

Idaho Economic Forecast

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
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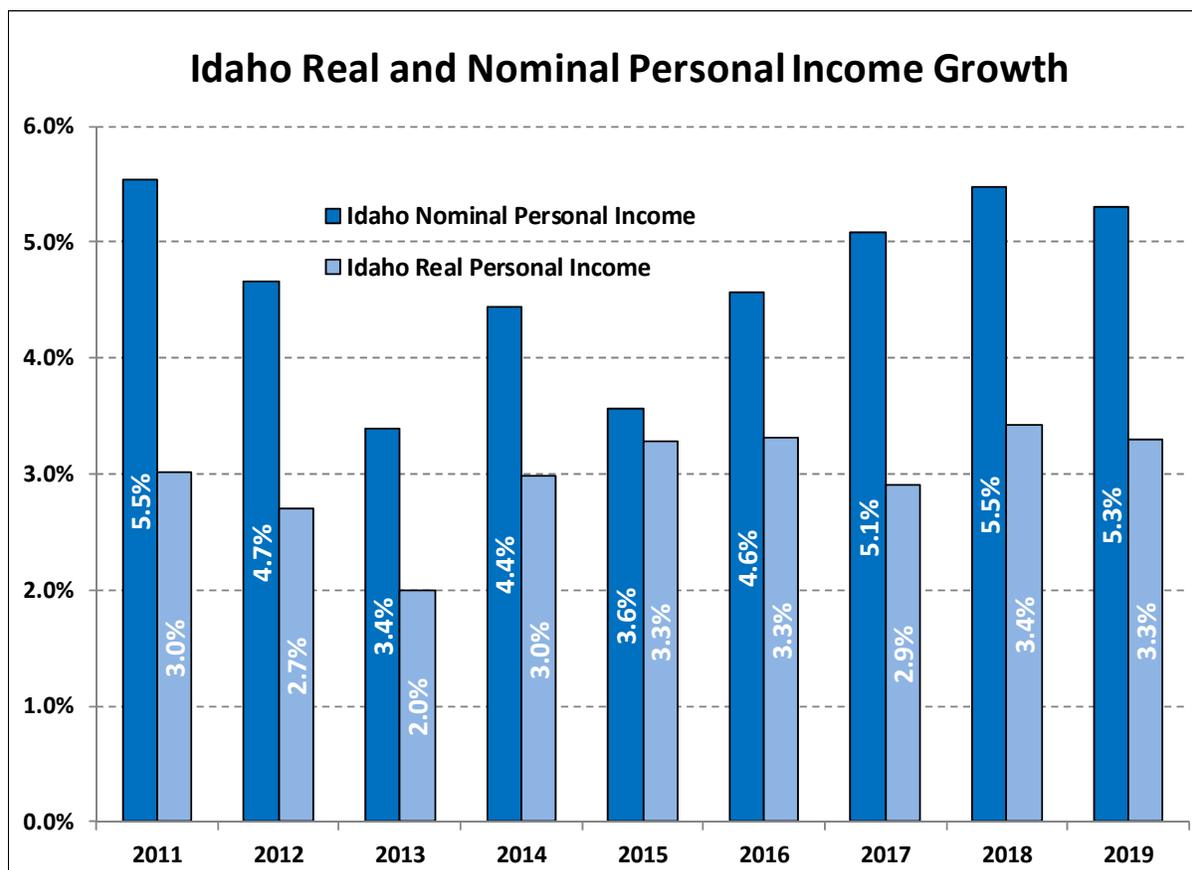
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- Forecast 2015–2019
- What's Different about the Latest Housing Boom?
- Alternative Forecasts



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**IDAHO
ECONOMIC
FORECAST
2015–2019**

State of Idaho
C.L. “BUTCH” OTTER
Governor

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INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the November 2015 IHS Economics baseline forecast of the US economy. The previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* was based on the September 2015 IHS Economics baseline national forecast.

This month's cover graph shows the historical and forecasted Idaho nominal and real personal income growth rates. Nominal personal income is the amount of money Idahoans have available to spend. After 2015, nominal Idaho personal income is expected to expand 4.6% in 2016, 5.1% in 2017, 5.5% in 2018, and 5.3% in 2019. Real personal income is Idaho nominal personal income adjusted for inflation. It is forecast to have grown 3.3% in 2015, and is anticipated to increase by 3.3% in 2016, 2.9% in 2017, 3.4% in 2018, and 3.3% in 2019.

FEATURE

After peaking in 2006, the median US house price fell about 30%, finally hitting bottom in late 2011. Since then, house prices have rebounded strongly and are nearly back to the prerecession peak. However, conditions in the latest boom appear far less precarious than those in the previous episode. The current run-up exhibits a less-pronounced increase in the house price-to-rent ratio and an outright decline in the household mortgage debt-to-income ratio—a pattern that is not suggestive of a credit-fueled bubble. This article is authored by Reuven Glick, Kevin J. Lansing, and Daniel Molitor, who work in the Economic Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

THE FORECAST

Alternative assumptions concerning future movements of key economic variables can lead to major variations in national and/or regional outlooks. IHS Economics examines the effects of different economic scenarios, including the potential impacts of global economic turmoil, 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 US are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Detail is provided for every year from 2002 through 2019 and for every quarter from 2013 through 2018. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model (IEM) for this forecast begins with the third quarter of 2015.

Descriptions of the IHS Economics US 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). The current set contains nonfarm employment through the third quarter of 2015. These new data show that employment in that quarter was about 990 jobs lower than had been reported in October 2015.

Additionally, a technical error led to a small number of Idaho annual economic variables that were published incorrectly in the October 2015 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. Those variables are Idaho average annual wage, government transfers to individuals, other labor income, contributions for social insurance,

and resident adjustment. The impact of this technical error was limited to numbers that were published in the annual data tables. The quarterly data was accurate. We apologize for any inconvenience this has caused.

Readers with any questions should contact Nathaniel L. Clayville at (208) 334-3900 or at nathaniel.clayville@dfm.idaho.gov.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Economic conditions in the US in the third quarter of 2015 were fairly accommodative to consumers. The housing market improved some over the previous quarter, with an uptick in both new housing starts and existing home sales. Recently published data show 2015 US household formations were nearly a half million higher than previously estimated. Because formations are a strong driver of demand for new housing starts, the new data boosted estimates for third quarter US housing starts to just over a 1.16 million units per year pace, which is the strongest pace since the beginning of the Great Recession. Thanks to the combination of the recent growth in the housing market, as well as subdued consumer price growth, and improvements in the job market, consumers have found renewed optimism in the US economy that has translated into spending. Spending on durables increased at a 6.7% pace in the third quarter, while consumers accelerated spending on nondurables at a 3.5% rate and services at a 2.6% rate. Total real US consumption grew at an annualized pace of 3.2% in the third quarter. The low price of petroleum products has also helped to spark some additional consumer spending, as reduced energy costs has left more money in the pockets of consumers. While the lower price of petroleum products has been a relief to the US consumer, it is to blame for some of the recent weakness in US business investment. Most notably, US business spending on industrial equipment declined at an annualized rate of 4.7% in the third quarter as businesses cut spending on mining and oilfield machinery. Spending on mining and petroleum structures also contracted in the third quarter of 2015, which is the third quarter in a row. With nearly 70% of US GDP coming from consumption, spending by consumers is the main driver of growth in the US economy. Consumer spending is forecast to grow 3.2% in both 2015 and 2016, 3.1% in 2017, and 2.8% in both 2018 and 2019. Real GDP in the US is anticipated to increase 2.4% in 2015, 2.9% in 2016, 2.8% in 2017, 2.7% in 2018, and 2.6% in 2019.

Because Idaho's economy tends to follow a similar trajectory as the national economy, many of the economic indicators for the state are closely tracking their national counterparts. Employment in Idaho was slow to recover following the recession, but total nonfarm payrolls seem to be back in a more sustainable growth pattern. Although nonfarm payrolls have recovered in Idaho, the composition of Idaho employees is slightly different now than it was before the recession. The number of employees in goods-producing industries is still 21,000 below the prerecession peak, while there are more than 38,000 jobs in nongoods-producing industries than in 2007. This modest restructuring of the composition of Idaho workers doesn't appear to be reversing, which indicates that it could be a permanent shift. As employment has bounced back in the state, the average annual wage has shown more robust growth over the last couple of years, too. The higher level of annual wage growth is likely an indicator that some of the slack that has been in the labor market since the recession is finally tightening and employers are beginning to compete for employees again. Average annual wage growth may have been higher in 2015 if not for a recent fall off in farm proprietor income in Idaho. Closely tied to agricultural commodity prices, farm proprietors' incomes in Idaho were at record highs in 2013 and 2014, but retreated in 2015 as commodity prices declined. Another economic indicator that is showing a renewed strength is Idaho housing starts. Housing starts in the state grew by 8.3% in 2014 and by an estimated 6.1% in 2015. The outlook for new housing starts begins to increase again in 2016, where it will stay through 2017. After which it will decrease to a growth trend that will be more sustainable over the long-run. Specifically, Idaho housing starts growth is anticipated to be 10.8% in 2016, 9.7% in 2017, and 1.7% in both 2018 and 2019. As many other variables rise in the state, income categories should follow suit. Idaho real personal income is forecast to have grown 3.3% in 2015, followed by 3.3% in 2016, 2.9% in 2017, 3.4% in 2018, and 3.3% in 2019.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
JANUARY 2016

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)											
Current \$	14,419	14,964	15,518	16,155	16,663	17,348	17,955	18,806	19,743	20,675	21,620
% Ch	-2.0%	3.8%	3.7%	4.1%	3.1%	4.1%	3.5%	4.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%
2009 Chain-Weighted	14,419	14,784	15,021	15,355	15,583	15,962	16,349	16,816	17,292	17,754	18,209
% Ch	-2.8%	2.5%	1.6%	2.2%	1.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$											
Idaho (Millions)	48,797	50,340	53,127	55,599	57,484	60,041	62,183	65,021	68,329	72,075	75,908
% Ch	-3.2%	3.2%	5.5%	4.7%	3.4%	4.4%	3.6%	4.6%	5.1%	5.5%	5.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	47,715	48,858	51,019	53,497	55,075	57,510	60,349	63,300	66,688	70,405	74,194
% Ch	-2.0%	2.4%	4.4%	4.9%	2.9%	4.4%	4.9%	4.9%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%
U.S. (Billions)	12,095	12,477	13,255	13,915	14,068	14,694	15,310	15,996	16,851	17,742	18,639
% Ch	-3.3%	3.2%	6.2%	5.0%	1.1%	4.4%	4.2%	4.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$											
Idaho (Millions)	48,798	49,520	51,010	52,389	53,436	55,029	56,835	58,716	60,423	62,487	64,544
% Ch	-3.1%	1.5%	3.0%	2.7%	2.0%	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	47,717	48,063	48,986	50,408	51,197	52,709	55,159	57,162	58,972	61,039	63,086
% Ch	-1.9%	0.7%	1.9%	2.9%	1.6%	3.0%	4.6%	3.6%	3.2%	3.5%	3.4%
U.S. (Billions)	12,095	12,274	12,726	13,112	13,078	13,468	13,993	14,445	14,902	15,382	15,849
% Ch	-3.2%	1.5%	3.7%	3.0%	-0.3%	3.0%	3.9%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%
HOUSING STARTS											
Idaho	5,728	5,188	4,563	7,129	9,054	9,807	10,400	11,528	12,644	12,859	13,073
% Ch	-28.2%	-9.4%	-12.0%	56.2%	27.0%	8.3%	6.1%	10.8%	9.7%	1.7%	1.7%
U.S. (Millions)	0.554	0.586	0.612	0.784	0.928	1.001	1.114	1.277	1.437	1.516	1.568
% Ch	-38.4%	5.7%	4.5%	28.1%	18.4%	7.8%	11.4%	14.6%	12.5%	5.5%	3.4%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT											
Idaho	610,009	603,698	610,754	622,282	638,103	655,240	673,562	689,008	704,579	721,315	737,242
% Ch	-6.0%	-1.0%	1.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%
U.S. (Thousands)	131,220	130,269	131,843	134,098	136,394	139,023	141,898	144,120	146,092	147,939	149,545
% Ch	-4.3%	-0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES											
Federal Funds	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	1.9%	2.9%	3.3%
Bank Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.9%	4.9%	5.9%	6.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	4.7%	5.0%	5.6%	6.0%
INFLATION											
GDP Price Deflator	0.8%	1.2%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Personal Cons Deflator	-0.1%	1.7%	2.5%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	0.3%	1.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Consumer Price Index	-0.3%	1.6%	3.1%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%	2.4%	2.4%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
JANUARY 2016

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	18,451	18,684	18,925	19,166	19,396	19,642	19,867	20,069	20,322	20,560	20,797	21,020
% Ch	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%	4.9%	5.2%	4.7%	4.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%	4.3%
2009 Chain-Weighted	16,629	16,753	16,880	17,003	17,126	17,247	17,351	17,445	17,577	17,699	17,817	17,923
% Ch	3.4%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	64,032	64,717	65,333	66,001	67,007	67,850	68,727	69,730	70,738	71,625	72,496	73,439
% Ch	4.5%	4.3%	3.9%	4.2%	6.2%	5.1%	5.3%	6.0%	5.9%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	62,205	62,943	63,663	64,389	65,350	66,248	67,122	68,033	69,057	69,962	70,843	71,756
% Ch	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	6.1%	5.6%	5.4%	5.5%	6.2%	5.4%	5.1%	5.3%
U.S. (Billions)	15,722	15,889	16,085	16,287	16,527	16,748	16,958	17,172	17,420	17,636	17,848	18,063
% Ch	4.5%	4.3%	5.0%	5.1%	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	5.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	58,306	58,660	58,817	59,082	59,773	60,164	60,568	61,187	61,778	62,257	62,704	63,210
% Ch	4.1%	2.5%	1.1%	1.8%	4.8%	2.6%	2.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.1%	2.9%	3.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	56,642	57,053	57,314	57,639	58,295	58,743	59,153	59,698	60,309	60,812	61,275	61,762
% Ch	4.3%	2.9%	1.8%	2.3%	4.6%	3.1%	2.8%	3.7%	4.2%	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%
U.S. (Billions)	14,316	14,402	14,481	14,580	14,742	14,851	14,945	15,068	15,213	15,329	15,438	15,547
% Ch	4.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.8%	4.5%	3.0%	2.5%	3.3%	3.9%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	11,088	11,339	11,649	12,036	12,342	12,589	12,803	12,843	12,862	12,856	12,837	12,879
% Ch	11.9%	9.4%	11.4%	14.0%	10.6%	8.3%	7.0%	1.3%	0.6%	-0.2%	-0.6%	1.3%
U.S. (Millions)	1.204	1.252	1.304	1.349	1.392	1.431	1.450	1.475	1.506	1.504	1.522	1.532
% Ch	16.9%	16.8%	17.7%	14.5%	13.4%	11.9%	5.4%	6.8%	8.8%	-0.6%	5.0%	2.6%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	682,988	687,133	691,154	694,758	698,692	702,537	706,405	710,682	715,078	719,430	723,351	727,401
% Ch	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	143,306	143,882	144,383	144,909	145,420	145,844	146,325	146,778	147,275	147,738	148,180	148,564
% Ch	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	3.3%
Bank Prime	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.5%	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.8%	6.0%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
Personal Cons Deflator	0.4%	1.8%	2.8%	2.3%	1.4%	2.4%	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Consumer Price Index	0.3%	2.3%	3.9%	3.0%	1.6%	3.1%	3.3%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Third Quarter of 2015 through the Fourth Quarter of 2019

Economic conditions in the US in the third quarter of 2015 were fairly accommodative to consumers. The housing market improved some over the previous quarter, with an uptick in both new housing starts and existing home sales. Thanks to the combination of the recent growth in the housing market, as well as subdued consumer price growth, and improvements in the job market, consumers have found renewed optimism in the US economy that has translated into spending. Consumers have also enjoyed the lower petroleum prices. However, the lower petroleum commodity prices have also led to decreases in spending in some business investment categories. Despite the drag from lower investment, strength elsewhere in the economy drove estimated annualized real GDP growth of 1.5% in the third quarter of 2015.

The US housing market has had a number of issues over the last year that has held it back in one way or another. Many homebuyers waited out cold winter weather earlier in 2015, which led to a deceleration in the first quarter. Housing starts and sales of existing homes rebounded some in the second quarter. With nearly all of the housing market indicators up in the third quarter it seems that the housing market is back on track for a slightly stronger expansion over the next few years. Recently published data show 2015 US household formations were nearly a half million higher than previously estimated. Because formations are a strong driver of demand for new housing starts, the new data boosted estimates for third quarter US housing starts to just over a 1.16 million units per year pace, which is the strongest pace since the beginning of the Great Recession.

The optimism in the US housing market seemed to permeate into consumer spending. Subdued consumer inflation and faster growth in personal income led to more disposable income for many Americans, which helped the majority of consumers to feel more optimistic about the current and future state of the US economy. Lower prices at the pump also gave many US families additional disposable income. Consumers spent much of their additional income on US goods and services. Spending on durables increased at a 6.7% pace in the third quarter, while consumers accelerated spending on nondurables at a 3.5% rate and services at a 2.6% rate. Total real US consumption grew at an annualized pace of 3.2% in the third quarter.

While the lower price of petroleum products has been a relief to the US consumer, it is to blame for some of the recent weakness in US business investment. Most notably, US business spending on industrial equipment declined at an annualized rate of 4.7% in the third quarter as businesses cut spending on mining and oilfield machinery. Spending on mining and petroleum structures also contracted in the third quarter of 2015, which is the third quarter in a row. While growth in the production of petroleum and natural gas in the US persisted through the first half of 2015, production levels decreased slightly in the last half of the year. This is anticipated to contribute further to the US trade balance deficit in 2015, though the marginal impact of the additional petroleum product imports will be nearly imperceptible.

With nearly 70% of US GDP coming from consumption, spending by consumers is the main driver of growth in the US economy. Consumer spending is forecast to grow 3.2% in both 2015 and 2016, 3.1% in 2017, and 2.8% in both 2018 and 2019. Real GDP in the US is anticipated to increase 2.4% in 2015, 2.9% in 2016, 2.8% in 2017, 2.7% in 2018, and 2.6% in 2019.

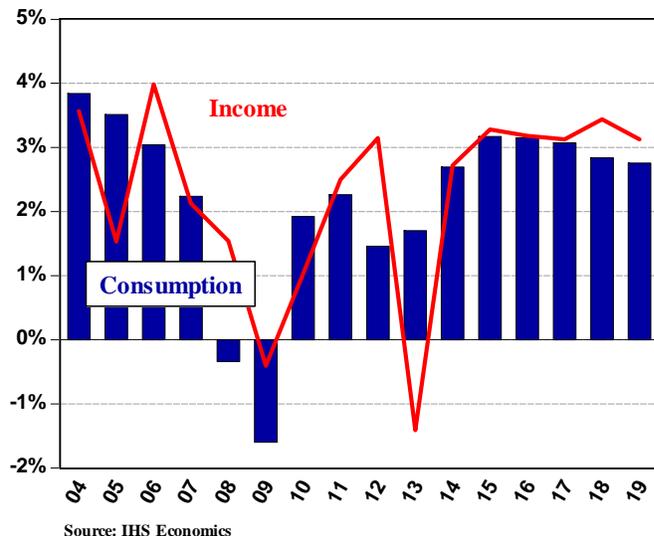
SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Consumer Spending: Consumers' comfort level about the current economy, and their expectations for the future of the economy, diminished slightly in the second and third quarters of 2015. This lower consumer sentiment is largely due to uncertainty about a number of international economies. In spite of this decrease in consumer sentiment, consumption was relatively strong in the second and third quarters of 2015, growing at annualized rates of at least 3.2% in both quarters. It appears that the trend of declining consumer sentiment may be reversing now, as well. The University of Michigan's Consumer Sentiment Index increased by 3.2% in October. Both of the components of the index, sentiment about current economic conditions and consumer expectations, made gains in October. The greatest gains in consumer sentiment came

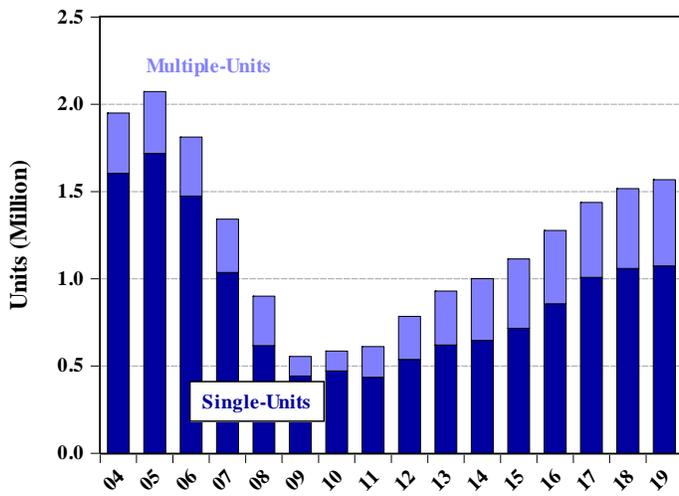
from the consumer expectations portion of the survey, which grew by 5.0% in October. The optimism about the future of the economy was much stronger in the lower income households that were surveyed. In fact, only the top third income households that were surveyed had a slight decline in sentiment, due to concerns about international financial turmoil. Most households felt that relatively low energy prices, modest consumer inflation, and increasing household wealth were cause for higher sentiment about the future of the US economy. Many US consumers showed confidence in the US economy in the third quarter, when all three of the major spending categories grew. Spending on durable products grew at an annualized rate of 6.7% in that quarter, while spending on nondurable products increased at a 3.5% pace, and spending on services grew at a 2.6% rate. Total consumer spending grew at an average annual rate of 3.2% in the third quarter and is anticipated to grow at a 3.1% pace in the fourth quarter. This modest slowdown in the fourth quarter is mostly a result of spending on durable goods easing back down to an expected growth rate of 4.0%, which is still relatively strong considering it is following the second and third quarters with annualized growth of 8.0% and 6.7%, respectively. Total consumer spending is forecast to be 3.2% higher in 2015 than in 2014. Total consumption is expected to expand by 3.2% again in 2016, followed by 3.1% in 2017, and 2.8% in both 2018 and 2019.

Housing: The US housing sector gained some additional strength in the third quarter as sales of existing homes accelerated and new home starts received a boost from an upward revision in housing formations. New data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement showed stronger housing formations in 2015 than was previously expected. Housing formations occur as existing households split and form new households. The previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* estimated that roughly 800,000 new households formed in 2015, while the new outlook indicated that the number is likely closer to 1.3 million. Housing formations are important because they are one of the key drivers of new housing starts. This is apparent in the third quarter of 2015, when new housing starts grew to a seasonally adjusted annualized pace of 1.163 million units per year, up from a pace of 1.158 million units per year in the second quarter. Third quarter 2015 housing starts' growth was the strongest in nearly eight years, since the fourth quarter of 2007. The growth in sales of existing homes in the US also accelerated in the third quarter, advancing to a rate of 5.5 million units per year,

US Real Consumption and Disposable Personal Income Growth



US Housing Starts



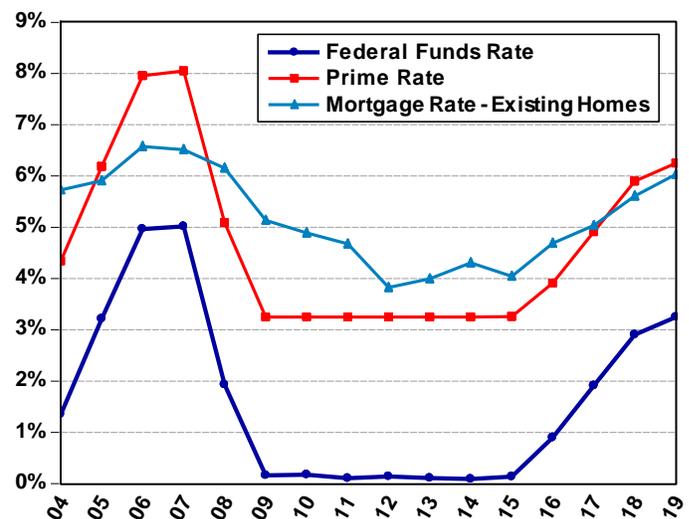
Source: IHS Global Insight

2015 is only 0.3% below the second quarter of 2007, which was the peak before the collapse in the US housing market began to erode home values. While this relatively fast growth in the home values is to be expected for a few years following the deep housing market decline that the US experienced from 2007–2011, the trend of purchase price growth exceeding 5.5% per year is expected to wind down to a more sustainable pace. Home purchase price growth is forecast to slow to 1.6% in 2016, and then to ease back up to 2.4% in 2017, 3.5% in 2018, and 3.1% in 2019. Sales of existing homes are expected to grow from 4.9 million units in 2014 to 5.3 million units in 2015. Following 2015, sales of existing homes are anticipated to grow to a level of 5.5 million units in 2016, and are forecast to remain at that level through the forecast period. New housing starts are expected to be 1.1 million units in 2015, 1.3 million units in 2016, 1.4 million units in 2017, 1.5 million units in 2018, and 1.6 million units in 2019.

