

2009 HOUSE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

HCR 3036

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. HCR 3036

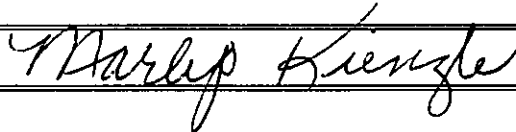
House Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: February 12, 2009

Recorder Job Number: #9345

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Chairman Grande: Opened the hearing for HCR 3036.

Rep Berg: This resolution is to achieve one certain thing and that is to make us better legislatures. Our whole process here is to come out here and hear testimony being wrapped up in different issues and going home. One of my frustrations is having someone coming up to me and saying how is North Dakota doing. I want to be able to say we are doing well or we are doing good in a certain area. Bottom line it becomes very difficult to give tangible information.

All the facts we receive are some ones view point. So my quest here is how can we at a higher level and without bias of an agency or a party philosophy.

So what I am asking that the Legislative Council to prepare and publish an annual pocket brochure of pertinent state economic indicators and state government statistics.

Attachment #1

Rep Wolf: Would there be a cost and how would the cost of publishing this be covered?

Rep Berg: I am not sure about a FN or not or if it would be in the Legislative Councils budget.

This might be use instead of some of the other readings we now have. I would expect that it would be very professional. This also could be available for constituents.

Rep Winrich: The Montana one that you gave us that is a tri-fold, the Iowa is 79 pages long; I presume you have something in mind in between those 2 extremes.

Rep Berg: I would not want something so large that we would not carry them with us. I do feel you could add or subtract from this but what I don't want is subjective stuff. It has to be something that we can measure and if we can measure it let us have this information and be a easy and factual rule that we can read and share with our constituents.

Hearing close.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. Committee Work One HCR 3036

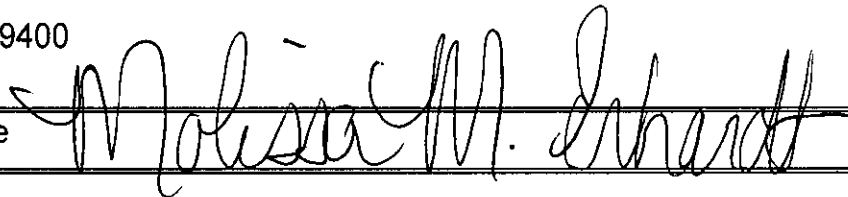
House Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 2/12/2009

Recorder Job Number: 9400

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

COMMITTEE WORK ONE HCR 3036:

Chairman Grande: We will discuss HCR 3036.

Rep. Wolf: I would like to offer an amendment on this for a list of things to include on it. I think it is a wonderful idea but I would also like to see included on that, because it will be done each year, the current budget surplus or deficit would be. I would like to see that on there too.

Chairman Grande: There cannot be a deficit because the State is not allowed to run in a deficit.

Rep. Froseth: I think that is just a generality.

Chairman Grande: State Government budget data is already in here. Line 19.

Rep. Wolf: Would also the rainy day fund balance be on that to then?

Chairman Grande: I would assume that is all in there.

Rep. Winrich: I would think that as this is done that if something is missing in one year when the brochure comes out that LC can direct the Legislative Services to do it differently.

Rep. Dahl: I think is a great idea but Rep. Berg said he did not want anything that is subjective. I just think that any time you are asking for those numbers you can always make them work in ways that you want them to. But I do support the concept.

Chairman Grande: Do we have a Do Pass Motion? Who made it?

Rep. Kasper: I did. Do Pass Motion.

Rep. Wolf: 2nd.

Chairman Grande: Clerk will call the roll on a Do Pass.

Clerk Erhardt: Roll Call. Yes: 12. No: 0. Absent: 1. Carrier: Rep. Dahl.

Chairman Grande: We will place this on the consent calendar again and if that does not work, you are up Rep. Dahl.

Date: 7/12/04
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HJR 3086

House Government and Veterans Affairs

Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken Do Pass

Motion Made By Kasper

Seconded By Wolf

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Grande	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rep. Amerman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vice Chairman Boehning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rep. Conklin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Dahl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rep. Schneider	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Froseth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rep. Winrich	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Karls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rep. Wolf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Kasper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Rep. Meier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Rep. Nathe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Total

(Yes)

12

No

0

Absent 1

Floor Assignment Rep. Dahl

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Put on Consent Calendar

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HCR 3036: Government and Veterans Affairs Committee (Rep. Grande, Chairman)
recommends **DO PASS** and **BE PLACED ON THE CONSENT CALENDAR** (12 YEAS,
0 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HCR 3036 was placed on the Tenth order
on the calendar.

2009 SENATE POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

HCR 3036

2009 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. HCR 3036

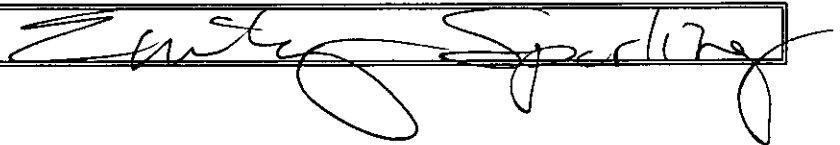
Senate Political Subdivisions Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 03/06/2009

Recorder Job Number: 10373

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Chairman Andrist Opened the hearing on HCR 3036

Representative Rick Berg District #45. Introduced HCR 3036. The essence of this resolution is to have Legislative Council put together a pocket brochure on an annual basis that would have the most pertinent/current facts on how our state is operating. See attachment #1 for an example.

Chairman Andrist What about editing? Who will decide what is pertinent?

Berg The key is to have statistically accurate information. I think it is important to have Legislative Council do this.

Chairman Andrist I think the idea is great but editing is important to me. I don't think you could have all the information in a pocket size

Senator Bakke Why is there no appropriation?

Berg This is not intended to be widely distributed. Legislative Council thought it might actually save money as they already have money appropriated for brochures and they would like to condense the material they have already gathered.

Discussion about various brochure types

Senator Lee Have you thought about doing a website?

Berg I do not want this to be a narrative on what we want but rather transparency about where we are. I think this would be helpful in making policy decisions with accurate numbers. Gave some examples.

Senator Lee Can we have Legislative Council come down and talk to us?

Chairman Andrist I think we should have an appendix in the brochure that cross references information in other publications.

Senator Lee Why not just have a website? Spoke at length about the difficulty of the brochure format.

Senator Bakke I understand that this is geared towards legislatures, but the bill talks about having constituents inquire about information. I like the idea of having a website that constituents could use.

Chairman Andrist Closed the hearing on HCR 3036.

Senator Bakke I move **Do Pass**

Senator Dotzenrod Second

Senator Lee I am still concerned about the amount and type of information that this brochure should include.

Chairman Andrist I feel like links would be a good solution as it would allow people the ability to reference the information they are interested in.

Senator Bakke I think we should leave this up to Legislative Council to put this together.

Discussion about examples

The Clerk called role on the motion to **Do Pass. Yes: 6, No: 0, Absent: 0.**

Senator Bakke will carry the bill

3/6/09
Vote #: 1

2626

Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number

Action Taken

Motion Made By

[illegible]

Total (Yes)

Absent

Floor Assignment

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)
March 9, 2009 4:41 p.m.

Module No: SR-45-4395
Carrier: Bakke
Insert LC: . Title: .

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HCR 3036: Political Subdivisions Committee (Sen. Andrist, Chairman) recommends DO PASS (6 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HCR 3036 was placed on the Fourteenth order on the calendar.

2009 TESTIMONY

HCR 3036

North Dakota

at a

Glance

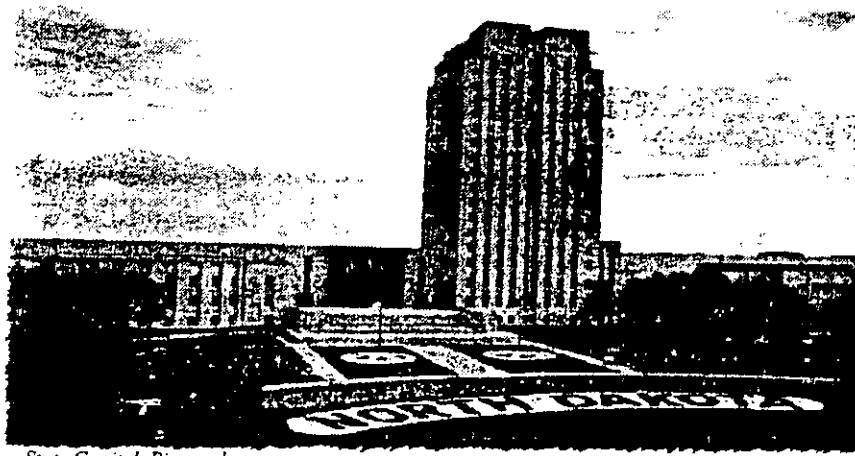
Prepared by the
Office of Management and Budget
September 2000

Four Bears Bridge, New Town

Photo by Dawn Charging, ND Tourism

Table of Contents

Budget and Revenue Forecast Processes	2
Success Indicators	3
Gross State Product by Industry	4
Status of the General Fund	5
FY 2000 Revenue Collections	6
FY 2000 Expenditures	7
Comparison of General Fund Revenue 1989-2003	8
General Fund Revenue Collections by Source	9
Preliminary Revenue Forecast	10
Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund	11
Bank of North Dakota	15



State Capitol, Bismarck

Photo by Gary Redmann, Dept. of Transportation

Budget and Revenue Forecast Processes

North Dakota's Constitution establishes clear guidelines for the Governor and Legislature to allocate state resources and set revenue collection levels through the budgeting process. In March of each year preceding the legislative session, the Governor and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issue budget guidelines to state agencies. State agencies prepare budget requests estimating the cost to accomplish their mission. Budgets must be submitted to OMB by July 15 and agency budget hearings follow.

