spending inside of 50 miles of Massacre Rocks accounts for \$0.40M or 0.5% of the state total while spending within 50 miles of Farragut accounts for \$8.50M or 11.2% of the state total.

Table 4 - Visitor Spending Outside 50 Miles of the Park

Park	Amount Spent on Restaurant Meals	Amount Spent in Food Stores	Amount Spent on Vehicle Maintenance & Gas	Amount Spent on Recreation	Amount Spent on Sporting Goods	Amount Spent on Souvenirs	Amount Spent on Medical	Amount Spent on Lodging Expense	Total Visitor Spending	Percent of Total Spending
Bear Lake	261	392	522	128	126	31	5	76	1,540	2.99%
Bruneau Dunes	137	275	359	50	81	23	4	71	1,000	1.94%
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	863	1,101	2,029	245	468	130	144	392	5,371	10.44%
Coeur d'Alene Mission	57	73	134	16	31	9	10	0	329	0.64%
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	149	190	351	42	81	22	25	0	862	1.68%
Dworshak	121	300	367	86	117	67	50	69	1,178	2.29%
Eagle Island	39	64	84	68	55	28	4	393	734	1.43%
Farragut	888	789	1,208	590	194	235	49	363	4,316	8.39%
Harriman	834	1,267	1,048	382	427	200	6	140	4,304	8.37%
Hells Gate	474	463	884	256	126	153	54	309	2,721	5.29%
Henry's Lake	299	303	760	184	178	183	13	104	2,024	3.94%
Heyburn	482	567	926	253	224	100	19	114	2,684	5.22%
Idaho City Yurts	24	94	58	27	56	2	2	5	267	0.52%
Lake Cascade	536	1,386	1,583	366	598	276	240	251	5,236	10.18%
Lake Walcott	36	57	54	21	20	7	3	57	255	0.50%
Lucky Peak	0	1,310	873	146	0	0	0	0	2,329	4.53%
Massacre Rocks	43	53	125	14	13	18	0	67	334	0.65%
Ponderosa	1,645	2,034	2,745	770	766	483	192	303	8,937	17.38%
Priest Lake	326	496	646	213	262	92	67	69	2,172	4.22%
Round Lake	138	229	263	77	61	36	18	46	870	1.69%
Thousand Springs	104	50	174	74	37	23	0	0	461	0.90%
Three Island Crossing	410	427	833	171	117	93	88	140	2,279	4.43%
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	21	27	49	6	11	3	3	0	121	0.24%
Winchester	61	117	182	51	49	23	37	84	603	1.17%
Yankee Fork	70	115	155	40	33	20	10	63	505	0.98%
State Totals	8,018	12,179	16,412	4,275	4,130	2,256	1,044	3,118	51,432	100.00%
State Averages	16%	24%	32%	8%	8%	4%	2%	6%	100%	

Notes: 1) Source : Estimated by BSU with data from IDPR. 2) The table is presented in thousands of dollars.

As shown in Table 4, the total visitor spending outside of 50 miles of a park totaled \$51.43M for the entire state. Not surprisingly, over 71.2% of this was spent in the Restaurant Meals, Food Stores, and Vehicle Maintenance & Gas categories. For comparison, this share was only 61.6% when measured within 50 miles. Of the \$51.43M spent outside of 50 miles, a very small number of parks accounted for a large portion of the spending, with visitors to Lake Cascade, Ponderosa, and Castle Rocks & City of Rocks accounting for 38% of all such spending.

The visitor spending shown in Tables 3 and 4 and the spending for park maintenance and administration were used as the inputs for the IMPLAN Input-Output model; Tables 5 through 7 summarize the results of these IMPLAN models. Table 5 shows the Local and Non-Local impacts on employment for each park. In this table, the distinction between Local and Non-Local spending is the same as spending within 50 miles of a park and spending outside of 50 miles of a park.

Employment

Table 5 - Economic Impacts of State Parks on Employment

Economic Impacts on Employment			
Park	Local Employment	Non-Local Employment	Total Employment Statewide
Bear Lake	52.0	32.3	84.3
Bruneau Dunes	39.3	20.4	59.7
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	150.3	110.8	261.1
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	45.7	17.7	63.4
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	12.8	6.8	19.6
Dworshak	46.4	23.6	70.0
Eagle Island	107.8	18.3	126.1
Farragut	196.1	94.1	290.2
Harriman	126.9	92.0	218.9
Hells Gate	106.0	58.4	164.4
Henrys Lake	53.9	42.4	96.3
Heyburn	91.6	57.0	148.6
Idaho City Yurts	20.2	5.5	25.7
Lake Cascade	133.1	104.6	237.7
Lake Walcott	21.7	5.6	27.3
Lucky Peak	235.4	41.5	276.9
Masssacre Rocks	14.3	7.2	21.5
Ponderosa	161.7	187.6	349.3
Priest Lake	77.1	45.1	122.2
Round Lake	32.3	18.1	50.4
Thousand Springs	28.6	10.0	38.6
Three Island Crossing	51.2	46.7	97.9
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	11.3	2.5	13.8
Winchester	37.6	12.6	50.2
Yankee Fork	17.4	10.9	28.3
Headquarters	73.3	0.0	73.30
North Region	13.3	0.0	13.3
South Region	9.7	0.0	9.7
Statewide Totals	1967.0	1071.7	3038.7
Notes: Source -- IMPLAN estimates.			

Using Bear Lake as an illustration, Table 5 indicates that Visitor and Park spending supports 52 positions in the Idaho communities near the park and 32.3 positions in the rest of the State, for a total employment impact of 84.3 statewide. This total reflects the headcount of both part-time and full-time positions. It is worth noting that these 52 local positions created and supported by Bear Lake State Park would not exist without the park.

Thus, this table summarizes the economic impact of each state park, focusing on the employment that each supports or creates and what would be lost if the park were to disappear. The State parks that create and support the most jobs include Farragut, Ponderosa, Harriman, and Castle Rocks and City of Rocks. As expected, the parks themselves differ in their regional contribution to employment, however, regardless of size; each park contributes to the economy of their local community and the rest of the state with job creation. Although all parks support employment in their local communities, there are parks that support substantial employment non-locally, such as Ponderosa, Castle Rocks and Lake Cascade. These three parks account for 403 non-local jobs (or approximately 13.3%) of the 3,039 jobs generated by all parks.

Together, six parks (Castle Rocks/City of Rocks, Farragut, Lake Cascade, Lucky Peak, Harriman, and Ponderosa) account for 1,634 jobs, which is 53.8% of all jobs supported by the state park system. The parks with the smallest impacts, Lake Walcott, Trail of the CDA, the CDA Parkway, Massacre Rocks, Idaho City Yurts, and Yankee Fork, account for 136 positions, which is less than 4.5% of the total number of jobs supported by the state park system.

Labor Income

Table 6 - Economic Impacts of State Parks on Labor Income

Economic Impacts on Labor Income			
Park	Local Labor Income	Non-Local Labor Income	Total Labor Income Statewide
Bear Lake	1,026	956	1,981
Bruneau Dunes	1,354	567	1,921
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	4,068	3,363	7,430
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	1,282	540	1,822
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	382	206	589
Dworshak	1,300	731	2,031
Eagle Island	3,548	426	3,974
Farragut	5,581	2,632	8,213
Harriman	3,576	2,685	6,261
Hells Gate	2,790	1,663	4,452
Henrys Lake	1,106	1,213	2,319
Heyburn	2,755	1,654	4,409
Idaho City Yurts	798	153	951
Lake Cascade	3,505	3,246	6,751
Lake Walcott	650	155	805
Lucky Peak	7,613	1,387	9,001
Masssacre Rocks	475	201	676
Ponderosa	4,217	5,522	9,739
Priest Lake	2,305	1,347	3,652
Round Lake	938	545	1,483
Thousand Springs	795	275	1,071
Three Island Crossing	1,705	1,269	2,974
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	351	76	426
Winchester	1,091	373	1,464
Yankee Fork	476	312	789
Headquarters	2,732	0	2,732
North Region	380	0	380
South Region	355	0	355
Statewide Totals	57,152	31,498	88,649

Notes: 1) Source: IMPLAN estimates. 2) Displayed in thousands of dollars.

Table 6, which presents the Local and Non-Local impacts on Labor Income for each park, is analogous to Table 5. Again, using Bear Lake as an illustration, visitor and park spending generated \$1.03M in labor income in the communities around the park and \$0.96M in the rest of the state, for a statewide total of \$1.98M. The measure of labor income includes all benefits, such as retirement and medical insurance.

Production

Table 7 - Economic Impacts of State Parks on Production

Economic Impacts on Production			
Park	Local Production	Non-Local Production	Total Production Statewide
Bear Lake	2,700	1,510	4,211
Bruneau Dunes	3,188	819	4,007
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	9,861	5,268	15,129
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	2,996	799	3,794
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	861	305	1,167
Dworshak	2,992	1,133	4,125
Eagle Island	7,604	939	8,543
Farragut	13,227	4,856	18,083
Harriman	8,480	4,328	12,808
Hells Gate	6,661	2,905	9,566
Henrys Lake	3,071	1,925	4,996
Heyburn	6,134	2,699	8,833
Idaho City Yurts	1,717	225	1,942
Lake Cascade	8,191	4,977	13,167
Lake Walcott	1,424	291	1,715
Lucky Peak	17,355	1,495	18,849
Massacre Rocks	1,041	338	1,379
Ponderosa	10,003	8,948	18,951
Priest Lake	5,379	2,196	7,575
Round Lake	2,151	882	3,033
Thousand Springs	1,759	476	2,235
Three Island Crossing	3,955	2,034	5,989
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	737	112	849
Winchester	2,373	644	3,017
Yankee Fork	1,112	522	1,634
Headquarters	7,094	0	7,094
North Region	963	0	963
South Region	756	0	756
Statewide Totals	133,784	50,626	184,410

Notes: 1) Source: IMPLAN estimates. 2) Displayed in thousands of dollars.