Monetary Policy: There was a great deal of speculation about the possibility of a federal funds rate target increase leading up to the Federal Reserve’s Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting in December 2015. The federal funds rate is the rate at which depository institutions lend reserve balances to other depository institutions overnight and is used by the Federal Reserve as a tool to guide the short-term interest rates. Because the federal funds rate is set by the market, the Federal Reserve cannot set a specific rate for these transactions, but it has the ability to influence the rate close to their target through various monetary tools, such as buying and selling treasuries to depository institutions in order to vary the supply and demand for liquid money in those institutions. The global financial collapse that occurred in 2007 led the Federal Reserve to decrease the rate target ten times between September 2007 and December 2008 that left the target at a range of between 0.0% and 0.25%. Although

versus a 5.3 million units per year pace in the second quarter. As the demand for homes continues to grow, so do prices of homes. The Federal Housing Finance Agency’s (FHFA) Purchase Price Only Index, which is based on more than six million actual repeat transactions on the same, single-family dwellings, has grown at an average annual rate of 5.4% from 2011 through 2014. Estimated housing price growth for 2015 beat that average rate, with the purchase price for US homes growing by an anticipated 5.7%. In line with the estimation for the year, the purchase price of US homes grew by 5.7% from the fourth quarter of 2014 through the third quarter of 2015. Not adjusted for inflation, the FHFA Purchase Price Only Index value of 225.9 in the third quarter of

Selected US Interest Rates



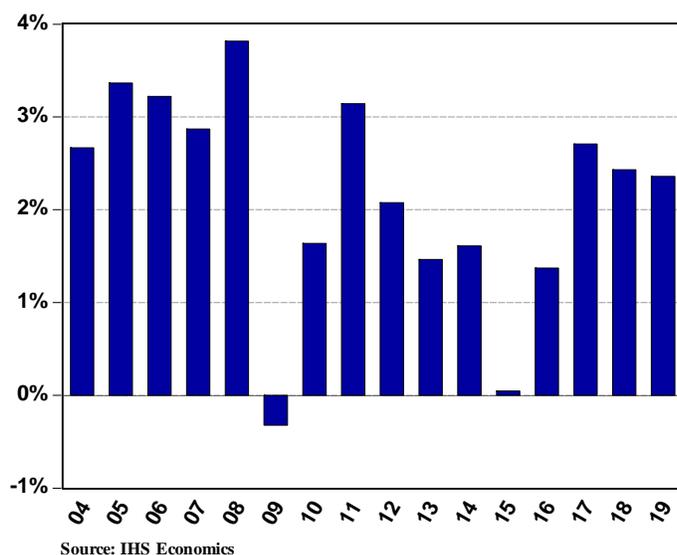
Source: IHS Economics

the economy has since improved, the FOMC did not even begin to consider lifting the rate target until after the last round of quantitative easing ended in November 2014. Since then the FOMC has weighed market conditions in each meeting to determine the appropriate time to raise the federal funds rate target without threatening the recovery. More recently, stronger consumer spending, an improved US housing market, modest price level growth, and a more stable labor market made the possibility of an increase to the rate target a real possibility for the first time since the last rate increase in June 2006. Shortly before the FOMC meeting in September, a number of international financial markets destabilized following news of a sharp decline in the value of China’s currency. This, along with some uninspiring US payroll and manufacturing data, highlighted some additional risks to the US economy. The FOMC did not change the federal funds rate target in September, with all but one member of the Committee voting to leave the rate target at the current level. The Committee met again in December 2015, following two months of strong jobs reports, and increased the rate target by a quarter-percentage point. A slow increase is anticipated moving forward. The federal funds rate is forecast to average 0.1% in 2015, 0.9% in 2016, 1.9% in 2017, 2.9% in 2018, and 3.3% in 2019.

Inflation: Prices for consumers and producers grew modestly in the third quarter of 2015, with energy prices offsetting slightly higher prices on items such as food. Consumer prices grew at an annualized rate of 1.6% in the third quarter, largely due to food costs that increased at a 2.6% pace. Consumer energy prices decreased at a 1.3% rate, curbing some of the price level growth in the third quarter. Core consumer inflation, which is equal to total inflation minus the more volatile food and energy components, grew at a rate of 1.7% in the third quarter. Producer prices, which can be an indicator of future consumer prices, grew at a 0.7% pace in the third quarter. Like consumer prices, producer prices were pushed lower by a decrease in energy prices. Energy prices that are paid by producers contracted at a 3.0% pace in the third quarter. One of the most influential price level indicators, employment costs, grew at a 2.6% clip in the third quarter. Employment costs are made up of two main categories: wages and salaries, and benefits. Wage and salary costs to employers increased at a 2.6% annual rate in the third quarter, while the cost of benefits increased at a 1.9% rate for US employers. Total employment costs are anticipated to advance steadily over the next year, growing by a forecasted 2.3% in 2016. Thereafter an anticipated increase to the cost of benefits is expected to lead to employment cost growth

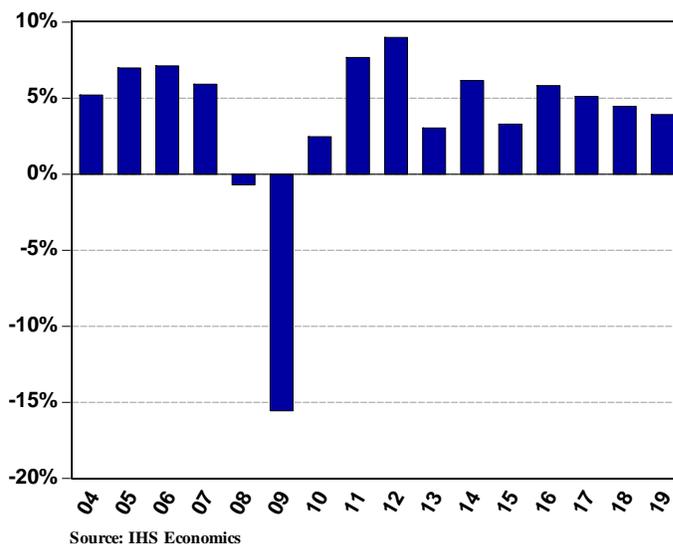
of 3.1% in 2017, 3.2% in 2018, and 3.3% in 2019. Industrial commodity prices are likely to continue to fall over the next several months, which is expected to lead to some downward pressure on producer inflation through the last part of 2015 and the first few months of 2016. Producer prices are forecast to post a 3.3% contraction for all of 2015, but are then anticipated to grow by 0.7% in 2016, 2.8% in 2017, 2.0% in 2018, and 2.1% in 2019. Similarly, low oil prices, a strong dollar, and a weak global economy are likely to lead to subdued consumer price level growth over the next several months. Consumer prices are forecast to be flat in 2015, and then grow by 1.4% in 2016, 2.7% in 2017, and 2.4% in both 2018 and 2019.

US Consumer Price Inflation



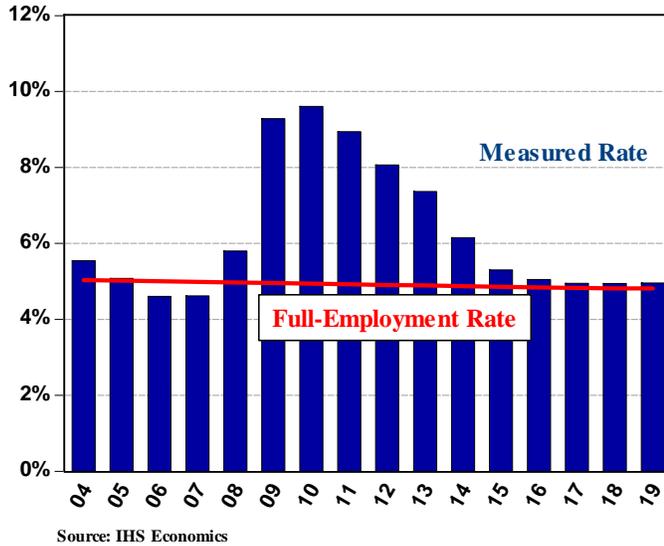
Business Investment: Real nonresidential fixed investment had been dogged for much of 2015 by a decrease in the price of many petroleum products. This decrease has had the largest impact on two of the major business investment categories: equipment and nonresidential structures. As the price of crude oil and many other associated petroleum products began to fall late in 2014, many of the oil drillers and processors began to slow their spending on new equipment. As the prices of those petroleum products have continued to decrease, investments in this type of equipment has also continued to decrease. In fact, October spending on mining and oilfield machinery had declined by 46.5% from a year earlier. In spite of the lower spending on this type of machinery, total business investment on equipment still grew at a rate of 5.3% in the third quarter of 2015 as a result of stronger spending in other equipment categories. Business spending on information processing equipment grew at an annualized pace of 17.1% in the third quarter and transportation equipment grew at a 13.3% rate. Unlike equipment, US business spending on other structures did not offset the spending decreases on oil-related structures. Investments in manufacturing structures expanded at a 31.2% pace in the third quarter. This was not enough to offset spending on mining and petroleum structures that contracted at an annual rate of 46.9% in the same quarter. Overall, business spending on nonresidential structures contracted at a 4.0% pace in the third quarter. One investment category that did expand was intellectual property products, but its 1.8% spending growth rate increase in the third quarter was the slowest in the last two years. Business spending on equipment is almost \$1.1 trillion per year, while business spending on intellectual property products is about \$700 billion per year, and spending on nonresidential structures is closer to \$500 billion per year. So, the impact of the combined growth in spending on equipment and intellectual property products was enough to make up for the lower spending on nonresidential structures in the third quarter. As such, real nonresidential fixed investment grew at a 2.1% clip in the third quarter of 2015, and is forecast to grow by 3.3% for all of 2015, followed by 5.8% in 2016, 5.1% in 2017, 4.4% in 2018, and 3.9% in 2019.

Real US Business Investment Growth



Employment: Total nonfarm payrolls in the US have been growing at a faster pace in every year since the effects of the Great Recession wore off in 2010, but that trend is expected to begin to reverse in 2016. Total nonfarm payrolls in the US contracted by 5.6% between 2007 and 2010 as the nation faced one of the deepest recessions since the Great Depression. Although the recession officially ended in 2009, payroll losses continued into 2010, contracting by 0.7% that year. Employment began to pick up again in 2011 when US nonfarm payrolls increased by 1.2%. This growth accelerated to 1.7% in 2012 and in 2013, and to 1.9% in 2014. Payrolls are expected to accelerate again in 2015, with year-over-year growth of 2.1% anticipated. United States' employment was relatively strong in the third quarter of 2015, with the most growth occurring in private nonfarm industries. Employment in professional, scientific, and technical services grew at an annualized rate of 3.6% in the third quarter, and employment in management of companies and enterprises grew at a 3.5% pace. Manufacturing employment was flat in the third quarter, following only modest growth in the second quarter. Government employment grew at a 1.5% rate in the third quarter, which is the fastest quarterly growth pace since the second quarter of 2010. The acceleration in government payrolls was completely due to a

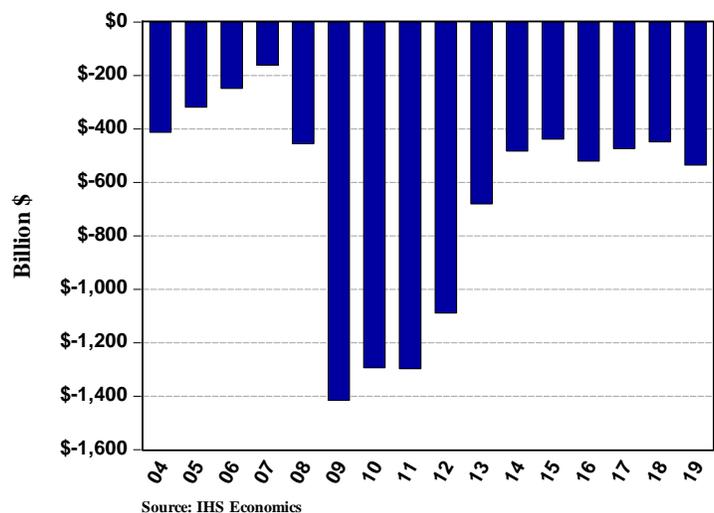
US Civilian Unemployment Rate



jump in state and local government employment. The annual growth rate in total US nonfarm payrolls following the recession of 2007–2009 is expected to have hit its apex of 2.1% in 2015. It is forecast to decelerate in each year thereafter. Payrolls are anticipated to increase by a slower rate of 1.6% in 2016, 1.4% in 2017, 1.3% in 2018, and 1.1% in 2019. While the outlook for US payroll growth is more modest over the next few years than it has been over the past few years, the deceleration is likely a return to a more sustainable, long-term growth trend. This job growth deceleration is consistent with an unemployment rate that is approaching the full-employment rate. The US unemployment rate is expected to have averaged 5.3% in 2015, and is forecast to average 5.1% in 2016, 5.0% in 2017, 4.9% in 2018, and 5.0% in 2019.

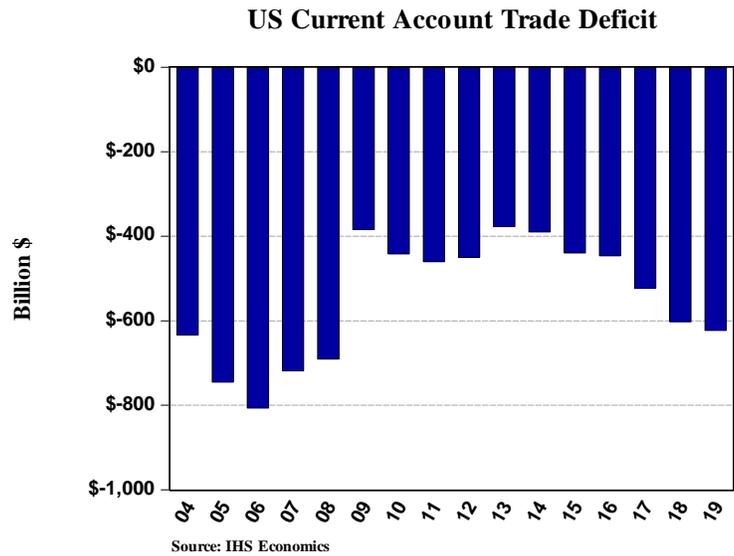
Government: A number of the oft repeated fiscal policy battles have been resolved for the next couple of years by a bipartisan budget agreement that was shepherded in by the outgoing speaker of the US House of Representatives late in 2015. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 funded the federal government for two years and suspended the debt ceiling until March 2017. The new budget agreement also lifts the sequestration spending caps for FY 2016 and FY 2017, and increases budget authority by \$80 billion over two years, split evenly between defense spending and nondefense spending. In mid-December leaders on Capitol Hill signed an omnibus bill that appropriated the funds. Another issue that is frequently revisited in Washington is the funding of the Highway Trust Fund, which predominantly funds US road construction and mass transit projects. While the Highway Trust Fund is partially funded through federal fuel tax revenues, it typically receives some additional funding from the General Fund. With a downward trend in gasoline use in the US over the last few years, revenues from the federal gasoline tax were shrinking. A bill was introduced into the US House of Representatives early in December 2015 that authorized an additional \$281 billion to the Highway Trust Fund over the next five years. The “Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act” passed the House and Senate on December 3, and was signed into law by President Obama on December 4. While this law was introduced after this forecast was compiled, IHS Economics assumed that the Highway Trust Fund would be extended in some fashion. IHS Economics also assumed that the federal budget appropriation agreements would be reached by December 11. Accounting for these assumptions, the forecast for the Unified Federal Budget deficit is

Unified Federal Budget Deficit



-\$439 billion in FY 2015, -\$521 billion in FY 2016, -\$474 billion in FY 2017, -\$449 billion in FY 2018, and -\$535 billion in FY 2019.

International: Weakness in a number of key global economies over the past year has led to a gradual appreciation in the value of the dollar against currencies of most of the major trade partners. The higher value of the dollar has been a weight on US exports, which is leading to an increase in the current US trade account balance deficit. In October 2015 the broadly based trade-weighted US dollar index had grown 7.5% since the start of the year. IHS Economics anticipates a continued swell in the exchange rate of the dollar through the first half of 2016 before the world economic climate begins to improve and currency growth in other key trade partners begin to catch up to the US dollar. While the value of the dollar is the main driver of major import and export fluctuations, other variables can have an impact, as well. For instance, the amount of money that is spent on importing petroleum products has been more volatile since the price of oil began to falter in 2014. As oil prices begin to rise again, there will likely be a slight widening of the trade deficit for petroleum products over the next few years until US production catches back up. The petroleum product price fluctuations will have some impact on net exports, although it will likely be imperceptible. Oil prices have been, and will continue to be, more impactful on a regional level than a national level. Another risk to US trade is the softer economic climate in countries, such as China. A series of poor economic reports from the Asian superpower led to a policy decision to deliberately partially devalue the Chinese currency. This is most likely to impact the US in the mining and heavy manufacturing categories, as the slowdown in China has left an overcapacity in basic materials and heavy machinery. The impact of the low petroleum prices and the slowdown in China will likely be more than offset by growth in US exports of services in the fourth quarter. This should lead to a slight decrease in the US current account deficit from -\$466 billion in the third quarter of 2015 to an anticipated -\$379 billion in the fourth quarter. The current account balance is expected to be -\$439 billion for all of 2015, -\$446 billion in 2016, -\$523 billion in 2017, -\$602 billion in 2018, and -\$623 billion in 2019.



IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Third Quarter of 2015 through the Fourth Quarter of 2019

The years since the end of the Great Recession in Idaho have been a mix of occasional periods of sluggish recovery followed by periods of stronger economic growth. Most economic indicators show that the state is settling into a more sustainable period of economic expansion. Employment in Idaho has grown in almost every quarter since early in 2010. Housing starts in Idaho grew at an accelerated rate in the third quarter of 2015, and the supply of labor seems to be approaching the demand for workers in many sectors of the state's economy. The unemployment rate in the state dropped to 3.9% in the fourth quarter of 2015. With some of the slack out of the labor market, wages and salaries should accelerate, helping fuel overall personal income growth. The combination of higher wages and an improved job market has contributed to higher housing starts in the state.

Idaho's job market was hit particularly hard during the Great Recession and in the year after it ended. Total nonfarm payrolls in the state declined by more than 50,000 between 2007 and 2010. Since then employment has increased every year, but it was not until the fourth quarter of 2014 that total nonfarm employment in the state surpassed its prerecession level of 558,000. Although nonfarm payrolls have recovered in Idaho, the composition of Idaho employees is slightly different now than it was before the recession. The number of employees in goods-producing industries is still 21,000 below the prerecession peak, while there are more than 38,000 jobs in nongoods-producing industries than in 2007. This modest restructuring of the composition of Idaho workers does not appear to be reversing, which indicates that it could be a permanent shift.

The growth in employment in Idaho has been asymmetrical since the recession. With more job seekers competing for fewer jobs, the average annual wage in Idaho grew less than 1.0% in 2008 and 2009. Wages grew modestly for a few years, thereafter, but remained near or below 2.0% year-over-year growth until 2014, when the Idaho average annual wage increased by 2.9%, followed by an estimated 2.1% in 2015. The higher level of annual wage growth is likely an indicator that some of the slack that has been in the labor market since the recession is finally tightening and employers are beginning to compete for employees again. Average annual wage growth may have been higher in 2015 if not for a recent fall off in farm proprietor income in Idaho. Closely tied to agricultural commodity prices, farm proprietors' incomes in Idaho were at record highs in 2013 and 2014, but retreated in 2015 as commodity prices declined.

When the US housing market began to show signs of life again in 2012, Idaho was among the states that saw a strong rebound that was short-lived. Idaho housing starts grew by 56.2% in 2012, but managed less than half of that in 2013, when starts grew by only 27.0%. Idaho housing starts grew by 8.3% in 2014, and by an estimated 6.1% in 2015. The sudden acceleration followed by an almost equally sudden deceleration was likely a rapid release in pent-up demand. Like the job market, Idaho's housing market is approaching the point where the demand for homes equalizes with the supply of new construction. The state appears to be close to that point, as the outlook for new housing starts begins to increase again in 2016, where it will stay through 2017. After which it will decrease to a growth trend that will be more sustainable over the long-run.

Specifically, Idaho housing starts growth is anticipated to be 10.8% in 2016, 9.7% in 2017, and 1.7% in both 2018 and 2019. As many other variables rise in the state, income categories should follow suit. Idaho real personal income is forecast to have grown 3.3% in 2015, followed by 3.3% in 2016, 2.9% in 2017, 3.4% in 2018, and 3.3% in 2019.

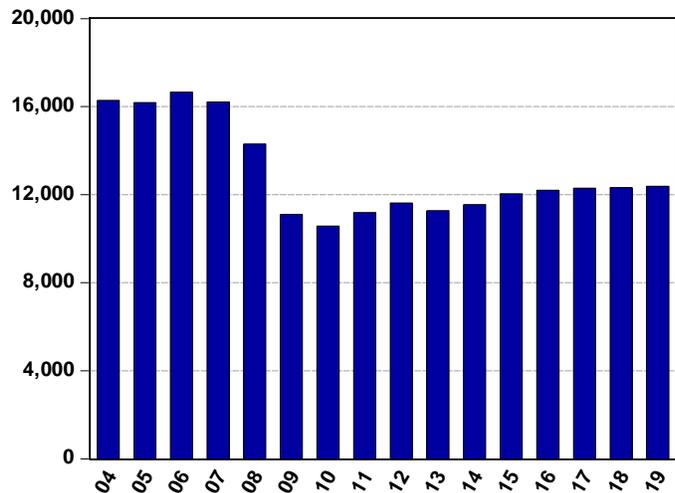
SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Computer and Electronics Manufacturing:

The electronics and computer manufacturing sector has played an important role in the development of Idaho's economy over the past three decades. The industry's employment began to take hold in Idaho in the 1970s. It then grew by leaps and bounds over the next 20 years, leading to payrolls of roughly 10,700 by 1991. The number of jobs in this sector almost doubled during the 1990s, with payrolls growing to more than 19,000 by 1998, and overtaking the food processing sector as the state's largest source of manufacturing jobs. It maintained healthy job gains through 2000 before a recession reduced growth to only 1.0% in 2001. Then a series of contractions took place over much of the next decade. In 2008 the sector returned the title of the state's largest

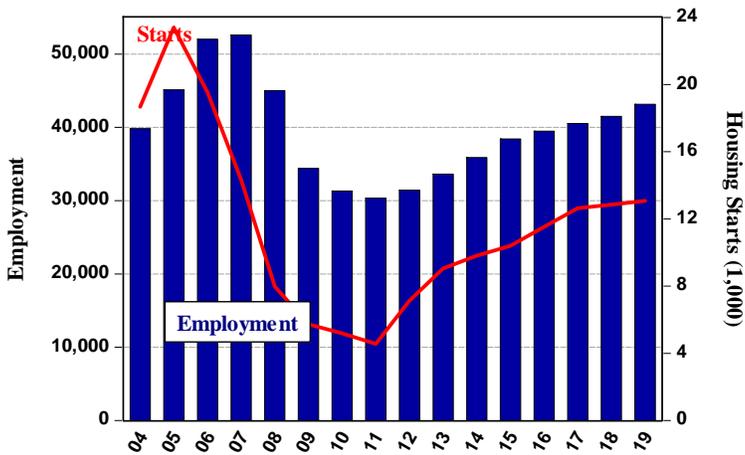
manufacturing employer back to the food processing sector. By 2010 there were fewer than 10,600 computer and electronics manufacturing jobs in the state, which was nearly the same employment level as in 1991. Employment continued to fluctuate after 2010, but with more years of growth than contraction. Much of the fluctuation that occurred between 2007 and 2013 was due to a combination of weak demand during the Great Recession and of a glut of commodity memory products that caused prices to collapse. The price of memory products began to rise again in mid-2013 as the producers of memory products tightened supply, partially due to merging of some of the major global manufacturers. This helped Idaho computer and electronics manufacturers, such as Micron Technology, Inc., which is headquartered in Boise. Micron is one of the largest producers of NAND flash memory chips in the world. As a result of Micron's reach within the Treasure Valley, global memory prices often have a tangible impact in Idaho. For example, state payrolls in the sector grew at a 2.4% annualized rate in 2014 soon after memory prices began increasing in 2013. Employment growth in the industry in Idaho persisted into 2015, though employment is expected to decelerate to a 1.0% annual rate in the fourth quarter. This is partially due to some memory commodity prices that began to decline again in late-2014. In addition, layoffs of 25,000 to 30,000 company-wide jobs from Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company were announced in September 2015. It is not yet known what portion of the layoffs will come from the Idaho workforce. While the combination of lower memory prices and Hewlett Packard restructuring are expected to have a negative impact on this sector's employment growth, it is not expected to be enough to stop it. Industry payrolls are forecast to have grown by 4.3% for all of 2015, and are expected to advance 1.3% in 2016, 0.8% in 2017, 0.3% in 2018, and 0.5% in 2019.

Idaho Computer and Electronic Products Employment



Construction: Construction is a strong driver of growth in Idaho's economy, as new construction activity in the state drives new employment not only in the construction sector, but in a number of other sectors that support construction. Increased construction can have a beneficial impact on construction supply retailers and wholesalers, furniture retailers, and many other businesses that provide supplies or services that are necessary to finance, build, and furnish new homes and businesses. So it is no coincidence that some of the biggest economic growth years in Idaho were some of the biggest construction years. New home construction in Idaho was one of the forces behind the economic boom of the 1990s and early 2000s in the state. Housing starts in Idaho grew from a rate of just under 6,000 units

Idaho Construction Employment and Housing Starts

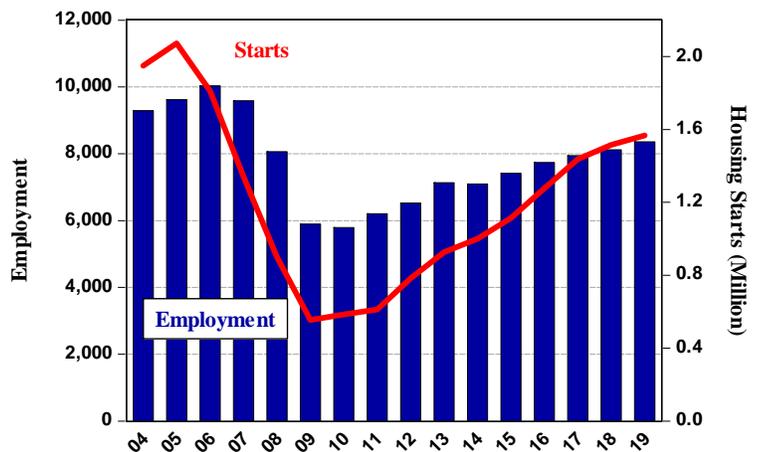


in 1990 to more than 23,000 units by 2005. During that same period construction employment more than doubled, from about 20,000 in 1991 to more than 45,000 in 2005. The same power that construction has in driving economic growth became an anchor on the state’s economy when the state’s housing industry faltered in the mid-2000s. Housing starts fell by 16.5% in 2006 and 26.6% in 2007. Construction employment growth persisted into 2007 before falling in 2008. In 2008 housing starts contracted another 44.4%, leading to a 14.4% drop in construction payrolls that year. The housing sector continued to languish for the next few years, with starts

dropping as low as 4,560 units in 2011 and construction employment falling to 30,350 jobs in the same year. By 2012 there was renewed activity in the market, as housing starts rose by 56.2% to a level of 7,130 units. Construction employment also revived that year, but by a slower rate of 3.5%. The question of whether or not the years-long housing market decline was actually over was answered in 2013 when housing starts grew at a rate of 27.0% and construction employment growth accelerated to 7.0%. In 2014, both housing starts and construction slowed to 8.3% and 6.7%, respectively. Idaho construction employment is expected to have regained some ground in 2015, growing at an estimated rate of 7.1%, but housing starts in the state slowed again, to a rate of 6.1%. Although, housing starts in the state are forecast to accelerate to 10.8% growth in 2016, followed by 9.7% in 2017, and 1.7% in both 2018 and 2019. Construction employment in the state is also expected to grow in each year of the forecast, albeit at a more modest pace than in recent years. Idaho construction payrolls are anticipated to increase by 2.8% in 2016, 2.7% in 2017, 2.4% in 2018, and 4.0% in 2019.