North Dakota has a balanced budget law, meaning the Governor's spending recommendations can't exceed state revenues. The executive budget recommendation reflects the Governor's policy and is submitted to the Legislature in December. The Legislature conducts budget hearings during the legislative session, makes final budget decisions and authorizes spending levels for state agencies.

The revenue forecast process starts with the State providing historical data to its econometrics forecasting consultant. (Currently that consultant is Economy.com, Inc, formerly RFA, Regional Financial Associates.) The consultant then supplies the State with its forecast of economic drivers and variables. The Office of Management and Budget and the Office of the State Tax Commissioner use these variables as input into its revenue forecasting model to produce a revenue forecast.

A preliminary forecast was prepared during June and July of 2000. This forecast includes a re-forecast of fiscal year 2001 revenues (enabling a re-computation of expected ending balances) and a first look at expected revenues for the 2001-03 biennium.

In November of 2000 the process will be repeated and the Executive Budget Forecast will be computed. Once again, the forecast horizon is three years: fiscal years 2001, 2002 and 2003.

During the 2001 Legislative Assembly, the last of the regularly scheduled forecasts will be completed. This forecast will become the official forecast for the 2001-03 biennium.



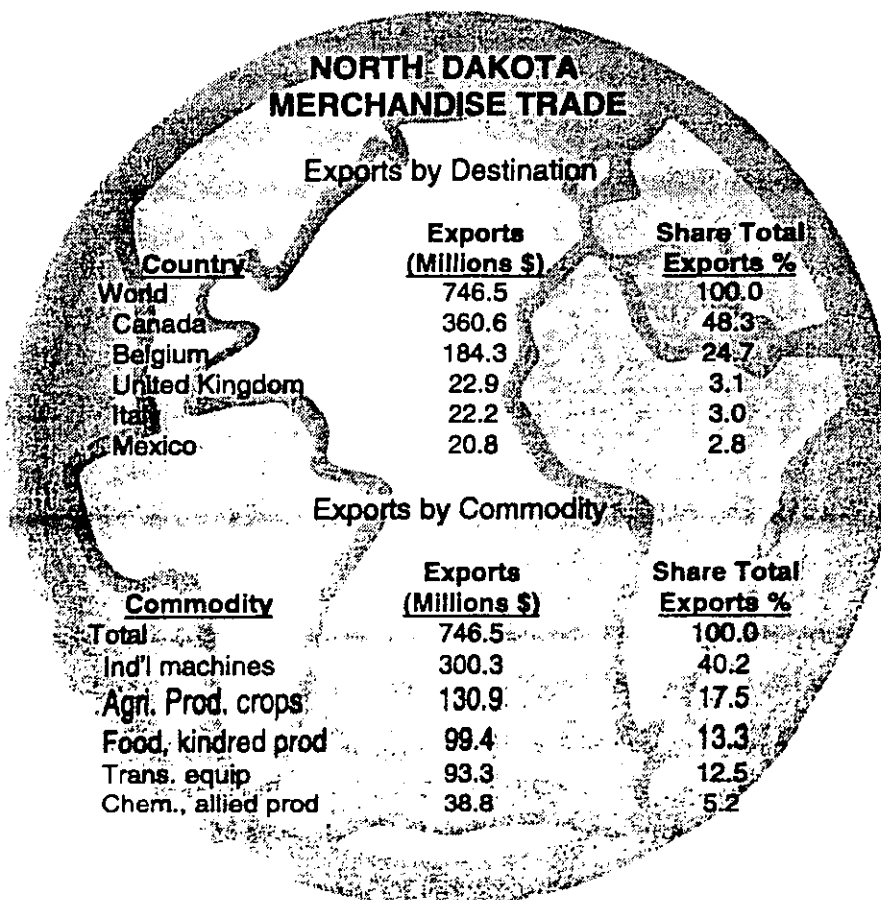
7th Cavalry at Fort Lincoln

Photo courtesy of Bismarck/Mandan Chamber of Commerce

Success Indicators

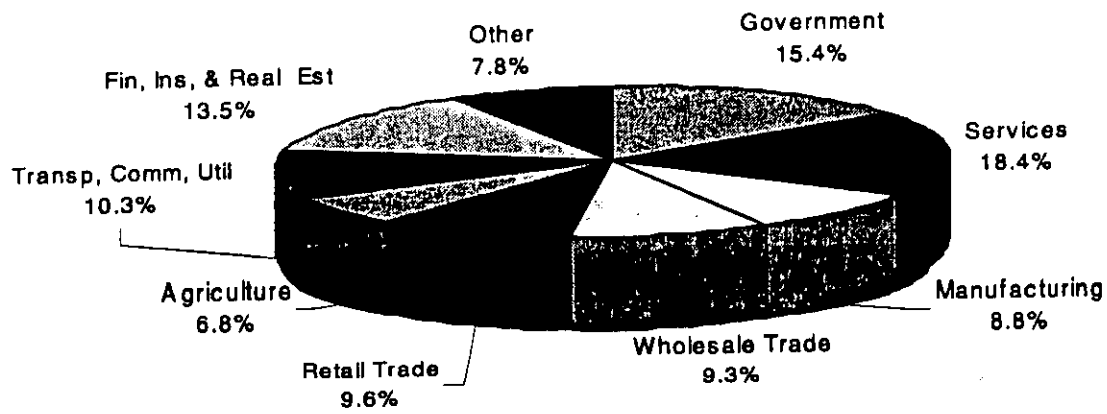
1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Indicators	2000	2001	2002	2003
12.4	13.2	13.4	14.3	14.4	14.8	15.0	Gross State Product, C\$B	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.4
285	295	302	309	314	319	324	Total Employment (000)	327	329	333	336
2.8	3.5	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	% Change	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8
4.4	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.4	Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.1
1.1	7.2	0.5	11.1	-1.7	9.1	2.1	Personal Income Growth	9.3	5.9	5.4	5.1
637	640	642	643	641	638	634	Population (000)	632	635	637	640
-1.7	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	-4.4	-5.6	-6.2	Net Migration (000)	-3.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
1571	1,638	1,458	1,479	1,488	1,704	1,443	Single-Family Permits	1,497	1,168	1,149	1,066
1,369	1,741	1,727	845	1,734	1,270	1,155	Multi-Family Permits	1,278	1,201	1,173	1,045
111.9	120.6	124.7	129.8	134.0	142.4	147.4	House Price Index (1987 = 100)	146.7	147.6	151.0	152.6
3,940	2,259	2,292	3,047	3,039	5,962	4,151	Mortgage Originations (\$M)	2,887	2,679	2,666	2,643
27.0	29.1	26.8	27.6	28.5	25.9	27.7	New Vehicle Registrations (000)	28.1	24.7	24.9	25.0
937	1,057	1,194	1,538	1,811	2,103	2,050	Personal Bankruptcies	2,062	2,156	2,327	2,427