Table 7 shows the Local and Non-Local impacts on Production for each park. Again, using Bear Lake as an illustration, visitor and park spending increased the production of goods and services in the communities around Bear Lake by \$2.70M, by \$1.51M in the rest of the State, and thus resulted in a statewide total economic impact of \$4.21M.

Multipliers

An important contribution of Input-Output Analysis is the concept of local area multipliers. In the preceding section, we have identified how much each state park has added to its locality and to the state in terms of employment, labor income, and production. In 2016, visitor spending to Bear Lake State Park, for example, was enough to support 52 jobs, generate \$1.025 million in Labor Income, and \$2.7 in the State's production. Logical questions that follow this analysis are: What would happen if visitors spent more? How much more employment would be created? How much more Labor Income and Production would be added? These kinds of questions can be answered using what has come to be called "multiplier analysis".

There are two kinds of multipliers, Employment Multipliers and Spending Multipliers.

Employment Multipliers show the impact if activity at a park increased to the point that direct employment were increased by one position. In this case, how many other jobs would be indirectly created and how much more Labor Income and Production would be added? These employment multipliers for each park are reported below. The Employment Multipliers presented in Table 8 reflect the Employment, Labor Income, and Output attributable to a one unit (or a single employee) change in **direct** employment.

Table 8 - Employment Multipliers

Park	Employment	Labor Income	Output
Bear Lake	1.18	27,674	58,806
Bruneau Dunes	1.28	41,314	86,170
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	1.25	35,518	72,319
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	1.25	35,940	74,838
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	1.26	37,992	75,262
Dworshak	1.24	36,067	73,273
Eagle Island	1.32	41,696	89,643
Farragut	1.27	35,818	78,861
Harriman	1.26	36,149	73,949
Hells Gate	1.24	33,552	72,086
Henrys Lake	1.20	28,845	62,142
Heyburn	1.25	37,207	74,544
Idaho City Yurts	1.37	50,603	103,320
Lake Cascade	1.22	34,726	67,733
Lake Walcott	1.25	36,935	78,666
Lucky Peak	1.34	43,461	91,015
Massacre Rocks	1.25	39,283	80,163
Ponderosa	1.23	34,195	66,541
Priest Lake	1.27	37,958	78,744
Round Lake	1.26	36,976	75,627
Thousand Springs	1.22	33,879	70,727
Three Island Crossing	1.27	38,527	77,581
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	1.27	39,127	77,928
Winchester	1.22	35,706	73,588
Yankee Fork	1.20	33,554	69,542
Headquarters	1.35	50,310	130,643
North Region	1.16	33,013	83,698
South Region	1.23	44,877	95,688

Notes: 1) Source: IMPLAN estimates.

Again, using Bear Lake as an illustration, an increase in visitor spending that causes a one-unit increase in direct employment at Bear Lake would increase total employment by an additional 0.18, for a multiplier of 1.18. Each additional unit increase in direct employment increases Labor Income by \$27,674 and Production by \$58,806.

The results in Table 8 show a positive correlation between the employment multiplier and the proximity to major population areas. For example, the largest multipliers are found for Eagle Island, Lucky Peak, and Idaho City Yurts, which are supported by the retail infrastructure of Ada County, which is the largest in the State.

Spending Multipliers show if visitor spending were to increase by \$100,000 how much more would be added to Employment, Labor Income, and Production. Each community appreciates the contribution that visitor spending makes and the question always arises: How much more could be added if visitors were to spend more and what can we do that would motivate an increase in spending? The spending multiplier addresses the first part of the question: How much more would Employment, Labor Income, and Production increase if visitor spending were to increase by \$100,000. Table 9 summarizes these results for each park. As an illustration, when visitors at Bear Lake increase their total spending by \$100,000, the State's Employment increases by 2.44, Labor Income increases by \$57,417, and output increases by \$122,007.

These multipliers are unique for each park based on \$100,000 increase in spending by those who visited the park. Thus, we did not calculate the spending multipliers for the administrative units in Headquarters or in North and South regions.

Next logical extension of the use of multipliers would be to create separate multipliers for local and non-local spending. The interpretation does not change and we defer their discussion to the content of Appendix A, presented in Tables A1 to A7.

Table 9 - Spending Multipliers

Park	Employment	Labor Income	Output
Bear Lake	2.44	57,417	122,007
Bruneau Dunes	2.51	80,636	168,186
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	2.32	66,127	134,641
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	2.34	67,276	140,087
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	2.54	76,388	151,324
Dworshak	2.36	68,438	139,037
Eagle Island	2.40	75,513	162,348
Farragut	2.26	64,093	141,115
Harriman	2.36	67,472	138,024
Hells Gate	2.37	64,144	137,812
Henry's Lake	2.27	54,625	117,680
Heyburn	2.40	71,148	142,543
Idaho City Yurts	2.84	105,278	214,956
Lake Cascade	2.15	61,103	119,181
Lake Walcott	2.65	78,221	166,598
Lucky Peak	2.22	72,062	150,913
Massacre Rocks	2.92	91,897	187,530
Ponderosa	2.20	61,210	119,108
Priest Lake	2.30	68,874	142,880
Round Lake	2.40	70,541	144,276
Thousand Springs	2.65	73,394	153,219
Three Island Crossing	2.31	70,301	141,565
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	2.44	75,415	150,204
Winchester	2.39	69,673	143,592
Yankee Fork	2.95	82,230	170,428
Notes: 1) Source: IMPLAN estimates. 2) Spending multiplier impacts per \$100,000 of visitor spending.			

Appendix A: Creating Local and Non-Local Spending Multipliers

Appendix Table 1 shows the impact on employment of increasing visitor spending by \$100,000 locally and \$100,000 non-locally. At Bear Lake, when local visitor spending increases by \$100,000, local employment increases by 2.7 jobs. When Bear Lake visitors spend \$100,000 non-locally, non-local employment increases by 2.1 jobs.

Appendix Table A 1 - Local and Non-Local Spending Multipliers: The Impact on employment

Park	Local Employment	Non-Local Employment
Bear Lake	2.7	2.1
Bruneau Dunes	2.8	2.0
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	2.6	2.1
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	2.5	2.1
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	2.9	2.1
Dworshak	2.6	2.0
Eagle Island	2.4	2.5
Farragut	2.3	2.2
Harriman	2.6	2.1
Hells Gate	2.5	2.1
Henry's Lake	2.4	2.1
Heyburn	2.6	2.1
Idaho City Yurts	3.2	2.1
Lake Cascade	2.3	2.0
Lake Walcott	2.8	2.2
Lucky Peak	2.3	1.8
Massacre Rocks	3.6	2.2
Ponderosa	2.3	2.1
Priest Lake	2.5	2.1
Round Lake	2.6	2.1
Thousand Springs	2.9	2.2
Three Island Crossing	2.6	2.0
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	2.5	2.1
Winchester	2.5	2.1
Yankee Fork	3.8	2.2
Notes: 1) Source: IMPLAN estimates. 2) Employment impacts per \$100,000 of visitor spending.		

Appendix Table 2 shows the impact on Labor Income of when both local and non-local visitor spending increases by \$100,000. At Bear Lake, when local visitor spending increases by \$100,000, local Labor Income increases by \$53,682. When Bear Lake visitors spend \$100,000 non-locally, non-local Labor Income increases by \$62,049.

Appendix Table A 2 - \$100,000 Local and Non-Local Labor Income Multipliers

Park	Local Labor Income	Non-Local Labor Income
Bear Lake	53,682	62,049
Bruneau Dunes	97,967	56,685
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	69,351	62,606
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	69,401	62,721
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	86,573	62,716
Dworshak	72,642	62,050
Eagle Island	78,348	58,027
Farragut	65,676	60,976
Harriman	71,882	62,374
Hells Gate	66,093	61,121
Henrys Lake	49,798	59,923
Heyburn	78,434	61,614
Idaho City Yurts	125,394	57,391
Lake Cascade	60,308	61,985
Lake Walcott	83,932	60,900
Lucky Peak	74,923	59,580
Massacre Rocks	118,249	60,194
Ponderosa	60,474	61,784
Priest Lake	73,630	62,019
Round Lake	76,083	62,687
Thousand Springs	79,735	59,678
Three Island Crossing	87,333	55,709
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	78,869	62,721
Winchester	72,840	61,815
Yankee Fork	104,846	61,889
Notes: 1) Source: IMPLAN estimates. 2) Labor Income multiplier impacts per \$100,000 of visitor spending.		

Appendix Table A 3 - \$100,000 Local and Non-Local Production Multipliers

Park	Local Production	Non-Local Production
Bear Lake	141,329	98,040
Bruneau Dunes	230,670	81,836
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	168,124	98,078
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	162,192	92,701
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	194,975	92,722
Dworshak	167,236	96,198
Eagle Island	167,930	127,915
Farragut	155,637	112,522
Harriman	170,447	100,550
Hells Gate	157,816	106,779
Henrys Lake	138,244	95,110
Heyburn	174,633	100,554
Idaho City Yurts	269,878	84,213
Lake Cascade	140,928	95,042
Lake Walcott	183,890	114,146
Lucky Peak	170,786	64,188
Massacre Rocks	259,157	101,358
Ponderosa	143,439	100,123
Priest Lake	171,851	101,120
Round Lake	174,502	101,437
Thousand Springs	176,316	103,259
Three Island Crossing	202,621	89,258
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	165,848	92,701
Winchester	158,475	106,655
Yankee Fork	244,991	103,367
Notes : 1) Source: IMPLAN estimates. 2) Production multiplier per \$100,000 of visitor spending.		

Appendix Table 3 shows the impact on Production of increasing local and non-local visitor spending by \$100,000. At Bear Lake, when local visitor spending increases by \$100,000, local production increases by \$141,329. When Bear Lake visitors spend \$100,000 non-locally, non-local Production increases by \$98,040.

Appendix Table 4 below presents the impact of a \$100,000 increase in visitor spending, by park, distributed between local and non-local spending. According to the survey, 55% of Bear Lake visitor spending occurred locally and 45% occurred non-locally (but in Idaho). For Lucky Peak, the same numbers were 81% local and 19% non-local.