Logging and Wood Products: An acceleration in residential construction in the US and one of the worst years for wildfires in Idaho in decades is expected to lead to a short-term acceleration in logging and wood product employment in the state. Because Idaho has a cool, dry climate, most of the softwood trees in Idaho’s forests tend to grow slower than similar softwood trees that grow in warmer, more humid climates. This slower growth often leads to trees with tighter ring patterns that are popular in home construction, due to their dual benefits of being lightweight and having long, strong fibers. Because Idaho exports a large portion of its lumber out of the state, the national housing market is one of the strongest drivers of employment growth in the sector. US housing starts are estimated to have grown 11.4% in 2015, and are forecast to speed up to year-over-year growth rate of 14.6% in 2016. The increased national demand for lumber is expected to have a positive impact on employment in the logging and wood products sector in Idaho. Another

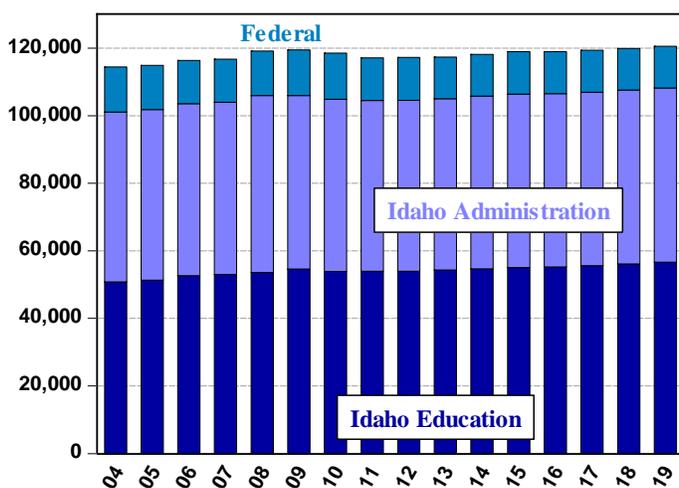
Idaho Wood Product Employment and US Housing Starts



factor that is expected to contribute to a short-term jump in this sector's payrolls is the number of Idaho forest acres that were burned in the 2015 wildfire season. Some reports have pegged 2015 as the state's worst wildfire year since 1926, which is expected to result in a larger number of burned trees than usual on land that is accessible to logging. A burned tree has a short window of time to be recovered for logging purposes before it succumbs to disease or rotting. It is likely that a short-term increase in employment will occur as an effort to recover some of these burned logs in time is undertaken. Some of this recovery is already occurring, which is part of the driving force behind the estimated growth rate of 5.0% in Idaho logging and wood product manufacturing employment in the fourth quarter of 2015, up from a seasonally adjusted annualized decline of 9.3% in the third quarter. The higher employment growth in the sector is expected to last through much of 2016 before it begins to level off in the latter years of the forecast. Specifically, Idaho logging and wood product employment grew at an estimated 4.4% pace in 2015, and is expected to speed up to 4.5% in 2016 before backing down to growth of 2.6% in 2017, 2.3% in 2018, and 2.9% in 2019.

Government: With nearly 18% of all Idaho nonfarm employees working for either federal, state, or local governments, Idaho's government sector accounts for a large share of the total job base. Federal government employment in Idaho has been decreasing steadily for several years, but a severe wildfire season led to a recent surge in federal employment in Idaho in an effort to fight fires with increased manpower. While this employment spiked in the third quarter of 2015, it should settle at a lower level in the fourth quarter. The one-quarter surge is expected to have been large enough to bring federal government employment into growth territory for the entire year, but a return to steady year-over-year declines is expected thereafter. Federal government employment in Idaho is estimated to have grown 1.8% in 2015, and is forecast to decline by 0.8% in 2016, 0.4% in both 2017 and 2018, and 0.5% in 2019. State and local government employment should advance slowly over the next few years. Growth in both education and administration payrolls at the state and local level are driven by population growth and local budgets. Idaho is a population growth state, meaning year-over-year population increases occur each year. The largest annual changes are due to net migration. During the Great Recession, Idaho net migration slowed from a near flood of almost 26,000 persons in 2006 to a trickle of just 340 persons in 2011. Since 2011 both net migration and total population have accelerated, and are both forecast to

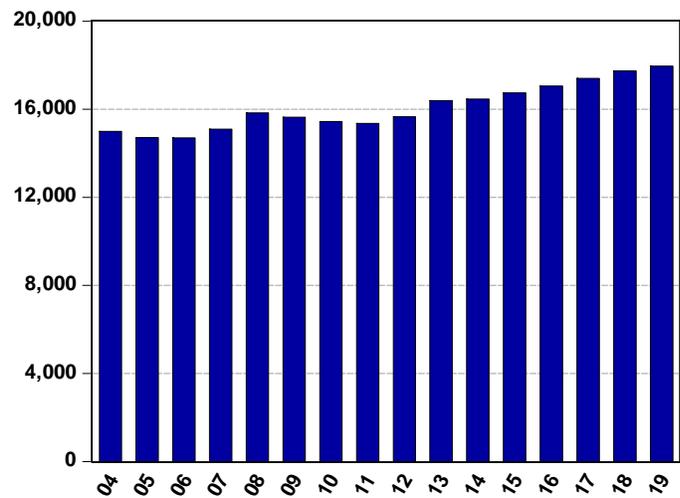
Idaho Government Employment



continue to grow at a steady pace through 2019. As population increases in the state, the demand for additional government services also increases. The increase in the population typically brings in additional tax revenues to state and local governments, which are often used to expand those government services. Some of the new government services come in the form of the hiring of new government employees to assist in providing public goods and services. As population and government budgets grow, employment in this category is expected to grow at a modest pace in each year of the forecast. State and local government employment grew at an estimated rate of 0.6% in 2015, and is anticipated to increase by 0.1% in 2016, 0.4% in 2017, and 0.6% in both 2018 and 2019.

Food Processing: The proximity to abundant agricultural resources and talented labor pools has made Idaho an ideal location for many food processing companies. Among these companies are GoGo squeeZ, Sorrento Lactalis, and Clif Bar. While some of these companies have expanded or relocated to the Treasure Valley, the majority of the growth in the industry has been in the Magic Valley in southern Idaho. Also, many of the new or expanding companies specialize in producing dairy products. Idaho’s relatively large number of dairy cattle is partially responsible for this trend. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, in 2014 Idaho’s 575,000 dairy cows produced 13.9 billion pounds of milk, or about 6.7% of total US milk production—the third highest in the nation. The Magic Valley is one of the more productive regions of the state. The ample supply of milk in the area is one of the reasons Chobani, the leading seller of Greek yogurt in the US by market share, chose to build a new production facility there in 2012. Glanbia, a leading producer of cheese in the US, and located in the Magic Valley, recently underwent an expansion that created hundreds of new jobs. The economic impact of these businesses has extended to other companies that have relocated to the region to support the larger companies. Companies such as Fabri-Kal, which opened in October and produces plastic cups for Chobani, among other products. Not all food processing companies in Idaho are expanding, though. In an effort to increase efficiencies, in 2013 the J. R. Simplot Company began the process of closing three of its outdated potato processing facilities (in Nampa, Caldwell, and Aberdeen) and replace them with a new, state-of-the-art processing facility that would be located in Caldwell. Employment gains from new and expanding companies are outpacing any losses in the sector. Idaho food processing payrolls are forecast to grow by 1.7% in 2015, 1.8% in 2016, 2.0% in both 2017 and 2018, and 1.2% in 2019.

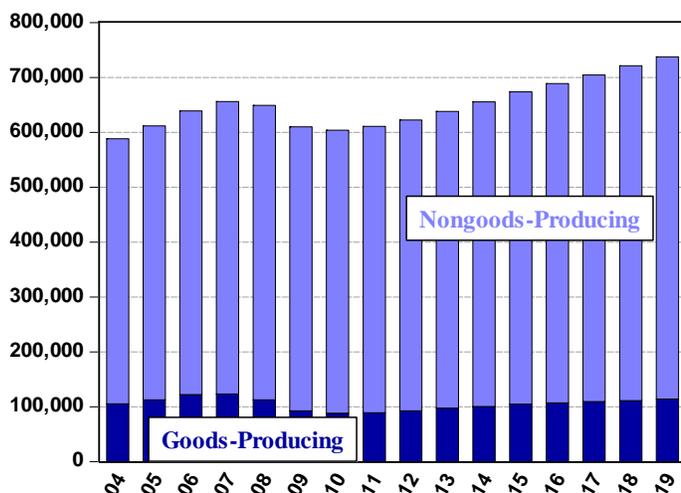
Idaho Food Processing Employment



Idaho food processing payrolls are forecast to grow by 1.7% in 2015, 1.8% in 2016, 2.0% in both 2017 and 2018, and 1.2% in 2019.

Nongoods Producing: Nongoods-producing employment makes up the majority of all nonfarm employment in Idaho, with approximately 85% of Idaho’s nonfarm workforce working in a service or trade sector. Service sector payrolls make up the largest portion of nongoods-producing payrolls in the state. One of the largest service employment sectors is professional and business services. Recently, the cloud-based software services company Paylocity announced that they will open a center in Boise, which will contribute to growth in professional and business service employment in the state. The company has announced that only 15–20 Idaho employees will be hired initially, but plans are to expand to a level of at least 500 employees over the next five years. Combined payrolls in all professional and business service industries were nearly 81,000 jobs in the third quarter of 2015, but

Idaho Nonfarm Employment

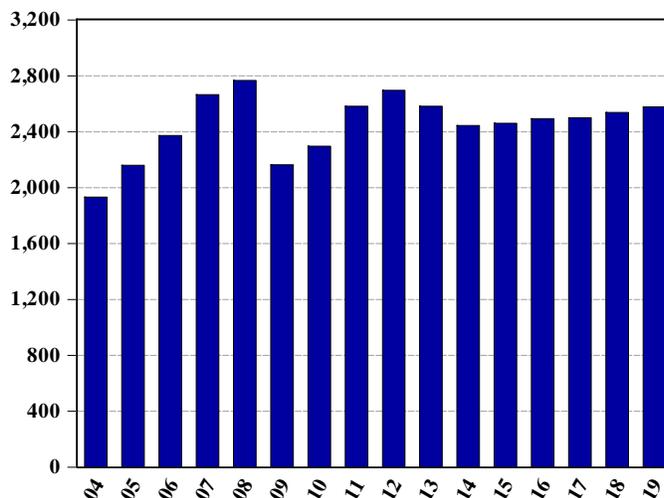


are forecast to grow in each year of the forecast to an anticipated 93,300 jobs in 2019. The outlook for total service employment in Idaho follows a similar path, growing at an average annual rate of 2.9% over the forecast period, culminating in payrolls of 377,400 jobs in 2019. The other portion of the nongoods-producing equation is the trade sector. It is made up of both retail and wholesale businesses. Employment in the retail category is forecast to grow at an average annual rate of 2.9% through 2019, while wholesale trade payrolls are expected to grow at a 3.0% pace. Total trade payrolls in Idaho are forecast to grow by an estimated 2.7% in 2015, 2.3% in 2016, 2.5% in 2017, 3.2% in 2018, and 2.8% in 2019. Total nongoods-producing payrolls are expected to increase by 2.5% in 2015, 2.3% in both 2016 and 2017, 2.4% in 2018, and 2.2% in 2019.

Other Manufacturing Sectors: Nearly 24% of all manufacturing employees in Idaho work in smaller sectors that are not reported individually in the *Idaho Economic Forecast*. These employees are aggregated into either the other durable manufacturing employment or the other nondurable manufacturing employment categories. Other durable manufacturing is the larger of the two categories, with roughly twice the jobs of its nondurable counterpart. Durable goods are goods with a relatively long shelf life, and are not necessarily meant for immediate consumption, such as furniture. Employment in the other durable manufacturing sector contracted by nearly 27% during the recession and through a portion of the recovery. These sectors began to regain some of the lost payrolls in 2011 and experienced strong employment growth again in 2012 and 2013. Payrolls decreased by 0.2% in 2014, which seems to have been a short-term hiccup. Payrolls recovered in 2015, growing by an anticipated 2.8%, and are expected to increase by 2.5% in 2016, 3.7% in 2017, 2.6% in 2018, and 1.9% in 2019. The other nondurable manufacturing category bounced back a year earlier than durable manufacturing, posting its first post-recession job gains in 2010. Nondurable manufacturing payrolls have expanded at a rapid pace over the last few years, increasing by more than 9.0% in 2013 alone. Nondurable manufacturers produce goods, such as paper products, are typically consumed more immediately. Unlike the other durables manufacturing category, other nondurable manufacturing payrolls had robust growth in 2014, expanding by 5.9%. Growth in this sector is also expected to continue over the forecast period. Other nondurable manufacturing payrolls are expected to grow by 3.9% in 2015, 2.7% in 2016, 1.7% in 2017, 1.7% in 2018, and 1.8% in 2019.

Mining: Idaho is an important source of silver, gold, copper, molybdenum, and various phosphates. A number of these minerals have faced steep price declines over the last few years, which have put a strain on employment in this sector. Among these minerals with steep price declines is molybdenum, which is selling at the lowest price since the mid-2000s. Molybdenum was selling at more than \$45 per pound in 2005, and even as much as \$15 per pound as recently as mid-2014, but has since declined to a price of less than \$5 per pound in December 2015. This has made it difficult for Idaho molybdenum mines to remain profitable. As a result many molybdenum mines have reduced staff in an effort to conserve cash. With weak global demand for molybdenum expected to linger, there is no major price increase expected in the near term that would help to lift employment in molybdenum mining. Some molybdenum

Idaho Mining Employment



mines have begun exploring new potential deposits, hoping to make up for the low prices with quantity. Despite current soft prices, molybdenum mining companies are taking steps to help them be well positioned when prices revive. CuMo Mining Corporation is currently seeking permit approval to begin to explore a site near Silver City for new molybdenum deposits. In spite of the current struggles for mineral mines in Idaho, additional payroll losses are expected to be minimal moving forward, as many of the struggling mines have already reduced staff to skeleton crews. One mining sector that is thriving is gravel mines, or gravel pits, which recover sand and gravel from old river beds for use in construction projects. Gravel pits commonly see higher demand during periods of increased construction. More activity in the gravel pits, along with fewer layoffs expected at the mineral mines in the state, is likely to lead to some modest payroll growth in the sector over the next few years. Mining employment in Idaho is forecast to have increased by 0.6% in 2015, and is anticipated to grow by 1.3% in 2016, 0.4% in 2017, 1.5% in 2018, and 1.6% in 2019.

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, this issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses IHS Economics November 2015 forecast of the US economy. Additional data, such as company-specific expansions and/or contractions are also considered.

This section's comparison table shows how the outlooks for several key Idaho and national economic series have changed from the October 2015 to the January 2016 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The October 2015 *Idaho Economic Forecast* was based on IHS Economics September 2015 baseline US macroeconomic forecast and the January 2016 *Idaho Economic Forecast* is driven by IHS Economics November 2015 baseline forecast.

Since the previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* the US economy has undergone some changes that have led to a number of revisions to the national forecast. Global commodity prices, along with a slowdown in a number of international economies, has contributed to a revised forecast for many economic variables that is lower in the first few years of this forecast than in the previous forecast. However, the outlook for most of these variables is actually higher in the last year or two of this forecast than was previously expected. For example, total nonfarm payrolls in the US are anticipated to be 43,000 lower in 2015 in this forecast than in the previous forecast. That difference is expected to grow to -174,000 in 2016, -319,000 in 2017, and -144,000 in 2018. This trend reverses in 2019, with 331,000 more US nonfarm employees than were previously reported. All of the additional payroll growth in 2019 is expected to come from the nongoods-producing sectors, which are 572,000 higher in that year of the current forecast. As a result of the revision to the US employment outlook, wage and salary payments are expected to be \$1 billion lower in 2015 and \$5 billion lower in 2016, but are then forecast to be \$32 billion higher in 2017, \$59 billion higher in 2018, and \$71 billion higher in 2019. The outlook for housing starts follows a similar pattern, with slightly fewer starts expected in 2015, 2016, and 2017, followed by higher levels in 2018 and 2019 of this forecast. The outlook for real GDP has been lowered by \$11 billion in 2015, is the same in 2016, and has been reduced by \$1 billion in 2017. Then real GDP is expected to be \$9 billion higher in 2018 and \$7 billion higher in 2019 of this forecast.

Idaho's economy tends to follow the national economy, so many of the revisions are similar. Real personal income in Idaho is lower in the first few years of this forecast than in the previous forecast, but reverses course in 2018 and 2019. Specifically, real personal income in the state is expected to be \$32 million lower in 2015, \$67 million lower in 2016, and \$131 million lower in 2017 before it switches and is then anticipated to be \$44 million higher in 2018, and \$149 million higher in 2019. A large portion of this downward revision is due to global factors, such as low commodity prices and the relatively high value of the dollar. These factors are expected to impact the farm proprietor incomes, nonfarm proprietor incomes, and dividends, interest, and rent income categories. The revisions to these income categories largely follow the national pattern of slower growth in the next few years followed by higher growth in the last few years of this forecast. Employment is not likely to be an influencing factor in the downward revision in income growth over the next few years. In fact, total nonfarm employment in the state is higher in each year of this forecast than it was in the previous *Idaho Economic Forecast*. Specifically, the current outlook for Idaho nonfarm payrolls is more than 2,300 higher by 2019 of this forecast.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
FORECASTS COMPARISON
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
JANUARY 2016 vs. OCTOBER 2015 FORECASTS**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)								
Current \$	0	0	0	-30	-2	60	103	114
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
2009 Chain-Weighted	0	0	0	-11	0	-1	9	7
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$								
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	0	-11	-95	-38	76	121
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	-6	-24	13	51	72
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$								
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	0	-32	-67	-131	44	149
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	-11	-17	-12	39	73
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.5%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT								
Idaho	5	8	7	551	317	1,055	2,032	2,311
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	-43	-174	-319	-144	331
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.2%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR								
Idaho	1	2	2	218	197	264	327	277
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	-45	-290	-245	-263	-241
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-1.5%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-1.1%
NONGOODS PRODUCING SECTOR								
Idaho	4	6	5	333	121	792	1,705	2,034
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	2	116	-74	119	572
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES								
Federal Funds Rate	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%
Existing Home Mortgage Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
INFLATION								
GDP Price Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.106	-0.015	0.353	0.517	0.578
Personal Cons Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.042	-0.035	0.183	0.042	-0.086
Consumer Price Index	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.006	0.002	-0.003	-0.006

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

IHS Economics has assigned a 65% probability of occurrence to its November 2015 baseline macroeconomic scenario, which reflects a five percentage point decrease in the probability of the *Baseline Scenario* occurring over the September 2015 forecast. The probabilities of the *Optimistic* and *Pessimistic Scenarios* occurring are 15% and 20%, respectively.

The major features of the *Baseline Scenario* include:

- Real GDP expands 2.4% in 2015, 2.9% in 2016, 2.8% in 2017, 2.7% in 2018, and 2.6% in 2019.
- US nonfarm employment increases 2.1% in 2015, 1.6% in 2016, 1.4% in 2017, 1.3% in 2018, and 1.1% in 2019.
- The US civilian unemployment rate falls from 5.3% in 2015 to 5.0% in 2019.
- Consumer prices are flat in 2015, but then grow 1.4% in 2016, 2.7% in 2017, and 2.4% in both 2018 and 2019.
- The unified federal budget deficit increases from about -\$439 billion in 2015 to -\$535 billion in 2019.
- The current account deficit rises from -\$439 billion in 2015 to -\$623 billion in 2019.
- Housing starts grow from 1.1 million units in 2015 to 1.6 million units in 2019.

PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

In the *Pessimistic Scenario*, global economic instability leads to a number of factors that bridle US economic growth. The broad exchange rate for the dollar is initially stronger in this scenario than in the baseline, which continues through 2016. The value of the dollar falls in 2017 in both scenarios, but the decline is much sharper in this scenario than in the *Baseline Scenario*. The broad exchange rate falls by 3.4% in 2017, 3.3% in 2018, and 2.8% in 2019, versus 2.4% in 2017, 2.3% in 2018, and 1.0% in 2019 in the baseline. Persistently low commodity prices keep downward pressure on equity prices and a string of bad international economic reports sets off a major financial market correction in 2016. The S&P 500 is 900 points lower by the end of 2016 than in the baseline. An oversupply of oil in the global economy keeps the price of petroleum products beneath the baseline until late-2017, but it is not low enough to offset the growing pessimism that consumers feel about the direction of the economy. Consumer spending growth slows to 2.0% in 2016, versus 3.2% in the *Baseline Scenario*. The pessimism is not exclusive to consumers. Employers also feel the weight of the wavering economy and scale back on hiring. Nonfarm US payrolls increase at an average rate of 22,000 per month, which is just a fraction of the 180,000 per month rate that is forecast in the baseline. The unemployment rate begins to slowly rise again in 2019. Housing formations weaken as young people choose to delay moving out on their own until the economy strengthens. Both housing starts and existing home sales are slightly lower than in the *Baseline Scenario*.

The Federal Reserve decides to delay further raising the federal funds rate target for two additional years. Consumer inflation pushes past the Federal Reserve's 2% inflation threshold in the later years of the forecast. Higher inflation triggers a monetary policy move to keep price levels stable. The federal funds rate remains at or near 0.1% through 2017 before increasing to 0.9% in 2018 and 2.9% in 2019. Real GDP grows 2.4% in 2015, 1.1% in 2016, 2.2% in 2017, 2.4% in 2018, and 1.5% in 2019.

The weight of the struggling US economy puts pressure on many portions of Idaho's economy over the forecast period. Total nonfarm employment still grows through 2019, as forecast in the *Baseline Scenario*, but at a more modest rate. Goods-producing payrolls grow at an average annual rate of 1.8% from 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS
JANUARY 2016**

	BASELINE					OPTIMISTIC					PESSIMISTIC				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)															
Current \$	17,955	18,806	19,743	20,675	21,620	17,966	19,055	20,286	21,340	22,347	17,940	18,416	19,159	20,042	20,798
% Ch	3.5%	4.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%	3.6%	6.1%	6.5%	5.2%	4.7%	3.4%	2.7%	4.0%	4.6%	3.8%
2009 Chain-Weighted	16,349	16,816	17,292	17,754	18,209	16,360	17,011	17,669	18,221	18,726	16,338	16,513	16,883	17,284	17,543
% Ch	2.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	4.0%	3.9%	3.1%	2.8%	2.4%	1.1%	2.2%	2.4%	1.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$															
Idaho (Millions)	62,183	65,021	68,329	72,075	75,908	62,178	65,275	69,104	73,692	78,407	62,186	64,809	67,862	71,061	74,561
% Ch	3.6%	4.6%	5.1%	5.5%	5.3%	3.6%	5.0%	5.9%	6.6%	6.4%	3.6%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	4.9%
U.S. (Billions)	15,310	15,996	16,851	17,742	18,639	15,314	16,151	17,292	18,388	19,372	15,307	15,783	16,377	17,167	18,014
% Ch	4.2%	4.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%	4.2%	5.5%	7.1%	6.3%	5.3%	4.2%	3.1%	3.8%	4.8%	4.9%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$															
Idaho (Millions)	56,835	58,716	60,423	62,487	64,544	56,786	58,529	60,740	63,910	66,858	56,859	58,794	60,394	61,778	63,283
% Ch	3.3%	3.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.8%	5.2%	4.6%	3.3%	3.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%
U.S. (Billions)	13,993	14,445	14,902	15,382	15,849	13,986	14,481	15,199	15,948	16,518	13,995	14,318	14,575	14,924	15,290
% Ch	3.9%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%	3.8%	3.5%	5.0%	4.9%	3.6%	3.9%	2.3%	1.8%	2.4%	2.4%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT															
Idaho	673,562	689,008	704,579	721,315	737,242	673,551	690,117	707,616	729,815	754,527	673,574	687,545	702,639	716,877	726,451
% Ch	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	3.1%	3.4%	2.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	1.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	141,898	144,120	146,092	147,939	149,545	141,934	144,978	148,176	150,713	152,415	141,880	142,848	143,634	145,157	146,190
% Ch	2.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.7%	1.1%	2.1%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%
GOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR															
Idaho	104,317	106,714	109,061	111,247	114,034	104,368	108,639	111,314	112,125	115,357	104,296	105,114	107,179	110,272	112,036
% Ch	4.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.5%	4.3%	4.1%	2.5%	0.7%	2.9%	4.2%	0.8%	2.0%	2.9%	1.6%
U.S. (Thousands)	19,534	19,703	20,284	20,697	21,053	19,546	19,975	20,816	21,241	21,514	19,532	19,448	19,732	20,125	20,448
% Ch	1.6%	0.9%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%	4.2%	2.0%	1.3%	1.6%	-0.4%	1.5%	2.0%	1.6%
NONGOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR															
Idaho	569,245	582,295	595,517	610,068	623,208	569,183	581,477	596,302	617,690	639,170	569,277	582,431	595,460	606,605	614,416
% Ch	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%	3.6%	3.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%	1.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	122,363	124,417	125,808	127,242	128,491	122,389	125,002	127,359	129,471	130,901	122,348	123,400	123,902	125,032	125,741
% Ch	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.1%	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES															
Federal Funds	0.1%	0.9%	1.9%	2.9%	3.3%	0.2%	1.7%	3.0%	3.8%	3.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	2.9%
Bank Prime	3.3%	3.9%	4.9%	5.9%	6.3%	3.3%	4.7%	6.0%	6.8%	6.9%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.9%	5.9%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.0%	4.7%	5.0%	5.6%	6.0%	4.0%	5.1%	6.0%	6.6%	6.8%	4.0%	4.4%	4.4%	5.0%	6.3%
INFLATION															
GDP Price Deflator	1.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.0%	1.9%	1.0%	1.6%	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%
Personal Cons Deflator	0.3%	1.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	0.4%	1.9%	2.0%	1.4%	1.7%	0.2%	0.8%	1.9%	2.4%	2.4%
Consumer Price Index	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%	2.4%	2.4%	0.1%	2.1%	2.5%	1.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.9%	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%

through 2019 in the *Pessimistic Scenario*, versus 2.3% in the baseline. Nongoods-producing payrolls grow slightly slower, at a 1.9% clip over the forecast period in this scenario, versus 2.3% in the baseline. By 2019 the goods-producing employment sectors in the state are forecast to have 2,000 fewer jobs than in the *Baseline Scenario*, whereas nongoods-producing sectors are expected to have 8,800 fewer jobs. Total state nonfarm payrolls are nearly 10,800 lower in this scenario than in the baseline. The slack in Idaho's job market puts downward pressure on wage and income growth. Real personal income in the Gem State grows at an average annual rate of 2.7% through 2019 in this scenario, versus 3.2% in the *Baseline Scenario*.

OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

In the *Optimistic Scenario*, stronger global growth helps to preserve the momentum that the US economy has been building over the last couple of years. The broad-based exchange rate growth slows as many of the major trade partners stabilize their economies. Although the exchange rate grows slower initially in this scenario, the growth rate is much more sustainable and the value of the dollar grows through 2017 before it begins to decrease. The dollar's depreciation begins in 2017 in the *Baseline Scenario*, which is a full year earlier than in the *Optimistic Scenario*. The US equity market's sensitivity to foreign economic conditions works in its favor. The S&P 500 shows immediate strength, growing 3.6% in the fourth quarter of 2015 alone (versus 3.2% in the baseline). This momentum continues through the forecast period, with the S&P 500 index ultimately increasing 8.2% above the baseline by 2018. Consumer and business confidence grow, leading to higher demand for petroleum products, which initially drives oil prices higher. The price of Brent crude averages \$66 per barrel in 2016, versus \$54 per barrel in the baseline, but a rebound in global oil production drives oil prices back below the baseline by 2017. Consumer spending is higher in each year of this scenario after 2015, growing by 3.3% in 2016, 4.1% in 2017, 4.5% in 2018, and 3.6% in 2019. Growth in economic activity boosts employment in the US. The labor market adds nearly 300,000 jobs per month in 2016, versus less than 200,000 per month in the baseline. The headline unemployment rate decreases in each year through 2018, when it reaches 3.9% before ticking back up to 4.1% in 2019.

In response to the accelerating growth in the US economy, the Federal Reserve raises the federal funds rate for the first time since before the Great Recession. Sustained growth in the labor markets, increases in total factor productivity, and modest inflation leads the Federal Reserve to choose December 2015 as the appropriate time for the increase. Financial markets get a boost from the announcement of the rate hike. The US economy grows by 2.5% in 2015, 4.0% in 2016, 3.9% in 2017, 3.1% in 2018, and 2.8% in 2019.

Idaho's economy benefits from favorable economic conditions in the US. Stronger economic growth in the US extends to the Gem State, which accelerates hiring. Total nonfarm employment in Idaho grows by 2.5% in both 2016 and 2017, 3.1% in 2018, and 3.4% in 2019 (versus 2.3% in both 2016 and 2017, 2.4% in 2018, and 2.2% in 2019 in the *Baseline Scenario*). The increase in nonfarm employment is more rapid in the goods-producing sectors at first, but grows at a much faster pace in the nongoods-producing sectors in the later years of the forecast. Nongoods-producing employment in the state grows at an average annual rate of 2.9% between 2015 and 2019 in this scenario, whereas employment in these sectors grows at a more modest rate of 2.3% in the *Baseline Scenario*. Goods-producing employment in Idaho increases at an average annual pace of 2.5% in the *Optimistic Scenario*, versus 2.3% in the baseline. By 2019 Idaho has 17,000 more nonfarm jobs in this scenario than in the baseline. The increase in employment has a positive impact on real personal income in the out years of the forecast. By 2019 real personal income is \$66.9 billion, which is \$2.3 billion more than the \$64.5 billion forecast in the *Baseline Scenario*.

What's Different about the Latest Housing Boom?

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Starting in the early 2000s, the U.S. housing market experienced a tremendous boom. House prices, private-sector construction employment, new housing starts, and household mortgage debt all rose in unison. An accommodative interest rate environment combined with lax lending standards, ineffective mortgage regulation, and unchecked growth of loan securitization all helped fuel an overexpansion of consumer borrowing. An influx of new homebuyers with access to easy mortgage credit helped bid up house prices to unprecedented levels relative to rents or disposable income. The run-up, in turn, encouraged lenders to ease credit further on the assumption that house prices would continue to rise. Similarly optimistic homebuilders responded to the price signals and embarked on a record-setting building spree such that, at one point, the construction sector employed 5.7% of American workers, the highest percentage since 1959.

But when the various rosy projections failed to materialize, the housing bubble burst, setting off a chain of defaults and financial institution failures that led to a full-blown economic crisis. The Great Recession, which started in December 2007 and ended in June 2009, was the most severe U.S. economic contraction since 1947 as measured by the peak-to-trough decline in real GDP.

After peaking in March 2006, the median U.S. house price fell about 30%, finally hitting bottom in November 2011. Since then, the median house price has rebounded strongly and is nearly back to its pre-recession peak. In some parts of the country, house prices have reached all-time highs. This *Economic Letter* assesses recent housing market indicators to gauge whether “this time is different.”

We find that the increase in U.S. house prices since 2011 differs in significant ways from the mid-2000s housing boom. The prior episode can be described as a credit-fueled bubble in which housing valuation—as measured by the house price-to-rent ratio—and household leverage—as measured by the mortgage debt-to-income ratio—rose together in a self-reinforcing feedback loop. In contrast, the more recent episode exhibits a less-pronounced increase in housing valuation together with an outright decline in household leverage—a pattern that is not suggestive of a credit-fueled bubble.

Boom-bust-boom

To get a sense of housing market conditions, we look at three important indicators going back to the year 2002: the median U.S. house price, the number of private-sector workers employed in construction, and the number of new housing starts, including both single- and multi-family homes. For comparison, each series is normalized to 100 at its pre-recession peak. Figure 1 shows that all three housing market indicators peaked in 2006 and then began protracted declines that lasted for several years. From peak to trough, the median house price and construction employment both dropped about 30%, while new housing starts plummeted nearly 80%.

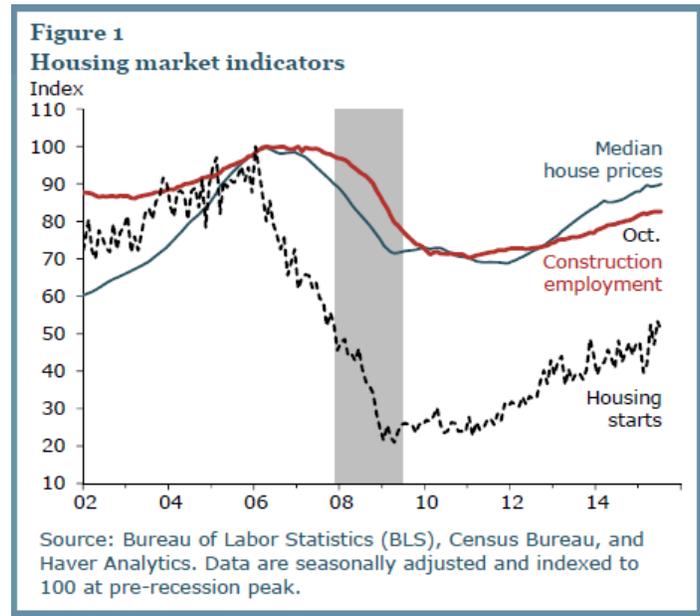
Since bottoming out, the median house price has recovered to a level that is only 8% below its prior peak. Construction employment has recovered to around 17% below its prior peak. In contrast, the recovery in new housing starts has been more sluggish; the series remains roughly 50% below its prior

¹This article originally appeared in the Number 2015-34; November 16, 2015 *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 of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

peak—suggesting that homebuilders are exercising caution in light of the substantial overbuilding that occurred during the mid-2000s. The pattern in Figure 1 also suggests that there may be further upside growth potential for the housing market; continued high house prices should contribute to more building activity and more construction jobs.

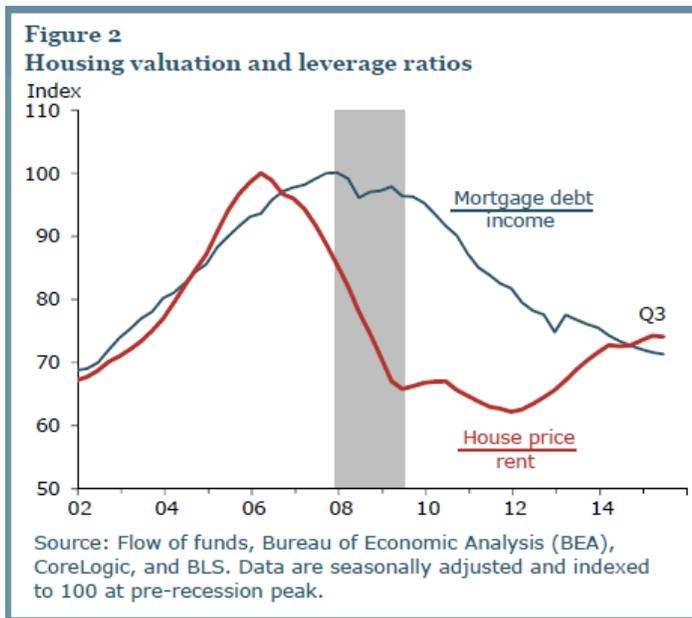
The latest boom is different

When viewing any substantial run-up in asset prices, history tells us that the phrase “this time is different” should be met with a healthy degree of skepticism. Still, the increase in the median house price since 2011 appears to differ in significant ways from the prior run-up.



The price-to-rent ratio for housing is a valuation measure that is analogous to the price-to-dividend ratio for stocks. Valuation ratios are useful for gauging whether an asset price appears excessive relative to its underlying fundamental value. The fundamental value is typically measured by the present value of expected future cash or service flows accruing to the owner. Dividends are the cash flows from stocks. Service flows from housing are called imputed rents. Higher valuation ratios imply that stock investors or homebuyers are willing to pay more for each dollar of dividends or imputed rent than they have in the past. Throughout history, extremely elevated valuation ratios have been associated with asset markets that have crossed into bubble territory (Shiller 2005). The ratio of household mortgage debt to personal disposable income is a measure of leverage that compares the total debt burden from home purchases to the household sector’s ability to repay, as measured by disposable income.

Figure 2 plots the house price-to-rent ratio and the mortgage debt-to-income ratio, each normalized to 100 at its pre-recession peak. The price-to-rent ratio (red line) reached an all-time high in early 2006,



marking the apex of the housing bubble. Currently, the price-to-rent ratio is about 25% below the bubble peak. As house prices have recovered since 2011, so too has rent growth, providing some fundamental justification for the upward price movement.

The mortgage debt-to-income ratio (blue line) reached an all-time high in late 2007, coinciding with the peak of the business cycle. An important lesson from history is that bubbles can be extraordinarily costly when accompanied by significant increases in borrowing. On this point, Irving Fisher (1933, p. 341) famously remarked, “over-investment and over-speculation are often important; but they would have far less serious results were they not conducted with borrowed money.”

As house prices rose during the mid-2000s, the lending industry marketed a range of exotic mortgage products to attract borrowers. These included loans requiring no down payment or documentation of income, monthly payments for interest only or less, and adjustable-rate mortgages with low introductory “teaser” rates that reset higher over time. While these were sold as a way to keep monthly payments affordable for new homebuyers, the exotic lending products paradoxically harmed affordability by fueling the price run-up. Empirical studies show that house prices rose faster in places where subprime and exotic mortgages were more prevalent. Furthermore, past house price appreciation in a given area significantly improved loan approval rates in that area (see Gelain, Lansing, and Natvik 2015 for a summary of the evidence).

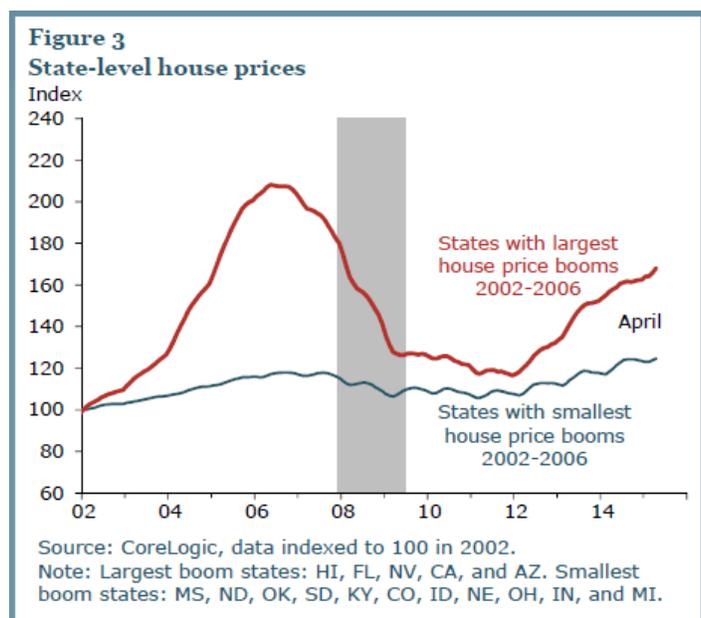
The official report of the U.S. Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission (2011) states: “Despite the expressed view of many on Wall Street and in Washington that the crisis could not have been foreseen or avoided, there were warning signs. The tragedy was that they were ignored or discounted” (p. xvii). The report lists such red flags as “an explosion in risky subprime lending and securitization, an unsustainable rise in housing prices, widespread reports of egregious and predatory lending practices, [and] dramatic increases in household mortgage debt.”

Figure 2 shows that the house price-to-rent ratio and the mortgage debt-to-income ratio rose together in the mid-2000s, creating a self-reinforcing feedback loop. Since 2011, however, the two ratios have moved in opposite directions; the recent increase in housing valuation has not been associated with an increase in household leverage. Rather, leverage has continued to decline, reflecting a return of prudent lending practices, more vigilant regulatory oversight, and efforts by consumers to repair their balance sheets. The “red flags” are not evident in the current housing recovery. These observations help allay concerns about another credit-fueled bubble.

Bubble consequences are long-lasting

Advocates of leaning against bubbles point out that excessive run-ups in asset prices can distort economic decisions, including employee hiring, contributing to imbalances that may take years to unwind. For example, during the late 1990s stock market bubble, firms overspent massively in acquiring new technology and building new productive capacity—with an attendant increase in their employee head count. This took place in an effort to satisfy a level of demand for their products that proved to be unsustainable (Lansing 2003). Similarly, the housing bubble of the mid-2000s had a profound impact on employment. This can be seen by comparing payroll employment in states with the largest house price booms to those with the smallest booms.

Figure 3 shows the path of house prices for two groups of states that had the largest and smallest booms. For comparison, each series shows the simple average house price index across states, normalized to 100 at the beginning of 2002. Each group of states accounts for about 20% of the U.S. population. The states with the largest house price booms from 2002 to 2006 are Hawaii, Florida, Nevada, California, and Arizona. The states with smallest house price booms include a larger number of states mostly in the Midwest.



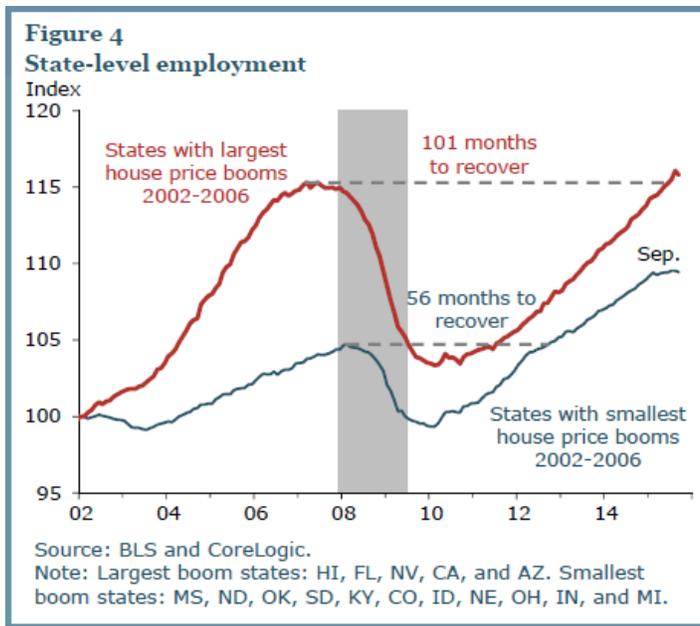


Figure 4 compares paths of the average payroll employment index in the same two groups of states, again normalized to 100 at the beginning of 2002. The states with the largest house price run-ups experienced much faster employment growth during the boom years and more severe employment drops during the bust years. In other words, the recession was more painful in states with large prior house price booms. A similar pattern can be found in cross-country data on house prices and measures of recession severity (Glick and Lansing 2010 and International Monetary Fund 2012).

For most of the recovery period since mid-2009, the pace of job growth in the two groups of states has been about the same.

Consequently, the states with large house price booms took 101 months to recover to their prior peak levels of employment—nearly twice as long as the states with small booms, whose recovery took 56 months. This illustrates another typical feature of credit-fueled bubbles: the significant and long-lasting effects on the economy after the bubble bursts (Bank for International Settlements 2014).

Conclusion

The bursting of an enormous credit-fueled housing bubble during the mid-2000s resulted in a severe recession, the effects of which are still evident more than six years after the episode officially ended. Since bottoming out in 2011, the median U.S. house price has rebounded strongly. However, the latest boom exhibits a less-pronounced increase in the house price-to-rent ratio and an outright decline in the ratio of household mortgage debt to personal disposable income—a pattern that is very different from the prior episode. Nevertheless, given that housing booms and busts can have significant and long-lasting effects on employment and other parts of the economy, policymakers and regulators must remain vigilant to prevent a replay of the mid-2000s experience.

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

January 2016

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 compounded 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 Economics, 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 and housing), Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), Bureau of Labor Statistics (employment), Federal Reserve Board of Governors (production), and US Department of Agriculture (farm).

Idaho historical data is obtained from the Department of 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 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
JANUARY 2016**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,340.7	1,365.1	1,392.1	1,426.9	1,466.3	1,502.2	1,530.9	1,550.5	1,572.4
% Ch	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%	2.8%	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%	1.4%
National (Millions)	288.436	291.116	293.758	296.460	299.282	302.227	304.948	307.580	310.110
% Ch	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	21.002	21.735	22.526	23.069	24.150	25.053	25.122	23.607	23.240
% Ch	1.5%	3.5%	3.6%	2.4%	4.7%	3.7%	0.3%	-6.0%	-1.6%
National (Thousands)	4,038	4,105	4,113	4,150	4,280	4,322	4,269	4,152	4,031
% Ch	0.2%	1.6%	0.2%	0.9%	3.1%	1.0%	-1.2%	-2.7%	-2.9%
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	9.935	10.308	10.020	10.413	10.471	10.742	10.938	11.078	11.300
% Ch	1.3%	3.8%	-2.8%	3.9%	0.6%	2.6%	1.8%	1.3%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	2,451	2,457	2,405	2,456	2,433	2,432	2,479	2,444	2,479
% Ch	1.2%	0.3%	-2.1%	2.1%	-0.9%	-0.1%	1.9%	-1.4%	1.5%
NET MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	10.377	13.016	14.450	22.198	25.725	21.611	14.503	7.037	9.987
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho	13,231	16,397	18,679	23,409	19,535	14,347	7,979	5,728	5,188
% Ch	8.4%	23.9%	13.9%	25.3%	-16.5%	-26.6%	-44.4%	-28.2%	-9.4%
National (Millions)	1.710	1.854	1.950	2.073	1.812	1.342	0.900	0.554	0.586
% Ch	6.8%	8.4%	5.2%	6.3%	-12.6%	-25.9%	-32.9%	-38.4%	5.7%
SINGLE UNITS									
Idaho	11,144	13,865	16,168	20,939	17,521	12,014	7,132	4,951	4,649
% Ch	7.4%	24.4%	16.6%	29.5%	-16.3%	-31.4%	-40.6%	-30.6%	-6.1%
National (Millions)	1.363	1.505	1.604	1.719	1.474	1.036	0.616	0.442	0.471
% Ch	7.2%	10.4%	6.6%	7.1%	-14.3%	-29.7%	-40.5%	-28.2%	6.6%
MULTIPLE UNITS									
Idaho	2,087	2,532	2,511	2,470	2,014	2,333	847	777	539
% Ch	14.1%	21.3%	-0.8%	-1.6%	-18.5%	15.8%	-63.7%	-8.2%	-30.7%
National (Millions)	0.347	0.349	0.345	0.354	0.338	0.306	0.284	0.112	0.114
% Ch	5.3%	0.5%	-1.0%	2.6%	-4.5%	-9.5%	-7.3%	-60.7%	2.2%
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	443.6	457.6	473.8	494.4	514.8	529.3	537.9	542.3	546.4
% Ch	2.5%	3.2%	3.5%	4.3%	4.1%	2.8%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,583.3	1,595.7	1,612.5	1,634.5	1,659.1	1,684.2	1,709.7	1,735.6	1,762.5
% Ch	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
National (Millions)	312.467	314.790	317.130	319.464	321.871	324.498	327.128	329.759	332.385
% Ch	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	22.475	22.978	24.000	22.938	22.574	23.079	23.599	24.126	24.689
% Ch	-3.3%	2.2%	4.4%	-4.4%	-1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	3,968	3,966	3,932	3,993	4,005	4,033	4,061	4,086	4,110
% Ch	-1.6%	0.0%	-0.9%	1.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	11.900	12.111	12.340	12.610	12.833	13.014	13.198	13.383	13.577
% Ch	5.3%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	2,523	2,550	2,605	2,614	2,623	2,654	2,685	2,716	2,747
% Ch	1.7%	1.1%	2.1%	0.3%	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
NET MIGRATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	0.342	1.508	5.106	11.671	14.855	15.038	15.184	15.075	15.837
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho	4,563	7,129	9,054	9,807	10,400	11,528	12,644	12,859	13,073
% Ch	-12.0%	56.2%	27.0%	8.3%	6.1%	10.8%	9.7%	1.7%	1.7%
National (Millions)	0.612	0.784	0.928	1.001	1.114	1.277	1.437	1.516	1.568
% Ch	4.5%	28.1%	18.4%	7.8%	11.4%	14.6%	12.5%	5.5%	3.4%
SINGLE UNITS									
Idaho	3,959	6,027	7,732	7,355	8,188	9,241	10,578	10,886	11,124
% Ch	-14.8%	52.2%	28.3%	-4.9%	11.3%	12.9%	14.5%	2.9%	2.2%
National (Millions)	0.434	0.537	0.620	0.647	0.716	0.856	1.007	1.060	1.074
% Ch	-7.9%	23.6%	15.5%	4.3%	10.7%	19.5%	17.8%	5.2%	1.3%
MULTIPLE UNITS									
Idaho	604	1,101	1,322	2,452	2,212	2,288	2,066	1,972	1,949
% Ch	12.1%	82.4%	20.0%	85.5%	-9.8%	3.4%	-9.7%	-4.5%	-1.2%
National (Millions)	0.178	0.247	0.308	0.354	0.398	0.422	0.430	0.457	0.494
% Ch	55.7%	38.9%	24.8%	14.8%	12.6%	5.9%	1.9%	6.3%	8.2%
HOUSING STOCK									
Idaho (Thousands)	549.2	553.7	560.3	568.3	576.7	586.1	596.6	607.6	618.7
% Ch	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	10,978	11,511	12,275	13,094	13,856	14,478	14,719	14,419	14,964
% Ch	3.3%	4.9%	6.6%	6.7%	5.8%	4.5%	1.7%	-2.0%	3.8%
2009 Chain-Weighted	12,909	13,271	13,773	14,234	14,614	14,874	14,830	14,419	14,784
% Ch	1.8%	2.8%	3.8%	3.3%	2.7%	1.8%	-0.3%	-2.8%	2.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$									
Idaho (Millions)	35,419	36,853	40,102	42,583	46,916	49,596	50,409	48,797	50,340
% Ch	2.9%	4.0%	8.8%	6.2%	10.2%	5.7%	1.6%	-3.2%	3.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	34,345	36,013	38,764	41,416	45,870	48,054	48,686	47,715	48,858
% Ch	3.1%	4.9%	7.6%	6.8%	10.8%	4.8%	1.3%	-2.0%	2.4%
National (Billions)	9,154	9,491	10,053	10,614	11,394	12,000	12,502	12,095	12,477
% Ch	1.8%	3.7%	5.9%	5.6%	7.3%	5.3%	4.2%	-3.3%	3.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$									
Idaho (Millions)	41,244	42,081	44,702	46,151	49,525	51,077	50,378	48,798	49,520
% Ch	1.5%	2.0%	6.2%	3.2%	7.3%	3.1%	-1.4%	-3.1%	1.5%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	39,993	41,122	43,209	44,885	48,421	49,489	48,655	47,717	48,063
% Ch	1.7%	2.8%	5.1%	3.9%	7.9%	2.2%	-1.7%	-1.9%	0.7%
National (Billions)	10,660	10,838	11,206	11,504	12,028	12,358	12,494	12,095	12,274
% Ch	0.5%	1.7%	3.4%	2.7%	4.6%	2.7%	1.1%	-3.2%	1.5%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$									
Idaho	26,418	26,996	28,806	29,840	31,994	33,015	32,928	31,472	32,014
% Ch	1.3%	2.2%	6.7%	3.6%	7.2%	3.2%	-0.3%	-4.4%	1.7%
National	31,736	32,601	34,220	35,801	38,070	39,705	40,998	39,323	40,233
% Ch	0.8%	2.7%	5.0%	4.6%	6.3%	4.3%	3.3%	-4.1%	2.3%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$									
Idaho	30,764	30,826	32,111	32,343	33,774	34,002	32,908	31,474	31,492
% Ch	-0.1%	0.2%	4.2%	0.7%	4.4%	0.7%	-3.2%	-4.4%	0.1%
National	36,957	37,227	38,146	38,802	40,188	40,890	40,973	39,324	39,578
% Ch	-0.5%	0.7%	2.5%	1.7%	3.6%	1.7%	0.2%	-4.0%	0.6%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	29,546	30,290	31,520	32,469	34,327	35,246	35,563	35,838	36,598
% Ch	2.2%	2.5%	4.1%	3.0%	5.7%	2.7%	0.9%	0.8%	2.1%
National	38,249	39,426	41,156	42,476	44,407	46,363	47,621	47,646	48,955
% Ch	2.0%	3.1%	4.4%	3.2%	4.5%	4.4%	2.7%	0.1%	2.7%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	15,518	16,155	16,663	17,348	17,955	18,806	19,743	20,675	21,620
% Ch	3.7%	4.1%	3.1%	4.1%	3.5%	4.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%
2009 Chain-Weighted	15,021	15,355	15,583	15,962	16,349	16,816	17,292	17,754	18,209
% Ch	1.6%	2.2%	1.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$									
Idaho (Millions)	53,127	55,599	57,484	60,041	62,183	65,021	68,329	72,075	75,908
% Ch	5.5%	4.7%	3.4%	4.4%	3.6%	4.6%	5.1%	5.5%	5.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	51,019	53,497	55,075	57,510	60,349	63,300	66,688	70,405	74,194
% Ch	4.4%	4.9%	2.9%	4.4%	4.9%	4.9%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%
National (Billions)	13,255	13,915	14,068	14,694	15,310	15,996	16,851	17,742	18,639
% Ch	6.2%	5.0%	1.1%	4.4%	4.2%	4.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$									
Idaho (Millions)	51,010	52,389	53,436	55,029	56,835	58,716	60,423	62,487	64,544
% Ch	3.0%	2.7%	2.0%	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	48,986	50,408	51,197	52,709	55,159	57,162	58,972	61,039	63,086
% Ch	1.9%	2.9%	1.6%	3.0%	4.6%	3.6%	3.2%	3.5%	3.4%
National (Billions)	12,726	13,112	13,078	13,468	13,993	14,445	14,902	15,382	15,849
% Ch	3.7%	3.0%	-0.3%	3.0%	3.9%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$									
Idaho	33,554	34,842	35,648	36,733	37,479	38,606	39,962	41,526	43,066
% Ch	4.8%	3.8%	2.3%	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.5%	3.9%	3.7%
National	42,418	44,203	44,361	45,995	47,564	49,293	51,511	53,801	56,075
% Ch	5.4%	4.2%	0.4%	3.7%	3.4%	3.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$									
Idaho	32,217	32,830	33,139	33,667	34,257	34,864	35,340	36,003	36,620
% Ch	2.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%
National	40,728	41,652	41,238	42,156	43,474	44,514	45,552	46,645	47,681
% Ch	2.9%	2.3%	-1.0%	2.2%	3.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	37,061	37,349	38,055	39,172	39,982	41,269	42,666	44,145	45,725
% Ch	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%	2.9%	2.1%	3.2%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%
National	50,311	51,679	52,159	53,785	54,815	56,497	58,705	60,938	63,308
% Ch	2.8%	2.7%	0.9%	3.1%	1.9%	3.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	17,449	17,991	19,246	20,655	22,716	24,013	23,955	22,821	22,974
% Ch	2.7%	3.1%	7.0%	7.3%	10.0%	5.7%	-0.2%	-4.7%	0.7%
National (Billions)	4,996	5,138	5,422	5,692	6,057	6,395	6,532	6,251	6,378
% Ch	0.8%	2.8%	5.5%	5.0%	6.4%	5.6%	2.1%	-4.3%	2.0%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	643	450	908	667	551	949	1,151	449	929
% Ch	-10.6%	-29.9%	101.5%	-26.5%	-17.4%	72.2%	21.3%	-61.0%	107.0%
National (Billions)	20	38	50	46	36	38	47	35	46
% Ch	-37.9%	91.0%	32.7%	-8.1%	-22.4%	6.0%	23.3%	-24.5%	29.7%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	3,944	4,069	4,374	4,527	5,063	4,587	3,938	4,568	4,659
% Ch	5.9%	3.2%	7.5%	3.5%	11.8%	-9.4%	-14.2%	16.0%	2.0%
National (Billions)	851	862	912	933	1,018	941	979	938	987
% Ch	5.8%	1.3%	5.8%	2.3%	9.1%	-7.5%	4.1%	-4.3%	5.2%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	6,610	7,127	7,812	8,384	9,507	10,247	10,380	9,141	8,995
% Ch	-0.6%	7.8%	9.6%	7.3%	13.4%	7.8%	1.3%	-11.9%	-1.6%
National (Billions)	1,608	1,658	1,759	1,905	2,146	2,356	2,429	2,152	2,142
% Ch	-2.5%	3.2%	6.1%	8.3%	12.7%	9.8%	3.1%	-11.4%	-0.4%
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	4,225	4,487	4,863	5,259	5,852	6,124	6,188	6,017	6,220
% Ch	4.7%	6.2%	8.4%	8.2%	11.3%	4.6%	1.0%	-2.8%	3.4%
National (Billions)	779	844	909	967	998	1,041	1,075	1,077	1,115
% Ch	6.2%	8.3%	7.7%	6.4%	3.2%	4.4%	3.2%	0.2%	3.4%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	5,019	5,336	5,716	6,175	6,705	7,278	8,477	9,318	10,241
% Ch	8.3%	6.3%	7.1%	8.0%	8.6%	8.5%	16.5%	9.9%	9.9%
National (Billions)	1,285	1,347	1,421	1,517	1,615	1,728	1,957	2,148	2,325
% Ch	7.7%	4.9%	5.5%	6.7%	6.5%	7.0%	13.2%	9.8%	8.3%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	2,978	3,100	3,309	3,588	3,998	4,190	4,211	4,122	4,329
% Ch	2.9%	4.1%	6.7%	8.4%	11.4%	4.8%	0.5%	-2.1%	5.0%
National (Billions)	752	779	829	873	923	961	988	964	984
% Ch	2.5%	3.7%	6.4%	5.3%	5.6%	4.2%	2.8%	-2.4%	2.0%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	508	493	493	504	521	590	531	606	651
% Ch	-8.3%	-3.0%	0.0%	2.2%	3.4%	13.2%	-9.9%	14.1%	7.5%

