

Idaho Economic Forecast

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

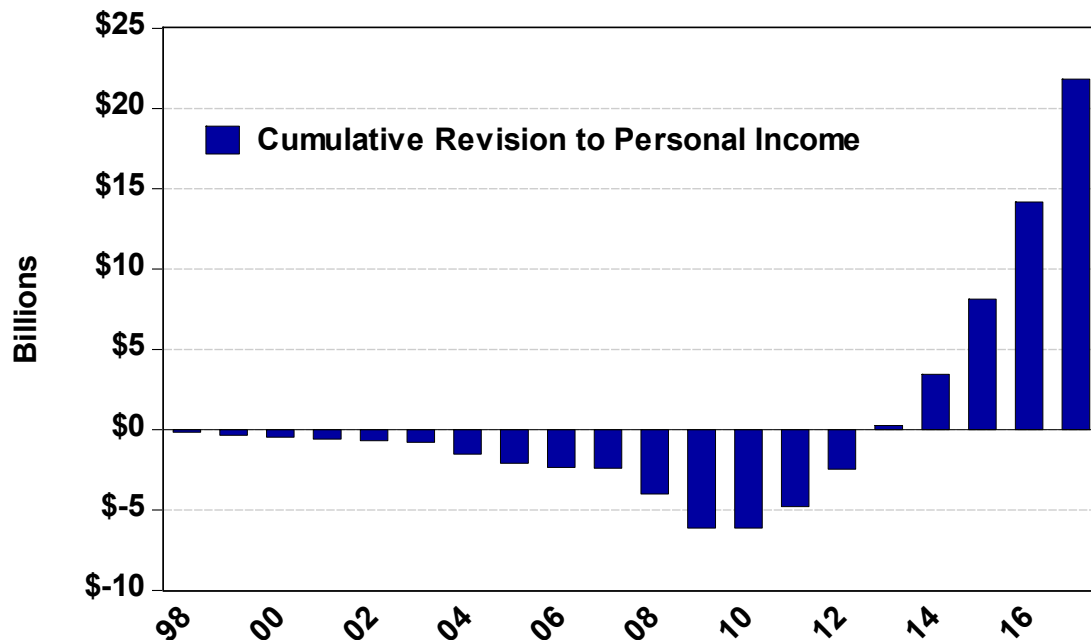
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- Forecast 2018–2022
- The Prime-Age Workforce and Labor Market Polarization
- Alternative Forecasts

Idaho Personal Income Revisions from BEA since 1998



**IDAHO
ECONOMIC
FORECAST
2018–2022**

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

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INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the October 2018 IHS Markit (IHS) baseline forecast of the US economy. The previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* was based on the June 2018 IHS baseline national forecast. The October IHS forecast is the first to include the recent tariffs on Chinese goods.

COVER

The US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) revised its estimates of the US economy from the first 1998 through the first quarter of 2018 this summer. This includes revisions for personal income in Idaho. The cover graph indicates the cumulative effect of these revisions in nominal figures. Through 2010, the earlier estimates of personal income were revised downward with the values from 1998 through 2010 totaling approximately \$6 billion of personal income. Since 2010, personal income in Idaho has been revised upwards, with total value approximately \$30 billion spread across 2010–2018. This changes the average annual growth rate in personal income from 5.0% across the two-decade period to 5.2%.

FEATURE

With a strong US economy, there remain a few unresolved puzzles which became evident in the recovery from the last recession. One of these is the suppressed labor-force participation rate. Rob Valletta and Nathaniel Barlow of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco examine this in “The Prime-Age Workforce and Labor Market Polarization,” the article we feature in this *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The article points out the confounding problem that many baby-boomers reached retirement during the recovery, and it looks to the prime-age workforce, those 25–54 years of age, to see below that difficulty. The past two decades have brought a consistent trend to this labor market. The authors point out that there are two broad categories of work which have seen decades-long declines in employment share: manufacturing and routine manual work. Looking at the change in labor-force participation as well as the change in employment share for these categories, state-level data suggests that the changing share of work is responsible for perhaps half of the decline in labor-force participation.

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 2005 through 2022 and for every quarter from 2016 through 2021. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model (IEM) for this forecast begins with the third 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 second quarter of 2018.

Personal income estimates in this report were released by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) on September 25, 2018. It includes the BEA's revisions for the past *decade*. These are the most current data available. The next Idaho personal income figures will be released on December 20, 2018, which will be too late for the next *Idaho Economic Forecast* publication.

