

Idaho Economic Forecast

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor

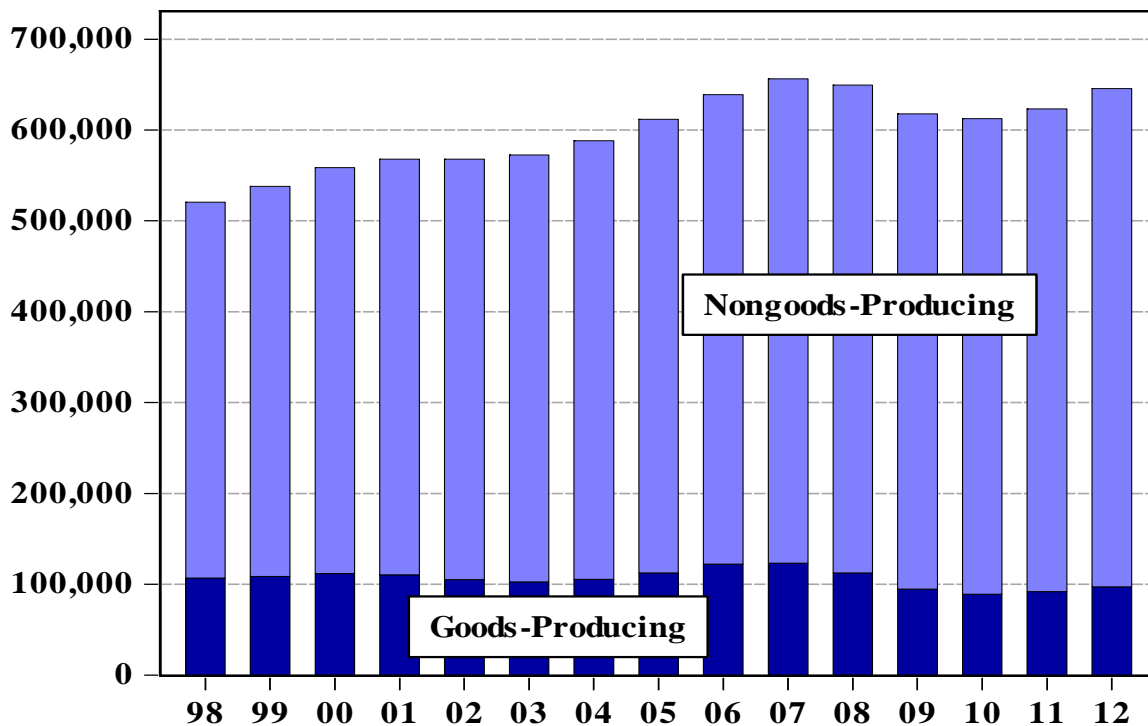
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- Forecast 2009-2012
- Jobless Recovery Redux?
- Alternative Forecasts

Idaho Nonfarm Employment



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**IDAHO
ECONOMIC
FORECAST
2009 - 2012**

State of Idaho
C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER
Governor

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PREFACE

Idaho's economy continues to grow and evolve as it enters the 21st Century. The 1980s was a decade of stop-and-start economic performance. However, it also ushered in one of the longest economic expansions in the state's history. Since 1987, nonfarm employment has expanded every year and has consistently placed Idaho among the top ten fastest growing states in the nation. The 1990s saw a flood of new residents move into the state, causing the population to expand by an astounding 29% from 1990 to 2000. Over this period Idaho personal income nearly doubled. Much of the current expansion results from ongoing structural changes in Idaho's economy.

One of the biggest changes is the rise of the state's high-technology sector. Virtually nonexistent in the 1970s, this sector achieved critical mass in the 1990s to become the state's largest manufacturing employer. The growth of industry giants as well as the emergence and expansion of a multitude of smaller companies, pushed payrolls above even the most optimistic forecasts made in the 1980s. The state's trade sector has also been going through a transformation. The last decade witnessed an influx of national "big box" merchandisers. During this same time, Idaho merchants successfully reached beyond the state's borders. Several regional shopping centers were established that serve locals, as well as attract shoppers from other states and Canada. Visitors fueled the surge in tourism that also benefited trade. Like its national counterpart, the service sector accounts for most of the nonfarm jobs in Idaho. While traditional factors, such as increasing discretionary income, continue to fuel the demand for services, other influences have emerged. For example, the use of temporary employees in manufacturing has bolstered business services employment. Idaho's outstanding work force has been a major factor in attracting call centers, back office operations, and credit card companies.

While many changes are taking place today, traditional resource industries still play a major role in Idaho's economy. While displaying more resilience to downturns than in the past, these industries are not totally immune from business-cycle effects. Indeed, the state's mining, agriculture, and timber sectors all experienced lulls in the late 1990s and are once again experiencing challenging economic conditions.

Other factors that are external to the state's economy will also present challenges to decision makers. Public policy decisions made in Washington, D.C. affect resource industry and federal installations such as the Idaho National Laboratory and the Mountain Home Air Force Base. Finding balanced and acceptable solutions to endangered and threatened species issues and timber supply issues are of major economic significance.

In order to deal effectively with these challenges, public and private decisions need to be made with a thorough understanding of the structure of the state's economy. It is to this end that the *Idaho Economic Forecast* is directed.

Division of Financial Management

700 W. State Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0032

Economic Analysis Bureau

Michael H. Ferguson, Chief Economist
Derek E. Santos, Economist
(208) 334-3900

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INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the July 2009 IHS Global Insight baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* is based on the April 2009 IHS Global Insight baseline national forecast.

The outlook for Idaho nonfarm employment is featured on the cover of this publication. A couple of points from this chart are worth noting. First, after falling in 2008, nonfarm employment is forecast to decline again in 2009 and 2010. This marks the first time in almost 30 years that employment has fallen for three consecutive years. It declined 2.4% in 1980, 0.7% in 1981, and 4.7% in 1982. Second, employment is expected to post modest gains in both 2011 and 2012. As a result, Idaho nonfarm employment in 2012 will still be lower than it was in 2007.

FEATURE

The overall economy is showing hints of stabilization, but most forecasters expect unemployment to continue to increase in coming months and to recede only gradually as recovery takes hold. Is this reasonable? In order to answer this question the authors evaluate this projection using data on three labor market indicators: worker flows into and out of unemployment; involuntary part-time employment; and temporary layoffs. Their analysis generally supports projections that labor market weakness will persist, but their findings offer a basis for even greater pessimism about the outlook for the labor market. Specifically, they suggest that the relatively low level of temporary layoffs and high level of involuntary part-time workers make a jobless recovery similar to the one experienced in 1992, a plausible scenario. Readers are encouraged to review this timely article to gain insights into what could possibly be the biggest challenge of the recovery.

THE FORECAST

Alternative assumptions concerning future movements of key economic variables can lead to major variations in national and/or regional outlooks. IHS Global Insight examines the effects of different economic scenarios, including the potential impacts of recessions, higher inflation, and future Federal Reserve Board decisions. Alternative Idaho economic forecasts were developed under different policy and growth scenarios at the national level. These forecasts are included in this report.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the U.S. are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Detail is provided for every year from 1995 to 2012 and for every quarter from 2006 through 2011. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model (IEM) for this forecast begins with the second quarter of 2009.

Descriptions of the IHS Global Insight U.S. Macroeconomic Model and the IEM are provided in the Appendix. Equations of the IEM and variable definitions are listed in the last pages of this publication.

CHANGES

The Idaho Department of Labor provides monthly historical employment data that are seasonally adjusted and converted to quarterly frequencies by the Idaho Division of Financial Management (DFM). These adjusted data include final employment numbers through the fourth quarter of 2008 and estimates for the first quarter of the current year.

The tables in this forecast include the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) June 18, 2009 estimates of Idaho quarterly personal income through the first quarter of 2009. This release includes revised estimates going back to the beginning of 2008. The next round of estimates is scheduled for release on September 18, 2009. They will be incorporated into the October 2009 *Idaho Economic Forecast*.

Readers with any questions should contact Derek Santos at (208) 854-3070 or at derek.santos@dfm.idaho.gov.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The economic downturn that began in 2008 is forecast to continue through this year and next. Idaho nonfarm employment decreased by 1.0% last year—its first annual drop since 1986. Hit by declines in almost all of its major sectors, Idaho nonfarm employment is forecast to fall nearly 5.0% in 2009. Idaho nonfarm employment will begin improving in 2010, but it will not be strong enough to offset the impact of the previous year's job losses. As a result, it falls by 0.8% in that year. The last time Idaho experienced three consecutive years of job declines was nearly three decades ago. Idaho personal income growth is also expected to be soft over 2009 and 2010. Nominal personal income is forecast to actually decrease 0.6% this year—its first recorded drop since 1953. After adjusting for inflation, this year's Idaho personal income decline is about 1%. Nominal personal income is expected to advance a modest 2.1% in 2010 and real personal income should grow 0.7%. Other measures also attest to the state's economic challenges. Housing starts are expected to shrink another 3,000 units in 2009 from an already soft 7,900 units in 2008. However, it will make up most of this in 2010 when starts jump to 7,600 units. The weak economy will dampen Idaho population growth by lowering net-inmigration. Last year, the state's population advanced 1.8% thanks to net-inmigration of about 12,400. It is predicted that this year there will be virtually no net-inmigration into Idaho, which will cause the population growth rate to slow to just 1.0%. Idaho's economy is expected to shift into higher gear in the last two years of the forecast. Nonfarm employment should advance by 1.7% in 2011 and by 3.6% in 2012 in response to recovering national and global economies. Idaho nominal personal income growth also accelerates during this time, advancing 2.1% in 2011 and 4.0% in 2012. Idaho real personal income grows 0.7% in 2011 and 2.1% in 2012. Housing starts, which had been pummeled during the recession, begin growing in 2010 and climb to 13,500 units in 2012. The stronger growth should once again make Idaho a draw for those seeking economic opportunities. As a result, net-inmigration increases annually and reaches 15,000 persons by 2012. Idaho's population growth, which had dropped to 1.0% in 2009, is forecast to be 1.2% in 2010, 1.7% in 2011, and 2.0% in 2012.

While the recession may not be over, many economists can see its conclusion on the horizon. Their case was given a bit more credence when the U.S. Department of Commerce released its advance estimate of a 1.0% annual decline in real GDP for the second quarter of 2009. While the positive GDP release may convince some that prosperity is just around the corner, they should proceed down that street with caution. First, they need to be reminded this is the Department of Commerce's first estimate of real output for the second quarter of 2009. There will be a couple more estimates made before it becomes final. Then the final estimate will be subject to revisions. Second, significant risks remain that could put the economy on a lower growth trajectory. IHS Global Insight has prepared an alternative forecast that considers the economy may be weaker than in its *Baseline Scenario*. This simulation assumes the financial crises worsens, which sends the economy into a downturn nearly twice as deep as any other since the Great Depression. Peak to trough, real GDP drops 5.1%, which is much worse than the losses during the 1973-75 and 1981-82 recessions. The economy sheds 8.9 million jobs, causing the unemployment rate to peak at 11.4% in the second half of next year. Third, though real GDP begins growing in the second half of this year, other indicators of the economy's health will take a while longer to improve. For example, the U.S. unemployment rate is forecast to keep rising until it peaks at 10.3% about a year after real output recovers. As a result, even though the recovery is scheduled to arrive this year, it may not feel like a recovery until next year.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JULY 2009

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	10,128	10,470	10,961	11,686	12,422	13,178	13,808	14,265	14,091	14,456	15,131	15,934
% Ch	3.2%	3.4%	4.7%	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	4.8%	3.3%	-1.2%	2.6%	4.7%	5.3%
2000 Chain-Weighted	9,891	10,049	10,301	10,676	10,990	11,295	11,524	11,652	11,331	11,500	11,860	12,305
% Ch	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%	3.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	1.1%	-2.8%	1.5%	3.1%	3.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	33,054	33,849	34,816	38,079	40,845	44,383	47,583	48,869	48,561	49,594	51,602	54,645
% Ch	5.6%	2.4%	2.9%	9.4%	7.3%	8.7%	7.2%	2.7%	-0.6%	2.1%	4.0%	5.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	32,039	32,921	34,099	37,100	39,989	43,730	46,480	47,951	47,607	48,501	50,430	53,415
% Ch	5.2%	2.8%	3.6%	8.8%	7.8%	9.4%	6.3%	3.2%	-0.7%	1.9%	4.0%	5.9%
U.S. (Billions)	8,724	8,882	9,164	9,727	10,270	10,994	11,663	12,101	12,108	12,375	12,873	13,553
% Ch	3.5%	1.8%	3.2%	6.2%	5.6%	7.1%	6.1%	3.8%	0.1%	2.2%	4.0%	5.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	32,376	32,690	32,970	35,127	36,601	38,700	40,439	40,191	39,845	40,126	40,954	42,638
% Ch	3.5%	1.0%	0.9%	6.5%	4.2%	5.7%	4.5%	-0.6%	-0.9%	0.7%	2.1%	4.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	31,382	31,795	32,290	34,223	35,834	38,131	39,503	39,436	39,063	39,242	40,024	41,679
% Ch	3.1%	1.3%	1.6%	6.0%	4.7%	6.4%	3.6%	-0.2%	-0.9%	0.5%	2.0%	4.1%
U.S. (Billions)	8,545	8,578	8,678	8,973	9,203	9,587	9,912	9,952	9,935	10,013	10,217	10,575
% Ch	1.4%	0.4%	1.2%	3.4%	2.6%	4.2%	3.4%	0.4%	-0.2%	0.8%	2.0%	3.5%
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	12,207	13,230	16,396	18,677	23,400	19,478	14,271	7,942	4,976	7,558	10,900	13,539
% Ch	6.1%	8.4%	23.9%	13.9%	25.3%	-16.8%	-26.7%	-44.4%	-37.3%	51.9%	44.2%	24.2%
U.S. (Millions)	1,601	1,710	1,854	1,950	2,073	1,812	1,342	0,900	0,556	0,865	1,294	1,563
% Ch	1.8%	6.8%	8.4%	5.2%	6.3%	-12.6%	-25.9%	-32.9%	-38.3%	55.7%	49.6%	20.8%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	568,034	568,046	572,550	588,068	611,723	638,908	656,292	649,428	617,721	612,600	623,308	645,585
% Ch	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%	4.0%	4.4%	2.7%	-1.0%	-4.9%	-0.8%	1.7%	3.6%
U.S. (Thousands)	131,830	130,340	129,996	131,419	133,699	136,098	137,604	137,046	132,075	131,442	133,505	136,703
% Ch	0.0%	-1.1%	-0.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	-0.4%	-3.6%	-0.5%	1.6%	2.4%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	3.9%	1.7%	1.1%	1.3%	3.2%	5.0%	5.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	3.3%
Bank Prime	6.9%	4.7%	4.1%	4.3%	6.2%	8.0%	8.1%	5.1%	3.3%	3.3%	4.7%	6.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	7.0%	6.5%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	6.2%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	2.4%	1.7%	2.1%	2.9%	3.3%	3.2%	2.7%	2.2%	1.5%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%
Personal Cons Deflator	2.1%	1.4%	2.0%	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	3.3%	0.2%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%
Consumer Price Index	2.8%	1.6%	2.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	3.8%	-0.6%	1.8%	2.4%	2.2%

National Variables Forecast by GLOBAL INSIGHT
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JULY 2009

	2009				2010				2011			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	14,097	14,029	14,084	14,154	14,241	14,383	14,514	14,684	14,842	15,032	15,230	15,419
% Ch	-2.9%	-1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	2.5%	4.0%	3.7%	4.8%	4.4%	5.2%	5.4%	5.1%
2000 Chain-Weighted	11,361	11,299	11,317	11,347	11,387	11,463	11,528	11,623	11,695	11,803	11,916	12,026
% Ch	-5.5%	-2.1%	0.6%	1.1%	1.4%	2.7%	2.3%	3.3%	2.5%	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	48,320	48,855	48,422	48,645	48,926	49,381	49,834	50,234	50,718	51,213	51,879	52,598
% Ch	-3.3%	4.5%	-3.5%	1.8%	2.3%	3.8%	3.7%	3.3%	3.9%	4.0%	5.3%	5.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	47,612	47,881	47,397	47,536	47,901	48,300	48,711	49,090	49,565	50,051	50,698	51,407
% Ch	-2.3%	2.3%	-4.0%	1.2%	3.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%	4.0%	5.3%	5.7%
U.S. (Billions)	12,049	12,165	12,086	12,132	12,218	12,316	12,427	12,539	12,662	12,790	12,943	13,097
% Ch	-2.3%	3.9%	-2.6%	1.5%	2.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%	4.9%	4.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	39,856	40,146	39,655	39,725	39,844	40,052	40,243	40,365	40,523	40,735	41,081	41,478
% Ch	-2.4%	2.9%	-4.8%	0.7%	1.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	3.4%	3.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	39,272	39,345	38,815	38,820	39,009	39,176	39,336	39,446	39,602	39,811	40,146	40,539
% Ch	-1.4%	0.7%	-5.3%	0.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	2.1%	3.4%	4.0%
U.S. (Billions)	9,938	9,997	9,898	9,908	9,950	9,990	10,035	10,075	10,117	10,173	10,249	10,328
% Ch	-1.4%	2.4%	-3.9%	0.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%	3.0%	3.1%
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	5,125	4,535	4,552	5,692	6,436	6,999	7,931	8,866	9,833	10,660	11,458	11,648
% Ch	-31.3%	-38.7%	1.5%	144.5%	63.5%	39.8%	64.9%	56.2%	51.3%	38.1%	33.5%	6.8%
U.S. (Millions)	0.528	0.506	0.570	0.619	0.718	0.807	0.913	1.024	1.137	1.247	1.356	1.437
% Ch	-58.6%	-15.4%	60.9%	39.2%	80.8%	59.8%	64.0%	57.8%	52.3%	44.7%	39.8%	26.1%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	627,680	619,454	613,246	610,502	610,790	611,850	612,925	614,834	617,612	620,679	624,590	630,352
% Ch	-7.1%	-5.1%	-3.9%	-1.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%	3.7%
U.S. (Thousands)	133,662	132,166	131,444	131,031	130,998	131,297	131,519	131,953	132,453	133,111	133,844	134,611
% Ch	-5.9%	-4.4%	-2.2%	-1.3%	-0.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%	1.9%	2.5%
Bank Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	4.0%	4.4%	4.9%	5.5%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.9%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	2.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Personal Cons Deflator	-0.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%
Consumer Price Index	-2.4%	1.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%	2.1%	2.5%	2.9%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%

National Variables Forecast by GLOBAL INSIGHT
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009

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NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Second Quarter of 2009 through the Fourth Quarter of 2012

While the recession may not be over, many economists can see its conclusion on the horizon. Their case was given a bit more credence on the last day of July when the U.S. Department of Commerce released its advance estimate of a 1.0% annual decline in real GDP for the second quarter of 2009. This drop was significantly lower than the 1.5% retreat most economists had expected. And it was much less than the 2.1% decline forecast by IHS Global Insight in its July 2009 forecast. While the positive GDP release may convince some that prosperity is just around the corner, they should proceed down that street with caution.

First, they need to be reminded this is the Department of Commerce's first estimate of real output for the second quarter of 2009. There will be a couple more estimates made before it becomes final. Then the final estimate will be subject to revisions. While an argument can be made that the estimate may be revised up, recent history has proven otherwise. The same release that showed real GDP shrank just 1.0% in this year's first quarter, also showed that most recent quarterly estimates have been revised down, which means the recession has been more severe than had been originally thought. For example, it was previously reported that real GDP fell at a 0.5% pace in the third quarter of 2008, but the newest estimates is that it plunged at a 2.7% clip. The new data show real GDP's dive in the fourth quarter of last year was shallower than had been reported earlier, -5.4% versus -6.3%. However, it was the exception. The previous estimate of real GDP growth for the first quarter of 2009 was scaled down from a 5.5%-decline to a 6.4%-drop.

Second, significant risks remain that could put the economy on a lower growth trajectory. Acknowledging these risks, IHS Global Insight has prepared an alternative forecast that considers the economy may be weaker than in its *Baseline Scenario*. IHS Global Insight believes the weaker scenario has a 20% probability of occurring. This simulation assumes the financial crises worsens, which sends the economy into a downturn nearly twice as deep as any other since the Great Depression. Credit markets remain clogged, both domestically and across the world and the housing recession drags on. Consumers retrench sharply. Capital spending drops as firms scuttle long-term projects due to the bleaker outlook. The economy receives no relief from exports, as foreign economic growth is also in peril. Real GDP contracts 3.3% in 2009 and 0.9% in 2010. In comparison, in the *Baseline Scenario* it declines 2.8% in 2009 and increases 1.5% in 2010. Peak to trough, real GDP drops 5.1%, which is much worse than the losses during the 1973-75 and 1981-82 recessions. The economy sheds 8.9 million jobs, causing the unemployment rate to peak at 11.4% in the second half of next year.

Third, the recovery, while preferable to the alternative, should not be oversold. Several imbalances in the economy point to a tepid recovery more like the one that followed the mild 2001 recession. Indeed, even the real GDP begins growing in the second half of this year, other indicators of the economy's health will take a while longer to improve. For example, the U.S. unemployment rate is forecast to keep rising until it peaks at 10.3% about a year after real output recovers. And employment is anticipated to recover slowly, so that by the end of 2012 the unemployment rate is still well above the level considered full employment. The weak job market will make consumers wary of spending beyond their means. Businesses will also be reluctant to spend, and, as a result, real business investment will be suppressed through most of next year. However, it does recover nicely after that. The recovery is scheduled to arrive this year, but it may not feel like a recovery until next year.

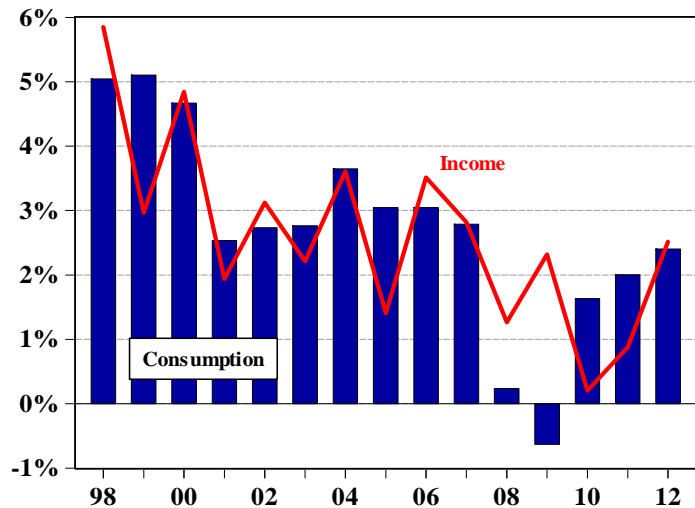
SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Consumer Spending: Real consumer spending is expected to retreat further this year after a disappointing performance last year. In 2008, real consumer spending grew just 0.2%, which was its weakest performance since 1991. Real spending is forecast to decline in 2009 by 0.6%—its first drop since 1980 and its worst decline since 1974. As a result of this weakness, spending will be a drag on the economy, reducing real GDP growth by almost one-half percentage point in 2009. This is a significant change from the 2001 downturn when real consumption actually offset the decline in business investment, and helped to make it one of the mildest recessions on record. In contrast, the current recession is shaping up to be one of the worst slowdowns and the recovery will be the most subdued in the post-war era. Forces restraining future spending include further

job losses, tight credit conditions, and reduced household wealth. Real GDP is expected to pick up speed this fall, but the economy is expected to continue shedding jobs through the beginning of next year. The unemployment rate peaks at over 10% in the second quarter of 2010 and declines gradually, as businesses are hesitant to increase payrolls until they are convinced the economy is back on solid footing. The slow job growth causes consumer confidence to remain below levels experienced during the first half of the decade. The slow job recovery also exacts a toll on real disposable personal income. Specifically, it grows 2.3% in 2009, 0.2% in 2010, 0.9% in 2011, and 2.5% in 2012. Interestingly, income grows faster than spending in each year. This is a relatively rare phenomenon. It had been common for consumers to outspend their incomes. For example, the 2001 recession was mild because consumers increased spending 2.5% that year although their income rose just 1.9%. The decade's biggest gap between spending and income took place in 2005, when the former grew by 3.1% and the latter advanced by 1.4%. Low interest rates, low credit standards, and healthy household balance sheets allowed consumers to spend beyond their means. Fueled by soaring home values, total U.S. household net worth swelled from 5.2 times of disposable income in 2002 to 6.5 times disposable personal income in 2006. Over this same period, outstanding mortgage debt as a percentage of disposable income rose from 82.2% to 108.3%, as consumers tapped into their home equity to finance their spending binge. The housing market implosion has turned housing values south, so this source of financing will be limited in the near future. One consequence of the subdued consumer spending is the U.S. personal savings rate, which is expected to rise to a high of nearly 5% of disposable personal income in 2009.

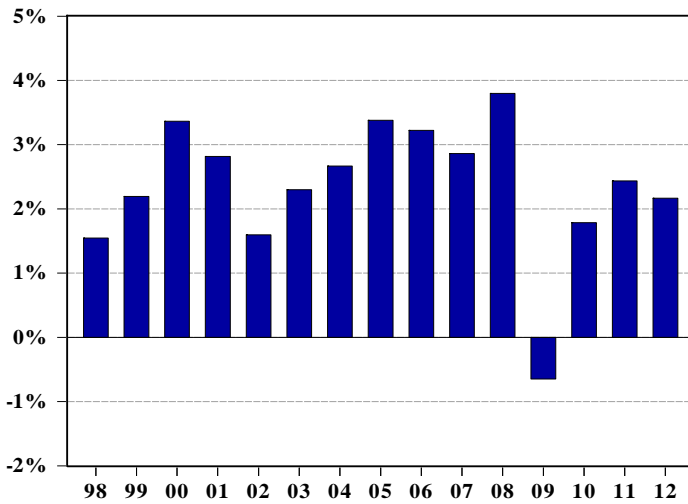
Inflation: The recent torrent of government spending has led to fears that it will be followed by a flood of inflation. While prices have picked up, several factors point to moderate inflation over the short term. Last year, concerns about adequate energy supplies sent the price of oil to a peak of nearly \$150 per barrel. The energy component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) grew at a 29.3% annual rate in last year's third quarter, which helped push the overall CPI to a 6.2% annual pace—its fastest since late 1990. Much has changed since last summer. Nearly a year later, the price of oil is between \$60 and \$70 per barrel and the energy component of CPI is down almost 30%. After this year, energy prices will once again begin to rise, but much more modestly than they did in the 2003-2008 period because of the anticipated sluggish growth in global demand. In addition, huge amounts of excess capacity in product

U.S. Real Consumption and Disposable Income Growth



Source: Global Insight

Consumer Price Inflation



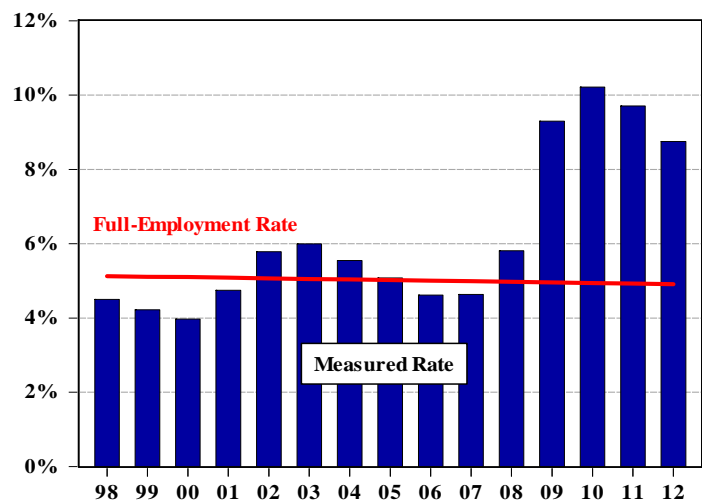
Source: Global Insight

recession. The low labor costs will help keep the core inflation rate below 2% over the next few years. Even after adding the energy and food components into the core rate, total consumer inflation remains under 3%.