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PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	23,495	24,163	25,274	26,704	27,974	29,489	31,138	32,933	34,815
% Ch	2.3%	2.8%	4.6%	5.7%	4.8%	5.4%	5.6%	5.8%	5.7%
National (Billions)	6,633	6,930	7,114	7,478	7,778	8,143	8,577	9,015	9,468
% Ch	4.0%	4.5%	2.7%	5.1%	4.0%	4.7%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	1,553	1,469	1,698	1,761	1,073	985	892	920	964
% Ch	67.2%	-5.4%	15.6%	3.7%	-39.0%	-8.3%	-9.4%	3.1%	4.8%
National (Billions)	76	62	89	78	62	60	59	60	58
% Ch	64.2%	-18.5%	44.2%	-12.0%	-20.1%	-4.1%	-2.1%	1.8%	-2.0%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	4,564	4,778	5,056	5,393	5,749	6,078	6,386	6,645	6,900
% Ch	-2.0%	4.7%	5.8%	6.7%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.0%	3.8%
National (Billions)	1,068	1,180	1,196	1,269	1,328	1,408	1,485	1,550	1,615
% Ch	8.2%	10.5%	1.4%	6.0%	4.7%	6.1%	5.4%	4.4%	4.2%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	10,318	11,677	11,928	12,429	13,000	13,493	14,367	15,445	16,439
% Ch	14.7%	13.2%	2.2%	4.2%	4.6%	3.8%	6.5%	7.5%	6.4%
National (Billions)	2,399	2,649	2,624	2,728	2,845	2,951	3,143	3,374	3,592
% Ch	12.0%	10.4%	-1.0%	4.0%	4.3%	3.7%	6.5%	7.3%	6.5%
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	6,114	6,232	6,554	6,439	6,608	6,863	7,124	7,358	7,617
% Ch	-1.7%	1.9%	5.2%	-1.7%	2.6%	3.9%	3.8%	3.3%	3.5%
National (Billions)	1,142	1,165	1,198	1,224	1,265	1,312	1,368	1,421	1,474
% Ch	2.5%	2.0%	2.8%	2.2%	3.3%	3.7%	4.3%	3.9%	3.7%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	10,297	10,441	10,782	11,209	11,799	12,354	12,952	13,592	14,315
% Ch	0.6%	1.4%	3.3%	4.0%	5.3%	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%	5.3%
National (Billions)	2,360	2,366	2,427	2,529	2,664	2,785	2,919	3,059	3,213
% Ch	1.5%	0.2%	2.5%	4.2%	5.3%	4.5%	4.8%	4.8%	5.0%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	3,970	4,081	4,693	4,846	5,016	5,270	5,594	5,921	6,287
% Ch	-8.3%	2.8%	15.0%	3.3%	3.5%	5.1%	6.1%	5.8%	6.2%
National (Billions)	918	952	1,107	1,159	1,196	1,251	1,321	1,394	1,476
% Ch	-6.7%	3.7%	16.3%	4.7%	3.2%	4.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.9%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idaho (Millions)	755	920	885	952	995	1,029	1,064	1,104	1,146
% Ch	15.9%	21.8%	-3.8%	7.6%	4.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%

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EMPLOYMENT

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	568,045	572,547	588,056	611,684	638,840	656,227	648,913	610,009	603,698
% Ch	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%	4.0%	4.4%	2.7%	-1.1%	-6.0%	-1.0%
National (Thousands)	130,628	130,315	131,732	133,996	136,403	137,935	137,169	131,220	130,269
% Ch	-1.1%	-0.2%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	-0.6%	-4.3%	-0.7%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR									
Idaho	105,031	102,384	105,446	112,317	122,253	123,319	112,228	92,404	88,023
% Ch	-4.7%	-2.5%	3.0%	6.5%	8.8%	0.9%	-9.0%	-17.7%	-4.7%
National (Thousands)	22,555	21,816	21,878	22,186	22,530	22,229	21,331	18,559	17,752
% Ch	-5.5%	-3.3%	0.3%	1.4%	1.6%	-1.3%	-4.0%	-13.0%	-4.3%
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	66,804	63,860	63,676	65,031	67,837	68,062	64,452	55,838	54,433
% Ch	-5.1%	-4.4%	-0.3%	2.1%	4.3%	0.3%	-5.3%	-13.4%	-2.5%
National (Thousands)	15,327	14,578	14,382	14,291	14,221	13,938	13,460	11,898	11,579
% Ch	-7.2%	-4.9%	-1.3%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-2.0%	-3.4%	-11.6%	-2.7%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	42,320	39,947	40,544	42,104	44,603	44,201	39,869	32,204	31,172
% Ch	-6.2%	-5.6%	1.5%	3.8%	5.9%	-0.9%	-9.8%	-19.2%	-3.2%
National (Thousands)	9,555	9,032	8,992	9,020	9,046	8,868	8,519	7,335	7,114
% Ch	-8.2%	-5.5%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	-2.0%	-3.9%	-13.9%	-3.0%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	9,553	9,046	9,294	9,618	10,035	9,584	8,065	5,899	5,792
% Ch	-3.0%	-5.3%	2.7%	3.5%	4.3%	-4.5%	-15.8%	-26.9%	-1.8%
National (Thousands)	628	609	619	626	625	577	514	411	392
% Ch	-3.4%	-3.0%	1.7%	1.1%	-0.2%	-7.7%	-10.9%	-20.1%	-4.6%
METAL FABRICATION									
Idaho	3,636	3,537	3,636	3,905	4,376	4,659	4,676	4,376	4,443
% Ch	-6.2%	-2.7%	2.8%	7.4%	12.1%	6.5%	0.4%	-6.4%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	1,549	1,479	1,497	1,522	1,553	1,562	1,527	1,312	1,282
% Ch	-7.6%	-4.5%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	0.6%	-2.2%	-14.1%	-2.3%
MACHINERY									
Idaho	2,832	2,632	2,569	2,606	2,864	2,992	3,133	2,717	2,501
% Ch	-7.3%	-7.1%	-2.4%	1.4%	9.9%	4.5%	4.7%	-13.3%	-8.0%
National (Thousands)	1,232	1,152	1,145	1,164	1,183	1,187	1,187	1,029	996
% Ch	-10.1%	-6.5%	-0.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	-13.3%	-3.2%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS									
Idaho	17,933	16,297	16,286	16,181	16,663	16,216	14,305	11,098	10,574
% Ch	-8.8%	-9.1%	-0.1%	-0.6%	3.0%	-2.7%	-11.8%	-22.4%	-4.7%
National (Thousands)	1,507	1,355	1,323	1,316	1,308	1,272	1,244	1,137	1,094
% Ch	-13.8%	-10.1%	-2.4%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-2.7%	-2.2%	-8.6%	-3.7%
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	8,366	8,435	8,759	9,794	10,664	10,749	9,689	8,114	7,861
% Ch	-3.4%	0.8%	3.8%	11.8%	8.9%	0.8%	-9.9%	-16.3%	-3.1%
National (Thousands)	4,640	4,438	4,408	4,391	4,378	4,269	4,046	3,446	3,349
% Ch	-6.5%	-4.3%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-2.5%	-5.2%	-14.8%	-2.8%

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EMPLOYMENT

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	610,754	622,282	638,103	655,240	673,562	689,008	704,579	721,315	737,242
% Ch	1.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	131,843	134,098	136,394	139,023	141,898	144,120	146,092	147,939	149,545
% Ch	1.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR									
Idaho	88,982	92,367	97,324	100,059	104,317	106,714	109,061	111,247	114,034
% Ch	1.1%	3.8%	5.4%	2.8%	4.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	18,044	18,418	18,738	19,222	19,534	19,703	20,284	20,697	21,053
% Ch	1.6%	2.1%	1.7%	2.6%	1.6%	0.9%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	56,043	58,250	61,122	61,741	63,431	64,738	66,027	67,211	68,284
% Ch	3.0%	3.9%	4.9%	1.0%	2.7%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	11,774	11,977	12,070	12,240	12,374	12,373	12,559	12,666	12,785
% Ch	1.7%	1.7%	0.8%	1.4%	1.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	32,679	34,232	35,869	36,232	37,537	38,409	39,216	39,877	40,548
% Ch	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	1.0%	3.6%	2.3%	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	7,321	7,520	7,598	7,738	7,845	7,841	7,998	8,084	8,152
% Ch	2.9%	2.7%	1.0%	1.8%	1.4%	-0.1%	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	6,206	6,526	7,132	7,097	7,412	7,744	7,945	8,124	8,356
% Ch	7.1%	5.2%	9.3%	-0.5%	4.4%	4.5%	2.6%	2.3%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	386	390	405	424	432	448	489	515	526
% Ch	-1.6%	1.1%	3.9%	4.8%	1.8%	3.6%	9.3%	5.2%	2.2%
METAL FABRICATION									
Idaho	4,593	4,859	5,417	5,500	5,661	5,763	5,881	6,007	6,113
% Ch	3.4%	5.8%	11.5%	1.5%	2.9%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	1,348	1,409	1,431	1,455	1,463	1,466	1,499	1,517	1,545
% Ch	5.1%	4.6%	1.6%	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%	2.3%	1.2%	1.9%
MACHINERY									
Idaho	2,567	2,717	2,933	2,992	3,077	3,127	3,168	3,239	3,317
% Ch	2.6%	5.8%	8.0%	2.0%	2.8%	1.6%	1.3%	2.3%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	1,055	1,098	1,104	1,129	1,128	1,089	1,103	1,126	1,156
% Ch	5.9%	4.0%	0.6%	2.2%	-0.1%	-3.4%	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS									
Idaho	11,192	11,626	11,275	11,550	12,042	12,199	12,295	12,326	12,390
% Ch	5.8%	3.9%	-3.0%	2.4%	4.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	1,103	1,089	1,065	1,051	1,054	1,073	1,116	1,130	1,140
% Ch	0.8%	-1.3%	-2.2%	-1.4%	0.4%	1.8%	4.0%	1.3%	0.9%
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	8,121	8,504	9,112	9,094	9,345	9,576	9,928	10,182	10,373
% Ch	3.3%	4.7%	7.1%	-0.2%	2.8%	2.5%	3.7%	2.6%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	3,429	3,533	3,592	3,679	3,768	3,765	3,791	3,796	3,784
% Ch	2.4%	3.0%	1.7%	2.4%	2.4%	-0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	-0.3%

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EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	24,484	23,912	23,131	22,927	23,234	23,861	24,583	23,634	23,261
% Ch	-3.2%	-2.3%	-3.3%	-0.9%	1.3%	2.7%	3.0%	-3.9%	-1.6%
National (Thousands)	5,773	5,546	5,390	5,271	5,175	5,070	4,941	4,563	4,465
% Ch	-5.4%	-3.9%	-2.8%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-2.6%	-7.6%	-2.2%
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	16,354	15,900	14,999	14,714	14,700	15,094	15,835	15,642	15,443
% Ch	-1.0%	-2.8%	-5.7%	-1.9%	-0.1%	2.7%	4.9%	-1.2%	-1.3%
National (Thousands)	1,525	1,517	1,494	1,478	1,479	1,484	1,480	1,457	1,451
% Ch	-1.6%	-0.5%	-1.5%	-1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-0.4%
PRINTING									
Idaho	2,033	2,030	1,921	1,899	1,907	1,891	1,807	1,433	1,283
% Ch	-8.6%	-0.2%	-5.3%	-1.2%	0.4%	-0.8%	-4.4%	-20.7%	-10.5%
National (Thousands)	707	680	663	646	634	622	594	522	488
% Ch	-8.0%	-3.7%	-2.6%	-2.5%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-4.5%	-12.2%	-6.5%
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	1,926	1,832	1,878	1,938	2,117	2,267	2,367	2,275	2,200
% Ch	-17.1%	-4.9%	2.6%	3.2%	9.2%	7.1%	4.4%	-3.9%	-3.3%
National (Thousands)	927	906	887	872	866	861	847	804	786
% Ch	-3.3%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.7%	-5.1%	-2.2%
OTHER NONDURABLES									
Idaho	4,172	4,151	4,332	4,376	4,511	4,610	4,573	4,284	4,336
% Ch	-1.2%	-0.5%	4.4%	1.0%	3.1%	2.2%	-0.8%	-6.3%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	2,614	2,442	2,346	2,275	2,195	2,104	2,020	1,781	1,740
% Ch	-7.5%	-6.6%	-3.9%	-3.0%	-3.5%	-4.2%	-4.0%	-11.8%	-2.3%
MINING									
Idaho	1,759	1,785	1,931	2,160	2,372	2,665	2,767	2,163	2,296
% Ch	-10.9%	1.5%	8.2%	11.8%	9.8%	12.3%	3.8%	-21.8%	6.1%
National (Thousands)	512	503	523	562	620	663	709	643	655
% Ch	-3.8%	-1.9%	4.0%	7.5%	10.3%	7.0%	6.9%	-9.3%	1.8%
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	36,468	36,739	39,839	45,127	52,043	52,592	45,010	34,403	31,295
% Ch	-3.7%	0.7%	8.4%	13.3%	15.3%	1.1%	-14.4%	-23.6%	-9.0%
National (Thousands)	6,715	6,736	6,973	7,333	7,690	7,627	7,162	6,017	5,518
% Ch	-1.6%	0.3%	3.5%	5.2%	4.9%	-0.8%	-6.1%	-16.0%	-8.3%
NONGOODS PRODUCING									
Idaho	463,015	470,163	482,610	499,366	516,588	532,908	536,685	517,605	515,674
% Ch	1.1%	1.5%	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	0.7%	-3.6%	-0.4%
National (Thousands)	108,073	108,499	109,853	111,810	113,873	115,706	115,838	112,661	112,517
% Ch	-0.1%	0.4%	1.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	0.1%	-2.7%	-0.1%
SERVICES									
Idaho	253,631	260,020	269,015	280,741	292,713	304,463	307,045	295,846	296,270
% Ch	1.6%	2.5%	3.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.0%	0.8%	-3.6%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	65,883	66,393	67,514	68,963	70,638	71,955	72,107	70,001	70,130
% Ch	-0.3%	0.8%	1.7%	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	0.2%	-2.9%	0.2%
INFORMATION									
Idaho	9,156	9,181	9,935	11,072	10,592	10,913	11,028	10,012	9,626
% Ch	-4.6%	0.3%	8.2%	11.4%	-4.3%	3.0%	1.1%	-9.2%	-3.9%
National (Thousands)	3,394	3,189	3,117	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,983	2,804	2,707
% Ch	-6.5%	-6.1%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-6.0%	-3.4%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES									
Idaho	25,824	26,945	27,937	29,653	31,744	32,529	31,659	29,622	29,169
% Ch	3.2%	4.3%	3.7%	6.1%	7.1%	2.5%	-2.7%	-6.4%	-1.5%
National (Thousands)	7,956	8,077	8,105	8,197	8,366	8,347	8,204	7,838	7,695
% Ch	0.7%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	2.1%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-4.5%	-1.8%

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EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	23,364	24,018	25,253	25,508	25,894	26,329	26,811	27,333	27,736
% Ch	0.4%	2.8%	5.1%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	4,453	4,457	4,472	4,503	4,529	4,532	4,560	4,582	4,634
% Ch	-0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaho	15,355	15,660	16,394	16,459	16,746	17,054	17,399	17,743	17,955
% Ch	-0.6%	2.0%	4.7%	0.4%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	1,459	1,469	1,473	1,481	1,492	1,501	1,535	1,557	1,590
% Ch	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	2.3%	1.5%	2.1%
PRINTING									
Idaho	1,233	1,208	1,217	1,175	1,104	1,078	1,073	1,077	1,079
% Ch	-3.9%	-2.0%	0.7%	-3.4%	-6.1%	-2.4%	-0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	472	462	452	453	445	444	440	436	440
% Ch	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.1%	0.1%	-1.6%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-0.8%	0.9%
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	2,374	2,541	2,599	2,532	2,495	2,498	2,543	2,612	2,698
% Ch	7.9%	7.0%	2.3%	-2.6%	-1.5%	0.1%	1.8%	2.7%	3.3%
National (Thousands)	783	784	793	804	812	810	812	818	822
% Ch	-0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%
OTHER NONDURABLES									
Idaho	4,402	4,609	5,043	5,341	5,550	5,699	5,797	5,902	6,004
% Ch	1.5%	4.7%	9.4%	5.9%	3.9%	2.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	1,739	1,743	1,754	1,765	1,780	1,777	1,774	1,771	1,781
% Ch	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.6%
MINING									
Idaho	2,583	2,696	2,582	2,445	2,459	2,492	2,501	2,538	2,578
% Ch	12.5%	4.4%	-4.3%	-5.3%	0.6%	1.3%	0.4%	1.5%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	739	797	811	843	782	708	730	753	771
% Ch	12.9%	7.8%	1.8%	4.0%	-7.2%	-9.5%	3.2%	3.2%	2.4%
CONSTRUCTION									
Idaho	30,356	31,420	33,621	35,874	38,427	39,484	40,533	41,498	43,172
% Ch	-3.0%	3.5%	7.0%	6.7%	7.1%	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%	4.0%
National (Thousands)	5,531	5,645	5,857	6,138	6,378	6,623	6,995	7,278	7,496
% Ch	0.2%	2.1%	3.7%	4.8%	3.9%	3.8%	5.6%	4.0%	3.0%
NONGOODS PRODUCING									
Idaho	521,772	529,916	540,779	555,181	569,245	582,294	595,517	610,068	623,208
% Ch	1.2%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	113,799	115,680	117,656	119,801	122,363	124,417	125,808	127,242	128,491
% Ch	1.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
SERVICES									
Idaho	302,714	307,728	315,979	327,326	337,603	348,054	358,010	368,248	377,391
% Ch	2.2%	1.7%	2.7%	3.6%	3.1%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	71,495	73,259	74,999	76,756	78,813	80,487	81,653	82,784	83,756
% Ch	1.9%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.7%	2.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%
INFORMATION									
Idaho	9,466	9,365	9,290	9,299	9,247	9,324	9,519	9,756	9,971
% Ch	-1.7%	-1.1%	-0.8%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.8%	2.1%	2.5%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	2,673	2,675	2,706	2,740	2,788	2,814	2,824	2,869	2,908
% Ch	-1.3%	0.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	0.9%	0.3%	1.6%	1.3%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES									
Idaho	29,872	30,331	31,182	32,995	34,036	34,665	35,153	35,519	35,779
% Ch	2.4%	1.5%	2.8%	5.8%	3.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	7,697	7,783	7,886	7,978	8,125	8,167	8,071	7,976	7,924
% Ch	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.8%	0.5%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-0.7%

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EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES									
Idaho	18,677	18,764	18,947	19,294	20,242	21,032	21,723	20,690	20,690
% Ch	-2.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.8%	4.9%	3.9%	3.3%	-4.8%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	4,820	4,761	4,814	4,917	5,017	5,095	5,067	4,797	4,744
% Ch	-3.1%	-1.2%	1.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.5%	-0.6%	-5.3%	-1.1%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS									
Idaho	69,017	70,004	73,138	76,898	81,346	83,191	80,542	74,681	73,958
% Ch	2.0%	1.4%	4.5%	5.1%	5.8%	2.3%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-1.0%
National (Thousands)	15,975	15,985	16,388	16,952	17,572	17,947	17,741	16,574	16,723
% Ch	-3.1%	0.1%	2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	2.1%	-1.2%	-6.6%	0.9%
EDUCATION & HEALTH									
Idaho	59,809	62,552	65,220	67,997	70,119	74,073	77,738	81,004	83,832
% Ch	5.0%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	3.1%	5.6%	4.9%	4.2%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	16,380	16,806	17,188	17,629	18,098	18,613	19,157	19,548	19,888
% Ch	3.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY									
Idaho	53,281	54,405	55,566	57,347	59,650	63,256	63,200	58,664	57,947
% Ch	0.4%	2.1%	2.1%	3.2%	4.0%	6.0%	-0.1%	-7.2%	-1.2%
National (Thousands)	11,986	12,175	12,492	12,813	13,109	13,428	13,441	13,074	13,042
% Ch	-0.4%	1.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	0.1%	-2.7%	-0.2%
OTHER SERVICES									
Idaho	17,867	18,168	18,272	18,479	19,021	19,469	21,155	21,174	21,047
% Ch	-1.5%	1.7%	0.6%	1.1%	2.9%	2.4%	8.7%	0.1%	-0.6%
National (Thousands)	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,493	5,515	5,366	5,331
% Ch	2.2%	0.5%	0.2%	-0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	-2.7%	-0.7%
TRADE									
Idaho	97,343	97,120	99,131	103,675	107,465	111,651	110,453	102,269	100,836
% Ch	-0.8%	-0.2%	2.1%	4.6%	3.7%	3.9%	-1.1%	-7.4%	-1.4%
National (Thousands)	20,681	20,525	20,722	21,043	21,260	21,532	21,228	20,108	19,897
% Ch	-1.6%	-0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.4%	-5.3%	-1.0%
RETAIL TRADE									
Idaho	72,397	72,625	73,725	76,801	80,514	83,552	82,614	76,283	74,836
% Ch	-0.3%	0.3%	1.5%	4.2%	4.8%	3.8%	-1.1%	-7.7%	-1.9%
National (Thousands)	15,027	14,917	15,060	15,281	15,356	15,516	15,285	14,522	14,445
% Ch	-1.4%	-0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	-1.5%	-5.0%	-0.5%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Idaho	24,946	24,496	25,406	26,875	26,951	28,099	27,839	25,987	26,000
% Ch	-2.0%	-1.8%	3.7%	5.8%	0.3%	4.3%	-0.9%	-6.7%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	5,653	5,608	5,661	5,762	5,904	6,016	5,943	5,586	5,452
% Ch	-2.1%	-0.8%	0.9%	1.8%	2.5%	1.9%	-1.2%	-6.0%	-2.4%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	98,489	99,398	101,149	101,867	103,530	103,975	105,987	105,993	104,878
% Ch	1.7%	0.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	-1.1%
National (Thousands)	17,925	18,357	18,744	18,820	18,887	19,073	19,742	19,484	19,742
% Ch	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.3%	1.3%
EDUCATION									
Idaho	49,657	49,910	50,817	51,306	52,652	53,020	53,610	54,617	53,927
% Ch	1.3%	0.5%	1.8%	1.0%	2.6%	0.7%	1.1%	1.9%	-1.3%
NONEDUCATION									
Idaho	48,832	49,488	50,332	50,560	50,878	50,955	52,377	51,376	50,951
% Ch	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	2.8%	-1.9%	-0.8%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	13,552	13,625	13,316	13,084	12,879	12,820	13,200	13,496	13,691
% Ch	2.0%	0.5%	-2.3%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-0.5%	3.0%	2.2%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	2,766	2,760	2,731	2,732	2,733	2,735	2,761	2,831	2,976
% Ch	0.1%	-0.2%	-1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	2.5%	5.1%