Appendix Table A 4 - Distribution of Spending per Park for Local and Non-local Spending

Park	Non-Local Spending Distribution	Local Spending Distribution
Bear Lake	0.55	0.45
Bruneau Dunes	0.58	0.42
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	0.52	0.48
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	0.68	0.32
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	0.57	0.43
Dworshak	0.60	0.40
Eagle Island	0.86	0.14
Farragut	0.66	0.34
Harriman	0.54	0.46
Hells Gate	0.61	0.39
Henry's Lake	0.52	0.48
Heyburn	0.57	0.43
Idaho City Yurts	0.70	0.30
Lake Cascade	0.53	0.47
Lake Walcott	0.75	0.25
Lucky Peak	0.81	0.19
Massacre Rocks	0.55	0.45
Ponderosa	0.44	0.56
Priest Lake	0.59	0.41
Round Lake	0.59	0.41
Thousand Springs	0.68	0.32
Three Island Crossing	0.46	0.54
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	0.79	0.21
Winchester	0.71	0.29
Yankee Fork	0.47	0.53
Notes: 1) Source: BSU Calculations		

Appendix Table 5 presents the impact of visitor spending on employment. When visitors to Bear Lake spend \$100,000 (noting from Table 13 that, for Bear Lake, 55% is spent locally and 45% is spent non-locally), local employment increases by 1.51 and non-local employment increases by 0.94.

Appendix Table A 5 - Impacts on Employment of a \$100,000 Increase in Visitor Spending

Park	Local Employment	Non-Local Employment	Statewide
Bear Lake	1.51	0.94	2.44
Bruneau Dunes	1.65	0.86	2.51
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	1.34	0.99	2.32
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	1.69	0.65	2.34
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	1.66	0.88	2.54
Dworshak	1.56	0.80	2.36
Eagle Island	2.05	0.35	2.40
Farragut	1.53	0.73	2.26
Harriman	1.37	0.99	2.36
Hells Gate	1.53	0.84	2.37
Henrys Lake	1.27	1.00	2.27
Heyburn	1.48	0.92	2.40
Idaho City Yurts	2.24	0.61	2.84
Lake Cascade	1.20	0.95	2.15
Lake Walcott	2.11	0.54	2.65
Lucky Peak	1.88	0.33	2.22
Massacre Rocks	1.94	0.98	2.92
Ponderosa	1.02	1.18	2.20
Priest Lake	1.45	0.85	2.30
Round Lake	1.54	0.86	2.40
Thousand Springs	1.96	0.69	2.65
Three Island Crossing	1.21	1.10	2.31
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	2.00	0.44	2.44
Winchester	1.79	0.60	2.39
Yankee Fork	1.81	1.14	2.95
Notes: 1) Source: IMPLAN estimates. 2) Impacts on employment of a \$100,000 Increase in visitor spending per park.			

Appendix Table A 6 - Impacts on Labor Income of a \$100,000 Increase in Visitor Spending

Park	Local Labor Income	Non-Local Labor Income	Statewide
Bear Lake	29,721	27,696	57,417
Bruneau Dunes	56,838	23,798	80,636
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	36,200	29,927	66,127
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	47,324	19,952	67,276
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	49,615	26,773	76,388
Dworshak	43,807	24,631	68,438
Eagle Island	67,417	8,096	75,513
Farragut	43,556	20,537	64,093
Harriman	38,539	28,933	67,472
Hells Gate	40,188	23,956	64,144
Henry's Lake	26,057	28,568	54,625
Heyburn	44,457	26,691	71,148
Idaho City Yurts	88,302	16,977	105,278
Lake Cascade	31,726	29,378	61,103
Lake Walcott	63,122	15,099	78,221
Lucky Peak	60,955	11,107	72,062
Massacre Rocks	64,574	27,323	91,897
Ponderosa	26,505	34,705	61,210
Priest Lake	43,472	25,402	68,874
Round Lake	44,608	25,933	70,541
Thousand Springs	54,527	18,867	73,394
Three Island Crossing	40,296	30,005	70,301
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	62,002	13,414	75,415
Winchester	51,920	17,754	69,673
Yankee Fork	49,646	32,584	82,230
Notes: 1) Source: IMPLAN estimates. 2) Impacts on Labor Income of a \$100,000 Increase in visitor spending per park.			

Appendix Table 6 presents the impact of visitor spending on labor income. When visitors to Bear Lake spend \$100,000, Local Labor Income increases by \$29,721 and Non-Local Labor Income increases by \$27,696.

Appendix Table A 7 - Impacts on Production of a \$100,000 Increase in Visitor Spending

Park	Local Production	Non-Local Production	Statewide
Bear Lake	78,247	43,760	122,007
Bruneau Dunes	133,829	34,357	168,186
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	87,758	46,883	134,641
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	110,597	29,489	140,087
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	111,741	39,583	151,324
Dworshak	100,851	38,186	139,037
Eagle Island	144,502	17,846	162,348
Farragut	103,218	37,898	141,115
Harriman	91,383	46,641	138,024
Hells Gate	95,960	41,852	137,812
Henrys Lake	72,337	45,343	117,680
Heyburn	98,984	43,559	142,543
Idaho City Yurts	190,045	24,911	214,956
Lake Cascade	74,136	45,045	119,181
Lake Walcott	138,297	28,301	166,598
Lucky Peak	138,946	11,966	150,913
Massacre Rocks	141,522	46,008	187,530
Ponderosa	62,867	56,241	119,108
Priest Lake	101,463	41,417	142,880
Round Lake	102,312	41,964	144,276
Thousand Springs	120,575	32,645	153,219
Three Island Crossing	93,491	48,074	141,565
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	130,379	19,825	150,204
Winchester	112,959	30,633	143,592
Yankee Fork	116,006	54,421	170,428

Notes: 1) Source: IMPLAN estimates. 2) Impacts on production of a \$100,000 Increase in visitor spending per park.

Finally, Appendix Table 7 presents the impact of visitor spending on production. When visitors to Bear Lake spend \$100,000, again using the distribution ratios presented in Table 13, Local Production increases by \$78,247 and Non-Local Production increases by \$43,760.

Appendix B: Additional Details from the Data and Maps with Economic Impact Estimates of Each State Park

Appendix Table B 1 - Local Area of Impact

Park	Counties of Impact				
Bear Lake	Bear Lake	Caribou	Franklin		
Bruneau Dunes	Owyhee	Elmore	Ada	Gooding	Twin Falls
Castle Rocks	Cassia	Minidoka			
City of Rocks	Cassia	Minidoka			
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	Kootenai	Benewah	Latah	Shoshone	Bonner
Coeur d'Alene's Old Mission	Kootenai	Benewah	Latah	Shoshone	Bonner
Dworshak	Clearwater	Benewah	Latah	Nez Perce	Lewis
Eagle Island	Ada	Canyon	Payette	Gem	Boise
Farragut	Kootenai	Boundary			
Harriman	Fremont	Madison	Jefferson	Bonneville	
Hells Gate	Nez Perce	Lewis	Latah		
Henrys Lake	Fremont	Madison			
Heyburn	Benewah	Kootenai	Latah	Shoshone	
Idaho City Yurts	Boise	Ada	Canyon		
Lake Cascade	Valley	Boise	Ada		
Lake Walcott	Minidoka	Cassia	Power		
Lucky Peak	Ada				
Massacre Rocks	Power	Cassia	Bannock		
Ponderosa	Valley	Boise	Ada	Washington	
Priest Lake	Bonner	Kootenai			
Round Lake	Bonner	Kootenai			
Thousand Springs	Twin Falls	Elmore	Gooding		
Three Island Crossing	Twin Falls	Elmore			
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	Benewah	Latah	Kootenai		
Winchester Lake	Nez Perce	Lewis	Idaho		
Yankee Fork	Custer				

In general, the area of impact includes any county within 50 miles of the park but there are exceptions. For example, Lucky Peak is in Ada County, with Boise and Elmore Counties both within 50 miles. Neither Boise nor Elmore County have any commercial establishments close enough to Lucky Peak that would be accessed by visitors to Lucky Peak. Therefore, the only

county included in Lucky Peak's Area of Impact was Ada County. As a second example, Lemhi and Blaine Counties are located within the 50-mile radius of the Yankee Fork, but Yankee Fork is so remote that its Area of Impact was limited to Custer County. The spending within the Area of Impact accounts only for the spending within the 50-mile radius, loosely defined. The spending that occurs within the State but outside the 50-mile radius is accounted for separately.

County Selection Rule for Regional (Local) IMPLAN Models

The selection of counties to be added to the regional (local) IMPLAN models was accomplished through GIS analysis. The analysis contained GIS layers of the Idaho counties, the incorporated jurisdictions of Idaho, and the locations of Idaho State Parks. A fifty-mile buffer ring was created around each of the Idaho state parks. Analysis of the counties contained within the fifty-mile buffer ring was completed to determine if the counties had economic infrastructure capable of supporting meaningful economic impact. If the county or a portion of the county was large enough to support meaningful economic activity related to park visitor spending, the county was added to the park's IMPLAN model.

