

# Idaho Economic Forecast

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor  
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DIVISION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT  
Executive Office of the Governor

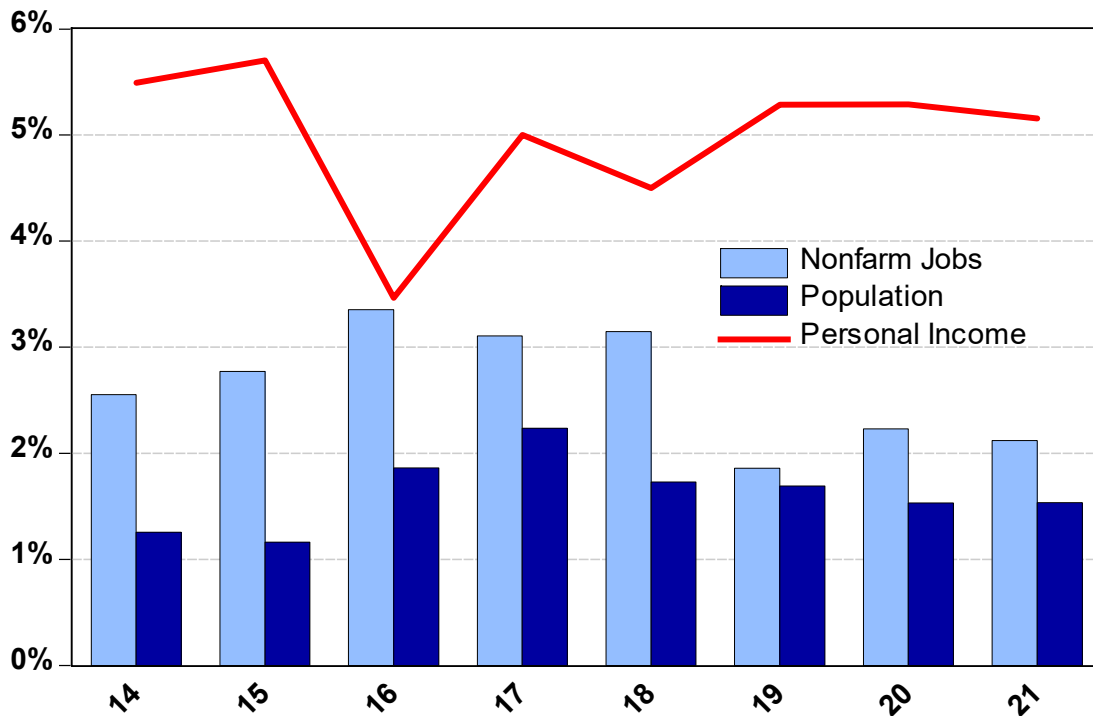
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- Forecast 2018–2021
- What Could Resurging U.S. Energy Production Mean for the U.S. Trade Deficit?
- Alternative Forecasts

Personal Income Growth above Job and Population Growth



**IDAHO  
ECONOMIC  
FORECAST  
2018–2021**

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

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## INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the June 2018 IHS Markit (IHS) baseline forecast of the US economy. The previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* was based on the March 2018 IHS baseline national forecast.

### COVER

On the front is recent history as well as the future projection of three key metrics for the state. Population growth is the basic ingredient. This includes organic growth as well as migration into the state. It has been slower than job growth recently, and is expected to stay that way going forward. Both have been dominated by the advance of personal income. The outlook for all three is relatively stable. The change in growth rate for nonfarm jobs across the 2018–2019 boundary is partly due to the national forecast bringing growth forward due to the stimulative effects of recent legislation.

### FEATURE

This month features an article from the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank. Trade is receiving renewed attention. One large component of trade has to do with energy. In the energy market the US position has undergone sweeping changes with regard to imports, production, and export. Nida Çakır Melek and Jun Nie, both economists with the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, discuss the impacts in “What Could Resurging U.S. Energy Production Mean for the U.S. Trade Deficit?” The authors also show the monetary side of the US petroleum trade, including projections for 2018, to close the article.

### FORECAST

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

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the United States are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Details are provided for every year from 2004 through 2021 and for every quarter from 2015 through 2020. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model (IEM) for this forecast begins with the second quarter of 2018.

### 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. The historical data through the fourth quarter of 2017 have been benchmarked by the Department of Labor, but the data set also contains nonfarm employment estimates through the first quarter of 2018. Personal income estimates in this report were released by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) on June 21, 2018. It includes the BEA’s revisions for the past three years. These are the most current data available. The next Idaho personal income figures will be released on September 25, 2018; it will be included in the next forecast.

Descriptions of IHS's 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.

Readers with any questions should contact Greg Piepmeyer at (208) 334-3900 or at [greg.piepmeyer@dfm.idaho.gov](mailto:greg.piepmeyer@dfm.idaho.gov).

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The IHS Markit forecast incorporates the Bipartisan Budget act of 2018 which includes increasing discretionary spending during 2018–2019. Real GDP growth is forecast at 3.0% for 2018 and 2.8% for 2019. The second quarter value for real GDP growth was just measured at 4.1%, the highest it has been since 2014. First quarter growth was 2.2%. The largest contributor to GDP growth has been personal consumption, and it will continue to support the economic expansion. Behind that comes private investment. Business fixed investment is increasing capacity to meet firming demand. Industrial production growth is solid. Trade policy has yet to alter the forecast, though several different trade disputes have already arisen, including with Mexico, Canada, Europe, and China.

The housing sector is sluggish in terms of number of transactions given the demographics of the population, but it is not sluggish in terms of prices. A tight market has these rising, with IHS forecasting 3.6% change in median sales prices of existing homes for 2018. With nonfarm hourly compensation projected to rise 3.1%, housing continues to outpace earnings.

Inflation, however, is at the Federal Reserve's target of 2.0% as measured by the personal consumption expenditure for inflation. Consumer's expectations of inflation going forward are stable within the 2.0–2.5% range, with core goods inflation still lagging the service economy's inflation. As inflation is matching the target, and as the unemployment rate is very low (4.0%) by historical standards, the forecast includes a total of four rate hikes by the central bank this year. Expectation is for the next hike at the September meeting of the Federal Reserve.

Within Idaho, unemployment is 2.9%, a rate which has held for four months, after opening the year at 3.0%. Labor force participation is equally stable (near 64%). Across the first half of the year, the number of unemployed has fallen by an average of almost 110 per month. Employment is up, with recent monthly gains around 1,000 jobs. In the past twelve months, jobs gains were led by construction (up 6.0%) and manufacturing (up 4.5%).

Personal income should increase 4.5% this year; it increased 5.0% last year. Housing starts are expected to increase 16.6%, whereas they were up 13.5% last year. Farm proprietors' income is little changed in this forecast, which mirrors the national trend. The national figure is expected to decrease from \$35 billion last year to \$34 billion and Idaho's value decreases from \$1.5 billion to \$1.4 billion this year.

Retail trade jobs in Idaho expanded 1.4% last year, and are expected to expand 2.0% this year, with similar or better growth going forward. This contrasts to the national figures which hardly budged last year (0.2% growth) and are expected to be essentially flat when looking back to 2018 from 2021. Total trade, which encompasses both retail and wholesale trade, has employment in the state around 118,300 now. Trade is expected to end 2021 at 126,300 jobs. It is larger than the private education and health sector in the state, which is to be at 106,300 this year and to grow to 117,600 by 2021. Durable manufacturing crossed above the 40,000 job level this year, and is expected to reach 43,000 at the end of the forecast, and nondurable goods manufacturing, which is largely food processing within the state, is expected to reach 28,600 this year with further gains to bring it to 31,200 by 2021. Growth for the durable goods manufacturing exceeds 3.0% in both 2019 and 2020 according to the forecast, and for nondurable goods manufacturing, growth is at 3.5% this year.

Overall, nonfarm job growth is expected to repeat at 3.1% this year, then to hold nearer 2.0% across the forecast. Personal income is expected to accelerate from this year's 4.5% anticipated growth to sustained growth above 5.0% each year in 2019–2021.



**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**JULY 2018**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>											
Current \$	15,518	16,155	16,692	17,428	18,121	18,624	19,391	20,384	21,473	22,452	23,377
% Ch	3.7%	4.1%	3.3%	4.4%	4.0%	2.8%	4.1%	5.1%	5.3%	4.6%	4.1%
2009 Chain-Weighted	15,021	15,355	15,612	16,013	16,472	16,716	17,096	17,611	18,100	18,427	18,705
% Ch	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%	2.6%	2.9%	1.5%	2.3%	3.0%	2.8%	1.8%	1.5%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>											
Idaho (Millions)	52,745	55,370	57,581	60,744	64,209	66,433	69,756	72,895	76,748	80,808	84,975
% Ch	5.8%	5.0%	4.0%	5.5%	5.7%	3.5%	5.0%	4.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	50,637	53,268	55,241	58,295	61,973	64,435	67,317	70,833	74,587	78,548	82,611
% Ch	4.7%	5.2%	3.7%	5.5%	6.3%	4.0%	4.5%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%
U.S. (Billions)	13,255	13,915	14,074	14,818	15,553	15,929	16,429	17,116	17,978	18,825	19,649
% Ch	6.2%	5.0%	1.1%	5.3%	5.0%	2.4%	3.1%	4.2%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>											
Idaho (Millions)	50,643	52,173	53,547	55,646	58,647	59,963	61,915	63,375	65,483	67,493	69,470
% Ch	3.3%	3.0%	2.6%	3.9%	5.4%	2.2%	3.3%	2.4%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	48,619	50,192	51,370	53,403	56,604	58,158	59,752	61,582	63,639	65,605	67,538
% Ch	2.2%	3.2%	2.3%	4.0%	6.0%	2.7%	2.7%	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%
U.S. (Billions)	12,726	13,112	13,088	13,575	14,206	14,377	14,583	14,880	15,340	15,723	16,064
% Ch	3.7%	3.0%	-0.2%	3.7%	4.6%	1.2%	1.4%	2.0%	3.1%	2.5%	2.2%
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>											
Idaho	4,561	7,124	9,057	9,814	10,279	12,410	14,086	16,430	15,876	16,606	17,443
% Ch	-12.1%	56.2%	27.1%	8.4%	4.7%	20.7%	13.5%	16.6%	-3.4%	4.6%	5.0%
U.S. (Millions)	0.612	0.784	0.928	0.999	1.107	1.177	1.208	1.326	1.396	1.456	1.453
% Ch	4.5%	28.1%	18.4%	7.7%	10.7%	6.4%	2.6%	9.7%	5.3%	4.3%	-0.2%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>											
Idaho	609,934	621,236	637,022	653,291	671,394	693,903	715,455	737,965	751,687	768,441	784,726
% Ch	1.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%
U.S. (Thousands)	131,943	134,172	136,369	138,937	141,819	144,349	146,624	149,007	151,223	152,596	153,128
% Ch	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	0.3%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>											
Federal Funds	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.8%	2.8%	3.4%	3.4%
Bank Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	4.1%	4.9%	5.9%	6.4%	6.5%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%	4.7%	5.1%	5.4%	5.4%
<b>INFLATION</b>											
GDP Price Deflator	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%
Personal Cons Deflator	2.5%	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%	0.3%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%
Consumer Price Index	3.1%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%	1.3%	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%	2.3%	2.2%

**National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics**  
**Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018**

# IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JULY 2018

	2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>												
Current \$	19,058	19,250	19,501	19,754	19,957	20,255	20,526	20,797	21,083	21,350	21,606	21,854
% Ch	3.3%	4.1%	5.3%	5.3%	4.2%	6.1%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%
2009 Chain-Weighted	16,903	17,031	17,164	17,286	17,380	17,554	17,689	17,819	17,948	18,058	18,155	18,239
% Ch	1.2%	3.1%	3.2%	2.9%	2.2%	4.1%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	68,409	69,436	69,714	71,464	71,816	72,364	73,127	74,274	75,318	76,256	77,174	78,243
% Ch	9.4%	6.1%	1.6%	10.4%	2.0%	3.1%	4.3%	6.4%	5.7%	5.1%	4.9%	5.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	66,081	67,152	67,609	68,428	69,832	70,280	71,048	72,170	73,203	74,111	75,004	76,031
% Ch	6.2%	6.6%	2.7%	4.9%	8.5%	2.6%	4.4%	6.5%	5.9%	5.1%	4.9%	5.6%
U.S. (Billions)	16,245	16,340	16,469	16,663	16,840	17,011	17,193	17,419	17,669	17,874	18,080	18,290
% Ch	5.6%	2.3%	3.2%	4.8%	4.3%	4.1%	4.3%	5.4%	5.9%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	60,971	61,846	61,858	62,986	62,898	63,089	63,399	64,112	64,775	65,258	65,691	66,208
% Ch	7.0%	5.9%	0.1%	7.5%	-0.6%	1.2%	2.0%	4.6%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	3.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	58,896	59,811	59,990	60,311	61,160	61,272	61,597	62,296	62,956	63,422	63,843	64,335
% Ch	3.9%	6.4%	1.2%	2.2%	5.8%	0.7%	2.1%	4.6%	4.3%	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%
U.S. (Billions)	14,479	14,553	14,613	14,686	14,749	14,831	14,906	15,036	15,196	15,296	15,390	15,477
% Ch	3.3%	2.1%	1.7%	2.0%	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%	3.6%	4.3%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>												
Idaho	11,588	13,643	14,673	16,440	17,904	16,117	15,821	15,877	15,767	15,766	15,881	16,092
% Ch	-21.2%	92.1%	33.8%	57.6%	40.7%	-34.3%	-7.2%	1.4%	-2.8%	0.0%	3.0%	5.4%
U.S. (Millions)	1.231	1.171	1.172	1.259	1.320	1.302	1.325	1.356	1.378	1.391	1.402	1.411
% Ch	-6.7%	-18.2%	0.3%	33.5%	20.7%	-5.3%	7.3%	9.7%	6.7%	3.9%	3.0%	2.9%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>												
Idaho	708,191	713,309	717,512	722,806	732,299	735,607	740,124	743,829	746,543	749,678	753,134	757,391
% Ch	4.0%	2.9%	2.4%	3.0%	5.4%	1.8%	2.5%	2.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	145,854	146,327	146,880	147,436	148,069	148,658	149,328	149,974	150,547	151,056	151,471	151,816
% Ch	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>												
Federal Funds	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	3.0%	3.2%
Bank Prime	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.4%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.7%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%
<b>INFLATION</b>												
GDP Price Deflator	2.0%	1.0%	2.1%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%
Personal Cons Deflator	2.2%	0.3%	1.5%	2.7%	2.6%	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%
Consumer Price Index	3.0%	0.1%	2.1%	3.3%	3.5%	1.7%	2.7%	1.6%	1.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.8%

**National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018**

## NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

### The Forecast Period is the Second Quarter of 2018 through the Fourth Quarter of 2021

The US economy is in month number 109 of continuous expansion. Job growth remains above the level needed to keep unemployment from rising. Now the unemployment figure falls only occasionally, though, because the controlling figure currently is the participation rate. Slight adjustments in that reflect large numbers of individuals opting in or out of the job market. Recently more have been opting in, making it more difficult to lower the unemployment rate even with substantial job creation.

Trade war issues have dominated the headlines. There have been a lot of announcements, with the most recent one in the direction hailed by economists: the European Union (EU) and the US will work to lower trade barriers and will implement no new tariffs so long as talks are ongoing. IHS Markit has not yet viewed the trade war as a definite obstacle to growth, though the firm has been running several what-if scenarios in order to test the possibility. This EU-US announcement may quiet the fears behind those scenarios, particularly if it is followed by productive talks or if the spirit of the announcement spreads to other trading relations.

The forecast from IHS does load a bit more growth within the near-term of the forecast, leaving the latter part of year two and beyond a bit anemic in comparison to earlier forecasts from IHS. Some of this reflects stronger inflation at the moment, and some of it reflects what seems to be a stronger second quarter to 2018 than foreseen in spring of this year. The preliminary estimate for second quarter GDP is estimated within the 2.7–4.5% range by (three of the twelve) US Federal Reserve Banks going into the July 27 announcement. IHS pegs its forecast at a 4.1% annual growth rate for the quarter. The initial official reading from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) matches that prediction. Such growth has not occurred since 2014. Among the ancillary scenarios that IHS runs in order to test its main three scenarios is one which is a bit of a boom-bust. Again, the probability of such an outcome has not yet risen to the threshold IHS uses for its main three scenarios (typically 10%), but it is not negligible.

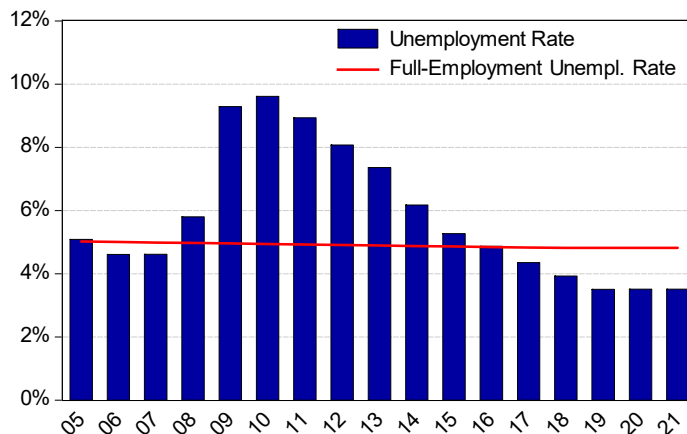
For full-year results, IHS forecasts 3.0% real GDP growth in 2018, followed by 2.8% in 2019. Growth slows below 2.0% thereafter. Inflation remains in familiar territory: Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation hits 2.5% this year, drops to 1.8% next year, and stays in the low 2% range thereafter. Housing starts nationally continue to improve, up 120,000 from last year to 1.3 million units, with further increases of 70,000 next year and another 60,000 the year after. Housing then plateaus there. Real disposable income grew 1.2% in 2017, but partly due to tax cuts, it is expected to grow 2.2% this year. Next year brings 3.1% growth, with the trend to 2.1% growth to finish the forecast. Two metrics which help the forecast are stable oil prices, with fluctuation in a \$5 window around \$70 per barrel for oil, and stably advancing productivity, with growth of that largely replicating the 1.3% of 2017. This figure was actually 0.0% in 2016. Total nonfarm payrolls are to advance by the same growth rate this year as last year, 1.6%, and to advance again by 1.5% in 2019. The unemployment rate bottoms at 3.4% in 2019 but stays below 4.0% through the forecast.

**Employment:** US employment should continue to grow strongly for the remainder of this year and through 2019. A brief burst of employment is associated in the early part of 2020 for the decennial US Census; IHS has this at an extra 350,000 jobs in the first half of that year. Monthly gains, though, are set to slow, from over 210,000 per month this year, to around 145,000 in 2019, and then to just 80,000 in 2020. The last figure is a little below the jobs needed to maintain a constant unemployment rate. The unemployment rate could mark a slight increase that year, up to 3.6% from the 3.4% low predicted for 2019. Currently, the unemployment rate is 4.0%. It appears the long-predicted rising wages caused by

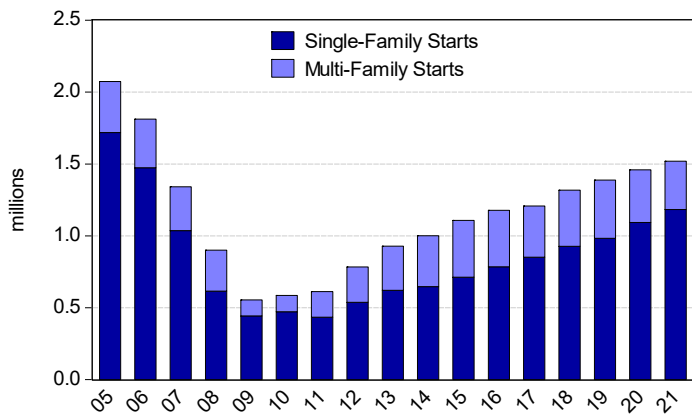
tightening labor markets are here. In 2017, costs for total compensation, both wages and benefits, increased 2.5%. For the first quarter, the rate of increase was at 4.0%. Overall, that cost is expected to increase at a 3.2% rate for 2018 and continue to accelerate through the remainder of the forecast. By 2019, the increase is penned at 3.3%, and for 2021 the increase is 3.8%. This rising worker compensation will put upwards pressure on overall prices, as they are the major cost of production. Nonfarm productivity increased 1.3% in 2017 over the previous year. For this year and next year, that measurement is expected to register 1.4%, and then to retreat to

1.2% in 2020. These figures expand the economy. The current labor force participation rate is 62.8%, the same rate it held in 2017, and the rate it is expected to hold across 2018. Even with the hot labor markets of 2019 and 2020 within the IHS forecast, the participation rate is only expected to crest to 63.0% in 2019–2020. By 2023, it is expected to fall to 62.5%. Demographics, particularly associated with baby-boomer retirements, are not lost within the forecast. Average workweek hours are also expected to be steady. They hold at 32.5 hours per week for the next few years before decreasing by 6 minutes to 32.4 hours per week in 2021 through 2023.

US Unemployment Rates



US Housing Starts



**Construction:** Housing markets are tight. In every state home prices are up from a year ago. The same holds for all 100 of the largest metro areas. Forecasts for home sales, though, are being revised downward. Existing home sales in 2018 are expected to grow only 0.4% in 2018 over 2017. Prices are still increasing, with the median price for an existing single-family home at \$247,500 in 2017, projected at \$256,400 this year, and heading towards \$264,300 next year. Meanwhile the cost associated with purchasing homes is also increasing: the average 30-year mortgage was at 3.99% in 2017, is expected to

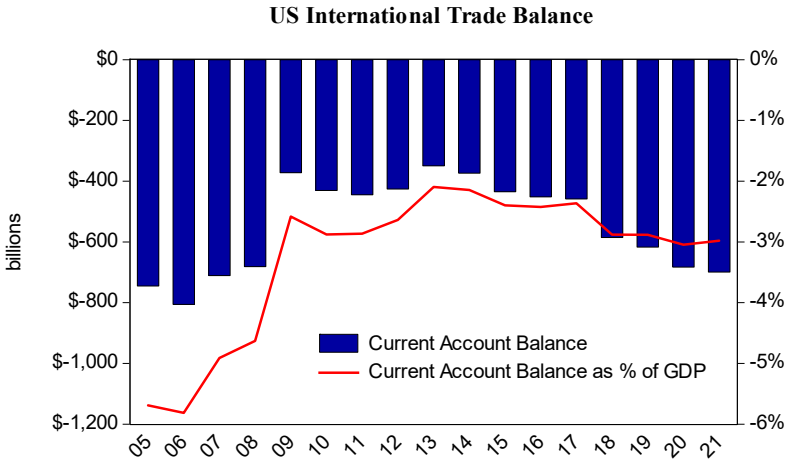
rise to 4.51% for 2018, and reach 5.00% in 2019. The outlook for multi-family housing starts is essentially flat through the next decade, holding at around 400,000 units per year. Single-family starts should continue to rise through mid-2020, topping 1 million units in 2021. By the way, the median new house cost is significantly higher than the median price of an existing house: for 2018 a typical new home would cost \$326,400 whereas a typical existing home would cost \$256,400. Prices of these are also expected to rise throughout the forecast. Overall, residential construction will likely reach \$594.5 billion this year and \$637.6 billion in 2021. Non-residential private construction should be \$618 billion this year, and reach \$751.4 billion in 2021. Manufacturing facilities are roughly a tenth of this. Mining and petroleum associated construction account for over a fifth of it. State-level government construction should register in the \$270 to \$300 billion range per year between now and 2021.

**Energy:** The energy sector has evolved over the last few decades. Petroleum dropped out of US electricity generation by 1982; oil has primarily gone towards fueling transportation and towards petrochemicals since. For four decades, the US did not export oil. Markets are profitable partly due to

the larger Panama Canal capacity. Exports resumed in 2016 shortly after the export ban was lifted, and exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) erupted with the opening of the Sabine Pass facility in Louisiana. Other facilities are to open in 2018 (Louisiana and Georgia) and 2019 (Texas). Hydraulic fracturing (fracking) by the US oil industry has driven gains in employment within the drilling and mining sector, and fracking has upped supplies of both oil and gas products. Shale gas now is double conventional gas production. Natural gas fired power plants have converted the power generation industry, hastening changes in energy markets. From 1975 until 1990, natural gas and renewable energy sources vied for third in terms of electricity generation in the US. Coal was dominant, and nuclear was a distant second. Natural gas overtook nuclear in 2005, and it overtook coal in 2015, though depending upon the month, natural gas and coal have remained quite close in terms of generation. Renewable power generation harnessing solar and wind has surged, particularly since 2015. In terms of electricity generation, nuclear power has remained level since 2000, while renewable energy generation has nearly doubled. Generation by the latter nearly matched the former in March, and it surpassed generation from March through May of 2017. In fact, in terms of consumption, all energy derived from renewables has surpassed nuclear power since 2011; this includes, for instance, plants using biomass to run their local operations, such as heating. The distribution of renewables in terms of consumption is that wind, biofuels (which includes crop derived ethanol production) and wood are roughly equal in generation, and about one-fifth behind hydropower. Solar is about a third of what wind alone contributes. Wind generation has had a sharply upward trajectory since 2007. Solar followed suit a half decade later. Biomass, catching wood and biofuels as well as landfill power generation from methane harvesting, diverged from hydroelectric around 2002, and is now about 40% greater. Hydroelectric generating capacity has not changed much since the mid-1970s. Fluctuations in hydro-generation are due to maintenance, yearly variability in water resources, and to changing uses of that resource in terms of the balance between generation, recreation, agriculture, and environmental aims. Going forward, IHS sees natural gas prices stable at just under \$3/MBtu, and it sees oil prices in the \$70–75 per barrel range. It anticipates the US as a net exporter of petroleum beginning in 2021. However, for this to occur transportation bottlenecks must be overcome. Already West Texas is hampered by pipeline capacity and trucking availability. Growing LNG exports are expected to curb some of the seasonal fluctuation in natural gas prices; large markets for this are available in East Asia as well as Mexico, if trade frictions do not become obstacles. By 2020, the US may be the third largest exporter of LNG, following only Australia and Qatar.