Source: Economy.com, Inc. - June 2000

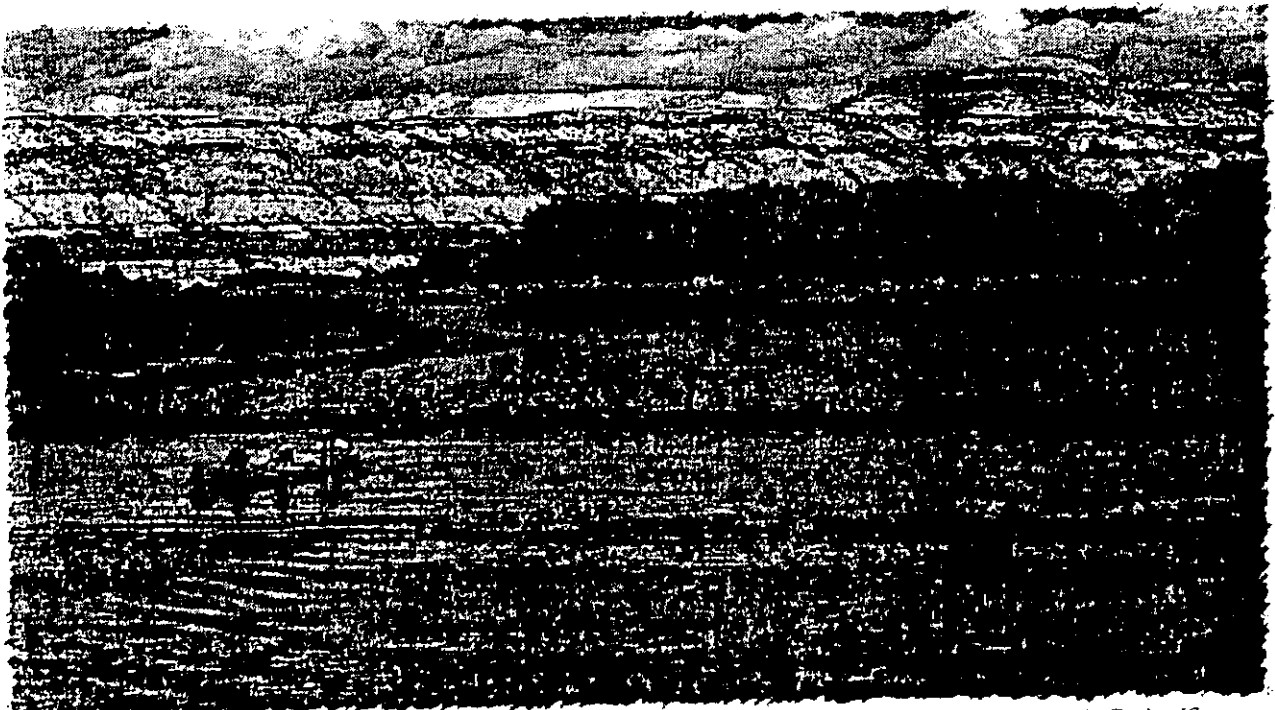


Source: MISER, 1999

Total Gross State Product by Industry



U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Canoeing in the Badlands

Photo courtesy of Bismarck/Mandan Chamber of Commerce

Status of the General Fund

Unobligated Beginning Balance June 30, 1999	\$ 61,114,425
Preliminary Revenue Forecast – 1999-01	<u>1,584,539,390</u>
Total Available Funds	\$ 1,645,653,815
1999-01 Appropriation Authority *	<u>1,585,324,063</u>
Projected Ending Balance June 30, 2001	\$ 60,329,752
1999-01 Legislative Appropriation	\$ 1,594,038,538
Less: Emergency sending moved to 1997-99 biennium	(4,452,065)
Less: SPED contingent appropriation that will not be spent	<u>(4,262,410)</u>
	\$ 1,585,324,063

1999-01 Biennium

General fund revenue forecast includes \$50 million transferred from the Bank of North Dakota and \$3 million from the State Mill and Elevator

No new taxes

Three one-time transfers

PERS Life Insurance Fund	\$ 1,500,000
Financial Institutions Regulatory Fund	200,000
Sale of Developmental Disabilities Revolving Loan Funds *	<u>2,150,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 3,850,000

* Loans will be sold only to the extent necessary to achieve an ending fund balance of \$11.3 million as estimated by the fifty-sixth legislative assembly.

Fiscal Year 2000 General Fund Revenues and Forecasts

Biennium-to-Date

Legislative

Forecast

REVENUES AND TRANSFERS

	Actual	Variance	Percent
Sales Tax	\$300,161,047.36	(1,787,452.64)	-0.6%
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	55,271,957.78	3,690,557.78	7.2%
Individual Income Tax	197,101,324.50	8,985,804.50	4.8%
Corporate Income Tax	47,528,001.38	(6,113,998.62)	-11.4%
Insurance Premium Tax	19,293,969.99	1,533,969.99	8.6%
Financial Institutions Tax	2,382,211.16	(225,788.84)	-8.7%
Oil & Gas Production Tax	21,062,999.34	10,183,999.34	93.6%
Gaming Tax	13,176,646.30	1,520,646.30	13.0%
Interest Income	9,293,945.97	1,641,945.97	21.5%
Oil Extraction Tax	12,713,570.42	6,092,570.42	92.0%
Cigarette and Tobacco Tax	21,341,733.59	(270,266.41)	-1.3%
Departmental Collections	21,248,341.79	1,388,341.79	7.0%
Wholesale Liquor Tax	5,430,522.74	235,659.74	4.5%
Coal Severance Tax	11,206,459.05	(72,540.95)	-0.6%
Coal Conversion Tax	12,490,737.33	258,737.33	2.1%
Mineral Leasing Fees	3,566,924.41	1,048,364.41	41.6%
Bank of North Dakota - Transfer	15,000,000.00	0.00	0.0%
State Mill and Elevator - Transfer	690,304.00	0.00	0.0%
Gas Tax Admin. - Transfer	1,858,651.23	158,651.23	9.3%
Other Transfers			
Total Revenues and Transfers	770,819,348.34	28,269,201.34	3.8%

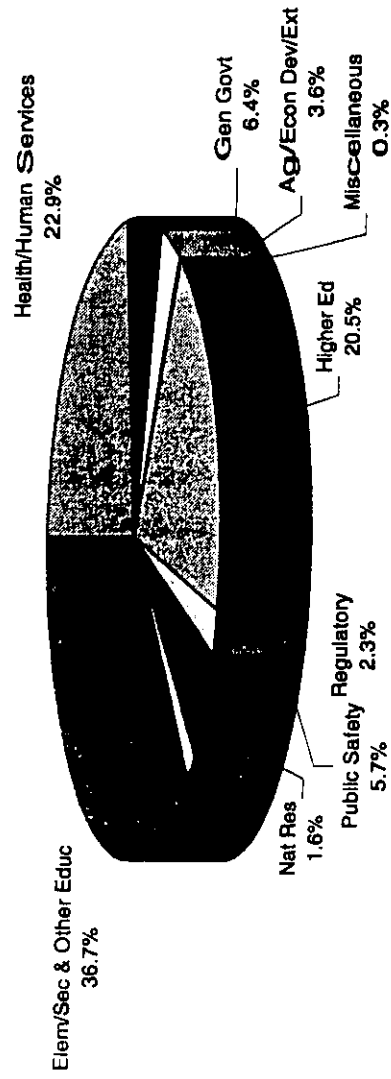


Photo courtesy of Blomarch-Melander Chamber of Commerce

Expenditures on Track

Total general fund appropriations for the 1999-01 biennium are \$1,594,038,538. At the end of the first year of the biennium, FY00, general fund expenditures totaled \$772,736,744, which amounts to approximately 48.5 percent of the total appropriation. Typically, general fund expenditures are slightly lower the first year of the biennium compared to the second year of the biennium.