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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The final projections for the third quarter of 2018 real GDP growth are in, and three Federal Reserve Banks produce projections. The NY Fed's model predicts 2.1%; the Atlanta Fed's model registers 3.6%, down from 3.9% as recently as October 17; and the St. Louis Fed sees 4.4%. IHS Markit, which not only provides the economic projection basing this forecast, but also a regularly updated reading of the economy, foresaw 3.9% the day before the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released its first reading of the metric. The October forecast, upon which this publication is based, hails from early October, when IHS foresaw a 3.5% expansion of real GDP. Actual real third quarter GDP growth is 3.5% as just released by BEA on October 26, equal to the IHS forecast underlying this publication.

One surprising feature about the difficulty of predicting aggregate economic indicators such as real GDP growth is that this is a measure for events which already happened in the recent past. Another difficulty has to do with the nature of the measurement system itself. This is the first of three measurements of real GDP; it relies upon preliminary data. As fuller and more reliable data becomes available, the estimate is revised. Data revision is a feature of macroeconomic statistics, and this report features a large data revision from the BEA. Personal income data is revised for all quarters going back to 1998. The effect on real GDP was not large, at a twentieth of a percentage on average across the previous decade. However, contributions to real GDP did change, with investment being revised up as a contributor by an eighth of a percentage point, and net trade being revised down by a twelfth of a percentage point, for example. Within this report, the effects are most visible within the values reported for personal income. BEA shows that a lot of the revision for that comes via proprietors' income being consistently higher by around \$100 billion per year, at least across the last half-decade. Personal income growth was revised from 3.1% at an average annual level to 3.5%, and the savings rate was raised from 5.0% to 7.0%.

Highlights of the IHS forecast include unemployment edging down to 3.5% by mid-2019, real GDP growth forecast at 2.5% for 2019, and four more rate increases by the Federal Reserve by the end of that year, with one coming this December. Tariffs are expected to trim real GDP growth by 0.1 percentage point through 2022 compared to what would otherwise occur, and inflation is expected to be boosted by a similar amount. Real GDP growth is expected to slow after next year, with a three-year average of 1.6% in the forecast. Payroll gains, which this year should be almost 2.5 million jobs, are likely to slow to below 2 million next year and below 1.3 million in 2020, before dramatically slowing by roughly half in 2021 and 2022. Housing starts are expected to overall rise from this year's 1.2–1.3 million units to a bit above 1.4 million units by 2020 and then to level there through the remainder of the forecast.

Housing starts within Idaho are projected to be just shy of 16,000 units this year and to climb through 2022 when almost 18,500 units are expected to be constructed. Real personal income growth is expected in the 2.6–2.9% range across the forecast, with nominal personal income growth right around 5%. Total nonfarm employment should close this year strongly, with average employment at almost 738,000 jobs. Next year, the average is predicted to reach 753,000 for 2.0% growth. The projection forward has annual growth slightly above 2%.

Within the IHS forecast, farm proprietors' income is sharply down this year, near \$32 billion, with a more abrupt reversal in 2020 to \$66 billion. Some of the swing is likely due to tariffs; estimates of the effects of the retaliatory tariffs indicate that the \$12 billion relief package may be sufficient only in the short term. While agriculture within Idaho is affected by some of these tariffs, it is not the case that the single swing comes across to the state via a proportion. Within this forecast, farm proprietors' income is down this year, but not as sharply as for the nation, and the recovery begins earlier, though it is not as dramatic as the 99.6% swing at the national level in 2020.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
OCTOBER 2018