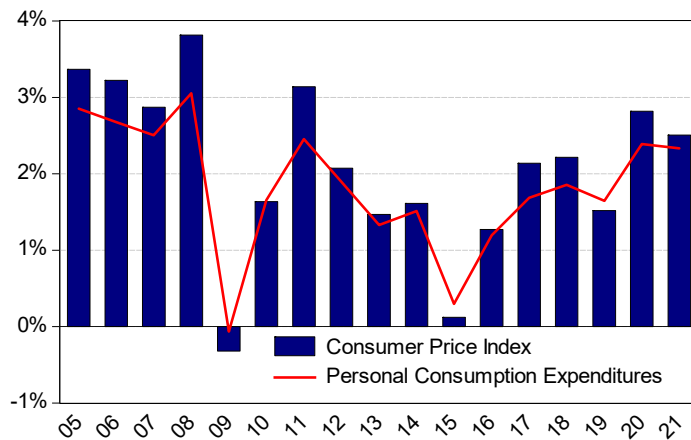
**International:** The synchronized growth in world economies which characterized 2017 is a fragile situation. Having all thirty-five of the largest economies growing simultaneously is a rare event. The IHS forecast lowers growth in the Eurozone, the UK, Japan, Brazil, India, and Canada, but has revised up growth in the US. Overall, world growth is set for 3.3% in 2018 and 2019, maintaining the 3.3% from 2017. This is a slight cooling from previous forecasts for 2019 onward.

One large part of trade has to do with petroleum. US imports are expected to be flat across the next decade. Exports are expected to continue to grow, overtaking imports before 2021 begins. Despite trade being a focus of diplomacy, the current account balance (which encompasses the trade balance in both goods and services, but also includes transfer payments as well as income and remittances) is expected to



grow from -\$466 billion in 2017, to -\$561 billion this year, and on to -\$683 billion in 2020. The trade balance itself also grows, though more gradually, from -\$568 billion, to -\$644 billion this year, and then largely maintains that level, holding to -\$636 billion in 2020. Looking more closely at the four pieces of the current-account, goods are a growing deficit: -\$763.1 billion this year and -\$806.1 billion in 2020. Services are a growing surplus: \$264.9 billion this year, and \$304.1 billion in 2020. Net income comes to around \$200 billion for this and the next two years, though it is expected to drop by almost 50% by 2023. Transfers (foreign aid) are expected to be about \$157.7 billion this year, and to grow slowly but consistently, heading to \$171 billion in 2020. Elections have retained Maduro in Venezuela and Erdoğan in Turkey. Both results were expected. Neither of the new leaders, Sánchez in Spain and Conte in Italy, was anticipated, though changes were afoot in the southern tier of Europe. There is a new president of Mexico. As widely expected, López-Obrador, similar to Macron in France, brings a new ruling party into Mexican government. Without forecasting major changes to NAFTA, the economists at IHS see the Mexican economy expanding 2.2% this year and 1.9% in 2019. If NAFTA collapses, the Mexican economy would slip into a recession in 2019. Should that occur, the economy there would likely lose 1.2 million jobs, and unemployment would reach 7.0%.

US Inflation Rates



**Inflation:** The primary story concerning inflation to date is that the important measures considered by the Federal Reserve and European central banks are reaching their targets. The US goal is symmetric around 2% inflation as measured by core PCE (personal consumption expenditures), and the European one is just below 2%. Matching these objectives allows the central banks to return to normal monetary policy, leaving emergency measures to combat the recession behind. In the US this means the Federal Reserve is returning interest rates to levels which leave room for future financial manoeuvres in response to shocks. The

European Central Bank is curtailing its quantitative easing program of buying bonds at the close of this calendar year, and anticipates beginning to raise its short-term interest rates in the autumn of 2019. These are the interactions of inflation with monetary policy. Inflation also bears upon consumption. Primary among the inflationary signals that consumers receive is the price of fuel, which reflects inflation in the underlying commodities of oil and natural gas. The oil glut in 2016–2017 and fracking production suppressed gasoline prices. Oil prices have been effectively raised through OPEC cooperation with Russia. This effort was boosted by conflict in Libya removing much of that country’s expected delivery, Venezuela’s political and economic crisis crippling the industry there, and political and economic isolation of Iran by the US withdrawal from the nuclear deal and impending resumption of sanctions. Oil prices have risen from \$28 per barrel for the international standard Brent crude to over \$75 per barrel within the past two years. Gasoline prices have followed. Average gasoline prices at the pump were \$2.62 in the first quarter of the year, whereas they were \$1.96 in the first quarter of 2016. Finally, inflation interacts with employment. Pressure on wages is expected to increase as the US unemployment rate is under the NAIRU (the non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment, i.e., the level of the unemployment rate where inflation is predictable and steady). Estimates of the NAIRU are around 4.5%. Currently unemployment is at 4.0%, having briefly dipped to 3.8%. The difference, if persistent or if it grows, should leave room for wage pressures to trigger actual wage gains substantial enough to force companies to raise prices, cementing greater inflation. There is an escape from wage pressures leading to higher prices. That is greater productivity—if more expensive workers actually

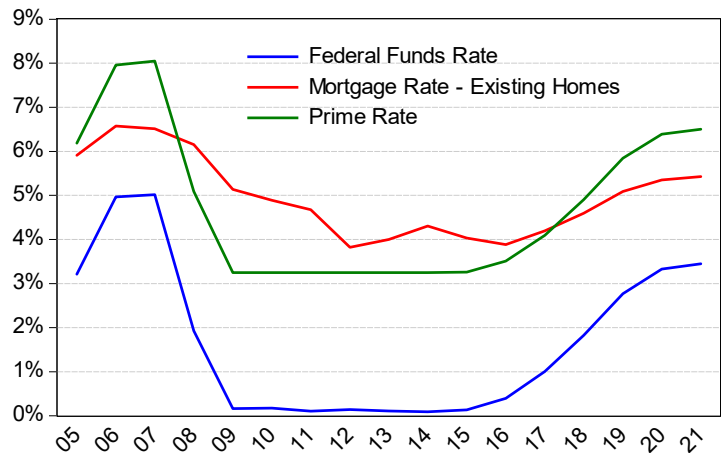
produce more per shift, then higher volumes rather than higher prices can offset the higher payroll cost. IHS foresees productivity being fairly flat with the level in 2017, in the low 1% range; this, though, is an improvement from the 0.0% recorded for 2016. Unit labor costs are expected to be up 1.3% this year, while consumer prices are to be up 2.5%. Both cool a bit in 2019, with readings of 1.7% and 1.8%, respectively. By 2020, labor costs increase 2.7% while consumer prices increase 2.3%. None of these forecast figures are alarming, but they are signaling that an era in which inflation consistently undershot its (central bank) targets is likely over within the US.

**Monetary Policy:** The US Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) increased short-term interest rates for the second time this year at its June meeting. These now range from 1.75 to 2.00%. The Fed also penciled in two more rate increases in 2018, which is what IHS had been forecasting, though it is one more increase than the Fed communicated at its previous briefing in March. So far, all increments for interest rate increases have been 25 basis points.

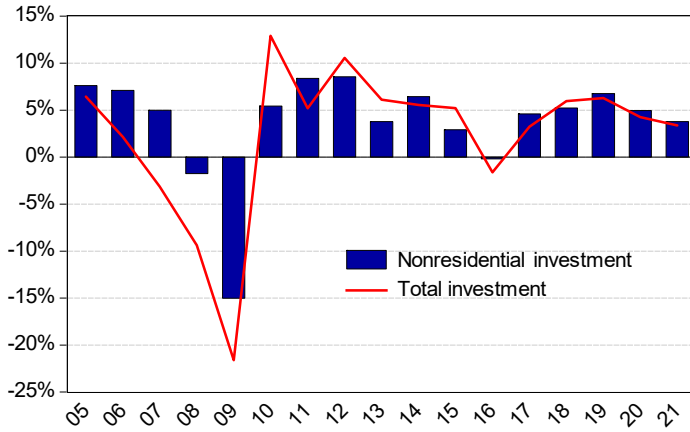
Simultaneously, the Fed is unwinding at a measured pace the bonds it accumulated through three quantitative easing programs in response to the Great Recession. It is the only one of the major central banks doing so. While the rates on 30-year mortgages are not directly tied to short-term interest rates, they have been rising this year as well. The average was below 4% at the beginning of the year, crested above 4.5% in late April, and has held between that and 4.6% since then. This narrow range of 10 basis points has reflected a recent flattening of the yield curve for bonds, even though the year-to-date 60-basis-points increase in the average 30-year mortgage rate is greater than the 50-basis-points increase in the federal funds rate. It is said that 10-year notes are most closely aligned with 30-year mortgage rates. The yield on these has moved from 2.46% at the start of the year to 2.85% at the close of June. The 39-basis-points increase is smaller than the 50-basis-points increase in the federal funds rate. When yields on short-term loans increase more than yields on long-term loans, the yield curve is flattening. While no indicator is a perfect predictor of economic performance, a flattening yield curve often presages a slowing economy. The extra increase in mortgage rates across 2018 reflects that mortgages are a riskier investment than treasuries, so investors are demanding an increasing risk premium. Elsewhere, monetary policy is actually fairly stable. Mexico has held its interest rates as local inflation has moderated. The central bank had used more aggressive rate increases in 2017 to fight inflation. The Bank of England is cautious ahead of Brexit but is likely to have a small rate increase in August. The European Central Bank is winding down its own quantitative easing program and has given forward guidance that interest rates will not move up before mid-2019. The Bank of Japan is maintaining a target of very near 0% for its 10-year bills. China's central bank is pulling more lending from the shadows and into mainstream reporting. This is, in effect, a tightening of lending even though the interest charges associated with loans have been steady, and in instances, China has injected money into the banking system, which is typically considered an easing maneuver.

**Business Investment:** Manufacturing employment of 12.8 million jobs is up over 1 million jobs since the low following the Great Recession. Factory utilization is just over 75%. It fell from above 78% to below 64% across 2007–2009 before rebounding to near its current level in 2011. Next year could bring this above 76%. Export of oil and natural gas has room to grow due to both oncoming supply as well as foreign demand growth. Capacity constraints in terms of difficulty finding workers, and pipelines

Select US Interest Rates



US Business Investment

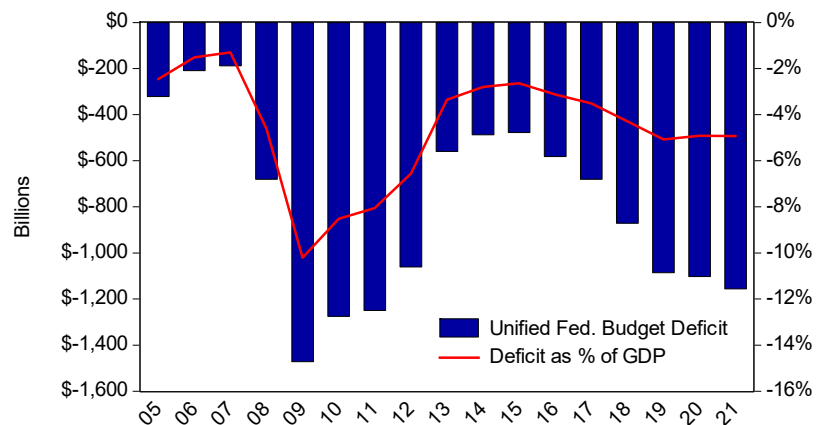


running into volume limits are the most likely obstacles. General inventory is currently a bit below the target level given current sales, so inventory build-up can contribute positively to GDP growth both this year and next, reversing the past two years. IHS is seeing some tightening in the commercial real-estate sector, undermining the main case for the firm’s pessimistic scenario. One downgrade to the forecast involves equipment spending, which is highly influenced by aircraft shipments. News from Boeing can dominate that sector, and between March and April, there was a greater than 50% swing in deliveries. The backlog of orders at Boeing is

several years of production. Boeing just announced its intent to take over the commercial business of Embraer, the Brazilian plane manufacturer. This follows Airbus’ move to take over C-series (small commercial jet) production from Bombardier of Canada and hardens the duopoly in commercial aviation. Other entrants in the field are Comac (of China), Mitsubishi (of Japan) and UAC (Russia), but these are much smaller ventures at this time. IHS sees investment in aircraft growing 8% this year and 25% next year. That takes domestic investment above \$50 billion in 2019, and that should grow to \$60 billion either in 2021 or 2022. Light vehicle investment dwarfs these figures by a factor of 4.5 this year, but that will drop to a factor of three by 2021. At \$186.2 billion this year, this sector is expected to crest at \$195.5 billion in 2020. Light vehicle sales likely peaked in terms of total count in 2017, at 17.17 million units; this year the forecast is for 16.91 million units, and 2020 is expected to bring 16.63 million units. Overall credit conditions are unlikely to drastically change, but business credit is expected to expand more strongly than consumer credit this year. For commercial and industrial loans, the over \$2 trillion market is likely to increase 4.2% compared with the 0.8% increase in 2017. IHS sees that credit expanding 3.3% in 2019 and 2.5% in 2020. Consumer credit not tied to mortgages, though, expanded 5.2% in 2017, and is likely to expand 2.9% this year and 4.1% next year. This market is nearly double the market for commercial and industrial loans. All mortgages represent a soon to be \$16 trillion market and are consistently expanding in the vicinity of 4% annually across the forecast. Two thirds of that is associated with single-family homes. Farm loans are one-fortieth of that, and the projection for net new farm loans is flat at \$10.5 billion per year. Similarly flat is the projection for net new mortgage loans on multi-family dwellings, with that value between \$148 and \$156 billion per year across the forecast.

**Government:** The forecast put forward by IHS is similar to the forecast put out by the government’s Congressional Budget Office (CBO), but it differs in that CBO estimates must follow the sunset clauses in current law. IHS extends the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) and the budget authority of the Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2018 beyond their sunsets in the mid-2020s. These likely extensions lead to larger budget deficits and greater debt down the road. The other change compared with the CBO forecast is a quicker

US Federal Deficits





reversion to mean spending on natural disasters, a change of roughly \$100 billion in 2020 towards a smaller budget. Nonetheless, the federal deficit is expected to be above \$1 trillion in 2020 and to grow to \$1.8 trillion in 2028. These figures represent 5.1% and 5.8% of GDP within the forecast. The recorded value for 2017 was 3.5% of GDP. Defense spending is to grow from \$668.6 billion in 2017 to nearly \$700 billion this year and to top out at \$732.8 billion in 2020 before dipping down to a level in 2023 quite comparable with this year's spending. Nondefense spending was \$447.2 billion in 2017, will grow by \$10 billion this year, and will reach its peak in 2019 at \$476.6 billion under fiscal stimulation in the TCJA and the BBA; then it diminishes to \$453.5 billion in 2023. State and local government spending, large portions of which come from property taxes as well as from transfers from the federal government, should be up \$15 billion this year, crossing \$1.8 trillion, and should increase around \$20 billion each of the next three years before slowing in growth a smidgen by 2023. For comparison, benefits paid by Social Security were \$926.1 billion in 2017 and will grow towards \$1.4 trillion in 2023, while interest on the debt was \$504.9 billion in 2017 and will grow towards \$908.8 billion in 2023. Roughly four-fifths of federal debt is held outside of government accounts. An example of a government account holding federal debt is the US Federal Reserve Bank, which holds a large stock of treasuries following its quantitative easing programs in the aftermath of the Great Recession. Another is the Social Security Administration, which is now using the interest it earns on its securities to pay current benefits. Interest earned on government held debt offsets other government expenses; that is not so with the remaining four-fifths of the federal debt.

## IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

### The Forecast Period is the Second quarter of 2018 through the Fourth Quarter of 2021

Many Idahoans have undoubtedly noticed two types of physical signs: one in abundance, and the other modified or disappearing nearly as quickly as it appears. Help wanted signs are common across the state. Employment opportunities are available, and not just in select areas or sectors, though certain establishments do not go through the old ritual of hanging a sign in their window. Most sectors in the Idaho economy have shown job growth last year and this year, and most are expected to continue that growth for the remainder of the year and through next year. The other type of sign is a home for sale sign. These do appear regularly, but they persist much less than historically typical. Most often a pending sign is placed over the original quite rapidly. Sometimes the for-sale sign simply disappears. Accepted offers come about in less than a month. To be sure, this characterization holds outside of the stratosphere of homes. What have traditionally been thought of as starter homes disappear most rapidly, with the very hot market beginning to temper prices near and above the threshold of about eight to ten times average annual wage.

The average annual wage in the state is nearly \$43,500. That has been increasing around a thousand dollars per year (growth in the mid-2% range). It is expected to cross \$45,000 per year in 2019 (growth of 3.8%). The increase in total personal income reflects the changes in total jobs and average wages. In 2017 personal income was \$69.8 billion. This year it is expected to be \$72.9 billion (up 4.5%). Next year it should reach \$76.7 billion (up 5.3%). That growing income is being spread across more workers. Nonfarm jobs increased 3.4% in 2016 and 3.1% in 2017, and are expected to increase 3.1% this year, 1.9% in 2019, then 2.2%, and finally 2.1% for 2021.

Goods production has averaged 5.0% job growth the past two years, and it is expected at 5.4% growth this year. The service sector has expanded at 3.7% the past two years and is seen at 3.4% growth this year. Trade employment is also expanding. While there were 111,700 jobs in 2015, there are expected to be 118,300 jobs this year and 126,300 jobs by 2021. The leisure and hospitality industries crossed 75,000 jobs last year, are expected at 77,800 jobs this year, and should reach 80,700 jobs by 2021. These last sectors are ones which often show help wanted signs in their windows.

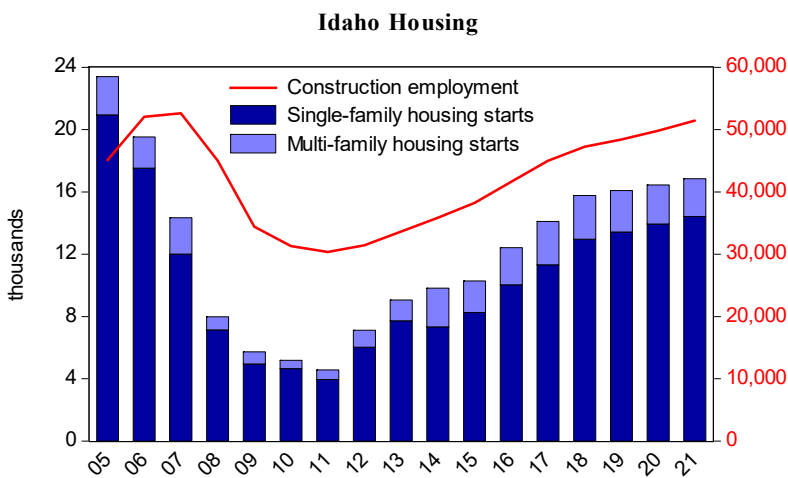
Housing starts could help alleviate some of the pressure on the housing market. Starts reached 14,100 units last year, 1,700 over the previous year. This year starts are expected to reach higher still, with the possibility of over 16,400 starts. Housing starts reached 23,400 in 2005 when the population in the state was quite a bit smaller: 1.43 million people versus the 1.75 million people now. Single-family housing units are coming in strongly. Growth there has been strong recently for Idaho when compared with the nation (for instance, 50% greater 2017). Multi-family housing units are also growing strongly in the state. They doubled between 2013 and 2017. Nationally they are expected to be up 16.3% this year, essentially matching the local growth last year. This year should also see strong multi-family housing starts in the state.

**Agriculture:** Exports take most of the northern Idaho wheat crop and half of the state's total crop. Idaho wheat acreage, at 1.24 million acres, is up 6% over last year, double the percentage gain nationally, though the nation's total is dramatically higher at over 47 million acres. Boundary County accounts for 45,000 acres of Idaho's total wheat crop. It had excess (standing) water on wheat fields in late April, requiring some farmers to replant. Farmers are diversifying into other crops, including beans and barley. Barley acreages have been between five-to-six hundred thousand acres for much of the past half-decade, placing the state second to third among states that grow barley and representing a third of the nation's

crop. Chickpeas are often rotated with wheat and have become a profitable crop with the popularity of hummus. They are among the pulses, peas, and lentils grown in the Palouse. Oil seeds provide some of the diversification away from wheat in the southern part of the state. About 100 farms contract with Mountain States Oilseeds LLC out of American Falls. These seeds include flax, safflower, and mustard. Much of the mustard available in the US comes through American Falls. Kimberly also has an important seed presence through Betaseed, Inc. This firm breeds hybrid sugar beet seeds with the aim to improve resistance to curly-top disease. Amalgamated Sugar contracts for sugar beets from 180,000 acres in the region per year. A wet spring also delayed potato plantings a bit in eastern Idaho. However, warmer and dryer conditions have brought the crop back to normal progress for mid-summer. Water for irrigation is plentiful this year along the Snake River, even after strong aquifer recharge efforts this spring. Hay inventory in Idaho has been up from last year, but dairy quality (first cut) hay is in shorter supply. Pay for that has been up around a fifth over last year. Around 600,000 dairy cows are in the state. Beef cattle number over one million. The Idaho Dairymen's Association has estimated that the Magic Valley supplies around 2 million pounds of milk per day in excess of local processing capacity. Excess milk is exported to Colorado or Nevada for processing. Idaho Milk Products announced a \$26 million expansion in Jerome which should be able to handle an additional one million pounds of milk. A single dairy cow is typically milked around 300 days per year and produces 75 pounds of milk per day. Idaho is producing 800,000 pounds of milk per day over last year's level.

**Construction:** In addition to homebuilding, a lot of construction occurs each summer as weather typically cooperates. Major projects for Ada County Highway District (ACHD) include reworking State Street and Veterans Parkway. A through-turn style intersection will be implemented so left turns can occur outside of the major intersection. This is a method of allowing an intersection to handle increased traffic loads. Currently 40,000 vehicles use State Street through the intersection each day. This is expected to increase to 47,000 vehicles by 2035, which represents 1.3% average annual growth. That is similar, though a bit below, the forecast for population growth in the state. The new road surface will be concrete, which should last for several decades with minimal maintenance. Looking at eight of ACHD's major projects including this one (at \$7.7 million), the total cost to ACHD is \$29 million. Helping to fund projects are increasing receipts from development impact fees. Annual revenue from these fees have increased from \$3–4 million about a decade ago to over \$15 million this year, with the possibility of \$20 million within the next several years. While keeping up with growth is one driver of construction, maintaining existing infrastructure also keeps construction humming. There are over 1,800 bridges in the state highway system, with almost three-quarters of them rated below the halfway point in Idaho Transportation Department's system for determining condition. The unexpected need to replace Cloverdale Bridge over I-84 due to a fire subsequent to a fatal crash illustrates how bridge work is expensive, even within the realm of road-construction costs. Repairing the two-lane bridge is estimated at \$1–2 million, and to replace it is \$6–8 million. Replacement will widen the bridge to four lanes and will include bike lanes and sidewalks, features currently absent. These improvements were in long-term planning, but the fire accelerated the project to an immediate need. These two highlighted projects illustrate two features of the state's infrastructure. One is that structures typically stay in place for a long time: the Cloverdale Bridge is over 40 years old, and the State and Veterans intersection rework is expected to last several decades. The other is that infrastructure expectations increase through the decades. Sidewalks and bike lanes were hardly expected when Cloverdale Bridge was surrounded by large acreage farms and when the bridge carried minimal traffic. Traffic flows of the future also require building to expected demand, not current demand. These redevelopments, though, do not illustrate another truth about infrastructure: it may spur further development. The Siphon Road Interchange and Northgate Project in Pocatello aptly illustrate this point. While the interchange is expected to open by the close of the calendar year, a future Portneuf Health medical campus should commence in the area next spring, and home construction is just beginning on what could eventually be housing for 10,000

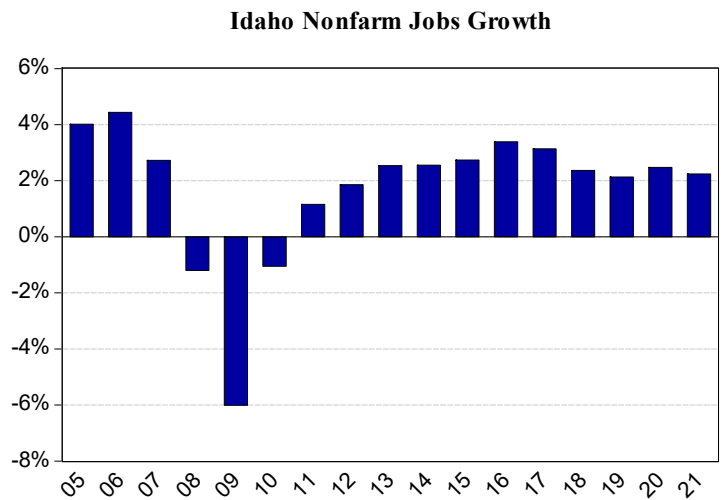
individuals. Finally, not all infrastructure is put in place due to government-funded construction. Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad is seeking to double-track across Lake Pend Oreille. Double-track allows railroads to move greater volumes across a region within the same timeframe, both by decreasing idle time waiting for higher priority trains to pass through the bottleneck, as well as providing another track when maintenance is required. Amtrak, the national rail service, also uses this BNSF track for its Empire Builder line, connecting Chicago with Spokane, where the train splits to connect to both Seattle and Portland. Broadly, costs for construction are rising. Materials have increased 10–15% in the past year, labor costs are up even more, and diesel costs are up 23% over the start of 2017. Nonetheless, commercial construction continues to bring projects forward. The final phase of development between the connector arteries, Pioneer Crossing, should be complete mid-2019. Idaho Central Credit Union is building a three-story branch and office structure in Coeur d’Alene. A 10-story tower may be built at 11<sup>th</sup> and Idaho streets in Boise, beginning in 2019. Construction jobs in the state have been growing at over 8% the past two years. This year could see growth at 9.5%. This will put jobs over the 49,000 mark.



**Housing:** Affordable housing within Idaho cities has become a recurring theme of news stories. Median prices in Ada County for new homes reached above \$305,000 in April, and above \$210,000 in Canyon County. Housing unit growth in those areas have been at or above 2.5% according to the Census Bureau. Rents, which typically cover the mortgage for the landlord as well as taxes and insurance, do not offer a reprieve for low-income Idahoans. Statewide, fair market rent of \$800 for a two-bedroom place requires around \$15 per hour of income according

to a report from the National Low Income Housing Coalition; locally, the prices vary. A Boise area developer indicates the cost of developing an apartment unit (within a typical apartment development) is \$155,000. Such development costs and such rents are thus largely compatible. A new entrant into the housing market is indieDwell of Caldwell. It produces modular housing units using shipping containers. Its prices are between \$45,000 and \$105,000 depending upon size, and buyers could qualify for a traditional mortgage in order to purchase. Lots are the responsibility of the buyer. Prices for developed lots would place total costs in-line with unit costs for apartments, which would be below median prices in Boise and Meridian. While apartments are being built in the capital, for instance 34 units at Ash and River streets, they are also coming to other cities and sometimes as larger builds. There is a 40-unit development in Twin Falls. Affordability is not just a Treasure Valley issue. Both Ada and Kootenai counties’ property assessments increased 11.8% in the past year. Coeur d’Alene has a large apartment complex project, nearly 300 units. The builder is scheduled to complete two dozen of those units every month and a half, beginning in November. Blaine County and Valley County have tourism industries which are building housing for workers. Local costs, as well as the schedule of work, contribute to that need. Bonneville County has a low inventory of housing available for those moving to the area, and prices are rising as a result. Overall, total housing units within the state have been expanding at a bit under 2% annually. Growth going forward is expected to be a bit stronger, staying above 2.3% through the forecast.