Employment: June marked a reversal in the recent trend of declining monthly job losses. Since peaking at 741,000 jobs in January 2009, monthly job losses had fallen steadily to a low of 322,000 jobs in May 2009. However, job losses jumped up to 467,000 in June. This loss reflects large declines in the manufacturing, professional and business, and construction sectors. Manufacturing employment shed 136,000 jobs in June. Since the recession's start, this sector has lost 1.9 million jobs. One of the hardest hit manufacturing industries has been motor vehicles and parts. Since December 2007, it has dropped by 335,000 jobs, which is about one third of its base. Over this same period, U.S. construction employment has lost 1.3 million jobs, including the 79,000-loss it suffered in June. Large job losses were not confined to the goods-producing sectors, however. The nation's professional and business services payroll shrank by 118,000 jobs in June, bringing its recession-period decline to 1.5 million jobs. Since the recession began in December 2007, total U.S. nonfarm employment has fallen by 6.5 million jobs. Despite the uptick in job losses in June, the U.S. civilian unemployment rate rose just one-tenth of a percentage point from 9.4% to 9.5%. Unfortunately, it is expected to go much higher over the next year and peak at 10.3% in the second quarter of 2010. This increase results from continued job declines, despite the anticipated end to the recession in the fall of 2009. It should also be pointed out that even after job losses cease, the job market is expected to remain

markets contribute to the outlook of tame inflation. Currently, the factory operating rate is about 66%, which is well below the 80% to 85% rate associated with rising prices. Furthermore, near-term operating rates are not expected to reach these levels. Labor markets are expected to remain slack over the forecast period. This is important because labor costs have a significant impact on core inflation (the CPI less its volatile food and energy components). With high unemployment, businesses will have to pay less to hire and retain workers. As a result, nonfarm labor costs are expected to rise by 2.1% this year, but less than 1% in 2010 and 2011, and by just 1.2% in 2012. These rates are well below those experienced prior to the

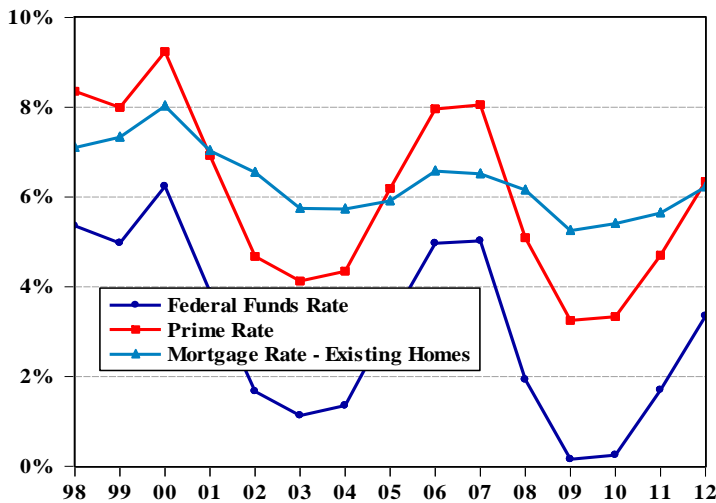
U.S. Civilian Unemployment Rate



Source: Global Insight

weak. Annual nonfarm employment growth is expected to remain under 2.0% through 2011. Given the low job growth, the unemployment rate is expected to improve slowly. After peaking in 2010, it averages nearly 10% in 2011 and is still nearly 9% in 2012. It continues falling over the next two years, but in 2014 it is forecast to be in the area of 8%, which is well above the 5% to 6% consistent with full employment. The high unemployment rate is likely to keep wage gains modest, which should keep a lid on future inflation.

Selected U.S. Interest Rates



Source: Global Insight

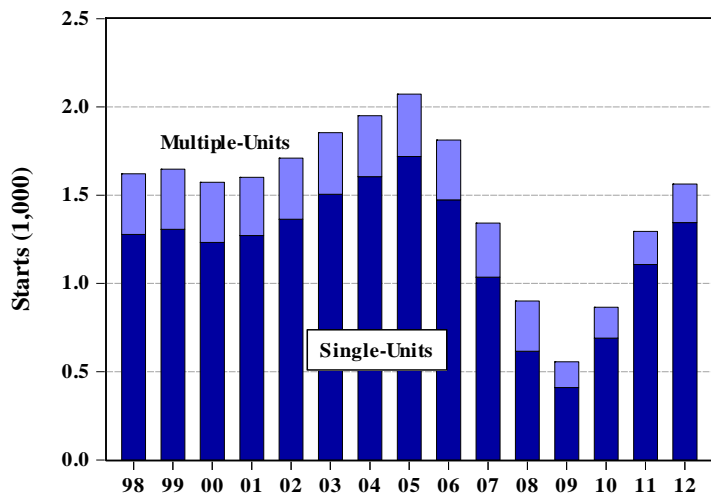
Financial Markets: The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) maintained its 0.0% to 0.25% target for its federal funds rate during its most recent meeting. The FOMC based its decision on the facts that the U.S. economic contraction is slowing and inflation remains subdued. The FOMC did make some modifications to its extensive array of quantitative easing programs based on the improved functioning of financial markets in the second quarter. It did not make any changes to its targets for direct purchases of government-sponsored enterprises, mortgage, or U.S. Treasury debt. For the most part, the FOMC is sticking with its policy to keep interest rates low for an extended period. There are two reasons for this course of action.

First, the massive stimulus the Federal Reserve has pumped into the economy has just started to slow the rate of contraction and stabilized conditions in the financial markets. Second, the Federal Reserve stated clearly that inflation is expected to remain subdued, despite the recent increase in energy and commodity prices, due to “substantial resource slack.” This forecast assumes the federal funds rate will be held near 0.0% through mid-September of 2010. It will be raised gradually thereafter. Consumer credit declined by a relatively modest \$3.2 billion in May. This development brings both good and bad news. The good news is the steep decline in consumer credit since last fall is now in the process of decelerating. The bad news is credit extended by finance companies dropped by a sharp \$6.8 billion, and credit available through securitized pools declined by an even steeper \$9.9 billion. The drop in credit extended by finance companies indicates possible funding pressure at auto loan companies, which is no surprise given the May bankruptcy of Chrysler and June bankruptcy of GM. There was also a decline in the credit available through securitized lending. The bottom line is that the consumer credit situation is slowly improving, but not as quickly as would be desirable in terms of supporting efforts to stimulate consumer spending.

Housing: While it is still too early to declare the housing sector in recovery, there are signs that it is stabilizing. This is important because it is impossible to draw a line under the financial crisis until housing recovers. Promising indicators include home sales, housing starts, and permits. It appears lower home prices and attractive mortgage interest rates are making home ownership more affordable, which is causing Americans that can still get credit to buy homes despite fears about rising unemployment and reduced household wealth. Not all of the news about housing is positive, however. Most notably, housing prices continue to slide in the first quarter of this year. According to the Federal Housing Finance Agency, “The purchase-only Housing Price Index calculated using home sales price

information from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac-acquired mortgages was 0.5 percent lower on a seasonally-adjusted basis in the first quarter than in the fourth quarter of 2008.” This drop marks the seventh consecutive quarter-to-quarter decline in the index. From the beginning of 2008 to the first quarter of this year, the index has dropped 7.1%. Looking forward, it is predicted the index will drop 3.1% from the fourth quarter of 2008 to the fourth quarter of 2009, and retreat another 5.3% by the end of 2010. It does not post a four-quarter gain until the second half of 2011. Thankfully, housing starts are expected to turnaround more quickly. Housing starts bottom out at about one-half million units in the second half of this year, then begin to grow gradually. It takes until the end of next year for housing starts to top one million units and the second quarter of 2012 to reach 1.5 million units.

U.S. Housing Starts

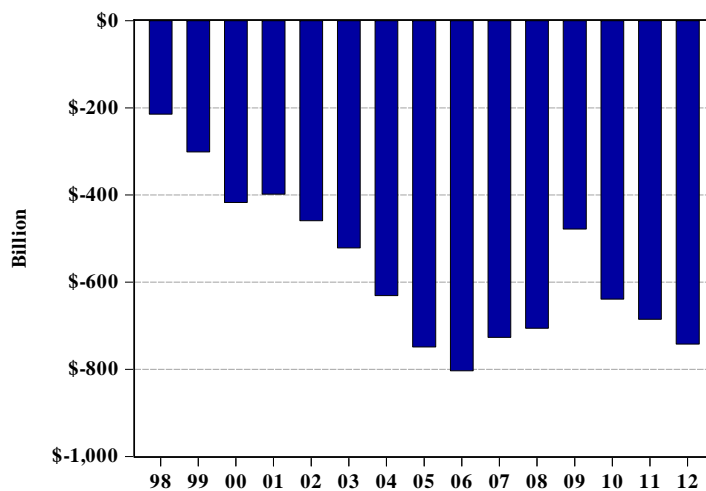


Source: Global Insight

International: One thing the world’s largest economies have in common is that they are in recession. One thing they do not have in common is how they will recover. Europe is expected to have an “L-shaped” recovery. There are growing fears that Europe’s recovery will not only start after the U.S. recovery, but it will be weaker. There are several reasons for this disappointing outlook. First, because this region’s economy is much more dependent than the U.S. on exports, its recession will be deep. Second, banking problems in Europe are as bad, if not worse, than in the U.S. In addition, they are not nearly as far along as the U.S. toward solving their financial troubles. Third, the region’s fiscal and monetary response to its recession has been more measured than in the U.S. China has a risk of experiencing a “W-shaped” recovery. While China has been the first major economy to improve, the

recent softening of exports suggest it may still face challenges. In fact, after rebounding strongly, China’s purchasing managers’ index has begun to flatten out in recent months. The large government stimulus program has had a strong impact on capital spending, but almost no impact on retail sales and consumer spending. The liquidity injections into the economy have helped out but are beginning to moderate. China is forecast to grow 7.2% this year and 8.3% next year. Nevertheless, it remains vulnerable to a “double-dip” recession if growth falters when the massive stimulus wears off, consumer demand does not grow rapidly, and exports fail to expand at a double-digit pace. Japan’s economy must clear

U.S. Current Trade Deficit

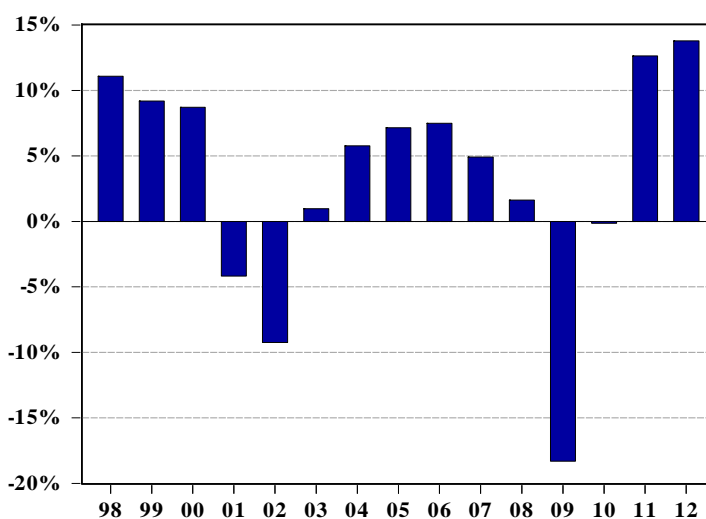


Source: Global Insight

several high hurdles in the near future. Its recession probably ended this spring. However, the second and third quarters of 2009 are likely to be flat. Domestic demand remains weak, with fixed investment and construction spending falling, and consumer spending moving sideways. In addition, deflation still plagues the world's second largest economy. While its government has promised large amounts of fiscal stimulus, it is only likely to amount to 2.0% to 2.5% of its GDP. Japan's real output is expected to drop 6.8% this year and rise just 0.9% next year. Even after the global business cycle improves, continued structural problems in Japan will threaten an extended period of anemic growth. The U.S. current account trade deficit is forecast to improve this year, the result of lower oil prices. After this year, however, the nation's trade deficit begins to grow. Specifically, it is \$478 billion in 2009, \$639 billion in 2010, \$685 billion in 2011, and \$742 billion in 2012.

Business Investment: Despite reports that show nonresidential construction investment rising for four consecutive months, a sustained recovery in this spending category is not imminent. This conclusion results from two anomalies that surface upon a closer look at the data. First, the data reveal a surge in manufacturing construction and a run-up in power construction. The manufacturing surge results from a massive buildup in refinery construction. This expansion began in 2008, when spending levels exceeded those of the previous 11 years combined. A large decline in this category over the next 12 months is likely. A spike in oil and gas pipeline construction fueled the recent gains in power construction. These gains are from projects that are winding down. Outside of refinery construction and oil and gas pipeline construction, private nonresidential construction is contracting. The outlook for spending on structures over the next two years is grim because underlying conditions are weak. Spending on nonresidential structures is forecast to drop during the first six quarters of the forecast. Real investment on nonresidential structures retreats 17.9% this year and by 14.2% next year. This decline is deep and wide. For example, in 2010, every major investment category, except for mining and petroleum structures, drops at a double-digit pace. Real spending on equipment and software is expected to tumble nearly 19% this year—its largest annual drop since 1947. Inventory investment is forecast to shrink again this year, before rising in 2010. Overall, real business investment is projected to drop about 18% in 2009, experience no growth in 2010, increase 12.6% in 2011, and rise 13.8% in 2012.

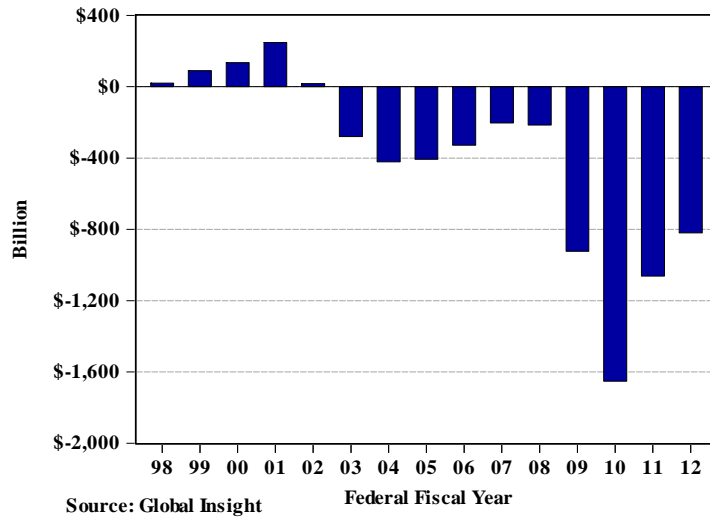
Real Business Investment



Source: Global Insight

Government: The full fiscal stimulus package is valued at around \$787 billion over ten years. It is assumed that \$561 billion of the total will be injected during the first two calendar years. The \$561 billion breaks down into \$143 billion in personal tax cuts, \$97 billion in personal transfer payments (e.g., food stamps, extended unemployment insurance), \$88 billion in corporate tax cuts, \$149 billion in transfers to states, and \$82 billion for infrastructure and other spending. The stimulus is projected to increase 2009 GDP growth by 0.9 percentage point and next year's growth by 1.2 percentage points. It is also expected to create or save just under 2.5 million jobs by the end of next year, which is slightly lower than the three million jobs estimated by the Obama administration. Despite the boost to jobs, the

U.S. Federal Government Surplus Unified Basis



predicted peak-to-trough decline in nonfarm employment is still well above seven million jobs and the nation's unemployment rate will rise above 10%. The U.S. Treasury has \$700 billion in budget authority under the Troubled Asset Relief Program. This forecast assumes the Treasury spends only \$650 billion. This amount is assumed to be distributed as follows: \$57 billion to the auto sector, \$518 billion to the financial sector, and \$75 billion for the housing plan. The stimulus package, financial bailout costs, and recession will take the federal budget deficit to \$1.6 trillion in 2009 and \$1.2 trillion in 2010. (It was less than one-half trillion dollars in 2008.) Keep in mind that these figures do not include the costs of other

proposed programs, such as universal health care, or another round of stimulus spending. The deficit is expected to drop below one trillion dollars after 2010, as the economy recovers and stimulus spending ends. However, the lasting effects of the recession can be seen in the national debt. For the first half of this decade the amount of publicly held debt as a percentage of GDP hovered near 35%. In 2009, it is expected to jump to 58.9% of GDP and to 65.2% in 2010. Unfortunately, the ratio of publicly held debt to GDP is expected to creep even higher over the next few years. The need to service this debt will put upward pressure on interest rates.

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Second Quarter of 2009 through the Fourth Quarter of 2012

The current Idaho economic forecast contains a mix of good and bad news. To get the bad news out of the way, the outlook has been downgraded once again. However, and this is the good news, the reductions from the previous forecast are relatively modest. For example, Idaho nonfarm employment is lower in the last three years compared to the April 2009 forecast. By 2009, it is down by 4,300 jobs. While this is disappointing, it is smaller than the revision from January 2009 to April 2009. Over that period, employment was lowered in each year of the forecast, and it was down by 28,400 in 2012 compared to the January 2009 forecast. The change to Idaho personal income is similar. The July 2009 forecast for Idaho real personal income in 2012 is \$42.6 billion, which is about \$570 million lower than was predicted for the same year in April 2009. In comparison, in April 2009, the forecast of Idaho real personal income was \$1.3 billion lower in 2012 than the forecast released in January 2009. The news about the economy is getting less bad, and that is good news.

The economic downturn that began in 2008 is forecast to continue through this year and next. Idaho nonfarm employment decreased by 1.0% last year—its first annual drop since 1986. The decrease in this year is worse. Hit by declines in almost all of its major sectors, Idaho nonfarm employment is forecast to fall nearly 5.0% in 2009. Idaho nonfarm employment will begin improving in 2010, but it will not be strong enough to offset the impact of the previous year's job losses. As a result, it falls by 0.8% in that year. The last time Idaho experienced three consecutive years of job declines was nearly three decades ago.

Idaho personal income growth is also expected to be soft over 2009 and 2010. Idaho nominal personal income is forecast to actually decrease 0.6% this year—its first recorded drop since 1953. After adjusting for inflation, this year's Idaho personal income decline is about 1%. It is greater than the nominal decline because of prices at the end of last year and beginning of this year. This deflation reinforces the nominal personal income decline. Nominal personal income is expected to advance a modest 2.1% in 2010 and real personal income should grow 0.7%.

Other measures also attest to the state's economic challenges. Housing starts are expected to shrink another 3,000 units in 2009 from an already soft 7,900 units in 2008. However, it will make up most of this in 2010 when starts jump to 7,600 units. The weak economy will dampen Idaho population growth by lowering net-inmigration. Last year, the state's population advanced 1.8% thanks to net-inmigration of about 12,400. It is predicted that this year there will be virtually no net-inmigration into Idaho, which will cause the population growth rate to slow to just 1.0%.

Idaho's economy is expected to shift into higher gear in the last two years of the forecast, but this growth will be modest by recent historical standards. Nonfarm employment should advance by 1.7% in 2011 and by 3.6% in 2012 in response to recovering national and global economies. Idaho nominal personal income growth also accelerates during this time, advancing 2.1% in 2011 and 4.0% in 2012. Idaho real personal income grows 0.7% in 2011 and 2.1% in 2012. Housing starts, which had been pummeled during the recession, begin growing in 2010 and climb to 13,500 units in 2012. The stronger growth should once again make Idaho a draw for those seeking economic opportunities. As a result, net-inmigration increases annually and reaches 15,000 persons by 2012. Idaho's population growth rate, which had dropped to 1.0% in 2009, is forecast to be 1.2% in 2010, 1.7% in 2011, and 2.0% in 2012.

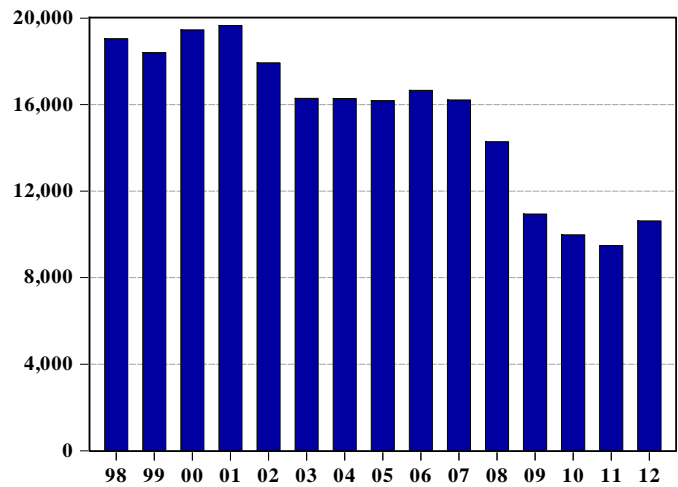
SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Computer and Electronics: The current decade has proven to be much more challenging for this sector than the previous one. During the 1990s this sector's employment grew so consistently that it seemed it was immune to business cycle downturns. Thanks to those steady gains, the computer and electronics sector became the state's largest manufacturing employer in 1997 and rose above 19,000 jobs in 1998. It has not been so fortunate in the current decade. In fact, even before the start of the new millennium, its employment slipped by about 600 jobs in 1999. However, this proved to be a temporary setback, as the job count rallied to 19,565 by 2001, which is the high-water mark for this sector. Since

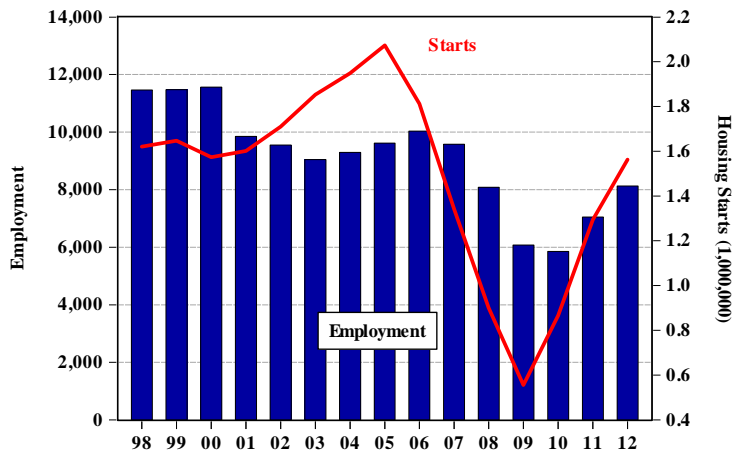
then, the protracted slowdown in the electronics sector has made annual job gains the exception rather than the rule. Specifically, since 2001, employment increased just once in 2006 by about 500 jobs, which was not enough to offset the cumulative job loss. The situation has recently worsened, with jobs being shed at double-digit rates in both 2008 and 2009. These declines result from a series of layoffs at one of the state's largest employers. In 2007, Micron Technology reduced its Idaho work force by 1,100. The company announced in October 2008 it would reduce its Boise work force by 1,500 jobs in response to the worldwide glut of memory products had driven prices below their manufacturing costs. However, this was not the end of the bad news. Micron Technology announced on February 23, 2009 that it planned to further reduce its payroll by as many as 2,000 jobs by this August. The company reported that after these moves it will employ about 5,000 persons in the state. It cited deteriorating market conditions and decreased demand for its 200 millimeter DRAM products for this move. The company is in the process of phasing out its 200 millimeter wafer manufacturing. However, the company plans to continue operating its 300 millimeter research and development facility in Boise. Other Idaho companies have also fallen on hard times. MPC Computers shuttered its doors late last year after nearly two decades of operation, idling about 200 employees. Mor Manufacturing, a custom electronics producer in Post Falls, laid off 50 employees at the beginning of this year. Unfortunately, this sector's employment base is expected to continue shrinking through 2011 due largely to the soft forecast for business equipment investment. Specifically, Idaho computer and electronic employment falls from 14,285 jobs in 2008 to a low of 9,500 jobs in 2011. Hoku Scientific, Inc. is building a \$390 million plant to produce polysilicon in Pocatello. Recently, the company reported problems finding financing to finish the plant. It was able to work out a deal with its partners to push back initial delivery dates in exchange for some price concessions, but the company still needs additional funding.

Logging and Wood Products: The worst national housing downturn in a generation is exacting a heavy toll on the state's logging and wood products industry. A defining feature of the housing implosion is how quickly it has taken place. Four years ago, national housing starts exceeded 2-million units. That same year, Idaho logging and wood products employment rose just above 9,600 jobs. It did even better the next year. Employment rose above 10,000 jobs for the first time since 2000, despite national housing starts falling slightly to 1.8 million units in 2006. Housing starts have been falling since then, and so has

Idaho Computer and Electronic Products Employment



Idaho Wood Product Employment and U.S. Housing Starts



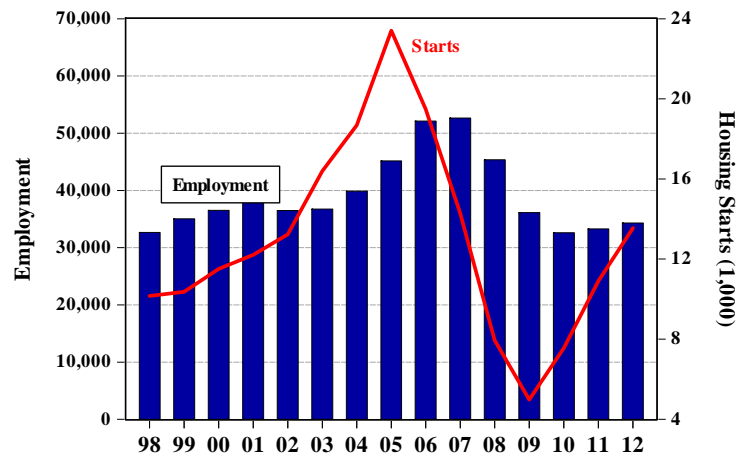
Idaho lumber and wood products employment. By 2008, there were half as many housing starts (900,000) as there were in 2006—the first time its fallen below a million annual units since records began a half decade ago. Idaho employment dropped to about 8,100 jobs. Unfortunately, housing starts are expected to be cut by nearly half again this year to about 550,000 units. This year will be the bottom of the current housing cycle; starts should begin rising again in 2010. The Idaho employment recovery will take slightly longer, though. It is expected to decline to 6,075 jobs in 2009 and to 5,858 jobs in 2010—its lowest level since at least 1991. National housing starts will

eventually make their way to 1.6 million units by 2012. While this is well above their 2009 trough, it is still below the 2005 peak. The lower housing demand means this sector’s outlook will be dominated by supply factors. They include dwindling timber supplies from Idaho national forests. According to U.S. Forest Service estimates, the harvest from national forests fell by 69% from 1997 to 2006. As a result, the national forests’ share of Idaho’s timber harvest shrank from 20% in 1997 to 8% in 2006. Idaho is not the only area suffering; the combined harvest from Washington and Oregon national forests has dropped nearly 60% over the same period, and their employment has fallen by over 25%. The June 2008 edition of *Random Lengths Yardstick* reported there are about half as many mills in the inland region as there were twenty years ago and the inland region’s share of North American (U.S. and Canada) production has dwindled from 18% to 8%. Despite the industry’s downsizing, excess capacity remains a challenge. It is estimated the industry can produce 20% to 25% more lumber than is being consumed in North America. Idaho lumber and wood products employment is forecast to drop to a low of 5,900 jobs in 2010 then recover to 8,130 jobs by 2012.

Construction: The outlook for the state’s construction sector has changed. It has been revised down for 2009 and 2010, but revised up in 2011 and 2012. Looked at another way, the current forecast predicts its trough will be deeper and its recovery will be slightly stronger than was predicted in April 2009. This change resulted from a review of more current historical housing and employment data, as well as the new national economic forecast. Estimates based on U.S. Census building permit data show Idaho housing starts in Idaho were much weaker than had been predicted earlier. In the April 2009 forecast, it was projected there would be just over 4,600 annualized single-unit housing starts in Idaho in the first quarter of this year. After that quarter, single-starts were expected to advance steadily to an average of 11,224 units in 2012. The revised estimate shows there were about 800 fewer single-unit housing starts in the first quarter than had been predicted. The lower starting point is one of the reasons the short-term housing outlook is lower. Another factor is the lower expectations for the economy. This can be seen in the personal income numbers for Idaho. For example, Idaho nominal personal income is lower in each year except 2012. As a result, the starting point for the current forecast is lower than it was in the previous forecast. Another factor limiting housing starts is the slower population growth, tight credit markets, and weak employment growth. The result is there are expected to be 830 fewer single-unit starts this year and 670 fewer starts next year than had been previously forecasted. The forecast for Idaho construction employment has also been reduced. As was the case with housing starts, the previous

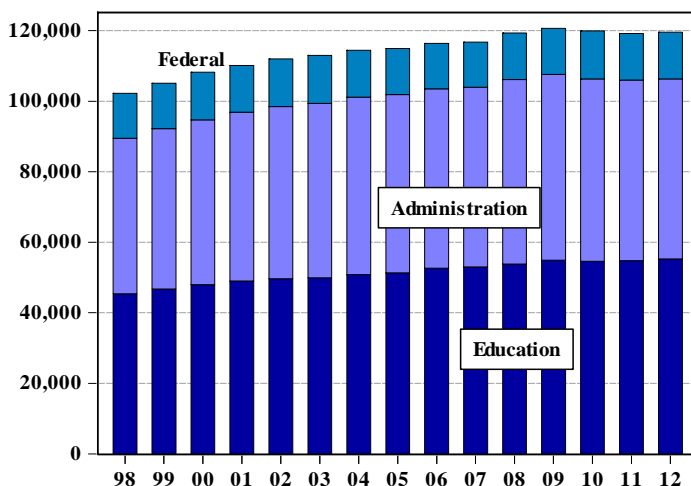
employment forecast for the start of this year was too optimistic. Instead of declining at an annualized 21.1% rate, construction employment dropped at a 24.9% clip. Because of the anticipated weaker housing growth, employment is expected to decline more steeply and hit its cyclical bottom with 32,384 jobs in the third quarter of next year. This is a slightly deeper downturn than had been forecast in April 2009. In that forecast, construction employment hit a trough of 34,970 jobs in the second quarter of 2010. It should be pointed out the employment forecast would have been weaker were it not for construction projects funded by the federal stimulus spending. The housing sectors outlook improves in the second half of the forecast horizon. Idaho single-unit housing starts advance in both 2011 and 2012. Not only does it recover ground lost during 2008 and 2009, but housing starts are actually about 430 units higher in 2012 compared to the previous forecast. The turnaround in housing starts leads to faster construction employment, so that by 2012 it is just 1,835 jobs lower than in the previous forecast.