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)											
Current \$	16,197	16,785	17,522	18,219	18,707	19,485	20,509	21,594	22,587	23,523	24,469
% Ch	4.2%	3.6%	4.4%	4.0%	2.7%	4.2%	5.3%	5.3%	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%
2009 Chain-Weighted	16,197	16,495	16,900	17,387	17,659	18,051	18,574	19,085	19,472	19,776	20,076
% Ch	2.2%	1.8%	2.5%	2.9%	1.6%	2.2%	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$											
Idaho (Millions)	56,112	58,236	61,616	65,611	68,055	71,813	75,388	79,064	83,187	87,296	91,619
% Ch	5.8%	3.8%	5.8%	6.5%	3.7%	5.5%	5.0%	4.9%	5.2%	4.9%	5.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	54,107	55,951	59,244	63,385	66,110	69,836	73,649	77,219	81,219	85,189	89,415
% Ch	6.0%	3.4%	5.9%	7.0%	4.3%	5.6%	5.5%	4.8%	5.2%	4.9%	5.0%
U.S. (Billions)	14,010	14,181	14,992	15,720	16,125	16,831	17,581	18,400	19,290	20,130	20,967
% Ch	5.1%	1.2%	5.7%	4.9%	2.6%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.4%	4.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$											
Idaho (Millions)	56,108	57,461	59,896	63,620	65,288	67,698	69,601	71,443	73,516	75,482	77,539
% Ch	3.8%	2.4%	4.2%	6.2%	2.6%	3.7%	2.8%	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	54,103	55,206	57,590	61,462	63,422	65,833	67,995	69,777	71,778	73,660	75,673
% Ch	4.0%	2.0%	4.3%	6.7%	3.2%	3.8%	3.3%	2.6%	2.9%	2.6%	2.7%
U.S. (Billions)	14,009	13,992	14,573	15,243	15,470	15,867	16,232	16,626	17,048	17,406	17,745
% Ch	3.2%	-0.1%	4.2%	4.6%	1.5%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%
HOUSING STARTS											
Idaho	7,124	9,057	9,813	10,277	12,405	14,082	15,989	15,780	16,891	17,870	18,466
% Ch	56.2%	27.1%	8.4%	4.7%	20.7%	13.5%	13.5%	-1.3%	7.0%	5.8%	3.3%
U.S. (Millions)	0.784	0.928	0.999	1.107	1.177	1.208	1.271	1.346	1.433	1.438	1.444
% Ch	28.1%	18.4%	7.7%	10.7%	6.4%	2.6%	5.2%	5.9%	6.4%	0.4%	0.4%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT											
Idaho	621,234	637,023	653,285	671,389	693,900	715,176	737,971	752,887	770,148	786,630	802,534
% Ch	1.9%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	134,172	136,369	138,937	141,819	144,349	146,624	148,988	151,121	152,747	153,453	153,810
% Ch	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES											
Federal Funds	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.8%	2.8%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Bank Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	4.1%	4.9%	5.9%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%
Existing Home Mortgage	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%	4.7%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%
INFLATION											
GDP Price Deflator	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Personal Cons Deflator	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Consumer Price Index	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%

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

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
OCTOBER 2018

	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	20,041	20,412	20,650	20,931	21,207	21,465	21,722	21,984	22,239	22,477	22,701	22,931
% Ch	4.3%	7.6%	4.7%	5.6%	5.4%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	4.1%
2009 Chain-Weighted	18,324	18,512	18,668	18,792	18,906	19,029	19,148	19,256	19,349	19,438	19,512	19,589
% Ch	2.2%	4.2%	3.4%	2.7%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	74,301	75,124	75,752	76,377	77,616	78,534	79,502	80,603	81,642	82,669	83,696	84,741
% Ch	4.0%	4.5%	3.4%	3.3%	6.7%	4.8%	5.0%	5.7%	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	72,571	73,267	74,028	74,730	75,795	76,725	77,672	78,686	79,818	80,763	81,680	82,616
% Ch	5.1%	3.9%	4.2%	3.9%	5.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%
U.S. (Billions)	17,319	17,500	17,674	17,833	18,069	18,287	18,509	18,734	18,979	19,196	19,393	19,593
% Ch	5.2%	4.2%	4.0%	3.7%	5.4%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	5.3%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	69,102	69,526	69,830	69,947	70,630	71,138	71,719	72,285	72,706	73,246	73,789	74,325
% Ch	1.5%	2.5%	1.8%	0.7%	4.0%	2.9%	3.3%	3.2%	2.3%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	67,493	67,808	68,241	68,440	68,972	69,500	70,068	70,566	71,081	71,557	72,011	72,462
% Ch	2.6%	1.9%	2.6%	1.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%
U.S. (Billions)	16,107	16,196	16,292	16,332	16,443	16,565	16,697	16,801	16,902	17,008	17,097	17,185
% Ch	2.6%	2.2%	2.4%	1.0%	2.7%	3.0%	3.2%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	17,872	14,828	15,257	15,998	15,704	15,663	15,759	15,992	16,371	16,745	17,080	17,367
% Ch	39.0%	-52.6%	12.1%	20.9%	-7.1%	-1.0%	2.5%	6.0%	9.8%	9.5%	8.2%	6.9%
U.S. (Millions)	1.317	1.261	1.237	1.270	1.304	1.335	1.360	1.386	1.411	1.429	1.445	1.446
% Ch	19.6%	-16.0%	-7.3%	11.0%	11.3%	9.9%	7.7%	8.0%	7.2%	5.2%	4.6%	0.4%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	731,427	735,590	740,509	744,357	747,425	750,799	754,572	758,751	763,329	768,246	772,466	776,552
% Ch	5.4%	2.3%	2.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%	2.1%
U.S. (Thousands)	148,069	148,703	149,285	149,897	150,405	150,897	151,373	151,810	152,244	152,811	152,898	153,035
% Ch	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	0.2%	0.4%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Bank Prime	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.4%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	2.0%	3.0%	1.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
Personal Cons Deflator	2.5%	2.0%	1.6%	2.7%	2.6%	1.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%
Consumer Price Index	3.5%	1.7%	2.1%	3.6%	2.7%	1.8%	1.4%	2.8%	3.7%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%