Appendix Table B 2 - Average Expenditures in Dollars per Visitor Day

Park Use Type:	Day Use Spending per Visitor Day						Campers Spending per Visitor Day					
	Lives Within 50 Miles	Lives Outside 50 Miles	Lives Outside 50 Miles	Non-Resident		All Day	Lives Within 50 Miles	Lives Outside 50 Miles	Lives Outside 50 Miles	Non-Resident		All
Where user lives: Where expenditures are made:	Locally	Locally	Non- Locally	Locally	Non- Locally	Use	Locally	Locally	Non- Locally	Locally	Non- Locally	Campers
Bear Lake	10	9	12	12	12	20	17	15	15	9	10	21
Bruneau Dunes	12	11	14	14	14	19	20	17	25	24	23	38
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	11	10	13	13	13	22	17	19	18	16	26	40
Coeur d'Alene Old Mission	9	8	7	7	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	4	3	6	6	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dworshak	16	15	25	25	25	29	9	14	27	13	19	28
Eagle Island	11	10	7	13	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farragut	14	13	16	16	16	21	18	15	14	17	15	30
Harriman	16	15	18	18	18	31	19	22	19	17	38	42
Hells Gate	11	10	18	18	18	22	15	23	15	22	22	37
Henry's Lake	16	7	18	18	18	28	20	21	20	17	17	36
Heyburn	14	13	16	16	16	26	22	22	28	17	19	36
Idaho City Yurts	14	-	16	16	16	-	27	0	33	0	0	31
Lake Cascade	13	13	18	18	18	25	8	12	19	12	12	28
Lake Walcott	10	12	3	3	3	10	10	13	20	16	10	24
Lucky Peak	11	13	13	13	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massacre Rocks	16	10	25	25	25	34	22	24	27	16	21	36
Ponderosa	14	15	16	16	16	27	10	15	13	13	9	26
Priest Lake	9	13	11	11	11	20	10	15	13	11	9	21
Round Lake	6	8	6	6	6	11	16	15	15	15	10	23
Thousand Springs	11	5	13	13	13	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three Island Crossing	9	10	7	7	7	15	21	18	16	26	32	38
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	9	8	11	11	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winchester	12	8	13	14	13	15	19	20	25	24	29	37
Yankee Fork	14	9	16	16	16	25	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: Source -- Estimated by BSU with data from IDPR

For Bear Lake day use, local residents spent \$10/visitor day; Idaho non-local residents spent \$21/visitor day, \$9 locally and \$12 non-locally; and non-residents spent \$24/visitor day in Idaho, \$12 locally and \$12 non-locally. The average amount spent for all groups was \$20/visitor day. It is not a simple average but is a separate calculation of total spending divided by the number of day-use visitor days. The logic for camper visitor days is the same.

Appendix Table B 3 - Survey Spending Patterns within 50 Miles of the Park

	Percent Spent on Restaurant Meals	Percent Spent in Food Stores	Percent Spent on Vehicle Maintenance & Gas	Percent Spent on Recreation	Percent Spent on Sporting Goods	Percent Spent on Souvenirs	Percent Spent on Medical	Percent Spent on Lodging Expense
Bear Lake	15.8	14.5	24.9	14.7	4.8	2.9	1.2	21.2
Bruneau Dunes	12.2	16.6	27.8	8.7	4.6	7.0	1.5	21.7
Castle & City of Rocks	15.6	16.1	23.6	7.7	2.6	6.8	1.6	26.0
Coeur d'Alene Mission	14.9	16.6	23.6	12.1	9.2	7.3	1.5	14.9
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	14.9	16.6	23.6	12.1	9.2	7.3	1.5	14.9
Dworshak	9.6	25.6	27.4	10.2	6.1	3.9	1.3	15.9
Eagle Island	14.5	30.1	10.0	17.5	9.2	1.9	2.1	14.5
Farragut	14.2	16.2	18.4	16.2	5.6	5.7	0.8	23.0
Harriman	17.9	12.2	18.2	13.8	10.0	8.3	1.3	18.3
Hells Gate	16.1	17.5	19.3	14.5	6.7	4.2	1.0	20.6
Henry's Lake	15.5	12.7	26.2	9.1	6.0	9.7	0.3	20.4
Heyburn	16.9	17.6	21.2	9.6	4.3	5.4	0.2	24.9
Idaho City Yurts	16.3	28.4	21.3	5.8	8.8	1.3	0.4	17.7
Lake Cascade	14.8	18.1	21.5	10.4	7.7	3.7	1.5	22.3
Lake Walcott	13.1	20.3	24.2	8.2	8.1	2.9	4.9	18.3
Lucky Peak	6.5	23.9	17.4	17.4	21.7	6.5	-	6.5
Massacre Rocks	9.7	19.5	33.0	9.6	4.3	4.8	4.2	14.9
Ponderosa	19.8	16.0	16.3	10.6	4.4	5.3	1.9	25.6
Priest Lake	13.9	16.0	18.1	9.8	4.1	8.6	1.4	27.9
Round Lake	12.4	18.3	15.7	16.7	10.9	6.6	1.7	17.6
Thousand Springs	17.6	16.3	18.3	5.2	17.6	6.5	0.7	17.7
Three Island Crossing	20.4	14.0	20.1	7.3	1.9	4.6	0.5	31.1
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	11.2	25.7	28.0	8.0	10.4	5.4	0.1	11.2
Winchester	17.3	20.7	20.7	3.5	5.8	9.8	0.6	21.8
Yankee Fork	15.4	19.9	22.3	10.1	9.0	6.2	1.7	15.4
Survey Averages	14.7	18.8	21.7	10.8	7.7	5.7	1.4	19.4

Source: IDPR Parks Survey and BSU Calculations

Appendix Table B 4 - Survey Spending Patterns outside 50 Miles of the Park

	Percent Spent on Restaurant Meals	Percent Spent in Food Stores	Percent Spent on Vehicle Maintenance & Gas	Percent Spent on Recreation	Percent Spent on Sporting Goods	Percent Spent on Souvenirs	Percent Spent on Medical	Percent Spent on Lodging Expense
Bear Lake	16.9	25.4	33.9	8.3	8.2	2.0	0.3	4.9
Bruneau Dunes	13.7	27.5	35.9	5.0	8.1	2.3	0.4	7.1
Castle Rocks & City of Rocks	16.1	20.5	37.8	4.6	8.7	2.4	2.7	7.3
Coeur d'Alene Mission	17.3	22.1	40.7	4.9	9.4	2.6	2.9	0.0
Coeur d'Alene Parkway	17.3	22.1	40.8	4.9	9.4	2.6	2.9	-
Dworshak	10.3	25.5	31.2	7.3	10.0	5.7	4.2	5.9
Eagle Island	5.3	8.7	11.5	9.2	7.4	3.8	0.5	53.6
Farragut	20.6	18.3	28.0	13.7	4.5	5.4	1.1	8.4
Harriman	19.4	29.4	24.3	8.9	9.9	4.7	0.2	3.3
Hells Gate	17.4	17.0	32.5	9.4	4.6	5.6	2.0	11.4
Henry's Lake	14.8	15.0	37.6	9.1	8.8	9.0	0.6	5.2
Heyburn	17.9	21.1	34.5	9.4	8.4	3.7	0.7	4.3
Idaho City Yurts	8.9	35.1	21.7	10.2	21.1	0.6	0.6	1.8
Lake Cascade	10.2	26.5	30.2	7.0	11.4	5.3	4.6	4.8
Lake Walcott	14.1	22.3	21.2	8.3	8.0	2.6	1.2	22.5
Lucky Peak	-	56.3	37.5	6.3	-	-	-	-
Massacre Rocks	12.9	16.0	37.4	4.3	3.9	5.3	-	20.2
Ponderosa	18.4	22.8	30.7	8.6	8.6	5.4	2.2	3.4
Priest Lake	15.0	22.9	29.7	9.8	12.1	4.2	3.1	3.2
Round Lake	15.9	26.3	30.3	8.9	7.0	4.2	2.1	5.3
Thousand Springs	22.5	10.9	37.7	15.9	8.0	5.1	-	0.0
Three Island Crossing	18.0	18.7	36.5	7.5	5.1	4.1	3.9	6.1
Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	17.3	22.1	40.8	4.9	9.4	2.6	2.9	-
Winchester	10.1	19.4	30.2	8.4	8.1	3.7	6.1	14.0
Yankee Fork	13.8	22.7	30.8	7.9	6.5	3.9	2.0	12.4
Survey Averages	14.6	23.0	32.1	8.1	8.3	3.9	1.9	8.2

Source: IDPR Parks Survey and BSU Calculations

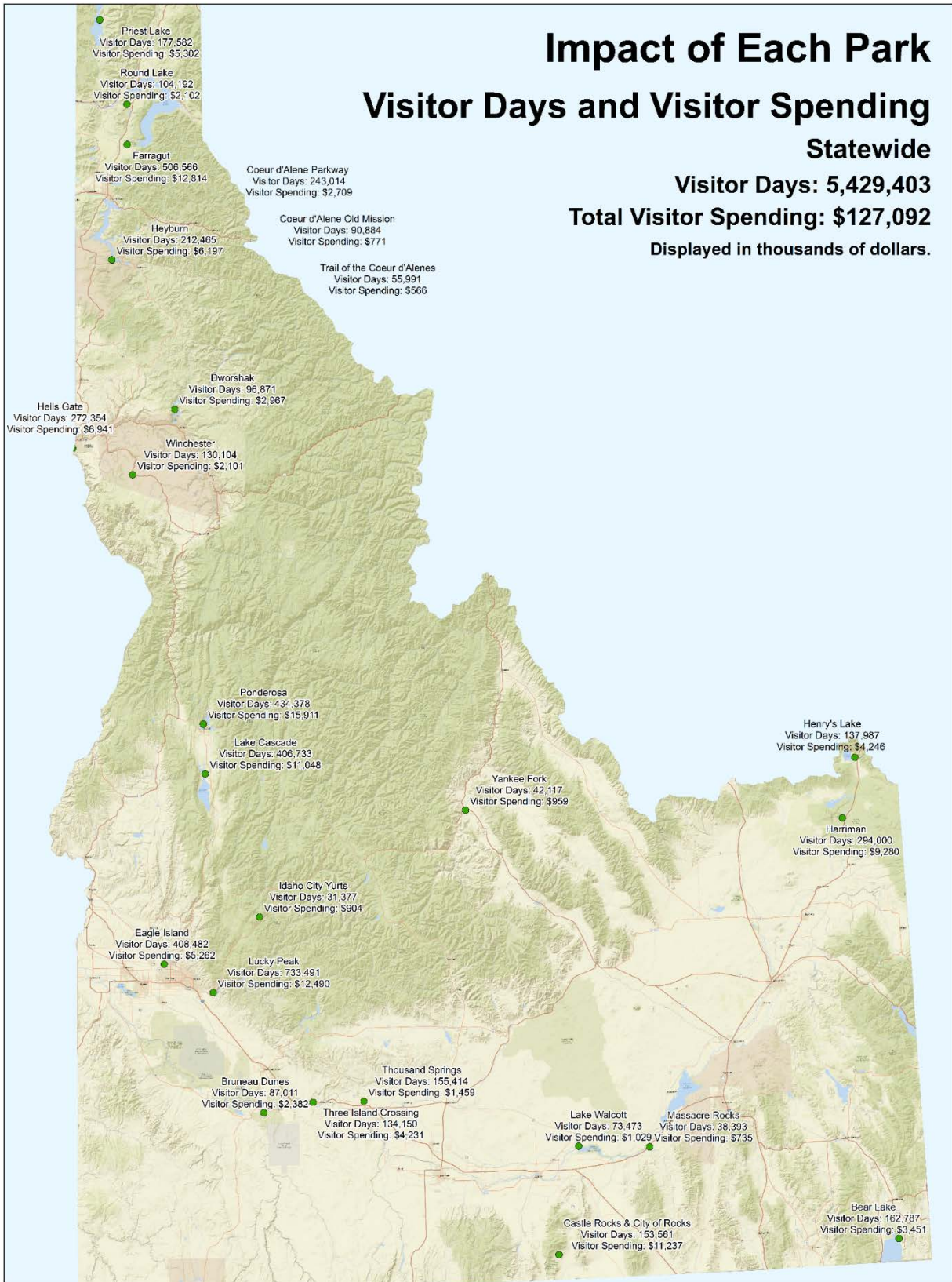
Appendix Table B 5 - Camper Length of Stay (# Nights), by Residence Status