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EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES									
Idaho	21,185	21,512	21,512	22,424	23,424	23,943	24,505	25,179	25,776
% Ch	2.4%	1.5%	0.0%	4.2%	4.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.8%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	4,855	4,968	5,048	5,188	5,337	5,435	5,573	5,697	5,749
% Ch	2.3%	2.3%	1.6%	2.8%	2.9%	1.8%	2.5%	2.2%	0.9%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS									
Idaho	75,166	75,465	77,509	79,561	80,806	83,800	87,283	90,613	93,288
% Ch	1.6%	0.4%	2.7%	2.6%	1.6%	3.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	17,328	17,934	18,522	19,095	19,736	20,429	21,210	21,723	22,115
% Ch	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%	2.4%	1.8%
EDUCATION & HEALTH									
Idaho	86,553	88,360	91,000	94,255	98,399	102,331	105,718	109,235	112,716
% Ch	3.2%	2.1%	3.0%	3.6%	4.4%	4.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	20,231	20,697	21,096	21,473	22,042	22,572	22,830	23,125	23,457
% Ch	1.7%	2.3%	1.9%	1.8%	2.7%	2.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY									
Idaho	59,297	61,174	63,508	66,127	68,101	69,834	71,213	72,752	74,159
% Ch	2.3%	3.2%	3.8%	4.1%	3.0%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	13,351	13,773	14,259	14,709	15,149	15,453	15,604	15,865	16,092
% Ch	2.4%	3.2%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.7%	1.4%
OTHER SERVICES									
Idaho	21,177	21,520	21,978	22,664	23,592	24,158	24,619	25,193	25,701
% Ch	0.6%	1.6%	2.1%	3.1%	4.1%	2.4%	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	5,361	5,430	5,483	5,573	5,636	5,617	5,541	5,527	5,509
% Ch	0.6%	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	-0.3%	-1.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%
TRADE									
Idaho	101,885	104,943	107,374	109,665	112,638	115,239	118,099	121,858	125,267
% Ch	1.0%	3.0%	2.3%	2.1%	2.7%	2.3%	2.5%	3.2%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	20,211	20,503	20,808	21,189	21,574	21,813	21,883	21,946	22,042
% Ch	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
RETAIL TRADE									
Idaho	75,200	77,124	78,737	80,630	83,641	85,712	87,863	90,718	93,299
% Ch	0.5%	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%	3.7%	2.5%	2.5%	3.3%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	14,668	14,836	15,075	15,362	15,664	15,839	15,818	15,778	15,794
% Ch	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	1.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.1%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Idaho	26,685	27,818	28,636	29,035	28,997	29,527	30,236	31,140	31,968
% Ch	2.6%	4.2%	2.9%	1.4%	-0.1%	1.8%	2.4%	3.0%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	5,543	5,667	5,734	5,826	5,910	5,975	6,065	6,167	6,248
% Ch	1.7%	2.2%	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	104,519	104,606	105,015	105,853	106,447	106,551	107,004	107,610	108,261
% Ch	-0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
National (Thousands)	19,233	19,096	19,079	19,130	19,242	19,397	19,593	19,873	20,090
% Ch	-1.4%	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%
EDUCATION									
Idaho	54,009	53,970	54,358	54,697	55,067	55,275	55,648	56,152	56,624
% Ch	0.2%	-0.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
NONEDUCATION									
Idaho	50,510	50,636	50,656	51,156	51,380	51,275	51,356	51,458	51,637
% Ch	-0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	12,654	12,640	12,411	12,336	12,556	12,451	12,404	12,352	12,290
% Ch	-7.6%	-0.1%	-1.8%	-0.6%	1.8%	-0.8%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%
National (Thousands)	2,860	2,822	2,770	2,727	2,734	2,719	2,679	2,639	2,604
% Ch	-3.9%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-1.6%	0.3%	-0.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.3%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.									
Gross Domestic Product	85.041	86.736	89.118	91.985	94.812	97.340	99.218	100.000	101.226
% Ch	1.5%	2.0%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%	1.2%
Consumption Expenditures	85.874	87.572	89.703	92.261	94.729	97.101	100.065	100.000	101.653
% Ch	1.3%	2.0%	2.4%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	3.1%	-0.1%	1.7%
Durable Goods	115.035	110.885	108.752	107.669	105.916	103.764	101.758	100.000	98.622
% Ch	-2.5%	-3.6%	-1.9%	-1.0%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-1.7%	-1.4%
Nondurable Goods	83.538	85.264	88.214	91.592	94.438	97.214	102.653	100.000	103.085
% Ch	0.0%	2.1%	3.5%	3.8%	3.1%	2.9%	5.6%	-2.6%	3.1%
Services	81.969	84.533	87.058	89.934	92.977	95.981	98.947	100.000	101.661
% Ch	2.6%	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	1.1%	1.7%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=1.000)	1.799	1.840	1.889	1.953	2.016	2.073	2.153	2.146	2.181
% Ch	1.6%	2.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	3.8%	-0.3%	1.6%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
Federal Funds	1.7%	1.1%	1.3%	3.2%	5.0%	5.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%
NY Fed Discount	1.2%	2.1%	2.3%	4.2%	6.0%	5.9%	2.4%	0.5%	0.7%
Prime	4.7%	4.1%	4.3%	6.2%	8.0%	8.1%	5.1%	3.3%	3.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	6.5%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%	5.1%	4.9%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	1.6%	1.0%	1.4%	3.1%	4.7%	4.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.1%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	3.4%	4.8%	4.4%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	3.8%	3.0%	3.4%	4.0%	4.7%	4.4%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	4.6%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.8%	4.6%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%
EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)									
Major Currency Trading Partners	1.360	1.192	1.097	1.073	1.047	0.980	0.928	1.000	0.995
% Ch	-0.3%	-12.4%	-8.0%	-2.2%	-2.4%	-6.4%	-5.3%	7.8%	-0.5%
Other Important Trading Partners	1.343	1.321	1.261	1.184	1.123	1.040	0.941	1.000	0.948
% Ch	2.6%	-1.6%	-4.5%	-6.2%	-5.1%	-7.4%	-9.5%	6.3%	-5.2%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES									
Wood Products	135.2	135.0	138.5	147.7	148.9	139.3	119.0	90.9	94.1
% Ch	4.3%	-0.2%	2.6%	6.7%	0.8%	-6.5%	-14.6%	-23.6%	3.6%
Computers & Electronic Products	40.9	46.8	53.3	60.4	68.9	79.2	85.1	75.7	85.9
% Ch	-2.2%	14.5%	14.0%	13.2%	14.1%	14.9%	7.4%	-11.0%	13.5%
Food	96.8	97.5	97.4	100.5	101.3	101.9	100.6	100.0	100.4
% Ch	2.4%	0.7%	0.0%	3.1%	0.9%	0.5%	-1.3%	-0.6%	0.5%
Agricultural Chemicals	90.8	94.9	98.9	102.6	107.0	98.5	85.2	89.7	93.5
% Ch	3.2%	4.5%	4.3%	3.8%	4.2%	-7.9%	-13.5%	5.2%	4.3%
Metal Ore Mining	98.0	93.4	95.5	101.1	103.2	100.6	103.6	90.8	97.0
% Ch	-8.4%	-4.6%	2.2%	5.9%	2.1%	-2.5%	3.0%	-12.3%	6.8%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.									
Gross Domestic Product	103.316	105.220	106.936	108.694	109.830	111.831	114.170	116.449	118.732
% Ch	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Consumption Expenditures	104.149	106.121	107.572	109.105	109.406	110.734	113.078	115.337	117.601
% Ch	2.5%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	0.3%	1.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Durable Goods	97.725	96.413	94.666	92.495	90.685	89.405	88.053	86.943	85.816
% Ch	-0.9%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-2.3%	-2.0%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-1.3%	-1.3%
Nondurable Goods	109.188	111.841	112.032	112.688	108.899	109.085	112.484	114.892	117.278
% Ch	5.9%	2.4%	0.2%	0.6%	-3.4%	0.2%	3.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Services	103.524	105.840	108.292	110.818	112.886	115.119	117.879	120.813	123.781
% Ch	1.8%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	1.9%	2.0%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)	2.249	2.296	2.330	2.367	2.368	2.401	2.466	2.526	2.585
% Ch	3.1%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%	2.4%	2.4%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
Federal Funds	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	1.9%	2.9%	3.3%
NY Fed Discount	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.7%	2.9%	3.9%	4.3%
Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.9%	4.9%	5.9%	6.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	4.7%	5.0%	5.6%	6.0%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.8%	2.8%	3.0%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	1.9%	3.0%	3.2%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	1.5%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%	3.3%	3.6%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	2.8%	1.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	2.6%	2.9%	3.4%	3.7%
EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)									
Major Currency Trading Partners	0.917	0.952	0.996	1.039	1.240	1.273	1.190	1.130	1.099
% Ch	-7.9%	3.8%	4.6%	4.4%	19.3%	2.6%	-6.5%	-5.1%	-2.7%
Other Important Trading Partners	0.870	0.866	0.856	0.874	0.980	1.055	1.045	1.028	1.016
% Ch	-8.2%	-0.5%	-1.2%	2.2%	12.1%	7.7%	-0.9%	-1.6%	-1.2%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES									
Wood Products	94.3	100.0	105.8	109.7	110.0	115.7	123.7	127.6	128.6
% Ch	0.2%	6.0%	5.8%	3.7%	0.3%	5.1%	7.0%	3.1%	0.8%
Computers & Electronic Products	93.1	100.0	99.7	102.7	104.1	108.0	115.1	120.7	125.2
% Ch	8.4%	7.4%	-0.3%	2.9%	1.4%	3.8%	6.6%	4.9%	3.7%
Food	100.2	100.0	101.7	103.0	105.3	107.5	109.8	112.1	114.3
% Ch	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.7%	1.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%
Agricultural Chemicals	88.5	100.0	114.5	110.1	110.1	113.0	127.7	142.4	149.8
% Ch	-5.4%	13.0%	14.5%	-3.8%	0.0%	2.6%	13.0%	11.5%	5.2%
Metal Ore Mining	99.1	100.0	102.0	104.1	96.8	95.5	96.7	97.9	98.9
% Ch	2.2%	0.9%	2.0%	2.1%	-7.0%	-1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%

**National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2013				2014				2015			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,604.1	1,609.2	1,615.0	1,621.5	1,625.7	1,631.4	1,637.3	1,643.5	1,649.6	1,655.9	1,662.2	1,668.5
% Ch	0.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
National (Millions)	316.220	316.799	317.470	318.032	318.552	319.133	319.804	320.367	320.887	321.542	322.198	322.855
% Ch	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	23.950	24.070	24.060	23.920	23.640	23.230	22.680	22.200	22.383	22.512	22.638	22.763
% Ch	5.7%	2.0%	-0.2%	-2.3%	-4.6%	-6.8%	-9.1%	-8.2%	3.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	3,930	3,927	3,932	3,941	3,978	3,990	4,000	4,006	3,998	4,002	4,007	4,014
% Ch	-2.9%	-0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	3.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	-0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	12.250	12.310	12.370	12.430	12.500	12.570	12.650	12.720	12.765	12.811	12.856	12.901
% Ch	3.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	2.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	2,592	2,602	2,611	2,616	2,610	2,612	2,615	2,617	2,616	2,620	2,625	2,632
% Ch	3.9%	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	-0.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	-0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1.220	3.400	6.288	9.516	10.455	11.480	12.248	12.499	14.294	14.894	15.143	15.088
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	8,072	8,804	9,130	10,209	10,285	9,617	9,056	10,269	10,304	10,178	10,338	10,782
% Ch	29.4%	41.5%	15.7%	56.4%	3.0%	-23.6%	-21.4%	65.4%	1.3%	-4.8%	6.4%	18.3%
National (Millions)	0.952	0.866	0.883	1.012	0.934	0.984	1.029	1.055	0.978	1.158	1.163	1.158
% Ch	21.0%	-31.6%	8.1%	72.3%	-27.3%	23.2%	19.6%	10.6%	-26.2%	96.3%	2.0%	-1.8%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	7,038	7,812	7,983	8,095	7,659	7,204	6,925	7,633	8,439	7,659	8,149	8,504
% Ch	32.7%	51.8%	9.1%	5.7%	-19.8%	-21.8%	-14.6%	47.6%	49.5%	-32.2%	28.2%	18.6%
National (Millions)	0.632	0.595	0.601	0.653	0.610	0.624	0.654	0.700	0.643	0.706	0.746	0.769
% Ch	24.5%	-21.4%	4.3%	38.8%	-23.7%	9.7%	20.2%	31.3%	-28.7%	45.6%	24.2%	13.4%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	1,034	992	1,147	2,115	2,625	2,413	2,131	2,637	1,864	2,519	2,188	2,278
% Ch	9.1%	-15.2%	78.6%	1056.0%	137.6%	-28.6%	-39.2%	134.3%	-75.0%	233.1%	-43.0%	17.4%
National (Millions)	0.320	0.271	0.282	0.359	0.324	0.360	0.375	0.356	0.335	0.451	0.418	0.389
% Ch	14.5%	-48.8%	16.7%	163.9%	-33.7%	51.9%	18.6%	-19.4%	-21.3%	229.5%	-26.7%	-25.0%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	557.5	559.3	561.1	563.3	565.4	567.4	569.2	571.4	573.5	575.6	577.8	580.0
% Ch	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,674.6	1,680.9	1,687.3	1,693.7	1,700.2	1,706.5	1,712.9	1,719.4	1,725.8	1,732.3	1,738.8	1,745.3
% Ch	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
National (Millions)	323.512	324.169	324.826	325.484	326.142	326.799	327.457	328.115	328.772	329.430	330.087	330.744
% Ch	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	22.886	23.012	23.143	23.274	23.404	23.534	23.663	23.794	23.926	24.060	24.193	24.326
% Ch	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	4,023	4,030	4,037	4,044	4,051	4,058	4,065	4,071	4,077	4,083	4,089	4,095
% Ch	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	12.945	12.990	13.036	13.083	13.129	13.175	13.221	13.267	13.313	13.360	13.407	13.454
% Ch	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	2,642	2,650	2,658	2,666	2,673	2,681	2,689	2,697	2,705	2,712	2,720	2,728
% Ch	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	15.121	14.950	15.002	15.079	15.237	15.271	15.147	15.079	15.045	15.068	15.108	15.080
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	11,088	11,339	11,649	12,036	12,342	12,589	12,803	12,843	12,862	12,856	12,837	12,879
% Ch	11.9%	9.4%	11.4%	14.0%	10.6%	8.3%	7.0%	1.3%	0.6%	-0.2%	-0.6%	1.3%
National (Millions)	1,204	1,252	1,304	1,349	1,392	1,431	1,450	1,475	1,506	1,504	1,522	1,532
% Ch	16.9%	16.8%	17.7%	14.5%	13.4%	11.9%	5.4%	6.8%	8.8%	-0.6%	5.0%	2.6%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	8,729	9,032	9,411	9,790	10,213	10,551	10,751	10,799	10,784	10,847	10,912	11,002
% Ch	11.0%	14.6%	17.9%	17.1%	18.4%	13.9%	7.8%	1.8%	-0.6%	2.4%	2.4%	3.3%
National (Millions)	0.803	0.835	0.870	0.916	0.965	0.999	1.026	1.040	1.060	1.059	1.063	1.056
% Ch	18.3%	17.0%	17.8%	22.8%	23.2%	15.2%	11.2%	5.4%	8.2%	-0.7%	1.7%	-2.5%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	2,360	2,307	2,238	2,246	2,129	2,039	2,052	2,044	2,078	2,009	1,925	1,877
% Ch	15.1%	-8.6%	-11.5%	1.3%	-19.2%	-15.9%	2.6%	-1.6%	6.9%	-12.7%	-15.8%	-9.5%
National (Millions)	0.402	0.417	0.434	0.433	0.427	0.432	0.424	0.435	0.446	0.445	0.459	0.476
% Ch	14.2%	16.3%	17.5%	-1.0%	-5.4%	4.5%	-7.1%	10.4%	10.3%	-0.3%	13.1%	15.3%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	582.4	584.8	587.3	589.8	592.5	595.2	597.9	600.7	603.4	606.2	609.0	611.7
% Ch	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2013				2014				2015			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	16,441	16,527	16,728	16,958	16,984	17,270	17,522	17,616	17,649	17,914	18,035	18,221
% Ch	3.6%	2.1%	4.9%	5.6%	0.6%	6.9%	6.0%	2.2%	0.8%	6.1%	2.7%	4.2%
2009 Chain-Weighted	15,457	15,500	15,614	15,762	15,725	15,902	16,069	16,151	16,177	16,334	16,394	16,490
% Ch	1.9%	1.1%	3.0%	3.8%	-0.9%	4.6%	4.3%	2.1%	0.6%	3.9%	1.5%	2.4%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	56,435	57,281	57,916	58,304	58,762	59,882	60,244	61,276	61,072	61,753	62,573	63,334
% Ch	-7.2%	6.1%	4.5%	2.7%	3.2%	7.8%	2.4%	7.0%	-1.3%	4.5%	5.4%	5.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	54,042	54,857	55,449	55,953	56,562	57,156	57,674	58,646	59,250	59,939	60,720	61,486
% Ch	-8.9%	6.2%	4.4%	3.7%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	6.9%	4.2%	4.7%	5.3%	5.1%
National (Billions)	13,891	14,025	14,136	14,221	14,434	14,613	14,775	14,956	15,080	15,219	15,391	15,549
% Ch	-11.4%	3.9%	3.2%	2.4%	6.1%	5.1%	4.5%	5.0%	3.4%	3.8%	4.6%	4.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	52,661	53,392	53,761	53,931	54,138	54,878	55,047	56,051	56,135	56,452	57,027	57,727
% Ch	-8.5%	5.7%	2.8%	1.3%	1.5%	5.6%	1.2%	7.5%	0.6%	2.3%	4.1%	5.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	50,428	51,132	51,471	51,757	52,111	52,380	52,699	53,646	54,460	54,793	55,339	56,043
% Ch	-10.1%	5.7%	2.7%	2.2%	2.8%	2.1%	2.5%	7.4%	6.2%	2.5%	4.0%	5.2%
National (Billions)	12,962	13,073	13,122	13,154	13,298	13,392	13,500	13,680	13,861	13,913	14,027	14,173
% Ch	-12.6%	3.5%	1.5%	1.0%	4.4%	2.9%	3.3%	5.4%	5.4%	1.5%	3.3%	4.2%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	35,182	35,596	35,861	35,955	36,146	36,707	36,795	37,283	37,023	37,292	37,644	37,959
% Ch	-8.1%	4.8%	3.0%	1.1%	2.1%	6.4%	1.0%	5.4%	-2.8%	2.9%	3.8%	3.4%
National	43,929	44,272	44,528	44,715	45,310	45,789	46,200	46,683	46,994	47,332	47,769	48,161
% Ch	-12.0%	3.2%	2.3%	1.7%	5.4%	4.3%	3.6%	4.3%	2.7%	2.9%	3.7%	3.3%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$												
Idaho	32,829	33,179	33,288	33,259	33,302	33,640	33,621	34,104	34,030	34,090	34,308	34,599
% Ch	-9.3%	4.3%	1.3%	-0.4%	0.5%	4.1%	-0.2%	5.9%	-0.9%	0.7%	2.6%	3.4%
National	40,992	41,266	41,334	41,361	41,745	41,963	42,214	42,702	43,195	43,269	43,535	43,897
% Ch	-13.1%	2.7%	0.7%	0.3%	3.8%	2.1%	2.4%	4.7%	4.7%	0.7%	2.5%	3.4%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	37,331	37,997	38,266	38,625	38,722	38,847	39,143	39,978	39,661	39,773	40,070	40,425
% Ch	-1.9%	7.3%	2.9%	3.8%	1.0%	1.3%	3.1%	8.8%	-3.1%	1.1%	3.0%	3.6%
National	51,582	52,158	52,283	52,614	53,322	53,481	53,909	54,429	54,481	54,584	54,940	55,256
% Ch	-7.6%	4.5%	1.0%	2.6%	5.5%	1.2%	3.2%	3.9%	0.4%	0.8%	2.6%	2.3%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	18,451	18,684	18,925	19,166	19,396	19,642	19,867	20,069	20,322	20,560	20,797	21,020
% Ch	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%	4.9%	5.2%	4.7%	4.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%	4.3%
2009 Chain-Weighted	16,629	16,753	16,880	17,003	17,126	17,247	17,351	17,445	17,577	17,699	17,817	17,923
% Ch	3.4%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	64,032	64,717	65,333	66,001	67,007	67,850	68,727	69,730	70,738	71,625	72,496	73,439
% Ch	4.5%	4.3%	3.9%	4.2%	6.2%	5.1%	5.3%	6.0%	5.9%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	62,205	62,943	63,663	64,389	65,350	66,248	67,122	68,033	69,057	69,962	70,843	71,756
% Ch	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	6.1%	5.6%	5.4%	5.5%	6.2%	5.4%	5.1%	5.3%
National (Billions)	15,722	15,889	16,085	16,287	16,527	16,748	16,958	17,172	17,420	17,636	17,848	18,063
% Ch	4.5%	4.3%	5.0%	5.1%	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	5.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	58,306	58,660	58,817	59,082	59,773	60,164	60,568	61,187	61,778	62,257	62,704	63,210
% Ch	4.1%	2.5%	1.1%	1.8%	4.8%	2.6%	2.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.1%	2.9%	3.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	56,642	57,053	57,314	57,639	58,295	58,743	59,153	59,698	60,309	60,812	61,275	61,762
% Ch	4.3%	2.9%	1.8%	2.3%	4.6%	3.1%	2.8%	3.7%	4.2%	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%
National (Billions)	14,316	14,402	14,481	14,580	14,742	14,851	14,945	15,068	15,213	15,329	15,438	15,547
% Ch	4.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.8%	4.5%	3.0%	2.5%	3.3%	3.9%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	38,236	38,501	38,720	38,967	39,412	39,759	40,123	40,556	40,988	41,347	41,693	42,078
% Ch	3.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.6%	4.6%	3.6%	3.7%	4.4%	4.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.7%
National	48,599	49,015	49,519	50,041	50,673	51,249	51,787	52,335	52,985	53,534	54,072	54,614
% Ch	3.7%	3.5%	4.2%	4.3%	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	5.1%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$												
Idaho	34,817	34,898	34,858	34,882	35,157	35,255	35,359	35,587	35,796	35,939	36,061	36,217
% Ch	2.5%	0.9%	-0.5%	0.3%	3.2%	1.1%	1.2%	2.6%	2.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%
National	44,253	44,428	44,580	44,795	45,203	45,444	45,639	45,923	46,274	46,532	46,769	47,008
% Ch	3.3%	1.6%	1.4%	1.9%	3.7%	2.2%	1.7%	2.5%	3.1%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	40,756	41,117	41,444	41,761	42,103	42,468	42,855	43,236	43,616	43,966	44,317	44,683
% Ch	3.3%	3.6%	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%
National	55,721	56,198	56,756	57,311	57,871	58,447	58,983	59,517	60,088	60,650	61,220	61,792
% Ch	3.4%	3.5%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.7%	3.7%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2013				2014				2015			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	24,631	25,160	25,402	25,905	26,239	26,426	26,720	27,430	27,528	27,772	28,106	28,490
% Ch	1.5%	8.9%	3.9%	8.2%	5.3%	2.9%	4.5%	11.1%	1.4%	3.6%	4.9%	5.6%
National (Billions)	6,991	7,099	7,144	7,224	7,350	7,415	7,514	7,633	7,682	7,730	7,814	7,887
% Ch	-5.7%	6.3%	2.6%	4.5%	7.2%	3.6%	5.5%	6.5%	2.6%	2.5%	4.4%	3.8%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1,682	1,720	1,760	1,630	1,451	1,958	1,791	1,845	1,033	1,019	1,120	1,122
% Ch	41.6%	9.4%	9.6%	-26.5%	-37.2%	231.9%	-30.1%	12.6%	-90.2%	-5.1%	45.7%	0.7%
National (Billions)	94	90	94	77	72	89	77	75	61	57	65	67
% Ch	338.2%	-14.9%	17.4%	-54.5%	-25.2%	135.3%	-42.9%	-11.9%	-57.2%	-21.8%	68.2%	17.4%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	5,072	5,034	5,029	5,088	5,230	5,345	5,439	5,558	5,666	5,722	5,787	5,821
% Ch	20.6%	-3.0%	-0.4%	4.7%	11.6%	9.1%	7.3%	9.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.6%	2.4%
National (Billions)	1,195	1,190	1,194	1,207	1,233	1,258	1,281	1,303	1,309	1,320	1,336	1,346
% Ch	-2.0%	-1.8%	1.4%	4.6%	8.8%	8.2%	7.6%	7.2%	1.8%	3.5%	4.9%	2.8%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	11,611	11,886	12,120	12,096	12,264	12,426	12,450	12,575	12,714	12,948	13,088	13,252
% Ch	-32.5%	9.8%	8.1%	-0.8%	5.6%	5.4%	0.8%	4.1%	4.5%	7.6%	4.4%	5.1%
National (Billions)	2,588	2,614	2,647	2,646	2,694	2,727	2,733	2,759	2,783	2,832	2,865	2,901
% Ch	-30.6%	4.1%	5.1%	-0.1%	7.4%	5.1%	0.9%	3.8%	3.5%	7.4%	4.6%	5.2%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	6,474	6,572	6,586	6,583	6,492	6,417	6,395	6,453	6,499	6,564	6,644	6,727
% Ch	6.9%	6.2%	0.9%	-0.2%	-5.4%	-4.5%	-1.4%	3.7%	2.8%	4.1%	5.0%	5.1%
National (Billions)	1,186	1,195	1,202	1,208	1,213	1,219	1,227	1,236	1,247	1,258	1,271	1,283
% Ch	2.8%	3.0%	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	2.5%	3.0%	3.4%	3.7%	4.0%	4.0%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	10,712	10,718	10,831	10,867	10,964	11,173	11,324	11,375	11,616	11,732	11,855	11,992
% Ch	4.3%	0.2%	4.3%	1.3%	3.6%	7.8%	5.5%	1.8%	8.7%	4.1%	4.3%	4.7%
National (Billions)	2,406	2,416	2,438	2,446	2,476	2,513	2,557	2,571	2,626	2,651	2,676	2,705
% Ch	2.9%	1.7%	3.8%	1.3%	4.9%	6.1%	7.1%	2.3%	8.8%	3.9%	3.7%	4.4%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	4,622	4,690	4,703	4,757	4,807	4,808	4,833	4,935	4,962	4,995	5,027	5,079
% Ch	57.5%	6.0%	1.0%	4.7%	4.3%	0.0%	2.2%	8.7%	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%	4.2%
National (Billions)	1,089	1,105	1,112	1,122	1,145	1,151	1,163	1,177	1,186	1,191	1,200	1,208
% Ch	57.4%	6.2%	2.5%	3.7%	8.3%	2.4%	4.1%	5.0%	3.0%	1.6%	3.3%	2.7%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	876	881	890	891	929	944	959	975	979	992	1,001	1,009
% Ch	-22.2%	2.6%	4.1%	0.5%	18.2%	6.7%	6.3%	6.8%	1.8%	5.4%	3.4%	3.1%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	28,882	29,304	29,698	30,073	30,488	30,909	31,350	31,807	32,276	32,718	33,146	33,594
% Ch	5.6%	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%	5.6%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	5.5%
National (Billions)	7,985	8,086	8,195	8,305	8,416	8,524	8,631	8,736	8,849	8,960	9,072	9,180
% Ch	5.1%	5.1%	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1,097	1,039	933	870	911	854	856	947	931	913	902	932
% Ch	-8.7%	-19.6%	-34.8%	-24.3%	19.8%	-22.5%	0.6%	49.9%	-6.6%	-7.6%	-4.4%	13.9%
National (Billions)	64	61	58	57	59	57	57	61	60	59	59	60
% Ch	-20.4%	-14.8%	-21.6%	-5.7%	16.2%	-9.9%	-1.3%	26.1%	-1.1%	-6.7%	-4.6%	6.7%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	5,931	6,055	6,123	6,204	6,280	6,371	6,421	6,473	6,542	6,622	6,679	6,736
% Ch	7.7%	8.7%	4.5%	5.4%	5.0%	5.9%	3.2%	3.3%	4.3%	4.9%	3.5%	3.4%
National (Billions)	1,372	1,402	1,419	1,439	1,458	1,480	1,493	1,507	1,524	1,544	1,559	1,573
% Ch	8.1%	9.0%	4.9%	5.8%	5.4%	6.2%	3.6%	3.7%	4.7%	5.3%	3.9%	3.8%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	13,337	13,402	13,529	13,703	13,974	14,241	14,490	14,762	15,032	15,304	15,581	15,861
% Ch	2.6%	2.0%	3.9%	5.2%	8.1%	7.9%	7.2%	7.7%	7.5%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
National (Billions)	2,920	2,923	2,960	3,001	3,055	3,115	3,172	3,231	3,287	3,345	3,403	3,461
% Ch	2.6%	0.5%	5.1%	5.7%	7.4%	8.1%	7.4%	7.7%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%	7.1%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	6,779	6,826	6,894	6,953	7,020	7,087	7,157	7,231	7,273	7,330	7,382	7,447
% Ch	3.1%	2.8%	4.0%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	4.2%	2.3%	3.2%	2.9%	3.6%
National (Billions)	1,293	1,302	1,318	1,333	1,347	1,361	1,375	1,390	1,402	1,415	1,428	1,441
% Ch	3.1%	3.0%	5.0%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	12,149	12,296	12,429	12,543	12,770	12,894	13,013	13,132	13,423	13,531	13,646	13,768
% Ch	5.3%	4.9%	4.4%	3.7%	7.5%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	9.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.7%
National (Billions)	2,738	2,772	2,802	2,828	2,878	2,906	2,932	2,959	3,022	3,046	3,071	3,097
% Ch	5.1%	5.0%	4.4%	3.7%	7.3%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	8.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	5,158	5,230	5,306	5,386	5,485	5,565	5,627	5,700	5,828	5,891	5,949	6,018
% Ch	6.4%	5.7%	6.0%	6.2%	7.5%	5.9%	4.6%	5.3%	9.3%	4.4%	4.0%	4.7%
National (Billions)	1,227	1,243	1,259	1,276	1,298	1,314	1,328	1,343	1,372	1,386	1,400	1,416
% Ch	6.4%	5.1%	5.5%	5.5%	6.8%	5.3%	4.2%	4.6%	8.9%	4.3%	4.1%	4.5%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	1,017	1,026	1,034	1,041	1,050	1,059	1,068	1,079	1,089	1,099	1,108	1,118
% Ch	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	3.4%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	3.6%	3.4%	3.6%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