Idaho Construction Employment and Housing Starts



Government: Expected slower population growth and strained state and local government budgets will limit government employment gains in Idaho over the next few years. Population increases fuel the need for employment growth, while the fiscal situation undermines the means to fund this need. The Gem State’s population growth has been slowing in recent years and is expected to remain subdued over the forecast period. The most recent U.S. Census Bureau estimate shows Idaho’s population expanded 1.8% in 2008—the first time since 2003 that the population has expanded by less than 2% and the third year in a row it has decelerated. It is expected to slow even further this year before beginning a slow recovery next year. Specifically, it is forecast to expand 1.0% in 2009, 1.2% in 2010, 1.7% in 2011, and 2% in 2012. As in the past, most of the population growth reflects the ebb and flow of migration. For example,

Idaho Government Employment



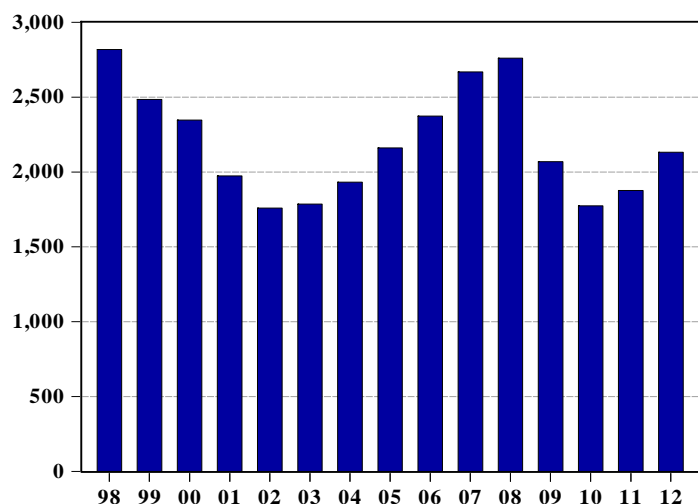
the state’s population grew by 1.9% in 2004 when immigration was about 13,000 persons. In 2006, a net influx of over 24,000 new residents helped population jump by 2.7%. Of course, it can also go the other way, such as in the mid-1980s when net-outmigration caused the state’s population to decline. A repeat of this outmigration is not expected over the forecast period. However, the forecasted immigration will still be weaker than the state experienced during the first part of the decade. This change results from the cooling of the state’s economy. In previous slowdowns, Idaho’s relatively strong economy was a safe harbor that drew newcomers seeking shelter from the

national economic tempest. But the current recession is different. Idaho, like most other states, is struggling, and this will reduce immigration. At its weakest, this year, immigration is less than 100 persons. However, it should improve as the state’s economy warms back up. At its height in 2012, it is just over 15,000 persons. State revenue woes will also hinder government employment growth. The Division of Financial Management’s revised revenue forecast shows General Fund revenue will decline 12% in FY 2009 and by 0.4% in FY 2010—the first time it has declined for two consecutive years. (Actual FY 2009 revenue was down 15.2% from the previous fiscal year.) Some of the sting from falling revenues will be avoided thanks to federal stimulus funds, but the next few years will not be completely painless. For example, in order to help balance the budget, the state is cutting its public schools budget for the first time. And the pain extends beyond state government. Idaho cities and counties participate in revenue sharing from the state sales tax. This revenue source had been forecast to decline 8.8% in FY 2009 and 1.5% in FY 2010. Actual results for FY 2009 came in at a 10.5% decline, and a forecast for FY 2010 will be released and will not offer relief. Already, some of the state’s local governments have announced plans to make the cuts necessary to balance their budgets. There are about 13,300 federal government jobs in Idaho. Employment will temporarily rise by about 1,000 persons in the second quarter of 2010 as a result of local hiring for the U.S. census.

Mining: The state’s mining sector is expected to suffer declines over the next couple of years due to the global recession and the outlook for tight credit. These drops mark the end of six straight years of employment growth, where its payroll grew from 1,800 jobs to nearly 2,800 jobs. This expansion was fueled by rising mineral prices caused by the strong global demand. The price of silver nearly tripled from \$4.62 per Troy ounce in 2002 to \$13.38 per ounce in 2007. Over this same period, zinc prices climbed from 36 cents per pound to \$1.47 per pound. The price of lead soared from 21 cents per pound to \$1.17 per pound and molybdenum increased from \$18.23 per pound to \$40.19 per pound. As the global economy cooled,

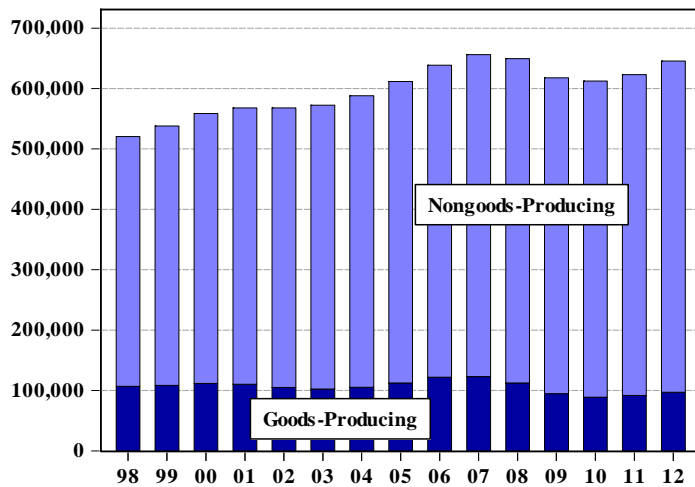
mineral prices descended from their lofty peaks. Unfortunately, the global slump will not reverse quickly, and neither are mineral prices anticipated to return to their previous heights in the near future. And low prices are not the only factor limiting this sector’s future. Financial troubles caused Sterling Mining to cease operations at the Sunshine Mine. Employment at the mine has dropped to a maintenance crew of less than 20 jobs. U.S. Silver cut its employees’ pay 10%. The cut will be rescinded if silver prices recover or the general climate for mining improves. After growing 3.3% in 2008, U.S. metal ore mining production is forecast to decrease this year and next. Not surprisingly, U.S. mining employment is also forecast to drop in both years. Idaho is hit even harder. Mining production is forecast to pick up again once the economy starts expanding. This recovery will help Idaho mining employment to start growing in 2011. It is expected to reach just over 2,100 jobs in 2012.

Idaho Mining Employment



Nongoods-Producing Industries: After suffering a rare decline this year, Idaho’s private nongoods-producing employment is forecast to enjoy modest growth beginning next year. This sector can be broken into its two main categories: services and trade. The services category had an average of

Idaho Nonfarm Employment



306,900 jobs in 2008 and there were 110,500 trade jobs. Together they accounted for about 80% of the state's private nonfarm jobs. The services category consists of information services; financial activities; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality services; and other services. Trade is divided into retail and wholesale categories. Both services and trade got off to a bad start this year. Services, traditionally one of the state's most consistent job engines, declined at a 3.9% annual rate in the first quarter. Almost all of its components contributed to this drop. Not surprisingly, the exception was

the education and health care category, sectors that are relatively insulated from economic downturns. Information employment had the biggest drop (29.2%) of the quarter, but this decline resulted from employees being reassigned to the professional and business services category and not the recession. The weak economy was to blame for the nearly 12% drop in transportation, warehousing, and utilities employment and the 10% slide in leisure and hospitality jobs. The former's fall reflects continued problems in the housing and retail sectors. The latter was impacted by the disappointing holiday season, as travelers extended their staycations through the winter, leaving many of the state's resorts with more vacancies than normal. This industry suffered another blow when the owners of Tamarack Resort filed for bankruptcy protection last year. The Resort closed on March 5, 2009. It was the first major ski resort built in North America in the last two decades and the first to fail in over three decades. On the other hand, professional and business services employment fell just 0.9%. But it should be remembered that it benefitted from an influx of nearly a thousand reassigned information workers. Had these workers not been transferred, professional and business employment would have declined at a 5.9% annual pace. The weak economy caused Idaho trade employment to decline over 10% in the first quarter. Unfortunately, this was just the most recent in a series of declines. Since the last quarter of 2007, when the recession began, Idaho trade employment has shed about 7,200 jobs. The good news is this year will be the worst for the services and trade sector. Next year is expected to be a transition year with services employment growing a modest 0.4% and trade shrinking just 0.2%. Beginning in 2011, both sectors are expected to resume more robust growth.

FORECASTS COMPARISON

Idaho has a dynamic economy whose growth is influenced by a myriad of local, national, and international factors. Therefore, changes to the projected values of such diverse variables as oil prices, interest rates, and national housing starts can have an effect at the state level. In order to account for the effects of such changes on the state's economy, each issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses IHS Global Insight's most recent forecast of the U.S. economy. Additional data, such as company-specific expansions and/or contractions are also considered.

The following comparison table shows how the outlooks for several key Idaho and national economic series have changed from the July 2009 to the April 2009 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The July 2009 *Idaho Economic Forecast* is based on IHS Global Insight's July 2009 baseline forecast and the April 2009 *Idaho Economic Forecast* is driven by IHS Global Insight's April 2009 baseline U.S. macroeconomic forecast.

Breaking rank with the recent tradition of downwards revisions, the outlook for the national economy improved slightly from the April 2009 forecast. This change is documented in the accompanying table which summarizes improvements to several key macroeconomic measures. Nominal GDP is up by at least 0.7% in every year through 2012. Real GDP is also higher than previously projected. It is 0.7% higher this year, 0.9% higher next year, 0.5% higher in 2011, and 0.3% higher in 2012. Nonfarm employment is also stronger in this forecast. Specifically, though it is virtually unchanged in 2009, it is up 0.3% in 2010, 0.4% in 2011, and 0.4% in 2012. Nominal personal income is higher in the current forecast, but real personal income is not. There are a couple of reasons for this difference. First, although it is not shown in the table, the national average annual wage forecast is actually lower than it was in April 2009. This lower wage outlook weighs down the wage and salary component of national personal income. It is further eroded by the higher inflation. The higher inflation results from price pressures consistent with faster projected economic growth. Even though inflation is higher in this forecast, it is not high enough to set off any alarms.

The outlook is different in the Gem State. The current Idaho economic forecast is down from the April 2009 forecast despite the slight improvement in the national forecast. This difference is largely due to the recently available data that show actual employment in key categories was lower than had been forecast in April 2009. For example, goods-producing employment ranges from being 2,400 to 3,400 jobs lower than in the previous forecast. It should be noted, however, the starting point of this forecast was 2,500 lower than had been previously forecast. The situation for the nongoods-producing sector is different. Its first quarter of 2009 employment was revised upward by about 3,800 jobs. But this advantage is whittled down over time and eventually falls below the April 2009 forecasted amount. One of the reasons for the weaker job growth is that it will be hampered by lower Idaho personal income than in the previous forecast.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
FORECASTS COMPARISON
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
JULY 2009 AND APRIL 2009 FORECASTS**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)										
Current \$	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	135	123	118
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
2000 Chain-Weighted	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	98	62	34
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$										
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	0	0	0	-95	-300	-163	-332	-207
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.6%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.4%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-12	36	52	65
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$										
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	0	0	0	-78	-475	-427	-663	-569
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.6%	-1.3%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-67	-45	-58	-49
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.5%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	-2	-3	-1	-1	3	-23	380	-1,348	-4,201	-4,301
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-0.7%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	418	558	540
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	0	-1	-2	-3	1	-417	-2,394	-2,992	-3,439	-2,976
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-2.5%	-3.2%	-3.6%	-3.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	62	120	68
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%
NONGOODS PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	-2	-2	1	2	3	394	2,774	1,644	-763	-1,325
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.2%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-49	356	438	472
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
Federal Funds Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bank Prime Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Existing Home Mortgage Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%
INFLATION										
GDP Price Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.055	0.103	0.377	0.603
Personal Cons Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.692	0.900	1.209	1.209
Consumer Price Index	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.020	0.028	0.025

Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

IHS Global Insight has assigned a 60% probability of occurrence to its July 2009 baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The major features of this forecast include:

- Real GDP shrinks 2.8% in 2009, expands 1.5% in 2010, increases 3.1% in 2011, and grows 3.8% in 2012;
- U.S. nonfarm employment falls 3.6% in 2009, drops another 0.5% in 2010, grows 1.6% in 2011, and increases 2.4% in 2012;
- the annual U.S. civilian unemployment rate peaks at 10.2% in 2010 then gradually declines to 8.1% in 2012;
- consumer prices fall 0.6% in 2009, rise 1.8% in 2010, 2.4% in 2011, and 2.2% in 2012;
- the current account deficit is \$478 billion in 2009, \$639 billion in 2010, \$685 billion in 2011, and \$743 billion in 2012;
- the federal unified budget deficit is \$1.59 trillion in 2009, \$1.23 trillion in 2010, \$914 billion in 2011, and \$756 billion in 2012.

OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

IHS Global Insight's *Optimistic Scenario* has been assigned a 20% probability of occurrence. In this scenario, the rapid response of the Federal Reserve to the crisis in financial markets, coupled with the U.S. Treasury's rescue plan, Congress' stimulus package, and help from foreign central banks, helps limit the downside of the U.S. economic downturn. This simulation contains no additional economic stimulus above the level in the baseline, but the primary difference is the wheels of stimulus start to achieve traction more quickly in the *Optimistic Scenario*, producing growth in this year's third quarter. Credit flows more freely in this scenario, helping housing starts average 596,000 units this year, compared to the 556,000 units projected in the baseline case. Likewise, nonresidential fixed investment is stronger in the *Optimistic Scenario*. After suffering a 16.6% contraction in 2009, it rebounds by 6.5% in 2010. In the baseline, it retreats 18.3% this year followed by a 0.1% drop next year. Thanks to the anticipated stronger demand, energy prices are higher in this scenario than in the baseline. However, they are lower in the long run, reflecting more-optimistic assumptions about supply. Total factor productivity growth is stronger than in the baseline forecast, which helps rein in long-term inflation despite the stronger expected growth.

On net, these assumptions paint a brighter future for the economy compared to the *Baseline* and *Pessimistic* scenarios. Real GDP declines by just 0.6% in the second quarter of this year. However, it rebounds smartly, growing at a 3.1% annual pace in the third quarter of 2009 and at a 3.5% clip in the fourth quarter. In the baseline, real GDP retreats 2.1% in the second quarter, followed by 0.6% growth the following quarter, and advances less than 2.0% in each of the next two quarters. Employment also fares better in this scenario; the civilian unemployment rate peaks at 9.5% in late 2009 and is down to 7.3% by the end of 2012. In short, this scenario is similar to the baseline, with more muted cycle dynamics, and a quick bounce-back.

The stronger national outlook causes Idaho's economy to recover quicker and more strongly than in the baseline case. For example, Idaho nonfarm employment is not expected to grow again on an annual-average basis until 2011 in the *Baseline Scenario*. In the *Optimistic Scenario*, it advances a year earlier. One of the reasons for this improvement is goods-producing employment is not as hard hit in 2010 as it is in the baseline case, a 1.4% decline versus the baseline's 5.7% drop. Nongoods employment also fares

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS
JULY 2009

	BASELINE				OPTIMISTIC				PESSIMISTIC			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	14,091	14,456	15,131	15,934	14,212	14,913	15,715	16,537	14,014	14,008	14,580	15,331
% Ch	-1.2%	2.6%	4.7%	5.3%	-0.4%	4.9%	5.4%	5.2%	-1.8%	0.0%	4.1%	5.1%
2000 Chain-Weighted	11,331	11,500	11,860	12,305	11,416	11,770	12,176	12,639	11,263	11,156	11,415	11,749
% Ch	-2.8%	1.5%	3.1%	3.8%	-2.0%	3.1%	3.4%	3.8%	-3.3%	-0.9%	2.3%	2.9%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	48,561	49,594	51,602	54,645	48,571	50,148	52,358	55,865	48,324	48,836	50,488	53,061
% Ch	-0.6%	2.1%	4.0%	5.9%	1.4%	3.2%	4.4%	6.7%	0.9%	1.1%	3.4%	5.1%
U.S. (Billions)	12,108	12,375	12,873	13,553	12,158	12,682	13,312	14,000	12,074	12,103	12,462	13,148
% Ch	0.1%	2.2%	4.0%	5.3%	0.5%	4.3%	5.0%	5.2%	-0.2%	0.2%	3.0%	5.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	39,845	40,126	40,954	42,638	39,731	40,222	41,279	43,480	39,751	39,733	39,890	40,757
% Ch	-0.9%	0.7%	2.1%	4.1%	0.8%	1.2%	2.6%	5.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	2.2%
U.S. (Billions)	9,935	10,013	10,217	10,575	9,945	10,171	10,495	10,896	9,932	9,847	9,846	10,099
% Ch	-0.2%	0.8%	2.0%	3.5%	-0.1%	2.3%	3.2%	3.8%	-0.2%	-0.9%	0.0%	2.6%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	617,721	612,600	623,308	645,585	618,911	622,992	636,111	658,470	616,044	603,119	606,792	622,081
% Ch	-4.9%	-0.8%	1.7%	3.6%	-4.7%	0.7%	2.1%	3.5%	-5.1%	-2.1%	0.6%	2.5%
U.S. (Thousands)	132,075	131,442	133,505	136,703	132,628	134,223	136,972	139,979	131,818	129,388	130,218	132,834
% Ch	-3.6%	-0.5%	1.6%	2.4%	-3.2%	1.2%	2.0%	2.2%	-3.8%	-1.8%	0.6%	2.0%
GOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	94,537	89,117	91,886	97,354	95,253	93,958	97,173	100,766	93,922	85,506	86,037	90,913
% Ch	-16.1%	-5.7%	3.1%	6.0%	-15.5%	-1.4%	3.4%	3.7%	-16.6%	-9.0%	0.6%	5.7%
U.S. (Thousands)	18,895	17,416	17,628	18,504	19,095	18,361	18,840	19,550	18,791	16,701	16,481	17,336
% Ch	-11.7%	-7.8%	1.2%	5.0%	-10.8%	-3.8%	2.6%	3.8%	-12.2%	-11.1%	-1.3%	5.2%
NONGOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	523,183	523,482	531,422	548,231	523,658	529,034	538,938	557,704	522,122	517,613	520,755	531,168
% Ch	-2.5%	0.1%	1.5%	3.2%	-2.4%	1.0%	1.9%	3.5%	-2.7%	-0.9%	0.6%	2.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	113,180	114,026	115,877	118,198	113,533	115,862	118,132	120,429	113,027	112,687	113,737	115,498
% Ch	-2.1%	0.7%	1.6%	2.0%	-1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	-2.3%	-0.3%	0.9%	1.5%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	3.3%	0.2%	0.6%	1.3%	3.0%	0.2%	0.1%	2.2%	4.7%
Bank Prime	3.3%	3.3%	4.7%	6.3%	3.3%	3.7%	4.3%	6.0%	3.3%	3.2%	5.2%	7.7%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	6.2%	5.2%	5.5%	5.5%	6.0%	5.2%	5.3%	6.2%	7.7%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	1.5%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.4%	1.6%	0.9%	1.7%	2.2%
Personal Cons Deflator	0.2%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	0.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1.1%	3.0%	2.9%
Consumer Price Index	-0.6%	1.8%	2.4%	2.2%	-0.2%	2.5%	2.1%	1.6%	-1.0%	1.3%	3.6%	3.5%

Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009

better in this scenario, advancing by 1.0% compared to the baseline's 0.1%. Idaho total nonfarm employment growth is significantly stronger in 2011 and about the same in 2012. The net result is Idaho nonfarm employment is about 13,000 higher in 2012 in this scenario than in the *Baseline Scenario*. But employment is not the only measure of Idaho's vigor. Idaho personal income grows faster in each year of the forecast, so by 2012, nominal personal income is ahead of its baseline counterpart by about \$1.2 billion. Adjusted for inflation, personal income is forecast to be \$43.480 billion, which is about \$840 million above the amount forecasted in the *Baseline Scenario*.

PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

The *Pessimistic Scenario* has been assigned a 20% probability of occurrence. This simulation assumes the financial crises worsens, which sends the economy into a downturn nearly twice as deep as any other since the Great Depression. Credit markets remain clogged, both domestically and across the world. The housing recession drags on. The median price of existing homes falls 12.0% below the baseline in 2010. Home sales are also much lower and its recovery is sluggish. The weakness in housing undermines consumer confidence. This, along with the drop in household wealth from falling home prices and a slowdown in job growth, causes consumers to retrench sharply. Capital spending drops for nine consecutive quarters as firms scuttle long-term projects due to the bleaker outlook. The lower investment contributes to lower productivity growth, which lowers the nation's potential economic growth. The economy receives no relief from exports, as foreign economic growth is also in peril. As a result, exports deduct 2.0% and 0.2 percentage points from real GDP growth in 2009 and 2010, respectively. Weaker world demand translates into lower oil prices compared to the baseline. It also helps keep inflation relatively low over the forecast period.

In this scenario, real GDP contracts 3.3% in 2009 and 0.9% in 2010. In comparison, in the *Baseline Scenario* it declines 2.8% in 2009 and increases 1.5% in 2010. Employment drops for 11 straight quarters, shedding 8.9 million jobs. The unemployment rate peaks at 11.4% in the second half of next year, compared to 10.3% in the baseline. Peak to trough, real GDP drops 5.1%, which is much worse than the losses during the 1973-75 and 1981-82 recessions. Unlike those recessions, however, the economy emerges from the current downturn weaker and facing more troubles ahead.

Idaho's current slowdown is prolonged in the *Pessimistic Scenario*. This can be seen in both the employment and personal income numbers. Idaho goods-producing employment retreats by 9.0% in 2010, which is much steeper than in the baseline case. After next year, it begins to recover, but more slowly than in the *Baseline Scenario*, so that by 2012 there are about 6,400 fewer goods-producing jobs. The forecast for nongoods-producing employment is not much better. It continues shedding jobs in 2010, a year longer than in the baseline. It grows slowly thereafter to about 531,200 jobs in 2012, or roughly 17,000 fewer jobs than in the baseline case. In total, there are about 622,100 nonfarm jobs in 2012, compared to the baseline's 645,585 jobs. In that year Idaho nominal personal income is \$53.1 billion, which is down significantly from the baseline's \$54.6 billion.

Jobless Recovery Redux?

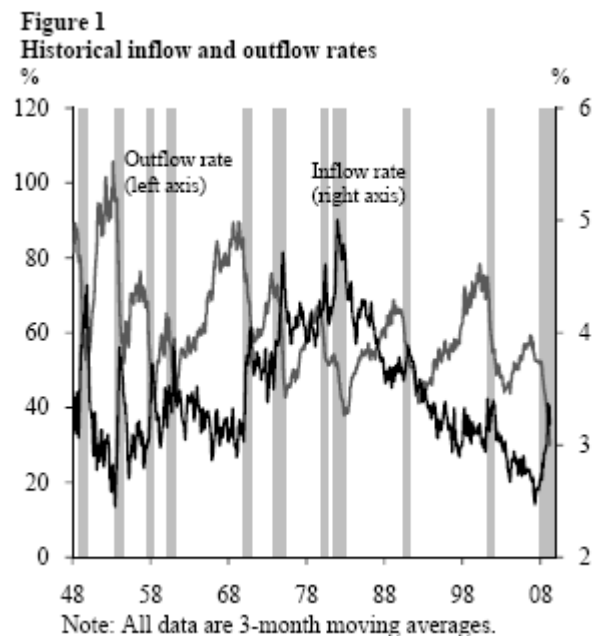
Mary Daly¹
Bart Hobijn
Joyce Kwok

Although the pace of layoffs appears to be subsiding and the overall economy is showing hints of stabilization, most forecasters expect unemployment to continue to increase in coming months and to recede only gradually as recovery takes hold. In this *Economic Letter*, we evaluate this projection using data on three labor market indicators: worker flows into and out of unemployment; involuntary part-time employment; and temporary layoffs. We pay particular attention to how these indicators compare with data from previous episodes of recession and recovery. Our analysis generally supports projections that labor market weakness will persist, but our findings offer a basis for even greater pessimism about the outlook for the labor market. Specifically, we suggest that the relatively low level of temporary layoffs and high level of involuntary part-time workers make a jobless recovery similar to the one experienced in 1992 a plausible scenario.

Worker flows and unemployment

The U.S. labor market is always in flux as workers leave or find jobs and employers lay off or hire workers. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) tracks the results of all this churning, providing estimates of the number of people who are employed and unemployed each month. For the unemployed, the BLS also reports how long they have been searching for work, known as the duration of unemployment. All of these data are released as part of the monthly national employment report.

Researchers have used these monthly counts to estimate the underlying movements of workers into and out of unemployment. Researchers typically focus on two rates: the inflow rate, or the pace at which workers move into unemployment, and the outflow rate, or the pace at which they move out of unemployment (see Shimer 2005). These flows into and out of unemployment provide information about the dynamics underlying the monthly labor market numbers. As such, they can be useful in gauging labor market weakness and strength around turning points in economic activity. Inflow and outflow rates tend to be cyclical, following ups and downs in the economy. During recessions, the inflow rate generally increases as people lose their jobs and become unemployed. At the same time, the outflow rate decreases, as the slowdown in the economy makes it harder for unemployed workers to find jobs. These cyclical inflow and outflow patterns are shown in Figure 1.



¹ This article originally appeared in the Number 2009-18; June 5, 2009 *FRBSF Economic Letter*. Opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the management of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

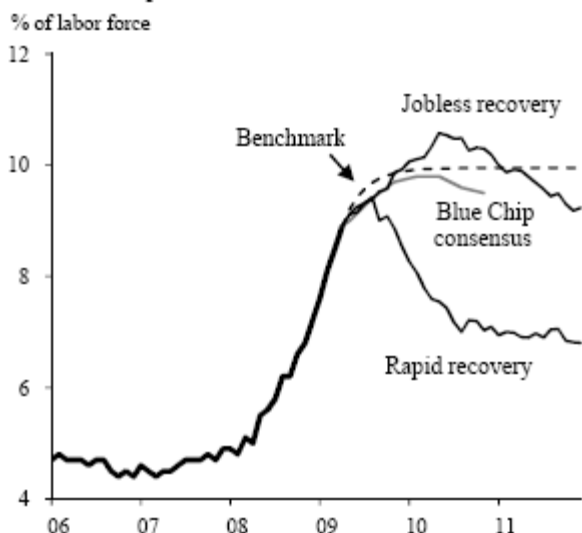
Although the cyclicality in labor market flows is evident across all periods, the relationship between the movements of the two rates has varied over time. In the 1970s and 1980s, recessions were characterized by nearly equivalent relative increases in the inflow rate and declines in the outflow rate. This combined deterioration created large recessionary increases in unemployment. However, these sharp recessionary responses were followed by strong post-recession recoveries, in which the inflow and outflow rates returned to nonrecessionary patterns quickly, resulting in steep declines in the unemployment rate.