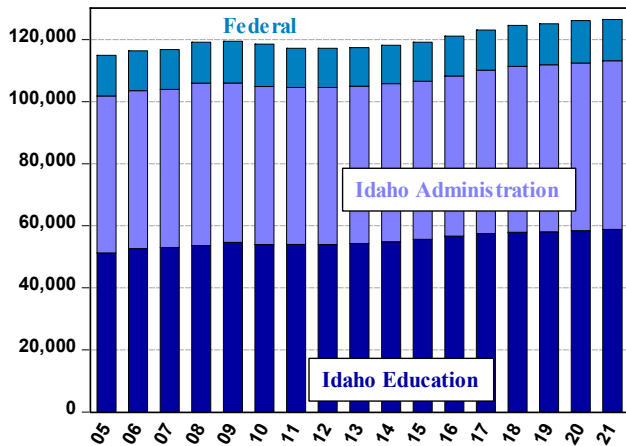
**Employment:** The closure of a call center in Boise is among the few dramatic employment events within the state this year. Just over 600 people were let go. With many indications that labor is in short supply in the Treasure Valley, the affected individuals are expected to be able to find work if that is their choice. Employment change is dominated by existing firms, and the current situation is pushing gradual adjustments between workers and firms. Some regions are seeing rising wages. The addition of employers like Clif Bar in Twin Falls has brought higher paying jobs to the Magic Valley. Existing employers, even in unrelated sectors, are responding by raising wages as well.



Unemployment in almost all south-central counties is below 3%. Shifting demand affects employment in various ways. In the Lewiston area, Clearwater Paper and the ammunition sector are weathering lower demand. For the first, diversification by Kroger Company of its supply of tissue trimmed demand. For the latter, attribution has been given to shifting political circumstances. Both industries have relied upon attrition to keep costs down. Unemployment in Nez-Perce and Latah counties is lower than the surrounding counties, often by more than half; Clearwater and Shoshone unemployment rates have recently been above 6%. In the Idaho Falls area, healthcare and social assistance now employs almost four times the number of people as agriculture does, though the region is the top producer of potatoes, malt barley, and spring wheat in Idaho. Despite ongoing large projects at INL, the site has recently cut some workers through voluntary separations (employees receive a severance in order to leave). These three well-known areas of the state illustrate that there are a variety of compatible local stories accompanying the overall rosy picture of employment statewide. At the end of the first quarter of 2017, the civilian labor force in the state surpassed 825,000. By this May, it passed 850,000. With unemployment down by 4,000 in that time, total employment is up by almost 30,000 jobs. Idaho has a fairly stable labor-force participation rate of near 64%. Schooling and retirement cut parts of the population out of the workforce. Accounting for these two features, the employment gain in the past year and a half amounts to adding workers corresponding to a large city, around the size of Pocatello. Total nonfarm employment in the state averaged 715,500 in 2017. This year it is expected to reach 738,000 (growth of 3.1%). Growth is cooler the next three years, with 751,700 jobs on tap for 2019 (1.9% job growth). For 2020, the figures are 768,400 (2.2%), and for 2021 they are 784,700 (2.1%).

**Government:** Two new buildings are under construction at INL, with direct construction jobs just under 600, and nearly 150 jobs to be associated with the facilities when they are finished. The buildings will be leased to INL from the State Board of Education. The Idaho Land Board approved Bogus Basin’s plan for water-storage and piping for snow-making. Bogus Basin employs over 500 people during the winter season. North Idaho College (NIC) is working with Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) to make seamless transfer of college credit, not only among two-year schools like NIC, but to four-year schools as well. The new program works across 25 schools in 10 states. These are just three new examples of steps taken by government within the state, whether it is federal, state, or local government. Other recent additions in government include the Advanced Opportunities program, offering each Idaho student funds for dual-credit courses in the last two years of high school. Twenty-six thousand students used the program in 2017, a four-fold increase from a decade ago before the funds were appropriated by the Legislature. Long ongoing work, of course, continues: the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare continues to administer SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)

**Idaho Government Employment**

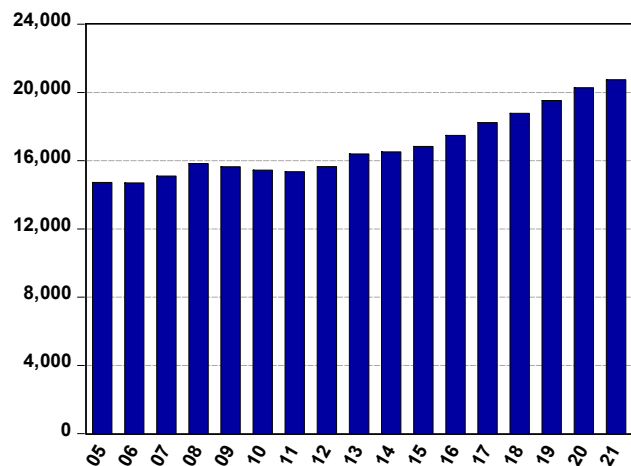


substantial: resurfacing 26 miles of Old Highway 68 near Fairfield is likely to cost \$7.7 million while seal coating 29 miles of I-15 in Clark County is budgeted at \$3.6 million. Both projects rely upon over 92% of their funding from federal disbursements for these construction costs. These and other projects involve the administrative side of government. This portion of state and local government is expected to employ 53,500 in 2018. It should add 800 jobs by 2021. Governmental employment, again both state and local, within education is larger, at almost 58,000 this year, and its growth is seen at around 1,000 by 2021. Federal governmental employment is expected to hover in the low 13,000s throughout the forecast.

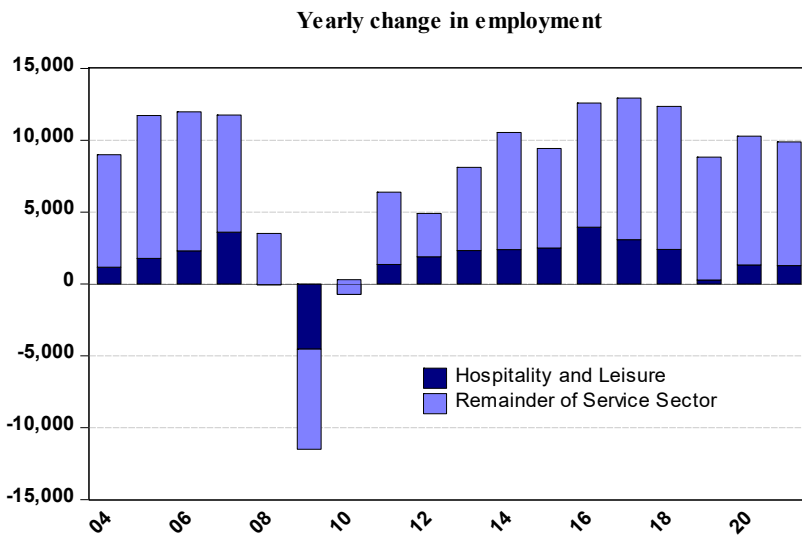
**Food processing:** Idaho Milk Products is expanding in Jerome to process up to an additional one million pounds of milk per day. This is growth of one-third by volume. The expansion will include hiring 25, with positions including research as well as warehousing. This year \$59 million in expansions have been announced in Jerome, and new jobs estimates, once all the facilities are running, are around 60. As another example, Commercial Creamery is adding a drying unit in Jerome. Mill 95, the hop facility near Wilder, opened cold storage in August last year and began pelletization in November. It processed 2.8 million pounds of hops from the 2017 season. Employment ranges between 10 and 30 at the site depending upon the season. Ida-Beef near Burley is a new processing facility which harvests around 100 cows per day, focusing on cull cows from the local dairy industry for hamburger and lean cuts of beef. Other parts of the animal are also harvested. Almost a quarter of all cows in the US are dairy, but those cows represent over half of the slaughter market. McCain Foods’ expansion in Burley is to be completed in November; this is to add a French fry processing line as well as other facilities. A new frozen storage facility, named NewCold, will be constructed in Burley. This state-of-the-art 25-million-square-foot sub-zero storage warehouse will aim to keep temperatures 5 degrees below zero and to maintain a low-oxygen environment to avoid freezer-burn. It will serve the local food processors, helping with storage and distribution before transportation. It is adjacent to the Watco short line rail facility, which offers transportation to the East Coast. These two

across the state. Participation in the program is falling as the economy continues to improve. Ten percent of the state’s population received SNAP assistance in June of last year, and 9% did so in June of this year. Use of the program varies by location within the state. Idaho also processes around 4,000 unemployment claims each month. This count has also fallen by nearly 1,000 since last year as the economy has improved. The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) has several projects related to bridges. Some are designed to mitigate wildlife accidents (eastern Idaho), some are to combat gradual deterioration of facilities (northern Idaho), and some are due to unforeseen challenges. Costs for transportation projects can be

**Idaho Food Processing Employment**



companies are benefiting from local food processing, but they are not the only ones. Fabri-Kal is almost doubling the size of its plant, and will likely increase its workforce 60% when it adds 30 workers upon completion of that project in spring 2019. It makes compostable yogurt and food service containers. Nor is cold storage only expanding within the Magic Valley. Simplot is looking to add a 10-story freezer building adjacent to its Caldwell potato processing plant. Lamb Weston is looking to increase the acreage it irrigates with processing water from its potato plant. Currently it irrigates 296 acres (half a square mile), but it is applying to irrigate 670 additional acres. The wastewater is monitored and treated. Food processing, which clearly impacts adjacent industries, has employment in the mid-18,000s this year. Growth going forward continues above 3% for this and the next two years.



**Leisure:** Bogus Basin is looking to put snow making equipment on part of its 2,700-acre resort. Typically the resort serves half of a million visitor trips per season. Sun Valley Resort is rebuilding after a fire at its base lodge in April. An additional 380 acres of Bald Mountain as well as a new extended quad chairlift, capable of serving 2,400 people per hour, are planned. Additional snow making equipment is also expected, as this will extend skiable acreage by 20%. Nearby, the Auberge Resort project in Ketchum is a decade-long process hampered by

weather, but it will offer 66 rooms after construction. New management plans for wilderness areas in the state are to come out this summer and fall. These newest 430 square miles of wilderness are available to parties using pack animals. Wildlife draws visitors to the state, with larger animals such as bear and bison being prime attractions. Just over 700 grizzly bears are thought to be in Idaho, and the Yellowstone area is home to 4,200 bison. Another attraction for visitors is the Central Idaho Dark Sky Reserve. It is 1,416 square miles and includes Stanley, Ketchum, and Sun Valley. Light from the Milky Way galaxy is visible due to the low levels of ambient light pollution. This is the US's first dark sky reserve, and the third largest in the world. A longer established conservation area (25 years this summer) unique to Idaho is the Snake River Birds of Prey. Its 81 miles of Snake River Canyon support a high density of nesting raptors, including peregrine falcons. Going back further, the Peregrine Fund and World Center for Birds of Prey have over 40,000 visitors per year, including over 5,000 visits by students. Over 10,000 floaters use the Main Salmon River, and preserving water quality is an issue with that type of volume given the duration of float trips. For shorter trips, the Payette River has world-class rapids for kayaking. This year it hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> North Fork Championship race and included international competitors. Overall, tourism is expected to be robust for the West this year, aided by the strong economy. One measure of this is air traffic at Friedman Memorial Airport near Sun Valley. For January through May, boarding is up 8.7% over 2017. A reality hampering travel is high regional gas prices. These have been higher than the US average in both Idaho and Utah, often in the vicinity of 25-cents higher. A fire at one of the refineries near Salt Lake City is given as part of the reason for higher prices. Even with a headwind here or there, growth in the industry is expected to be strong this year, at 3.2% job growth in the leisure and hospitality sector. This is double the national growth rate. Next year the national growth rate drops by almost a factor of three, and that growth rate is only expected to be matched within the state. Generally, though, the local outlook is stronger for this sector than is the national view.

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## FORECAST COMPARISON

Idaho's economy is influenced by local, national, and international factors. Changes in the projected values of statistics such as oil prices, interest rates, and national housing starts can affect the state. To account for the effects of such changes on the state's economy, this issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses the June 2018 IHS forecast of the US economy. Specific expansions or contractions in Idaho operations are also considered and incorporated.

The comparison table shows how several Idaho and national economic series have changed since the April 2018 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. That April publication was based on the March 2018 IHS baseline US macroeconomic forecast.

The previous forecast saw a 2018–2021 GDP trajectory of real growth along 2.7%, 3.0%, 2.2%, and 1.8%, respectively. This forecast sees that trajectory now as 3.0%, 2.8%, 1.8%, and 1.5%. Growth is now more concentrated early in the future. Inflation (CPI) had been written in as 2.2%, 1.5%, 2.8%, and 2.5%. Now it is drawn as 2.5%, 1.8%, 2.3%, and 2.2%. Though real GDP growth is expected to be stronger this year than in the previous forecast, it is being hindered by higher inflation. The full effect of inflation across the forecast window to the end of 2021 is little changed: rather than a dollar item costing 9.3 cents more at the end of 2021, it will cost just 9 cents more. Similarly, the difference in the size of the economy is minor by the end of 2021: roughly \$100 billion within a \$23.4 trillion economy.

The stability of the forecast carries over to several features. Personal income at the national level was to hit \$16.3 trillion in 2021. Now it is seen reaching \$16.1 trillion. Total nonfarm employment was to reach 154.9 million jobs in 2021. Now it could achieve 153.1 million. For this revision, the job count drives US personal income more than wages do. Indeed, average annual wage at the national level is slightly stronger in the current forecast, roughly \$200 per year for a mid-\$65,000 figure.

Housing starts have begun 2018 much stronger in Idaho than what was predicted in the previous forecast. The housing outlook is not much changed at the national level. One aspect of the current housing industry is the difficulty in finding workers. Somehow that has been overcome to some extent within Idaho. Once those workers are on the job, since local housing demand is quite strong, there is a disincentive against falling housing starts. To be sure, there are headwinds. Material costs are up, some say around \$8,000 per typical house, and mortgage interest rates are increasing. But these features are true at the national level as well, and yet IHS has largely maintained its housing outlook.

Personal income growth in Idaho persists. Last year it was 5.0%, and this year it is currently predicted at 4.5%. The previous forecast had slightly weaker growth this year at 4.2%. Across the revision, growth has been pulled earlier. In total, the prediction on Idaho personal income is for \$85 billion in the year 2021, rather than the \$85.2 billion according to the April forecast. Per capita, this year had been seen at \$41,500 in average annual income, and now the forecast has that \$200 higher. The population forecast has hardly changed.

Though jobs and population build on one another in the Idaho Economic Model, total nonfarm jobs are expected to reach 738,000 this year, growing 3.1% over last year; whereas the earlier forecast saw jobs reaching 732,500, growing 2.4% over last year. At the close of 2021, total nonfarm employment is expected to reach 784,700 jobs, versus 783,900 jobs according to the April forecast.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
FORECASTS COMPARISON  
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN  
JULY 2018 vs. APRIL 2018 FORECASTS**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>								
Current \$	0	0	0	4	68	75	2	-80
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.3%
2009 Chain-Weighted	0	0	0	4	52	21	-49	-105
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.6%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>								
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	0	207	453	311	-34	-262
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.3%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	1	7	-63	-168	-294
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.9%	-1.5%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>								
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	0	182	244	-50	-199	-276
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.4%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	1	-29	-128	-180	-254
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.8%	-1.1%	-1.6%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>								
Idaho	-3	243	24	-168	5,429	3,525	1,754	822
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	1	-14	-579	-1,131	-1,725
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-1.1%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>								
Idaho	0	23	13	-407	1,255	984	749	953
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	2	130	167	81	-28
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	-0.1%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>								
Idaho	-2	219	11	239	4,174	2,542	1,005	-131
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	-1	-144	-746	-1,212	-1,697
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-1.3%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>								
Federal Funds Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Bank Prime Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Existing Home Mortgage Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>INFLATION</b>								
GDP Price Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.048	0.275	0.334	0.271
Personal Cons Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.272	0.564	0.303	0.107
Consumer Price Index	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.016	0.002	-0.006

## ALTERNATIVE FORECAST

IHS places the likelihood of its June 2018 *Optimistic Scenario* at 15% and its *Pessimistic Scenario* at 20%. This leaves the baseline forecast at 65% likely. The similar three scenarios in the previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* rested upon the same probabilities.

A snapshot of the *Baseline Scenario* across 2018–2021 is:

- Real GDP growth is forecast at 3.0%, 2.8%, 1.8%, and 1.5%.
- Nonfarm payrolls grow 1.6%, 1.5%, 0.9%, and 0.3%.
- Headline (U-3) unemployment runs 3.8%, 3.4%, 3.6%, and 3.9%.
- CPI inflation is forecast at 2.5%, 1.8%, 2.3%, and 2.2%.
- The US governmental deficit is \$928 billion this year growing to \$1.2 trillion in 2021.

## PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

Though IHS sees the US economy continuing its 109-month expansion, this scenario has the duration only reaching 117 months—three short of the record. The firm has focused upon commercial real estate, where there is the possibility of price declines, as a lead-in toward a slowdown. A loss of confidence leads a drop in real estate investment. Housing suffers as buyers drop out of the market, partly in response to rising mortgage rates. Stock market gains cease almost immediately before losses set in, and the return to current levels takes longer than three years. Consumer confidence retreats and does not re-attain its current standing. Employment gains would no longer keep up with the labor market; unemployment would climb to 5.0% in 2020 from its current 4.0% level.

Real GDP slows to 0.9% in 2019, though the current quarter is estimated at 4.0%, and 2021 brings only half of the current estimated level before slowing returns. Housing starts would slow from this year's 1.325 million unit estimate to 1.190 million units in 2020 before growing again in 2021 when 1.296 million units come online. This keeps starts below the baseline through the forecast. Factory utilization would slow from 75.6% this year to 72.9% in 2019, and it would remain below 74%.

Notably, IHS does not yet see trade frictions as a significant factor in this scenario, though it is monitoring the situation “carefully.” Exports increase more strongly in the baseline, but they would be up even in the *Pessimistic Scenario*. As discussed in the feature article, commodity exports are growing.

This scenario drops Idaho personal income \$1.4 billion below the baseline counterpart in 2021; total personal income this year is expected to be \$72.9 billion. Nonfarm employment is weaker by 8,200 jobs by 2021. The total would be roughly the same as the baseline prediction for the April 2018 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. Growth rates for jobs would drop to 1.5% rather than holding near 2% in both 2020 and 2021. Housing starts are stronger in this scenario than in the baseline. This sector is driven by interest rates, and an almost certain response to a downturn is that the Federal Reserve lowers interest rates. Mortgage rates follow. Housing starts would increase an extra 1,800 units per year by 2021.

Construction would partly follow the housing market in this case, being slightly stronger. The difference in 2021 amounts to 1,900 jobs in an industry of low- to mid-50,000 positions. Food manufacturing swings the same direction, up 1,200, though within a smaller sector of 20,000 to 21,000 jobs. The computer and electronics sector roughly holds its employment, changing fewer than 100 jobs by 2021. These three sectors are all associated with production. On the service side, jobs grow more slowly. About 1% fewer would be filled by 2021 in this case: 399,200 versus 403,000 in the baseline.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST**  
**BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS**  
**JULY 2018**

	BASELINE					OPTIMISTIC					PESSIMISTIC				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>															
Current \$	19,391	20,384	21,473	22,452	23,377	19,391	20,468	21,879	23,099	24,179	19,391	20,353	20,985	21,800	22,880
% Ch	4.1%	5.1%	5.3%	4.6%	4.1%	4.1%	5.6%	6.9%	5.6%	4.7%	4.1%	5.0%	3.1%	3.9%	5.0%
2009 Chain-Weighted	17,096	17,611	18,100	18,427	18,705	17,096	17,690	18,458	18,982	19,373	17,096	17,594	17,753	17,983	18,351
% Ch	2.3%	3.0%	2.8%	1.8%	1.5%	2.3%	3.5%	4.3%	2.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.9%	0.9%	1.3%	2.0%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>															
Idaho (Millions)	69,756	72,895	76,748	80,808	84,975	69,756	72,963	77,392	82,478	87,819	69,756	72,868	76,202	79,429	83,595
% Ch	5.0%	4.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.6%	6.1%	6.6%	6.5%	5.0%	4.5%	4.6%	4.2%	5.2%
U.S. (Billions)	16,429	17,116	17,978	18,825	19,649	16,429	17,136	18,175	19,250	20,239	16,429	17,103	17,714	18,307	19,214
% Ch	3.1%	4.2%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	3.1%	4.3%	6.1%	5.9%	5.1%	3.1%	4.1%	3.6%	3.4%	5.0%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>															
Idaho (Millions)	61,915	63,375	65,483	67,493	69,470	61,915	63,483	66,364	69,455	72,520	61,915	63,370	65,130	66,503	68,387
% Ch	3.3%	2.4%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	3.3%	2.5%	4.5%	4.7%	4.4%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.1%	2.8%
U.S. (Billions)	14,583	14,880	15,340	15,723	16,064	14,583	14,910	15,585	16,211	16,713	14,583	14,873	15,140	15,328	15,719
% Ch	1.4%	2.0%	3.1%	2.5%	2.2%	1.4%	2.2%	4.5%	4.0%	3.1%	1.4%	2.0%	1.8%	1.2%	2.5%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>															
Idaho	715,455	737,965	751,687	768,441	784,726	715,455	738,625	756,245	781,061	807,948	715,455	737,834	749,054	760,578	776,507
% Ch	3.1%	3.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%	3.1%	3.2%	2.4%	3.3%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%
U.S. (Thousands)	146,624	149,007	151,223	152,596	153,128	146,624	149,117	152,271	154,662	155,746	146,624	148,953	149,354	149,582	150,816
% Ch	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	0.3%	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	1.6%	0.7%	1.6%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR</b>															
Idaho	114,921	121,082	123,374	126,113	128,925	114,921	121,370	124,139	127,390	131,623	114,921	120,975	121,979	124,617	129,188
% Ch	4.6%	5.4%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	4.6%	5.6%	2.3%	2.6%	3.3%	4.6%	5.3%	0.8%	2.2%	3.7%
U.S. (Thousands)	20,077	20,687	21,200	21,603	21,824	20,077	20,726	21,426	22,090	22,412	20,077	20,631	20,698	20,589	21,118
% Ch	1.7%	3.0%	2.5%	1.9%	1.0%	1.7%	3.2%	3.4%	3.1%	1.5%	1.7%	2.8%	0.3%	-0.5%	2.6%
<b>NONGOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR</b>															
Idaho	600,534	616,883	628,312	642,328	655,801	600,534	617,256	632,107	653,671	676,325	600,534	616,860	627,075	635,961	647,319
% Ch	2.8%	2.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.4%	3.4%	3.5%	2.8%	2.7%	1.7%	1.4%	1.8%
U.S. (Thousands)	126,548	128,320	130,022	130,993	131,304	126,548	128,391	130,845	132,571	133,333	126,548	128,322	128,656	128,994	129,698
% Ch	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	1.3%	0.6%	1.6%	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>															
Federal Funds	1.0%	1.8%	2.8%	3.4%	3.4%	1.0%	1.8%	2.8%	3.5%	4.1%	1.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.2%	1.9%
Bank Prime	4.1%	4.9%	5.9%	6.4%	6.5%	4.1%	4.9%	5.9%	6.5%	7.1%	4.1%	4.9%	4.9%	4.3%	5.0%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.2%	4.7%	5.1%	5.4%	5.4%	4.2%	4.9%	5.9%	6.2%	6.5%	4.2%	4.6%	5.0%	3.6%	4.0%
<b>INFLATION</b>															
GDP Price Deflator	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.9%
Personal Cons Deflator	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%
Consumer Price Index	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.8%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	1.7%	2.1%	2.4%

## OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

Greater household formation remains the catalyst of the optimistic case. Housing starts follow the demand, rising to 1.6 million units in 2019, rather than taking until 2020 to brush up against that number as in the baseline. Further, they accelerate to 1.7 million for all years 2020–2023 in the more favorable environment of this scenario. The federal funds rate rises a bit more quickly in this scenario than the baseline, near-term peaking at 4.25% in 2022 rather than at 3.45%. A boost is available from lower oil prices, bottoming in late 2019 with a \$10-per-barrel savings compared with the baseline. Per-barrel prices generally remain within the \$60 region throughout this forecast.

Real GDP growth pushes to 4.3% in 2019 and cools only to 2.1% in 2021. Unemployment shrinks dramatically to 3.2% where it sits for 2019–2020, rising only to 3.4% in 2021. Factory capacity utilization increases from 76.6% this year to 79.1%—substantial improvement. Consumers' confidence rises from its already elevated level. The deficit grows more slowly, just crossing \$1 trillion in 2021. CPI peaks this year at 2.8% and then resumes very stable values in the low 2% range. The stock market has an early peak in 2019, stays above current levels, and then resumes climbing in 2022.

The swing up in personal income due to the *Optimistic Scenario* is \$2.8 billion above the baseline case by 2021; total personal income in 2021 should reach \$87.8 billion. Nonfarm employment would increase more dramatically in this setting, with a gain of 23,200 jobs over the baseline by 2021, when 808,000 jobs would be present in the state. Growth rates for nonfarm jobs would average 3.0% across the forecast window, much like in the past two years. Housing starts, though, would grow less quickly in this scenario. As for the pessimistic case, part of the reason for the deviation of housing has to do with interest rates. In a hot economy, the Federal Reserve would likely raise interest rates more quickly, and this is part of the IHS *Optimistic Scenario*. While housing starts continue to grow through the forecast, the total growth is somewhat slower. A rough pace of 900 fewer Idaho homes would be constructed per year in 2021.

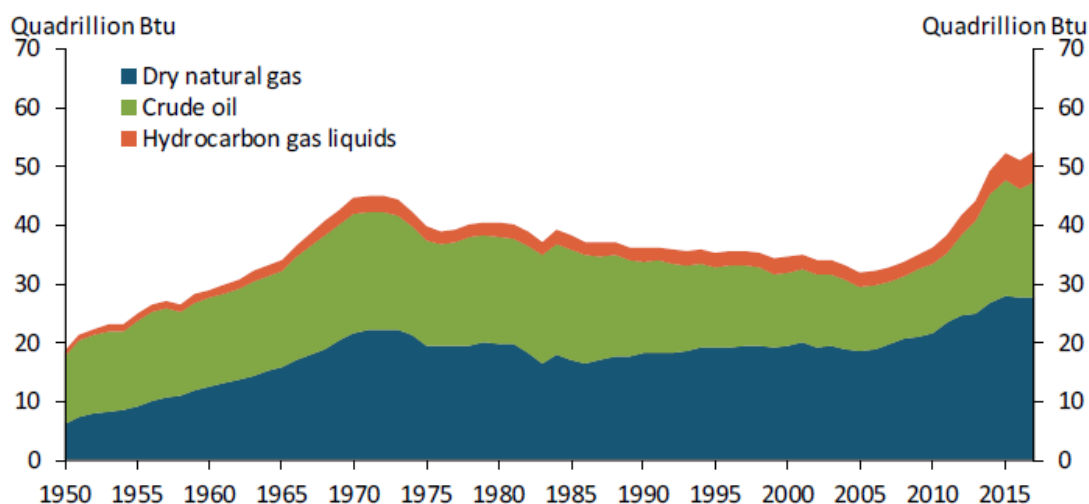
Here the construction industry adds 1,900 jobs over the baseline in 2021, in contrast to the direction that housing goes. Food manufacturing is down 800 jobs compared with the baseline. Computer and electronics manufacturing, though, has a gain of just shy of 200 positions. In the service side of the economy, jobs would grow strongly, with an additional 2.7% packed in by 2021: total service jobs would reach 413,800 by then versus 403,000 in the baseline.