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

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Third Quarter of 2018 through the Fourth Quarter of 2022

The October IHS forecast upon which this report is based includes the 10% tariffs placed on \$200 billion of Chinese goods beginning September 24. It also includes the retaliatory 10% tariffs imposed on \$60 billion of US goods. Further, it raises the current 10% tariff rate to the mooted 25% tariff rate on those Chinese goods beginning in January. However, it does not include the US-Mexico-Canada trade agreement, which is tentatively the replacement of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), even though IHS acknowledges that the agreement had been made prior to the release of the October forecast. The firm cites the need to bring the detailed agreement through all three countries' legislative branches before it comes into effect, introducing a level of uncertainty and delay. Further, the final details of the agreement have not yet been announced; only the outline agreement is public.

One of the more prominent data trends is greater negativity in the US housing market. One aspect of this is the low inventory of housing on the market, and that is driving prices higher. Sales have fallen recently in the West and in the Midwest. Rising mortgage costs may also be affecting sales. Conventional rates have increased about half of a percentage point in the prior 12 months, notably topping the 5%-level briefly, and existing home sales have drifted down by 80,000 units, more than offsetting the rise in new home sales. Housing starts have been relatively flat and are seen that way through the remainder of 2018.

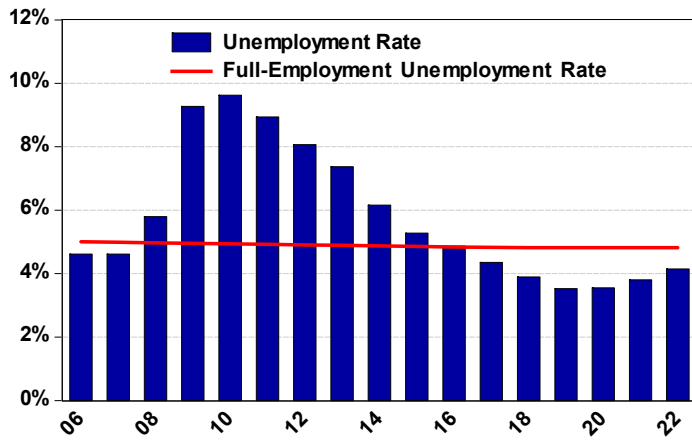
Within the labor market, IHS sees the headline unemployment rate drifting down to 3.5% across mid-2019, right around a percentage point below the natural rate of unemployment within a stable inflation environment. From estimates by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, that rate is near 4.6%, but the natural rate of unemployment is an unobservable metric. Air-tight justification for estimates of it are notoriously difficult to provide. The *Optimistic Scenario* differs from the baseline in large part by adopting a lower natural rate of unemployment, nearer to 4% flat, and the ramification of that lower metric is discussed later in the "Alternative Forecast" discussion. Focusing here on the baseline, the unemployment rate increases to 3.9% by 2022, partly reflecting slower GDP growth after next year. Growth slows because fiscal stimulus peaks in 2019.

In the second half of this year, inventory building should offset diminishing exports as a sink for domestic products. Inventory had sunk below preferred levels in terms of recent sales volume, so the build-up of inventory is viewed as a healthy development by IHS. Factory operating rates are expected to tick up about a percentage point from the level of 2017 to 75.7%. Generally, operating rates are around 75%. One piece of the economy which is a headwind in many economic projections for the US is its automotive sector. Unit sales are expected to cool from last year's pace by 100,000 this year, and by another 200,000 each of the next two years. New vehicle sales in the US amount to some 17 million units per year.

While pay increases for federal employees were on the chopping block earlier this fall, IHS did not foresee these being withheld. The forecast assumes a pay increase "effective 1 January." Overall US personal income is expected to grow by 4.3% this year, a slight decrease from the 4.6% recorded in 2017. Personal income growth of 5.1% and 4.6% is predicted for both 2020 and 2021. IHS also sees productivity in the nonfarm sector growing 1.5% on average this year through 2022. That is an increase from the 1.0% recorded in both 2016 and 2017. The latter values are higher due to Bureau of Economic data revisions going back one decade; previously 2016 had seen no productivity gain at all.