This behavior changed notably in the 1991 and 2001 recessions. In both episodes, the main factors behind rising unemployment rates were declines in the outflow rate, not increases in the inflow rate, as Figure 1 shows. In other words, lack of hiring rather than high rates of firing was key in boosting the unemployment rate. As the recessions passed and recoveries began, another divergence from history occurred. In contrast to the 1970s and 1980s, outflow rates moved back to their normal levels relatively slowly, creating the jobless recoveries that followed these two recessions. This dramatic change in the cyclical pattern of inflow and outflow rates was pointed out by Hall (2005) and Shimer (2005, 2007), both of whom showed that in the post-1980s economy, outflow rates account for the lion's share of business cycle fluctuations in the unemployment rate.

During the current recession, both the inflow and outflow rates have shifted significantly, with high levels of firing and low levels of hiring, similar to what was observed in the 1970s and 1980s. We are currently at a historically low outflow rate, meaning that the unemployed find it very difficult to get work and average unemployment spells are getting much longer. At the same time, the recent increase in the inflow rate is comparable to what was observed in the 1970s and 1980s. These factors combined are creating especially weak labor market conditions.

The key question going forward is, what type of recovery lies ahead? Will the inflow and outflow rates experience the same snapback as in the 1970s and 1980s? Or will they retrace their prior paths only gradually, leading to subpar net hiring reminiscent of the recoveries from the 1991 and 2001 recessions? To address this question, we examine how different rates of outflow would affect the path of the unemployment rate.

Figure 2
Simulated paths of unemployment rate
and Blue Chip consensus forecast



The outlook for unemployment

Before considering how assumptions about the pace of hiring in a recovery might affect unemployment forecasts, it is useful to see how unemployment would evolve if labor market conditions stayed just as they are today, getting no worse nor better. This benchmark calculation is plotted in Figure 2 as the dashed line. It shows that, if inflow and outflow rates were frozen at today's values, the unemployment rate would plateau at around 10% in early 2010. As the nearby solid gray line indicates, this is roughly in line with the Blue Chip consensus forecast. Of course, in the Blue Chip forecast, the unemployment rate comes down over time, since the forecast anticipates improvements in labor market conditions due to an overall economic recovery.

Next we consider the potential for the path of unemployment to diverge from benchmark and

Blue Chip consensus forecasts. This exercise considers how the unemployment rate would evolve if the inflow and outflow rates behaved as they did in previous recoveries. We simulate two alternative recovery paths: the one traced in the 1982-1983 recession/recovery, which represents a rapid rebound, and the one in the 1991-1992 recession/recovery, which represents a jobless recovery. The simulation requires that we select a starting point, which is the point at which the inflow rate peaks. We choose December 2008 as our starting point.

As the figure shows, in each simulation, the unemployment rate continues to rise even as job losses slow and the inflow rate begins to decline. This pattern reflects the normal lag between the peak in the inflow rate and the trough in the outflow rate, a gap that arises because firms that stop cutting employment typically do not resume hiring for some time. This lag lasted much longer during the jobless recovery of 1991-1992 than during 1982-1983. As a result, extrapolating to the current situation, the unemployment rate peaks much later and at a higher rate under the 1991-1992 simulation than under the 1982-1983 simulation.

The long and gradual return to pre-recession unemployment levels implied by the Blue Chip consensus forecast is consistent with a labor market recovery that is slightly weaker than that experienced in 1983 and slightly stronger than that experienced in 1992. However, should labor market conditions instead proceed along the path taken in the 1992 recovery, the unemployment rate could peak close to 11% in mid-2010 and remain above 9% through the end of 2011. Whether the actual path of unemployment resembles the Blue Chip consensus or one of the simulations depicted in Figure 2 depends importantly on the speed at which employers hire new workers, which in turn depends on the pace of overall economic recovery and special factors affecting the labor market.

Reasons for pessimism

In addition to information on whether or not individuals are employed, the Current Population Survey (CPS), the monthly BLS survey of households, collects detailed data on the hours people work per week and whether this schedule is voluntary or involuntary. For those who are unemployed, the survey asks if they were laid off and if the layoff is temporary or permanent. In economic downturns, the number of temporary layoffs and the number of involuntary part-time workers generally rises. While this pattern also is evident in the current recession, some notable differences shed light on the prospects for recovery of the outflow rate. Indeed, data on temporary layoffs and the number of workers who are involuntarily working part-time suggest that unemployed workers may be searching for work longer than in previous recessions.

The share of workers who have been laid off temporarily, rather than permanently, is at very low levels, and the number of workers who are involuntarily employed part-time is at historical highs. Both of these factors are likely to slow the recovery of the outflow rate over the course of the next several years. The fraction of workers who are on temporary layoffs as a share of total unemployment has recently been low relative to the 1980s, suggesting fewer workers are waiting to be called back to jobs when the economy improves. Consider the difference between the recession of 1981-1982 and the current downturn. Between July 1981 and November 1982, the share of unemployed workers on temporary layoffs increased dramatically from 16.1% to 20.7%. By contrast, between December 2007 and April 2009, the share of unemployed workers on temporary layoffs *fell* from 12.8% to 11.9%.

Even more dramatic, however, has been the break from past patterns in the number of workers who are involuntarily employed part-time. Numerous reports tell of workers being furloughed for a set number of days in a month or asked to work fewer hours each day. These anecdotes are supported by the monthly data. Indeed, the number of workers employed part-time against their wishes is at historical

high. The fraction of the labor force that reports working part-time for economic reasons has increased from 3.0% in December 2007 to 5.8% in April 2009. This increase has been broad-based, occurring in a wide range of occupations. Moreover, the reduction in hours has not been trivial, with more than half of such workers experiencing reductions of five hours per week or more.

What does all this mean for the course of the labor market? We combine data on involuntary part-time workers with the standard unemployment rate to arrive at an alternative measure of labor underutilization. We plot this measure in Figure 3, which shows that the labor market has considerably more slack than the official unemployment rate indicates. The figure extends this labor underutilization measure using the Blue Chip consensus forecast for the unemployment rate as a benchmark and then adding a share of involuntary part-time workers based on the proportion of

workers in that category to the unemployed during the current recession. This projection indicates that the level of labor market slack would be higher by the end of 2009 than experienced at any other time in the post-World War II period, implying a longer and slower recovery path for the unemployment rate. This suggests that, more than in previous recessions, when the economy rebounds, employers will tap into their existing workforces rather than hire new workers. This could substantially slow the recovery of the outflow rate and put upward pressure on future unemployment rates.

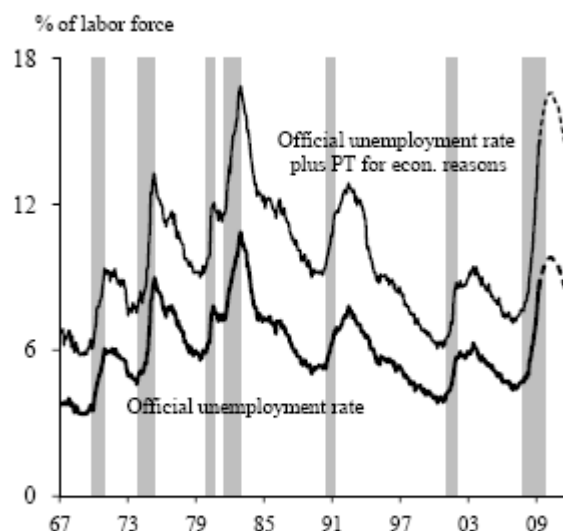
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Figure 3
Alternative measures of labor underutilization



Note: Extrapolated values for 2009:Q2 through 2011:Q4 are based on the Blue Chip consensus unemployment forecast and the linear relationship between the part-time employment and the unemployment rate from December 2007 to April 2009.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

July 2009

FORECAST DETAIL

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Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple period-to-period percent changes. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The percentage changes given in the quarterly report are period-to-period changes at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over an entire year.

Data Sources

National forecast data is provided by IHS Global Insight, as well as the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI). Historical data for the models are obtained from the following agencies: Bureau of the Census (demographic), Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), Bureau of Labor Statistics (employment), Federal Reserve Board of Governors (production), and U.S. Department of Agriculture (farm).

Idaho historical data is obtained from the Department of Commerce and Labor (employment and hourly earnings), Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), Division of Financial Management (migration), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income).

The Idaho average annual wage is calculated by the Division of Financial Management from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor data. Because of the different methodology used and data available, this figure may not match those published by other sources.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 2009**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,177.0	1,203.2	1,228.4	1,252.3	1,275.7	1,299.1	1,320.7	1,342.0	1,365.5
% Ch	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%
National (Millions)	266.980	270.115	273.368	276.553	279.731	282.808	285.734	288.560	291.301
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	17.915	18.482	18.599	19.188	19.897	20.304	20.684	21.002	21.735
% Ch	1.3%	3.2%	0.6%	3.2%	3.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	3,951	3,971	3,964	4,038	4,028	4,070	4,060	4,089	4,119
% Ch	-1.5%	0.5%	-0.2%	1.9%	-0.2%	1.0%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.7%
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	8.553	8.679	8.953	9.105	9.488	9.538	9.811	9.935	10.308
% Ch	0.9%	1.5%	3.2%	1.7%	4.2%	0.5%	2.9%	1.3%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	2,349	2,350	2,351	2,406	2,406	2,410	2,474	2,467	2,459
% Ch	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.2%	2.7%	-0.3%	-0.3%
NET MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	22.652	16.417	15.583	13.836	12.975	12.658	10.645	10.247	12.077
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho	9,472	9,284	8,888	10,156	10,363	11,500	12,207	13,230	16,396
% Ch	-26.4%	-2.0%	-4.3%	14.3%	2.0%	11.0%	6.1%	8.4%	23.9%
National (Millions)	1.361	1.469	1.475	1.621	1.647	1.573	1.601	1.710	1.854
% Ch	-5.9%	7.9%	0.4%	9.9%	1.6%	-4.5%	1.8%	6.8%	8.4%
SINGLE UNITS									
Idaho	7,296	7,844	7,652	9,040	9,191	10,337	10,378	11,144	13,865
% Ch	-22.6%	7.5%	-2.4%	18.1%	1.7%	12.5%	0.4%	7.4%	24.4%
National (Millions)	1.082	1.154	1.136	1.278	1.306	1.232	1.272	1.363	1.505
% Ch	-9.2%	6.7%	-1.6%	12.4%	2.2%	-5.7%	3.2%	7.2%	10.4%
MULTIPLE UNITS									
Idaho	2,176	1,440	1,236	1,115	1,172	1,163	1,828	2,086	2,531
% Ch	-36.9%	-33.8%	-14.2%	-9.8%	5.1%	-0.8%	57.2%	14.1%	21.3%
National (Millions)	0.279	0.314	0.338	0.344	0.341	0.341	0.330	0.347	0.349
% Ch	9.4%	12.7%	7.6%	1.6%	-0.7%	0.1%	-3.5%	5.3%	0.5%
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	378.3	386.8	394.3	402.9	411.9	421.8	432.7	443.6	457.6
% Ch	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	3.2%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 2009**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,391.0	1,423.8	1,461.4	1,496.0	1,523.1	1,538.1	1,555.8	1,582.4	1,613.6
% Ch	1.9%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	1.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%
National (Millions)	293.990	296.719	299.566	302.410	305.365	308.356	311.373	314.377	317.414
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	22.526	23.069	24.150	25.053	25.672	25.987	26.350	26.958	27.760
% Ch	3.6%	2.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.5%	1.2%	1.4%	2.3%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	4,154	4,196	4,236	4,282	4,330	4,379	4,428	4,467	4,504
% Ch	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	10.020	10.413	10.471	10.742	10.940	11.063	11.200	11.384	11.593
% Ch	-2.8%	3.9%	0.6%	2.6%	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	2,452	2,448	2,474	2,498	2,525	2,553	2,581	2,606	2,635
% Ch	-0.3%	-0.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
NET MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	13.013	20.115	23.983	20.290	12.367	0.022	2.572	11.030	15.016
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho	18,677	23,400	19,478	14,271	7,942	4,976	7,558	10,900	13,539
% Ch	13.9%	25.3%	-16.8%	-26.7%	-44.4%	-37.3%	51.9%	44.2%	24.2%
National (Millions)	1.950	2.073	1.812	1.342	0.900	0.556	0.865	1.294	1.563
% Ch	5.2%	6.3%	-12.6%	-25.9%	-32.9%	-38.3%	55.7%	49.6%	20.8%
SINGLE UNITS									
Idaho	16,168	20,936	17,476	11,969	7,094	4,229	6,621	9,339	11,655
% Ch	16.6%	29.5%	-16.5%	-31.5%	-40.7%	-40.4%	56.5%	41.1%	24.8%
National (Millions)	1.604	1.719	1.474	1.036	0.616	0.410	0.691	1.108	1.344
% Ch	6.6%	7.1%	-14.3%	-29.7%	-40.5%	-33.4%	68.4%	60.4%	21.4%
MULTIPLE UNITS									
Idaho	2,508	2,464	2,003	2,302	848	642	937	1,561	1,884
% Ch	-0.9%	-1.8%	-18.7%	15.0%	-63.2%	-24.3%	45.9%	66.5%	20.7%
National (Millions)	0.345	0.354	0.338	0.306	0.285	0.146	0.175	0.187	0.219
% Ch	-1.0%	2.6%	-4.5%	-9.5%	-7.1%	-48.8%	20.0%	6.8%	17.0%
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	473.8	494.3	514.7	529.1	537.7	541.6	546.4	554.4	565.2
% Ch	3.5%	4.3%	4.1%	2.8%	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.5%	1.9%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 2009**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	7,398	7,817	8,304	8,747	9,268	9,817	10,128	10,470	10,961
% Ch	4.6%	5.7%	6.2%	5.3%	6.0%	5.9%	3.2%	3.4%	4.7%
2000 Chain-Weighted	8,032	8,329	8,704	9,067	9,470	9,817	9,891	10,049	10,301
% Ch	2.5%	3.7%	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%	3.7%	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$									
Idaho (Millions)	22,871	24,360	25,367	27,287	29,068	31,290	33,054	33,849	34,816
% Ch	6.8%	6.5%	4.1%	7.6%	6.5%	7.6%	5.6%	2.4%	2.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	22,057	23,433	24,611	26,350	28,054	30,448	32,039	32,921	34,099
% Ch	6.6%	6.2%	5.0%	7.1%	6.5%	8.5%	5.2%	2.8%	3.6%
National (Billions)	6,152	6,521	6,915	7,423	7,802	8,430	8,724	8,882	9,164
% Ch	5.3%	6.0%	6.1%	7.3%	5.1%	8.0%	3.5%	1.8%	3.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$									
Idaho (Millions)	24,973	26,040	26,666	28,429	29,788	31,289	32,376	32,690	32,970
% Ch	4.5%	4.3%	2.4%	6.6%	4.8%	5.0%	3.5%	1.0%	0.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	24,085	25,048	25,871	27,452	28,748	30,447	31,382	31,795	32,290
% Ch	4.4%	4.0%	3.3%	6.1%	4.7%	5.9%	3.1%	1.3%	1.6%
National (Billions)	6,718	6,970	7,269	7,734	7,996	8,429	8,545	8,578	8,678
% Ch	3.1%	3.8%	4.3%	6.4%	3.4%	5.4%	1.4%	0.4%	1.2%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$									
Idaho	19,431	20,246	20,649	21,788	22,784	24,084	25,029	25,222	25,497
% Ch	3.9%	4.2%	2.0%	5.5%	4.6%	5.7%	3.9%	0.8%	1.1%
National	23,043	24,139	25,295	26,840	27,891	29,806	30,532	30,780	31,457
% Ch	4.1%	4.8%	4.8%	6.1%	3.9%	6.9%	2.4%	0.8%	2.2%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$									
Idaho	21,218	21,642	21,707	22,700	23,349	24,084	24,515	24,360	24,145
% Ch	1.7%	2.0%	0.3%	4.6%	2.9%	3.1%	1.8%	-0.6%	-0.9%
National	25,163	25,803	26,591	27,964	28,584	29,805	29,906	29,728	29,788
% Ch	1.9%	2.5%	3.1%	5.2%	2.2%	4.3%	0.3%	-0.6%	0.2%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	23,594	24,147	24,803	25,822	26,992	28,657	28,736	29,209	29,799
% Ch	3.8%	2.3%	2.7%	4.1%	4.5%	6.2%	0.3%	1.6%	1.9%
National	29,148	30,237	31,582	33,219	34,622	36,641	37,494	38,215	39,330
% Ch	3.1%	3.7%	4.4%	5.2%	4.2%	5.8%	2.3%	1.9%	2.9%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 2009**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	11,686	12,422	13,178	13,808	14,265	14,091	14,456	15,131	15,934
% Ch	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	4.8%	3.3%	-1.2%	2.6%	4.7%	5.3%
2000 Chain-Weighted	10,676	10,990	11,295	11,524	11,652	11,331	11,500	11,860	12,305
% Ch	3.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	1.1%	-2.8%	1.5%	3.1%	3.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$									
Idaho (Millions)	38,079	40,845	44,383	47,583	48,869	48,561	49,594	51,602	54,645
% Ch	9.4%	7.3%	8.7%	7.2%	2.7%	-0.6%	2.1%	4.0%	5.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	37,100	39,989	43,730	46,480	47,951	47,607	48,501	50,430	53,415
% Ch	8.8%	7.8%	9.4%	6.3%	3.2%	-0.7%	1.9%	4.0%	5.9%
National (Billions)	9,727	10,270	10,994	11,663	12,101	12,108	12,375	12,873	13,553
% Ch	6.2%	5.6%	7.1%	6.1%	3.8%	0.1%	2.2%	4.0%	5.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$									
Idaho (Millions)	35,127	36,601	38,700	40,439	40,191	39,845	40,126	40,954	42,638
% Ch	6.5%	4.2%	5.7%	4.5%	-0.6%	-0.9%	0.7%	2.1%	4.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	34,223	35,834	38,131	39,503	39,436	39,063	39,242	40,024	41,679
% Ch	6.0%	4.7%	6.4%	3.6%	-0.2%	-0.9%	0.5%	2.0%	4.1%
National (Billions)	8,973	9,203	9,587	9,912	9,952	9,935	10,013	10,217	10,575
% Ch	3.4%	2.6%	4.2%	3.4%	0.4%	-0.2%	0.8%	2.0%	3.5%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$									
Idaho	27,373	28,685	30,367	31,805	32,085	31,573	31,876	32,609	33,864
% Ch	7.4%	4.8%	5.9%	4.7%	0.9%	-1.6%	1.0%	2.3%	3.8%
National	33,085	34,610	36,698	38,567	39,627	39,267	39,743	40,947	42,698
% Ch	5.2%	4.6%	6.0%	5.1%	2.7%	-0.9%	1.2%	3.0%	4.3%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$									
Idaho	25,252	25,707	26,479	27,032	26,388	25,907	25,791	25,881	26,424
% Ch	4.6%	1.8%	3.0%	2.1%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-0.4%	0.3%	2.1%
National	30,522	31,016	32,001	32,778	32,590	32,220	32,156	32,498	33,317
% Ch	2.5%	1.6%	3.2%	2.4%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-0.2%	1.1%	2.5%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	30,963	31,964	33,785	34,686	35,294	35,973	36,849	37,613	38,433
% Ch	4.0%	3.2%	5.7%	2.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%
National	41,046	42,419	44,285	46,233	47,782	48,972	50,071	51,183	52,422
% Ch	4.4%	3.3%	4.4%	4.4%	3.3%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
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PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	11,701	12,284	13,078	13,936	15,024	16,552	16,880	17,256	17,690
% Ch	7.4%	5.0%	6.5%	6.6%	7.8%	10.2%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%
National (Billions)	3,419	3,620	3,878	4,183	4,466	4,829	4,943	4,981	5,113
% Ch	5.8%	5.9%	7.1%	7.9%	6.8%	8.1%	2.4%	0.8%	2.6%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	515	643	425	607	690	471	646	497	337
% Ch	13.6%	25.0%	-33.9%	42.8%	13.7%	-31.8%	37.1%	-23.0%	-32.2%
National (Billions)	23	37	34	29	29	23	20	11	29
% Ch	-33.2%	64.5%	-8.3%	-14.1%	-2.6%	-20.7%	-13.1%	-46.3%	176.4%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	2,229	2,324	2,313	2,480	2,765	2,883	3,312	3,290	3,389
% Ch	-3.6%	4.2%	-0.5%	7.2%	11.5%	4.3%	14.9%	-0.6%	3.0%
National (Billions)	469	506	542	598	650	706	752	758	782
% Ch	6.8%	7.8%	7.1%	10.4%	8.6%	8.6%	6.6%	0.7%	3.2%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	4,350	4,718	5,068	5,545	5,546	5,909	6,195	6,051	6,227
% Ch	9.9%	8.5%	7.4%	9.4%	0.0%	6.5%	4.8%	-2.3%	2.9%
National (Billions)	1,139	1,221	1,310	1,421	1,412	1,537	1,547	1,486	1,470
% Ch	6.4%	7.2%	7.3%	8.4%	-0.6%	8.9%	0.7%	-4.0%	-1.1%
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	2,846	2,881	2,929	3,063	3,243	3,549	3,647	4,041	4,259
% Ch	4.3%	1.2%	1.7%	4.6%	5.9%	9.4%	2.8%	10.8%	5.4%
National (Billions)	494	492	498	530	562	610	643	745	816
% Ch	0.1%	-0.2%	1.0%	6.5%	6.2%	8.5%	5.4%	15.9%	9.5%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	3,023	3,319	3,408	3,557	3,776	4,079	4,568	4,971	5,254
% Ch	8.4%	9.8%	2.7%	4.4%	6.1%	8.0%	12.0%	8.8%	5.7%
National (Billions)	877	925	951	979	1,022	1,084	1,194	1,286	1,351
% Ch	6.1%	5.4%	2.8%	2.9%	4.4%	6.1%	10.1%	7.7%	5.0%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	2,074	2,134	2,223	2,337	2,480	2,676	2,724	2,802	2,909
% Ch	6.3%	2.9%	4.2%	5.1%	6.1%	7.9%	1.8%	2.9%	3.8%
National (Billions)	264	275	290	307	323	344	357	365	382
% Ch	3.9%	4.1%	5.3%	6.0%	5.3%	6.2%	3.8%	2.4%	4.6%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	281	326	369	437	504	525	531	544	570
% Ch	18.3%	15.9%	13.2%	18.3%	15.4%	4.1%	1.1%	2.5%	4.9%

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PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	18,906	20,317	22,340	23,556	23,757	23,155	23,523	24,391	25,773
% Ch	6.9%	7.5%	10.0%	5.4%	0.9%	-2.5%	1.6%	3.7%	5.7%
National (Billions)	5,395	5,672	6,027	6,362	6,548	6,468	6,582	6,833	7,167
% Ch	5.5%	5.1%	6.3%	5.6%	2.9%	-1.2%	1.8%	3.8%	4.9%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	573	400	203	623	422	409	541	621	676
% Ch	69.8%	-30.2%	-49.2%	207.0%	-32.2%	-3.0%	32.2%	14.8%	8.8%
National (Billions)	37	34	16	44	35	28	37	38	39
% Ch	27.8%	-8.8%	-52.6%	172.6%	-21.5%	-19.7%	34.7%	1.3%	3.1%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	3,848	4,087	4,456	4,383	4,336	4,227	4,401	4,728	5,021
% Ch	13.5%	6.2%	9.0%	-1.6%	-1.1%	-2.5%	4.1%	7.4%	6.2%
National (Billions)	874	926	999	1,012	1,038	1,011	1,049	1,123	1,190
% Ch	11.8%	5.9%	7.9%	1.4%	2.5%	-2.6%	3.8%	7.1%	5.9%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	7,057	7,691	8,451	9,433	9,888	9,196	9,094	9,373	10,101
% Ch	13.3%	9.0%	9.9%	11.6%	4.8%	-7.0%	-1.1%	3.1%	7.8%
National (Billions)	1,551	1,638	1,869	2,040	2,102	1,956	1,949	2,016	2,174
% Ch	5.5%	5.6%	14.1%	9.2%	3.0%	-6.9%	-0.4%	3.5%	7.9%
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	4,582	5,030	5,485	5,695	5,786	5,928	6,179	6,371	6,671
% Ch	7.6%	9.8%	9.1%	3.8%	1.6%	2.5%	4.2%	3.1%	4.7%
National (Billions)	869	926	957	992	1,027	1,069	1,122	1,169	1,224
% Ch	6.5%	6.6%	3.3%	3.7%	3.5%	4.1%	5.0%	4.2%	4.7%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	5,601	6,060	6,548	7,081	7,852	8,756	9,011	9,370	9,817
% Ch	6.6%	8.2%	8.0%	8.1%	10.9%	11.5%	2.9%	4.0%	4.8%
National (Billions)	1,423	1,521	1,603	1,713	1,869	2,089	2,160	2,241	2,338
% Ch	5.3%	6.9%	5.4%	6.9%	9.1%	11.8%	3.4%	3.8%	4.3%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	3,100	3,364	3,757	3,901	3,925	3,838	3,868	3,972	4,157
% Ch	6.6%	8.5%	11.7%	3.8%	0.6%	-2.2%	0.8%	2.7%	4.7%
National (Billions)	408	428	449	465	478	473	480	499	524
% Ch	6.9%	4.8%	4.8%	3.6%	2.8%	-1.1%	1.6%	4.0%	5.0%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	614	625	657	714	754	728	712	719	743
% Ch	7.7%	1.8%	5.2%	8.6%	5.7%	-3.5%	-2.1%	0.9%	3.4%

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EMPLOYMENT

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	477,047	490,902	507,425	520,479	538,101	558,581	568,034	568,046	572,550
% Ch	3.7%	2.9%	3.4%	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	117,307	119,698	122,767	125,923	128,992	131,794	131,830	130,340	129,996
% Ch	2.6%	2.0%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	0.0%	-1.1%	-0.3%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR									
Idaho	98,312	102,403	105,507	106,975	108,722	111,883	110,226	105,032	102,387
% Ch	0.9%	4.2%	3.0%	1.4%	1.6%	2.9%	-1.5%	-4.7%	-2.5%
National (Thousands)	23,161	23,412	23,884	24,352	24,466	24,652	23,873	22,555	21,816
% Ch	1.7%	1.1%	2.0%	2.0%	0.5%	0.8%	-3.2%	-5.5%	-3.3%
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	65,638	68,313	70,185	71,528	71,213	73,032	70,392	66,804	63,862
% Ch	-0.1%	4.1%	2.7%	1.9%	-0.4%	2.6%	-3.6%	-5.1%	-4.4%
National (Thousands)	17,326	17,317	17,500	17,640	17,403	17,344	16,514	15,327	14,578
% Ch	1.3%	-0.1%	1.1%	0.8%	-1.3%	-0.3%	-4.8%	-7.2%	-4.9%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	39,957	42,447	44,215	45,892	45,698	47,407	45,099	42,320	39,949
% Ch	5.6%	6.2%	4.2%	3.8%	-0.4%	3.7%	-4.9%	-6.2%	-5.6%
National (Thousands)	10,457	10,566	10,786	10,991	10,913	10,957	10,409	9,554	9,033
% Ch	2.4%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%	-0.7%	0.4%	-5.0%	-8.2%	-5.5%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	11,864	12,024	11,897	11,463	11,480	11,567	9,849	9,553	9,046
% Ch	0.8%	1.3%	-1.0%	-3.6%	0.1%	0.8%	-14.9%	-3.0%	-5.3%
National (Thousands)	656	663	677	689	701	692	647	625	607
% Ch	2.0%	1.1%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	-1.3%	-6.5%	-3.3%	-3.0%
METAL FABRICATION									
Idaho	3,410	3,582	3,793	3,826	3,942	4,030	3,876	3,636	3,537
% Ch	15.3%	5.0%	5.9%	0.9%	3.0%	2.2%	-3.8%	-6.2%	-2.7%
National (Thousands)	1,624	1,648	1,696	1,739	1,728	1,753	1,677	1,549	1,479
% Ch	3.7%	1.5%	2.9%	2.6%	-0.6%	1.4%	-4.4%	-7.6%	-4.5%
MACHINERY									
Idaho	3,078	3,189	3,065	3,178	3,039	3,305	3,055	2,832	2,633
% Ch	6.1%	3.6%	-3.9%	3.7%	-4.4%	8.7%	-7.5%	-7.3%	-7.0%
National (Thousands)	1,442	1,469	1,496	1,515	1,468	1,457	1,370	1,232	1,152
% Ch	4.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.2%	-3.0%	-0.8%	-5.9%	-10.1%	-6.5%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS									
Idaho	14,324	16,280	17,727	19,055	18,406	19,454	19,656	17,933	16,298
% Ch	5.0%	13.7%	8.9%	7.5%	-3.4%	5.7%	1.0%	-8.8%	-9.1%
National (Thousands)	1,689	1,747	1,803	1,831	1,781	1,820	1,749	1,507	1,355
% Ch	2.3%	3.4%	3.2%	1.5%	-2.7%	2.2%	-3.9%	-13.8%	-10.1%
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	7,280	7,373	7,732	8,370	8,831	9,050	8,663	8,366	8,436
% Ch	11.3%	1.3%	4.9%	8.3%	5.5%	2.5%	-4.3%	-3.4%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	5,046	5,040	5,114	5,217	5,234	5,235	4,966	4,641	4,440
% Ch	1.4%	-0.1%	1.5%	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	-5.1%	-6.5%	-4.3%