FY 2000 General Fund Expenditures \$772.7 Million

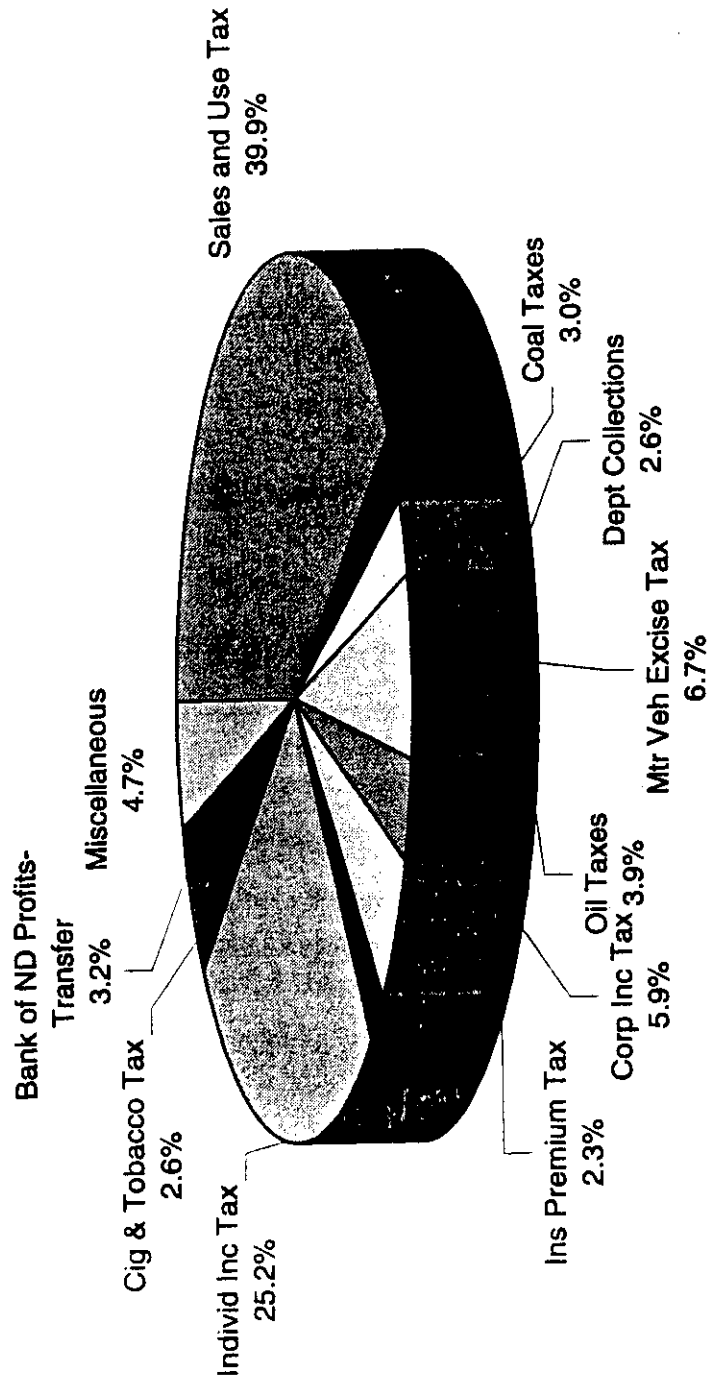


State of North Dakota Comparison of General Fund Revenue For the Years 1989-2003



REVENUE SOURCE	ACTUAL 1989-91	ACTUAL 1991-93	ACTUAL 1993-95	ACTUAL 1995-97	ACTUAL 1997-99	REVISED ESTIMATE 1999-01	PRELIMINARY FORECAST 2001-03
Sales and Use Taxes	\$ 405,712,870	\$ 409,956,362	\$ 472,305,330	\$ 517,328,106	\$ 569,501,827	\$ 631,526,047	\$ 671,240,000
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	60,278,801	62,397,989	79,280,505	88,142,913	94,863,089	106,250,958	106,341,000
Individual Income Tax	225,349,317	244,094,270	279,780,472	315,516,252	358,287,825	398,814,324	445,743,000
Corporate Income Tax	89,807,209	79,304,171	94,755,138	99,347,937	123,420,219	94,041,001	102,596,000
Bus Priv/Finan Institutions Tax	4,468,129	4,501,873	5,488,535	3,854,132	6,494,162	4,782,211	4,800,000
Cigarette and Tobacco Tax	29,680,052	27,524,919	44,864,988	45,030,090	44,091,170	38,477,606	36,218,000
Oil and Gas Production Tax	51,866,716	34,068,927	23,560,500	33,042,320	26,973,613	23,522,394	22,429,000
Oil Extraction Tax	62,139,140	48,153,450	29,328,185	21,987,655	16,703,114	41,898,734	39,178,000
Coal Severance Tax	21,924,265	23,244,128	23,828,544	22,245,267	22,596,137	22,723,459	22,703,000
Coal Conversion Tax	18,648,878	19,557,661	22,960,212	24,064,781	23,786,790	24,911,737	25,249,000
Insurance Premium Tax	32,723,215	32,522,677	32,120,236	36,968,670	33,133,216	36,347,621	37,114,000
Wholesale Liquor Tax	11,550,832	10,151,036	10,370,481	10,339,078	11,140,328	10,519,774	10,054,383
Gaming Tax	7,749,304	11,477,000	24,281,458	22,848,486	22,801,868	24,176,646	20,939,000
Departmental Collections	22,653,224	23,362,701	22,083,103	28,737,207	32,997,069	40,490,736	36,108,199
Interest Income	27,848,014	16,134,417	13,603,488	15,554,914	19,013,889	18,045,946	17,301,000
Mineral Leasing Fees	10,985,554	8,815,204	5,445,476	5,629,526	7,257,989	6,423,223	4,875,000
Transfers from BND Profits	14,000,000	27,217,457	14,100,000	50,214,540	29,600,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Transfers from State Mill Profits	3,500,000	3,000,000		1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Gas Tax Administration	959,268	988,904	1,025,000	1,071,878	1,128,872	1,380,608	1,380,608
Other Transfers	14,923,233	23,328,283	50,065,164	38,445,224	36,713,873	7,206,365	3,400,000
TOTAL	\$1,116,768,021	\$1,109,801,429	\$1,249,246,815	\$1,381,368,976	\$1,483,505,050	\$1,584,539,390	\$1,563,669,190

1999-01 Biennium General Fund Revenue



Preliminary Revenue Forecast

Office of Management and Budget

REVENUES AND TRANSFERS	1999-01 BIENNIUM		2001-03 BIENNIUM	
	1999 Legislative Forecast	99-01 Revised Leg. Forecast	Preliminary Forecast	Change from 1999-01 Legislative Forecast
Sales and Use Tax	\$638,197,500	\$631,526,047	\$671,240,000	\$33,042,500
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	104,194,400	106,250,958	106,341,000	2,146,600
Individual Income Tax	382,212,520	398,814,324	445,743,000	63,530,480
Corporate Income Tax	108,223,000	94,041,001	102,596,000	(5,627,000)
Business Privilege/Financial Inst. Tax	5,162,000	4,782,211	4,800,000	(362,000)
Oil & Gas Production Tax	22,817,000	38,477,606	36,218,000	13,401,000
Oil Extraction Tax	13,885,000	23,522,394	22,429,000	8,544,000
Cigarette and Tobacco Tax	42,544,000	41,898,734	39,178,000	(3,366,000)
Coal Severance Tax	22,346,000	22,723,459	22,703,000	357,000
Coal Conversion Tax	24,555,000	24,911,737	25,249,000	694,000
Insurance Premium Tax	35,830,000	36,347,621	37,114,000	1,284,000
Wholesale Liquor Tax	10,388,473	10,519,774	10,054,383	(334,090)
Gaming	22,685,000	24,176,646	20,939,000	(1,746,000)
Departmental Collections	39,102,394	40,490,736	36,108,199	(2,994,195)
Interest	15,300,200	18,045,946	17,301,000	2,000,800
Mineral Leasing Fees	4,915,680	6,423,223	4,875,000	(40,680)
Bank of North Dakota Profits - Transfer	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	-
State Mill Profits - Transfer	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000
Gas Tax Administration - Transfer	1,380,608	1,380,608	1,380,608	-
Other Transfers	<u>6,850,000</u>	<u>7,206,365</u>	<u>3,400,000</u>	<u>(3,450,000)</u>
Total Revenue and Transfers	\$1,553,588,775	\$1,584,539,390	\$1,663,669,190	\$110,080,415

1. 1999-01 Other Transfers Include:

Land and Minerals Trust Fund
 PERS Life Insurance
 Financial Inst. Reg. Fund
 Developmental Dis. Loan Sale

2001-03 Other Transfers Include:

Land and Minerals Trust Fund

2. NDCC 57-51.1-07.2 provides that all oil and gas tax revenues exceeding \$62 million be deposited in a permanent oil tax trust fund. This forecast assumes \$6.8 million would be deposited into that trust fund.

Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund

Date Received	Amount
12/14/99	\$ 9,036,985.38
01/03/00	7,871,639.19
04/18/00	12,875,523.14
04/19/00	169,475.62
05/04/00	984.72
Total Amount Received	\$ 29,954,608.05

<u>Date Transferred</u>	<u>Community Health Trust Fund - 10%</u>	<u>Common Schools Trust Fund - 45%</u>	<u>Water Development Trust Fund - 45%</u>	
12/14/99	\$ 903,698.54	\$ 4,066,643.42	\$ 4,066,643.42	
01/03/00	787,163.91	3,542,237.64	3,542,237.64	
04/18/00	1,287,552.32	5,793,985.41	5,793,985.41	
04/19/00	16,947.56	76,264.03	76,264.03	
05/04/00	98.48	443.12	443.12	
Total	\$ 2,995,460.81	\$ 13,479,573.62	\$ 13,479,573.62	\$ 29,954,608.05



Lake Sakakawea

Photo by Dawn Charging, ND Tourism

Common Schools Trust Fund Projected Impact of Tobacco Settlement Money

FY	If Common Schools Receives No Tobacco Money			If Common Schools Receives 45% of Tobacco Money			Tobacco Money Impact	
	Beginning Assets	Projected Distribution	% Inc	Beginning Assets	Projected Distribution	% Inc.	On Cumm. Trust Assets	On Yearly Distributions
2000	549,968,121	23,775,000	2.5%	549,968,121	23,775,000	2.5%		
2001	598,196,017	23,775,000	0.0%	611,676,017	23,775,000	0.0%	13,480,000	-
2002	630,791,216	24,750,000	4.1%	655,380,477	25,200,000	6.0%	24,589,261	450,000
2003	665,229,236	25,750,000	4.0%	703,297,218	26,700,000	6.0%	38,067,982	950,000
2004	701,581,568	26,780,000	4.0%	753,744,504	28,302,000	6.0%	52,162,935	1,522,000
2005	739,686,731	27,851,200	4.0%	804,920,676	30,000,120	6.0%	65,233,945	2,148,920
2006	779,856,749	35,171,455	26.3%	858,610,528	37,759,534	25.9%	78,753,779	2,588,079
2007	816,012,505	37,023,668	5.3%	908,959,640	40,295,326	6.7%	92,947,136	3,271,658
2008	853,291,666	38,904,282	5.1%	960,916,693	42,871,520	6.4%	107,625,027	3,967,228
2009	891,758,278	40,806,059	4.9%	1,020,773,616	45,541,812	6.2%	129,015,339	4,735,752
2010	931,488,925	42,724,081	4.7%	1,082,886,474	48,321,470	6.1%	151,397,549	5,597,388
2011	972,571,382	44,651,228	4.5%	1,147,331,561	51,208,680	6.0%	174,760,179	6,557,452
2012	1,015,107,779	46,642,180	4.5%	1,214,193,268	54,261,016	6.0%	199,085,489	7,618,838
2013	1,059,153,969	48,700,803	4.4%	1,283,505,358	57,486,903	5.9%	224,351,389	8,786,099
2014	1,104,766,537	50,830,888	4.4%	1,355,295,946	60,832,126	5.8%	250,529,409	10,001,240
2015	1,152,002,938	53,036,026	4.3%	1,429,649,677	64,299,758	5.7%	277,646,739	11,263,732
2016	1,200,921,753	55,319,530	4.3%	1,506,655,087	67,892,993	5.6%	305,733,334	12,573,464
2017	1,251,583,084	57,684,283	4.3%	1,586,404,807	71,615,109	5.5%	334,821,724	13,930,826
2018	1,304,049,089	60,133,234	4.2%	1,668,995,814	75,470,013	5.4%	364,946,725	15,336,779
2019	1,358,384,095	62,669,410	4.2%	1,749,829,156	79,415,345	5.2%	391,445,062	16,745,936
2020	1,414,654,696	65,295,927	4.2%	1,833,369,751	83,452,546	5.1%	418,715,054	18,156,619
2021	1,472,929,851	68,016,008	4.2%	1,919,748,535	87,583,481	5.0%	446,818,684	19,567,472
2022	1,533,280,969	70,832,987	4.1%	2,009,105,359	91,810,486	4.8%	475,824,390	20,977,499
2023	1,595,782,006	73,750,316	4.1%	2,101,589,244	96,136,420	4.7%	505,807,238	22,386,104
2024	1,660,509,549	76,771,571	4.1%	2,197,358,618	100,611,715	4.7%	536,849,069	23,840,144
2025	1,727,542,914	79,900,453	4.1%	2,296,534,517	105,243,363	4.6%	568,991,603*	25,342,910