# What Could Resurging U.S. Energy Production Mean for the U.S. Trade Deficit?

Nida Çakır Melek and Jun Nie<sup>1</sup>

Energy commodity prices have been on an upward trend since early 2016. Prices climbed especially in the second half of 2017: the spot energy index, a commonly used measure of energy prices from Standard and Poor's Goldman Sachs Commodity Index, rose about 30 percent. The recovery in prices helped reverse a decline in U.S. energy production. After dropping slightly in 2016, annual U.S. energy production is estimated to have reached a record high level in 2017 (Chart 1).

Chart 1: U.S. Energy Production



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) and authors' calculations.

High production levels can be attributed to increased crude oil and natural gas production. Higher oil prices prompted a rebound in drilling activity: oil production started to rise in late 2016 and accelerated in late 2017. In November 2017, U.S. crude oil production reached 10.038 million barrels per day (mbpd), fractionally below the previous record of 10.044 mbpd set in November 1970. This resurgence has brought the level of U.S. production in line with Saudi Arabia and closer to Russia, the world's largest oil producer.

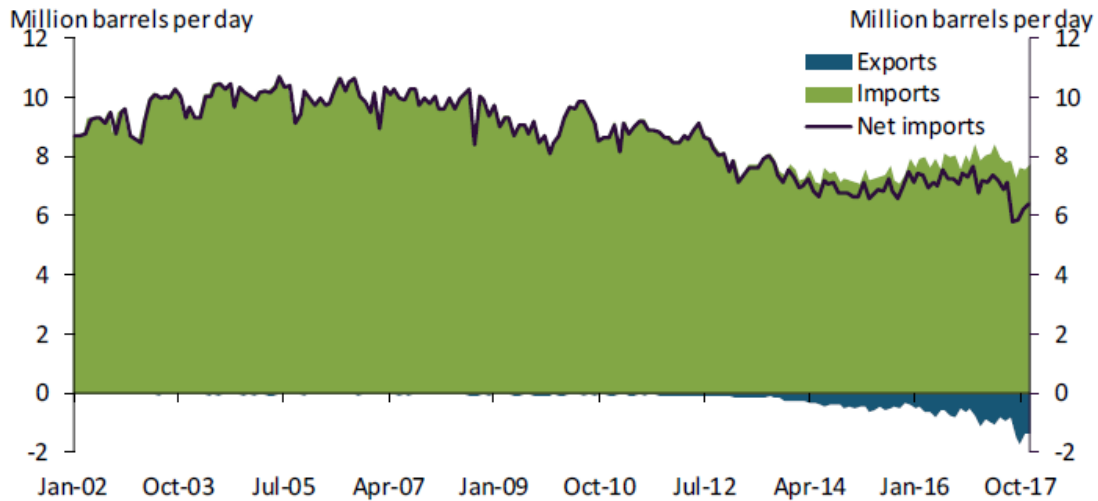
The boom in U.S. oil production over the past decade, driven mainly by tight oil production, has been a remarkable turning point for U.S. trade flows.<sup>2</sup> Although the United States is still a net oil importer, its net imports have fallen sharply. Chart 2 shows that imports of crude oil dropped from 10.8 mbpd in mid-2005 to 7.8 mbpd by the end of 2017. Net imports of crude oil fell by more than 4 mbpd, as the United States sold increasing volumes of oil around the world during this period. After the removal of the crude oil export ban in December 2015, U.S. exports grew continually, rising from an average of 0.59 mbpd in 2016 to an average of 1.5 mbpd in the last quarter of 2017.<sup>3</sup> Rising domestic production and favorable oil price spreads also contributed to the upward trend in crude oil exports.

<sup>1</sup>This article originally appeared in the March 7, 2018, *The Macro Bulletin* from the Kansas City Fed. 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 Kansas City or of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

<sup>2</sup>Çakır Melek, Plante, and Yucel (2017) find that the U.S. shale oil boom improved the petroleum trade balance significantly and boosted U.S. GDP by more than 1.4 percent from 2010 to 2015.

<sup>3</sup>For a more detailed discussion of the export ban and potential gains from its removal, see Çakır Melek and Ojeda (2017).

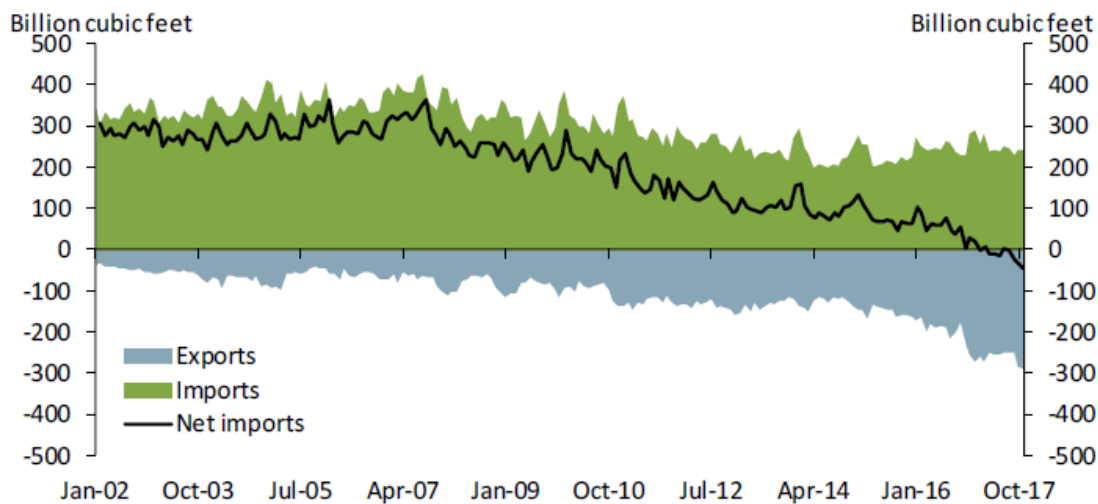
Chart 2: U.S. Crude Oil Trade



Source: EIA.

At the same time, increasing domestic production of natural gas from shale gas and tight oil formations has helped improve natural gas trade flows, too. Declining natural gas imports, increasing natural gas pipeline exports, and higher exports of liquefied natural gas have supported this trend. Chart 3 shows exports and imports of natural gas over the past 15 years. In 2017, the United States became a net exporter of natural gas for the first time since 1957 (Energy Information Administration [EIA]).

Chart 3: U.S. Natural Gas Trade



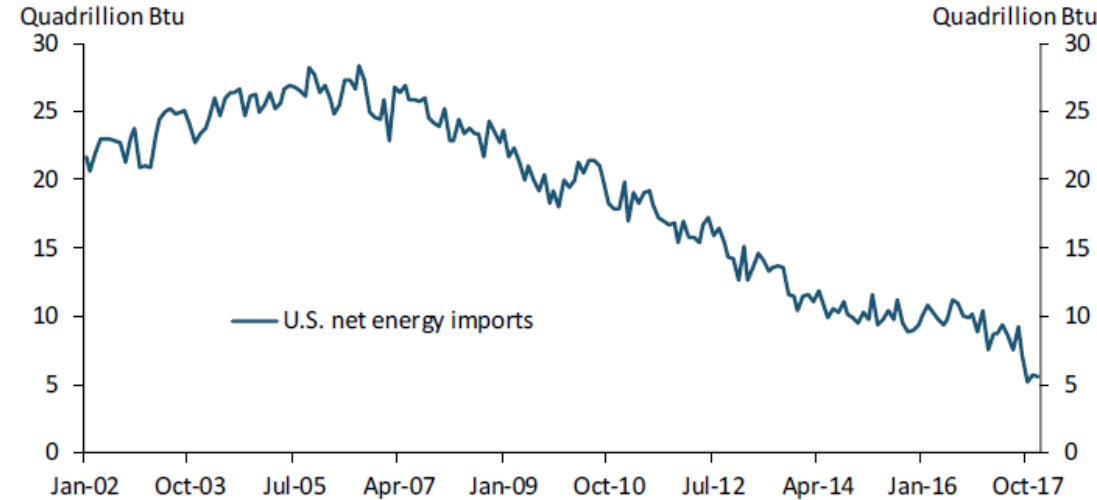
Source: EIA.

In addition, the United States has been a net exporter of petroleum products, such as gasoline and diesel, since 2011. Exports of petroleum products have continued to increase over time, rising from 4.7 mbpd in 2016 to an estimated 5.1 mbpd in 2017. As imports of petroleum products have been relatively stable, increasing exports have translated into continued improvement in the U.S. petroleum products trade.

These developments in petroleum and natural gas markets have led U.S. net energy imports to decline substantially. Chart 4 shows that net energy imports declined from 28.4 quadrillion Btu in the second half of 2006 to 5.6 quadrillion Btu by the end of 2017. This trend was driven by the petroleum trade (crude oil, petroleum products, and hydrocarbon gas liquids) in general and by crude oil in particular: in

energy-equivalent terms, the natural gas trade constitutes only a small portion of energy trade flows. After being interrupted from mid-2014 to late 2016, due in part to the collapse of energy prices, U.S. net energy imports have resumed their declining trend since late 2016.<sup>4</sup>

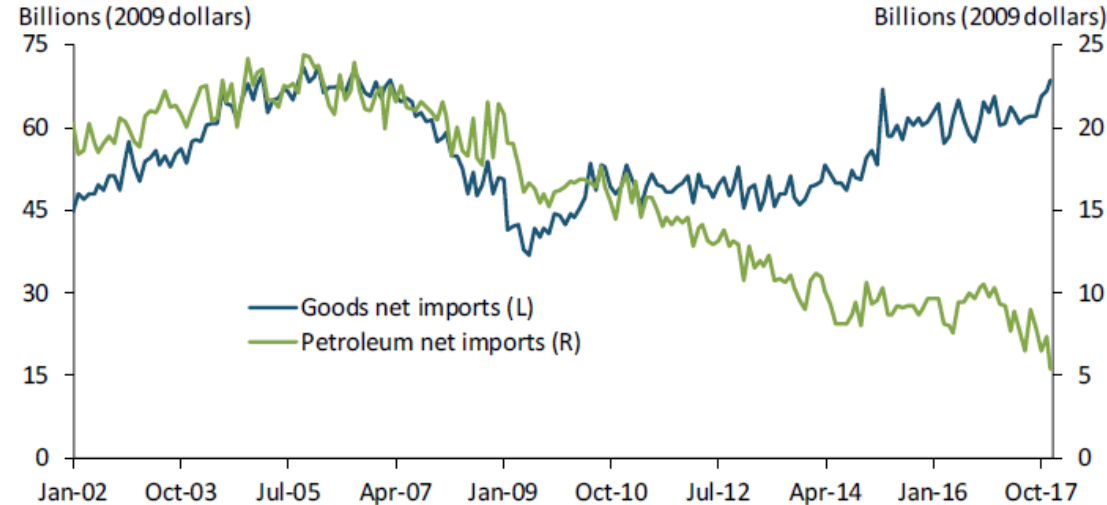
**Chart 4: U.S. Energy Trade**



Sources: EIA and authors' calculations.

The decline in U.S. net energy imports has prevented the total U.S. trade deficit from widening further. Chart 5 shows that petroleum has been an increasingly important component of U.S. goods trade. In 2006, petroleum accounted for about 16 percent of U.S. goods imports and about 3 percent of U.S. goods exports. By the end of 2017, the share of petroleum in total goods imports declined to 8 percent, while the share in total goods exports almost tripled, shrinking the U.S. petroleum trade deficit. Had the petroleum trade deficit not improved, all else unchanged, the total U.S. trade deficit would likely have been more than 35 percent wider by the end of 2017.

**Chart 5: U.S. Trade in Goods and Petroleum**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (Haver Analytics).

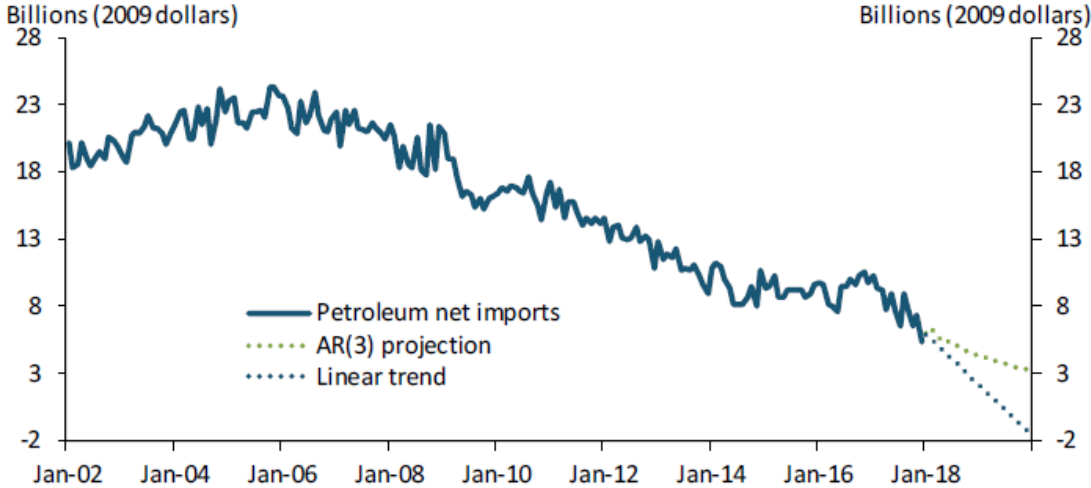
<sup>4</sup> Oil prices collapsed in mid-2014, due in part to shifts in expectations of future availability of supply relative to demand (Davig and others 2015).



Several factors suggest the trend in U.S. petroleum trade will likely continue. In recent months, West Texas Intermediate oil prices have climbed higher. The number of active oil rigs has also started to increase again, which could help boost U.S. oil production throughout 2018. Moreover, the more positive global economic outlook for 2018—as published, for example, by the International Monetary Fund—suggests higher global oil demand growth, which would likely support prices and trade. In addition, the International Energy Agency (IEA) and EIA expect most growth in the global oil supply to come from the United States, which could lower domestic prices relative to international prices. A more favorable oil price spread could, in turn, boost domestic exports. Together, these developments suggest the U.S. petroleum trade could continue to help narrow the U.S. trade deficit in 2018.

To examine what continuing declines in petroleum net imports would mean for the U.S. trade balance in 2018, we use simple statistical models and provide estimates for U.S. net petroleum imports. To better capture petroleum net imports’ recent trend, we estimate our statistical models using data since November 2016. We consider two models—a linear-trend model, which best captures the long-run trend of net imports, and an optimal autoregressive (AR) model, which captures more variations in recent months. The linear-trend model predicts that U.S. net petroleum imports will decline by \$3.8 billion (in 2009 dollars) in 2018 (Chart 6, blue dotted line). An optimal AR model (estimated with three lags), on the other hand, suggests U.S. net petroleum imports will decline by about \$1 billion (in 2009 dollars) from the end of 2017 to the end of 2018 (green dotted line).

**Chart 6: U.S. Petroleum Trade Deficit Forecasts**



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (Haver Analytics) and authors' calculations.

The average of these two projections suggests petroleum net imports will decline by \$2.4 billion from the end of 2017 to the end of 2018, equivalent to about 5 percent of the U.S. trade deficit in December 2017. In other words, if the petroleum trade deficit continues to shrink, it could help narrow the U.S. trade deficit by about 5 percent by the end of 2018, assuming other components stay the same.

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Davig, Troy A., Nida Çakır Melek, Jun Nie, Didem Tüzemen, and A. Lee Smith. 2015. "Evaluating a Year of Oil Price Volatility." *Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Economic Review*, vol. 100, no. 3, pp. 5–30. Available at <https://www.kansascityfed.org/~media/files/publicat/econrev/econrevarchive/2015/3q15davigetal.pdf>

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# IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

July 2018

## 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  
JULY 2018**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>POPULATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,391.8	1,428.2	1,468.7	1,505.1	1,534.3	1,554.4	1,570.9	1,583.2	1,594.7
% Ch	2.1%	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%	1.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%
National (Millions)	293.758	296.460	299.282	302.227	304.948	307.580	310.100	312.402	314.656
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>BIRTHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	22,529	23,064	24,185	25,023	25,156	23,726	23,202	22,311	22,941
% Ch	3.4%	2.4%	4.9%	3.5%	0.5%	-5.7%	-2.2%	-3.8%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	4,113	4,150	4,280	4,322	4,269	4,152	4,031	3,967	3,965
% Ch	0.2%	0.9%	3.1%	1.0%	-1.2%	-2.7%	-2.9%	-1.6%	-0.1%
<b>DEATHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	10,013	10,513	10,556	10,742	10,927	11,065	11,411	11,990	11,993
% Ch	-3.4%	5.0%	0.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	3.1%	5.1%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	2,405	2,456	2,433	2,432	2,479	2,444	2,479	2,522	2,549
% Ch	-2.1%	2.1%	-0.9%	-0.1%	1.9%	-1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.1%
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	15,906	23,888	26,799	22,155	14,986	7,458	4,682	1,947	0,545
<b>HOUSING</b>									
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>									
Idaho	18,678	23,408	19,533	14,345	7,979	5,733	5,186	4,561	7,124
% Ch	13.9%	25.3%	-16.6%	-26.6%	-44.4%	-28.2%	-9.5%	-12.1%	56.2%
National (Millions)	1,950	2,073	1,812	1,342	0,900	0,554	0,586	0,612	0,784
% Ch	5.2%	6.3%	-12.6%	-25.9%	-32.9%	-38.4%	5.7%	4.5%	28.1%
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	16,168	20,939	17,521	12,014	7,132	4,951	4,648	3,956	6,021
% Ch	16.6%	29.5%	-16.3%	-31.4%	-40.6%	-30.6%	-6.1%	-14.9%	52.2%
National (Millions)	1,604	1,719	1,474	1,036	0,616	0,442	0,471	0,434	0,537
% Ch	6.6%	7.1%	-14.3%	-29.7%	-40.5%	-28.2%	6.6%	-7.9%	23.6%
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	2,510	2,470	2,012	2,331	847	782	538	604	1,103
% Ch	-0.8%	-1.6%	-18.5%	15.9%	-63.7%	-7.6%	-31.2%	12.3%	82.5%
National (Millions)	0.345	0.354	0.338	0.306	0.284	0.112	0.114	0.178	0.247
% Ch	-1.0%	2.6%	-4.5%	-9.5%	-7.3%	-60.7%	2.2%	55.7%	38.9%
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	473.8	494.4	514.8	529.3	537.9	542.3	546.4	549.2	553.7
% Ch	3.5%	4.3%	4.1%	2.8%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>POPULATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,610.2	1,630.4	1,649.3	1,680.0	1,717.6	1,747.3	1,776.8	1,804.0	1,831.7
% Ch	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%
National (Millions)	316.850	319.179	321.450	323.668	325.916	328.365	330.703	333.052	335.389
% Ch	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>BIRTHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	22,348	22,888	22,832	22,463	22,159	22,134	22,399	22,740	23,095
% Ch	-2.6%	2.4%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-0.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	3,929	3,990	4,000	4,023	4,046	4,069	4,089	4,107	4,121
% Ch	-0.9%	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
<b>DEATHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	12,426	12,610	13,031	13,370	14,007	14,319	14,620	14,925	15,235
% Ch	3.6%	1.5%	3.3%	2.6%	4.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	2,603	2,612	2,620	2,647	2,675	2,705	2,733	2,765	2,797
% Ch	2.1%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	5,592	9,926	9,132	21,609	29,408	21,877	21,756	19,406	19,800
<b>HOUSING</b>									
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>									
Idaho	9,057	9,814	10,279	12,410	14,086	16,430	15,876	16,606	17,443
% Ch	27.1%	8.4%	4.7%	20.7%	13.5%	16.6%	-3.4%	4.6%	5.0%
National (Millions)	0.928	0.999	1.107	1.177	1.208	1.326	1.396	1.456	1.453
% Ch	18.4%	7.7%	10.7%	6.4%	2.6%	9.7%	5.3%	4.3%	-0.2%
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	7,718	7,333	8,244	10,021	11,298	13,238	13,229	13,949	14,862
% Ch	28.2%	-5.0%	12.4%	21.5%	12.8%	17.2%	-0.1%	5.4%	6.5%
National (Millions)	0.619	0.645	0.713	0.785	0.852	0.911	0.970	1.018	1.017
% Ch	15.3%	4.2%	10.4%	10.1%	8.5%	7.0%	6.5%	5.0%	-0.2%
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	1,339	2,481	2,035	2,389	2,788	3,192	2,647	2,657	2,581
% Ch	21.4%	85.3%	-18.0%	17.4%	16.7%	14.5%	-17.1%	0.4%	-2.8%
National (Millions)	0.309	0.354	0.394	0.393	0.356	0.414	0.425	0.438	0.436
% Ch	25.2%	14.5%	11.3%	-0.4%	-9.2%	16.3%	2.6%	2.9%	-0.4%
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	560.3	568.3	576.7	586.6	597.8	612.0	625.9	640.3	655.5
% Ch	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>									
Current Dollars	12,275	13,094	13,856	14,478	14,719	14,419	14,964	15,518	16,155
% Ch	6.6%	6.7%	5.8%	4.5%	1.7%	-2.0%	3.8%	3.7%	4.1%
2009 Chain-Weighted	13,773	14,234	14,614	14,874	14,830	14,419	14,784	15,021	15,355
% Ch	3.8%	3.3%	2.7%	1.8%	-0.3%	-2.8%	2.5%	1.6%	2.2%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	39,465	41,864	46,053	49,037	50,680	48,866	49,842	52,745	55,370
% Ch	8.5%	6.1%	10.0%	6.5%	3.4%	-3.6%	2.0%	5.8%	5.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	38,126	40,697	45,008	47,495	48,958	47,784	48,361	50,637	53,268
% Ch	7.3%	6.7%	10.6%	5.5%	3.1%	-2.4%	1.2%	4.7%	5.2%
National (Billions)	10,053	10,614	11,394	12,000	12,502	12,095	12,477	13,255	13,915
% Ch	5.9%	5.6%	7.3%	5.3%	4.2%	-3.3%	3.2%	6.2%	5.0%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	43,992	45,371	48,614	50,501	50,649	48,869	49,030	50,643	52,173
% Ch	5.9%	3.1%	7.1%	3.9%	0.3%	-3.5%	0.3%	3.3%	3.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	42,499	44,105	47,510	48,913	48,927	47,787	47,573	48,619	50,192
% Ch	4.7%	3.8%	7.7%	3.0%	0.0%	-2.3%	-0.4%	2.2%	3.2%
National (Billions)	11,206	11,503	12,028	12,358	12,494	12,095	12,274	12,726	13,112
% Ch	3.4%	2.7%	4.6%	2.7%	1.1%	-3.2%	1.5%	3.7%	3.0%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho	28,353	29,309	31,355	32,580	33,033	31,437	31,727	33,315	34,721
% Ch	6.2%	3.4%	7.0%	3.9%	1.4%	-4.8%	0.9%	5.0%	4.2%
National	34,220	35,801	38,070	39,705	40,998	39,322	40,235	42,427	44,222
% Ch	5.0%	4.6%	6.3%	4.3%	3.3%	-4.1%	2.3%	5.4%	4.2%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho	31,607	31,766	33,100	33,554	33,012	31,440	31,210	31,988	32,716
% Ch	3.7%	0.5%	4.2%	1.4%	-1.6%	-4.8%	-0.7%	2.5%	2.3%
National	38,146	38,802	40,188	40,890	40,973	39,324	39,580	40,737	41,669
% Ch	2.5%	1.7%	3.6%	1.7%	0.2%	-4.0%	0.6%	2.9%	2.3%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>									
Idaho	0	0	0	0	35,593	35,874	36,643	37,110	37,412
% Ch	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.8%	2.1%	1.3%	0.8%
National	41,144	42,461	44,390	46,343	47,596	47,617	48,924	50,273	51,650
% Ch	4.4%	3.2%	4.5%	4.4%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>									
Current Dollars	16,692	17,428	18,121	18,624	19,391	20,384	21,473	22,452	23,377
% Ch	3.3%	4.4%	4.0%	2.8%	4.1%	5.1%	5.3%	4.6%	4.1%
2009 Chain-Weighted	15,612	16,013	16,472	16,716	17,096	17,611	18,100	18,427	18,705
% Ch	1.7%	2.6%	2.9%	1.5%	2.3%	3.0%	2.8%	1.8%	1.5%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	57,581	60,744	64,209	66,433	69,756	72,895	76,748	80,808	84,975
% Ch	4.0%	5.5%	5.7%	3.5%	5.0%	4.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	55,241	58,295	61,973	64,435	67,317	70,833	74,587	78,548	82,611
% Ch	3.7%	5.5%	6.3%	4.0%	4.5%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%
National (Billions)	14,074	14,818	15,553	15,929	16,429	17,116	17,978	18,825	19,649
% Ch	1.1%	5.3%	5.0%	2.4%	3.1%	4.2%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	53,547	55,646	58,647	59,963	61,915	63,375	65,483	67,493	69,470
% Ch	2.6%	3.9%	5.4%	2.2%	3.3%	2.4%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	51,370	53,403	56,604	58,158	59,752	61,582	63,639	65,605	67,538
% Ch	2.3%	4.0%	6.0%	2.7%	2.7%	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%
National (Billions)	13,088	13,575	14,206	14,377	14,583	14,880	15,340	15,723	16,064
% Ch	-0.2%	3.7%	4.6%	1.2%	1.4%	2.0%	3.1%	2.5%	2.2%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho	35,759	37,256	38,930	39,543	40,626	41,718	43,192	44,791	46,389
% Ch	3.0%	4.2%	4.5%	1.6%	2.7%	2.7%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%
National	44,417	46,425	48,383	49,213	50,408	52,123	54,363	56,521	58,584
% Ch	0.4%	4.5%	4.2%	1.7%	2.4%	3.4%	4.3%	4.0%	3.6%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho	33,254	34,129	35,558	35,693	36,061	36,270	36,853	37,412	37,926
% Ch	1.6%	2.6%	4.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
National	41,305	42,529	44,192	44,420	44,744	45,316	46,384	47,208	47,896
% Ch	-0.9%	3.0%	3.9%	0.5%	0.7%	1.3%	2.4%	1.8%	1.5%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>									
Idaho	38,120	39,298	40,249	41,041	42,148	43,458	45,095	46,781	48,375
% Ch	1.9%	3.1%	2.4%	2.0%	2.7%	3.1%	3.8%	3.7%	3.4%
National	52,185	53,812	55,412	56,011	56,968	58,785	60,763	63,107	65,656
% Ch	1.0%	3.1%	3.0%	1.1%	1.7%	3.2%	3.4%	3.9%	4.0%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018