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EMPLOYMENT

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	588,068	611,723	638,908	656,292	649,428	617,721	612,600	623,308	645,585
% Ch	2.7%	4.0%	4.4%	2.7%	-1.0%	-4.9%	-0.8%	1.7%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	131,419	133,699	136,098	137,604	137,046	132,075	131,442	133,505	136,703
% Ch	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	-0.4%	-3.6%	-0.5%	1.6%	2.4%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR									
Idaho	105,456	112,347	122,307	123,365	112,674	94,537	89,117	91,886	97,354
% Ch	3.0%	6.5%	8.9%	0.9%	-8.7%	-16.1%	-5.7%	3.1%	6.0%
National (Thousands)	21,878	22,186	22,536	22,235	21,409	18,895	17,416	17,628	18,504
% Ch	0.3%	1.4%	1.6%	-1.3%	-3.7%	-11.7%	-7.8%	1.2%	5.0%
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	63,680	65,041	67,849	68,067	64,565	56,352	54,758	56,741	60,951
% Ch	-0.3%	2.1%	4.3%	0.3%	-5.1%	-12.7%	-2.8%	3.6%	7.4%
National (Thousands)	14,382	14,291	14,223	13,940	13,480	11,972	11,117	11,199	11,666
% Ch	-1.3%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-2.0%	-3.3%	-11.2%	-7.1%	0.7%	4.2%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	40,548	42,111	44,611	44,202	39,977	32,482	30,867	32,716	36,666
% Ch	1.5%	3.9%	5.9%	-0.9%	-9.6%	-18.7%	-5.0%	6.0%	12.1%
National (Thousands)	8,992	9,020	9,048	8,869	8,527	7,352	6,736	6,875	7,332
% Ch	-0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	-2.0%	-3.9%	-13.8%	-8.4%	2.1%	6.6%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	9,295	9,619	10,036	9,581	8,083	6,075	5,858	7,048	8,130
% Ch	2.7%	3.5%	4.3%	-4.5%	-15.6%	-24.8%	-3.6%	20.3%	15.4%
National (Thousands)	618	624	623	576	516	420	412	471	524
% Ch	1.7%	1.1%	-0.2%	-7.7%	-10.3%	-18.5%	-1.9%	14.2%	11.3%
METAL FABRICATION									
Idaho	3,636	3,905	4,377	4,659	4,655	3,956	3,770	4,140	4,665
% Ch	2.8%	7.4%	12.1%	6.4%	-0.1%	-15.0%	-4.7%	9.8%	12.7%
National (Thousands)	1,497	1,522	1,553	1,563	1,528	1,300	1,064	1,043	1,126
% Ch	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	0.6%	-2.3%	-14.9%	-18.1%	-2.0%	8.0%
MACHINERY									
Idaho	2,569	2,606	2,864	2,992	3,154	2,649	2,267	2,345	2,552
% Ch	-2.4%	1.4%	9.9%	4.5%	5.4%	-16.0%	-14.4%	3.4%	8.8%
National (Thousands)	1,145	1,165	1,183	1,187	1,184	1,012	901	914	992
% Ch	-0.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.3%	-0.3%	-14.5%	-11.0%	1.5%	8.5%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS									
Idaho	16,287	16,183	16,667	16,219	14,285	10,942	9,983	9,482	10,619
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.6%	3.0%	-2.7%	-11.9%	-23.4%	-8.8%	-5.0%	12.0%
National (Thousands)	1,323	1,316	1,308	1,273	1,247	1,142	1,092	1,099	1,160
% Ch	-2.4%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-2.7%	-2.0%	-8.5%	-4.3%	0.6%	5.5%
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	8,761	9,797	10,668	10,751	9,799	8,859	8,989	9,702	10,700
% Ch	3.9%	11.8%	8.9%	0.8%	-8.9%	-9.6%	1.5%	7.9%	10.3%
National (Thousands)	4,410	4,393	4,380	4,271	4,052	3,478	3,267	3,348	3,529
% Ch	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-2.5%	-5.1%	-14.2%	-6.1%	2.5%	5.4%

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EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	25,682	25,866	25,970	25,636	25,515	25,625	25,294	24,484	23,913
% Ch	-7.9%	0.7%	0.4%	-1.3%	-0.5%	0.4%	-1.3%	-3.2%	-2.3%
National (Thousands)	6,869	6,751	6,714	6,649	6,491	6,387	6,105	5,773	5,545
% Ch	-0.3%	-1.7%	-0.6%	-1.0%	-2.4%	-1.6%	-4.4%	-5.4%	-3.9%
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	16,827	17,119	17,263	16,830	16,705	16,660	16,521	16,354	15,901
% Ch	-3.1%	1.7%	0.8%	-2.5%	-0.7%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-2.8%
National (Thousands)	1,561	1,562	1,557	1,555	1,550	1,553	1,550	1,525	1,517
% Ch	1.3%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.2%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-0.5%
PRINTING									
Idaho	2,308	2,365	2,326	2,307	2,234	2,339	2,225	2,033	2,030
% Ch	3.0%	2.5%	-1.6%	-0.8%	-3.2%	4.7%	-4.9%	-8.6%	-0.1%
National (Thousands)	817	816	821	828	814	807	769	707	680
% Ch	1.9%	-0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	-1.6%	-0.9%	-4.7%	-8.1%	-3.8%
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	2,354	2,330	2,273	2,361	2,314	2,336	2,324	1,925	1,831
% Ch	-42.6%	-1.0%	-2.5%	3.9%	-2.0%	1.0%	-0.5%	-17.1%	-4.9%
National (Thousands)	988	985	987	993	983	980	959	927	906
% Ch	-1.7%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	-1.0%	-0.2%	-2.2%	-3.3%	-2.3%
OTHER NONDURABLES									
Idaho	4,193	4,051	4,108	4,138	4,262	4,290	4,224	4,172	4,151
% Ch	0.1%	-3.4%	1.4%	0.7%	3.0%	0.7%	-1.5%	-1.2%	-0.5%
National (Thousands)	3,504	3,388	3,348	3,273	3,143	3,046	2,827	2,614	2,442
% Ch	-1.1%	-3.3%	-1.2%	-2.3%	-3.9%	-3.1%	-7.2%	-7.5%	-6.6%
MINING									
Idaho	2,683	2,977	2,997	2,817	2,485	2,347	1,973	1,759	1,785
% Ch	13.3%	11.0%	0.7%	-6.0%	-11.8%	-5.5%	-15.9%	-10.9%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	558	556	571	565	518	520	532	512	503
% Ch	-3.2%	-0.3%	2.7%	-1.1%	-8.4%	0.5%	2.4%	-3.8%	-1.9%
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	29,991	31,113	32,325	32,630	35,025	36,505	37,861	36,469	36,740
% Ch	2.3%	3.7%	3.9%	0.9%	7.3%	4.2%	3.7%	-3.7%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	5,276	5,538	5,813	6,147	6,545	6,788	6,827	6,715	6,736
% Ch	3.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.8%	6.5%	3.7%	0.6%	-1.6%	0.3%
NONGOODS PRODUCING									
Idaho	378,735	388,499	401,918	413,504	429,379	446,698	457,808	463,014	470,163
% Ch	4.4%	2.6%	3.5%	2.9%	3.8%	4.0%	2.5%	1.1%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	94,146	96,286	98,883	101,571	104,526	107,141	107,957	107,786	108,180
% Ch	2.9%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	2.5%	0.8%	-0.2%	0.4%
SERVICES									
Idaho	196,052	202,106	210,034	217,465	227,557	238,281	249,577	253,630	260,020
% Ch	5.7%	3.1%	3.9%	3.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	1.6%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	55,383	57,094	59,170	61,256	63,350	65,139	65,824	65,596	66,074
% Ch	3.5%	3.1%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	2.8%	1.1%	-0.3%	0.7%
INFORMATION									
Idaho	7,602	7,699	7,587	8,376	9,274	9,859	9,596	9,155	9,181
% Ch	2.5%	1.3%	-1.5%	10.4%	10.7%	6.3%	-2.7%	-4.6%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,219	3,418	3,630	3,629	3,394	3,189
% Ch	3.8%	3.4%	4.9%	4.4%	6.2%	6.2%	0.0%	-6.5%	-6.1%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES									
Idaho	25,492	26,833	26,835	24,256	25,306	25,161	25,013	25,824	26,946
% Ch	4.0%	5.3%	0.0%	-9.6%	4.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	3.2%	4.3%
National (Thousands)	6,828	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,646	7,688	7,809	7,848	7,976
% Ch	-0.6%	2.1%	3.0%	4.0%	2.5%	0.5%	1.6%	0.5%	1.6%

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EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	23,132	22,930	23,238	23,865	24,588	23,870	23,891	24,025	24,285
% Ch	-3.3%	-0.9%	1.3%	2.7%	3.0%	-2.9%	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	5,390	5,271	5,175	5,071	4,953	4,621	4,381	4,324	4,334
% Ch	-2.8%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-2.3%	-6.7%	-5.2%	-1.3%	0.2%
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	15,000	14,715	14,700	15,093	15,813	15,460	15,640	15,790	16,014
% Ch	-5.7%	-1.9%	-0.1%	2.7%	4.8%	-2.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	1,494	1,478	1,480	1,484	1,484	1,473	1,451	1,455	1,468
% Ch	-1.5%	-1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.7%	-1.5%	0.3%	0.9%
PRINTING									
Idaho	1,921	1,899	1,907	1,892	1,797	1,617	1,526	1,470	1,423
% Ch	-5.3%	-1.1%	0.4%	-0.8%	-5.0%	-10.0%	-5.6%	-3.6%	-3.3%
National (Thousands)	663	646	635	622	594	528	480	464	451
% Ch	-2.6%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-4.6%	-11.0%	-9.2%	-3.3%	-2.7%
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	1,878	1,938	2,117	2,267	2,366	2,308	2,216	2,163	2,115
% Ch	2.6%	3.2%	9.2%	7.1%	4.4%	-2.5%	-4.0%	-2.4%	-2.2%
National (Thousands)	887	872	866	861	849	813	765	756	766
% Ch	-2.1%	-1.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.3%	-4.2%	-5.9%	-1.2%	1.3%
OTHER NONDURABLES									
Idaho	4,333	4,378	4,514	4,612	4,612	4,486	4,509	4,601	4,733
% Ch	4.4%	1.0%	3.1%	2.2%	0.0%	-2.7%	0.5%	2.0%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	2,347	2,275	2,195	2,104	2,026	1,806	1,684	1,648	1,649
% Ch	-3.9%	-3.1%	-3.5%	-4.1%	-3.7%	-10.8%	-6.7%	-2.2%	0.0%
MINING									
Idaho	1,932	2,161	2,374	2,668	2,761	2,068	1,774	1,877	2,131
% Ch	8.2%	11.9%	9.9%	12.4%	3.5%	-25.1%	-14.2%	5.8%	13.6%
National (Thousands)	523	562	620	664	716	660	609	625	631
% Ch	4.0%	7.5%	10.3%	7.0%	7.9%	-7.9%	-7.6%	2.5%	1.0%
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	39,844	45,146	52,084	52,631	45,349	36,117	32,585	33,268	34,272
% Ch	8.4%	13.3%	15.4%	1.1%	-13.8%	-20.4%	-9.8%	2.1%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	6,973	7,333	7,693	7,632	7,213	6,263	5,690	5,804	6,208
% Ch	3.5%	5.2%	4.9%	-0.8%	-5.5%	-13.2%	-9.2%	2.0%	7.0%
NONGOODS PRODUCING									
Idaho	482,612	499,376	516,601	532,927	536,754	523,183	523,482	531,422	548,231
% Ch	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	0.7%	-2.5%	0.1%	1.5%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	109,541	111,513	113,562	115,369	115,637	113,180	114,026	115,877	118,198
% Ch	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	0.2%	-2.1%	0.7%	1.6%	2.0%
SERVICES									
Idaho	269,020	280,752	292,731	304,485	306,902	298,496	299,748	306,822	320,294
% Ch	3.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.0%	0.8%	-2.7%	0.4%	2.4%	4.4%
National (Thousands)	67,201	68,659	70,328	71,616	71,822	70,131	70,984	73,091	74,944
% Ch	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%	1.8%	0.3%	-2.4%	1.2%	3.0%	2.5%
INFORMATION									
Idaho	9,933	11,069	10,588	10,909	11,732	10,794	10,635	10,893	11,157
% Ch	8.2%	11.4%	-4.4%	3.0%	7.5%	-8.0%	-1.5%	2.4%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	3,117	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,997	2,834	2,664	2,768	2,765
% Ch	-2.2%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-1.2%	-5.4%	-6.0%	3.9%	-0.1%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES									
Idaho	27,939	29,656	31,747	32,532	31,747	30,544	30,199	30,826	31,981
% Ch	3.7%	6.1%	7.1%	2.5%	-2.4%	-3.8%	-1.1%	2.1%	3.7%
National (Thousands)	8,031	8,153	8,329	8,302	8,144	7,764	7,637	7,738	7,895
% Ch	0.7%	1.5%	2.2%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-4.7%	-1.6%	1.3%	2.0%

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EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES									
Idaho	16,508	17,329	17,624	18,159	19,004	19,409	19,157	18,676	18,763
% Ch	6.7%	5.0%	1.7%	3.0%	4.7%	2.1%	-1.3%	-2.5%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	4,505	4,576	4,647	4,781	4,906	5,013	4,973	4,820	4,761
% Ch	2.6%	1.6%	1.5%	2.9%	2.6%	2.2%	-0.8%	-3.1%	-1.2%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS									
Idaho	42,480	42,934	47,295	50,766	54,793	60,626	67,655	69,018	70,006
% Ch	8.4%	1.1%	10.2%	7.3%	7.9%	10.6%	11.6%	2.0%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	12,847	13,461	14,333	15,142	15,955	16,672	16,480	15,975	15,985
% Ch	5.6%	4.8%	6.5%	5.6%	5.4%	4.5%	-1.1%	-3.1%	0.1%
EDUCATION & HEALTH									
Idaho	41,491	44,361	46,347	49,248	50,574	53,017	56,955	59,808	62,551
% Ch	6.3%	6.9%	4.5%	6.3%	2.7%	4.8%	7.4%	5.0%	4.6%
National (Thousands)	13,288	13,683	14,088	14,445	14,795	15,109	15,643	16,201	16,588
% Ch	3.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%	3.5%	3.6%	2.4%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY									
Idaho	46,651	47,558	48,840	50,426	51,461	52,566	53,058	53,281	54,406
% Ch	4.7%	1.9%	2.7%	3.2%	2.1%	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	10,499	10,774	11,016	11,232	11,544	11,860	12,032	11,986	12,175
% Ch	4.0%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	2.8%	2.7%	1.5%	-0.4%	1.6%
OTHER SERVICES									
Idaho	15,829	15,393	15,506	16,235	17,144	17,643	18,143	17,867	18,168
% Ch	3.1%	-2.8%	0.7%	4.7%	5.6%	2.9%	2.8%	-1.5%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	4,572	4,691	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401
% Ch	3.2%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	2.2%	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	0.5%
TRADE									
Idaho	86,215	89,134	91,683	93,772	96,725	100,169	98,088	97,344	97,122
% Ch	3.5%	3.4%	2.9%	2.3%	3.1%	3.6%	-2.1%	-0.8%	-0.2%
National (Thousands)	19,328	19,663	20,053	20,405	20,863	21,212	21,013	20,680	20,526
% Ch	3.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1.7%	-0.9%	-1.6%	-0.7%
RETAIL TRADE									
Idaho	63,162	65,408	67,175	69,160	71,419	74,457	72,622	72,398	72,625
% Ch	3.5%	3.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	4.3%	-2.5%	-0.3%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	13,895	14,141	14,390	14,610	14,971	15,279	15,240	15,027	14,918
% Ch	3.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	2.5%	2.1%	-0.3%	-1.4%	-0.7%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Idaho	23,053	23,725	24,508	24,612	25,306	25,713	25,466	24,947	24,497
% Ch	3.4%	2.9%	3.3%	0.4%	2.8%	1.6%	-1.0%	-2.0%	-1.8%
National (Thousands)	5,433	5,523	5,663	5,795	5,893	5,933	5,773	5,653	5,608
% Ch	3.5%	1.6%	2.6%	2.3%	1.7%	0.7%	-2.7%	-2.1%	-0.8%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	83,354	84,359	87,297	89,467	92,262	94,745	96,862	98,488	99,396
% Ch	3.6%	1.2%	3.5%	2.5%	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%	1.7%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	15,931	16,258	16,488	16,653	16,854	17,139	17,542	17,925	18,357
% Ch	1.6%	2.1%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%
EDUCATION									
Idaho	42,571	42,572	44,219	45,412	46,749	47,989	49,023	49,655	49,906
% Ch	5.0%	0.0%	3.9%	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	2.2%	1.3%	0.5%
NONEDUCATION									
Idaho	40,783	41,787	43,078	44,055	45,513	46,756	47,839	48,833	49,490
% Ch	2.3%	2.5%	3.1%	2.3%	3.3%	2.7%	2.3%	2.1%	1.3%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	13,113	12,899	12,904	12,800	12,834	13,502	13,280	13,552	13,625
% Ch	-2.8%	-1.6%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.3%	5.2%	-1.6%	2.0%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	2,947	2,876	2,806	2,771	2,770	2,865	2,763	2,766	2,760
% Ch	-2.3%	-2.4%	-2.5%	-1.2%	0.0%	3.4%	-3.6%	0.1%	-0.2%

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EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES									
Idaho	18,946	19,293	20,242	21,033	21,219	20,031	19,838	20,508	21,403
% Ch	1.0%	1.8%	4.9%	3.9%	0.9%	-5.6%	-1.0%	3.4%	4.4%
National (Thousands)	4,814	4,918	5,017	5,093	5,062	4,827	4,811	4,925	5,183
% Ch	1.1%	2.2%	2.0%	1.5%	-0.6%	-4.7%	-0.3%	2.4%	5.2%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS									
Idaho	73,144	76,909	81,362	83,210	80,474	78,045	78,098	80,062	85,539
% Ch	4.5%	5.1%	5.8%	2.3%	-3.3%	-3.0%	0.1%	2.5%	6.8%
National (Thousands)	16,388	16,949	17,573	17,948	17,779	16,815	17,143	18,457	19,600
% Ch	2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	2.1%	-0.9%	-5.4%	1.9%	7.7%	6.2%
EDUCATION & HEALTH									
Idaho	65,217	67,991	70,110	74,059	77,980	79,211	80,639	82,994	86,350
% Ch	4.3%	4.3%	3.1%	5.6%	5.3%	1.6%	1.8%	2.9%	4.0%
National (Thousands)	16,950	17,370	17,824	18,320	18,855	19,276	19,972	20,415	20,563
% Ch	2.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.2%	3.6%	2.2%	0.7%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY									
Idaho	55,569	57,354	59,664	63,275	63,116	59,804	60,310	61,196	62,901
% Ch	2.1%	3.2%	4.0%	6.1%	-0.3%	-5.2%	0.8%	1.5%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	12,492	12,814	13,109	13,427	13,457	13,189	13,234	13,236	13,415
% Ch	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	0.2%	-2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%
OTHER SERVICES									
Idaho	18,272	18,479	19,019	19,466	20,635	20,066	20,030	20,343	20,962
% Ch	0.6%	1.1%	2.9%	2.4%	6.0%	-2.8%	-0.2%	1.6%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,493	5,528	5,427	5,523	5,553	5,522
% Ch	0.2%	-0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	-1.8%	1.8%	0.5%	-0.6%
TRADE									
Idaho	99,134	103,682	107,473	111,659	110,471	103,994	103,790	105,383	108,352
% Ch	2.1%	4.6%	3.7%	3.9%	-1.1%	-5.9%	-0.2%	1.5%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	20,722	21,045	21,260	21,534	21,319	20,513	20,512	20,424	20,743
% Ch	1.0%	1.6%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.0%	-3.8%	0.0%	-0.4%	1.6%
RETAIL TRADE									
Idaho	73,727	76,804	80,518	83,556	82,695	77,650	77,648	79,023	81,451
% Ch	1.5%	4.2%	4.8%	3.8%	-1.0%	-6.1%	0.0%	1.8%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	15,061	15,283	15,356	15,518	15,355	14,825	14,929	14,808	14,901
% Ch	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	1.1%	-1.1%	-3.5%	0.7%	-0.8%	0.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Idaho	25,408	26,878	26,955	28,103	27,776	26,344	26,142	26,360	26,901
% Ch	3.7%	5.8%	0.3%	4.3%	-1.2%	-5.2%	-0.8%	0.8%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	5,661	5,762	5,904	6,016	5,964	5,688	5,583	5,616	5,842
% Ch	0.9%	1.8%	2.5%	1.9%	-0.9%	-4.6%	-1.8%	0.6%	4.0%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	101,144	101,862	103,521	103,967	106,176	107,616	106,343	106,025	106,349
% Ch	1.8%	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	2.1%	1.4%	-1.2%	-0.3%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	18,887	19,078	19,243	19,487	19,732	19,707	19,603	19,565	19,729
% Ch	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.8%
EDUCATION									
Idaho	50,808	51,296	52,639	53,007	53,807	54,932	54,594	54,787	55,282
% Ch	1.8%	1.0%	2.6%	0.7%	1.5%	2.1%	-0.6%	0.4%	0.9%
NONEDUCATION									
Idaho	50,336	50,566	50,882	50,960	52,369	52,684	51,749	51,238	51,067
% Ch	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	2.8%	0.6%	-1.8%	-1.0%	-0.3%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	13,314	13,081	12,876	12,816	13,205	13,077	13,602	13,192	13,236
% Ch	-2.3%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-0.5%	3.0%	-1.0%	4.0%	-3.0%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	2,731	2,732	2,732	2,733	2,764	2,829	2,927	2,796	2,783
% Ch	-1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	2.3%	3.5%	-4.5%	-0.5%

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MISCELLANEOUS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.									
Gross Domestic Product	92.115	93.859	95.415	96.475	97.868	100.000	102.402	104.193	106.410
% Ch	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.1%	1.4%	2.2%	2.4%	1.7%	2.1%
Consumption Expenditures	91.577	93.547	95.124	95.978	97.575	100.000	102.094	103.542	105.597
% Ch	2.1%	2.2%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%	2.5%	2.1%	1.4%	2.0%
Durable Goods	110.672	109.507	107.068	104.152	101.626	100.000	98.114	95.766	92.366
% Ch	0.6%	-1.1%	-2.2%	-2.7%	-2.4%	-1.6%	-1.9%	-2.4%	-3.6%
Nondurable Goods	90.629	92.567	93.835	93.821	96.173	100.000	101.531	102.089	104.145
% Ch	1.1%	2.1%	1.4%	0.0%	2.5%	4.0%	1.5%	0.5%	2.0%
Services	88.320	90.844	93.305	95.319	97.393	100.000	103.257	106.018	109.379
% Ch	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	3.3%	2.7%	3.2%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=1.000)	1.524	1.569	1.605	1.630	1.666	1.722	1.770	1.799	1.840
% Ch	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%	1.5%	2.2%	3.4%	2.8%	1.6%	2.3%

SELECTED INTEREST RATES

Federal Funds	5.8%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%	6.2%	3.9%	1.7%	1.1%
NY Fed Discount	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%	5.7%	3.4%	1.2%	2.1%
Prime	8.8%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%	8.0%	9.2%	6.9%	4.7%	4.1%
Existing Home Mortgage	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%	7.1%	7.3%	8.0%	7.0%	6.5%	5.7%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	5.5%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	5.8%	3.4%	1.6%	1.0%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	5.6%	5.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%	5.9%	3.4%	1.7%	1.1%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	6.4%	6.2%	6.2%	5.2%	5.5%	6.2%	4.6%	3.8%	3.0%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	5.3%	5.6%	6.0%	5.0%	4.6%	4.0%

SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES

Wood Products	91.0	93.9	96.7	101.1	105.3	103.7	97.1	100.0	100.7
% Ch	2.4%	3.3%	3.0%	4.5%	4.2%	-1.5%	-6.4%	3.0%	0.7%
Computers & Electronic Products	26.7	34.5	46.1	59.2	77.2	101.4	103.3	100.0	114.3
% Ch	28.8%	29.2%	33.7%	28.4%	30.5%	31.2%	1.9%	-3.2%	14.3%
Food	90.4	88.6	91.0	95.0	96.0	97.7	97.7	100.0	101.0
% Ch	2.6%	-2.1%	2.8%	4.4%	1.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.4%	1.0%
Agricultural Chemicals	114.3	116.6	121.0	123.5	111.3	105.1	96.7	100.0	104.8
% Ch	-0.4%	2.0%	3.8%	2.1%	-9.9%	-5.6%	-8.0%	3.4%	4.8%
Metal Ore Mining	123.8	126.4	133.3	132.5	121.2	120.5	109.2	100.0	95.4
% Ch	1.1%	2.1%	5.5%	-0.6%	-8.6%	-0.6%	-9.4%	-8.4%	-4.6%

**National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JULY 2009**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.									
Gross Domestic Product	109.462	113.040	116.676	119.819	122.500	124.378	125.694	127.571	129.485
% Ch	2.9%	3.3%	3.2%	2.7%	2.2%	1.5%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%
Consumption Expenditures	108.392	111.581	114.675	117.659	121.596	121.873	123.592	125.994	128.152
% Ch	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	3.3%	0.2%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%
Durable Goods	90.696	89.984	88.772	87.154	86.071	84.540	82.580	81.481	80.626
% Ch	-1.8%	-0.8%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-1.2%	-1.8%	-2.3%	-1.3%	-1.1%
Nondurable Goods	107.626	111.606	114.985	118.407	124.666	122.331	124.889	127.964	130.760
% Ch	3.3%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%	5.3%	-1.9%	2.1%	2.5%	2.2%
Services	112.929	116.700	120.752	124.713	128.752	130.764	132.950	135.879	138.490
% Ch	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)	1.889	1.953	2.016	2.073	2.152	2.138	2.176	2.229	2.278
% Ch	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	3.8%	-0.6%	1.8%	2.4%	2.2%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
Federal Funds	1.3%	3.2%	5.0%	5.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	3.3%
NY Fed Discount	2.3%	4.2%	5.9%	5.9%	2.4%	0.5%	0.6%	2.1%	4.2%
Prime	4.3%	6.2%	8.0%	8.1%	5.1%	3.3%	3.3%	4.7%	6.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.7%	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	6.2%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	1.4%	3.1%	4.7%	4.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.6%	2.1%	3.4%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	1.6%	3.4%	4.8%	4.5%	1.7%	0.4%	0.8%	2.3%	3.5%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	3.4%	4.0%	4.7%	4.4%	2.8%	2.3%	2.6%	3.3%	4.2%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	4.3%	4.3%	4.8%	4.6%	3.7%	3.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.5%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES									
Wood Products	104.4	110.4	110.0	99.2	84.8	65.2	68.8	78.7	85.6
% Ch	3.6%	5.8%	-0.4%	-9.8%	-14.5%	-23.1%	5.5%	14.4%	8.8%
Computers & Electronic Products	129.9	144.5	163.8	176.7	192.8	173.3	182.4	209.0	251.4
% Ch	13.7%	11.2%	13.4%	7.9%	9.2%	-10.1%	5.2%	14.6%	20.3%
Food	101.1	104.2	105.4	109.5	111.1	110.0	111.9	114.4	117.4
% Ch	0.1%	3.1%	1.1%	3.9%	1.5%	-1.0%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%
Agricultural Chemicals	109.9	114.4	121.8	114.0	103.7	93.0	95.6	98.1	100.5
% Ch	4.9%	4.1%	6.5%	-6.4%	-9.0%	-10.4%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%
Metal Ore Mining	98.2	106.1	109.1	106.0	109.8	101.3	99.5	104.0	107.6
% Ch	2.9%	8.1%	2.8%	-2.9%	3.6%	-7.8%	-1.8%	4.5%	3.5%