Total Impact on Distributions Through 2025

258,316,139

Assumptions:

- * FY 2000 and 2001 distributions will remain as budgeted by the 1999 legislature.
- * Proposed distributions for FY 2002 & 2003 were approved by the Land Board in April 2000.
- * Distributions for 2004 & 2005 reflect our estimate of the maximum amounts available for distribution under the Land Board's current asset allocation plan, without distributing amortized capitalized gains.
- * Distribution amounts for all years after FY 2005 are based on our expected recommendation to change the distribution policy for the Common Schools trust from it's current "income based" approach, to a "percentage of assets" distribution approach which is used by many major endowments and foundations.
- * Projected asset growth and distributions are based on an asset allocation that contains 40% bonds and 60% stocks and land. The projected long-term rate of return for this portfolio is approximately 8.23%, before considering the impact of tobacco money, mineral royalties and bonuses on trust fund growth.

Note: As of 8/15/00, the Land Board has not adopted all of the asset allocation/distribution assumptions

used above.

- * Total of \$568,991,603 is comprised of \$348,962,582 from tobacco collections plus accumulated earnings.

Prepared by Land Department

Tobacco Settlement Receipts Community Health Trust Fund

	<u>Total</u>	<u>10% Health</u>	<u>Health Cumulative Total</u>
<u>Payments Received</u>			
December 15, 1999	\$9,036,985	\$903,699	\$903,699
January 3, 2000	7,871,639	787,164	1,690,863
April, 2000	13,045,983	1,304,598	2,995,461
<u>Anticipated Payments</u>			
January, 2001	7,871,639	787,164	3,782,625
April, 2001	14,357,542	1,435,754	5,218,379
January, 2002	7,871,639	787,164	6,005,543
April, 2002	18,664,804	1,866,480	7,872,023
January, 2003	7,871,639	787,164	8,659,187
April, 2003	18,664,804	1,866,480	10,525,668
April, 2004	22,972,067	2,297,207	12,822,874
April, 2005	22,972,067	2,297,207	15,120,081
April, 2006	22,972,067	2,297,207	17,417,288
April, 2007	22,972,067	2,297,207	19,702,076
April, 2008	36,843,633	3,684,363	23,386,439
April, 2009	36,843,633	3,684,363	27,070,802
April, 2010	36,843,633	3,684,363	30,755,165
April, 2011	36,843,633	3,684,363	34,439,528
April, 2012	36,843,633	3,684,363	38,123,891
April, 2013	36,843,633	3,684,363	41,808,254
April, 2014	36,843,633	3,684,363	45,492,617
April, 2015	36,843,633	3,684,363	49,176,980
April, 2016	36,843,633	3,684,363	52,861,343
April, 2017	36,843,633	3,684,363	56,545,706
April, 2018	26,251,916	2,625,192	59,170,898
April, 2019	26,251,916	2,625,192	61,796,090
April, 2020	26,251,916	2,625,192	64,421,282
April, 2021	26,251,916	2,625,192	67,046,474
April, 2022	26,251,916	2,625,192	69,671,666
April, 2023	26,251,916	2,625,192	72,296,858
April, 2024	26,251,916	2,625,192	74,922,050
April, 2025	<u>26,251,916</u>	<u>2,625,192</u>	77,547,242
Totals	\$775,596,600	\$77,559,660	

Based upon actual volume reductions through 1999, and assuming 3% annual decline in tobacco consumption and a maximum inflation rate of 3% thereafter.

Tobacco Settlement Receipts

Water Development Trust Fund

	<u>Total</u>	<u>45% Water Dev. Trust</u>	<u>Water Dev. Trust Cumulative Total</u>
<u>Payments Received</u>			
December 15, 1999	\$9,036,985	\$4,066,643	\$4,066,643
January 3, 2000	7,871,639	3,542,238	7,608,881
April, 2000	12,892,569	5,870,692	13,479,573
<u>Anticipated Payments</u>			
January, 2001	7,871,639	3,542,238	17,021,811
April, 2001	14,357,542	6,460,894	23,482,704
January, 2002	7,871,639	3,542,238	26,969,055
April, 2002	18,664,804	8,399,162	35,368,217
January, 2003	7,871,639	3,542,238	38,910,455
April, 2003	18,664,804	8,399,162	47,309,617
April, 2004	22,972,067	10,337,430	57,647,047
April, 2005	22,972,067	10,337,430	67,984,477
April, 2006	22,972,067	10,337,430	78,321,907
April, 2007	22,972,067	10,337,430	88,659,337
April, 2008	36,843,633	16,579,635	105,238,972
April, 2009	36,843,633	16,579,635	121,818,607
April, 2010	36,843,633	16,579,635	138,398,242
April, 2011	36,843,633	16,579,635	154,977,877
April, 2012	36,843,633	16,579,635	171,557,512
April, 2013	36,843,633	16,579,635	188,137,146
April, 2014	36,843,633	16,579,635	204,716,782
April, 2015	36,843,633	16,579,635	221,296,417
April, 2016	36,843,633	16,579,635	237,876,052
April, 2017	36,843,633	16,579,635	254,455,687
April, 2018	26,251,916	11,813,362	266,269,049
April, 2019	26,251,916	11,813,362	278,082,411
April, 2020	26,251,916	11,813,362	289,895,773
April, 2021	26,251,916	11,813,362	301,709,135
April, 2022	26,251,916	11,813,362	313,522,497
April, 2023	26,251,916	11,813,362	325,335,859
April, 2024	26,251,916	11,813,362	337,149,221
April, 2025	<u>26,251,916</u>	<u>11,813,362</u>	348,962,583
Totals	\$775,443,186	\$349,018,470	

Based upon actual volume reductions through 1999, and assuming 3% annual decline in tobacco consumption and a maximum inflation rate of 3% thereafter.

Bank of North Dakota

Transfers to the General Fund

Biennium	Transfer
1949-1951	\$ 1,500,000
1951-1953	
1953-1955	1,500,000
1955-1957	
1957-1959	2,000,000
1959-1961	250,000
1961-1963	2,500,000
1963-1965	4,000,000
1965-1967	4,000,000
1967-1969	6,000,000
1969-1971	5,500,000
1971-1973	6,500,000
1973-1975	10,000,000
1975-1977	16,000,000
1977-1979	16,000,000
1979-1981	10,000,000
1981-1983	5,000,000
1983-1985	5,000,000
1985-1987	7,000,000
1987-1989	12,000,000
1989-1991	14,000,000
1991-1993	23,217,457
1993-1995	14,100,000
1995-1997	50,214,540
1997-1999	29,600,000
1999-2001	50,000,000

Total Transfers \$ 295,881,997

* \$15,000,000 transferred, \$35,000,000 yet to be transferred

Profits and Capital

Year	Profits	Capital
1983	\$11,182,816	\$11,182,816
1984	9,318,272	55,588,718
1985	12,335,295	58,924,013
1986	9,782,052	68,706,065
1987	12,702,682	70,803,167
1988	15,239,724	89,472,323
1989	12,547,009	84,016,475
1990	12,547,009	96,617,682
1991	17,946,000	92,917,000
1992	23,840,000	114,119,000
1993	17,530,000	100,000,000
1994	18,031,000	100,206,000
1995	21,639,000	78,000,000
1996	23,191,000	98,477,000
1997	25,544,000	128,888,000
1998	28,100,000	139,931,000
1999	30,459,000	139,275,000



Int'l Peace Garden

Photo by Dawn Changning
ND Tourism

Population by Age Group

One of the most significant issues facing policy makers is the aging of the Montana population. As the so-called "baby boomers" reach retirement age, there will be increased pressure placed on programs that serve this age group. The table below demonstrates this concern.