**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	19,246	20,655	22,716	24,013	23,955	22,821	22,974	23,495	24,163
% Ch	7.0%	7.3%	10.0%	5.7%	-0.2%	-4.7%	0.7%	2.3%	2.8%
National (Billions)	5,422	5,692	6,057	6,395	6,532	6,251	6,378	6,633	6,930
% Ch	5.5%	5.0%	6.4%	5.6%	2.1%	-4.3%	2.0%	4.0%	4.5%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	908	667	551	949	1,151	449	929	1,553	1,469
% Ch	101.5%	-26.5%	-17.4%	72.2%	21.3%	-61.0%	107.0%	67.2%	-5.4%
National (Billions)	50	46	36	38	47	35	46	76	62
% Ch	32.6%	-8.1%	-22.4%	5.9%	23.3%	-24.5%	29.7%	64.2%	-18.5%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	3,730	3,798	4,189	4,013	4,192	4,615	4,144	4,164	4,538
% Ch	3.6%	1.8%	10.3%	-4.2%	4.5%	10.1%	-10.2%	0.5%	9.0%
National (Billions)	912	933	1,018	941	979	938	987	1,068	1,180
% Ch	5.8%	2.3%	9.1%	-7.5%	4.1%	-4.3%	5.2%	8.3%	10.5%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	7,818	8,393	9,519	10,261	10,397	9,162	9,012	10,336	11,687
% Ch	9.6%	7.4%	13.4%	7.8%	1.3%	-11.9%	-1.6%	14.7%	13.1%
National (Billions)	1,759	1,905	2,146	2,356	2,429	2,152	2,142	2,399	2,649
% Ch	6.1%	8.3%	12.7%	9.8%	3.1%	-11.4%	-0.4%	12.0%	10.4%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	4,863	5,259	5,852	6,124	6,188	6,017	6,202	6,085	6,199
% Ch	8.4%	8.2%	11.3%	4.6%	1.0%	-2.8%	3.1%	-1.9%	1.9%
National (Billions)	909	967	998	1,041	1,075	1,077	1,115	1,142	1,165
% Ch	7.7%	6.4%	3.2%	4.4%	3.2%	0.2%	3.4%	2.5%	2.0%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	5,716	6,175	6,705	7,278	8,477	9,318	10,241	10,297	10,441
% Ch	7.1%	8.0%	8.6%	8.5%	16.5%	9.9%	9.9%	0.6%	1.4%
National (Billions)	1,421	1,517	1,615	1,728	1,957	2,148	2,325	2,360	2,366
% Ch	5.5%	6.7%	6.5%	7.0%	13.2%	9.8%	8.2%	1.5%	0.2%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	3,309	3,588	3,998	4,190	4,211	4,122	4,310	3,941	4,045
% Ch	6.7%	8.4%	11.4%	4.8%	0.5%	-2.1%	4.6%	-8.6%	2.7%
National (Billions)	829	873	923	961	988	964	984	918	952
% Ch	6.4%	5.3%	5.6%	4.2%	2.8%	-2.4%	2.0%	-6.7%	3.7%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	493	504	521	590	531	606	651	755	920
% Ch	0.0%	2.2%	3.4%	13.2%	-9.9%	14.1%	7.5%	15.9%	21.7%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
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**PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	25,274	26,672	27,881	29,444	31,160	33,107	34,960	37,030	39,056
% Ch	4.6%	5.5%	4.5%	5.6%	5.8%	6.2%	5.6%	5.9%	5.5%
National (Billions)	7,117	7,477	7,859	8,085	8,353	8,760	9,189	9,630	10,054
% Ch	2.7%	5.1%	5.1%	2.9%	3.3%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.4%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	1,645	1,733	1,654	1,315	1,527	1,378	1,461	1,542	1,628
% Ch	12.0%	5.3%	-4.6%	-20.5%	16.2%	-9.8%	6.0%	5.5%	5.6%
National (Billions)	88	68	54	43	35	34	54	72	71
% Ch	42.6%	-22.4%	-21.2%	-19.5%	-18.8%	-3.2%	58.5%	33.4%	-1.3%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	5,230	5,779	6,033	6,142	6,425	6,714	7,152	7,402	7,536
% Ch	15.3%	10.5%	4.4%	1.8%	4.6%	4.5%	6.5%	3.5%	1.8%
National (Billions)	1,197	1,248	1,265	1,299	1,351	1,415	1,525	1,585	1,616
% Ch	1.5%	4.2%	1.4%	2.7%	4.0%	4.7%	7.8%	3.9%	2.0%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	11,761	12,696	13,768	13,929	14,401	14,992	15,564	16,274	17,206
% Ch	0.6%	8.0%	8.4%	1.2%	3.4%	4.1%	3.8%	4.6%	5.7%
National (Billions)	2,623	2,857	3,050	3,085	3,186	3,312	3,421	3,561	3,739
% Ch	-1.0%	8.9%	6.7%	1.2%	3.3%	4.0%	3.3%	4.1%	5.0%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	6,663	6,522	7,173	7,692	8,167	8,428	8,801	9,303	9,795
% Ch	7.5%	-2.1%	10.0%	7.2%	6.2%	3.2%	4.4%	5.7%	5.3%
National (Billions)	1,199	1,232	1,278	1,310	1,346	1,381	1,443	1,512	1,579
% Ch	2.9%	2.7%	3.8%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	4.5%	4.8%	4.4%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	10,775	11,225	11,837	12,251	12,743	13,194	13,946	14,669	15,442
% Ch	3.2%	4.2%	5.5%	3.5%	4.0%	3.5%	5.7%	5.2%	5.3%
National (Billions)	2,428	2,544	2,684	2,768	2,850	2,938	3,097	3,248	3,407
% Ch	2.6%	4.8%	5.5%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	5.4%	4.9%	4.9%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	4,654	4,850	5,100	5,344	5,713	6,040	6,322	6,675	7,027
% Ch	15.1%	4.2%	5.2%	4.8%	6.9%	5.7%	4.7%	5.6%	5.3%
National (Billions)	1,105	1,155	1,208	1,245	1,303	1,359	1,412	1,475	1,537
% Ch	16.1%	4.6%	4.6%	3.1%	4.6%	4.3%	3.9%	4.4%	4.2%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	887	968	964	1,004	1,049	1,121	1,187	1,263	1,338
% Ch	-3.5%	9.1%	-0.5%	4.2%	4.5%	6.9%	5.9%	6.4%	5.9%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
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**EMPLOYMENT**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>									
Idaho	588,056	611,684	638,840	656,227	648,377	609,400	602,957	609,934	621,236
% Ch	2.7%	4.0%	4.4%	2.7%	-1.2%	-6.0%	-1.1%	1.2%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	131,771	134,044	136,455	137,996	137,241	131,301	130,353	131,943	134,172
% Ch	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	-0.5%	-4.3%	-0.7%	1.2%	1.7%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>									
Idaho	105,447	112,320	122,256	123,325	112,123	92,349	87,962	88,940	92,340
% Ch	3.0%	6.5%	8.8%	0.9%	-9.1%	-17.6%	-4.8%	1.1%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	21,878	22,186	22,530	22,229	21,331	18,559	17,752	18,045	18,420
% Ch	0.3%	1.4%	1.6%	-1.3%	-4.0%	-13.0%	-4.3%	1.7%	2.1%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	63,676	65,032	67,840	68,067	64,362	55,806	54,371	55,956	58,131
% Ch	-0.3%	2.1%	4.3%	0.3%	-5.4%	-13.3%	-2.6%	2.9%	3.9%
National (Thousands)	14,382	14,291	14,221	13,938	13,460	11,898	11,579	11,776	11,978
% Ch	-1.3%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-2.0%	-3.4%	-11.6%	-2.7%	1.7%	1.7%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	40,545	42,106	44,606	44,206	39,779	32,172	31,111	32,592	34,112
% Ch	1.5%	3.8%	5.9%	-0.9%	-10.0%	-19.1%	-3.3%	4.8%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	8,992	9,020	9,046	8,868	8,519	7,335	7,114	7,322	7,520
% Ch	-0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	-2.0%	-3.9%	-13.9%	-3.0%	2.9%	2.7%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>									
Idaho	9,295	9,620	10,038	9,589	7,975	5,867	5,732	6,120	6,408
% Ch	2.7%	3.5%	4.4%	-4.5%	-16.8%	-26.4%	-2.3%	6.8%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	619	626	625	577	514	411	392	386	390
% Ch	1.7%	1.1%	-0.2%	-7.7%	-10.9%	-20.1%	-4.6%	-1.6%	1.1%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>									
Idaho	3,636	3,905	4,376	4,659	4,676	4,376	4,443	4,593	4,859
% Ch	2.8%	7.4%	12.1%	6.5%	0.4%	-6.4%	1.5%	3.4%	5.8%
National (Thousands)	1,497	1,522	1,553	1,562	1,527	1,312	1,282	1,348	1,410
% Ch	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	0.6%	-2.2%	-14.1%	-2.3%	5.2%	4.5%
<b>MACHINERY</b>									
Idaho	2,569	2,606	2,864	2,992	3,133	2,717	2,501	2,567	2,717
% Ch	-2.4%	1.4%	9.9%	4.5%	4.7%	-13.3%	-8.0%	2.7%	5.8%
National (Thousands)	1,145	1,164	1,183	1,187	1,187	1,029	996	1,056	1,098
% Ch	-0.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	-13.3%	-3.2%	6.0%	4.1%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>									
Idaho	16,286	16,181	16,663	16,216	14,305	11,098	10,574	11,191	11,625
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.6%	3.0%	-2.7%	-11.8%	-22.4%	-4.7%	5.8%	3.9%
National (Thousands)	1,323	1,316	1,308	1,272	1,244	1,137	1,094	1,103	1,089
% Ch	-2.4%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-2.7%	-2.2%	-8.6%	-3.7%	0.8%	-1.3%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>									
Idaho	8,759	9,794	10,664	10,749	9,689	8,114	7,861	8,120	8,503
% Ch	3.8%	11.8%	8.9%	0.8%	-9.9%	-16.3%	-3.1%	3.3%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	4,408	4,391	4,378	4,269	4,046	3,446	3,349	3,430	3,533
% Ch	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-2.5%	-5.2%	-14.8%	-2.8%	2.4%	3.0%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**EMPLOYMENT**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>									
Idaho	637,022	653,291	671,394	693,903	715,455	737,965	751,687	768,441	784,726
% Ch	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	136,369	138,937	141,819	144,349	146,624	149,007	151,223	152,596	153,128
% Ch	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	0.3%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>									
Idaho	97,288	99,968	104,320	109,877	114,921	121,082	123,374	126,113	128,925
% Ch	5.4%	2.8%	4.4%	5.3%	4.6%	5.4%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	18,739	19,223	19,607	19,746	20,077	20,687	21,200	21,603	21,824
% Ch	1.7%	2.6%	2.0%	0.7%	1.7%	3.0%	2.5%	1.9%	1.0%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	61,017	61,588	63,609	65,777	67,687	69,622	71,418	73,065	74,119
% Ch	5.0%	0.9%	3.3%	3.4%	2.9%	2.9%	2.6%	2.3%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	12,071	12,236	12,388	12,404	12,494	12,765	12,953	12,990	12,912
% Ch	0.8%	1.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.7%	2.2%	1.5%	0.3%	-0.6%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	35,761	36,058	37,488	38,672	39,577	40,976	41,797	42,523	42,958
% Ch	4.8%	0.8%	4.0%	3.2%	2.3%	3.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	7,598	7,725	7,818	7,764	7,789	7,994	8,139	8,177	8,102
% Ch	1.0%	1.7%	1.2%	-0.7%	0.3%	2.6%	1.8%	0.5%	-0.9%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>									
Idaho	7,034	7,048	7,331	7,697	7,840	8,073	8,181	8,391	8,482
% Ch	9.8%	0.2%	4.0%	5.0%	1.9%	3.0%	1.3%	2.6%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	405	424	435	444	447	453	465	482	490
% Ch	3.9%	4.6%	2.7%	2.1%	0.6%	1.5%	2.6%	3.6%	1.7%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>									
Idaho	5,417	5,500	5,649	5,895	5,939	5,985	6,259	6,377	6,462
% Ch	11.5%	1.5%	2.7%	4.4%	0.7%	0.8%	4.6%	1.9%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	1,432	1,454	1,458	1,421	1,431	1,483	1,521	1,540	1,534
% Ch	1.6%	1.6%	0.2%	-2.5%	0.6%	3.7%	2.6%	1.3%	-0.4%
<b>MACHINERY</b>									
Idaho	2,934	2,993	3,033	3,092	3,185	3,339	3,467	3,628	3,740
% Ch	8.0%	2.0%	1.4%	1.9%	3.0%	4.8%	3.8%	4.7%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	1,105	1,127	1,121	1,076	1,080	1,125	1,159	1,175	1,162
% Ch	0.6%	2.0%	-0.6%	-4.0%	0.3%	4.2%	3.0%	1.4%	-1.1%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>									
Idaho	11,266	11,425	11,899	12,125	12,233	12,626	12,738	12,843	12,949
% Ch	-3.1%	1.4%	4.2%	1.9%	0.9%	3.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	1,066	1,049	1,053	1,048	1,043	1,069	1,091	1,089	1,082
% Ch	-2.1%	-1.6%	0.4%	-0.5%	-0.5%	2.6%	2.0%	-0.2%	-0.6%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>									
Idaho	9,110	9,093	9,576	9,863	10,380	10,953	11,153	11,284	11,325
% Ch	7.1%	-0.2%	5.3%	3.0%	5.2%	5.5%	1.8%	1.2%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	3,592	3,671	3,751	3,774	3,789	3,863	3,902	3,891	3,833
% Ch	1.6%	2.2%	2.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.9%	1.0%	-0.3%	-1.5%

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**EMPLOYMENT**

**MANUFACTURING (continued)**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	23,131	22,927	23,234	23,861	24,583	23,634	23,261	23,364	24,018
% Ch	-3.3%	-0.9%	1.3%	2.7%	3.0%	-3.9%	-1.6%	0.4%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	5,390	5,271	5,175	5,070	4,941	4,563	4,465	4,454	4,458
% Ch	-2.8%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-2.6%	-7.6%	-2.2%	-0.2%	0.1%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>									
Idaho	14,999	14,714	14,700	15,094	15,835	15,642	15,443	15,355	15,660
% Ch	-5.7%	-1.9%	-0.1%	2.7%	4.9%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-0.6%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	1,494	1,478	1,479	1,484	1,480	1,457	1,451	1,459	1,469
% Ch	-1.5%	-1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
<b>PRINTING</b>									
Idaho	1,921	1,899	1,907	1,891	1,807	1,433	1,283	1,233	1,209
% Ch	-5.3%	-1.2%	0.4%	-0.8%	-4.4%	-20.7%	-10.5%	-3.9%	-1.9%
National (Thousands)	663	646	634	622	594	522	488	472	462
% Ch	-2.6%	-2.5%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-4.5%	-12.2%	-6.5%	-3.3%	-2.1%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>									
Idaho	1,878	1,938	2,117	2,267	2,367	2,275	2,200	2,375	2,541
% Ch	2.6%	3.2%	9.2%	7.1%	4.4%	-3.9%	-3.3%	8.0%	7.0%
National (Thousands)	887	872	866	861	847	804	786	783	784
% Ch	-2.1%	-1.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.7%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-0.4%	0.0%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>									
Idaho	4,332	4,376	4,511	4,610	4,573	4,284	4,336	4,402	4,609
% Ch	4.4%	1.0%	3.1%	2.2%	-0.8%	-6.3%	1.2%	1.5%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	2,346	2,275	2,195	2,104	2,020	1,781	1,740	1,739	1,743
% Ch	-3.9%	-3.0%	-3.5%	-4.2%	-4.0%	-11.8%	-2.3%	0.0%	0.2%
<b>MINING</b>									
Idaho	1,931	2,160	2,373	2,666	2,751	2,139	2,294	2,623	2,779
% Ch	8.2%	11.8%	9.9%	12.4%	3.2%	-22.2%	7.2%	14.4%	5.9%
National (Thousands)	523	562	620	663	709	643	655	739	797
% Ch	4.0%	7.5%	10.3%	7.0%	6.9%	-9.3%	1.8%	12.9%	7.7%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>									
Idaho	39,839	45,127	52,043	52,591	45,010	34,404	31,297	30,361	31,431
% Ch	8.4%	13.3%	15.3%	1.1%	-14.4%	-23.6%	-9.0%	-3.0%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	6,973	7,333	7,690	7,627	7,162	6,017	5,518	5,530	5,646
% Ch	3.5%	5.2%	4.9%	-0.8%	-6.1%	-16.0%	-8.3%	0.2%	2.1%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>									
Idaho	482,608	499,363	516,586	532,907	536,254	517,050	514,995	520,994	528,895
% Ch	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	0.6%	-3.6%	-0.4%	1.2%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	109,892	111,857	113,924	115,767	115,909	112,742	112,601	113,897	115,752
% Ch	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	0.1%	-2.7%	-0.1%	1.2%	1.6%
<b>SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	269,015	280,741	292,713	304,463	307,985	296,478	296,765	303,155	308,059
% Ch	3.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.0%	1.2%	-3.7%	0.1%	2.2%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	67,552	69,010	70,691	72,016	72,179	70,080	70,214	71,592	73,328
% Ch	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%	1.9%	0.2%	-2.9%	0.2%	2.0%	2.4%
<b>INFORMATION</b>									
Idaho	9,935	11,072	10,592	10,913	11,028	10,012	9,626	9,465	9,364
% Ch	8.2%	11.4%	-4.3%	3.0%	1.1%	-9.2%	-3.9%	-1.7%	-1.1%
National (Thousands)	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,031	2,983	2,804	2,707	2,673	2,675
% Ch	-2.2%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-6.0%	-3.4%	-1.3%	0.1%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>									
Idaho	27,937	29,653	31,744	32,529	31,659	29,622	29,169	29,871	30,330
% Ch	3.7%	6.1%	7.1%	2.5%	-2.7%	-6.4%	-1.5%	2.4%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	8,105	8,197	8,366	8,347	8,204	7,838	7,695	7,696	7,783
% Ch	0.3%	1.1%	2.1%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-4.5%	-1.8%	0.0%	1.1%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
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**EMPLOYMENT**

<b>MANUFACTURING (continued)</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	25,256	25,530	26,120	27,106	28,109	28,647	29,621	30,543	31,161
% Ch	5.2%	1.1%	2.3%	3.8%	3.7%	1.9%	3.4%	3.1%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	4,473	4,511	4,570	4,640	4,705	4,772	4,814	4,813	4,810
% Ch	0.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	-0.1%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>									
Idaho	16,396	16,506	16,837	17,481	18,223	18,775	19,523	20,280	20,748
% Ch	4.7%	0.7%	2.0%	3.8%	4.2%	3.0%	4.0%	3.9%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	1,474	1,485	1,512	1,557	1,603	1,647	1,691	1,710	1,733
% Ch	0.3%	0.7%	1.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	1.1%	1.3%
<b>PRINTING</b>									
Idaho	1,217	1,175	1,125	1,230	1,238	1,321	1,254	1,208	1,185
% Ch	0.7%	-3.4%	-4.3%	9.4%	0.7%	6.7%	-5.1%	-3.7%	-1.9%
National (Thousands)	452	454	450	447	441	435	431	428	427
% Ch	-2.1%	0.3%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.3%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>									
Idaho	2,599	2,533	2,550	2,711	2,944	3,032	3,078	3,114	3,141
% Ch	2.3%	-2.6%	0.7%	6.3%	8.6%	3.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	793	803	807	812	822	829	834	832	822
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	-0.3%	-1.1%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>									
Idaho	5,043	5,316	5,608	5,683	5,643	5,535	5,765	5,941	6,087
% Ch	9.4%	5.4%	5.5%	1.3%	-0.7%	-1.9%	4.2%	3.0%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	1,754	1,770	1,801	1,824	1,838	1,861	1,858	1,843	1,828
% Ch	0.6%	0.9%	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	1.2%	-0.2%	-0.8%	-0.8%
<b>MINING</b>									
Idaho	2,629	2,519	2,451	2,468	2,217	2,157	2,324	2,328	2,285
% Ch	-5.4%	-4.2%	-2.7%	0.7%	-10.2%	-2.7%	7.7%	0.2%	-1.9%
National (Thousands)	811	838	761	617	628	692	723	734	747
% Ch	1.8%	3.4%	-9.3%	-18.9%	1.9%	10.1%	4.4%	1.6%	1.7%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>									
Idaho	33,642	35,860	38,261	41,632	45,018	49,303	49,633	50,719	52,521
% Ch	7.0%	6.6%	6.7%	8.8%	8.1%	9.5%	0.7%	2.2%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	5,857	6,149	6,459	6,726	6,954	7,230	7,525	7,879	8,165
% Ch	3.7%	5.0%	5.0%	4.1%	3.4%	4.0%	4.1%	4.7%	3.6%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>									
Idaho	539,733	553,323	567,073	584,025	600,533	616,883	628,312	642,328	655,801
% Ch	2.0%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	117,630	119,714	122,212	124,603	126,548	128,320	130,022	130,993	131,304
% Ch	1.6%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%
<b>SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	316,179	326,718	336,144	348,739	361,671	374,029	382,851	393,132	403,016
% Ch	2.6%	3.3%	2.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.4%	2.4%	2.7%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	74,979	76,667	78,726	80,681	82,457	84,046	85,506	86,245	86,718
% Ch	2.3%	2.3%	2.7%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	0.9%	0.5%
<b>INFORMATION</b>									
Idaho	9,287	9,321	9,256	9,048	9,023	9,026	9,073	9,273	9,407
% Ch	-0.8%	0.4%	-0.7%	-2.2%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	2.2%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	2,705	2,727	2,751	2,794	2,794	2,775	2,785	2,819	2,851
% Ch	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%	0.0%	-0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	1.1%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>									
Idaho	31,180	32,678	33,301	33,957	35,235	36,404	37,259	38,134	39,135
% Ch	2.8%	4.8%	1.9%	2.0%	3.8%	3.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	7,886	7,977	8,123	8,286	8,454	8,580	8,700	8,789	8,823
% Ch	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%

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**EMPLOYMENT**

**SERVICES (Continued)**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>									
Idaho	18,947	19,294	20,242	21,032	21,723	20,690	20,689	21,184	21,509
% Ch	1.0%	1.8%	4.9%	3.9%	3.3%	-4.8%	0.0%	2.4%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	4,814	4,917	5,017	5,095	5,067	4,797	4,744	4,857	4,968
% Ch	1.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.5%	-0.6%	-5.3%	-1.1%	2.4%	2.3%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>									
Idaho	73,138	76,898	81,346	83,191	81,932	75,886	75,152	76,390	76,749
% Ch	4.5%	5.1%	5.8%	2.3%	-1.5%	-7.4%	-1.0%	1.6%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	16,388	16,953	17,571	17,946	17,740	16,574	16,721	17,331	17,932
% Ch	2.5%	3.4%	3.6%	2.1%	-1.1%	-6.6%	0.9%	3.6%	3.5%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>									
Idaho	65,218	67,995	70,117	74,071	77,287	80,429	83,133	85,769	87,409
% Ch	4.3%	4.3%	3.1%	5.6%	4.3%	4.1%	3.4%	3.2%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	17,227	17,674	18,152	18,676	19,228	19,628	19,973	20,322	20,769
% Ch	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>									
Idaho	55,566	57,347	59,650	63,257	63,201	58,666	57,949	59,299	61,179
% Ch	2.1%	3.2%	4.0%	6.0%	-0.1%	-7.2%	-1.2%	2.3%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	12,492	12,813	13,109	13,428	13,441	13,074	13,042	13,352	13,770
% Ch	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	0.1%	-2.7%	-0.2%	2.4%	3.1%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	18,272	18,479	19,021	19,469	21,155	21,174	21,047	21,177	21,519
% Ch	0.6%	1.1%	2.9%	2.4%	8.7%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.6%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,493	5,515	5,366	5,331	5,361	5,430
% Ch	0.2%	-0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	-2.7%	-0.7%	0.6%	1.3%
<b>TRADE</b>									
Idaho	99,129	103,672	107,463	111,650	109,087	101,080	99,640	100,623	103,623
% Ch	2.1%	4.6%	3.7%	3.9%	-2.3%	-7.3%	-1.4%	1.0%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	20,722	21,043	21,258	21,531	21,228	20,110	19,898	20,213	20,505
% Ch	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.4%	-5.3%	-1.1%	1.6%	1.4%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>									
Idaho	73,725	76,801	80,514	83,552	82,614	76,283	74,837	75,202	77,126
% Ch	1.5%	4.2%	4.8%	3.8%	-1.1%	-7.7%	-1.9%	0.5%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	15,061	15,281	15,355	15,516	15,285	14,524	14,445	14,670	14,838
% Ch	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	-1.5%	-5.0%	-0.5%	1.6%	1.1%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>									
Idaho	25,404	26,872	26,949	28,098	26,473	24,797	24,803	25,421	26,496
% Ch	3.7%	5.8%	0.3%	4.3%	-5.8%	-6.3%	0.0%	2.5%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	5,661	5,762	5,904	6,016	5,943	5,586	5,452	5,543	5,667
% Ch	0.9%	1.8%	2.5%	1.9%	-1.2%	-6.0%	-2.4%	1.7%	2.2%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	101,149	101,867	103,530	103,975	105,985	105,999	104,901	104,564	104,576
% Ch	1.8%	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	-1.0%	-0.3%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	18,744	18,820	18,887	19,073	19,742	19,484	19,742	19,722	19,513
% Ch	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.3%	1.3%	-0.1%	-1.1%
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	50,817	51,306	52,653	53,021	53,609	54,615	53,925	54,005	53,967
% Ch	1.8%	1.0%	2.6%	0.7%	1.1%	1.9%	-1.3%	0.1%	-0.1%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	50,332	50,560	50,878	50,955	52,376	51,384	50,976	50,558	50,609
% Ch	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	2.8%	-1.9%	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.1%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	13,316	13,084	12,879	12,820	13,196	13,494	13,689	12,652	12,638
% Ch	-2.3%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-0.5%	2.9%	2.3%	1.5%	-7.6%	-0.1%
National (Thousands)	2,731	2,732	2,733	2,735	2,761	2,831	2,976	2,860	2,822
% Ch	-1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	2.5%	5.1%	-3.9%	-1.3%