National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,448.4	1,457.4	1,465.7	1,474.2	1,481.5	1,491.4	1,500.9	1,510.3	1,516.4	1,521.4	1,526.2	1,528.4
% Ch	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%
National (Millions)	298.416	299.157	299.987	300.703	301.313	302.045	302.772	303.508	304.249	304.994	305.737	306.481
% Ch	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	23.789	24.026	24.327	24.456	24.650	24.920	25.190	25.450	25.553	25.633	25.709	25.792
% Ch	4.3%	4.0%	5.1%	2.1%	3.2%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	4,219	4,230	4,242	4,253	4,264	4,276	4,288	4,300	4,312	4,324	4,336	4,348
% Ch	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	10.386	10.444	10.499	10.555	10.654	10.713	10.771	10.830	10.888	10.926	10.962	10.984
% Ch	-12.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	3.8%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	1.4%	1.3%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	2,464	2,471	2,478	2,484	2,488	2,495	2,501	2,508	2,515	2,522	2,529	2,536
% Ch	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	27.963	25.513	21.899	20.557	19.119	19.800	20.786	21.456	20.233	15.291	10.598	3.346
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	23,128	20,752	18,125	15,908	16,896	15,136	13,545	11,509	9,184	9,264	7,691	5,629
% Ch	-13.2%	-35.2%	-41.8%	-40.7%	27.3%	-35.6%	-35.9%	-47.9%	-59.5%	3.5%	-52.5%	-71.3%
National (Millions)	2.120	1.855	1.702	1.570	1.461	1.451	1.289	1.166	1.059	1.017	0.868	0.658
% Ch	10.4%	-41.4%	-29.1%	-27.7%	-24.9%	-2.8%	-37.7%	-33.0%	-32.0%	-14.9%	-46.9%	-67.0%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	21,146	18,694	16,268	13,795	14,069	12,769	11,394	9,645	8,037	8,320	7,069	4,950
% Ch	-12.5%	-38.9%	-42.7%	-48.3%	8.2%	-32.2%	-36.6%	-48.7%	-51.8%	14.9%	-47.9%	-76.0%
National (Millions)	1.743	1.511	1.391	1.250	1.174	1.153	0.978	0.839	0.734	0.670	0.598	0.461
% Ch	4.1%	-43.5%	-28.2%	-34.7%	-22.4%	-7.0%	-48.2%	-45.9%	-41.2%	-30.7%	-36.7%	-64.5%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	1,982	2,059	1,857	2,113	2,827	2,367	2,151	1,864	1,147	944	622	679
% Ch	-20.4%	16.4%	-33.7%	67.4%	220.5%	-50.9%	-31.8%	-43.5%	-85.7%	-54.2%	-81.1%	42.3%
National (Millions)	0.378	0.344	0.312	0.320	0.288	0.298	0.311	0.327	0.324	0.347	0.270	0.197
% Ch	46.4%	-30.9%	-32.9%	10.7%	-34.4%	15.7%	18.1%	22.7%	-3.6%	30.5%	-63.0%	-72.0%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	508.1	512.9	517.1	520.6	524.5	527.9	530.9	533.3	535.2	537.1	538.7	539.7
% Ch	4.4%	3.8%	3.3%	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%	2.3%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	0.7%

**National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009				2010				2011			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,532.6	1,536.5	1,540.2	1,543.0	1,547.0	1,552.4	1,558.4	1,565.4	1,572.8	1,578.8	1,585.4	1,592.6
% Ch	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%
National (Millions)	307.228	307.978	308.731	309.487	310.244	310.998	311.750	312.499	313.247	313.998	314.752	315.509
% Ch	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	25.878	25.956	26.021	26.092	26.170	26.270	26.397	26.561	26.745	26.871	27.019	27.198
% Ch	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.9%	2.5%	2.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	4,360	4,373	4,385	4,397	4,411	4,422	4,434	4,444	4,453	4,463	4,472	4,482
% Ch	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	11.017	11.049	11.079	11.105	11.137	11.177	11.220	11.267	11.317	11.360	11.405	11.455
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	2,543	2,550	2,557	2,564	2,571	2,578	2,585	2,591	2,596	2,603	2,609	2,616
% Ch	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1.270	0.214	-1.011	-0.387	-0.654	0.780	3.092	7.070	10.394	10.900	11.300	11.524
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	5,125	4,535	4,552	5,692	6,436	6,999	7,931	8,866	9,833	10,660	11,458	11,648
% Ch	-31.3%	-38.7%	1.5%	144.5%	63.5%	39.8%	64.9%	56.2%	51.3%	38.1%	33.5%	6.8%
National (Millions)	0.528	0.506	0.570	0.619	0.718	0.807	0.913	1.024	1.137	1.247	1.356	1.437
% Ch	-58.6%	-15.4%	60.9%	39.2%	80.8%	59.8%	64.0%	57.8%	52.3%	44.7%	39.8%	26.1%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	3,793	4,041	4,075	5,008	5,719	6,091	6,948	7,725	8,521	9,158	9,776	9,900
% Ch	-65.5%	28.9%	3.4%	128.2%	70.0%	28.7%	69.3%	52.8%	48.0%	33.4%	29.9%	5.2%
National (Millions)	0.358	0.396	0.428	0.458	0.557	0.643	0.730	0.832	0.946	1.062	1.175	1.248
% Ch	-63.6%	49.3%	36.3%	30.6%	120.2%	77.4%	65.5%	68.8%	67.1%	59.3%	49.6%	27.2%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	913	494	477	684	718	908	983	1,141	1,312	1,503	1,682	1,748
% Ch	226.9%	-91.4%	-13.0%	322.4%	20.9%	156.3%	37.4%	81.5%	74.9%	72.1%	56.9%	16.6%
National (Millions)	0.169	0.110	0.142	0.162	0.160	0.164	0.184	0.192	0.192	0.185	0.181	0.189
% Ch	-45.0%	-82.2%	177.7%	67.3%	-2.7%	8.6%	58.0%	19.1%	-0.6%	-13.4%	-7.2%	18.9%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	540.4	541.2	541.9	542.9	544.1	545.5	547.0	548.8	550.9	553.1	555.6	558.1
% Ch	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%

**National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	12,960	13,134	13,250	13,370	13,511	13,738	13,951	14,031	14,151	14,295	14,413	14,200
% Ch	8.6%	5.5%	3.6%	3.7%	4.3%	6.9%	6.4%	2.3%	3.5%	4.1%	3.4%	-5.8%
2000 Chain-Weighted	11,217	11,292	11,314	11,356	11,358	11,491	11,626	11,621	11,646	11,727	11,712	11,522
% Ch	4.8%	2.7%	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	4.8%	4.8%	-0.2%	0.9%	2.8%	-0.5%	-6.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	43,047	44,126	44,537	45,821	46,756	47,214	47,773	48,589	48,456	49,224	49,073	48,724
% Ch	10.3%	10.4%	3.8%	12.0%	8.4%	4.0%	4.8%	7.0%	-1.1%	6.5%	-1.2%	-2.8%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	42,453	43,572	43,857	45,038	45,739	46,142	46,581	47,459	47,392	48,323	48,195	47,895
% Ch	11.8%	11.0%	2.6%	11.2%	6.4%	3.6%	3.9%	7.8%	-0.6%	8.1%	-1.1%	-2.5%
National (Billions)	10,782	10,913	11,056	11,225	11,473	11,578	11,730	11,872	11,961	12,152	12,170	12,120
% Ch	8.6%	5.0%	5.3%	6.2%	9.1%	3.7%	5.4%	4.9%	3.0%	6.6%	0.6%	-1.7%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	37,900	38,538	38,600	39,762	40,237	40,269	40,496	40,756	40,285	40,499	39,883	40,097
% Ch	8.4%	6.9%	0.6%	12.6%	4.9%	0.3%	2.3%	2.6%	-4.5%	2.1%	-5.9%	2.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	37,377	38,054	38,011	39,082	39,362	39,355	39,486	39,808	39,400	39,758	39,170	39,415
% Ch	9.8%	7.5%	-0.5%	11.8%	2.9%	-0.1%	1.3%	3.3%	-4.0%	3.7%	-5.8%	2.5%
National (Billions)	9,492	9,531	9,582	9,740	9,873	9,875	9,944	9,958	9,944	9,998	9,891	9,974
% Ch	6.8%	1.6%	2.2%	6.8%	5.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.6%	-0.6%	2.2%	-4.2%	3.4%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	29,720	30,278	30,386	31,082	31,559	31,658	31,830	32,173	31,954	32,355	32,153	31,879
% Ch	7.7%	7.7%	1.4%	9.5%	6.3%	1.3%	2.2%	4.4%	-2.7%	5.1%	-2.5%	-3.4%
National	36,129	36,480	36,855	37,328	38,077	38,330	38,743	39,116	39,311	39,844	39,807	39,544
% Ch	7.7%	3.9%	4.2%	5.2%	8.3%	2.7%	4.4%	3.9%	2.0%	5.5%	-0.4%	-2.6%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$												
Idaho	26,166	26,443	26,336	26,972	27,159	27,001	26,981	26,986	26,566	26,620	26,132	26,235
% Ch	5.8%	4.3%	-1.6%	10.0%	2.8%	-2.3%	-0.3%	0.1%	-6.1%	0.8%	-7.1%	1.6%
National	31,809	31,860	31,942	32,392	32,768	32,692	32,842	32,810	32,682	32,782	32,352	32,543
% Ch	5.9%	0.6%	1.0%	5.8%	4.7%	-0.9%	1.8%	-0.4%	-1.5%	1.2%	-5.1%	2.4%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	33,297	33,772	33,407	34,662	34,579	34,440	34,548	35,177	34,957	35,212	35,369	35,639
% Ch	11.5%	5.8%	-4.3%	15.9%	-1.0%	-1.6%	1.3%	7.5%	-2.5%	2.9%	1.8%	3.1%
National	43,907	43,901	44,275	45,056	45,853	45,877	46,351	46,851	47,251	47,497	48,041	48,338
% Ch	8.1%	-0.1%	3.4%	7.3%	7.3%	0.2%	4.2%	4.4%	3.5%	2.1%	4.7%	2.5%

**National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2009				2010				2011			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	14,097	14,029	14,084	14,154	14,241	14,383	14,514	14,684	14,842	15,032	15,230	15,419
% Ch	-2.9%	-1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	2.5%	4.0%	3.7%	4.8%	4.4%	5.2%	5.4%	5.1%
2000 Chain-Weighted	11,361	11,299	11,317	11,347	11,387	11,463	11,528	11,623	11,695	11,803	11,916	12,026
% Ch	-5.5%	-2.1%	0.6%	1.1%	1.4%	2.7%	2.3%	3.3%	2.5%	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	48,320	48,855	48,422	48,645	48,926	49,381	49,834	50,234	50,718	51,213	51,879	52,598
% Ch	-3.3%	4.5%	-3.5%	1.8%	2.3%	3.8%	3.7%	3.3%	3.9%	4.0%	5.3%	5.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	47,612	47,881	47,397	47,536	47,901	48,300	48,711	49,090	49,565	50,051	50,698	51,407
% Ch	-2.3%	2.3%	-4.0%	1.2%	3.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%	4.0%	5.3%	5.7%
National (Billions)	12,049	12,165	12,086	12,132	12,218	12,316	12,427	12,539	12,662	12,790	12,943	13,097
% Ch	-2.3%	3.9%	-2.6%	1.5%	2.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%	4.9%	4.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2000 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	39,856	40,146	39,655	39,725	39,844	40,052	40,243	40,365	40,523	40,735	41,081	41,478
% Ch	-2.4%	2.9%	-4.8%	0.7%	1.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	3.4%	3.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	39,272	39,345	38,815	38,820	39,009	39,176	39,336	39,446	39,602	39,811	40,146	40,539
% Ch	-1.4%	0.7%	-5.3%	0.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	2.1%	3.4%	4.0%
National (Billions)	9,938	9,997	9,898	9,908	9,950	9,990	10,035	10,075	10,117	10,173	10,249	10,328
% Ch	-1.4%	2.4%	-3.9%	0.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%	3.0%	3.1%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	31,529	31,796	31,440	31,526	31,627	31,810	31,977	32,091	32,247	32,438	32,724	33,026
% Ch	-4.3%	3.4%	-4.4%	1.1%	1.3%	2.3%	2.1%	1.4%	2.0%	2.4%	3.6%	3.7%
National	39,218	39,501	39,148	39,201	39,381	39,603	39,862	40,125	40,421	40,734	41,121	41,510
% Ch	-3.3%	2.9%	-3.5%	0.5%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.1%	3.9%	3.8%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2000 \$												
Idaho	26,006	26,128	25,747	25,745	25,756	25,800	25,823	25,786	25,765	25,801	25,913	26,043
% Ch	-3.4%	1.9%	-5.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.3%	0.6%	1.7%	2.0%
National	32,349	32,459	32,059	32,013	32,071	32,121	32,190	32,242	32,296	32,400	32,562	32,734
% Ch	-2.4%	1.4%	-4.8%	-0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	35,859	35,830	35,966	36,236	36,537	36,777	36,963	37,118	37,314	37,483	37,721	37,936
% Ch	2.5%	-0.3%	1.5%	3.0%	3.4%	2.7%	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	1.8%	2.6%	2.3%
National	48,593	48,888	49,053	49,356	49,678	49,921	50,202	50,482	50,799	51,041	51,309	51,584
% Ch	2.1%	2.5%	1.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%

**National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	21,764	22,263	22,191	23,143	23,345	23,423	23,483	23,974	23,753	23,806	23,823	23,645
% Ch	17.6%	9.5%	-1.3%	18.3%	3.5%	1.3%	1.0%	8.6%	-3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	-3.0%
National (Billions)	5,946	5,966	6,034	6,162	6,294	6,311	6,378	6,466	6,518	6,531	6,582	6,561
% Ch	10.8%	1.3%	4.6%	8.8%	8.8%	1.1%	4.3%	5.6%	3.3%	0.8%	3.1%	-1.3%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	149	107	230	325	545	592	708	645	574	407	381	327
% Ch	-88.5%	-73.4%	2034.9%	298.7%	690.8%	39.2%	104.6%	-31.1%	-37.3%	-74.7%	-23.2%	-45.7%
National (Billions)	17	10	14	24	39	42	47	47	42	38	32	26
% Ch	-84.8%	-89.7%	293.2%	769.9%	656.1%	34.2%	57.7%	-2.5%	-39.1%	-30.4%	-47.1%	-56.6%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	4,416	4,509	4,462	4,437	4,344	4,352	4,363	4,474	4,338	4,352	4,373	4,282
% Ch	15.6%	8.7%	-4.1%	-2.2%	-8.1%	0.7%	1.0%	10.6%	-11.6%	1.3%	1.9%	-8.1%
National (Billions)	988	1,008	1,000	999	998	1,008	1,016	1,027	1,030	1,039	1,048	1,034
% Ch	8.9%	8.7%	-3.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%	4.1%	3.4%	4.1%	1.3%	3.5%	3.6%	-5.2%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	8,017	8,360	8,638	8,787	9,100	9,344	9,572	9,715	9,795	9,946	10,043	9,767
% Ch	-4.4%	18.2%	14.0%	7.1%	15.0%	11.2%	10.1%	6.1%	3.3%	6.3%	4.0%	-10.5%
National (Billions)	1,788	1,855	1,906	1,927	1,966	2,027	2,073	2,095	2,093	2,111	2,124	2,080
% Ch	9.0%	15.8%	11.5%	4.4%	8.4%	13.0%	9.3%	4.3%	-0.3%	3.4%	2.5%	-8.1%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	5,328	5,489	5,464	5,660	5,650	5,683	5,674	5,771	5,761	5,803	5,788	5,790
% Ch	13.1%	12.6%	-1.8%	15.1%	-0.7%	2.4%	-0.6%	7.0%	-0.7%	2.9%	-1.0%	0.1%
National (Billions)	947	953	960	968	978	988	997	1,006	1,015	1,024	1,031	1,037
% Ch	3.1%	2.7%	2.8%	3.6%	4.0%	4.2%	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%	2.7%	2.2%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	6,373	6,508	6,628	6,682	6,992	7,003	7,119	7,209	7,421	8,106	7,830	8,051
% Ch	16.6%	8.7%	7.6%	3.3%	19.9%	0.6%	6.8%	5.2%	12.3%	42.4%	-12.9%	11.8%
National (Billions)	1,568	1,595	1,620	1,630	1,696	1,699	1,721	1,738	1,778	1,926	1,873	1,899
% Ch	8.9%	7.0%	6.6%	2.4%	17.2%	0.8%	5.1%	4.1%	9.6%	37.7%	-10.7%	5.8%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	3,649	3,753	3,740	3,884	3,905	3,888	3,874	3,937	3,931	3,942	3,932	3,896
% Ch	23.6%	11.9%	-1.4%	16.3%	2.2%	-1.7%	-1.4%	6.7%	-0.6%	1.1%	-1.0%	-3.6%
National (Billions)	445	445	448	456	462	462	465	470	476	478	480	477
% Ch	9.5%	0.1%	2.8%	6.9%	5.9%	-0.5%	3.0%	3.9%	6.0%	1.1%	1.8%	-2.1%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	649	642	665	672	686	704	727	737	744	746	768	758
% Ch	4.4%	-4.2%	15.1%	4.3%	8.6%	10.9%	13.7%	5.6%	3.9%	1.1%	12.3%	-5.1%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2009				2010				2011			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	23,394	23,146	23,007	23,072	23,272	23,453	23,602	23,764	23,994	24,210	24,505	24,857
% Ch	-4.2%	-4.2%	-2.4%	1.1%	3.5%	3.2%	2.6%	2.8%	3.9%	3.7%	5.0%	5.9%
National (Billions)	6,495	6,461	6,448	6,467	6,508	6,555	6,603	6,661	6,728	6,794	6,867	6,944
% Ch	-4.0%	-2.1%	-0.8%	1.2%	2.5%	2.9%	3.0%	3.6%	4.1%	4.0%	4.4%	4.5%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	201	417	468	552	471	528	572	594	603	612	631	640
% Ch	-85.7%	1750.1%	58.7%	93.4%	-47.0%	58.8%	36.9%	16.7%	6.1%	5.8%	13.1%	6.0%
National (Billions)	24	27	28	32	35	37	39	39	38	38	38	38
% Ch	-28.3%	51.4%	25.9%	52.4%	46.7%	31.3%	16.8%	2.0%	-12.3%	-0.5%	6.3%	0.0%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	4,218	4,219	4,216	4,255	4,291	4,358	4,430	4,527	4,606	4,693	4,770	4,842
% Ch	-5.8%	0.1%	-0.3%	3.7%	3.4%	6.5%	6.7%	9.0%	7.2%	7.8%	6.7%	6.2%
National (Billions)	1,012	1,009	1,008	1,016	1,024	1,039	1,056	1,078	1,096	1,116	1,133	1,150
% Ch	-8.2%	-1.4%	-0.4%	3.5%	3.1%	6.1%	6.4%	8.7%	6.8%	7.5%	6.4%	5.9%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	9,357	9,358	9,064	9,005	9,029	9,066	9,126	9,157	9,200	9,286	9,425	9,580
% Ch	-15.8%	0.0%	-12.0%	-2.6%	1.1%	1.7%	2.7%	1.4%	1.9%	3.8%	6.1%	6.7%
National (Billions)	1,995	1,982	1,927	1,921	1,930	1,941	1,958	1,966	1,977	1,996	2,028	2,063
% Ch	-15.4%	-2.4%	-10.8%	-1.1%	1.8%	2.3%	3.4%	1.8%	2.2%	4.0%	6.6%	7.1%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	5,849	5,915	5,942	6,005	6,084	6,154	6,228	6,248	6,286	6,327	6,398	6,474
% Ch	4.1%	4.6%	1.9%	4.3%	5.3%	4.7%	4.9%	1.3%	2.5%	2.7%	4.5%	4.8%
National (Billions)	1,052	1,064	1,073	1,086	1,100	1,115	1,132	1,140	1,150	1,161	1,175	1,188
% Ch	6.1%	4.8%	3.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	6.2%	3.1%	3.5%	3.9%	4.8%	4.3%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	8,433	8,927	8,822	8,840	8,929	8,969	9,032	9,113	9,255	9,327	9,409	9,490
% Ch	20.4%	25.6%	-4.6%	0.8%	4.1%	1.8%	2.8%	3.6%	6.4%	3.1%	3.6%	3.5%
National (Billions)	1,988	2,136	2,113	2,119	2,141	2,150	2,165	2,182	2,214	2,231	2,250	2,268
% Ch	19.9%	33.3%	-4.2%	1.1%	4.3%	1.7%	2.7%	3.3%	5.9%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	3,890	3,852	3,813	3,796	3,862	3,861	3,868	3,880	3,940	3,958	3,977	4,012
% Ch	-0.6%	-3.8%	-4.0%	-1.7%	7.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%	6.3%	1.8%	2.0%	3.5%
National (Billions)	477	474	470	469	477	478	481	484	494	498	501	505
% Ch	-0.4%	-2.3%	-3.1%	-1.1%	7.2%	0.8%	2.1%	3.1%	7.7%	3.3%	2.6%	3.4%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	757	726	715	712	713	713	712	712	714	716	720	726
% Ch	-0.5%	-15.3%	-5.9%	-2.1%	0.6%	0.2%	-0.4%	-0.2%	1.2%	0.9%	2.4%	3.6%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

EMPLOYMENT

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	630,959	637,057	641,814	645,800	652,503	657,166	656,655	658,846	656,033	652,569	649,722	639,390
% Ch	6.1%	3.9%	3.0%	2.5%	4.2%	2.9%	-0.3%	1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-6.2%
National (Thousands)	135,432	135,901	136,290	136,767	137,265	137,557	137,595	138,000	137,943	137,509	137,004	135,727
% Ch	2.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	0.9%	0.1%	1.2%	-0.2%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-3.7%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	120,155	122,331	122,964	123,778	124,939	124,656	122,669	121,197	117,149	114,317	112,234	106,997
% Ch	16.1%	7.4%	2.1%	2.7%	3.8%	-0.9%	-6.2%	-4.7%	-12.7%	-9.3%	-7.1%	-17.4%
National (Thousands)	22,541	22,596	22,554	22,452	22,401	22,309	22,167	22,061	21,889	21,599	21,343	20,803
% Ch	3.4%	1.0%	-0.7%	-1.8%	-0.9%	-1.6%	-2.5%	-1.9%	-3.1%	-5.2%	-4.7%	-9.7%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	67,010	67,636	68,187	68,562	68,639	68,736	67,619	67,272	66,298	65,338	64,562	62,060
% Ch	8.4%	3.8%	3.3%	2.2%	0.5%	0.6%	-6.3%	-2.0%	-5.7%	-5.7%	-4.7%	-14.6%
National (Thousands)	14,282	14,274	14,217	14,120	14,057	13,974	13,892	13,836	13,751	13,606	13,444	13,119
% Ch	0.5%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-2.7%	-1.8%	-2.3%	-2.3%	-1.6%	-2.4%	-4.2%	-4.7%	-9.3%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	43,843	44,403	44,835	45,362	45,165	45,048	43,600	42,995	41,769	40,572	39,985	37,581
% Ch	10.6%	5.2%	3.9%	4.8%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-12.2%	-5.4%	-10.9%	-11.0%	-5.7%	-22.0%
National (Thousands)	9,059	9,083	9,052	8,997	8,949	8,896	8,837	8,792	8,732	8,620	8,500	8,257
% Ch	1.3%	1.1%	-1.4%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%	-2.6%	-2.0%	-2.7%	-5.0%	-5.4%	-11.0%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	10,081	10,199	10,019	9,844	9,754	9,857	9,408	9,304	8,816	8,150	8,139	7,229
% Ch	11.2%	4.8%	-6.9%	-6.8%	-3.6%	4.3%	-17.0%	-4.3%	-19.4%	-27.0%	-0.5%	-37.8%
National (Thousands)	637	633	621	603	592	581	571	558	545	527	508	485
% Ch	4.3%	-2.3%	-7.4%	-11.2%	-7.3%	-6.8%	-6.9%	-8.6%	-9.5%	-12.4%	-13.3%	-17.5%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	4,214	4,276	4,396	4,621	4,610	4,675	4,688	4,662	4,753	4,695	4,620	4,550
% Ch	12.1%	6.0%	11.7%	22.1%	-0.9%	5.8%	1.1%	-2.2%	8.1%	-4.8%	-6.2%	-6.0%
National (Thousands)	1,541	1,552	1,561	1,560	1,564	1,565	1,561	1,562	1,559	1,542	1,526	1,484
% Ch	3.2%	2.9%	2.3%	-0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	-1.0%	0.2%	-0.8%	-4.3%	-4.0%	-10.5%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	2,801	2,839	2,874	2,943	2,889	2,973	3,034	3,074	3,157	3,162	3,145	3,152
% Ch	25.6%	5.5%	5.0%	10.0%	-7.2%	12.2%	8.5%	5.3%	11.3%	0.6%	-2.2%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	1,176	1,182	1,186	1,188	1,188	1,187	1,185	1,187	1,192	1,192	1,187	1,164
% Ch	0.9%	1.9%	1.6%	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.7%	0.7%	1.7%	-0.1%	-1.6%	-7.6%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS												
Idaho	16,399	16,450	16,744	17,074	17,045	16,779	15,800	15,250	14,793	14,558	14,332	13,457
% Ch	10.4%	1.3%	7.3%	8.1%	-0.7%	-6.1%	-21.4%	-13.2%	-11.5%	-6.2%	-6.1%	-22.3%
National (Thousands)	1,309	1,314	1,308	1,300	1,291	1,275	1,265	1,259	1,257	1,252	1,247	1,232
% Ch	-1.7%	1.6%	-1.7%	-2.4%	-2.8%	-4.8%	-3.0%	-1.9%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-4.8%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	10,348	10,639	10,802	10,881	10,868	10,763	10,671	10,704	10,249	10,006	9,748	9,194
% Ch	6.1%	11.7%	6.3%	3.0%	-0.5%	-3.8%	-3.4%	1.3%	-16.0%	-9.1%	-9.9%	-20.9%
National (Thousands)	4,397	4,403	4,376	4,345	4,315	4,287	4,255	4,226	4,179	4,107	4,031	3,891
% Ch	1.3%	0.5%	-2.4%	-2.8%	-2.7%	-2.5%	-3.0%	-2.7%	-4.4%	-6.8%	-7.1%	-13.2%