Change in State Population By Age Group (Compares 2007 Census est. to 2000 Census)				
Age Group	April 1, 2000 Census	July 1, 2007 Estimate	Percent Change	
0 to 9 years	116,832	116,575	-0.2%	
10 to 19 years	140,608	128,586	-8.6%	
20 to 29 years	109,483	133,558	22.0%	
30 to 39 years	118,755	108,354	-8.8%	
40 to 49 years	148,759	138,735	-6.7%	
50 to 59 years	108,864	145,700	33.8%	
60 to 69 years	70,486	91,296	29.5%	
70 to 79 years	54,681	55,700	1.9%	
80 years & over	33,727	39,357	16.7%	
Total	902,195	957,861	6.2%	

Note that the age groups of "50 to 69" have clearly shown the largest increase since 2000. This fore- shadows significant workload issues for programs that serve senior citizens. On the other hand, lower growth in other groupings translates to other concerns. For example, the negative growth in the "0 to 19" age group has resulted in continuing declining enrollments in schools, a trend that is expected to reverse. Also, how the changing demographics might affect state revenues is another question that needs to be answered.

Another concern regarding the aging population is the impact it will have on the state workforce. Over the next 10 years, there will be an increase in retire- ments by state workers, resulting in an accelerated drain in knowledge and experience. Certainly, there are younger, although potentially fewer, workers to replace them but an aging population will affect all employers, public and private. The competition for a qualified workforce among employers may become a factor in the state's ability to effectively provide some services.

Corrections

For FY 2008, the average daily

population in both secure custody or community su- pervision was 12,862. This is a 45.3 percent in- crease over FY 2000.

	Corrections Population	
	FY 2008	FY 2000
	Total %	Total %
Secure Custody	2,429 18.9%	2,152 24.3%
Community Supervision	10,433 81.1%	6,702 75.7%
Total	12,862	8,854

Violent offenders make up 53 percent of the incarcerated male population and 22 percent of the female population. The following table shows the top 10 conviction offenses for each gender for FY 2003 - FY 2008:

Top Ten Conviction Offenses		
	Male	Female
1	Possession of Drugs	Possession of Drugs
2	Felony DUI	Theft
3	Theft	Forgery
4	Burglary	Distribution of Drugs
5	Distribution of Drugs	Issuing a Bad Check
6	Criminal Endangerment	Felony DUI
7	Assault with a Weapon	Criminal Endangerment
8	Issuing a Bad Check	Burglary
9	Partner/Family Member Assault	Drug Offenses Other State
10	Criminal Mischief	Assault with a Weapon



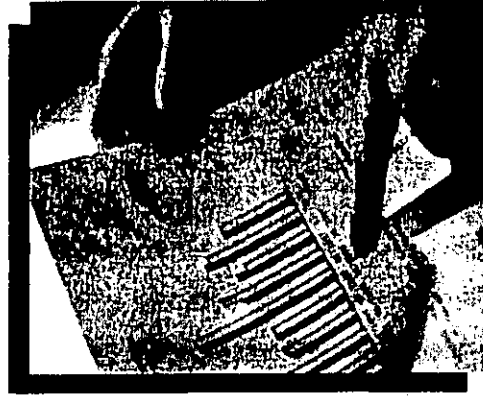
LFD Mission Statement

We are committed to enhancing the legislative process through understandable and objective fiscal policy analysis and information.

FOCUS ON...

Pertinent State Statistics

Oct. 2008 Fiscal Pocket Guide



*"An aging population and declin-
ing school enrollment are just a
couple of dynamic trends that
state policy makers face."*



Primary Contact: Jon Moe
Room 110A, State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620-1711
(406) 444-4581
E-mail: jonmoe@mt.gov

Percent State Statistics

Montana, with a total area of 147,046 square miles, is the fourth largest state. Its population of 957,861 (2007 estimate) places Montana 44th among all 50 states. Montana has 6.6 persons per square mile while the U.S. average is 85.3. A relatively small population in a very large state contributes to Montana being a great place to live, but it also presents many challenges in delivery of government services and in the overall economic well-being of the state. This brochure includes some of the more basic demographical and statistical information as a primer to understanding the characteristics that demonstrate the challenges that Montana government consistently faces. Data listed is the most current found for this publication but is not necessarily up-to-date. In those instances, the data does provide a sense of magnitude or relativity.

The People Count

Total Population (2007 est.):	957,861
Growth (2000 to 2007):	6.2 percent (U.S. 7.2 percent)
Median Age:	39.2
Males:	50.0 percent
Females:	50.0 percent
Persons under 18 years:	22.9 percent
Persons 65 years and over:	13.9 percent
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+: (Ranked 4th)	90.1 percent
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25+: (Ranked 20th)	27.4 percent
Percent of people without health insurance (2005-07 avg.):	16.1 percent (U.S. 15.4 percent)

No Shortage of Information

The statistics included here are a sample of information available from various sources, much of which is on the internet in state or federal agency websites. Here is a short list of sites:

<http://ceic.commer>
<http://www.bea.gov>
<http://www.ourfactsonfuture.org/>
<http://www.census.gov/>
<http://www.opi.mt.gov>
<http://www.dohhs.mt.gov>
<http://www.cor.mt.gov/resources/>

Education by the Numbers

Number of school districts:	432
Number of elementary schools:	445
Number of middle, 7&8, junior high school:	214
Number of high schools:	171

Public school enrollment has declined in recent years as the number of school-aged children has decreased. The 2007-08 enrollment is shown below, each followed by the high point in enrollment in the past 13 years. A reversal of enrollment trends is projected at the elementary level, and a slowing of the trend is underway at the secondary level.

Public school enrollment:	143,405
Elementary (PreK-8):	(165,547 in 1995-96)
Secondary (9-12):	96,810 (116,337 in 1995-96)
Student-teacher ratio:	46,416 (50,538 in 1998-99) 14.1 (2005-2006) (16.2 nationally)

Private and home schools:	12,813 (2007-2008)
Private schools:	8,707
Home school:	4,106

University system campuses:	11
U-System enrollment:	33,349 (2008) (full-time equivalents)

Resident:	26,278
Nonresident:	7,072
Private colleges:	3
Public community colleges:	3
Enrollment:	2,206
Tribally controlled community colleges:	7

Economic Stats

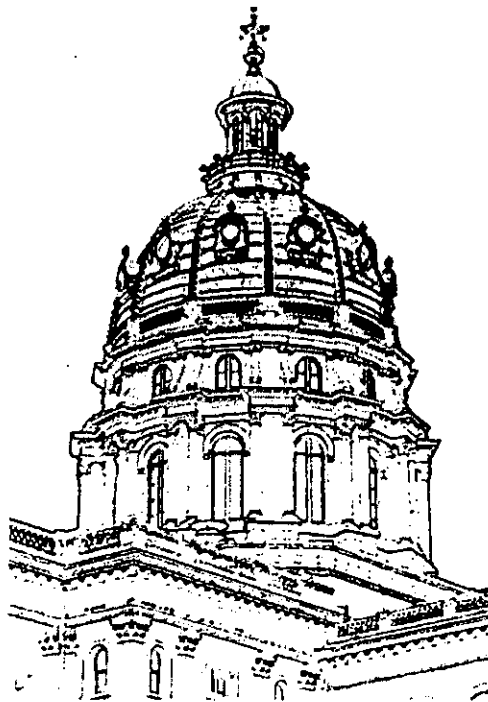
Businesses with employees	36,649
Establishments (2006):	342,526
Employment (2006):	
Businesses without employees	80,969
Self-employed	504,713
Civilian labor force (2008):	482,575
Employed (2008):	22,138 or 4.4 percent
Unemployed (2008):	\$34.25 billion
Gross state product (2007):	\$9.56 billion
Manufacturers shipments (2006):	\$17.3 billion
Retail sales (2007):	\$18,025
Retail sales per capita (2007 est.):	28,100
Number of farms/ranches:	60.0 million acres
Land in farms and ranches:	432,000
Total housing units:	
Housing units authorized by building permits (2007):	4,153
Federal funds and grants (2007):	\$8.5 billion
Total personal income (2007):	\$31.7 billion
Per capita personal income (2007):	\$33,145 (ranked 41st)
Average wage per job (2006):	\$30,534
Median family income (2007 est.):	\$53,497
Percent of persons in poverty (2007)	14.1 percent (U.S. 13.0 percent)

Human Services

From Department of Health and Human Services reports for FY 2008, average monthly caseloads and FY 2008 costs (all funds) are as follows:

TANF cases:	3,170	\$15.2 million (7,874 recipients)
Food stamp cases:	35,210	\$93.5 million (80,114 recipients)
Medicaid cases: Total		
Physical health	69,897	\$537.8 million
Mental health	7,951	\$91.7 million
Mental hith (state funded):	1,392	\$3.1 million
Children's Health Insurance Program recipients:		
	13,559	\$28.4 million
42,965 recipients (18,930 cases) received low-income energy assistance in FY 2008		

Fiscal Facts 2008



IOWA
Legislative Services Agency
Fiscal Services Division
May 2008

To: Members of the Iowa General Assembly

From: Holly M. Lyons, Division Director
Fiscal Services Division

Re: Fiscal Facts

Date: May 2008

Fiscal Facts contains data relating to overall revenues and expenditures of State government, as well as fiscal information regarding the most pertinent and discussed topic areas. Additional detailed information is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency.