EMPLOYMENT

	2013				2014				2015			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	633,232	636,282	638,067	644,831	651,224	653,578	656,011	660,146	667,855	671,974	675,355	679,064
% Ch	2.5%	1.9%	1.1%	4.3%	4.0%	1.5%	1.5%	2.5%	4.8%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	135,541	136,097	136,640	137,298	137,842	138,638	139,381	140,232	141,010	141,620	142,231	142,729
% Ch	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	96,201	97,246	97,609	98,240	99,359	99,372	99,983	101,524	103,487	104,241	104,579	104,962
% Ch	9.9%	4.4%	1.5%	2.6%	4.6%	0.1%	2.5%	6.3%	8.0%	2.9%	1.3%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	18,640	18,699	18,740	18,872	19,029	19,159	19,279	19,421	19,547	19,554	19,539	19,499
% Ch	3.3%	1.3%	0.9%	2.9%	3.4%	2.8%	2.5%	3.0%	2.6%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.8%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	60,522	61,278	61,300	61,388	61,496	61,415	61,657	62,394	62,728	63,352	63,711	63,933
% Ch	9.1%	5.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	-0.5%	1.6%	4.9%	2.2%	4.0%	2.3%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	12,047	12,058	12,056	12,118	12,170	12,209	12,256	12,326	12,376	12,386	12,383	12,351
% Ch	1.4%	0.4%	-0.1%	2.1%	1.7%	1.3%	1.5%	2.3%	1.6%	0.3%	-0.1%	-1.0%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	35,417	35,987	36,011	36,061	36,166	35,938	36,199	36,626	37,099	37,582	37,651	37,816
% Ch	9.3%	6.6%	0.3%	0.6%	1.2%	-2.5%	2.9%	4.8%	5.3%	5.3%	0.7%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	7,577	7,590	7,590	7,636	7,665	7,711	7,759	7,816	7,854	7,856	7,846	7,826
% Ch	1.8%	0.7%	0.0%	2.4%	1.5%	2.4%	2.5%	3.0%	2.0%	0.1%	-0.5%	-1.0%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	7,006	7,234	7,114	7,173	7,170	6,990	7,069	7,158	7,307	7,538	7,356	7,445
% Ch	17.0%	13.7%	-6.5%	3.4%	-0.2%	-9.7%	4.6%	5.1%	8.6%	13.2%	-9.3%	5.0%
National (Thousands)	399	403	406	413	418	423	427	430	433	431	432	433
% Ch	4.3%	3.4%	3.5%	6.6%	5.3%	4.7%	4.0%	2.6%	3.1%	-2.1%	1.4%	0.3%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	5,183	5,473	5,476	5,536	5,548	5,473	5,477	5,503	5,514	5,607	5,778	5,746
% Ch	11.9%	24.3%	0.2%	4.5%	0.9%	-5.3%	0.3%	1.9%	0.8%	6.9%	12.8%	-2.2%
National (Thousands)	1,423	1,429	1,432	1,441	1,446	1,451	1,456	1,467	1,475	1,470	1,458	1,449
% Ch	2.1%	1.7%	0.9%	2.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	3.2%	2.0%	-1.1%	-3.3%	-2.5%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	2,841	2,909	2,952	3,032	2,974	2,977	2,985	3,031	3,039	3,078	3,085	3,104
% Ch	17.4%	9.9%	6.0%	11.3%	-7.4%	0.4%	1.1%	6.2%	1.1%	5.2%	0.9%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	1,104	1,103	1,104	1,107	1,114	1,125	1,134	1,143	1,141	1,132	1,123	1,114
% Ch	1.5%	-0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	2.6%	4.1%	3.1%	3.3%	-0.7%	-3.1%	-3.1%	-3.4%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS												
Idaho	11,364	11,292	11,270	11,176	11,331	11,423	11,631	11,816	11,933	12,022	12,093	12,122
% Ch	-6.9%	-2.5%	-0.8%	-3.3%	5.7%	3.3%	7.5%	6.5%	4.0%	3.0%	2.4%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	1,071	1,069	1,064	1,057	1,051	1,048	1,049	1,054	1,057	1,057	1,054	1,050
% Ch	-1.8%	-1.1%	-1.6%	-2.7%	-2.3%	-1.3%	0.6%	1.6%	1.5%	-0.2%	-1.1%	-1.5%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	9,023	9,080	9,199	9,145	9,144	9,075	9,037	9,119	9,305	9,337	9,340	9,399
% Ch	23.5%	2.5%	5.4%	-2.3%	0.0%	-3.0%	-1.7%	3.7%	8.4%	1.4%	0.1%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	3,579	3,587	3,584	3,618	3,636	3,664	3,693	3,722	3,748	3,765	3,778	3,781
% Ch	2.6%	0.8%	-0.3%	3.9%	2.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	2.8%	1.9%	1.4%	0.2%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

EMPLOYMENT

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	682,988	687,133	691,154	694,758	698,692	702,537	706,405	710,682	715,078	719,430	723,351	727,401
% Ch	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	143,306	143,882	144,383	144,909	145,420	145,844	146,325	146,778	147,275	147,738	148,180	148,564
% Ch	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	105,678	106,335	107,104	107,738	108,404	108,932	109,303	109,607	110,279	110,884	111,515	112,310
% Ch	2.8%	2.5%	2.9%	2.4%	2.5%	2.0%	1.4%	1.1%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	19,501	19,590	19,752	19,971	20,100	20,220	20,349	20,466	20,558	20,644	20,748	20,839
% Ch	0.0%	1.8%	3.3%	4.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	64,244	64,528	64,923	65,255	65,561	65,887	66,192	66,468	66,778	67,039	67,361	67,665
% Ch	2.0%	1.8%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	12,326	12,325	12,364	12,477	12,514	12,536	12,573	12,612	12,633	12,647	12,675	12,709
% Ch	-0.8%	0.0%	1.3%	3.7%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	38,055	38,271	38,556	38,754	38,948	39,137	39,314	39,463	39,637	39,792	39,962	40,117
% Ch	2.5%	2.3%	3.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	7,805	7,801	7,831	7,926	7,959	7,980	8,011	8,044	8,062	8,072	8,090	8,111
% Ch	-1.0%	-0.2%	1.5%	4.9%	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	7,593	7,694	7,838	7,850	7,893	7,923	7,969	7,994	8,048	8,097	8,151	8,198
% Ch	8.2%	5.4%	7.7%	0.6%	2.2%	1.5%	2.3%	1.3%	2.8%	2.4%	2.7%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	437	441	450	464	475	485	495	503	508	512	518	521
% Ch	4.5%	3.4%	8.0%	13.0%	10.0%	9.0%	8.2%	6.7%	4.0%	3.6%	4.5%	2.8%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	5,730	5,742	5,772	5,808	5,836	5,863	5,895	5,929	5,960	5,991	6,023	6,054
% Ch	-1.1%	0.8%	2.1%	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	1,452	1,458	1,465	1,488	1,492	1,495	1,501	1,508	1,511	1,514	1,519	1,524
% Ch	0.9%	1.5%	2.2%	6.2%	1.1%	0.8%	1.6%	1.9%	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	3,114	3,120	3,129	3,145	3,151	3,164	3,171	3,184	3,205	3,229	3,252	3,270
% Ch	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	1,096	1,082	1,083	1,095	1,097	1,100	1,105	1,111	1,117	1,122	1,129	1,138
% Ch	-6.3%	-4.8%	0.4%	4.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	2.3%	1.9%	2.0%	2.6%	3.1%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS												
Idaho	12,157	12,184	12,214	12,244	12,270	12,290	12,305	12,314	12,323	12,320	12,327	12,334
% Ch	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	1,056	1,063	1,078	1,096	1,107	1,114	1,119	1,122	1,125	1,127	1,131	1,136
% Ch	2.2%	2.9%	5.7%	6.7%	4.2%	2.7%	1.7%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	9,462	9,532	9,604	9,707	9,798	9,897	9,974	10,042	10,101	10,155	10,210	10,260
% Ch	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	3.1%	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	3,764	3,757	3,755	3,784	3,787	3,786	3,791	3,800	3,802	3,797	3,793	3,792
% Ch	-1.7%	-0.7%	-0.3%	3.1%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.2%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2013				2014				2015			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	25,105	25,291	25,290	25,327	25,329	25,477	25,459	25,768	25,629	25,770	26,060	26,116
% Ch	8.7%	3.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.3%	-0.3%	4.9%	-2.1%	2.2%	4.6%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	4,470	4,469	4,466	4,483	4,505	4,499	4,496	4,510	4,522	4,530	4,537	4,525
% Ch	0.8%	-0.1%	-0.2%	1.5%	2.0%	-0.6%	-0.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	-1.1%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	16,202	16,466	16,462	16,446	16,435	16,510	16,305	16,587	16,602	16,664	16,843	16,872
% Ch	3.1%	6.7%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.3%	1.8%	-4.9%	7.1%	0.4%	1.5%	4.4%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	1,470	1,473	1,470	1,480	1,491	1,480	1,475	1,479	1,493	1,494	1,493	1,488
% Ch	-0.2%	0.8%	-0.7%	2.8%	2.9%	-2.9%	-1.5%	1.3%	3.7%	0.2%	0.0%	-1.5%
PRINTING												
Idaho	1,232	1,214	1,195	1,226	1,131	1,211	1,195	1,163	1,131	1,109	1,095	1,080
% Ch	14.4%	-5.9%	-6.0%	10.6%	-27.5%	31.6%	-5.4%	-10.2%	-10.5%	-7.5%	-5.3%	-5.2%
National (Thousands)	455	452	450	451	454	454	452	450	448	446	444	444
% Ch	-1.0%	-3.4%	-1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	0.6%	-1.9%	-1.6%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-1.6%	0.5%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	2,582	2,584	2,608	2,623	2,518	2,554	2,540	2,518	2,520	2,490	2,472	2,497
% Ch	3.4%	0.4%	3.7%	2.3%	-15.0%	5.8%	-2.3%	-3.3%	0.4%	-4.8%	-2.8%	4.1%
National (Thousands)	791	794	793	793	797	801	806	810	810	812	813	812
% Ch	3.0%	1.1%	-0.4%	0.3%	1.9%	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%	-0.1%	1.2%	0.5%	-0.6%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	5,089	5,027	5,025	5,032	5,245	5,201	5,420	5,500	5,375	5,507	5,650	5,667
% Ch	30.9%	-4.8%	-0.2%	0.6%	18.0%	-3.3%	17.9%	6.1%	-8.8%	10.2%	10.8%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	1,753	1,751	1,754	1,757	1,764	1,763	1,764	1,770	1,772	1,779	1,787	1,781
% Ch	1.2%	-0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	-0.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.3%	1.6%	1.9%	-1.3%
MINING												
Idaho	2,632	2,616	2,545	2,533	2,514	2,448	2,396	2,422	2,401	2,445	2,493	2,499
% Ch	7.0%	-2.4%	-10.5%	-1.8%	-3.0%	-10.1%	-8.1%	4.3%	-3.4%	7.5%	8.0%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	807	807	812	818	826	837	852	859	838	795	767	730
% Ch	7.0%	-0.1%	2.6%	2.8%	4.0%	5.5%	7.6%	3.3%	-9.6%	-19.0%	-13.3%	-17.8%
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	33,047	33,352	33,765	34,319	35,349	35,509	35,929	36,708	38,358	38,444	38,375	38,530
% Ch	11.7%	3.7%	5.0%	6.7%	12.6%	1.8%	4.8%	9.0%	19.2%	0.9%	-0.7%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	5,786	5,834	5,871	5,936	6,033	6,113	6,171	6,236	6,333	6,373	6,389	6,418
% Ch	6.8%	3.3%	2.6%	4.5%	6.7%	5.4%	3.8%	4.3%	6.4%	2.6%	1.0%	1.8%
NONGOODS PRODUCING												
Idaho	537,031	539,036	540,458	546,590	551,866	554,207	556,028	558,622	564,368	567,733	570,776	574,102
% Ch	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%	4.6%	3.9%	1.7%	1.3%	1.9%	4.2%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	116,900	117,398	117,900	118,425	118,813	119,479	120,103	120,811	121,463	122,066	122,692	123,231
% Ch	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%
SERVICES												
Idaho	312,339	314,618	315,953	321,008	324,910	326,660	327,799	329,936	334,156	336,057	338,716	341,485
% Ch	1.8%	2.9%	1.7%	6.6%	5.0%	2.2%	1.4%	2.6%	5.2%	2.3%	3.2%	3.3%
National (Thousands)	74,355	74,827	75,203	75,612	75,953	76,488	77,005	77,578	78,103	78,606	79,067	79,476
% Ch	2.7%	2.6%	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%
INFORMATION												
Idaho	9,252	9,368	9,255	9,284	9,264	9,298	9,291	9,343	9,235	9,230	9,259	9,262
% Ch	-1.8%	5.1%	-4.7%	1.3%	-0.9%	1.5%	-0.3%	2.3%	-4.5%	-0.2%	1.3%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	2,689	2,705	2,706	2,724	2,722	2,729	2,750	2,761	2,777	2,788	2,795	2,791
% Ch	2.5%	2.4%	0.1%	2.7%	-0.3%	0.9%	3.2%	1.6%	2.4%	1.6%	0.9%	-0.5%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES												
Idaho	30,938	30,988	31,145	31,658	32,497	32,960	33,194	33,330	33,625	33,910	34,205	34,403
% Ch	2.6%	0.6%	2.0%	6.8%	11.0%	5.8%	2.9%	1.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	7,849	7,880	7,902	7,912	7,927	7,954	7,996	8,035	8,078	8,110	8,150	8,164
% Ch	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%	2.0%	0.7%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	26,189	26,257	26,366	26,502	26,612	26,749	26,878	27,005	27,140	27,247	27,398	27,548
% Ch	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	1.6%	2.2%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	4,520	4,524	4,532	4,550	4,556	4,556	4,562	4,568	4,571	4,575	4,585	4,598
% Ch	-0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	1.2%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	16,943	17,004	17,083	17,186	17,261	17,356	17,444	17,534	17,631	17,688	17,782	17,870
% Ch	1.7%	1.4%	1.9%	2.4%	1.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.3%	2.1%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	1,489	1,494	1,503	1,518	1,526	1,531	1,538	1,544	1,548	1,553	1,560	1,568
% Ch	0.3%	1.5%	2.2%	4.2%	2.1%	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.8%	2.2%
PRINTING												
Idaho	1,080	1,075	1,078	1,077	1,073	1,072	1,075	1,071	1,071	1,076	1,079	1,081
% Ch	0.2%	-1.9%	1.1%	-0.6%	-1.3%	-0.4%	1.1%	-1.5%	0.0%	1.8%	1.3%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	444	444	443	443	442	440	438	438	437	436	436	436
% Ch	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.3%	0.1%	-1.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-0.7%	-0.2%	-0.1%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	2,493	2,493	2,500	2,507	2,518	2,534	2,553	2,566	2,577	2,594	2,621	2,656
% Ch	-0.6%	-0.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.9%	2.5%	2.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.6%	4.3%	5.4%
National (Thousands)	811	810	810	810	810	811	813	815	816	817	819	821
% Ch	-0.6%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	5,673	5,685	5,705	5,733	5,760	5,787	5,806	5,834	5,861	5,889	5,916	5,941
% Ch	0.4%	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	1,777	1,775	1,776	1,778	1,777	1,774	1,773	1,771	1,770	1,769	1,771	1,773
% Ch	-1.0%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	-0.3%	-0.7%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
MINING												
Idaho	2,495	2,495	2,489	2,491	2,494	2,499	2,503	2,509	2,518	2,532	2,545	2,557
% Ch	-0.7%	0.0%	-0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	1.5%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	709	702	706	714	720	726	734	740	745	751	756	761
% Ch	-10.9%	-4.2%	2.2%	4.9%	3.5%	3.2%	4.5%	3.4%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	2.3%
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	38,939	39,313	39,692	39,992	40,349	40,546	40,608	40,631	40,984	41,313	41,609	42,088
% Ch	4.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.1%	3.6%	2.0%	0.6%	0.2%	3.5%	3.2%	2.9%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	6,466	6,563	6,683	6,780	6,866	6,958	7,043	7,114	7,180	7,246	7,316	7,369
% Ch	3.0%	6.1%	7.5%	6.0%	5.1%	5.5%	5.0%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	2.9%
NONGOODS PRODUCING												
Idaho	577,311	580,798	584,050	587,020	590,288	593,605	597,102	601,075	604,799	608,547	611,836	615,092
% Ch	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	123,805	124,292	124,632	124,938	125,320	125,624	125,976	126,311	126,717	127,093	127,433	127,725
% Ch	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%
SERVICES												
Idaho	344,097	346,899	349,444	351,777	354,158	356,642	359,259	361,979	364,688	367,211	369,462	371,630
% Ch	3.1%	3.3%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	79,962	80,376	80,674	80,935	81,267	81,510	81,780	82,055	82,378	82,677	82,932	83,149
% Ch	2.5%	2.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%
INFORMATION												
Idaho	9,280	9,324	9,348	9,345	9,431	9,502	9,551	9,592	9,661	9,730	9,791	9,844
% Ch	0.8%	1.9%	1.0%	-0.1%	3.7%	3.1%	2.1%	1.7%	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	2,794	2,827	2,837	2,798	2,823	2,809	2,812	2,851	2,862	2,862	2,870	2,884
% Ch	0.4%	4.8%	1.4%	-5.3%	3.5%	-1.9%	0.3%	5.7%	1.6%	-0.1%	1.2%	2.0%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES												
Idaho	34,570	34,627	34,687	34,774	34,960	35,123	35,204	35,325	35,431	35,517	35,549	35,580
% Ch	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	2.2%	1.9%	0.9%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	8,191	8,187	8,151	8,136	8,117	8,085	8,057	8,027	8,018	7,993	7,962	7,933
% Ch	1.4%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-1.5%	-1.5%

**National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2013				2014				2015			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES												
Idaho	21,589	21,388	21,386	21,683	22,027	22,262	22,520	22,888	23,246	23,443	23,437	23,569
% Ch	-1.2%	-3.7%	0.0%	5.7%	6.5%	4.3%	4.7%	6.7%	6.4%	3.4%	-0.1%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	5,026	5,033	5,040	5,095	5,122	5,162	5,206	5,260	5,291	5,323	5,358	5,375
% Ch	1.3%	0.6%	0.5%	4.4%	2.2%	3.2%	3.5%	4.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.7%	1.3%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS												
Idaho	76,298	76,850	77,638	79,248	80,165	79,710	79,004	79,365	80,459	80,607	80,662	81,495
% Ch	0.8%	2.9%	4.2%	8.6%	4.7%	-2.3%	-3.5%	1.8%	5.6%	0.7%	0.3%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	18,295	18,479	18,598	18,714	18,830	19,012	19,178	19,359	19,505	19,681	19,817	19,941
% Ch	3.7%	4.1%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%	3.0%	3.7%	2.8%	2.5%
EDUCATION & HEALTH												
Idaho	89,796	90,678	91,172	92,356	93,276	93,808	94,521	95,416	96,842	97,704	99,047	100,003
% Ch	2.3%	4.0%	2.2%	5.3%	4.0%	2.3%	3.1%	3.8%	6.1%	3.6%	5.6%	3.9%
National (Thousands)	20,963	21,061	21,142	21,216	21,281	21,405	21,540	21,665	21,815	21,975	22,118	22,261
% Ch	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%	2.6%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY												
Idaho	62,750	63,465	63,194	64,625	65,370	66,072	66,440	66,627	67,514	67,648	68,350	68,890
% Ch	4.3%	4.6%	-1.7%	9.4%	4.7%	4.4%	2.2%	1.1%	5.4%	0.8%	4.2%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	14,078	14,201	14,322	14,434	14,528	14,658	14,754	14,897	15,015	15,091	15,187	15,305
% Ch	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.2%	2.6%	3.6%	2.6%	3.9%	3.2%	2.0%	2.6%	3.1%
OTHER SERVICES												
Idaho	21,715	21,881	22,163	22,154	22,311	22,550	22,829	22,966	23,234	23,515	23,754	23,865
% Ch	-0.2%	3.1%	5.2%	-0.2%	2.9%	4.3%	5.0%	2.4%	4.7%	4.9%	4.1%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	5,455	5,469	5,492	5,516	5,542	5,569	5,580	5,602	5,623	5,638	5,642	5,640
% Ch	0.5%	1.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	0.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%	0.3%	-0.2%
TRADE												
Idaho	106,448	107,077	107,831	108,139	108,988	109,605	109,746	110,323	111,641	112,517	112,852	113,542
% Ch	1.3%	2.4%	2.8%	1.1%	3.2%	2.3%	0.5%	2.1%	4.9%	3.2%	1.2%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	20,665	20,727	20,861	20,980	21,040	21,144	21,229	21,340	21,455	21,539	21,624	21,677
% Ch	1.4%	1.2%	2.6%	2.3%	1.1%	2.0%	1.6%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%
RETAIL TRADE												
Idaho	77,860	78,523	79,180	79,386	79,946	80,547	80,669	81,357	82,612	83,588	83,922	84,440
% Ch	-0.2%	3.4%	3.4%	1.0%	2.9%	3.0%	0.6%	3.5%	6.3%	4.8%	1.6%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	14,948	15,006	15,118	15,225	15,253	15,328	15,390	15,477	15,559	15,632	15,707	15,758
% Ch	1.4%	1.6%	3.0%	2.9%	0.7%	2.0%	1.6%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.3%
WHOLESALE TRADE												
Idaho	28,588	28,554	28,650	28,753	29,042	29,058	29,076	28,966	29,029	28,928	28,930	29,102
% Ch	5.6%	-0.5%	1.4%	1.4%	4.1%	0.2%	0.3%	-1.5%	0.9%	-1.4%	0.0%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	5,716	5,720	5,743	5,755	5,787	5,817	5,839	5,863	5,897	5,907	5,917	5,919
% Ch	1.5%	0.3%	1.6%	0.9%	2.2%	2.1%	1.6%	1.7%	2.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.1%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	105,641	104,964	104,390	105,064	105,731	105,662	106,074	105,945	106,081	106,632	106,585	106,491
% Ch	0.3%	-2.5%	-2.2%	2.6%	2.6%	-0.3%	1.6%	-0.5%	0.5%	2.1%	-0.2%	-0.4%
National (Thousands)	19,077	19,064	19,083	19,091	19,091	19,120	19,143	19,165	19,174	19,186	19,266	19,343
% Ch	0.1%	-0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	1.6%
EDUCATION												
Idaho	54,701	54,403	53,928	54,403	54,921	54,690	54,572	54,606	54,715	55,248	55,176	55,130
% Ch	-0.8%	-2.2%	-3.4%	3.6%	3.9%	-1.7%	-0.9%	0.2%	0.8%	4.0%	-0.5%	-0.3%
NONEDUCATION												
Idaho	50,941	50,561	50,462	50,661	50,811	50,971	51,502	51,339	51,366	51,385	51,409	51,361
% Ch	1.5%	-2.9%	-0.8%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	4.2%	-1.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.4%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12,602	12,377	12,286	12,380	12,236	12,281	12,410	12,419	12,490	12,527	12,623	12,583
% Ch	-4.9%	-7.0%	-2.9%	3.1%	-4.6%	1.5%	4.3%	0.3%	2.3%	1.2%	3.1%	-1.3%
National (Thousands)	2,803	2,780	2,754	2,743	2,729	2,726	2,725	2,727	2,731	2,735	2,735	2,735
% Ch	-1.5%	-3.3%	-3.6%	-1.6%	-1.9%	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