The real GDP readings thus far in 2018 have come in at 2.2% for the first quarter, 4.2% for the second quarter, and they are expected to read 3.4% and 2.7% for the final two quarters in IHS’s view. Across 2019 the predictions in IHS’s forecast are 2.4%, 2.6%, 2.5%, and 2.3%, respectively. CPI inflation is expected to increase from 2.1% in 2017 to 2.6% this year, and it is expected to be in the 2.3–2.5% range through 2022. The US unified federal budget deficit is likely to be wider than \$1 trillion dollars in each of the fiscal years beginning with federal FY2020. For the federal fiscal year which starts this month, the projected deficit is only slightly under \$1 trillion, at \$980 billion. FY2018 closed with a deficit of \$779 billion as announced by the US Treasury.

US Unemployment Rates



Employment: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) just released third quarter median wage earnings for 2018. These rose by 3.3% to \$887 per week for full-time workers. Wage gains continue to make news. The IHS forecast includes Amazon’s \$15 per hour minimum wage. Rising wages are one way to draw discouraged workers back into the labor market, but they may not be enough; the labor force participation rate has remained stable near 62.8% this year, and aside from Census 2020 hiring, that rate is expected to remain constant through the end of 2021. IHS forecasts employment gains to continue averaging near

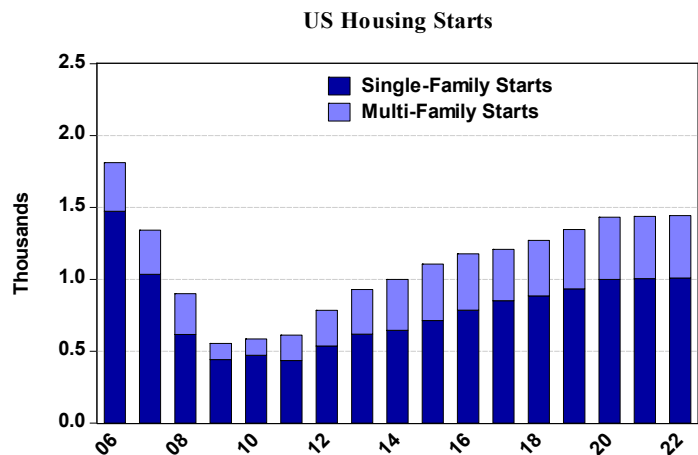
200,000 per month to close this year, then to average 155,000 per month in 2019, and in 2020 the monthly employment gains are expected to fall behind growth in the working-age population. Entering the next decade, population aging brings about a gentle decline in the participation rate. Entering 2023, that rate slows to 62.5%. The participation rate for older individuals (those 65 and older) is increasing, reaching 20% as full retirement age is now 67, but this does not counter the full effects of an aging population. The participation rate for younger individuals (16 to 19 years old, whose median weekly wage for those working is \$437, according to the BLS) saw a steep decline from 52% in 2000 to below 35% in 2011. Since then it has stabilized to just a bit above 35%. Unemployment for teenagers is running at 12.8%, very far above the current unemployment rate overall of 3.7%, and even far above the U-6 unemployment rate of 7.5%. The U-6 measure includes those who work part time for economic reasons with the unemployed, and so this measure is usually referred to as measuring “under-employment.” For the BLS, which provides these statistics, the definition of part-time work is under 35 hours of paid time in a typical week. Part-time workers tally about 27 million people whereas full-time workers account for almost 129 million people. There are between seven and eight million people who hold multiple jobs, and these multiple job holders may fall within either category. Around 16 million people are self-employed. In IHS’s forecast, the unemployment rate drops to 3.5% in the middle of 2019, and it only gradually drifts up to 4.0% by the beginning of 2021.

Consumers: The US economy is consumer driven, and some of their consumption is fueled with debt. Their debt levels are nominally high at \$13.29 trillion mid-year, but there have been 10 years since the previous peak at \$12.68 trillion, as well as a decade of population growth. The bulk of debt is mortgage debt (at 68%); student loan debt is the next largest portion (at 11% or \$1.41 trillion), with auto loans coming in third (at 9% of debt). Only 1.1% of mortgages were 90 or more days delinquent, whereas 10.9% of student loans were delinquent. However, the student loan situation has improved from the prior year in terms of delinquency. The largest swath of mortgage value goes to those with credit scores above 760, with virtually no mortgages offered to those whose scores are below 660. Auto loans include

a significant portion (roughly a third) with scores below 660; delinquency for auto loans runs around 4%. In the forecast, real consumer spending is expected to rise at a 3.6% annual rate in the third quarter and to finish the year advancing 2.6% over 2017. Consumption is expected to rise 2.8% in 2019 and then continue to expand slower across the remainder of the forecast at rates of 2.5%, 2.1%, 1.9% and 1.8%.