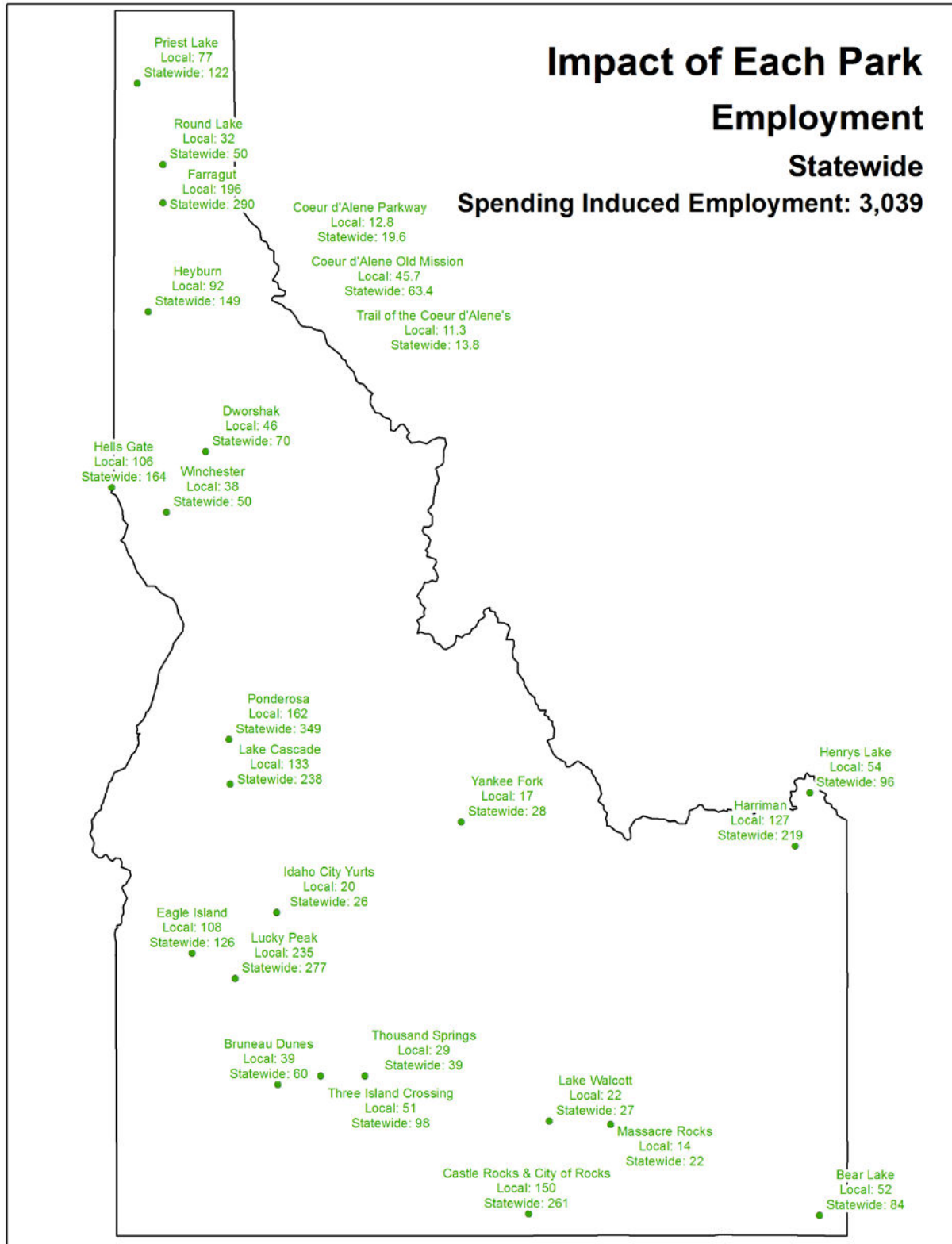
Park	Idaho Resident	Idaho Non-Resident	Total
Bear Lake	2.80	2.26	2.40
Bruneau Dunes	1.76	1.22	1.52
Castle Rocks	2.12	2.22	2.17
City of Rocks	1.86	2.10	2.04
Dworshak	2.38	2.61	2.47
Farragut	2.21	2.65	2.53
Harriman	2.80	2.55	2.72
Hells Gate	2.36	2.16	2.23
Henry's Lake	2.85	2.68	2.73
Heyburn	2.07	2.18	2.15
Idaho City Yurts	1.65	1.86	1.66
Lake Cascade	2.33	2.00	2.29
Lake Walcott	2.07	1.46	1.75
Massacre Rocks	1.75	1.37	1.51
Ponderosa	2.72	2.52	2.67
Priest Lake	2.71	2.98	2.90
Round Lake	2.05	2.18	2.15
Three Island Crossing	2.21	1.28	1.81
Winchester	2.04	1.87	1.98
Source: IDPR			

Economic Impact Maps

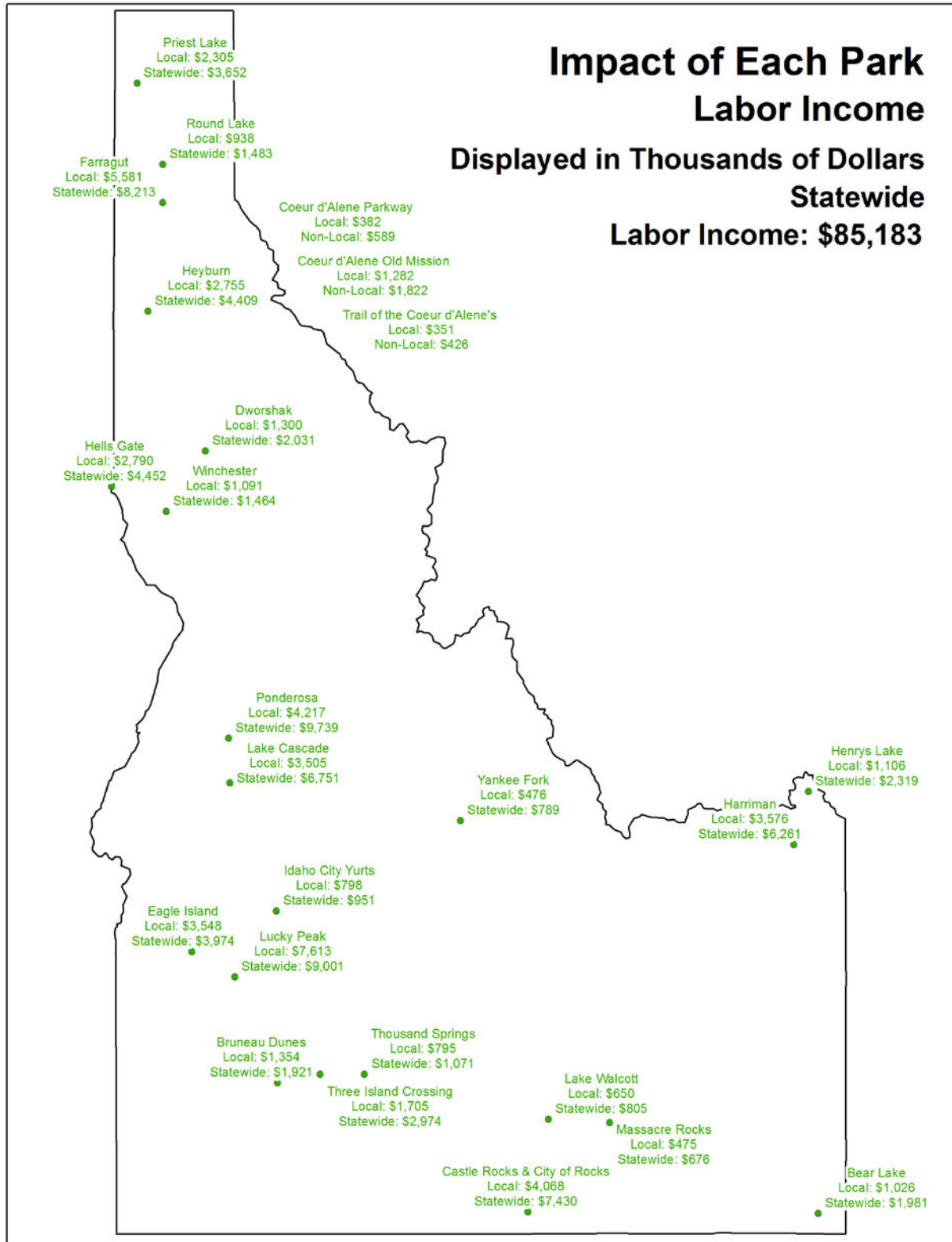
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Appendix Figure B 1 – Visitor Day and Visitor Spending Map