EMPLOYMENT

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SERVICES (Continued)												
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES												
Idaho	23,749	23,878	24,017	24,126	24,249	24,417	24,590	24,763	24,931	25,100	25,266	25,419
% Ch	3.1%	2.2%	2.4%	1.8%	2.0%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	5,394	5,415	5,449	5,483	5,521	5,556	5,591	5,623	5,659	5,695	5,711	5,724
% Ch	1.4%	1.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%	1.1%	0.9%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS												
Idaho	82,195	83,328	84,352	85,325	86,095	86,812	87,644	88,580	89,466	90,309	90,990	91,688
% Ch	3.5%	5.6%	5.0%	4.7%	3.7%	3.4%	3.9%	4.3%	4.1%	3.8%	3.0%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	20,080	20,308	20,544	20,784	20,989	21,138	21,294	21,420	21,557	21,684	21,794	21,859
% Ch	2.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	4.0%	2.9%	3.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%	1.2%
EDUCATION & HEALTH												
Idaho	100,972	101,974	102,792	103,584	104,374	105,248	106,181	107,070	108,014	108,854	109,657	110,414
% Ch	3.9%	4.0%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%	3.6%	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	22,420	22,567	22,622	22,678	22,744	22,809	22,850	22,917	23,022	23,092	23,153	23,234
% Ch	2.9%	2.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	1.8%	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY												
Idaho	69,346	69,659	70,029	70,302	70,646	71,005	71,397	71,803	72,186	72,574	72,949	73,298
% Ch	2.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	15,426	15,433	15,470	15,482	15,514	15,569	15,642	15,691	15,730	15,824	15,915	15,992
% Ch	3.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	1.4%	1.9%	1.3%	1.0%	2.4%	2.3%	1.9%
OTHER SERVICES												
Idaho	23,985	24,109	24,219	24,321	24,404	24,536	24,692	24,846	25,000	25,127	25,260	25,387
% Ch	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	5,657	5,638	5,602	5,574	5,559	5,544	5,535	5,527	5,530	5,527	5,526	5,524
% Ch	1.2%	-1.3%	-2.5%	-2.0%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-0.7%	-0.5%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%
TRADE												
Idaho	114,141	114,870	115,612	116,333	116,982	117,627	118,359	119,428	120,380	121,447	122,359	123,246
% Ch	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.5%	3.7%	3.2%	3.6%	3.0%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	21,745	21,807	21,842	21,861	21,876	21,879	21,891	21,887	21,917	21,931	21,956	21,978
% Ch	1.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
RETAIL TRADE												
Idaho	84,886	85,435	85,993	86,535	87,021	87,504	88,055	88,870	89,594	90,407	91,100	91,772
% Ch	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.5%	3.8%	3.3%	3.7%	3.1%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	15,807	15,838	15,855	15,855	15,843	15,824	15,814	15,790	15,787	15,773	15,775	15,778
% Ch	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.1%	-0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
WHOLESALE TRADE												
Idaho	29,255	29,436	29,619	29,797	29,961	30,123	30,304	30,558	30,786	31,040	31,259	31,474
% Ch	2.1%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	2.9%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	5,938	5,968	5,987	6,006	6,033	6,055	6,077	6,097	6,130	6,158	6,181	6,200
% Ch	1.3%	2.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	106,573	106,576	106,560	106,494	106,724	106,921	107,086	107,286	107,353	107,528	107,671	107,890
% Ch	0.3%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	19,366	19,383	19,400	19,439	19,483	19,551	19,632	19,707	19,768	19,843	19,910	19,972
% Ch	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%
EDUCATION												
Idaho	55,218	55,273	55,297	55,313	55,445	55,584	55,699	55,866	55,955	56,098	56,207	56,349
% Ch	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%
NONEDUCATION												
Idaho	51,354	51,303	51,263	51,181	51,280	51,337	51,387	51,420	51,398	51,430	51,465	51,540
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12,500	12,453	12,434	12,416	12,423	12,414	12,398	12,382	12,378	12,361	12,344	12,326
% Ch	-2.6%	-1.5%	-0.6%	-0.6%	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%
National (Thousands)	2,732	2,727	2,715	2,703	2,694	2,684	2,674	2,663	2,653	2,643	2,635	2,625
% Ch	-0.4%	-0.8%	-1.7%	-1.9%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-1.3%	-1.4%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2013				2014				2015			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	106.333	106.625	107.154	107.630	108.025	108.621	109.049	109.081	109.112	109.685	110.024	110.498
% Ch	1.5%	1.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%	2.2%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	2.1%	1.2%	1.7%
Consumption Expenditures	107.166	107.284	107.728	108.108	108.540	109.117	109.441	109.322	108.795	109.391	109.725	109.713
% Ch	1.4%	0.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	2.1%	1.2%	-0.4%	-1.9%	2.2%	1.2%	0.0%
Durable Goods	95.494	94.983	94.370	93.815	93.229	92.860	92.331	91.558	90.993	90.939	90.429	90.378
% Ch	-1.1%	-2.1%	-2.6%	-2.3%	-2.5%	-1.6%	-2.3%	-3.3%	-2.4%	-0.2%	-2.2%	-0.2%
Nondurable Goods	112.404	111.449	112.166	112.107	112.400	113.187	113.346	111.818	108.417	109.441	109.667	108.072
% Ch	-0.8%	-3.4%	2.6%	-0.2%	1.0%	2.8%	0.6%	-5.3%	-11.6%	3.8%	0.8%	-5.7%
Services	107.398	107.988	108.539	109.241	109.911	110.598	111.143	111.620	112.051	112.632	113.169	113.693
% Ch	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%
Consumer Price Index	2.322	2.321	2.334	2.342	2.354	2.368	2.375	2.370	2.352	2.369	2.379	2.373
% Ch	1.4%	-0.1%	2.3%	1.4%	2.1%	2.4%	1.2%	-0.9%	-3.1%	3.0%	1.6%	-0.9%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
NY Fed Discount	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	3.6%	3.6%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	0.8%	0.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	2.0%	2.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)												
Major Currency Trading Partners	0.977	1.003	1.005	0.998	1.015	1.009	1.032	1.100	1.201	1.219	1.256	1.283
% Ch	10.6%	10.7%	0.8%	-2.8%	7.3%	-2.3%	9.1%	29.4%	42.1%	6.2%	12.7%	8.8%
Other Important Trading Partners	0.851	0.851	0.863	0.858	0.870	0.865	0.865	0.898	0.940	0.947	1.000	1.034
% Ch	-3.6%	0.0%	6.1%	-2.3%	5.5%	-2.2%	0.2%	15.9%	20.1%	3.1%	24.5%	14.1%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Wood Products	105.6	103.9	105.6	108.0	105.7	108.8	111.6	112.6	110.4	108.4	110.3	110.9
% Ch	12.5%	-6.5%	6.7%	9.6%	-8.4%	12.4%	10.5%	3.8%	-7.7%	-6.9%	6.9%	2.5%
Computers & Electronic Products	99.5	99.2	99.7	100.6	101.1	102.3	103.1	104.2	104.2	103.5	104.3	104.4
% Ch	-6.1%	-1.1%	2.0%	3.6%	2.0%	5.1%	2.8%	4.3%	0.1%	-2.4%	3.0%	0.2%
Food	100.6	101.5	102.0	102.6	102.6	103.1	102.2	103.9	104.7	104.7	105.8	106.2
% Ch	2.9%	3.4%	2.0%	2.3%	0.2%	1.8%	-3.2%	6.6%	3.1%	0.1%	4.3%	1.5%
Agricultural Chemicals	111.0	115.2	114.9	116.7	112.8	106.3	109.3	111.8	107.6	111.7	111.3	109.6
% Ch	25.2%	15.8%	-0.9%	6.3%	-12.8%	-21.1%	12.0%	9.5%	-14.3%	16.3%	-1.3%	-6.0%
Metal Ore Mining	102.6	101.5	102.7	101.1	102.6	104.8	109.2	99.9	99.5	96.0	96.2	95.4
% Ch	-11.6%	-4.5%	5.0%	-6.1%	5.8%	9.1%	17.9%	-30.0%	-1.5%	-13.3%	0.6%	-3.5%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 2015

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
JANUARY 2016**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	110.961	111.526	112.116	112.719	113.253	113.886	114.503	115.038	115.621	116.167	116.731	117.279
% Ch	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
Consumption Expenditures	109.822	110.325	111.078	111.711	112.103	112.775	113.472	113.962	114.504	115.048	115.616	116.181
% Ch	0.4%	1.8%	2.8%	2.3%	1.4%	2.4%	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Durable Goods	89.916	89.547	89.253	88.904	88.528	88.188	87.890	87.606	87.335	87.079	86.823	86.535
% Ch	-2.0%	-1.6%	-1.3%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-1.5%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.3%
Nondurable Goods	107.462	108.166	109.808	110.907	111.008	112.188	113.284	113.458	114.050	114.591	115.162	115.767
% Ch	-2.2%	2.6%	6.2%	4.1%	0.4%	4.3%	4.0%	0.6%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%
Services	114.155	114.767	115.436	116.116	116.765	117.481	118.255	119.016	119.716	120.434	121.181	121.919
% Ch	1.6%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
Consumer Price Index	2.375	2.388	2.411	2.429	2.439	2.458	2.477	2.490	2.504	2.518	2.533	2.548
% Ch	0.3%	2.3%	3.9%	3.0%	1.6%	3.1%	3.3%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	3.3%
NY Fed Discount	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%
Prime	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.5%	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.8%	6.0%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.3%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.5%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.5%	3.7%
EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)												
Major Currency Trading Partners	1.302	1.283	1.260	1.246	1.219	1.199	1.181	1.163	1.145	1.134	1.125	1.115
% Ch	6.0%	-5.8%	-6.9%	-4.5%	-8.2%	-6.5%	-6.0%	-6.0%	-5.9%	-3.7%	-3.3%	-3.7%
Other Important Trading Partners	1.055	1.058	1.054	1.054	1.052	1.047	1.043	1.039	1.035	1.030	1.025	1.023
% Ch	8.7%	0.8%	-1.4%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-0.9%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Wood Products	112.6	114.5	116.6	118.9	121.2	123.1	124.8	125.8	126.6	127.4	128.3	128.0
% Ch	6.2%	6.7%	7.8%	8.0%	7.8%	6.7%	5.5%	3.2%	2.7%	2.4%	2.9%	-0.8%
Computers & Electronic Products	105.5	107.0	108.8	110.7	112.6	114.3	116.0	117.5	118.9	120.1	121.3	122.4
% Ch	4.3%	6.1%	6.8%	7.2%	6.9%	6.3%	5.9%	5.4%	4.8%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%
Food	106.7	107.2	107.7	108.3	108.9	109.5	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.8	112.3	112.9
% Ch	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%
Agricultural Chemicals	110.0	111.0	113.6	117.1	121.2	125.6	129.9	134.1	138.1	141.1	143.9	146.5
% Ch	1.5%	3.7%	9.5%	13.1%	14.5%	15.4%	14.3%	13.8%	12.3%	9.1%	8.2%	7.5%
Metal Ore Mining	95.2	95.3	95.6	95.8	96.1	96.5	96.8	97.2	97.5	97.8	98.1	98.3
% Ch	-0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%

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APPENDIX

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THE IHS ECONOMICS US MACROECONOMIC MODEL

IHS Economics Macroeconomic Model is a multiple-equation model of the US 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 Economics 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 Economics 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 US 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 US and its competitors. Investment income flows are also explicitly modeled.
- V. **Financial.** The IHS Economics 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 Economics US 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 Economics US macroeconomic model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the IHS Economics model, an understanding of the IHS Economics 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 Economics model are discussed in the National Forecast section.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

$$\text{EEA_ID} = \text{EEA_ID_GOODS} + \text{EEA_ID_NONGOODS}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_2100} = 3464.93132812 + 13.2859808433 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0IP2122_2123}(-1),4) - 2665.32469442 * \text{JECIWSP/WPI10} - 966.824640466 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHOITPREAL}(-1),2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_2300} = & -14957.5470735 + 291.610685258 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A} + 249.952015936 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-1) + \\ & 208.293346613 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-2) + 166.63467729 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-3) + 124.976007968 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-4) + \\ & 83.3173386452 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-5) + 41.6586693226 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-6) + 0.137067668233 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45} + \\ & 0.117486572771 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-1) + 0.0979054773093 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-2) + \\ & 0.0783243818474 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-3) + 0.0587432863856 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-4) + \\ & 0.0391621909237 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-5) + 0.0195810954619 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3110} = & 26271.4257588 + 311.406808795 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG311}(-1),4) - \\ & 673.013933064 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG311/EMN311},6) - 2389.17940221 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHOITPREAL}(-1),2) + \\ & 38.4083570148 * @\text{TREND} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3230} = & 1274.03422807 + 20.4153821539 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG323},4) - \\ & 8.47754775711 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG323/EMN323},8) - 312.739008681 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHMTPREAL}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3250} = & 3688.87062158 + 12.5725624458 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG3253}(-1),8) - 1888.6564061 * \text{DUM951ON} - \\ & 712.74478178 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHMTPREAL}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3320} = & 1950.90592283 + 28.038392923 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG332},2) + 11.4259188403 * @\text{TREND} - \\ & 1975.74282326 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHOITPREAL}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3330} = & 3669.19867417 + 0.110731935416 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG333},8) * @\text{TREND} - \\ & 12.2367998527 * @\text{TREND} - 807.146723654 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHOITPREAL}(-1),4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3340} = & 17518.3530787 + 181.44887791 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG334},4) - \\ & 240.138203047 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG334},8) / @\text{MOVAV}(\text{EMD334},8) - 32.1173034174 * \text{DUM991ON} * \text{IPSG334} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_4200} = 5661.79911752 + 0.274322338921 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_44_45} = & 45152.8196225 + 223.136693912 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{YPADJ_ID},4) / @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JPC},4) - \\ & 477.462766731 * @\text{TREND} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_48_49_22} = & -4295.63077629 + 0.646501519585 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{EEA_ID_4200},2) + \\ & 5118.97890901 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-1),8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_5100} = & -11354.5928573 + 54.8590383949 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG51111},4) + 102.019918342 * @\text{TREND} - \\ & 2399.24251005 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHMTPREAL}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_52_53} = & 8796.76271881 - 4251.41502875 * \text{DUM981ON} + 49.0558358913 * \text{YPADJ_ID/JPC} + \\ & 130.610177932 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0HSPR}(-1),4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_54_55_56} = -5900.45844368 + 1.68241018529 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YP}(-1),4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_61_62} = & -38351.4232709 + 55578.4837664 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT},4) + \\ & 0.678347067513 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YPS}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

EEA_ID_71_72 = -4575.55150342 + 1.45472416892*@MOVAV((ID0YP/ID0NPT),4) + 109.749863401*@TREND

EEA_ID_8100 = 5114.12025194 + 31.4594702395*@MOVAV(YPADJ_ID,4)/@MOVAV(JPC,4)

EEA_ID_DMANU = EEA_ID_WOOD + EEA_ID_3320 + EEA_ID_3330 + EEA_ID_3340 + EEA_ID_MFDNEC

EEA_ID_GOODS = EEA_ID_MANU + EEA_ID_2300 + EEA_ID_2100

EEA_ID_GV = EEA_ID_GVSL + EEA_ID_GVF

EEA_ID_GVF = 10561.843838 + 75.8986098222*GFOCWSS - 0.360593596326*GFOCWSS*@TREND + 578.900500509*DUMCENSUS + [AR(1)=0.585761488647]

EEA_ID_GVSL = EEA_ID_GVSLAD + EEA_ID_GVSLED

EEA_ID_GVSLAD = 9975.03177767 + 9247.30185603*@MOVAV(ID0NPT,4) + 0.713759076204*@MOVAV(ID0YPTXB(-4),4) + 4000.54682412*DUM911062

EEA_ID_GVSLED = -1538.01753742 + 139362.104397*ID0NPT*((N-N16A)/N) + 0.256328313412*ID0YPTXB

EEA_ID_MANU = EEA_ID_DMANU + EEA_ID_NMANU

EEA_ID_MFDNEC = -4083.14377725 + 82.5903462156*@MOVAV(IPSG339,2) + 15.163328497*@MOVAV(IPSG337,2) + 44.7939483485*@MOVAV(IPSG335,2) - 1879.18015304*@MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(-1),2)

EEA_ID_MFNNEC = 934.571240628 + 15.4009022565*@MOVAV(IPSG322,2) - 256.109211405*@MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(-1),2) + 14.513641771*@TREND

EEA_ID_NMANU = EEA_ID_3110 + EEA_ID_3230 + EEA_ID_3250 + EEA_ID_MFNNEC

EEA_ID_NONGOODS = EEA_ID_SV + EEA_ID_4200 + EEA_ID_44_45 + EEA_ID_GV

EEA_ID_SV = EEA_ID_48_49_22 + EEA_ID_5100 + EEA_ID_52_53 + EEA_ID_54_55_56 + EEA_ID_61_62 + EEA_ID_71_72 + EEA_ID_8100

EEA_ID_WOOD = 20525.0696315 + 59.1844867722*@MOVAV(IPSG321,2) - 14218.014534*JECIWSP/WPI08 - 16.0190145077*IPSG321/EMD321 - 3306.12997642*@MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(-1),2) - 25.0252250416*@TREND

ID0AHEMF = -2.51629754917 + 11.7552407699*EEA_ID_DMANU(-1)/EEA_ID_MANU(-1)*@MOVAV(JECIWSP(-1),4) + 32.8108040867*EEA_ID_NMANU(-1)/EEA_ID_MANU(-1)*@MOVAV(JECIWSP(-1),4)

ID0CRCROP = 107185.126761 + 0.0147162775449*CRCROP + 1728.05189716*@TREND

ID0CRLVSTK = -1931119.91346 + 0.0297238620851*CRCATCVS + 0.0530738506482*CRDAIRY + 13660.6251113*@TREND

ID0EXFP = -720561.148754 + 1535260.18772*WPI01 + 14303.4062759*@TREND + 0.00532569598347*EXPUS\$

ID0HSPR = ID0HSPRS1_A + ID0HSPRS2A_A

ID0HSPRS1_A = -438.205586763 - 0.942099015769*(RMMTGEXIST(-1)-@MOVAV(RMMTGEXIST(-1),4)) + 436.453690171*ID0KHU1(-1)/ID0KHU1(-4) + 0.0179782071049*@TREND*@MOVAV(ID0NPT(-1),4)

ID0HSPRS2A_A = 10.0984194234 + 28034.9113549*(@MOVAV(ID0NPT(-1),4)-@MOVAV(ID0NPT(-5),4))/ID0KHU1 - 0.73103121947*RMMTGEXIST - 0.0388126979803*@TREND

ID0KHU = ID0KHU1 + ID0KHU2A

ID0KHU1 = ((0.997)^0.25) * ID0KHU1(-1) + ID0HSPRS1_A/4

ID0KHU2A = ((0.997)^0.25) * ID0KHU2A(-1) + ID0HSPRS2A_A/4

ID0NB = -6.61259182764 + 31.428952273*ID0NPT - 0.111020218642*@TREND

ID0ND = 0.256135064161 + 7.16461079439*ID0NPT

ID0NMG = (ID0NPT - ID0NPT(-4)) - (ID0NB - ID0ND)/1000

ID0NPT = 0.426477447922 + 2.96477200702e-07*@MOVAV(EEA_ID,4) + 0.0056976460215*@TREND

ID0WBB\$ = ID0WBBMF\$ + ID0WBBOTH\$ + ID0WBBCC\$ + ID0WBBF\$ + ID0WBBMIL\$

ID0WBBCC\$ = (ID0WRWCC\$ * EEA_ID_2300)/1000000

ID0WBBF\$ = -184.711239439 + 380.086846122*WPI02

ID0WBBMF\$ = (ID0WRWMF\$ * EEA_ID_MANU)/1000000

ID0WBBMIL\$ = 22.7934567228 + 289.814552885*(ID0NPT/N)*GFMLCWSS

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

ID0WRWCC\$ = 11346.0960668 + 1367.01081368*ID0AHEMF

ID0WRWMF\$ = 9916.20439741 + 1998.18969375*ID0AHEMF

ID0WRWOTH\$ = 5188.93622363 + 1489.98818755*ID0AHEMF

ID0YDIR\$ = -66.9466722096 + 1.07963731198*(YPAIN+ZADIV+YPRENTADJ)*@MOVAV(ID0YPS(-1),4)/@MOVAV(YP(-1),4)

ID0YFC\$ = -7083.7325679 + 0.82731818625*ID0YFC\$(-1) + 374.481553861*@TREND

ID0YINV_R\$ = 1195.94210861 + 0.685241963217*ID0YINV_R\$(-1) + 622.349829643*@TREND

ID0YP = ID0YPS/JPC*100

$$\text{ID0YP\$} = \text{ID0WBB\$} + \text{ID0YSUP\$} + \text{ID0YDIR\$} + \text{ID0YPRNF\$} + \text{ID0YPRF\$} + \text{ID0YTR\$} + \text{ID0YRA\$} - \text{ID0YSIS\$}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{ID0YPRF\$} = 22.494343816 + 0.271285354105 * (\text{ID0CRCROP} + \text{ID0CRLVSTK} + \text{ID0YTRF\$} + \text{ID0YINV_R\$} - \text{ID0YFC\$} - \text{ID0EXFP}) / 1000 + 4.41984954207 * @TREND$$

$$\text{ID0YPRNF\$} = 71.2467261867 + 4.43753383939 * \text{YPPROPADJNF}$$

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

$$\text{ID0YRA\$} = -79.6054487765 + 0.0332008565704 * \text{ID0WBB\$}$$

$$\text{ID0YSIS\$} = -23.7011360028 + 1.18144894337 * \text{TXSIDOM} * \text{ID0WBB\$} / \text{YPCOMPWSD}$$

$$\text{ID0YSUP\$} = 99.3128028141 + 1.51618950519 * \text{YPCOMPSUPPAI} * (\text{ID0WBB\$} / \text{YPCOMPWSD})$$

$$\text{ID0YTR\$} = -85.7636953103 + 883.088860401 * (\text{YPTRFGF} + \text{YPTRFGSL}) * (\text{ID0NPT} / \text{N})$$

$$\text{ID0YTRF\$} = 24979.6527565 + 0.00967692418288 * \text{TRF\$}$$

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

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

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 nongoods 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
ID0CRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock
ID0EXFP	Farm production expenses
ID0HSPR	Housing starts, total
ID0HSPRS1_A	Housing starts, single units
ID0HSPRS2A_A	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
ID0WBBS\$	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, military, and construction
ID0WRWCC\$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0WRWMF\$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0WRWOTH\$	Average annual wage, except farm, manufacturing, military, and construction
ID0YDIR\$	Dividend, interest, and rent income
ID0YFC\$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV_RS	Farm inventory value changes, imputed rent, and income
ID0YP	Total real personal income, 2005 dollars
ID0YP\$	Total personal income
ID0YP\$PC	Per capita personal income
ID0YPNF	Nonfarm personal income, 2005 dollars
ID0YPNF\$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 2005 dollars
ID0YPPC	Real per capita personal income, 2005 dollars
ID0YPRF\$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRNF\$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 2005 dollars
ID0YRA\$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSI\$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP\$	Other labor income
ID0YTR\$	Transfer payments to individuals
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, 2005 dollars, chain weighted
CNOOR	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 2005 dollars, chain weighted
CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, US cattle and calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, US crops
CRDAIRY	Cash receipts, US dairy

DUM071ON
DUM911062
DUM931964
DUM951ON
DUM981ON
DUMCENSUS
TREND

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.

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
EXPUS\$	Agricultural production expenses, US
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, 2007=100.0
IPSG311	Industrial production index, food, 2007=100.0
IPSG321	Industrial production index, wood products, 2007=100.0
IPSG322	Industrial production index, paper, 2007=100.0
IPSG323	Industrial production index, printing, 2007=100.0
IPSG3253	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 2007=100.0
IPSG332	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 2007=100.0
IPSG3332	Industrial production index, industrial machinery, 2007=100.0
IPSG334	Industrial production index, computer and electronic products, 2007=100.0
IPSG337	Industrial production index, furniture and related products, 2007=100.0
IPSG339	Industrial production index, miscellaneous manufacturers, 2007=100.0
IPSG51111	Industrial production index, newspaper publishing, 2007=100.0
JECIWSP	Employment cost index—private sector wages and salaries, December 2005=1.00
JEXCHMTPREAL	Real US trade-weighted exchange rate with major currency trading partners, 2005=1.00
JEXCHMOITPREAL	Real US trade-weighted exchange rate with other important trading partners, 2005=1.00
JPC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 2005=100.0, chain weighted
N	Population, US
N16A	Population, US, 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 US farms
TXSIEC	Personal contributions for social insurance, US
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, US
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