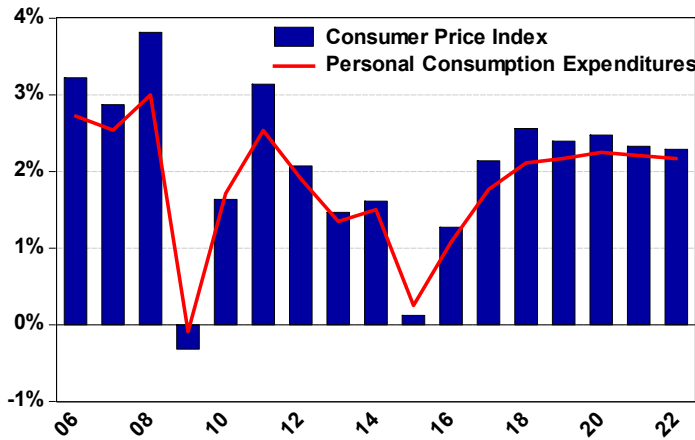
Construction: The most recent commentary from IHS on the US housing sector is that the data has flattened recently. Some attribution of this may be due to the recent increase in mortgage rates. Freddie Mac shows average mortgage rates near 5%, up one percentage point in the past year, and up a fifth of a percentage point in a week. Rates are as high as they have been since mid-April 2011. Year-to-date, starts are running at the rate of 1.27 million housing units, essentially matching the forecast for the full year. Next year starts are expected at 1.35 million units, and they are seen rising to 1.43–1.44 million units per year for the remainder of the forecast. Oddly, household formation is expected at 1.40 million in 2018, and it is projected to decline slightly to 1.34 million in 2022, indicating an asynchronous relationship between household formation (for example, families living on their own) and new housing units. Correspondingly, there is further decline in the rental vacancy rate to 6.7% in 2019. It was 7.2% in 2017. Besides mortgage rates, other factors affecting housing starts are the availability of building lots, particularly within high-growth cities, and higher construction costs. Earlier in the year estimates were indicating that, partly due to tariffs on imported lumber, construction costs on a new single-family house had risen by the upper-single thousands of dollars. While housing takes a large portion of disposable income, and housing equity is a large portion of overall net worth, the contribution of housing to real GDP growth is markedly meek. In the recovery, the contribution has been under one-third of a percentage point each year. This reflects the slow, though uniform, rise of housing starts. In contrast, real estate holdings are forecast to increase 6.8% in nominal terms during 2018, reflecting both price appreciation as well as inventory expansion. Price increases are expected to slow, with gains nearer to 3% per year in 2020–2022. Investment in nonresidential structures is expected to continue to add to real GDP, though modestly. The estimate from IHS has this contributing nearly 0.2 percentage point toward real GDP growth in 2018, but just 0.1

percentage point in both 2019 and 2020. The remainder of the forecast has it at half of that level. To give an indication of the market-size, here are IHS figures for the near future: residential investment in structures will cross \$800 billion per year by the end of 2019; nonresidential structures will reach \$685 billion by that time; and state and local government spending on roads will be just shy of \$90 billion. Employment in construction crossed seven million jobs this year and should cross eight million jobs by 2021.



Energy: Both oil prices, which by the Brent crude standard has been at or above \$80 per barrel for a month, and gas prices, which are above \$3 per million British Thermal Units (BTU), have risen recently. The rise in natural gas prices is likely to be temporary according to the IHS forecast. Prices are expected to be down to under \$2.50 by late spring of next year. Oil prices, though, are expected to maintain the extra elevation gained in the past year. While the average for 2017 was just under \$55 dollars per barrel, this year’s forecast is for \$74 per barrel, and that rises to almost \$81 per barrel next year and again to \$82 per barrel in 2020. Part of this sustained rise has to do with anticipated curtailment of oil shipments from Iran. Sanctions are set to begin November 4. Another support comes from the shipping industry.