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**EMPLOYMENT**

<b>SERVICES (Continued)</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>									
Idaho	21,508	22,420	23,625	23,663	24,197	25,137	25,507	25,904	26,460
% Ch	0.0%	4.2%	5.4%	0.2%	2.3%	3.9%	1.5%	1.6%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	5,049	5,209	5,425	5,569	5,723	5,879	5,936	5,930	5,895
% Ch	1.6%	3.2%	4.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	1.0%	-0.1%	-0.6%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>									
Idaho	78,761	80,798	81,888	86,472	90,514	93,666	96,361	99,463	102,178
% Ch	2.6%	2.6%	1.3%	5.6%	4.7%	3.5%	2.9%	3.2%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	18,516	19,063	19,629	20,047	20,466	21,020	22,127	22,780	22,989
% Ch	3.3%	3.0%	3.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.7%	5.3%	3.0%	0.9%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>									
Idaho	89,952	92,979	96,228	99,033	102,439	106,343	110,337	114,048	117,621
% Ch	2.9%	3.4%	3.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.8%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	21,085	21,436	22,025	22,639	23,188	23,603	23,727	23,761	23,920
% Ch	1.5%	1.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.4%	1.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.7%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>									
Idaho	63,511	65,899	68,404	72,351	75,422	77,821	78,100	79,433	80,708
% Ch	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	5.8%	4.2%	3.2%	0.4%	1.7%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	14,255	14,690	15,153	15,656	16,056	16,323	16,418	16,437	16,562
% Ch	3.5%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%	1.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	21,978	22,622	23,442	24,215	24,841	25,632	26,216	26,877	27,507
% Ch	2.1%	2.9%	3.6%	3.3%	2.6%	3.2%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	5,483	5,566	5,621	5,690	5,776	5,866	5,812	5,729	5,678
% Ch	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-0.9%
<b>TRADE</b>									
Idaho	106,155	108,415	111,724	114,150	115,743	118,272	120,366	123,050	126,332
% Ch	2.4%	2.1%	3.1%	2.2%	1.4%	2.2%	1.8%	2.2%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	20,804	21,170	21,460	21,692	21,768	21,941	22,057	21,997	21,794
% Ch	1.5%	1.8%	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	-0.3%	-0.9%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>									
Idaho	78,742	80,578	83,639	85,442	86,650	88,382	90,064	92,316	94,919
% Ch	2.1%	2.3%	3.8%	2.2%	1.4%	2.0%	1.9%	2.5%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	15,071	15,357	15,607	15,832	15,864	15,977	16,029	15,934	15,724
% Ch	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	-0.6%	-1.3%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>									
Idaho	27,413	27,837	28,085	28,709	29,093	29,889	30,302	30,735	31,413
% Ch	3.5%	1.5%	0.9%	2.2%	1.3%	2.7%	1.4%	1.4%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	5,734	5,813	5,854	5,860	5,904	5,964	6,028	6,063	6,070
% Ch	1.2%	1.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.1%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	104,991	105,852	106,622	108,303	110,144	111,420	111,886	112,486	113,167
% Ch	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
National (Thousands)	19,077	19,143	19,269	19,436	19,518	19,544	19,673	19,840	20,006
% Ch	-0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	54,355	54,897	55,673	56,651	57,510	57,906	58,057	58,436	58,853
% Ch	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	50,636	50,955	50,948	51,652	52,634	53,514	53,829	54,050	54,314
% Ch	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	12,408	12,337	12,583	12,833	12,975	13,162	13,209	13,659	13,286
% Ch	-1.8%	-0.6%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%	1.4%	0.4%	3.4%	-2.7%
National (Thousands)	2,770	2,734	2,757	2,794	2,805	2,789	2,787	2,912	2,787
% Ch	-1.8%	-1.3%	0.8%	1.4%	0.4%	-0.6%	-0.1%	4.5%	-4.3%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018



**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>									
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	89.118	91.985	94.812	97.340	99.218	100.000	101.226	103.316	105.220
% Ch	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%	1.2%	2.1%	1.8%
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	89.703	92.261	94.729	97.101	100.065	100.000	101.653	104.149	106.121
% Ch	2.4%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	3.1%	-0.1%	1.7%	2.5%	1.9%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	108.752	107.669	105.916	103.764	101.758	100.000	98.622	97.725	96.413
% Ch	-1.9%	-1.0%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-0.9%	-1.3%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	88.214	91.592	94.438	97.214	102.653	100.000	103.085	109.188	111.841
% Ch	3.5%	3.8%	3.1%	2.9%	5.6%	-2.6%	3.1%	5.9%	2.4%
<b>Services</b>	87.058	89.934	92.977	95.981	98.947	100.000	101.661	103.524	105.840
% Ch	3.0%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	2.2%
<b>Consumer Price Index (1982-84=1.000)</b>	1.889	1.953	2.016	2.073	2.153	2.146	2.181	2.249	2.296
% Ch	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	3.8%	-0.3%	1.6%	3.1%	2.1%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>									
<b>Federal Funds</b>	1.3%	3.2%	5.0%	5.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	2.3%	4.2%	6.0%	5.9%	2.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>Prime</b>	4.3%	6.2%	8.0%	8.1%	5.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	5.7%	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	3.8%
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	1.4%	3.1%	4.7%	4.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	1.6%	3.4%	4.8%	4.4%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	3.4%	4.0%	4.7%	4.4%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%	0.8%
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	4.3%	4.3%	4.8%	4.6%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%	2.8%	1.8%
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>									
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	1.096	1.071	1.044	0.978	0.927	1.000	0.995	0.916	0.952
% Ch	-7.9%	-2.3%	-2.5%	-6.4%	-5.2%	7.9%	-0.5%	-7.9%	4.0%
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	1.261	1.184	1.124	1.041	0.941	1.000	0.948	0.869	0.864
% Ch	-4.5%	-6.1%	-5.1%	-7.4%	-9.5%	6.2%	-5.2%	-8.3%	-0.6%
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>									
<b>Wood Products</b>	138.4	147.7	148.9	139.2	118.9	90.9	94.1	94.3	100.0
% Ch	2.6%	6.7%	0.8%	-6.5%	-14.6%	-23.6%	3.6%	0.2%	6.0%
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	52.5	59.7	68.0	78.4	84.8	75.6	85.6	92.6	100.0
% Ch	17.9%	13.7%	14.0%	15.3%	8.1%	-10.8%	13.3%	8.1%	8.0%
<b>Food</b>	97.4	100.4	101.3	101.9	100.6	99.9	100.4	100.2	100.0
% Ch	0.0%	3.1%	0.9%	0.5%	-1.3%	-0.6%	0.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	98.9	102.6	107.0	98.5	85.2	89.7	93.5	88.4	100.0
% Ch	4.3%	3.8%	4.2%	-7.9%	-13.5%	5.2%	4.3%	-5.4%	13.1%
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	95.2	102.0	103.8	101.2	104.4	91.3	97.2	98.9	100.0
% Ch	2.7%	7.2%	1.7%	-2.5%	3.2%	-12.6%	6.4%	1.8%	1.1%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>									
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	106.917	108.839	110.012	111.419	113.425	115.743	118.633	121.837	124.974
% Ch	1.6%	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	107.532	109.158	109.481	110.789	112.657	115.018	117.198	119.723	122.312
% Ch	1.3%	1.5%	0.3%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	94.590	92.395	90.430	88.460	86.605	84.943	83.786	83.227	82.992
% Ch	-1.9%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-1.9%	-1.4%	-0.7%	-0.3%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	111.946	112.689	108.961	107.800	109.573	111.988	112.949	115.133	117.209
% Ch	0.1%	0.7%	-3.3%	-1.1%	1.6%	2.2%	0.9%	1.9%	1.8%
<b>Services</b>	108.276	110.929	113.065	115.878	118.570	121.806	125.151	128.492	131.900
% Ch	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
<b>Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)</b>	2.330	2.367	2.370	2.400	2.451	2.513	2.560	2.617	2.675
% Ch	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%	1.3%	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%	2.3%	2.2%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>									
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.8%	2.8%	3.4%	3.4%
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	2.4%	3.4%	3.9%	4.0%
<b>Prime</b>	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	4.1%	4.9%	5.9%	6.4%	6.5%
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%	4.7%	5.1%	5.4%	5.4%
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	1.9%	2.7%	3.1%	3.2%
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	2.1%	3.1%	3.6%	3.6%
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%	2.8%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>									
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	0.997	1.040	1.239	1.290	1.282	1.232	1.262	1.239	1.213
% Ch	4.7%	4.3%	19.1%	4.1%	-0.6%	-3.9%	2.4%	-1.8%	-2.1%
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	0.854	0.872	0.976	1.070	1.059	1.036	1.043	1.059	1.070
% Ch	-1.2%	2.1%	11.9%	9.7%	-1.0%	-2.2%	0.7%	1.6%	1.0%
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>									
<b>Wood Products</b>	105.8	108.4	112.7	116.9	122.2	127.3	132.1	135.6	137.5
% Ch	5.8%	2.5%	4.0%	3.7%	4.5%	4.2%	3.7%	2.7%	1.4%
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	103.2	107.4	108.1	110.4	113.9	120.8	127.8	132.2	135.6
% Ch	3.2%	4.1%	0.6%	2.1%	3.2%	6.1%	5.8%	3.4%	2.6%
<b>Food</b>	102.0	102.9	104.4	106.6	111.0	114.6	116.8	118.9	121.0
% Ch	2.0%	0.9%	1.5%	2.1%	4.1%	3.3%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	116.1	108.1	94.6	96.5	116.8	123.4	130.6	133.1	134.4
% Ch	16.1%	-6.9%	-12.5%	2.1%	21.0%	5.7%	5.8%	1.9%	1.0%
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	101.7	104.9	99.9	99.3	97.6	94.7	98.7	100.5	100.8
% Ch	1.7%	3.1%	-4.7%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-3.0%	4.2%	1.8%	0.3%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	2015				2016				2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>POPULATION</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,641.2	1,646.0	1,651.7	1,658.4	1,666.0	1,674.7	1,684.3	1,695.0	1,706.7	1,715.5	1,720.8	1,727.3
% Ch	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%	2.8%	2.1%	1.3%	1.5%
National (Millions)	320.572	321.132	321.783	322.314	322.792	323.349	323.999	324.531	325.008	325.565	326.216	326.874
% Ch	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>BIRTHS</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	22,951	22,877	22,795	22,704	22,605	22,508	22,415	22,324	22,236	22,170	22,126	22,104
% Ch	-1.1%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-0.4%
National (Thousands)	3,994	3,997	4,002	4,007	4,014	4,020	4,026	4,032	4,037	4,043	4,049	4,056
% Ch	-0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
<b>DEATHS</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	12,879	12,998	13,091	13,157	13,196	13,282	13,413	13,590	13,812	13,979	14,090	14,146
% Ch	4.7%	3.8%	2.9%	2.0%	1.2%	2.6%	4.0%	5.4%	6.7%	4.9%	3.2%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	2,613	2,617	2,622	2,627	2,637	2,644	2,651	2,658	2,664	2,671	2,679	2,687
% Ch	-0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	8,035	7,864	9,046	11,582	15,471	19,482	23,614	27,868	32,244	32,602	28,944	21,270
<b>HOUSING</b>												
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>												
Idaho	10,099	10,403	10,278	10,337	12,207	12,396	12,738	12,299	11,588	13,643	14,673	16,440
% Ch	-7.5%	12.6%	-4.7%	2.3%	94.5%	6.3%	11.5%	-13.1%	-21.2%	92.1%	33.8%	57.6%
National (Millions)	0.982	1.156	1.160	1.130	1.144	1.163	1.150	1.253	1.231	1.171	1.172	1.259
% Ch	-23.2%	92.1%	1.4%	-9.8%	4.9%	6.9%	-4.4%	40.8%	-6.7%	-18.2%	0.3%	33.5%
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>												
Idaho	8,212	7,862	8,275	8,628	9,614	9,834	10,354	10,280	9,529	10,985	11,514	13,165
% Ch	47.0%	-16.0%	22.7%	18.2%	54.2%	9.5%	22.9%	-2.8%	-26.2%	76.6%	20.7%	70.9%
National (Millions)	0.640	0.715	0.744	0.751	0.784	0.761	0.758	0.837	0.835	0.828	0.849	0.894
% Ch	-26.1%	55.7%	17.2%	3.4%	19.0%	-11.4%	-1.4%	48.4%	-0.6%	-3.3%	10.5%	22.9%
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>												
Idaho	1,887	2,541	2,004	1,709	2,592	2,562	2,384	2,019	2,059	2,658	3,159	3,275
% Ch	-80.5%	228.9%	-61.4%	-47.1%	429.4%	-4.6%	-25.1%	-48.5%	8.1%	177.7%	99.4%	15.6%
National (Millions)	0.341	0.440	0.415	0.379	0.360	0.402	0.392	0.416	0.396	0.342	0.322	0.365
% Ch	-17.4%	177.0%	-20.8%	-30.4%	-19.2%	56.6%	-9.9%	26.8%	-18.2%	-44.0%	-21.4%	64.4%
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	573.5	575.6	577.8	579.9	582.5	585.2	587.9	590.6	593.0	596.0	599.2	602.9
% Ch	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%

**National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	Q1	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<b>POPULATION</b>													
Idaho (Thousands)	1,735.0	1,742.6	1,751.4	1,760.1	1,766.8	1,773.5	1,780.1	1,786.8	1,793.6	1,800.5	1,807.5	1,814.5	
% Ch	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	
National (Millions)	327.531	328.053	328.643	329.232	329.821	330.409	330.998	331.586	332.173	332.759	333.345	333.930	
% Ch	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	
<b>BIRTHS</b>													
Idaho (Thousands)	22.110	22.094	22.137	22.196	22.278	22.360	22.439	22.519	22.605	22.694	22.786	22.876	
% Ch	0.1%	-0.3%	0.8%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	
National (Thousands)	4,062	4,066	4,071	4,077	4,082	4,087	4,092	4,097	4,101	4,105	4,109	4,113	
% Ch	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	
<b>DEATHS</b>													
Idaho (Thousands)	14.216	14.281	14.352	14.426	14.504	14.582	14.658	14.734	14.810	14.886	14.963	15.040	
% Ch	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	
National (Thousands)	2,694	2,701	2,708	2,715	2,722	2,729	2,737	2,745	2,753	2,761	2,769	2,777	
% Ch	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>													
Idaho (Thousands)	20.387	19.326	22.747	25.049	24.066	23.129	20.969	18.861	18.964	19.199	19.580	19.882	
<b>HOUSING</b>													
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>													
Idaho	17,904	16,117	15,821	15,877	15,767	15,766	15,881	16,092	16,275	16,492	16,716	16,939	
% Ch	40.7%	-34.3%	-7.2%	1.4%	-2.8%	0.0%	3.0%	5.4%	4.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	
National (Millions)	1.320	1.302	1.325	1.356	1.378	1.391	1.402	1.411	1.433	1.443	1.477	1.471	
% Ch	20.7%	-5.3%	7.3%	9.7%	6.7%	3.9%	3.0%	2.9%	6.2%	2.8%	9.8%	-1.6%	
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>													
Idaho	13,751	13,026	13,019	13,156	13,115	13,129	13,248	13,426	13,605	13,826	14,062	14,304	
% Ch	19.0%	-19.5%	-0.2%	4.3%	-1.2%	0.4%	3.7%	5.5%	5.4%	6.7%	7.0%	7.1%	
National (Millions)	0.893	0.901	0.915	0.936	0.955	0.966	0.975	0.985	1.000	1.010	1.034	1.030	
% Ch	-0.6%	3.6%	6.4%	9.5%	8.5%	4.7%	3.7%	4.2%	6.3%	4.0%	9.8%	-1.6%	
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>													
Idaho	4,153	3,091	2,802	2,722	2,651	2,637	2,633	2,666	2,670	2,666	2,655	2,636	
% Ch	158.5%	-69.3%	-32.5%	-10.9%	-10.0%	-2.1%	-0.6%	5.2%	0.5%	-0.6%	-1.7%	-2.8%	
National (Millions)	0.427	0.401	0.410	0.420	0.423	0.425	0.427	0.427	0.433	0.433	0.443	0.441	
% Ch	87.3%	-22.2%	9.3%	10.1%	2.9%	1.9%	1.5%	-0.1%	6.1%	0.0%	9.8%	-1.6%	
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>													
Idaho (Thousands)	606.9	610.1	613.6	617.2	620.6	624.1	627.6	631.2	634.8	638.4	642.1	645.9	
% Ch	2.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	

**National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2015				2016				2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>												
Current Dollars	17,875	18,093	18,228	18,287	18,325	18,538	18,729	18,906	19,058	19,250	19,501	19,754
% Ch	3.2%	5.0%	3.0%	1.3%	0.8%	4.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.3%	4.1%	5.3%	5.3%
2009 Chain-Weighted	16,350	16,461	16,528	16,548	16,572	16,664	16,778	16,851	16,903	17,031	17,164	17,286
% Ch	3.2%	2.7%	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%	2.2%	2.8%	1.8%	1.2%	3.1%	3.2%	2.9%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	63,176	63,942	64,696	65,022	65,392	66,594	66,856	66,892	68,409	69,436	69,714	71,464
% Ch	4.7%	4.9%	4.8%	2.0%	2.3%	7.6%	1.6%	0.2%	9.4%	6.1%	1.6%	10.4%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	60,957	61,662	62,302	62,969	63,233	64,477	64,931	65,099	66,081	67,152	67,609	68,428
% Ch	7.4%	4.7%	4.2%	4.4%	1.7%	8.1%	2.8%	1.0%	6.2%	6.6%	2.7%	4.9%
National (Billions)	15,301	15,516	15,626	15,769	15,751	15,910	16,028	16,026	16,245	16,340	16,469	16,663
% Ch	4.1%	5.7%	2.9%	3.7%	-0.5%	4.1%	3.0%	-0.1%	5.6%	2.3%	3.2%	4.8%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	57,988	58,443	58,943	59,215	59,455	60,236	60,212	59,948	60,971	61,846	61,858	62,986
% Ch	6.4%	3.2%	3.5%	1.9%	1.6%	5.4%	-0.2%	-1.7%	7.0%	5.9%	0.1%	7.5%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	55,951	56,358	56,761	57,345	57,492	58,321	58,478	58,341	58,896	59,811	59,990	60,311
% Ch	9.1%	2.9%	2.9%	4.2%	1.0%	5.9%	1.1%	-0.9%	3.9%	6.4%	1.2%	2.2%
National (Billions)	14,044	14,182	14,236	14,361	14,321	14,391	14,435	14,362	14,479	14,553	14,613	14,686
% Ch	5.8%	4.0%	1.5%	3.6%	-1.1%	2.0%	1.2%	-2.0%	3.3%	2.1%	1.7%	2.0%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho	38,495	38,848	39,169	39,207	39,250	39,765	39,692	39,464	40,082	40,476	40,500	41,446
% Ch	3.7%	3.7%	3.3%	0.4%	0.4%	5.4%	-0.7%	-2.3%	6.4%	4.0%	0.2%	9.7%
National	47,730	48,317	48,559	48,925	48,796	49,204	49,469	49,381	49,984	50,188	50,485	50,976
% Ch	3.5%	5.0%	2.0%	3.0%	-1.0%	3.4%	2.2%	-0.7%	5.0%	1.6%	2.4%	3.9%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho	35,334	35,507	35,685	35,706	35,687	35,969	35,748	35,367	35,724	36,052	35,937	36,530
% Ch	5.4%	2.0%	2.0%	0.2%	-0.2%	3.2%	-2.4%	-4.2%	4.1%	3.7%	-1.3%	6.8%
National	43,811	44,161	44,241	44,555	44,366	44,507	44,553	44,255	44,550	44,702	44,796	44,929
% Ch	5.1%	3.2%	0.7%	2.9%	-1.7%	1.3%	0.4%	-2.7%	2.7%	1.4%	0.8%	1.2%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>												
Idaho	40,133	40,027	40,152	40,687	40,230	41,466	41,465	41,004	41,120	41,905	42,085	43,484
% Ch	0.4%	-1.0%	1.3%	5.4%	-4.4%	12.9%	0.0%	-4.4%	1.1%	7.9%	1.7%	14.0%
National	54,820	55,221	55,396	56,213	55,525	56,190	56,513	55,816	56,441	56,689	57,139	57,604
% Ch	2.3%	3.0%	1.3%	6.0%	-4.8%	4.9%	2.3%	-4.8%	4.6%	1.8%	3.2%	3.3%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>												
Current Dollars	19,957	20,255	20,526	20,797	21,083	21,350	21,606	21,854	22,099	22,346	22,567	22,795
% Ch	4.2%	6.1%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.0%	4.1%
2009 Chain-Weighted	17,380	17,554	17,689	17,819	17,948	18,058	18,155	18,239	18,314	18,398	18,463	18,533
% Ch	2.2%	4.1%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	71,816	72,364	73,127	74,274	75,318	76,256	77,174	78,243	79,330	80,293	81,294	82,318
% Ch	2.0%	3.1%	4.3%	6.4%	5.7%	5.1%	4.9%	5.7%	5.7%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	69,832	70,280	71,048	72,170	73,203	74,111	75,004	76,031	77,118	78,057	79,018	80,000
% Ch	8.5%	2.6%	4.4%	6.5%	5.9%	5.1%	4.9%	5.6%	5.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%
National (Billions)	16,840	17,011	17,193	17,419	17,669	17,874	18,080	18,290	18,516	18,735	18,925	19,123
% Ch	4.3%	4.1%	4.3%	5.4%	5.9%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%	4.8%	4.1%	4.3%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	62,898	63,089	63,399	64,112	64,775	65,258	65,691	66,208	66,793	67,248	67,723	68,209
% Ch	-0.6%	1.2%	2.0%	4.6%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	3.2%	3.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	61,160	61,272	61,597	62,296	62,956	63,422	63,843	64,335	64,931	65,375	65,827	66,289
% Ch	5.8%	0.7%	2.1%	4.6%	4.3%	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	3.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
National (Billions)	14,749	14,831	14,906	15,036	15,196	15,296	15,390	15,477	15,590	15,691	15,765	15,846
% Ch	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%	3.6%	4.3%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.9%	2.6%	1.9%	2.1%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho	41,392	41,526	41,754	42,198	42,629	42,997	43,353	43,790	44,229	44,594	44,975	45,367
% Ch	-0.5%	1.3%	2.2%	4.3%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%	4.1%	4.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%
National	51,414	51,855	52,314	52,909	53,571	54,097	54,623	55,161	55,742	56,301	56,772	57,267
% Ch	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	4.6%	5.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	4.1%	3.4%	3.5%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho	36,253	36,204	36,199	36,425	36,662	36,795	36,902	37,054	37,240	37,349	37,467	37,591
% Ch	-3.0%	-0.5%	0.0%	2.5%	2.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
National	45,030	45,209	45,355	45,670	46,072	46,294	46,495	46,676	46,933	47,154	47,294	47,452
% Ch	0.9%	1.6%	1.3%	2.8%	3.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	1.3%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>												
Idaho	42,940	43,265	43,554	44,073	44,468	44,896	45,274	45,743	46,225	46,587	46,962	47,349
% Ch	-4.9%	3.1%	2.7%	4.8%	3.6%	3.9%	3.4%	4.2%	4.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%
National	58,165	58,541	58,980	59,454	60,001	60,480	61,005	61,565	62,207	62,811	63,395	64,015
% Ch	4.0%	2.6%	3.0%	3.2%	3.7%	3.2%	3.5%	3.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$**

	2015				2016				2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	27,516	27,599	27,891	28,520	28,570	29,583	29,893	29,730	30,112	30,888	31,200	32,440
% Ch	2.3%	1.2%	4.3%	9.3%	0.7%	15.0%	4.3%	-2.2%	5.2%	10.7%	4.1%	16.9%
National (Billions)	7,718	7,814	7,873	8,030	7,965	8,090	8,178	8,108	8,232	8,295	8,393	8,493
% Ch	4.3%	5.0%	3.1%	8.2%	-3.2%	6.4%	4.4%	-3.4%	6.3%	3.1%	4.8%	4.9%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	1,635	1,703	1,814	1,462	1,494	1,437	1,233	1,095	1,653	1,605	1,467	1,385
% Ch	-41.0%	17.8%	28.7%	-57.8%	8.9%	-14.5%	-45.8%	-37.8%	420.2%	-11.1%	-30.3%	-20.6%
National (Billions)	52	53	59	51	47	47	41	38	42	37	32	30
% Ch	-59.9%	7.6%	50.7%	-42.8%	-29.3%	-0.9%	-38.0%	-30.7%	50.2%	-38.8%	-44.6%	-26.7%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	6,045	6,028	6,019	6,041	6,090	6,121	6,161	6,198	6,335	6,392	6,409	6,564
% Ch	9.4%	-1.1%	-0.6%	1.5%	3.3%	2.1%	2.6%	2.4%	9.2%	3.6%	1.1%	10.0%
National (Billions)	1,261	1,261	1,265	1,274	1,281	1,293	1,305	1,317	1,338	1,342	1,350	1,374
% Ch	-1.6%	0.1%	1.1%	3.1%	2.1%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	6.7%	1.0%	2.5%	7.2%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	13,455	13,826	13,945	13,845	13,887	13,889	13,905	14,034	14,213	14,351	14,394	14,646
% Ch	9.9%	11.5%	3.5%	-2.8%	1.2%	0.1%	0.5%	3.7%	5.2%	4.0%	1.2%	7.2%
National (Billions)	2,990	3,065	3,085	3,059	3,072	3,076	3,081	3,110	3,151	3,175	3,181	3,238
% Ch	5.2%	10.5%	2.6%	-3.3%	1.8%	0.5%	0.7%	3.8%	5.3%	3.1%	0.8%	7.4%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	6,956	7,081	7,251	7,403	7,458	7,688	7,785	7,840	7,900	8,155	8,142	8,474
% Ch	13.2%	7.4%	10.0%	8.6%	3.0%	12.9%	5.1%	2.9%	3.1%	13.6%	-0.6%	17.3%
National (Billions)	1,262	1,274	1,284	1,292	1,299	1,306	1,313	1,322	1,333	1,342	1,350	1,358
% Ch	4.4%	3.9%	3.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%	3.4%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	11,668	11,801	11,912	11,967	12,105	12,250	12,284	12,366	12,681	12,666	12,780	12,845
% Ch	8.8%	4.6%	3.8%	1.9%	4.7%	4.9%	1.1%	2.7%	10.6%	-0.5%	3.6%	2.0%
National (Billions)	2,645	2,683	2,698	2,711	2,740	2,760	2,777	2,796	2,832	2,837	2,858	2,873
% Ch	7.6%	5.8%	2.3%	2.0%	4.3%	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%	5.2%	0.7%	3.1%	2.1%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	5,035	5,058	5,108	5,199	5,211	5,371	5,410	5,385	5,521	5,662	5,720	5,947
% Ch	4.6%	1.8%	4.0%	7.4%	0.9%	12.9%	2.9%	-1.8%	10.5%	10.6%	4.2%	16.9%
National (Billions)	1,188	1,202	1,210	1,232	1,228	1,245	1,258	1,250	1,284	1,294	1,308	1,324
% Ch	4.3%	4.6%	2.9%	7.4%	-1.4%	5.9%	4.2%	-2.5%	11.3%	3.1%	4.6%	4.8%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	937	962	972	984	1,000	998	1,004	1,014	1,037	1,041	1,061	1,058
% Ch	-19.5%	11.3%	4.2%	5.0%	6.6%	-0.6%	2.4%	4.1%	9.0%	1.6%	8.2%	-1.1%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$**