**National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

EMPLOYMENT

	2009				2010				2011			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	627,680	619,454	613,246	610,502	610,790	611,850	612,925	614,834	617,612	620,679	624,590	630,352
% Ch	-7.1%	-5.1%	-3.9%	-1.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%	3.7%
National (Thousands)	133,662	132,166	131,444	131,031	130,998	131,297	131,519	131,953	132,453	133,111	133,844	134,611
% Ch	-5.9%	-4.4%	-2.2%	-1.3%	-0.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	100,792	95,656	91,791	89,910	89,329	88,828	88,996	89,315	90,087	91,010	92,420	94,027
% Ch	-21.3%	-18.9%	-15.2%	-7.9%	-2.6%	-2.2%	0.8%	1.4%	3.5%	4.2%	6.3%	7.1%
National (Thousands)	19,826	19,032	18,551	18,171	17,766	17,382	17,192	17,324	17,378	17,501	17,700	17,933
% Ch	-17.5%	-15.1%	-9.7%	-8.0%	-8.6%	-8.4%	-4.3%	3.1%	1.2%	2.9%	4.6%	5.4%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	59,056	56,619	55,092	54,640	54,568	54,606	54,861	54,997	55,461	56,031	57,076	58,395
% Ch	-18.0%	-15.5%	-10.4%	-3.2%	-0.5%	0.3%	1.9%	1.0%	3.4%	4.2%	7.7%	9.6%
National (Thousands)	12,522	12,047	11,762	11,559	11,315	11,085	11,000	11,066	11,078	11,127	11,227	11,363
% Ch	-17.0%	-14.3%	-9.1%	-6.7%	-8.2%	-7.9%	-3.1%	2.4%	0.4%	1.8%	3.6%	4.9%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	34,814	32,832	31,435	30,848	30,718	30,707	30,962	31,082	31,539	32,067	33,029	34,229
% Ch	-26.4%	-20.9%	-16.0%	-7.3%	-1.7%	-0.1%	3.4%	1.5%	6.0%	6.9%	12.6%	15.3%
National (Thousands)	7,805	7,410	7,171	7,020	6,862	6,697	6,652	6,733	6,753	6,803	6,905	7,040
% Ch	-20.1%	-18.7%	-12.3%	-8.2%	-8.7%	-9.3%	-2.6%	4.9%	1.2%	3.0%	6.1%	8.1%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	6,686	6,211	5,794	5,611	5,644	5,683	5,862	6,241	6,572	6,862	7,198	7,559
% Ch	-26.8%	-25.5%	-24.3%	-12.0%	2.4%	2.8%	13.2%	28.5%	23.0%	18.9%	21.1%	21.6%
National (Thousands)	448	428	407	400	402	405	413	430	446	461	479	498
% Ch	-26.9%	-17.1%	-18.2%	-6.7%	2.4%	2.6%	8.9%	16.9%	15.5%	14.7%	16.4%	17.0%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	4,328	4,004	3,774	3,718	3,708	3,732	3,781	3,860	3,962	4,074	4,197	4,325
% Ch	-18.1%	-26.8%	-21.1%	-5.9%	-1.1%	2.7%	5.3%	8.7%	11.0%	11.8%	12.6%	12.8%
National (Thousands)	1,398	1,323	1,267	1,210	1,128	1,062	1,032	1,033	1,032	1,032	1,044	1,064
% Ch	-21.3%	-19.7%	-16.1%	-16.7%	-24.4%	-21.5%	-10.9%	0.7%	-0.5%	-0.3%	4.8%	8.2%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	2,975	2,730	2,528	2,362	2,277	2,262	2,260	2,269	2,288	2,320	2,361	2,410
% Ch	-20.6%	-29.1%	-26.4%	-23.8%	-13.7%	-2.5%	-0.5%	1.6%	3.5%	5.6%	7.3%	8.5%
National (Thousands)	1,099	1,022	976	951	928	900	884	892	897	903	918	939
% Ch	-20.5%	-25.1%	-16.9%	-10.1%	-9.1%	-11.7%	-6.9%	3.6%	2.4%	2.6%	7.1%	9.2%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS												
Idaho	11,765	11,047	10,572	10,385	10,265	10,119	10,026	9,523	9,347	9,234	9,467	9,879
% Ch	-41.6%	-22.3%	-16.1%	-6.9%	-4.6%	-5.6%	-3.6%	-18.6%	-7.2%	-4.7%	10.5%	18.6%
National (Thousands)	1,199	1,161	1,110	1,098	1,097	1,086	1,087	1,098	1,076	1,087	1,105	1,127
% Ch	-10.4%	-12.2%	-16.4%	-4.2%	-0.2%	-4.1%	0.4%	4.1%	-7.7%	4.1%	6.6%	8.4%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	9,059	8,840	8,767	8,771	8,825	8,911	9,034	9,188	9,370	9,576	9,806	10,057
% Ch	-5.7%	-9.3%	-3.3%	0.2%	2.5%	3.9%	5.6%	7.0%	8.1%	9.1%	10.0%	10.6%
National (Thousands)	3,661	3,476	3,411	3,361	3,307	3,244	3,236	3,280	3,302	3,320	3,359	3,412
% Ch	-21.7%	-18.7%	-7.3%	-5.7%	-6.4%	-7.4%	-0.9%	5.5%	2.7%	2.2%	4.8%	6.4%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	23,167	23,232	23,352	23,199	23,474	23,688	24,019	24,278	24,529	24,766	24,578	24,479
% Ch	4.3%	1.1%	2.1%	-2.6%	4.8%	3.7%	5.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	-3.0%	-1.6%
National (Thousands)	5,223	5,191	5,164	5,123	5,108	5,078	5,055	5,043	5,020	4,987	4,943	4,862
% Ch	-0.8%	-2.4%	-2.0%	-3.2%	-1.2%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-0.9%	-1.9%	-2.6%	-3.4%	-6.4%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	14,705	14,719	14,782	14,594	14,822	14,957	15,233	15,361	15,677	15,982	15,773	15,817
% Ch	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%	-5.0%	6.4%	3.7%	7.6%	3.4%	8.5%	8.0%	-5.1%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	1,478	1,481	1,482	1,479	1,479	1,483	1,487	1,487	1,488	1,483	1,482	1,484
% Ch	1.1%	0.8%	0.2%	-0.8%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	-1.5%	-0.3%	0.6%
PRINTING												
Idaho	1,874	1,914	1,922	1,920	1,928	1,886	1,884	1,871	1,862	1,803	1,779	1,746
% Ch	-4.5%	9.0%	1.6%	-0.4%	1.7%	-8.4%	-0.5%	-2.7%	-2.0%	-12.0%	-5.3%	-7.2%
National (Thousands)	638	636	632	633	630	624	619	617	610	601	590	574
% Ch	-1.6%	-1.5%	-2.6%	0.7%	-1.8%	-3.7%	-3.3%	-1.1%	-4.3%	-6.1%	-6.7%	-10.2%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	2,088	2,097	2,133	2,149	2,206	2,255	2,273	2,333	2,347	2,365	2,391	2,362
% Ch	31.5%	1.9%	6.9%	3.2%	10.9%	9.2%	3.2%	11.1%	2.4%	3.1%	4.5%	-4.8%
National (Thousands)	866	864	867	866	864	860	861	858	856	854	847	841
% Ch	-0.3%	-1.2%	1.7%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-1.8%	0.5%	-1.6%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-3.0%	-2.9%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	4,501	4,502	4,516	4,536	4,518	4,590	4,629	4,712	4,643	4,615	4,635	4,554
% Ch	7.0%	0.1%	1.2%	1.8%	-1.5%	6.5%	3.5%	7.4%	-5.7%	-2.4%	1.7%	-6.8%
National (Thousands)	2,240	2,210	2,184	2,145	2,135	2,111	2,088	2,081	2,066	2,050	2,024	1,963
% Ch	-2.1%	-5.2%	-4.7%	-6.8%	-1.9%	-4.4%	-4.3%	-1.3%	-3.0%	-3.0%	-4.9%	-11.6%
MINING												
Idaho	2,323	2,390	2,365	2,417	2,576	2,580	2,663	2,853	2,879	2,861	2,753	2,551
% Ch	9.8%	12.2%	-4.2%	9.1%	29.0%	0.6%	13.5%	31.9%	3.6%	-2.5%	-14.2%	-26.3%
National (Thousands)	598	616	627	640	650	660	667	677	693	706	730	736
% Ch	11.7%	12.6%	7.5%	8.5%	6.6%	6.3%	4.4%	6.3%	9.5%	7.6%	14.4%	3.4%
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	50,822	52,305	52,411	52,799	53,724	53,341	52,388	51,071	47,972	46,118	44,919	42,386
% Ch	27.7%	12.2%	0.8%	3.0%	7.2%	-2.8%	-7.0%	-9.7%	-22.2%	-14.6%	-10.0%	-20.7%
National (Thousands)	7,662	7,707	7,711	7,693	7,694	7,676	7,608	7,548	7,445	7,287	7,170	6,949
% Ch	8.2%	2.4%	0.2%	-0.9%	0.1%	-1.0%	-3.5%	-3.1%	-5.4%	-8.2%	-6.3%	-11.8%
NONGOODS PRODUCING												
Idaho	510,804	514,727	518,851	522,022	527,564	532,510	533,985	537,649	538,884	538,251	537,488	532,393
% Ch	3.9%	3.1%	3.2%	2.5%	4.3%	3.8%	1.1%	2.8%	0.9%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-3.7%
National (Thousands)	112,890	113,305	113,736	114,315	114,864	115,247	115,428	115,939	116,054	115,910	115,661	114,924
% Ch	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.6%	1.8%	0.4%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-2.5%
SERVICES												
Idaho	288,498	291,236	294,478	296,712	300,668	304,209	305,293	307,769	308,303	308,126	307,419	303,760
% Ch	4.6%	3.9%	4.5%	3.1%	5.4%	4.8%	1.4%	3.3%	0.7%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-4.7%
National (Thousands)	69,791	70,145	70,471	70,904	71,272	71,508	71,674	72,008	72,079	72,006	71,831	71,372
% Ch	3.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.5%	2.1%	1.3%	0.9%	1.9%	0.4%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-2.5%
INFORMATION												
Idaho	10,509	10,587	10,611	10,645	10,864	10,910	10,830	11,031	11,331	11,510	12,037	12,048
% Ch	-26.1%	3.0%	0.9%	1.3%	8.5%	1.7%	-2.9%	7.6%	11.4%	6.5%	19.6%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	3,054	3,040	3,029	3,028	3,031	3,037	3,032	3,028	3,023	3,012	2,990	2,962
% Ch	-0.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-1.5%	-2.8%	-3.7%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES												
Idaho	31,173	31,644	31,941	32,231	32,475	32,719	32,489	32,444	32,185	31,921	31,678	31,204
% Ch	7.0%	6.2%	3.8%	3.7%	3.1%	3.0%	-2.8%	-0.5%	-3.2%	-3.2%	-3.0%	-5.8%
National (Thousands)	8,296	8,329	8,333	8,356	8,347	8,313	8,294	8,251	8,215	8,177	8,137	8,047
% Ch	2.8%	1.6%	0.2%	1.1%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-0.9%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-4.3%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2009				2010				2011			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	24,243	23,787	23,657	23,792	23,850	23,899	23,898	23,915	23,921	23,964	24,047	24,166
% Ch	-3.8%	-7.3%	-2.2%	2.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	1.4%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	4,717	4,637	4,591	4,539	4,453	4,389	4,347	4,333	4,325	4,325	4,322	4,323
% Ch	-11.4%	-6.6%	-3.9%	-4.5%	-7.4%	-5.6%	-3.7%	-1.3%	-0.8%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.1%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	15,577	15,375	15,337	15,549	15,611	15,643	15,643	15,662	15,687	15,732	15,814	15,928
% Ch	-5.9%	-5.1%	-1.0%	5.7%	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	2.1%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	1,467	1,475	1,475	1,475	1,461	1,451	1,445	1,448	1,450	1,455	1,457	1,459
% Ch	-4.3%	2.1%	-0.1%	0.2%	-3.8%	-2.7%	-1.6%	0.9%	0.4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.7%
PRINTING												
Idaho	1,688	1,635	1,591	1,553	1,536	1,531	1,522	1,514	1,499	1,479	1,460	1,444
% Ch	-12.5%	-12.1%	-10.3%	-9.4%	-4.2%	-1.2%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-3.9%	-5.3%	-5.1%	-4.4%
National (Thousands)	550	531	523	510	494	481	473	471	468	466	462	460
% Ch	-16.2%	-12.8%	-6.2%	-9.3%	-11.8%	-10.5%	-6.1%	-2.0%	-2.2%	-2.3%	-2.6%	-2.5%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	2,386	2,326	2,289	2,231	2,227	2,230	2,211	2,195	2,181	2,168	2,156	2,145
% Ch	4.1%	-9.7%	-6.2%	-9.7%	-0.8%	0.5%	-3.3%	-2.9%	-2.5%	-2.3%	-2.2%	-2.2%
National (Thousands)	828	818	811	797	779	766	760	756	756	756	756	758
% Ch	-6.0%	-4.8%	-3.5%	-6.8%	-8.8%	-6.2%	-3.3%	-1.9%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.9%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	4,591	4,452	4,440	4,459	4,476	4,496	4,522	4,544	4,554	4,585	4,616	4,650
% Ch	3.3%	-11.6%	-1.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	2.3%	2.0%	0.9%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	1,872	1,813	1,783	1,757	1,719	1,691	1,669	1,658	1,651	1,649	1,647	1,646
% Ch	-17.3%	-12.0%	-6.3%	-5.7%	-8.4%	-6.3%	-5.0%	-2.7%	-1.7%	-0.6%	-0.4%	-0.1%
MINING												
Idaho	2,282	2,083	2,003	1,905	1,818	1,765	1,752	1,761	1,798	1,846	1,902	1,961
% Ch	-35.9%	-30.7%	-14.5%	-18.3%	-17.0%	-11.2%	-2.8%	2.1%	8.7%	11.1%	12.7%	12.9%
National (Thousands)	715	680	631	613	609	608	609	612	616	623	628	632
% Ch	-11.1%	-18.1%	-25.7%	-10.8%	-3.0%	-0.5%	0.9%	1.5%	3.0%	4.6%	3.1%	2.5%
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	39,453	36,954	34,696	33,366	32,943	32,458	32,384	32,557	32,828	33,132	33,442	33,671
% Ch	-24.9%	-23.0%	-22.3%	-14.5%	-5.0%	-5.8%	-0.9%	2.2%	3.4%	3.8%	3.8%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	6,590	6,306	6,158	5,999	5,842	5,689	5,583	5,646	5,683	5,750	5,845	5,938
% Ch	-19.1%	-16.2%	-9.0%	-10.0%	-10.1%	-10.1%	-7.3%	4.6%	2.6%	4.8%	6.7%	6.6%
NONGOODS PRODUCING												
Idaho	526,888	523,799	521,455	520,592	521,462	523,021	523,929	525,519	527,525	529,669	532,170	536,325
% Ch	-4.1%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	113,835	113,134	112,892	112,860	113,232	113,915	114,327	114,629	115,075	115,610	116,145	116,677
% Ch	-3.7%	-2.4%	-0.9%	-0.1%	1.3%	2.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
SERVICES												
Idaho	300,728	298,375	297,391	297,489	298,247	298,809	300,187	301,749	303,537	305,396	307,429	310,927
% Ch	-3.9%	-3.1%	-1.3%	0.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	4.6%
National (Thousands)	70,581	70,011	69,948	69,984	70,288	70,689	71,235	71,723	72,232	72,854	73,408	73,871
% Ch	-4.4%	-3.2%	-0.4%	0.2%	1.7%	2.3%	3.1%	2.8%	2.9%	3.5%	3.1%	2.6%
INFORMATION												
Idaho	11,053	10,854	10,695	10,574	10,543	10,602	10,665	10,729	10,794	10,860	10,925	10,991
% Ch	-29.2%	-7.0%	-5.8%	-4.4%	-1.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	2,916	2,862	2,804	2,755	2,692	2,637	2,638	2,688	2,742	2,774	2,781	2,775
% Ch	-6.2%	-7.2%	-7.9%	-6.8%	-8.8%	-7.9%	0.2%	7.8%	8.2%	4.7%	1.1%	-0.8%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES												
Idaho	31,121	30,800	30,254	30,002	30,071	30,071	30,288	30,366	30,496	30,691	30,923	31,196
% Ch	-1.1%	-4.1%	-6.9%	-3.3%	0.9%	0.0%	2.9%	1.0%	1.7%	2.6%	3.1%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	7,903	7,783	7,712	7,658	7,647	7,627	7,629	7,644	7,674	7,719	7,759	7,800
% Ch	-7.0%	-6.0%	-3.6%	-2.7%	-0.6%	-1.0%	0.1%	0.7%	1.6%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%

**National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES												
Idaho	19,969	20,207	20,292	20,499	20,867	21,032	21,001	21,235	21,101	21,113	21,378	21,284
% Ch	7.5%	4.8%	1.7%	4.1%	7.4%	3.2%	-0.6%	4.5%	-2.5%	0.2%	5.1%	-1.7%
National (Thousands)	4,977	5,003	5,031	5,059	5,081	5,084	5,096	5,112	5,110	5,094	5,058	4,988
% Ch	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	1.8%	0.2%	0.9%	1.2%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-2.8%	-5.5%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS												
Idaho	80,695	81,352	81,610	81,791	82,363	83,267	83,568	83,642	81,905	80,945	80,270	78,776
% Ch	14.5%	3.3%	1.3%	0.9%	2.8%	4.5%	1.5%	0.4%	-8.1%	-4.6%	-3.3%	-7.2%
National (Thousands)	17,375	17,520	17,647	17,748	17,879	17,927	17,936	18,051	18,014	17,887	17,730	17,485
% Ch	3.9%	3.4%	2.9%	2.3%	3.0%	1.1%	0.2%	2.6%	-0.8%	-2.8%	-3.5%	-5.4%
EDUCATION & HEALTH												
Idaho	68,622	69,184	71,146	71,486	72,742	73,641	74,309	75,545	77,052	78,199	77,897	78,770
% Ch	-0.1%	3.3%	11.8%	1.9%	7.2%	5.0%	3.7%	6.8%	8.2%	6.1%	-1.5%	4.6%
National (Thousands)	17,676	17,763	17,854	18,004	18,118	18,252	18,385	18,526	18,656	18,798	18,932	19,035
% Ch	3.1%	2.0%	2.1%	3.4%	2.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	2.8%	3.1%	2.9%	2.2%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY												
Idaho	58,780	59,347	59,691	60,838	62,125	63,246	63,562	64,167	63,993	63,680	63,516	61,274
% Ch	3.3%	3.9%	2.3%	7.9%	8.7%	7.4%	2.0%	3.9%	-1.1%	-1.9%	-1.0%	-13.4%
National (Thousands)	12,987	13,059	13,140	13,249	13,339	13,400	13,435	13,534	13,530	13,499	13,452	13,348
% Ch	3.4%	2.2%	2.5%	3.4%	2.7%	1.8%	1.0%	3.0%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-3.1%
OTHER SERVICES												
Idaho	18,749	18,916	19,187	19,223	19,231	19,394	19,535	19,705	20,735	20,757	20,644	20,403
% Ch	1.1%	3.6%	5.9%	0.7%	0.2%	3.4%	2.9%	3.5%	22.6%	0.4%	-2.2%	-4.6%
National (Thousands)	5,426	5,430	5,437	5,460	5,476	5,495	5,496	5,506	5,531	5,539	5,533	5,507
% Ch	2.4%	0.3%	0.5%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.1%	0.8%	1.8%	0.6%	-0.5%	-1.8%
TRADE												
Idaho	105,800	106,947	107,930	109,213	111,099	111,609	111,643	112,284	112,207	111,239	110,511	107,929
% Ch	1.1%	4.4%	3.7%	4.8%	7.1%	1.8%	0.1%	2.3%	-0.3%	-3.4%	-2.6%	-9.0%
National (Thousands)	21,219	21,227	21,252	21,340	21,463	21,531	21,540	21,601	21,557	21,417	21,287	21,014
% Ch	1.2%	0.2%	0.5%	1.7%	2.3%	1.3%	0.2%	1.1%	-0.8%	-2.6%	-2.4%	-5.0%
RETAIL TRADE												
Idaho	79,089	79,984	81,004	81,994	83,296	83,555	83,366	84,005	84,078	83,429	82,727	80,548
% Ch	5.1%	4.6%	5.2%	5.0%	6.5%	1.3%	-0.9%	3.1%	0.4%	-3.1%	-3.3%	-10.1%
National (Thousands)	15,363	15,334	15,335	15,392	15,484	15,520	15,511	15,557	15,535	15,427	15,331	15,127
% Ch	0.5%	-0.8%	0.0%	1.5%	2.4%	0.9%	-0.2%	1.2%	-0.6%	-2.7%	-2.5%	-5.2%
WHOLESALE TRADE												
Idaho	26,711	26,964	26,927	27,219	27,803	28,054	28,277	28,279	28,129	27,810	27,784	27,381
% Ch	-9.7%	3.8%	-0.5%	4.4%	8.9%	3.7%	3.2%	0.0%	-2.1%	-4.5%	-0.4%	-5.7%
National (Thousands)	5,856	5,894	5,918	5,948	5,979	6,011	6,029	6,044	6,023	5,989	5,956	5,887
% Ch	3.3%	2.6%	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.2%	1.0%	-1.4%	-2.2%	-2.2%	-4.6%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	103,573	103,798	103,527	103,187	102,898	103,819	104,360	104,791	105,196	105,445	106,575	107,486
% Ch	6.0%	0.9%	-1.0%	-1.3%	-1.1%	3.6%	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%	4.4%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	19,149	19,200	19,276	19,345	19,398	19,479	19,480	19,591	19,673	19,725	19,771	19,759
% Ch	0.7%	1.1%	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%	2.3%	1.7%	1.1%	0.9%	-0.2%
EDUCATION												
Idaho	52,137	52,401	53,349	52,669	52,606	52,947	52,986	53,488	53,147	53,482	53,810	54,787
% Ch	7.8%	2.0%	7.4%	-5.0%	-0.5%	2.6%	0.3%	3.8%	-2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	7.5%
NONEDUCATION												
Idaho	51,437	51,397	50,178	50,517	50,292	50,872	51,373	51,303	52,050	51,963	52,765	52,699
% Ch	4.3%	-0.3%	-9.2%	2.7%	-1.8%	4.7%	4.0%	-0.5%	6.0%	-0.7%	6.3%	-0.5%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12,932	12,745	12,915	12,911	12,899	12,872	12,689	12,805	13,178	13,441	12,983	13,218
% Ch	-4.8%	-5.7%	5.4%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.8%	-5.6%	3.7%	12.2%	8.2%	-12.9%	7.4%
National (Thousands)	2,731	2,733	2,737	2,726	2,731	2,729	2,734	2,739	2,745	2,762	2,772	2,779
% Ch	-0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	-1.6%	0.7%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	2.6%	1.4%	1.0%

**National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2009				2010				2011			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES												
Idaho	20,635	20,125	19,818	19,545	19,597	19,744	19,912	20,100	20,268	20,417	20,579	20,769
% Ch	-11.7%	-9.5%	-6.0%	-5.4%	1.1%	3.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.4%	3.0%	3.2%	3.7%
National (Thousands)	4,895	4,812	4,802	4,798	4,808	4,809	4,817	4,810	4,833	4,888	4,957	5,021
% Ch	-7.2%	-6.7%	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.7%	-0.5%	1.9%	4.6%	5.8%	5.2%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS												
Idaho	78,590	77,713	77,716	78,161	78,179	77,767	77,961	78,483	79,048	79,551	79,988	81,660
% Ch	-0.9%	-4.4%	0.0%	2.3%	0.1%	-2.1%	1.0%	2.7%	2.9%	2.6%	2.2%	8.6%
National (Thousands)	17,048	16,757	16,708	16,747	16,811	16,963	17,214	17,583	17,944	18,307	18,642	18,933
% Ch	-9.6%	-6.7%	-1.2%	1.0%	1.5%	3.7%	6.1%	8.9%	8.5%	8.3%	7.5%	6.4%
EDUCATION & HEALTH												
Idaho	79,477	79,045	79,009	79,315	79,803	80,391	80,953	81,407	81,969	82,580	83,317	84,112
% Ch	3.6%	-2.2%	-0.2%	1.6%	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	3.6%	3.9%
National (Thousands)	19,138	19,211	19,333	19,421	19,656	19,905	20,114	20,212	20,259	20,387	20,488	20,525
% Ch	2.2%	1.5%	2.6%	1.8%	4.9%	5.2%	4.3%	2.0%	0.9%	2.6%	2.0%	0.7%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY												
Idaho	59,696	59,749	59,859	59,915	60,085	60,263	60,360	60,533	60,758	61,015	61,319	61,694
% Ch	-9.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	13,235	13,169	13,184	13,168	13,191	13,236	13,275	13,236	13,212	13,220	13,232	13,281
% Ch	-3.3%	-2.0%	0.5%	-0.5%	0.7%	1.4%	1.2%	-1.2%	-0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	1.5%
OTHER SERVICES												
Idaho	20,156	20,089	20,041	19,978	19,969	19,971	20,048	20,131	20,204	20,282	20,378	20,507
% Ch	-4.8%	-1.3%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.9%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	5,445	5,419	5,406	5,436	5,483	5,513	5,548	5,550	5,569	5,559	5,548	5,537
% Ch	-4.4%	-1.9%	-0.9%	2.2%	3.5%	2.2%	2.6%	0.1%	1.4%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.8%
TRADE												
Idaho	105,080	104,437	103,572	102,887	103,158	103,491	103,990	104,519	104,800	105,105	105,517	106,111
% Ch	-10.1%	-2.4%	-3.3%	-2.6%	1.1%	1.3%	1.9%	2.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	20,711	20,504	20,434	20,403	20,462	20,503	20,556	20,528	20,455	20,386	20,380	20,475
% Ch	-5.6%	-3.9%	-1.4%	-0.6%	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	-0.6%	-1.4%	-1.3%	-0.1%	1.9%
RETAIL TRADE												
Idaho	78,423	77,970	77,346	76,860	77,107	77,400	77,821	78,264	78,519	78,791	79,144	79,638
% Ch	-10.1%	-2.3%	-3.2%	-2.5%	1.3%	1.5%	2.2%	2.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	14,933	14,820	14,779	14,768	14,842	14,904	14,979	14,991	14,930	14,805	14,730	14,769
% Ch	-5.0%	-3.0%	-1.1%	-0.3%	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%	0.3%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.0%	1.1%
WHOLESALE TRADE												
Idaho	26,656	26,467	26,226	26,027	26,052	26,091	26,169	26,254	26,282	26,314	26,372	26,473
% Ch	-10.2%	-2.8%	-3.6%	-3.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	5,778	5,684	5,655	5,635	5,619	5,599	5,577	5,537	5,525	5,582	5,650	5,706
% Ch	-7.2%	-6.3%	-2.0%	-1.4%	-1.1%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-2.9%	-0.8%	4.1%	5.0%	4.0%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	108,141	107,777	107,435	107,113	106,747	106,428	106,181	106,017	105,987	105,980	106,040	106,092
% Ch	2.5%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.4%	-1.2%	-0.9%	-0.6%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	19,744	19,743	19,691	19,650	19,617	19,620	19,620	19,556	19,580	19,572	19,566	19,544
% Ch	-0.3%	0.0%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	-1.3%	0.5%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.4%
EDUCATION												
Idaho	55,115	54,961	54,861	54,790	54,677	54,588	54,553	54,557	54,636	54,720	54,841	54,951
% Ch	2.4%	-1.1%	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
NONEDUCATION												
Idaho	53,026	52,816	52,573	52,323	52,070	51,840	51,628	51,460	51,351	51,260	51,199	51,141
% Ch	2.5%	-1.6%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.8%	-1.6%	-1.3%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.5%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12,939	13,209	13,057	13,102	13,310	14,294	13,571	13,234	13,201	13,188	13,185	13,195
% Ch	-8.2%	8.6%	-4.5%	1.4%	6.5%	33.0%	-18.8%	-9.5%	-1.0%	-0.4%	-0.1%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	2,799	2,875	2,818	2,823	2,865	3,103	2,915	2,823	2,807	2,798	2,792	2,787
% Ch	3.0%	11.3%	-7.6%	0.7%	6.2%	37.5%	-22.1%	-12.1%	-2.2%	-1.4%	-0.9%	-0.7%