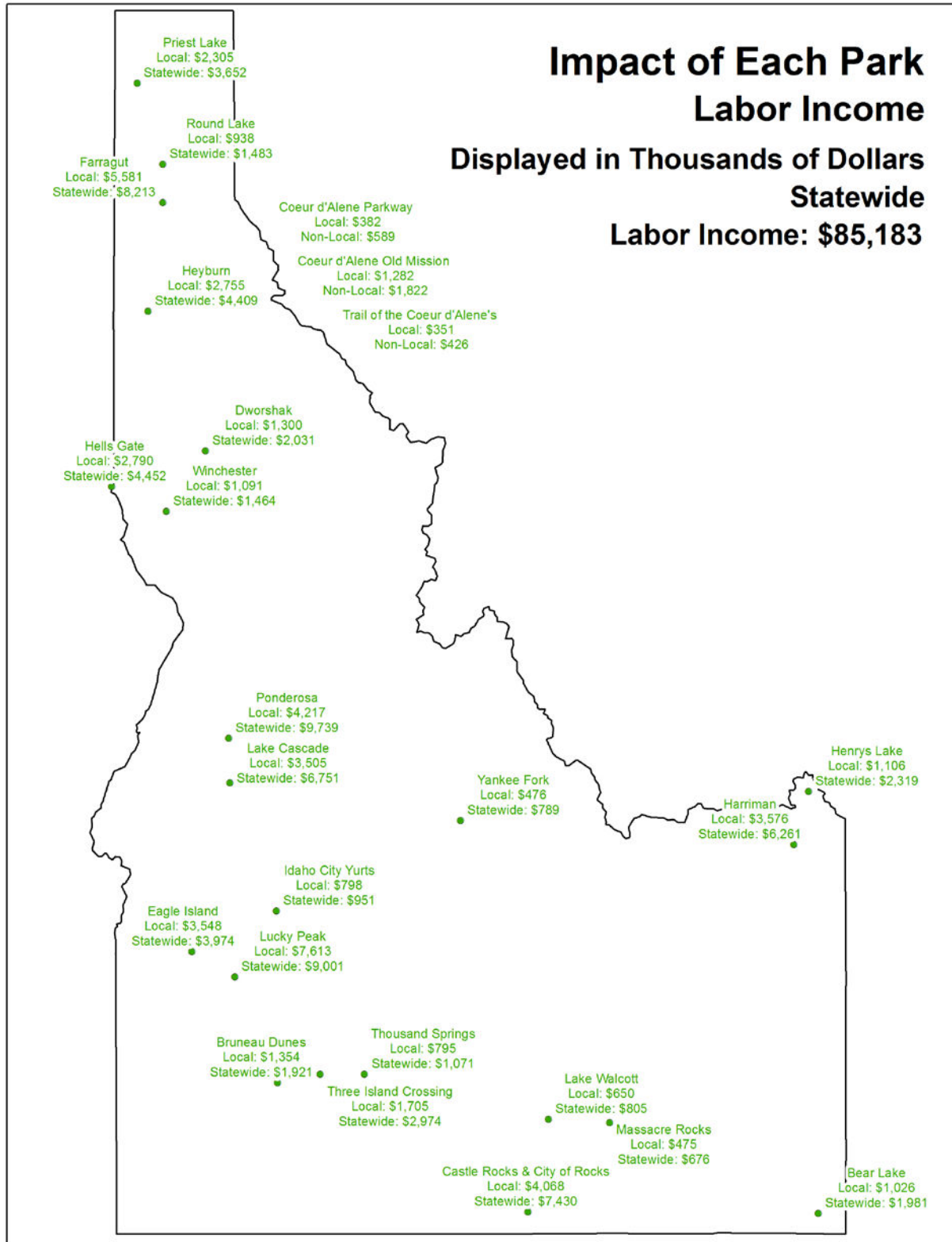




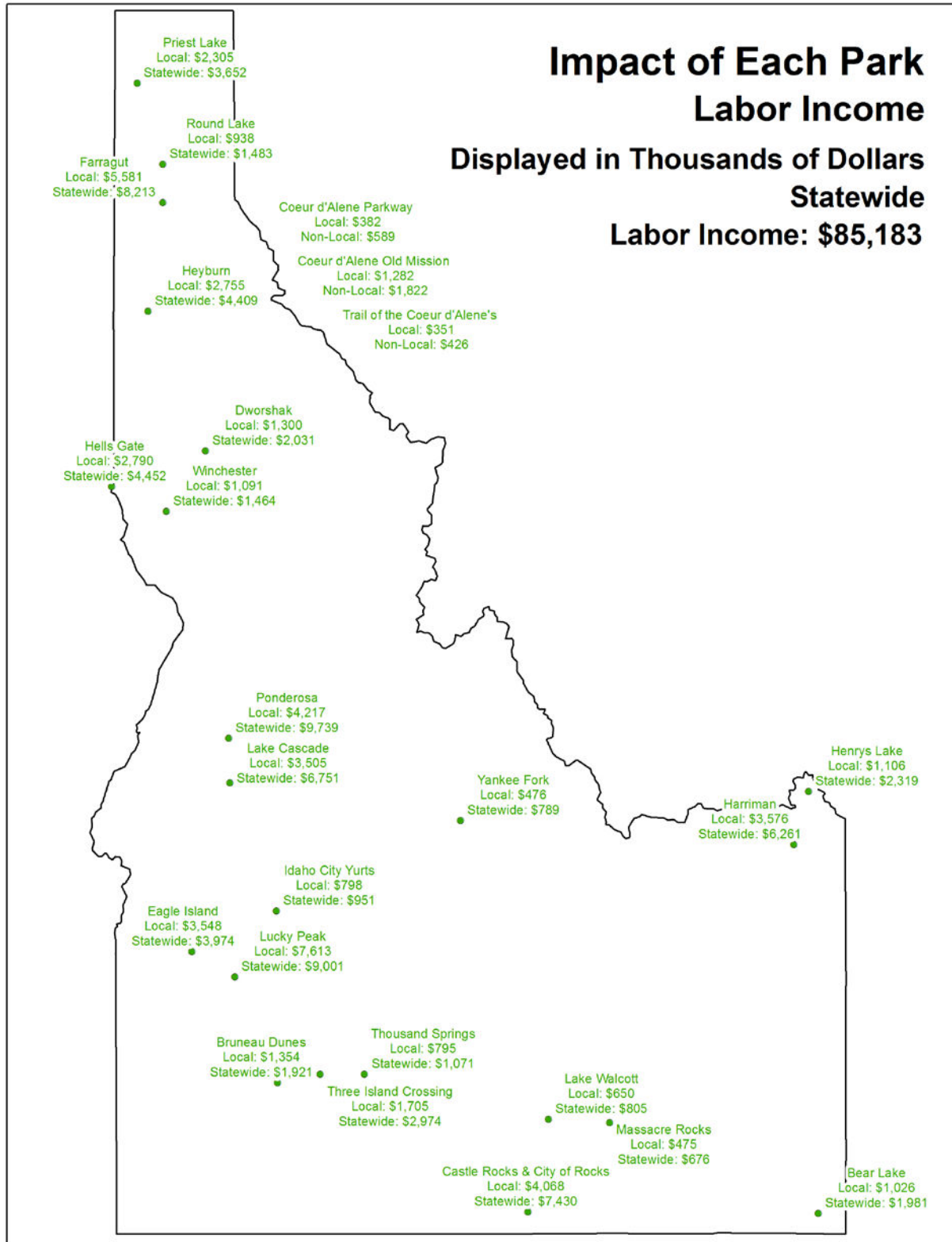
Appendix Figure B 3 – Labor Income Map



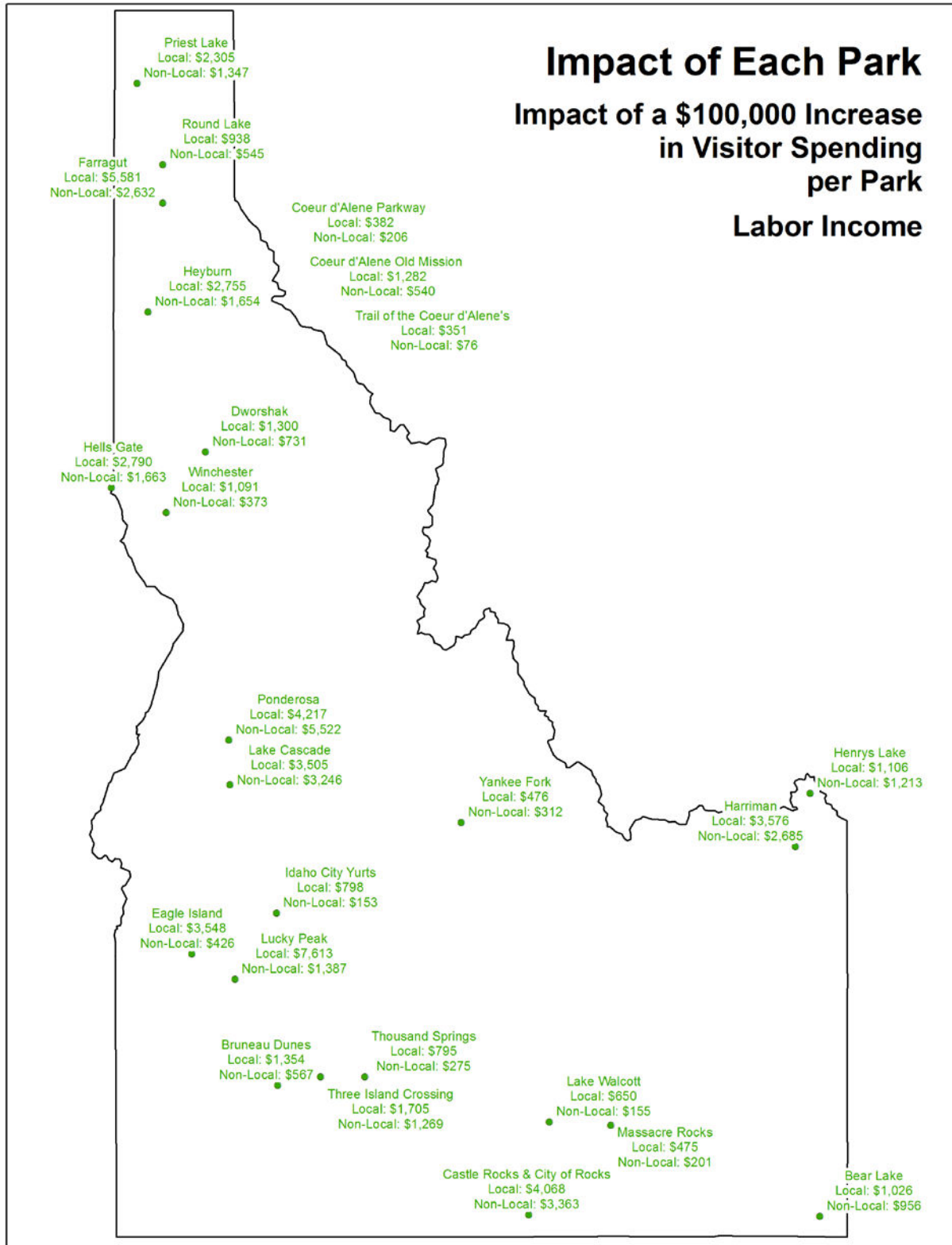
Appendix Figure B 4 – Production Map