	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	32,469	32,858	33,274	33,828	34,248	34,714	35,161	35,716	36,302	36,788	37,270	37,758
% Ch	0.4%	4.9%	5.2%	6.8%	5.1%	5.6%	5.3%	6.5%	6.7%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%
National (Billions)	8,612	8,703	8,807	8,916	9,033	9,136	9,240	9,346	9,464	9,589	9,682	9,784
% Ch	5.7%	4.3%	4.9%	5.0%	5.3%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	5.1%	5.4%	3.9%	4.3%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	1,308	1,401	1,392	1,413	1,421	1,448	1,469	1,506	1,500	1,520	1,555	1,592
% Ch	-20.4%	31.8%	-2.7%	6.4%	2.1%	7.8%	6.1%	10.5%	-1.7%	5.6%	9.5%	9.9%
National (Billions)	30	33	35	38	44	51	57	64	69	72	73	74
% Ch	3.1%	50.8%	22.3%	50.1%	72.6%	73.6%	65.2%	51.1%	35.3%	20.9%	9.2%	0.8%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	6,647	6,655	6,712	6,841	6,990	7,116	7,214	7,288	7,341	7,374	7,427	7,467
% Ch	5.1%	0.5%	3.5%	7.9%	9.0%	7.4%	5.6%	4.2%	2.9%	1.8%	2.9%	2.2%
National (Billions)	1,390	1,403	1,418	1,448	1,484	1,515	1,540	1,560	1,571	1,578	1,590	1,600
% Ch	4.9%	3.7%	4.2%	9.0%	10.3%	8.6%	6.8%	5.2%	2.9%	1.8%	3.1%	2.3%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	14,745	14,883	15,076	15,264	15,371	15,479	15,616	15,789	15,977	16,169	16,363	16,586
% Ch	2.7%	3.8%	5.3%	5.1%	2.8%	2.8%	3.6%	4.5%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	5.6%
National (Billions)	3,259	3,290	3,332	3,369	3,382	3,405	3,432	3,466	3,504	3,541	3,579	3,621
% Ch	2.6%	3.8%	5.3%	4.5%	1.5%	2.7%	3.2%	4.1%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.8%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	8,453	8,342	8,392	8,526	8,628	8,741	8,850	8,984	9,126	9,244	9,361	9,480
% Ch	-1.0%	-5.1%	2.4%	6.6%	4.9%	5.4%	5.1%	6.2%	6.5%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%
National (Billions)	1,366	1,375	1,383	1,400	1,418	1,434	1,451	1,468	1,486	1,506	1,521	1,537
% Ch	2.3%	2.7%	2.2%	5.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	5.1%	5.4%	4.0%	4.3%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	13,103	13,102	13,194	13,376	13,711	13,864	14,023	14,185	14,408	14,578	14,757	14,933
% Ch	8.3%	0.0%	2.8%	5.6%	10.4%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	6.4%	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%
National (Billions)	2,909	2,924	2,941	2,976	3,047	3,080	3,114	3,148	3,194	3,230	3,266	3,302
% Ch	5.0%	2.2%	2.3%	4.9%	9.9%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	6.0%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	6,009	5,986	6,040	6,123	6,212	6,284	6,352	6,441	6,561	6,635	6,713	6,790
% Ch	4.2%	-1.5%	3.6%	5.6%	5.9%	4.7%	4.5%	5.7%	7.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%
National (Billions)	1,356	1,348	1,360	1,373	1,393	1,405	1,419	1,432	1,453	1,470	1,482	1,495
% Ch	10.0%	-2.4%	3.6%	3.8%	6.0%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	6.1%	4.6%	3.3%	3.6%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	1,100	1,109	1,127	1,148	1,162	1,178	1,194	1,214	1,236	1,255	1,272	1,290
% Ch	16.9%	3.4%	6.6%	7.6%	4.9%	5.7%	5.5%	7.0%	7.4%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018



**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**EMPLOYMENT**

	2015				2016				2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>												
Idaho	664,267	668,282	673,338	679,687	686,692	690,237	697,473	701,208	708,191	713,309	717,512	722,806
% Ch	3.8%	2.4%	3.1%	3.8%	4.2%	2.1%	4.3%	2.2%	4.0%	2.9%	2.4%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	140,796	141,500	142,131	142,849	143,446	143,980	144,711	145,260	145,854	146,327	146,880	147,436
% Ch	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>												
Idaho	103,016	103,735	104,247	106,283	108,605	109,354	110,585	110,964	113,036	114,282	115,470	116,896
% Ch	5.8%	2.8%	2.0%	8.0%	9.0%	2.8%	4.6%	1.4%	7.7%	4.5%	4.2%	5.0%
National (Thousands)	19,520	19,579	19,626	19,702	19,735	19,713	19,743	19,794	19,945	20,020	20,095	20,247
% Ch	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1.6%	0.7%	-0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	3.1%	1.5%	1.5%	3.1%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	62,386	63,225	63,873	64,950	65,419	65,776	66,048	65,866	66,974	67,499	68,103	68,171
% Ch	1.6%	5.5%	4.2%	6.9%	2.9%	2.2%	1.7%	-1.1%	6.9%	3.2%	3.6%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	12,356	12,384	12,401	12,409	12,419	12,400	12,403	12,393	12,436	12,467	12,501	12,571
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.6%	0.1%	-0.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	2.3%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	36,788	37,291	37,667	38,206	38,479	38,719	38,756	38,733	39,049	39,448	39,801	40,011
% Ch	4.4%	5.6%	4.1%	5.8%	2.9%	2.5%	0.4%	-0.2%	3.3%	4.1%	3.6%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	7,813	7,824	7,826	7,808	7,800	7,768	7,752	7,736	7,754	7,770	7,790	7,842
% Ch	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	-0.9%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	2.7%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>												
Idaho	7,222	7,419	7,260	7,422	7,533	7,841	7,639	7,776	7,763	7,803	7,872	7,920
% Ch	7.8%	11.4%	-8.3%	9.2%	6.1%	17.4%	-9.9%	7.4%	-0.6%	2.1%	3.6%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	430	431	437	442	442	443	444	446	448	447	445	446
% Ch	2.0%	0.9%	5.2%	4.5%	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%	1.5%	-1.1%	-1.3%	1.1%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>												
Idaho	5,521	5,608	5,706	5,760	5,792	5,787	6,008	5,992	6,027	6,008	5,863	5,858
% Ch	1.7%	6.5%	7.1%	3.8%	2.2%	-0.3%	16.2%	-1.1%	2.3%	-1.2%	-9.3%	-0.3%
National (Thousands)	1,470	1,465	1,455	1,442	1,436	1,424	1,415	1,412	1,415	1,423	1,435	1,450
% Ch	0.5%	-1.6%	-2.6%	-3.5%	-1.7%	-3.4%	-2.4%	-0.9%	1.0%	2.2%	3.5%	4.1%
<b>MACHINERY</b>												
Idaho	3,035	3,069	3,067	2,963	3,102	3,067	3,094	3,106	3,100	3,166	3,256	3,220
% Ch	-2.8%	4.5%	-0.3%	-12.9%	20.2%	-4.4%	3.5%	1.6%	-0.7%	8.7%	11.9%	-4.3%
National (Thousands)	1,136	1,128	1,116	1,103	1,092	1,077	1,070	1,065	1,069	1,076	1,083	1,091
% Ch	-0.7%	-3.1%	-4.1%	-4.4%	-4.0%	-5.3%	-2.6%	-2.0%	1.5%	2.7%	2.5%	3.2%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>												
Idaho	11,703	11,782	11,963	12,150	12,212	12,216	12,084	11,987	12,012	12,150	12,378	12,393
% Ch	2.0%	2.7%	6.3%	6.4%	2.1%	0.1%	-4.3%	-3.2%	0.8%	4.7%	7.7%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	1,053	1,054	1,055	1,049	1,054	1,052	1,046	1,041	1,037	1,039	1,042	1,052
% Ch	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	-2.1%	1.8%	-0.7%	-2.3%	-2.0%	-1.2%	0.6%	1.3%	3.8%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>												
Idaho	9,308	9,413	9,671	9,911	9,841	9,807	9,931	9,871	10,146	10,321	10,433	10,620
% Ch	9.2%	4.6%	11.4%	10.3%	-2.8%	-1.4%	5.2%	-2.4%	11.6%	7.1%	4.4%	7.4%
National (Thousands)	3,723	3,746	3,764	3,771	3,776	3,772	3,776	3,773	3,784	3,786	3,785	3,802
% Ch	1.6%	2.5%	1.9%	0.8%	0.5%	-0.5%	0.5%	-0.4%	1.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	1.9%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**EMPLOYMENT**

	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>												
Idaho	732,299	735,607	740,124	743,829	746,543	749,678	753,134	757,391	762,128	766,561	770,593	774,479
% Ch	5.4%	1.8%	2.5%	2.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	148,069	148,658	149,328	149,974	150,547	151,056	151,471	151,816	152,137	152,668	152,732	152,847
% Ch	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>												
Idaho	119,550	120,741	121,679	122,359	122,649	123,072	123,519	124,256	125,067	125,749	126,464	127,169
% Ch	9.4%	4.0%	3.1%	2.3%	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	20,463	20,614	20,763	20,909	21,041	21,138	21,248	21,375	21,476	21,565	21,650	21,721
% Ch	4.3%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	68,977	69,382	69,830	70,300	70,723	71,212	71,600	72,136	72,600	72,903	73,230	73,528
% Ch	4.8%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	2.8%	2.2%	3.0%	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	12,656	12,723	12,802	12,880	12,923	12,936	12,959	12,992	12,999	12,994	12,990	12,976
% Ch	2.7%	2.1%	2.5%	2.5%	1.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.4%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	40,669	40,810	41,093	41,331	41,517	41,721	41,886	42,066	42,279	42,448	42,615	42,748
% Ch	6.7%	1.4%	2.8%	2.3%	1.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	7,912	7,967	8,020	8,075	8,111	8,124	8,145	8,174	8,184	8,184	8,178	8,162
% Ch	3.6%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	1.8%	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.8%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>												
Idaho	8,022	8,050	8,095	8,124	8,137	8,158	8,187	8,239	8,308	8,373	8,423	8,458
% Ch	5.3%	1.4%	2.3%	1.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	2.5%	3.4%	3.1%	2.4%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	453	455	449	457	461	462	466	471	476	480	484	487
% Ch	5.9%	1.5%	-5.0%	7.1%	3.9%	1.2%	3.4%	4.6%	3.9%	3.8%	3.3%	2.5%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>												
Idaho	5,907	5,974	5,996	6,063	6,165	6,242	6,297	6,331	6,348	6,366	6,385	6,407
% Ch	3.4%	4.7%	1.5%	4.5%	6.9%	5.1%	3.5%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	1,468	1,479	1,487	1,498	1,509	1,518	1,525	1,533	1,538	1,541	1,542	1,540
% Ch	5.1%	3.3%	2.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.3%	-0.5%
<b>MACHINERY</b>												
Idaho	3,295	3,300	3,361	3,402	3,422	3,449	3,480	3,516	3,568	3,614	3,651	3,682
% Ch	9.6%	0.6%	7.6%	5.0%	2.3%	3.3%	3.6%	4.2%	5.9%	5.3%	4.2%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	1,104	1,121	1,133	1,143	1,151	1,153	1,162	1,171	1,175	1,176	1,176	1,173
% Ch	4.8%	6.1%	4.6%	3.5%	2.7%	0.9%	3.1%	2.9%	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.9%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>												
Idaho	12,565	12,596	12,655	12,687	12,700	12,738	12,748	12,766	12,799	12,811	12,858	12,902
% Ch	5.7%	1.0%	1.9%	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%	1.5%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	1,058	1,064	1,071	1,084	1,089	1,091	1,091	1,092	1,091	1,090	1,088	1,086
% Ch	2.3%	2.1%	2.9%	5.0%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.8%	-0.7%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>												
Idaho	10,881	10,889	10,987	11,054	11,093	11,133	11,173	11,214	11,255	11,284	11,298	11,299
% Ch	10.2%	0.3%	3.6%	2.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	3,829	3,848	3,880	3,893	3,901	3,900	3,901	3,907	3,904	3,897	3,888	3,876
% Ch	2.9%	2.0%	3.3%	1.4%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	-0.3%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-1.3%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**EMPLOYMENT**

**MANUFACTURING (continued)**

	2015				2016				2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	25,598	25,934	26,206	26,744	26,941	27,057	27,292	27,133	27,925	28,051	28,302	28,159
% Ch	-2.3%	5.4%	4.3%	8.5%	3.0%	1.7%	3.5%	-2.3%	12.2%	1.8%	3.6%	-2.0%
National (Thousands)	4,543	4,560	4,575	4,601	4,618	4,632	4,652	4,657	4,683	4,697	4,711	4,729
% Ch	0.8%	1.5%	1.4%	2.3%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	0.4%	2.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>												
Idaho	16,552	16,706	16,890	17,201	17,429	17,417	17,648	17,430	18,041	18,212	18,461	18,176
% Ch	-1.3%	3.8%	4.5%	7.6%	5.4%	-0.3%	5.4%	-4.9%	14.8%	3.8%	5.6%	-6.0%
National (Thousands)	1,502	1,508	1,511	1,527	1,541	1,551	1,566	1,570	1,587	1,600	1,608	1,618
% Ch	3.0%	1.4%	0.9%	4.2%	3.7%	2.6%	3.9%	1.2%	4.3%	3.3%	2.1%	2.4%
<b>PRINTING</b>												
Idaho	1,125	1,112	1,107	1,155	1,212	1,223	1,244	1,242	1,228	1,244	1,258	1,223
% Ch	-10.3%	-4.6%	-1.7%	18.3%	21.5%	3.6%	7.1%	-0.9%	-4.2%	5.2%	4.7%	-10.9%
National (Thousands)	450	450	449	452	450	449	446	444	444	441	441	438
% Ch	-1.8%	-0.3%	-0.6%	2.1%	-1.1%	-1.4%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-2.4%	0.4%	-2.8%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>												
Idaho	2,511	2,494	2,575	2,622	2,637	2,687	2,727	2,794	2,928	2,953	2,942	2,952
% Ch	-1.5%	-2.7%	13.6%	7.5%	2.3%	7.9%	6.1%	10.2%	20.7%	3.3%	-1.4%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	806	807	807	808	810	811	813	813	817	821	823	829
% Ch	-1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	-0.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%	2.6%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>												
Idaho	5,409	5,622	5,633	5,767	5,663	5,729	5,672	5,668	5,726	5,642	5,640	5,561
% Ch	-3.9%	16.7%	0.8%	9.8%	-7.0%	4.8%	-3.9%	-0.3%	4.2%	-5.7%	-0.2%	-5.5%
National (Thousands)	1,784	1,795	1,808	1,815	1,817	1,822	1,826	1,829	1,835	1,836	1,838	1,845
% Ch	0.4%	2.5%	2.8%	1.7%	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0.1%	0.5%	1.5%
<b>MINING</b>												
Idaho	2,493	2,503	2,436	2,373	2,455	2,469	2,500	2,448	2,352	2,162	2,180	2,172
% Ch	-2.1%	1.6%	-10.3%	-10.0%	14.6%	2.3%	5.1%	-8.0%	-14.8%	-28.6%	3.3%	-1.4%
National (Thousands)	821	774	742	705	658	616	599	595	604	625	638	646
% Ch	-11.3%	-20.9%	-15.7%	-18.2%	-24.1%	-23.5%	-10.6%	-2.5%	6.0%	15.1%	8.7%	5.1%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>												
Idaho	38,137	38,007	37,938	38,960	40,731	41,109	42,038	42,650	43,710	44,621	45,187	46,553
% Ch	13.7%	-1.4%	-0.7%	11.2%	19.5%	3.8%	9.3%	6.0%	10.3%	8.6%	5.2%	12.6%
National (Thousands)	6,343	6,421	6,483	6,588	6,658	6,697	6,741	6,807	6,905	6,927	6,956	7,030
% Ch	4.5%	5.0%	3.9%	6.6%	4.3%	2.3%	2.7%	4.0%	5.9%	1.3%	1.7%	4.3%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>												
Idaho	561,251	564,547	569,091	573,404	578,086	580,883	586,888	590,244	595,155	599,027	602,042	605,910
% Ch	3.4%	2.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.3%	1.9%	4.2%	2.3%	3.4%	2.6%	2.0%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	121,276	121,921	122,505	123,147	123,711	124,267	124,968	125,465	125,909	126,307	126,785	127,189
% Ch	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%
<b>SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	332,274	334,030	337,675	340,599	344,342	346,688	350,305	353,622	357,527	360,696	362,600	365,862
% Ch	4.2%	2.1%	4.4%	3.5%	4.5%	2.8%	4.2%	3.8%	4.5%	3.6%	2.1%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	77,933	78,463	78,975	79,534	79,956	80,405	80,953	81,409	81,827	82,252	82,691	83,056
% Ch	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%
<b>INFORMATION</b>												
Idaho	9,286	9,261	9,187	9,289	8,989	9,002	9,092	9,110	9,128	9,007	9,027	8,932
% Ch	-2.5%	-1.0%	-3.2%	4.5%	-12.3%	0.6%	4.0%	0.8%	0.8%	-5.2%	0.9%	-4.1%
National (Thousands)	2,738	2,748	2,756	2,761	2,773	2,780	2,807	2,815	2,810	2,796	2,790	2,780
% Ch	0.6%	1.5%	1.3%	0.7%	1.7%	1.1%	3.9%	1.1%	-0.8%	-1.9%	-0.9%	-1.4%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>												
Idaho	33,081	33,259	33,401	33,464	33,505	33,666	34,095	34,562	34,851	35,136	35,317	35,636
% Ch	4.0%	2.2%	1.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.9%	5.2%	5.6%	3.4%	3.3%	2.1%	3.7%
National (Thousands)	8,071	8,098	8,144	8,179	8,214	8,263	8,316	8,349	8,404	8,435	8,475	8,503
% Ch	2.0%	1.3%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	2.4%	2.6%	1.6%	2.6%	1.5%	1.9%	1.3%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**EMPLOYMENT**

**MANUFACTURING (continued)**

	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	28,308	28,572	28,737	28,970	29,206	29,491	29,715	30,070	30,321	30,456	30,614	30,779
% Ch	2.1%	3.8%	2.3%	3.3%	3.3%	4.0%	3.1%	4.9%	3.4%	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	4,744	4,756	4,781	4,804	4,812	4,811	4,814	4,818	4,815	4,810	4,812	4,814
% Ch	1.2%	1.1%	2.1%	1.9%	0.6%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>												
Idaho	18,572	18,697	18,823	19,006	19,192	19,423	19,597	19,881	20,090	20,228	20,342	20,459
% Ch	9.0%	2.7%	2.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.9%	3.6%	5.9%	4.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	1,628	1,636	1,653	1,670	1,681	1,687	1,695	1,701	1,704	1,706	1,712	1,719
% Ch	2.4%	2.0%	4.3%	4.0%	2.8%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	0.9%	0.4%	1.4%	1.5%
<b>PRINTING</b>												
Idaho	1,293	1,326	1,346	1,320	1,289	1,254	1,243	1,232	1,225	1,213	1,199	1,195
% Ch	25.1%	10.4%	6.1%	-7.3%	-9.2%	-10.5%	-3.5%	-3.4%	-2.2%	-4.1%	-4.4%	-1.4%
National (Thousands)	436	434	434	434	433	432	430	430	429	428	427	427
% Ch	-1.5%	-2.4%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-0.4%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.3%	-0.1%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>												
Idaho	3,010	3,041	3,029	3,049	3,053	3,073	3,076	3,110	3,122	3,094	3,114	3,128
% Ch	8.2%	4.2%	-1.6%	2.6%	0.5%	2.6%	0.4%	4.5%	1.6%	-3.6%	2.6%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	826	826	830	834	834	833	834	834	833	832	831	829
% Ch	-1.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.8%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>												
Idaho	5,496	5,508	5,539	5,594	5,673	5,742	5,800	5,847	5,884	5,921	5,959	5,998
% Ch	-4.6%	0.9%	2.3%	4.0%	5.8%	4.9%	4.1%	3.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	1,853	1,860	1,864	1,867	1,864	1,859	1,855	1,853	1,848	1,844	1,841	1,839
% Ch	1.9%	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.4%	-1.1%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-0.5%
<b>MINING</b>												
Idaho	2,102	2,143	2,154	2,227	2,283	2,321	2,344	2,346	2,342	2,336	2,322	2,314
% Ch	-12.3%	7.9%	2.1%	14.3%	10.3%	7.0%	3.9%	0.4%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-2.4%	-1.4%
National (Thousands)	663	685	705	716	719	721	723	728	731	733	736	736
% Ch	10.9%	13.6%	12.2%	6.5%	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%	2.6%	2.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>												
Idaho	48,470	49,216	49,695	49,831	49,643	49,538	49,575	49,774	50,125	50,510	50,912	51,328
% Ch	17.5%	6.3%	3.9%	1.1%	-1.5%	-0.8%	0.3%	1.6%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%
National (Thousands)	7,144	7,206	7,257	7,314	7,398	7,481	7,566	7,656	7,746	7,837	7,924	8,009
% Ch	6.6%	3.6%	2.8%	3.2%	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>												
Idaho	612,750	614,866	618,445	621,470	623,895	626,606	629,615	633,134	637,061	640,812	644,129	647,310
% Ch	4.6%	1.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	127,605	128,044	128,565	129,064	129,506	129,918	130,223	130,441	130,662	131,102	131,082	131,126
% Ch	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	-0.1%	0.1%
<b>SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	371,052	372,456	375,085	377,524	379,475	381,580	383,908	386,442	389,233	391,931	394,477	396,889
% Ch	5.8%	1.5%	2.9%	2.6%	2.1%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	83,422	83,800	84,267	84,694	85,058	85,430	85,671	85,864	86,013	86,136	86,335	86,494
% Ch	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%
<b>INFORMATION</b>												
Idaho	9,021	9,027	9,028	9,029	9,031	9,049	9,082	9,131	9,197	9,253	9,301	9,341
% Ch	4.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	1.5%	2.2%	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	2,761	2,774	2,784	2,779	2,778	2,799	2,786	2,779	2,803	2,813	2,825	2,833
% Ch	-2.7%	1.8%	1.5%	-0.8%	-0.2%	3.0%	-1.8%	-1.0%	3.5%	1.4%	1.8%	1.1%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>												
Idaho	36,082	36,273	36,519	36,743	36,954	37,139	37,359	37,582	37,786	38,010	38,251	38,491
% Ch	5.1%	2.1%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	8,535	8,559	8,590	8,635	8,667	8,685	8,713	8,737	8,760	8,772	8,801	8,824
% Ch	1.5%	1.1%	1.5%	2.1%	1.5%	0.8%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%	1.3%	1.1%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**EMPLOYMENT**

SERVICES (Continued)	2015				2016				2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>												
Idaho	23,286	23,463	23,479	24,274	23,598	23,626	23,731	23,697	23,813	24,269	24,275	24,430
% Ch	8.6%	3.1%	0.3%	14.2%	-10.7%	0.5%	1.8%	-0.6%	2.0%	7.9%	0.1%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	5,356	5,401	5,459	5,483	5,503	5,545	5,594	5,634	5,672	5,703	5,735	5,781
% Ch	4.6%	3.4%	4.4%	1.7%	1.5%	3.0%	3.6%	2.9%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%	3.2%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>												
Idaho	81,584	81,218	82,523	82,227	84,765	86,244	86,831	88,048	89,332	90,313	90,730	91,682
% Ch	3.1%	-1.8%	6.6%	-1.4%	12.9%	7.2%	2.7%	5.7%	6.0%	4.5%	1.9%	4.3%
National (Thousands)	19,414	19,568	19,693	19,839	19,903	19,984	20,099	20,203	20,271	20,402	20,538	20,651
% Ch	2.7%	3.2%	2.6%	3.0%	1.3%	1.6%	2.3%	2.1%	1.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.2%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>												
Idaho	94,603	95,852	96,752	97,706	98,122	98,442	99,570	100,000	101,691	102,118	102,702	103,245
% Ch	3.2%	5.4%	3.8%	4.0%	1.7%	1.3%	4.7%	1.7%	6.9%	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	21,786	21,953	22,094	22,266	22,396	22,564	22,723	22,872	23,005	23,129	23,272	23,347
% Ch	3.0%	3.1%	2.6%	3.2%	2.4%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.5%	1.3%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>												
Idaho	67,194	67,584	68,983	69,854	71,436	71,631	72,581	73,753	74,174	75,054	75,644	76,814
% Ch	4.9%	2.3%	8.5%	5.1%	9.4%	1.1%	5.4%	6.6%	2.3%	4.8%	3.2%	6.3%
National (Thousands)	14,965	15,076	15,206	15,366	15,506	15,590	15,711	15,816	15,929	16,022	16,095	16,180
% Ch	3.1%	3.0%	3.5%	4.3%	3.7%	2.2%	3.1%	2.7%	2.9%	2.4%	1.8%	2.1%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	23,241	23,393	23,350	23,785	23,925	24,076	24,406	24,453	24,538	24,798	24,906	25,124
% Ch	8.4%	2.6%	-0.7%	7.7%	2.4%	2.5%	5.6%	0.8%	1.4%	4.3%	1.8%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	5,603	5,618	5,623	5,640	5,661	5,678	5,703	5,719	5,738	5,764	5,787	5,815
% Ch	1.1%	1.1%	0.3%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%
<b>TRADE</b>												
Idaho	110,427	111,310	112,113	113,045	113,462	113,654	114,486	114,999	115,375	115,519	115,891	116,188
% Ch	4.8%	3.2%	2.9%	3.4%	1.5%	0.7%	3.0%	1.8%	1.3%	0.5%	1.3%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	21,378	21,451	21,480	21,532	21,613	21,677	21,724	21,755	21,770	21,740	21,760	21,802
% Ch	1.1%	1.4%	0.5%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	-0.5%	0.4%	0.8%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>												
Idaho	82,463	83,434	84,001	84,657	84,848	85,065	85,705	86,148	86,536	86,388	86,810	86,865
% Ch	5.9%	4.8%	2.7%	3.2%	0.9%	1.0%	3.0%	2.1%	1.8%	-0.7%	2.0%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	15,523	15,594	15,629	15,681	15,758	15,822	15,865	15,883	15,888	15,850	15,851	15,869
% Ch	1.1%	1.8%	0.9%	1.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.5%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>												
Idaho	27,964	27,876	28,112	28,388	28,613	28,589	28,781	28,851	28,838	29,131	29,081	29,323
% Ch	1.6%	-1.3%	3.4%	4.0%	3.2%	-0.3%	2.7%	1.0%	-0.2%	4.1%	-0.7%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	5,855	5,857	5,851	5,851	5,854	5,855	5,859	5,872	5,882	5,891	5,910	5,933
% Ch	1.2%	0.1%	-0.4%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	1.6%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	106,031	106,682	106,731	107,043	107,514	107,720	109,246	108,732	109,382	109,896	110,512	110,786
% Ch	-0.1%	2.5%	0.2%	1.2%	1.8%	0.8%	5.8%	-1.9%	2.4%	1.9%	2.3%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	19,219	19,252	19,290	19,315	19,365	19,396	19,487	19,495	19,501	19,510	19,530	19,529
% Ch	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	1.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	55,253	55,860	55,711	55,870	56,221	56,362	57,226	56,797	57,153	57,143	57,980	57,763
% Ch	0.7%	4.5%	-1.1%	1.2%	2.5%	1.0%	6.3%	-3.0%	2.5%	-0.1%	6.0%	-1.5%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	50,778	50,822	51,020	51,172	51,293	51,359	52,019	51,935	52,229	52,753	52,532	53,023
% Ch	-1.1%	0.4%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%	5.2%	-0.6%	2.3%	4.1%	-1.7%	3.8%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	12,519	12,525	12,572	12,717	12,769	12,821	12,851	12,891	12,872	12,916	13,038	13,076
% Ch	3.4%	0.2%	1.5%	4.7%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%	-0.6%	1.4%	3.8%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	2,746	2,756	2,759	2,766	2,776	2,789	2,804	2,807	2,811	2,804	2,804	2,802
% Ch	0.8%	1.5%	0.4%	1.1%	1.4%	1.9%	2.2%	0.3%	0.6%	-0.9%	0.0%	-0.4%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**EMPLOYMENT**