US Inflation Rates



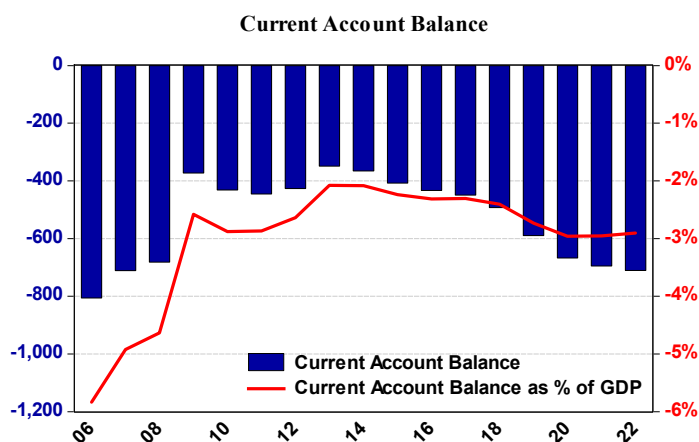
New fuel standards are coming into place in 2020 for lower sulfur content. Shipping companies can meet these rules by buying fuel which meets the 0.5% requirement (down from 3.5% now) or by installing emissions controlling equipment. There are constraints on availability of each. Availability of the emissions scrubbers limits the number of ships which can use that option to meet the 2020 deadlines; currently, approximately 500 of these can be added to existing ships per year. Around 60,000 ships move cargo internationally. The new lower sulfur fuel will need refining capacity of about 2.5 million barrels per day, and refiners are

likely to favor so-called sweeter crude oils, those which already begin with lower sulfur content. A lot of new oil and gas production is coming from the Permian Basin in Texas and New Mexico. The primary drilling aim is for oil, and these are sweeter oils, which could add to the global marketplace for those. Natural gas and other petrochemical liquids are often present in oil wells, and the Permian Basin is a significant source of natural gas. However, the shortage of pipelines to bring the products to market has caused a juggling act: some gas and liquids pipelines are being converted to crude pipelines. The difficulties in moving that oil to market are part of the price gap (of \$11.20 per barrel of oil currently) between the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil prices and the global standard Brent. By 2021 these transportation constraints are likely to be resolved. The balancing of these many drivers—sanctions, emissions, supply constraints—results in the relatively elevated international oil outlook.

International: International trade has had a remarkably noisy year. Tariff disputes with China on washing machines and solar panels were soon eclipsed by US tariffs on steel and aluminum applied to many countries. Some countries retaliated with their own tariffs and others accepted quotas for their exports to the US in terms of percentages of recent average exports. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was renegotiated, and an agreement between Mexico and the US eventually became an agreement with Canada as well (the US-Mexico-Canada Agreement, USMCA), but that agreement remains in preliminary form, at least as far as public announcement. To become a treaty, it will require ratification of the legislative arms of each signatory country. The British exit from the European Union (EU) negotiations remain ongoing. The assessment by those following the negotiations is that progress has stalled, partly due to issues involving Northern Ireland being part of Britain, but the Republic of Ireland being part of the EU, with worries about a return to conflict or even a rough business environment should the separation between the pieces of Ireland be too stark. Germany’s ruling coalition suffered political setbacks in Bavarian and Hessian elections, which could hamper Chancellor Merkel’s efforts. She has announced that she will not seek the chancellor position again. President Macron of France is suffering the slide in public support which eroded his two predecessors’ terms. President Xi in China has consolidated power, but the government is having difficulty achieving a soft landing for its economy. Debt funded a large portion of the country’s domestic investment within the past decade, and transitioning to consumer demand as the driver of the economy is proving to be tricky. Many analysts point to the lowering of capital requirements for banks as an indication of the difficulty this is proving to be. In Japan, Prime Minister Abe has secured another term, and the economic transitions there, though different, are no less daunting. While demography is a growing challenge for China, it is already present in Japan. Over one-quarter of the Japanese are older than 65 according to World Bank estimates. While the US Federal Reserve holds a large portion of US debt, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) holds over 40% of Japanese government debt. Government bond yields are still being held

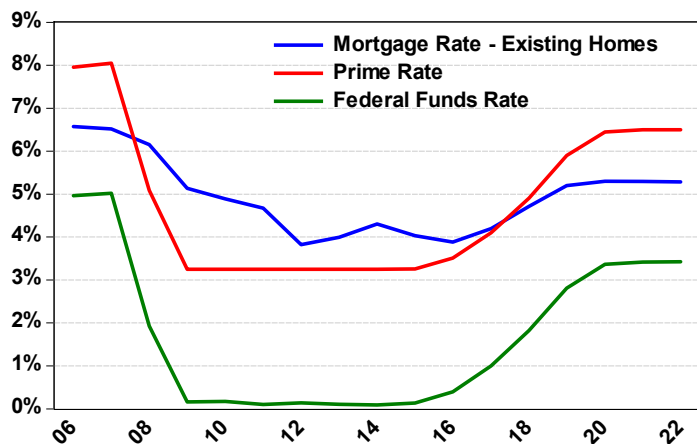
near zero by the BoJ, so while inflation has recently been positive within the country, there is less room for error in fighting deflation. Thus, the backdrop for the forecast is that while many of the world’s economies are growing, they are facing significant challenges. IHS forecasts that tariffs will reduce US real GDP growth by 0.1 percentage point on average across the forecast. Real growth of foreign GDP is projected at 2.7% in 2018, and only slightly slower at 2.6% on average through 2022, though growth was 3.1% in 2017.