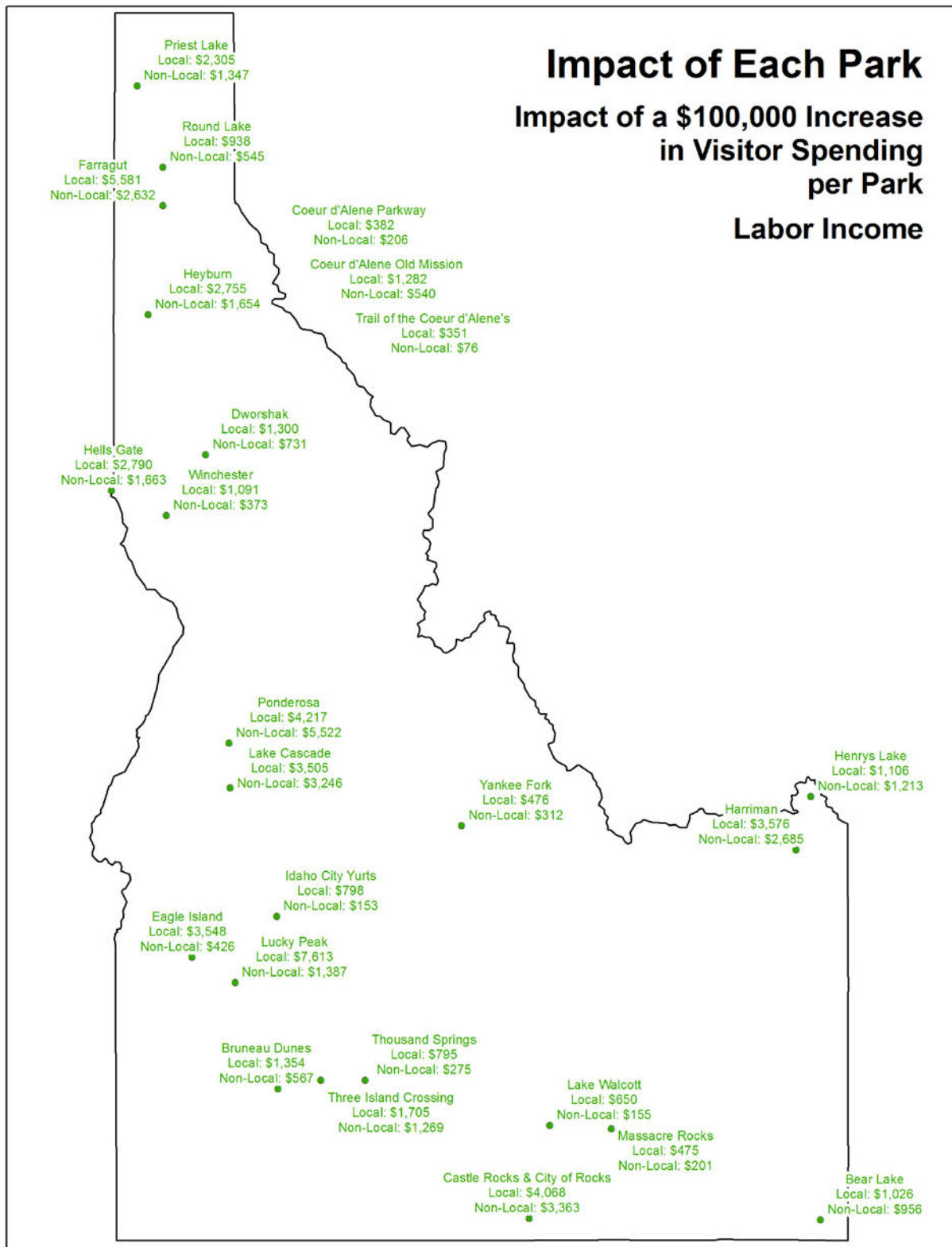
Appendix Figure B 5 – Visitor Days and Park Employment (FTE) Map



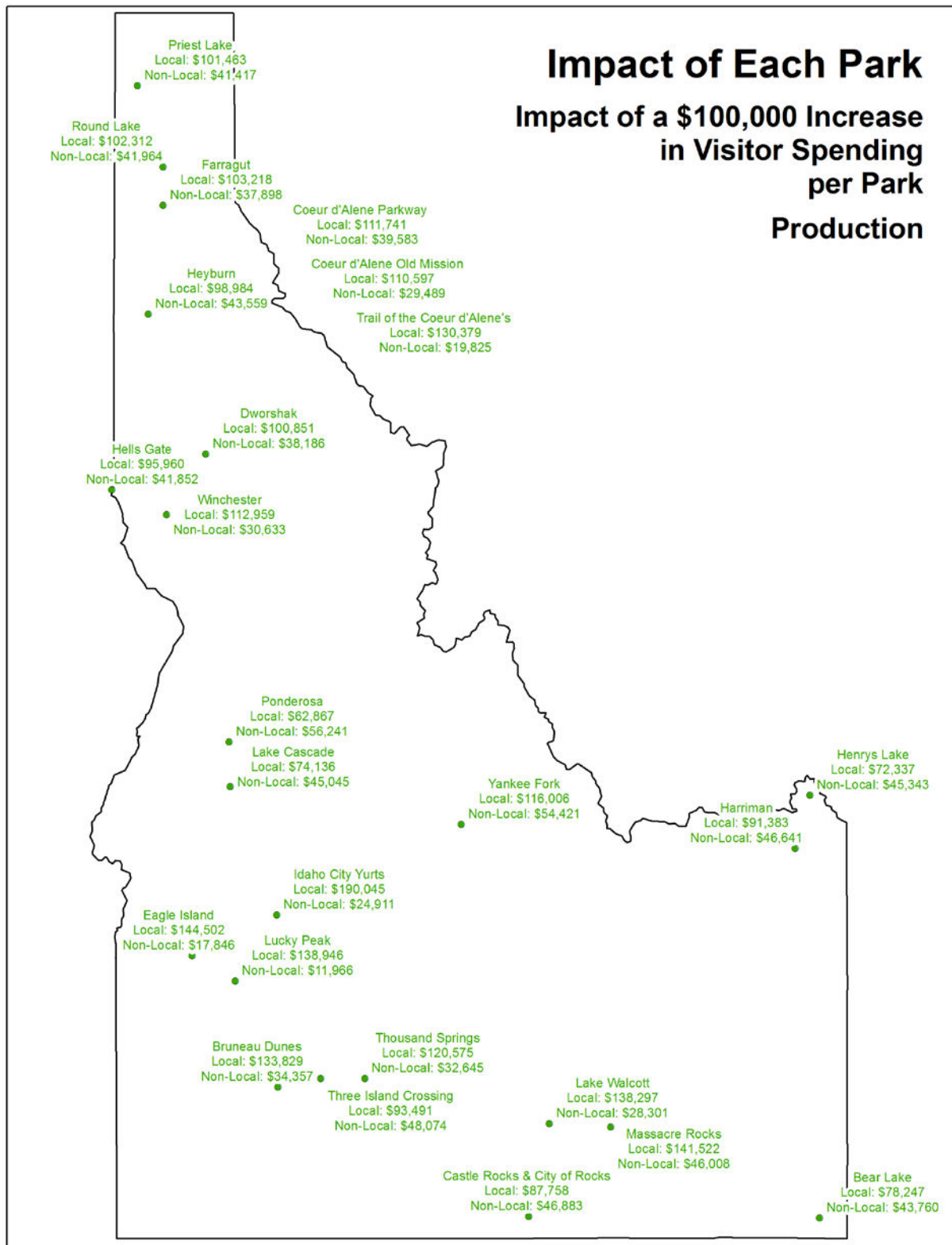
Appendix Figure B 6 - \$100,000 increase of Spending Impact on Employment Map