**National Variables Forecast by Global Insight
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 2009**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	115.536	116.317	117.109	117.742	118.935	119.531	119.984	120.826	121.613	121.951	123.134	123.302
% Ch	3.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.2%	4.1%	2.0%	1.5%	2.8%	2.6%	1.1%	3.9%	0.5%
Consumption Expenditures	113.581	114.499	115.381	115.239	116.202	117.246	117.969	119.220	120.283	121.544	123.041	121.514
% Ch	1.8%	3.3%	3.1%	-0.5%	3.4%	3.6%	2.5%	4.3%	3.6%	4.3%	5.0%	-4.9%
Durable Goods	89.208	89.027	88.726	88.126	87.717	87.364	86.938	86.598	86.581	86.237	86.110	85.357
% Ch	-0.9%	-0.8%	-1.3%	-2.7%	-1.8%	-1.6%	-1.9%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.6%	-0.6%	-3.5%
Nondurable Goods	113.794	115.155	116.412	114.578	116.025	117.830	118.682	121.092	123.059	125.021	128.129	122.455
% Ch	0.3%	4.9%	4.4%	-6.2%	5.1%	6.4%	2.9%	8.4%	6.7%	6.5%	10.3%	-16.6%
Services	119.313	120.285	121.279	122.129	123.200	124.218	125.179	126.253	127.133	128.450	129.538	129.885
% Ch	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%	2.8%	3.6%	3.3%	3.1%	3.5%	2.8%	4.2%	3.4%	1.1%
Consumer Price Index	1.996	2.012	2.030	2.025	2.044	2.065	2.077	2.107	2.130	2.154	2.186	2.139
% Ch	1.9%	3.4%	3.6%	-1.0%	3.9%	4.2%	2.4%	5.8%	4.5%	4.5%	6.2%	-8.3%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	4.5%	4.9%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%	4.5%	3.2%	2.1%	1.9%	0.5%
NY Fed Discount	5.4%	5.9%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5.0%	3.7%	2.3%	2.3%	1.4%
Prime	7.4%	7.9%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%	7.5%	6.2%	5.1%	5.0%	4.1%
Existing Home Mortgage	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%	6.5%	6.4%	6.5%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	6.1%	6.4%	6.0%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	4.4%	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	3.4%	2.2%	1.6%	1.5%	0.3%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%	3.6%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	0.8%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	4.5%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%	4.5%	3.8%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	2.2%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%	3.3%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Wood Products	116.6	112.4	108.7	102.4	101.3	101.5	99.2	94.8	90.6	88.2	85.2	75.2
% Ch	-3.9%	-13.6%	-12.4%	-21.2%	-4.2%	0.7%	-8.7%	-16.7%	-16.4%	-10.5%	-12.7%	-39.5%
Computers & Electronic Products	157.1	162.0	167.8	168.2	168.7	172.1	179.2	186.7	194.2	199.2	196.3	181.8
% Ch	8.5%	13.1%	15.2%	0.9%	1.2%	8.3%	17.4%	17.8%	17.1%	10.7%	-5.7%	-26.4%
Food	105.1	104.6	105.0	106.7	107.7	108.9	110.6	110.7	111.7	111.6	110.5	110.7
% Ch	0.8%	-1.8%	1.4%	6.9%	3.6%	4.6%	6.4%	0.4%	3.7%	-0.3%	-3.9%	0.6%
Agricultural Chemicals	119.0	125.4	125.7	116.9	116.0	112.3	114.5	113.1	109.4	109.3	106.3	89.9
% Ch	19.5%	23.0%	1.2%	-25.3%	-3.2%	-12.0%	8.2%	-5.0%	-12.3%	-0.6%	-10.4%	-48.9%
Metal Ore Mining	108.3	108.5	109.2	110.7	106.8	109.4	104.8	103.2	104.6	109.7	113.6	111.3
% Ch	10.1%	0.9%	2.5%	5.5%	-13.3%	10.1%	-15.6%	-6.2%	5.8%	20.7%	15.0%	-7.6%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JULY 2009**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2009				2010				2011			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	124.160	124.163	124.453	124.736	125.066	125.466	125.906	126.338	126.911	127.355	127.807	128.212
% Ch	2.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Consumption Expenditures	121.235	121.695	122.110	122.453	122.795	123.292	123.833	124.451	125.158	125.723	126.286	126.810
% Ch	-0.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%
Durable Goods	85.000	85.010	84.430	83.720	83.165	82.742	82.374	82.039	81.790	81.585	81.386	81.164
% Ch	-1.7%	0.0%	-2.7%	-3.3%	-2.6%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.1%
Nondurable Goods	120.832	121.916	122.927	123.651	124.024	124.573	125.043	125.918	126.927	127.588	128.314	129.028
% Ch	-5.2%	3.6%	3.4%	2.4%	1.2%	1.8%	1.5%	2.8%	3.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%
Services	130.282	130.547	130.909	131.318	131.855	132.546	133.338	134.062	134.856	135.565	136.238	136.856
% Ch	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%
Consumer Price Index	2.126	2.132	2.143	2.152	2.159	2.170	2.181	2.195	2.211	2.223	2.236	2.248
% Ch	-2.4%	1.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%	2.1%	2.5%	2.9%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%	1.9%	2.5%
NY Fed Discount	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	1.7%	2.4%	3.0%
Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	4.0%	4.4%	4.9%	5.5%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.9%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.9%	2.4%	2.9%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	2.6%	3.0%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	1.8%	2.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	3.1%	3.5%	3.8%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	2.7%	3.3%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	4.1%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Wood Products	66.6	65.1	64.3	64.9	65.9	67.6	69.6	72.0	74.5	77.3	80.1	82.9
% Ch	-38.3%	-8.8%	-4.9%	3.8%	6.6%	10.5%	12.7%	13.9%	14.7%	15.9%	15.8%	14.7%
Computers & Electronic Products	173.0	170.1	173.1	177.1	178.0	180.5	183.3	187.7	194.7	203.5	213.4	224.4
% Ch	-17.9%	-6.7%	7.4%	9.5%	2.1%	5.9%	6.3%	10.0%	15.9%	19.2%	21.0%	22.2%
Food	108.9	110.0	110.4	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.3	114.0	114.7	115.5
% Ch	-6.2%	4.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%
Agricultural Chemicals	87.8	94.8	94.7	94.7	94.8	95.2	95.9	96.5	97.1	97.8	98.4	99.0
% Ch	-9.1%	36.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	1.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%
Metal Ore Mining	108.9	99.8	98.5	97.9	98.2	99.0	99.8	100.9	102.2	103.5	104.6	105.7
% Ch	-8.4%	-29.5%	-5.1%	-2.4%	1.2%	3.3%	3.3%	4.5%	5.3%	5.2%	4.3%	4.3%

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APPENDIX

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THE IHS GLOBAL INSIGHT U.S. MACROECONOMIC MODEL

IHS Global Insight's Macroeconomic Model is a multiple-equation model of the U.S. economy. Consisting of over 1,200 equations, the model is solved iteratively to generate the results of different policy and forecast scenarios. The model incorporates the best insights of many theoretical schools of thought to depict the economic decision processes and interactions of households, businesses, and governments.

The IHS Global Insight model is divided into the following eight major sectors:

- I Private Domestic Spending**
- II Production and Income**
- III Taxes**
- IV International Transactions**
- V Financial**
- VI Inflation**
- VII Supply**
- VIII Expectations**

- I. **Private Domestic Spending.** Major aggregate demand components include consumption, investment, and government. Consumer purchases are divided among three categories: durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. In nearly all cases, real expenditures are influenced by real income and the relative price of consumer goods. Durable and semidurable goods are also sensitive to household net worth, current finance costs, and consumer sentiment.

IHS Global Insight divides investment into two general categories: fixed investment and inventories. The former is driven by utilization rates, capital stock, relative prices, financial market conditions, financial balance sheet conditions, and government policies. Inventory investment is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance, and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government and state and local government. Most of the federal expenditure side is exogenous. Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes, and contributions for social insurance. State and local sector receipts depend primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases. State and local government spending is driven by legal requirements (i.e., balanced budgets), the level of federal grants (due to the matching requirements of many programs), population growth, and trend increases in personal income.

- II. **Production and Income.** The industrial production sector includes 74 standard industrial classifications. Production is a function of various cyclical and trend variables and a generated output term, i.e., the input-output (I-O) relationship between the producing industry and both intermediate industries and final demand. The cyclical and trend variables correct for changes in I-O coefficients that are implied by the changing relationship between buyers and sellers.

Pre-tax income categories include private and government wages, corporate profits, interest rate, and entrepreneurial returns. Each of these categories, except corporate profits, is determined by some combination of wages, prices, interest rates, debt levels, capacity utilization rate, and unemployment rate. Corporate profits are calculated as the residual of total national income less the nonprofit components of income mentioned above.

- III. **Taxes.** The model tracks personal, corporate, payroll, and excise taxes separately. Tax revenues are simultaneously forecast as the product of the rate and the associated pre-tax income components. The model automatically adjusts the effective average personal tax rate for variations in inflation and income per household, and the effective average corporate rate for credits earned on equipment, utility structures, and R&D. State taxes are fully endogenous, except for corporate profits and social insurance tax rates.
- IV. **International.** The international sector can either add or divert strength from the central flow of domestic income and spending. Imports' ability to capture varying shares of domestic demand depends on the prices of foreign output, the U.S. exchange rate, and competing domestic prices. Exports' portion of domestic spending depends on similar variables and the level of world gross domestic product. The exchange rate itself responds to international differences in inflation, interest rates, trade deficits, and capital flows between the U.S. and its competitors. Investment income flows are also explicitly modeled.
- V. **Financial.** The IHS Global Insight model includes a highly detailed financial sector. Several short- and long-term interest rates are covered in this model, and they are the key output of this sector. The short-term rates depend upon the balance between the demand and supply of reserves in the banking system. The supply of reserves is the primary exogenous monetary policy lever within the model, reflecting the Federal Reserve's open market purchases or sales of Treasury securities. Longer-term interest rates are driven by shorter-term rates as well as factors affecting the slope of the yield curve. These factors include inflation expectations, government borrowing requirements, and corporate finance needs.
- VI. **Inflation.** Inflation is modeled as a controlled, interactive process involving wages, prices, and market conditions. The principal domestic cost influences are labor compensation, nonfarm productivity, and foreign input costs that later are driven by the exchange rate, the price of oil, and foreign wholesale price inflation. This set of cost influences drives each of the industry-specific producer price indexes, in combination with a demand pressure indicator and appropriately weighted composites of the other producer price indexes.
- VII. **Supply.** In this model, aggregate supply (or potential GNP), is estimated by a Cobb-Douglas production function that combines factor input growth and improvements to total factor productivity. Factor input equals a weighted average of labor, business fixed capital, and energy. Factor supplies are defined by estimates of the full employment labor force, the full employment capital stock net of pollution abatement equipment, the domestic production of petroleum and natural gas, and the stock of infrastructure. Total factor productivity depends upon the stock of research and development capital and trend technological change.
- VIII. **Expectations.** Expectations impact several expenditure categories in the model, but the principal nuance relates to the entire spectrum of interest rates. Shifts in price expectations or the expected government capital needs influences are captured directly in this model through price expectations and budget deficit terms. The former impacts all interest rates and the latter impacts intermediate- and long-term rates. On the expenditure side, inflationary expectations impact consumption via consumer sentiment, while growth expectations affect business investment.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations, which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the IHS Global Insight U.S. Macroeconomic Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

**personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor
income + farm proprietors' income + nonfarm proprietors'
income + property income + transfer payments - contributions
for social insurance + residence adjustment.**

With the exception of farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments each comprise submodels containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly-aggregated submodel consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes, imputed rent income, corporate farm income, and government payments to farmers. Farm proprietors' income includes inventory changes and imputed rent, but this component is netted out of the tax base.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 23 North American Industry Classification System employment categories. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables. Domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state-specific demand variables. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments.

The demographic component of the model is used to forecast components of population change and housing starts. Resident population, births, and deaths are modeled stochastically. Net migration is calculated residually from the estimates for those variables. Housing starts are divided into single and multiple units. Each equation is functionally related to economic and population variables.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period. The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occasionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies. Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic

behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from IHS Global Insight's U.S. macroeconomic model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the IHS Global Insight model, an understanding of the IHS Global Insight model, its input assumptions, and its output is useful in evaluating the results of the IEM's forecast. The assumptions and output of the IHS Global Insight model are discussed in the National Forecast section.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

$$EEA_ID = EEA_ID_GOODS + EEA_ID_NONGOODS$$

$$EEA_ID_2100 = 2765.816 + 27.980*MOVAV(ID0IP2122_2123(-1),4) - 4460.139*(JECIWSP/WPI10) - 4.929*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_2300 = -22416.867 + 198.593*ID0HSPRS1_A + 170.223*ID0HSPRS1_A(-1) + 141.852*ID0HSPRS1_A(-2) + 113.482*ID0HSPRS1_A(-3) + 85.111*ID0HSPRS1_A(-4) + 56.741*ID0HSPRS1_A(-5) + 28.370*ID0HSPRS1_A(-6) + 0.180*EEA_ID_44_45 + 0.154*EEA_ID_44_45(-1) + 0.129*EEA_ID_44_45(-2) + 0.103*EEA_ID_44_45(-3) + 0.077*EEA_ID_44_45(-4) + 0.051*EEA_ID_44_45(-5) + 0.026*EEA_ID_44_45(-6)$$

$$EEA_ID_3110 = 16974.476 + 237.817*MOVAV(IPSG3119-1),2) - 242.731*MOVAV(IPSG311/EMN311,6) - 66.184*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_3230 = 1810.618 + 18.286*MOVAV(IPSG323,4) - 11.321*MOVAV((IPSG323/EMN323),8)$$

$$EEA_ID_3250 = 2725.175 + 12.934*MOVAV(IPSG3253(-1),4) - 1987.260*DUM951ON$$

$$EEA_ID_3320 = -2135.295 + 58.301*MOVAV(IPSG332,2)$$

$$EEA_ID_3330 = 1708.628 + 18.421*MOVAV(IPSG3332,4) - 5.669*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_3340 = -7538.094 + 125.468*MOVAV(IPSG334,4) - 249.103*(MOVAV(IPSG334,8) / MOVAV(EMD334,8)) + 213.214*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_4200 = 6411.252 + 0.306*EEA_ID_44_45 - 25.482*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_44_45 = 31540.690 + 195.767*((MOVAV(YPADJ_ID,4)/MOVAV(JPC,4))) - 164.107*TREND$$

$$EEA_ID_48_49_22 = -5380.336 + 0.805*MOVAV(EEA_ID_4200,2) + 2888.643*MOVAV(ID0NPT(-1),8)$$

$$EEA_ID_5100 = -5328.781 + 41.138*MOVAV(IPSG51111,4) + 79.708*TREND + 437.273*DUM061ON$$

$$EEA_ID_52_53 = 3873.046 - 4288.804*DUM981ON + 2.828*(MOVAV(SP500,4)-MOVAV(SP500(-4),4)) + 19.058*ID0KHU + 55.957*(YPADJ_ID/JPC)$$

$$EEA_ID_54_55_56 = -18110.580 + 1.185*EEPBS(EEA_ID/EEA)$$

$$EEA_ID_61_62 = -43189.636 + 52795.602*MOVAV(ID0NPT,4) + 96.646*YPADJ_ID/JPC$$

$$EEA_ID_71_72 = -45656.258 + 127274.111*MOVAV(ID0NPT,8) - 515.076*TREND$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_8100} = 3265.526 + 45.176 * (\text{MOVAV}(\text{YPADJ_ID}, 4) / \text{MOVAV}(\text{JPC}, 4)) + 1254.011 * \text{DUM931964} - 1403.299 * \text{DUM0610N}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_DMANU} = \text{EEA_ID_WOOD} + \text{EEA_ID_3320} + \text{EEA_ID_3330} + \text{EEA_ID_3340} + \text{EEA_ID_MFDNEC}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GOODS} = \text{EEA_ID_MANU} + \text{EEA_ID_2300} + \text{EEA_ID_2100}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GV} = \text{EEA_ID_GVSL} + \text{EEA_ID_GVF}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GVF} = 3953.983 + 469487.783 * \text{EG91} * (\text{ID0NPT} / \text{N}) + 3860.958 * \text{EG91} * (\text{GFOR} / \text{GFR}) - 4.394 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GVSL} = \text{EEA_ID_GVSLAD} + \text{EEA_ID_GVSLED}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GVSLAD} = -7276.476 + 35466.248 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}, 4) + 0.193 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YPTXB}(-4), 4) + 3446.943 * \text{DUM911062}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_GVSLED} = 8076.800 + 62424.688 * \text{ID0NPT} * ((\text{N} - \text{N16A}) / \text{N}) + 0.372 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YPTXB}(-4), 2) + 94.470 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_MANU} = \text{EEA_ID_DMANU} + \text{EEA_ID_NMANU}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_MFDNEC} = -3756.562 + 66.169 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG339}, 2) + 62.275 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG337}, 2)$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_MFDNEC} = 1201.196 + 4.047 * (\text{CNCSR} + \text{CNOOR}) + 23.950 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG322}, 2) - 14.097 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_NMANU} = \text{EEA_ID_3110} + \text{EEA_ID_3230} + \text{EEA_ID_3250} + \text{EEA_ID_MFDNEC}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_NONGOODS} = \text{EEA_ID_SV} + \text{EEA_ID_4200} + \text{EEA_ID_44_45} + \text{EEA_ID_GV}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_SV} = \text{EEA_ID_48_49_22} + \text{EEA_ID_5100} + \text{EEA_ID_52_53} + \text{EEA_ID_54_55_56} + \text{EEA_ID_61_62} + \text{EEA_ID_71_72} + \text{EEA_ID_8100}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_WOOD} = 18103.024 + 77.950 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG321}, 2) - 12233.364 * (\text{JECIWSP} / \text{WPI08}) - 53.951 * \text{IPSG321} / \text{EMD321}$$

$$\text{ID0AHEMF} = -1.326 + 12.781 * (\text{EEA_ID_DMANU}(-1) / \text{EEA_ID_MANU}(-1)) * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JECIWSP}(-1), 4) + 27.247 * (\text{EEA_ID_NMANU}(-1) / \text{EEA_ID_MANU}(-1)) * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JECIWSP}(-1), 4)$$

$$\text{ID0CRCROP} = 97197.530 + 0.013 * \text{CRCROP} + 298882.900 * \text{WPI01}$$

$$\text{ID0CRLVSTK} = -501940.500 + 0.025 * (\text{CRCATCVS} + \text{CRDAIRY}) + 9313.262 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0EXFP} = -253482.300 + 1173863.000 * \text{WPI01} + 21192.160 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0HSPR} = \text{ID0HSPRS1_A} + \text{ID0HSPRS2A_A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID0HSPRS1_A} = & -436.373 - 1.045 * (\text{RMMTGEXIST} - \text{MOVAV}(\text{RMMTGEXIST}(-1),4)) \\ & + 9.089 * (\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT},4)) + 424.044 * \text{ID0KHU}/\text{ID0KHU}(-4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID0HSPRS2A_A} = & 5.488 + 36.772 * (\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-1),4) - \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-5),4)) \\ & - 0.247 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{RMMTGEXIST},4) - 0.003 * \text{TREND} * \text{RMMTGEXIST} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ID0KHU} = \text{ID0KHU1} + \text{ID0KHU2A}$$

$$\text{ID0KHU1} = ((0.997)^{0.25}) * \text{ID0KHU1}(-1) + \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}/4$$

$$\text{ID0KHU2A} = ((0.997)^{0.25}) * \text{ID0KHU2A}(-1) + \text{ID0HSPRS2A_A}/4$$

$$\text{ID0NB} = -13.025 + 42.312 * \text{ID0NPT} - 0.169 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0ND} = 1.270 + 5.290 * \text{ID0NPT} + 0.011 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0NMG} = (\text{ID0NPT} - \text{ID0NPT}(-4)) - (\text{ID0NB} - \text{ID0ND})/1000$$

$$\text{ID0NPT} = 0.409 + 0.0000008 * \text{MOVAV}(\text{EEA_ID},4) + 0.004 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0WBB\$} = \text{ID0WBBMF\$} + \text{ID0WBBOTH\$} + \text{ID0WBBCC\$} + \text{ID0WBBF\$} + \text{ID0WBBMIL\$}$$

$$\text{ID0WBBCC\$} = (\text{ID0WRWCC\$} * \text{EEA_ID_2300})/1000000$$

$$\text{ID0WBBF\$} = -121.817 + 311.801 * \text{WPI02}$$

$$\text{ID0WBBMF\$} = (\text{ID0WRWMF\$} * \text{EEA_ID_MANU})/1000000$$

$$\text{ID0WBBMIL\$} = 9.700 + 293.556 * (\text{ID0NPT}/\text{N}) * \text{GFMLCWSS}$$

$$\text{ID0WBBOTH\$} = \text{ID0WRWOTH\$} * (\text{EEA_ID} - \text{EEA_ID_2300} - \text{EEA_ID_MANU})/1000000$$

$$\text{ID0WRWCC\$} = 7033.834 + 1686.570 * \text{ID0AHEMF}$$

$$\text{ID0WRWMF\$} = 8776.721 + 531.309 * \text{ID0AHEMF} + 176.823 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0WRWOTH\$} = 553.633 + 1820.643 * \text{ID0AHEMF}$$

$$\text{ID0YDIR\$} = -202.884 + 1.130 * ((\text{YPAINT} + \text{ZADIV} + \text{YPRENTADJ}) * (\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YPS}(-1),4) / \text{MOVAV}(\text{YP}(-1),4)))$$

$$\text{ID0YFC\$} = -42134.760 + 0.963 * \text{ID0YFC\$}(-1) + 53745.630 * \text{WPI01}$$

$$\text{ID0YINV_R\$} = -28880.080 + 0.797 * \text{ID0YINV_R\$}(-1) + 61744.960 * \text{WPI01}$$

$$\text{ID0YP} = \text{ID0YP\$} / \text{JPC} * 100$$

$$\text{ID0YP\$} = \text{ID0WBB\$} + \text{ID0YSUP\$} + \text{ID0YDIR\$} + \text{ID0YPRNF\$} + \text{ID0YPRF\$} + \text{ID0YTR\$} + \text{ID0YRAS\$} - \text{ID0YSIS\$}$$

$$\text{ID0YPC} = \text{ID0YP\$} / \text{ID0NPT}$$

$$\text{ID0YPNF} = \text{ID0YPNF\$} / \text{JPC} * 100$$

$$\text{ID0YPNF\$} = \text{ID0YP\$} - \text{ID0YPRF\$} - \text{ID0WBBF\$}$$

$$\text{ID0YPNFPC} = \text{ID0YPNF\$} / \text{JPC} * 100 / \text{ID0NPT}$$

$$\text{ID0YPPC} = \text{ID0YP} / \text{ID0NPT}$$

$$\text{ID0YPRF\$} = 180.075 + 0.148 * ((\text{ID0CRCROP} + \text{ID0CRLVSTK} + \text{ID0YTRF\$} + \text{ID0YINV_R\$} - \text{ID0YFC\$} - \text{ID0EXFP}) / 1000) + 2.219 * \text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0YPRNF\$} = 70.989 + 4.284 * \text{YPPROPADJNF}$$

$$\text{ID0YPTXB} = (\text{ID0YP\$} - \text{ID0YSIS\$} - \text{ID0YTR\$} +) / \text{JPC} * 100$$

$$\text{ID0YRAS\$} = -87.778 + 0.035 * \text{ID0WBB\$}$$

$$\text{ID0YSIS\$} = -21.614 + 2.260 * \text{TXSIEC} * \text{ID0WBB\$} / \text{YPCOMPWSD}$$

$$\text{ID0YSUP\$} = 53.838 + 1.561 * \text{YPCOMPSUPPAI} * \text{ID0WBB\$} / \text{YPCOMPWSD}$$

$$\text{ID0YTR\$} = -12.328 + 845.009 * (\text{YPTRFGF} + \text{YPTRFGSL}) * (\text{ID0NPT} / \text{N})$$

$$\text{ID0YTRF\$} = 26060.210 + 0.010 * \text{TRF\$}$$

$$\text{IDWAGE} = (\text{ID0WBB\$} - \text{ID0WBBF\$} - \text{ID0WBBMIL\$}) / \text{EEA_ID} * 1000000$$

$$\text{YPADJ_ID} = \text{ID0YPNF\$} + \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YPRF\$}, 4) + \text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0WBBF\$}, 4)$$

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES

EEA_ID	Employment on nonagricultural payrolls, total
EEA_ID_2100	Employment in mining
EEA_ID_2300	Employment in construction
EEA_ID_3110	Employment in food processing
EEA_ID_3230	Employment in printing
EEA_ID_3250	Employment in chemicals
EEA_ID_3320	Employment in fabricated metal products
EEA_ID_3330	Employment in machinery
EEA_ID_3340	Employment in computers and electronic products
EEA_ID_4200	Employment in wholesale trade
EEA_ID_44_45	Employment in retail trade
EEA_ID_48_49_22	Employment transportation, warehousing, and utilities
EEA_ID_5100	Employment in information
EEA_ID_52_53	Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate
EEA_ID_54_55_56	Employment in professional, scientific, and technical services
EEA_ID_61_62	Employment in health care and educational services
EEA_ID_71_72	Employment in leisure and hospitality
EEA_ID_8100	Employment in other services
EEA_ID_DMANU	Employment in durable goods manufacturing
EEA_ID_GOODS	Employment in goods producing
EEA_ID_GV	Employment in government
EEA_ID_GVF	Employment in federal government
EEA_ID_GVSL	Employment in state and local government
EEA_ID_GVSLAD	Employment in state and local government, administration
EEA_ID_GVSLED	Employment in state and local government, education
EEA_ID_MANU	Employment in manufacturing
EEA_ID_MFDNEC	Employment in other durable manufacturing
EEA_ID_MFNNEC	Employment in other nondurable manufacturing
EEA_ID_NMANU	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
EEA_ID_NONGOODS	Employment in non-goods producing
EEA_ID_SV	Employment in services
EEA_ID_WOOD	Employment in wood products and logging
ID0AHEMF	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
ID0CRCROP	Cash receipts, crops, not seasonally adjusted
ID0CRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock, not seasonally adjusted
ID0EXFP	Farm production expenses
ID0HSPR	Housing starts, total
ID0HSPRS1_A	Adjusted housing starts, single units
ID0HSPRS2A_A	Adjusted housing starts, multiple units
ID0KHU	Housing stock, total
ID0KHU1	Housing stock, single units
ID0KHU2A	Housing stock, multiple units
ID0NB	Number of births
ID0ND	Number of deaths
ID0NMG	Net in-migration of persons
ID0NPT	Resident population

ID0WBB\$	Wage and salary disbursements
ID0WBBCC\$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBBF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBMIL\$	Wage and salary disbursements, military
ID0WBBOTH\$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, and construction
ID0RWCC\$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0RWMF\$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0RWOTH\$	Average annual wage, except manufacturing, construction, and farm
ID0YDIR\$	Dividend, interest, and rent income
ID0YFC\$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV_R\$	Farm inventory value changes, imputed rent, and income
ID0YP	Total personal income, 2000 dollars
ID0YP\$	Total personal income
ID0YP\$PC	Per capita personal income
ID0YPNF	Nonfarm personal income, 2000 dollars
ID0YPNF\$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 2000 dollars
ID0YPPC	Real per capita personal income
ID0YPRF\$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRNF\$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 2000 dollars
ID0YRA\$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSIS\$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP\$	Other labor income
ID0YTR\$	Transfer payments to persons
ID0YTRF\$	Government payments to Idaho farmers
IDWAGE	Idaho average annual wage
YPADJ_ID	Adjusted total personal income

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

CNCSR	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing and shoes, 2000 dollars, chain weighted
CNOOR	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 2000 dollars, chain weighted
CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, U.S. cattle and calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, U.S. crops
CRDAIRY	Cash receipts, U.S. dairy
DUM061ON	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic event such as strikes, plant opening, or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DUM911062	
DUM931964	
DUM951ON	
DUM981ON	
TREND	
EG91	Employment in federal government
EMD321	Employment in Wood Products
EMD334	Employment in Computer and Electronic Products
EMN311	Employment in Food Manufacturing
EMN323	Employment in Printing and Related Support Activities
GFMLCWSS	Federal government defense personnel outlays
GFOR	Real federal nondefense purchases of goods and services
GFR	Real federal purchases of goods and services
ID0IP2122_2123	Industrial production index, metal and nonmetal ore mining, 2002=100.0
IPSG311	Industrial production index, food, 2002=100.0
IPSG321	Industrial production index, wood products, 2002=100.0
IPSG322	Industrial production index, paper, 2002=100.0
IPSG323	Industrial production index, printing, 2002=100.0
IPSG3253	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 2002=100.0
IPSG332	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 2002=100.0
IPSG3332	Industrial production index, industrial machinery, 2002=100.0
IPSG334	Industrial production index, computer and electronic products, 2002=100.0
IPSG337	Industrial production index, furniture and related products, 2002=100.0
IPSG339	Industrial production index, miscellaneous manufacturers, 2002=100.0
IPSG51111	Industrial production index, newspaper publishing, 2002=100.0
JECIWSP	Employment Cost Index—Private Sector Wages and Salaries
JPC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 2000=100.0, chain weighted
N	Population, U.S.
N16A	Population, U.S., aged 16 and older
RMMTGEXIST	Effective conventional mortgage rate, existing homes, combined lenders
SP500	Standard & Poor's 500 index of common stocks
TRF\$	Government payments to U.S. farms
TXSIEC	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
WPI01	Producer price index, farm products, 1982=1.0

WPI02	Producer price index, processed foods and feeds, 1982=1.0
WPI08	Producer price index, lumber and wood products, 1982=1.0
WPI10	Producer price index, metals and metal products, 1982=1.0
YP	Personal income
YPAINT	Personal interest income
YPCOMPSUPPAI	Other labor income, U.S.
YPCOMPWSD	Wage and salary disbursements
YPPROPADJNF	Nonfarm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments)
YPRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment
YPTRFGF	Federal transfer payments to individuals
YPTRFGSL	State and local transfer payments to individuals
ZADIV	Dividends