SERVICES (Continued)	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>												
Idaho	24,858	25,040	25,258	25,393	25,422	25,462	25,526	25,616	25,736	25,871	25,964	26,046
% Ch	7.2%	3.0%	3.5%	2.2%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.9%	2.1%	1.4%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	5,824	5,862	5,907	5,923	5,929	5,932	5,940	5,944	5,940	5,931	5,928	5,920
% Ch	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.6%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>												
Idaho	92,945	93,175	93,883	94,660	95,278	95,970	96,713	97,480	98,328	99,120	99,858	100,546
% Ch	5.6%	1.0%	3.1%	3.4%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	20,769	20,898	21,055	21,358	21,709	22,033	22,284	22,481	22,625	22,749	22,840	22,906
% Ch	2.3%	2.5%	3.0%	5.9%	6.7%	6.1%	4.6%	3.6%	2.6%	2.2%	1.6%	1.2%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>												
Idaho	104,805	105,844	106,850	107,875	108,900	109,872	110,819	111,756	112,693	113,609	114,503	115,389
% Ch	6.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	23,461	23,561	23,677	23,712	23,695	23,742	23,734	23,739	23,725	23,728	23,775	23,815
% Ch	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%	0.6%	-0.3%	0.8%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>												
Idaho	77,943	77,558	77,830	77,952	77,892	77,952	78,125	78,430	78,868	79,270	79,636	79,956
% Ch	6.0%	-2.0%	1.4%	0.6%	-0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	1.6%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	16,241	16,284	16,363	16,406	16,429	16,418	16,414	16,410	16,405	16,408	16,446	16,490
% Ch	1.5%	1.1%	2.0%	1.1%	0.6%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	1.1%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	25,398	25,540	25,718	25,872	25,998	26,136	26,283	26,446	26,625	26,798	26,963	27,120
% Ch	4.4%	2.3%	2.8%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	5,831	5,862	5,891	5,881	5,852	5,821	5,800	5,774	5,755	5,734	5,720	5,706
% Ch	1.1%	2.2%	2.0%	-0.7%	-2.0%	-2.1%	-1.4%	-1.8%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-1.0%	-1.0%
<b>TRADE</b>												
Idaho	117,364	117,930	118,662	119,130	119,584	120,079	120,557	121,243	121,995	122,768	123,368	124,071
% Ch	4.1%	1.9%	2.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.0%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	21,862	21,920	21,967	22,015	22,051	22,049	22,072	22,055	22,031	22,007	22,006	21,942
% Ch	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.0%	-1.2%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>												
Idaho	87,714	88,164	88,640	89,012	89,410	89,826	90,229	90,792	91,413	92,038	92,615	93,197
% Ch	4.0%	2.1%	2.2%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	15,907	15,966	16,006	16,029	16,048	16,029	16,033	16,005	15,975	15,948	15,939	15,873
% Ch	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	-0.5%	0.1%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.2%	-1.6%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>												
Idaho	29,650	29,767	30,022	30,118	30,174	30,253	30,328	30,451	30,582	30,730	30,753	30,873
% Ch	4.5%	1.6%	3.5%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	0.3%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	5,954	5,954	5,961	5,986	6,003	6,020	6,038	6,051	6,056	6,059	6,067	6,070
% Ch	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	111,190	111,313	111,519	111,656	111,722	111,814	111,931	112,077	112,240	112,405	112,568	112,731
% Ch	1.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
National (Thousands)	19,528	19,537	19,544	19,568	19,610	19,652	19,693	19,735	19,777	19,819	19,861	19,902
% Ch	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	57,846	57,876	57,934	57,968	57,979	58,015	58,072	58,161	58,274	58,385	58,494	58,593
% Ch	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	53,344	53,437	53,585	53,688	53,743	53,799	53,859	53,916	53,966	54,020	54,074	54,138
% Ch	2.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	13,144	13,166	13,178	13,161	13,113	13,133	13,219	13,372	13,593	13,708	13,716	13,619
% Ch	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	-0.5%	-1.4%	0.6%	2.7%	4.7%	6.8%	3.4%	0.3%	-2.8%
National (Thousands)	2,793	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,840	3,140	2,880	2,787
% Ch	-1.2%	-0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	49.4%	-29.2%	-12.3%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics  
Forecast Begins the Second Quarter of 2018

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

	2015				2016				2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>												
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	109.322	109.921	110.298	110.507	110.588	111.257	111.641	112.190	112.752	113.037	113.626	114.285
% Ch	-0.1%	2.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.3%	2.4%	1.4%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	2.1%	2.3%
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	108.947	109.410	109.761	109.807	109.985	110.555	111.034	111.583	112.198	112.273	112.699	113.459
% Ch	-1.6%	1.7%	1.3%	0.2%	0.6%	2.1%	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	0.3%	1.5%	2.7%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	90.927	90.729	90.270	89.793	89.506	88.873	88.085	87.376	87.587	86.793	86.244	85.797
% Ch	-2.5%	-0.9%	-2.0%	-2.1%	-1.3%	-2.8%	-3.5%	-3.2%	1.0%	-3.6%	-2.5%	-2.1%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	108.803	109.348	109.409	108.285	107.063	107.546	107.802	108.788	109.746	108.735	109.392	110.419
% Ch	-10.0%	2.0%	0.2%	-4.0%	-4.4%	1.8%	1.0%	3.7%	3.6%	-3.6%	2.4%	3.8%
<b>Services</b>	112.195	112.763	113.378	113.923	114.665	115.512	116.332	117.002	117.585	118.213	118.773	119.708
% Ch	1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%	2.9%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	1.9%	3.2%
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	2.354	2.369	2.378	2.379	2.378	2.395	2.405	2.422	2.439	2.440	2.453	2.473
% Ch	-2.6%	2.7%	1.5%	0.1%	-0.1%	2.7%	1.8%	2.7%	3.0%	0.1%	2.1%	3.3%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>												
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%
<b>Prime</b>	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	4.0%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%	4.4%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>												
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	1.202	1.218	1.253	1.282	1.296	1.258	1.277	1.328	1.332	1.308	1.240	1.248
% Ch	42.2%	5.4%	12.1%	9.5%	4.6%	-11.4%	6.3%	16.8%	1.3%	-7.2%	-19.1%	2.6%
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	0.938	0.946	0.998	1.021	1.063	1.054	1.066	1.097	1.097	1.063	1.036	1.039
% Ch	20.3%	3.6%	23.8%	9.6%	17.5%	-3.4%	4.9%	12.1%	-0.1%	-11.7%	-9.8%	1.1%
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>												
<b>Wood Products</b>	110.7	111.3	114.0	114.8	116.2	116.0	115.8	119.6	122.0	120.4	122.0	124.2
% Ch	-1.6%	2.2%	10.0%	2.8%	4.9%	-0.4%	-0.7%	13.8%	8.2%	-5.2%	5.5%	7.1%
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	108.5	107.9	108.1	107.8	108.8	109.6	110.4	112.7	112.7	113.9	113.5	115.6
% Ch	-1.1%	-2.0%	0.6%	-1.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.1%	8.5%	0.1%	4.4%	-1.7%	7.6%
<b>Food</b>	104.2	103.9	104.7	104.9	106.1	106.4	107.0	106.8	109.2	110.1	112.1	112.5
% Ch	1.3%	-1.1%	3.2%	0.6%	4.6%	1.3%	2.2%	-0.7%	8.9%	3.7%	7.3%	1.5%
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	96.9	98.2	91.5	91.5	91.4	93.7	99.5	101.5	107.6	115.1	120.3	124.1
% Ch	-23.2%	5.1%	-24.4%	0.1%	-0.5%	10.4%	26.8%	8.4%	26.4%	30.7%	19.5%	13.1%
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	101.5	97.2	100.6	100.4	98.9	100.7	97.6	100.2	97.2	102.2	94.4	96.7
% Ch	3.6%	-16.1%	14.9%	-0.7%	-6.1%	7.8%	-11.9%	11.0%	-11.4%	22.0%	-27.2%	10.2%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JULY 2018**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

		2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>													
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	114.836	115.387	116.036	116.713	117.468	118.232	119.011	119.823	120.663	121.460	122.228	122.999	
% Ch	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	114.178	114.701	115.344	115.850	116.276	116.855	117.481	118.179	118.770	119.398	120.039	120.684	
% Ch	2.6%	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	
<b>Durable Goods</b>	85.439	85.083	84.796	84.453	84.138	83.858	83.643	83.507	83.359	83.254	83.173	83.123	
% Ch	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.3%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-1.3%	-1.0%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.2%	
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	111.479	111.779	112.344	112.349	112.152	112.547	113.128	113.968	114.397	114.848	115.380	115.906	
% Ch	3.9%	1.1%	2.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	1.4%	2.1%	3.0%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	
<b>Services</b>	120.551	121.350	122.227	123.094	123.899	124.734	125.567	126.405	127.219	128.074	128.916	129.760	
% Ch	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	2.9%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	2.494	2.505	2.522	2.532	2.538	2.551	2.566	2.584	2.596	2.610	2.625	2.639	
% Ch	3.5%	1.7%	2.7%	1.6%	1.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>													
<b>Federal Funds</b>	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	
<b>Prime</b>	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	4.4%	4.7%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	2.6%	2.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>													
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	1.210	1.239	1.238	1.242	1.254	1.267	1.268	1.260	1.249	1.242	1.235	1.229	
% Ch	-11.6%	9.8%	-0.3%	1.4%	3.9%	4.1%	0.3%	-2.6%	-3.3%	-2.4%	-2.0%	-1.8%	
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	1.020	1.040	1.044	1.040	1.039	1.040	1.043	1.051	1.054	1.058	1.061	1.065	
% Ch	-7.3%	8.1%	1.4%	-1.4%	-0.3%	0.2%	1.4%	2.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>													
<b>Wood Products</b>	126.1	126.2	127.8	129.2	130.4	131.5	132.6	133.7	134.6	135.4	136.0	136.6	
% Ch	6.3%	0.5%	5.0%	4.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	2.5%	2.4%	2.0%	1.6%	
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	117.4	119.8	122.1	124.0	125.8	127.2	128.5	129.6	130.7	131.7	132.7	133.6	
% Ch	6.6%	8.5%	7.6%	6.6%	5.9%	4.6%	4.1%	3.6%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	
<b>Food</b>	114.1	114.3	114.8	115.4	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.6	118.1	118.6	119.1	119.6	
% Ch	5.9%	0.5%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	118.2	122.9	125.2	127.1	128.8	130.1	131.3	132.2	132.6	132.9	133.2	133.5	
% Ch	-17.6%	17.0%	7.7%	6.0%	5.4%	4.3%	3.5%	2.8%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	91.8	94.2	95.9	96.9	97.7	98.4	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	100.7	100.8	
% Ch	-18.6%	10.6%	7.6%	4.2%	3.2%	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%	



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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 semi-durable 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

EEA\_ID = EEA\_ID\_GOODS + EEA\_ID\_NONGOODS

EEA\_ID\_2100 = 3354.689 + 14.325\*@MOVAV(ID0IP2122\_2123(- 1),4) - 1745.912\*JECIWSP/WPI10 - 1451.700\*@MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(- 1),2)

EEA\_ID\_2300 = -14683.404 + 293.223\*ID0HSPRS1\_A + 251.334\*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 1) + 209.445\*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 2) + 167.556\*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 3) + 125.667\*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 4) + 83.778\*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 5) + 41.889\*ID0HSPRS1\_A(- 6) + 0.136\*EEA\_ID\_44\_45 + 0.116\*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 1) + 0.097\*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 2) + 0.078\*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 3) + 0.058\*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 4) + 0.039\*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 5) + 0.019\*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(- 6)

EEA\_ID\_3110 = 26114.178 + 317.134\*@MOVAV(IPSG311(- 1),4) - 688.421\*@MOVAV((IPSG311/EMN311),6) - 2258.719\*@MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(- 1),2) + 41.494\*@TREND

EEA\_ID\_3230 = 1214.729 + 18.303\*@MOVAV(IPSG323,4) - 8.167\*@MOVAV((IPSG323/EMN323),8) - 70.257\*@MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(- 1),2)

EEA\_ID\_3250 = 2855.721 + 17.205\*@MOVAV(IPSG3253(- 1),8) - 1843.045\*DUM951ON - 385.099\*@MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(- 1),2)

EEA\_ID\_3320 = -367.896 + 18.657\*@MOVAV(IPSG332,2) + 23.773\*@TREND - 601.035\*@MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(- 1),2)

EEA\_ID\_3330 = 159.393 + 0.128\*@MOVAV(IPSG3332,8)\*@TREND + 0.410\*@TREND + 350.459\*@MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(- 1),4)

EEA\_ID\_3340 = @BEFORE("2009Q1")\*(51110.909 + 52.953\*IPSG334(- 3) + 40.662\*IPSG3342 - 456.779\*JPC(- 2)) + @AFTER("2009Q1")\*(9427.719 + 68.921\*IPSG334(- 3) - 32.774\*IPSG3342 - 10.426\*JPC(- 2))

EEA\_ID\_4200 = @BEFORE("2012Q2")\*(8522.318 + 0.228\*EEA\_ID\_44\_45) + @AFTER("2012Q2")\*(10155.618 + 0.217\*EEA\_ID\_44\_45)

EEA\_ID\_44\_45 = 47672.559 + 243.010\*@MOVAV(YPADJ\_ID,4)/@MOVAV(JPC,4) - 553.756\*@TREND

EEA\_ID\_48\_49\_22 = -4898.771 + 0.520\*@MOVAV(EEA\_ID\_4200,2) + 8125.176\*@MOVAV(ID0NPT(- 1),8)

EEA\_ID\_5100 = -10663.335 + 49.512\*@MOVAV(IPSG51111,4) + 102.048\*@TREND - 2774.858\*@MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(- 1),2)

EEA\_ID\_52\_53 = 9975.742 - 3490.584\*DUM981ON + 44.348\*YPADJ\_ID/JPC + 150.782\*@MOVAV(ID0HSPR(- 1),4)

EEA\_ID\_54\_55\_56 = 1292.867 + 1.469\*@MOVAV(ID0YP(- 1),4)

EEA\_ID\_61\_62 = -30409.377 + 45979.412\*@MOVAV(ID0NPT,4) + 0.819\*@MOVAV(ID0YPS(- 1),2)

EEA\_ID\_71\_72 = -10517.692 + 1.756\*@MOVAV((ID0YP/ID0NPT),4) + 90.649\*@TREND

EEA\_ID\_8100 = 4976.309 + 31.962\*@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

$$EEA\_ID\_GOODS = EEA\_ID\_MANU + EEA\_ID\_2300 + EEA\_ID\_2100$$

$$EEA\_ID\_GV = EEA\_ID\_GVSL + EEA\_ID\_GVF$$

$$EEA\_ID\_GVF = 11802.347 + 39.927*GFOCWSS - 0.190*GFOCWSS*@TREND + 597.533*DUMCENSUS$$

$$EEA\_ID\_GVSL = EEA\_ID\_GVSLAD + EEA\_ID\_GVSLED$$

$$EEA\_ID\_GVSLAD = 11045.124 + 9294.649*@MOVAV(ID0NPT,4) + 0.670*@MOVAV(ID0YPTXB(-4),4) + 4132.889*DUM911062$$

$$EEA\_ID\_GVSLED = -3772.475 + 153791.719*ID0NPT*((N - N16A)/N) + 0.190*ID0YPTXB$$

$$EEA\_ID\_MANU = EEA\_ID\_DMANU + EEA\_ID\_NMANU$$

$$EEA\_ID\_MFDNEC = -6091.470 + 98.372*@MOVAV(IPSG339,2) + 46.468*@MOVAV(IPSG335,2) + 280.394*@MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(-3),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_MFNNEC = -51.033 + 16.515*@MOVAV(IPSG322,2) + 19.789*@TREND$$

$$EEA\_ID\_NMANU = EEA\_ID\_3110 + EEA\_ID\_3230 + EEA\_ID\_3250 + EEA\_ID\_MFNNEC$$

$$EEA\_ID\_NONGOODS = EEA\_ID\_SV + EEA\_ID\_4200 + EEA\_ID\_44_45 + EEA\_ID\_GV$$

$$EEA\_ID\_SV = EEA\_ID\_48_49_22 + EEA\_ID\_5100 + EEA\_ID\_52_53 + EEA\_ID\_54_55_56 + EEA\_ID\_61_62 + EEA\_ID\_71_72 + EEA\_ID\_8100$$

$$EEA\_ID\_WOOD = 17154.619 + 51.217*@MOVAV(IPSG321,2) - 17331.083*JECIWSP/WPI08 - 14.363*IPSG321/EMD321 - 845.976*@MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(-1),2) - 5.690*@TREND$$

$$ID0AHEMF = 2.588 + 13.497*EEA\_ID\_DMANU(-1)/EEA\_ID\_MANU(-1)*@MOVAV(JECIWSP(-1),4) + 14.437*EEA\_ID\_NMANU(-1)/EEA\_ID\_MANU(-1)*@MOVAV(JECIWSP(-1),4)$$

$$ID0CRCROP = 150.829 + 1.392e-05*CRCROP + 1.883*@TREND$$

$$ID0CRLVSTK = -2021.635 + 3.090e-05*CRCATCVS + 5.464e-05*CRDAIRY + 13.747*@TREND$$

$$ID0EXFP = -347.749 + 231.501*WPI01 + 3.630*@TREND + 1.906e-05*EXPUS$$$

$$ID0HSPR = ID0HSPRS1\_A + ID0HSPRS2A\_A$$

$$ID0HSPRS1\_A = -544.188 - 1.804*(RMMTGEXIST(-1) - @MOVAV(RMMTGEXIST(-1),4)) + 539.504*ID0KHU1(-1)/ID0KHU1(-4) + 0.024*@TREND*@MOVAV(ID0NPT(-4),4)$$

$$ID0HSPRS2A\_A = 0.284 - 0.591*RMMTGEXIST + 593.936*IPSG321/ID0WRWCC$(-3) + 0.020*IPSN32732T9$$

$$ID0KHU1 = ((0.997)^{0.25}) * ID0KHU1(-1) + ID0HSPRS1\_A / 4$$

$$ID0KHU2A = ((0.997)^{0.25}) * ID0KHU2A(-1) + ID0HSPRS2A\_A / 4$$

$$ID0KHU = ID0KHU1 + ID0KHU2A$$

$$ID0NB = -5.895 + 31.515*ID0NPT - 0.119*@TREND$$

$$ID0ND = 5.867 + 0.566*ID0NPT + 1.774e-04*@TREND^2$$



$ID0NMG = (ID0NPT - ID0NPT(-4)) - ((ID0NB - ID0ND) / 1000)$   
 $ID0NPT = 0.427 + 3.58e-07 * @MOVAV(EEA\_ID,4) + 0.005 * @TREND$   
 $ID0WBB\$ = ID0WBBMF\$ + ID0WBBOTH\$ + ID0WBBCC\$ + ID0WBBF\$ + ID0WBBMIL\$$   
 $ID0WBBF\$ = -178.013 + 373.529 * WPI02$   
 $ID0WBBCC\$ = (ID0WRWCC\$ * EEA\_ID\_2300) / 1000000$   
 $ID0WBBMF\$ = (ID0WRWMF\$ * EEA\_ID\_MANU) / 1000000$   
 $ID0WBBMIL\$ = @BEFORE("2002Q1") * 46.650 + @AFTER("2002Q1") * 114.659 - 327.611 * (ID0NPT/N) * GFMLCWSS + 0.225 * D(GFML) + 0.507 * GF$   
 $ID0WBBOTH\$ = ID0WRWOTH\$ * (EEA\_ID - EEA\_ID\_2300 - EEA\_ID\_MANU) / 1000000$   
 $ID0WRWCC\$ = 11375.009 + 1369.906 * ID0AHEMF$   
 $ID0WRWMF\$ = 8897.416 + 2084.343 * ID0AHEMF$   
 $ID0WRWOTH\$ = 4512.265 + 1547.986 * ID0AHEMF$   
 $ID0YDIR\$ = -61.724 + 1.082 * (YPAIN + ZADIV + YPRENTADJ) * @MOVAV(ID0YP\$(-1),4) / @MOVAV(YP(-1),4)$   
 $ID0YFC\$ = -0.257 + 0.824 * ID0YFC\$(-1) + 0.269 * @TREND$   
 $ID0YINV\_R\$ = -2.741 + 0.641 * YPPROPADJF + 0.559 * ID0YINV\_R\$(-1) + 0.687 * @TREND$   
 $ID0YP = ID0YP\$ / JPC * 100$   
 $ID0YP\$ = ID0WBB\$ + ID0YSUP\$ + ID0YDIR\$ + ID0YPRNF\$ + ID0YPRF\$ + ID0YTR\$ + ID0YRA\$ - ID0YSIS\$$   
 $ID0YPNFPC = ID0YPNF\$ / JPC * 100 / ID0NPT$   
 $ID0YPRF\$ = 0.004 + 1000.002 * (ID0CRCROP + ID0CRLVSTK + ID0YTRF\$ + ID0YINV\_R\$ - ID0YFC\$ - ID0EXFP) / 1000 - 4.771e-05 * @TREND$   
 $ID0YPRNF\$ = 57.753 + 4.322 * YPPROPADJNF$   
 $ID0YRA\$ = -141.209 + 0.037 * ID0WBB\$$   
 $ID0YSIS\$ = -25.392 + 1.182 * TXSIDOM * ID0WBB\$ / YPCOMPWSD$   
 $ID0YSUP\$ = 71.744 + 1.542 * YPCOMPSUPPAI * (ID0WBB\$ / YPCOMPWSD)$   
 $ID0YTR\$ = -83.147 + 880.924 * (YPTRFGF + YPTRFGSL) * (ID0NPT/N)$   
 $ID0YTRF\$ = 23.565 + 9.662e-06 * TRF\$US$   
 $ID0YPTXB = (ID0yp\$ - ID0Ysi\$ - ID0YtR\$) / JPC * 100$   
 $ID0YPNF = ID0YPNF\$ / JPC * 100$   
 $ID0YPNF\$ = ID0YP\$ - ID0YPRF\$ - ID0WBBF\$$   
 $ID0YPPC = ID0YP / ID0NPT$

ID0YP\$PC = ID0YP\$ / ID0NPT

IDWAGE = (ID0WBB\$ - ID0WBBF\$ - ID0WBBMIL\$) / EEA\_ID \* 1000000

YPADJ\_ID = ID0YPNF\$ + @MOVAV(ID0YPRF\$ , 4) + @MOVAV(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
ID0YPS	Total personal income
ID0YPS\$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

CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, US cattle and calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, US crops
CRDAIRY	Cash receipts, US dairy
DUM911062	These are dummy variables used in regression equations to capture the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic events such as strikes, plant opening or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DUM951ON	
DUM981ON	
DUM991ON	
DUMCENSUS	
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
GF	Federal purchases of goods and services
GFML	Federal defense purchases of goods and services
GFMLCWSS	Federal government defense personnel outlays
GFOCWSS	Federal government nondefense personnel outlays
ID0IP2122_2123	Industrial production index, metal and nonmetal ore mining, 2012=100.0
IPSG311	Industrial production index, food, 2012=100.0
IPSG321	Industrial production index, wood products, 2012=100.0
IPSG322	Industrial production index, paper, 2012=100.0
IPSG323	Industrial production index, printing, 2012=100.0
IPSG3253	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 2012=100.0
IPSG332	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 2012=100.0
IPSG3332	Industrial production index, industrial machinery, 2012=100.0
IPSG334	Industrial production index, computer and electronic products, 2012=100.0
IPSG335	Industrial production index, electrical equipment, appliances, and components, 2012=100.0
IPSG339	Industrial production index, miscellaneous manufacturers, 2012=100.0
IPSG51111	Industrial production index, newspaper publishing, 2012=100.0
IPSN32732T9	Industrial production index, concrete and cement products, 2012=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
JEXCHOITPREAL	Real US trade-weighted exchange rate with other important trading partners, 2009=1.00
JPC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 2009=100.0, chain weighted
N	Population, US
N16A	Population, US, aged 16 and older
RMMTGEXIST	Effective conventional mortgage rate, existing homes, combined lenders
TRF\$US	Government payments to US farms
TXSIDOM	Domestic social security tax receipts
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

YPAIN	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