The FY 2008 data are estimates since the document is being issued prior to the close of FY 2008. **The data provided for FY 2009 represents action taken by the 2008 General Assembly, and does not reflect all veto action by the Governor.**

If you would like further information regarding any of the data provided within Fiscal Facts or have any comments and suggestions regarding this document, please do not hesitate to contact me at 515-281-5279 or holly.lyons@legis.state.ia.us.

Contents in this year's Fiscal Facts have been reduced slightly to avoid duplication with the LSA's Factbook published later in the year.

LSA web site:
<http://www.legis.state.ia.us/>

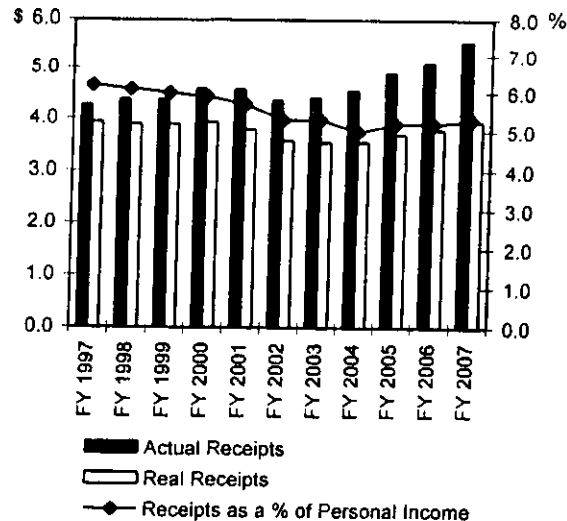
**IOWA FISCAL FACTS
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page
2008 Legislative Session Overview	
State of Iowa General Fund Balance.....	1
The Year in Review.....	2
Distribution of Estimated FY 2009 State General Fund Appropriations.....	4
New Education Programs.....	5
School Foundation Formula.....	6
School Aid Roll-in of State Categorical Funding.....	7
State Sales/Use Tax for School Infrastructure	9
Core Curriculum.....	11
Health Care Reform.....	12
TIME-21 Transportation Funding.....	13
Smoke-Free Air.....	15
Tax Amnesty Program.....	17
Collective Bargaining Changes.....	18
Delinquent Debt.....	19
Pensions.....	21
Prison Expansion Bonding.....	24
Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund.....	26
River Enhancement Community Attraction and Tourism	27
Optical Scan Voting System	28
County Programs.....	29
Veterans Lottery Game.....	30
Government Finance and Taxation	
Expenditure Limitation.....	31
Iowa's Reserve Funds (Rainy Day Funds).....	32
Cash Reserve Fund.....	34
Economic Emergency Fund.....	34
State Funding Sources.....	35
State Expenditures - Governmental Funds.....	36
Sources of General Fund Growth.....	37
General Fund Receipts History	38
General Fund Expenditures Shifted to Other Funding Sources.....	39
General Fund Receipts.....	40
Distribution of Major State and Local Tax Sources.....	41
Iowa's Cash Management Practices.....	42
Debt Administration.....	42
Debt Management.....	43

IOWA FISCAL FACTS TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Budgets and Appropriations	
Iowa's Budget Process.....	44
Non-General Fund Appropriated Funds.....	45
Salary Adjustment.....	46
Collective Bargaining Settlements.....	47
Infrastructure Funding	48
Infrastructure Appropriations Act.....	49
Environment First Fund.....	50
Tobacco Settlement.....	52
Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund	
Restricted Capital Fund.....	53
Endowment for Iowa's Health Restricted	
Capitals Fund.....	53
FY 2009 Restricted Capital Fund.....	53
Senior Living Trust Fund.....	54
State and Local Government	
Budgeted County Expenditures.....	56
Iowa Economy	
Economic Summary.....	57
Education	
Paying for Public Education - The Iowa School	
Foundation Formula.....	59
General Fund Appropriations for K-12 State Aid.....	63
General Operating Expenditures K-12.....	64
General Operating Expenditures K-12 by Function....	65
Human Services	
Department of Human Services Programs.....	66
Dept. of Human Services FY 2009 Major Programs....	69
Children's Health Insurance (CHIP) Program.....	70
Crime/Enforcement/Transportation	
Year-End Prison Population, Staffing, and Budget	71
Average Prison Population and Average Cost	
Per Prisoner.....	71
Road Use Tax Fund.....	72
State Profile	
Iowa's Population Change by County.....	76
Iowa's Population	77

**GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS HISTORY
FY 1997- FY 2007**
(\$ in billions)

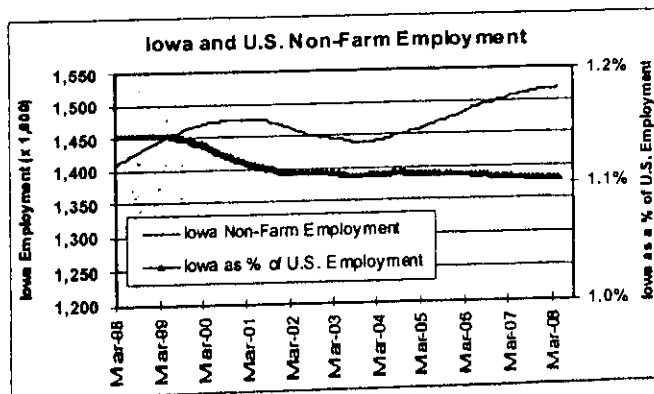


- Actual General Fund Receipts are net of refunds but are not adjusted for accrued revenue or transfers.
- Real Receipts are actual net General Fund Receipts adjusted for inflation, using the Consumer Price Index - (CPI-U).
- Receipts as a Percentage of Personal Income are actual net receipts divided by Personal Income. This is a measure of the change in the magnitude of the General Fund relative to the income of all Iowans.
- From FY 1997 through FY 2007, Iowa General Fund net receipts grew \$1.284 billion (31.9%). During that same period, Iowa's total State personal income grew \$36.4 billion (56.0%).
- In FY 1997, Iowa General Fund net receipts equaled 6.2% of total State personal income. In FY 2007 net General Fund receipts equaled 5.3% of personal income.
- Adjusted for inflation, General Fund net receipts increased 0.2% from FY 1997 to FY 2007

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

Iowa non-farm employment was reported at 1,508,100 for the month of March (not seasonally adjusted), 11,700 higher (0.8%) than March 2007.

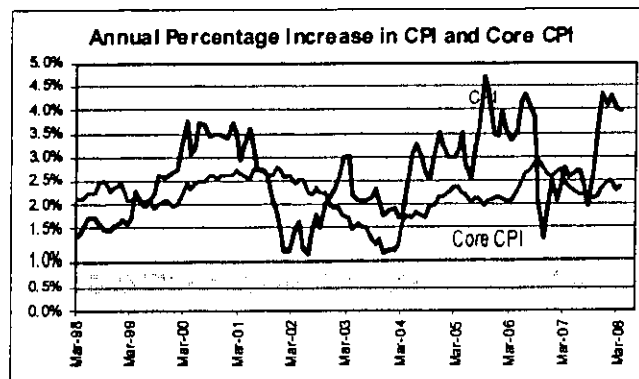
Iowa's 12-month moving average employment is presented in a graph below. The average non-farm employment pre-recession peak was February 2001 (1,478,700), and the recession low was September 2003 (1,439,900). The current average reading is now 1,519,800 so annualized Iowa non-farm employment is 41,100 above its 2001 peak and 79,900 above the 2003 low. The chart below also presents Iowa non-farm employment as a percent of U.S. non-farm employment. Iowa's share of national non-farm employment decreased noticeably from 1998 through 2002. The decline has slowed considerably since early 2002 but the trend remains negative.



Consumer prices increased 0.9% during March (not seasonally adjusted), the highest single-month rate since March 2007. The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) through March 2008 was 213.5 (1983/84=100). The year-over-year change of 4.0% in March is the fifth straight month of at least 4.0% annual inflation. The overall inflation rate has generally increased since mid-2004, when the price of oil and other commodities started to rise significantly.

ECONOMIC SUMMARY (Contd)

Core CPI, an inflation measure that excludes food and energy prices, increased in March and now stands at 2.4%. The core inflation rate declined considerably from the early 1990's through March 2004. From March 2004 through September 2006, inflation as measured by core CPI more than doubled, peaking at 2.9%. The annual core rate has not been below 2.0% since August 2004. For the two components excluded from the core rate, energy prices are up 17.0% and food prices are up 4.4% year-over-year.



CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE (CHIP) PROGRAM

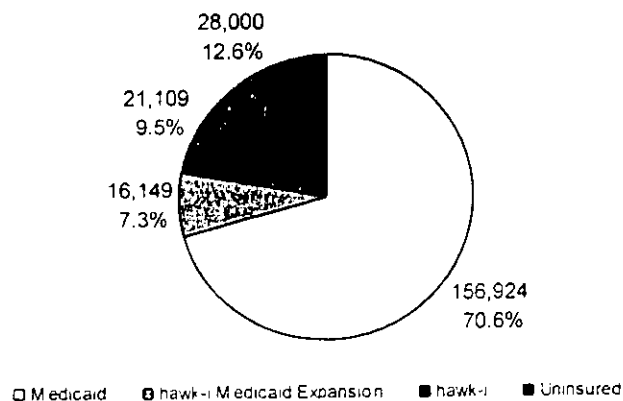
Congress enacted the Children's Health Insurance Program, with federal funds available on October 1, 1997, to provide insurance for children in families with incomes up to 200.0% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

Senate File 2425 (FY 2009 Health and Human Services Appropriations Bill) appropriates \$13.9 million along with \$9.5 million in carryforward. House File 2539 (FY 2009 Health Care Reform Bill) appropriates an additional \$4.8 million to cover children under both *hawk-i* and Medicaid for a total of \$28.2 million from all sources. This funding is matched to provide an additional \$75.0 million in federal funding.

The *hawk-i* Program was enacted in 1998, establishing a private insurance program for children in families with incomes between 133.0% and 185.0% of the FPL. Statewide coverage is provided by one managed care plan and one indemnity plan. The Program was expanded to 200.0% of the FPL in FY 2003.

The Bureau of Census estimates 28,000 (3.7%) uninsured children in the State are at or below the 200.0% FPL. As of February 2007, 34,462 children were enrolled in the *hawk-i* Program.

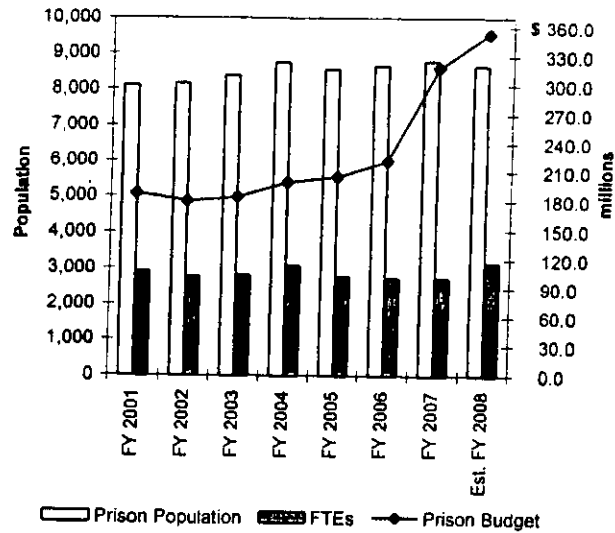
Number of Children Below 200.0% FPL



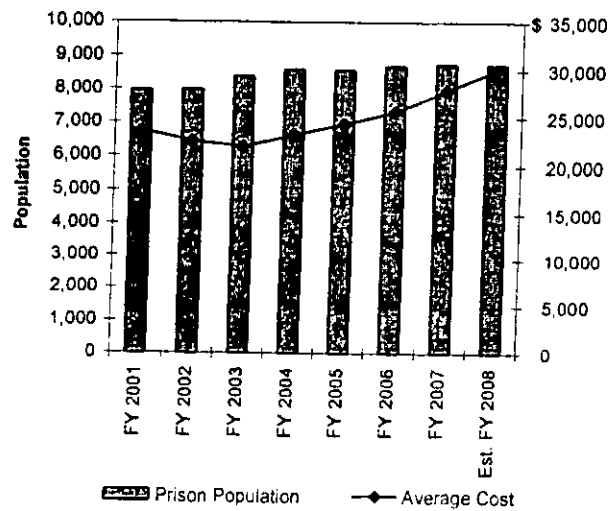
Iowa LSA Fiscal Facts: 5/08

should apply the 200% formula to an avg family of 4 - not national

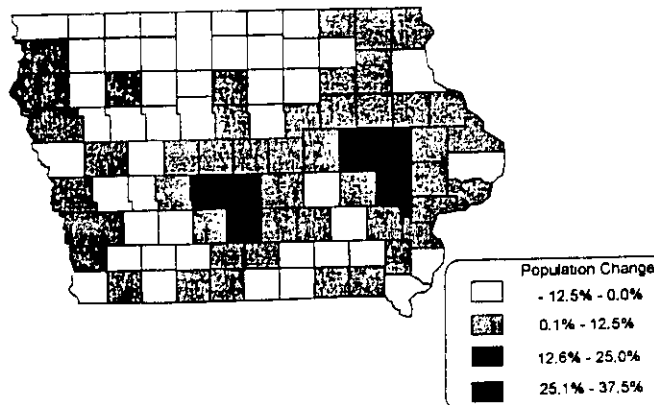
YEAR-END PRISON POPULATION,
STAFFING, AND BUDGET



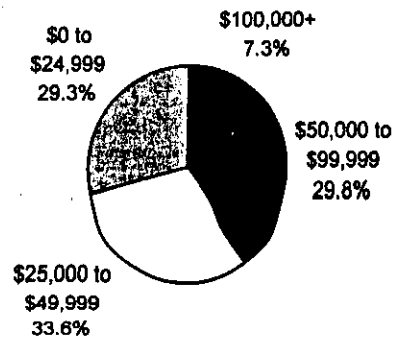
AVERAGE PRISON POPULATION AND
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER PRISONER



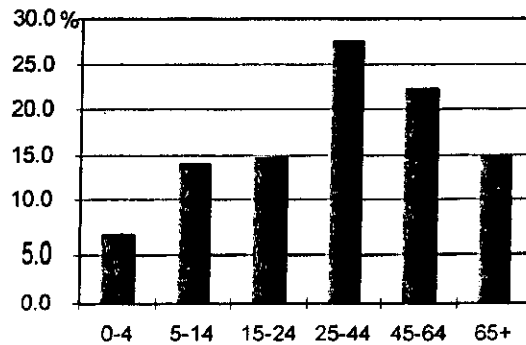
IOWA'S POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY 1990 - 2000



- Iowa's population was estimated at 2,982,085 in 2006.
- The State experienced a negative population growth rate between the years 1979 and 1988, while the national average was fairly constant at 1.0%.
- Iowa experienced a 5.4% growth in the population rate from 1990 to 2000, which was concentrated in and around metropolitan areas.
- Dallas County reported the greatest gains in population, increasing by 37.0% from 1990 to 2000. Pocahontas County experienced the largest decline, with a loss of 9.1% during the same period.
- Just over 50.0% of the State's population resides in twelve counties in the State, which include Black Hawk, Cerro Gordo, Clinton, Dallas, Dubuque, Johnson, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Story, and Woodbury.
- The most populous county in the State is Polk County, which reported a growth rate of 9.2.% from 2000 to 2006.

IOWA'S POPULATION
(as of 2003)**HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

- The average Iowa household has 2.5 members.
- Median household income in 2005 was \$42,865.
- The median age of an Iowan is 36.6 years of age compared to the national average of 35.3 years.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IOWANS

- The percentage of Iowans age 65 or older is 14.8% compared to the national average of 12.4%.
- In 2004, the marriage rate was 6.9 per 1,000 population.

IOWA'S POPULATION (Contd.)

- In 2004, the divorce rate was 2.8 per 1,000 population.
- In 2004, the percentage of births to unmarried women was 31.0%.
- In 2004, the infant death rate per 1,000 live births was 5.1.
- It is estimated that 90.0% of Iowans are covered by health insurance, ranking third in the nation.
- In 2006, 89.6% of Iowa's population age 25 and older reported graduating high school or higher.
 - The percentage of Iowans age 25 and older with a bachelors degree is 23.8% compared to the national average of 27.2%.
 - Iowa's high school dropout rate was 2.7% compared to the national average of 5.1%.
- Iowa's population includes 6.1% who receive food stamps, ranking 38th in the nation. The national average is 8.1%.
- Iowa's average household Family Investment Program (FIP) monthly payment is \$124 compared to a national average of \$168.
- Iowa ranks 34th in the nation with 3,127 crimes per 100,000 population.
- Iowa had 290 state prisoners per 100,000 population, ranking 40th nationally.
 - The median age for inmates is 34 years old.
 - Men are 92.0% of the inmate population.
 - 66.0% of the inmate population is white, 25.0% is African-American, 6.0% is Hispanic, and 3.0% is other minorities.
- Iowa has a civilian labor force of 1.5 million persons. Women comprise 47.0% of the work force.
- Iowa ranks fourth highest in the nation for home ownership with 73.8% owner-occupied homes.
- Iowa has the lowest auto insurance rates in the nation.

IOWA'S POPULATION (Contd.)

2008 NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT

Construction	4.3%
Education and Health	12.2%
Financial	6.2%
Government	15.1%
Information	1.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	8.1%
Manufacturing	13.7%
Natural Resources and Mining	0.1%
Other Services	3.4%
Professional and Business Serv.	7.3%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	18.4%