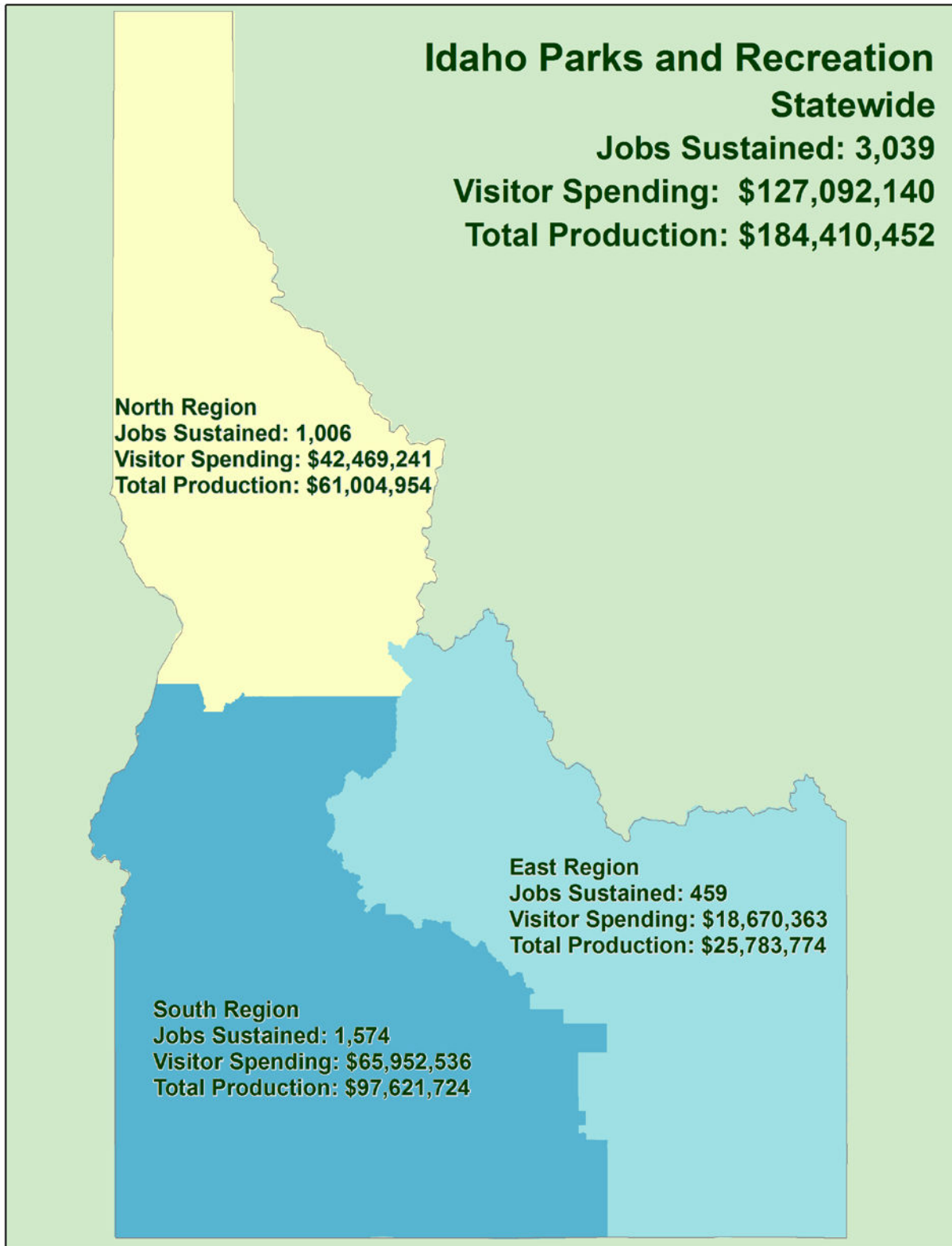


Appendix Figure B 7 - \$100,000 increase of Spending Impact on Labor Income Map



Appendix Figure B 8 - \$100,000 increase of Spending Impact on Production Map





Taxation

We also estimate that in conjunction with visits to state parks, Idaho residents paid \$2.5 million in Sales Tax, \$3.0 million in Motor Fuels Tax, and \$0.5 million in the Travel and Convention Tax, i.e. Lodging Tax. According to our estimates, non-resident visitors paid \$1.6 million in Sales Tax, \$2.2 million in Motor Fuels Tax, and \$0.5 million in Travel and Convention Tax.

There are also the additional sales and motor fuels taxes paid by Idaho residents who work in the industries supporting the parks and the visitors. From the income these people earn they also buy goods that are subject to these two taxes. We label these “Indirect Collections” and estimate that they amounted to \$1.0 million for the Sales Tax, and \$0.2 million for the Motor Fuels Tax.

The total contribution of Idaho residents for these three taxes totaled \$6.0 million, non-residents contributed \$4.3 million, and taxation from indirect collections contributed \$1.2 million. These estimates accumulate an estimated total tax collection of \$11.5 million.

Appendix Table B 6 - Collection of Various Taxes Associated with Idaho State Parks

Collections of Sales Taxes, Motor Fuels Taxes, and Lodging Taxes Associated with Idaho State Parks			
	Idaho Residents	Non-Residents	Indirect
Sales Tax	\$2.5M	\$1.6M	\$1.0M
Motor Fuels Tax	\$3.0M	\$2.2M	\$0.2M
Lodging Tax	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	\$0.0M
Estimated Collections	\$6.0M	\$4.3M	\$1.2M

Appendix C: An Explanation of How Estimates Were Made Using Data from the Survey

Steps 1-8 outline the method used to estimate the expenditures of state park visitors

1. From the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation we have the total number of visitor days by park for 2016. This included the number of visitor days for day users and a separate number of visitor days for overnight users.
2. Visitor days were separated into groups:
 - a. Idaho residents living within 50 miles of the park
 - b. Idaho residents living outside 50 miles of the park
 - c. Non-residents
3. From a survey conducted by the Department we were able to estimate the amount spent per visitor day for overnight users for each park. For day users we met with the staff of the Department and decided on a reasonable amount spent per visitor day for each park.
4. For each park, we determined the total amount spent in Idaho by day users and by overnight users. This was spending estimated to have occurred within 50 miles of the park and a separate estimate for spending outside 50 miles of the park.
5. The total spending in each area were then distributed to various spending categories, i.e. food, fuel, lodging, restaurant meals, medical, and miscellaneous retail.
6. From the Department we received the amount spent for park administration, payroll, and the number of employees in the North (Coeur d'Alene), South (Idaho Falls), and Headquarters (Boise). The spending numbers were also allocated to different spending categories.
7. For each park we identified the counties within 50 miles and specified an Input-Output model in IMPLAN to correspond to that park. We also specified an Input-Output model in IMPLAN to correspond to the counties outside the 50 mile radius, i.e. the rest of the state.
8. These were the models that were used to generate the impact of visitor and administrative spending for each park.

Overview of Final Calculations

- 1) In Stata, generate a table by park and residency category for daytime users and overnight users.
- 2) From the IDPR visitor day data create a table by park for daytime and camper residency.
- 3) Create from the above tables the distribution of visitor days by park. Using the in state residency category percentages multiplied by the IDPR in state daytime and camper visitor days. The non-resident parks visitors' accumulation of visitor days reported by IDPR are used as reported.
- 4) Create a table of visitor day average expenditures by park by residency and by local and non-local spending.
- 5) Create a table of estimated total visitor spending using the same format as the table in step 4. Multiply the average expenditures by the number of visitor days.
- 6) Accumulate the total local and non-local spending by park in a table.
- 7) In Stata create a table of survey respondent expenditures by spending category.
 - a. Transform the table into a percentage of spending distribution.

- b. Next, transform the table into two distinct distributions.
 - i. Sum the local spending and non-local spending percentages individually.
 - ii. Then divide the local percentages by the sum of the local percentages. This transforms the local spending into its own distribution summing to 100%.
 - iii. Repeat step ii for non-local spending.
- 8) Create the categorical spending tables.
 - a. The rows of which are the parks in the study.
 - b. The columns are the spending categories of the IDPR survey.
 - c. By park and spending category, multiply the percentage of spending in the category by the total spending for the park.
 - i. Repeat this for each spending category of the park.
 - ii. Then repeat for each park
 - iii. Creating two tables
 1. Local visitor spending tables
 2. Non-Local visitor spending tables
 - iv. This creates the Input-Output categories and values for analysis.
- 9) Distribute the Idaho City Yurts visitor days provided by the IDPR by residency.
 - a. Idaho City Yurts visitor days are calculated for within 50 miles and outside of 50 miles. This is because estimated spending for the Yurts is only calculated for spending within the state of Idaho.
- 10) Estimate the total Idaho City Yurts spending by multiplying the visitor days by the average survey expenditure. The average survey expenditure is calculated in Stata for local and non-local spending patterns by dividing total spending by the number of survey visitor days accumulated to the local and non-local visitor day calculations.
- 11) Distribute the estimated spending in a table which uses the inside 50 and outside 50 spending patterns and the IDPR spending categories as columns.
 - a. Using the spending patterns determined previously, multiply the estimated spending by the percentage spending for the category.
 - b. Repeat for each category.
 - c. Repeat for each spending pattern.
- 12) Create a table of IDPR parks expenses and disaggregate into the IMPLAN expenditure categories.
- 13) In Stata create a table of survey lodging expenses by park and by category.
 - a. Sum the local lodging expenses.
 - b. Sum the non-local lodging expenses.
 - c. Sum local and non-local lodging expenses.
- 14) In Excel, use the Stat data from Item 13 to create a table of estimated lodging expenditures.
 - a. Divide the sum of survey lodging expenses by survey visitor days.
 - b. Multiply the IDPR camper visitor days by the survey average lodging expenditure by park
- 15) Create a new table of lodging calculations.
 - a. Subtract from the estimated lodging expenditures the camping fees from IDPR.
 - b. Distribute the remainder to local and non-local hotel and motel spending.
 - c. Use the distribution of spending from the survey lodging expenses to do so.
- 16) Create the Non-local camping and RV expenditure estimates.

- a. From the survey accumulate all lodging visitor days; create a percentage of distribution table.
 - b. Next, calculate the portion of the IDPR non-local camping and RV visitor days.
 - c. Distribute the non-local camping and RV visitor days to each category.
- 17) Next, multiply the visitor days for non-local camping and RV camping by the average expenditure for those categories to generate the non-local camping and RV expenditures for the IMPLAN IO Inputs.
- 18) Accumulate all output calculations in the correct IMPLAN categories for use by the Input-Output analyst.