Inflation: Costs are rising at rates near the Federal Reserve’s 2% target, which has become synonymous with tame inflation. The core personal consumption expenditure (PCE) measure of inflation is right at 2.0%. Multiple measures indicate that deflation worries are in the rearview mirror for the US, and few measures indicate that accelerating inflation is the next challenge. The University of Michigan’s survey, which includes inflation expectation for the next 5–10 years, records expectations at 2.5%, a value that has dominated the survey since early 2016; prior to that inflation expectations had been around 2.8%. Market-based measures, including the spread between 5-year inflation-protected bonds and standard Treasury Notes, indicates a slightly weaker expectation just below 2.4%. Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation is expected at 2.6% this year, and the core reading (excluding food and energy) is at 2.2%. The producer price index is at a more elevated 3.3% after registering 3.2% last year. Unit labor costs have slowed, from 2.2% growth in 2017 to 1.6% this year, and are expected to rise only 1.4% in 2019, helping to keep inflation lower for consumers. One international development which has kept prices lower is the exchange rate between the dollar and the currencies of major trading partners. Recent gains in the dollar are offsetting other pressures on import prices. Those gains are partly explained by the monetary tightening cycle that the Federal Reserve has begun within the US economy. Short-term interest rates were first moved up from near zero in late 2015, then once again in late 2016, before steadily moving upwards three times last year and this year, each move by 0.25 percentage points. The other monetary tightening policy is allowing some of the large balance of funds built up through the various quantitative easing programs from the recession to gradually mature without being reinvested in similar securities. That policy leaves more of the bond market to individual and institutional investors, which can put upward pressure on longer-term interest rates. Similar cycles are delayed in other markets. Rebalancing of exchange rates was posited as a counter to the direct inflationary effects of import tariffs. Tariffs are expected to add 0.1 percentage points to core PCE in 2019.



Monetary Policy: The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) raised short-term interest rates by another 25 basis points in September (that is by 0.25 percentage points, to translate the financial jargon). IHS expects another increment upwards in these in December. Both moves have been well telegraphed to the financial markets, a development which FOMC Chairman Powell has continued from both Bernake and Yellen. There is pressure as monetary policy normalizes to remove some forward guidance from policy statements. This pressure comes from members of FOMC. To this end, the most recent policy announcement removed the word “accommodative.” Monetary policy in the short-to-mid-term will become neutral, even though at the moment it is likely to still be slightly accommodative. Removal of the word reminds outsiders that neutral or even restrictive interest rate ranges are not known precisely for the current economy. IHS holds the consensus FOMC view that short-term interest rates will need to

Select US Interest Rates



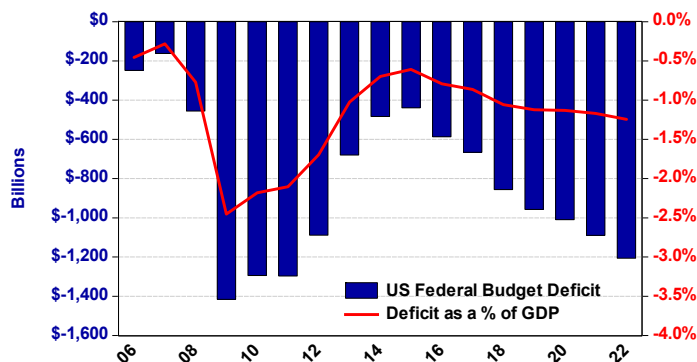
rise to a bit above 3% so as to become moderately restrictive sometime in 2020. The aim of that rise is to avoid an overshoot of the 2% inflation target. At the moment, the Federal Reserve has essentially met both of its mandates: full employment and stable prices. Unemployment, at 3.7%, is as low as it has been in three decades. The Federal Reserve’s preferred measure of inflation, core PCE, is 2.0%, right at its target. There is some evidence that, since core PCE has been below target for a while prior to this year, the Federal Reserve will allow core PCE to run a little above 2.0% to emphasize that its target is symmetric.

Business Investment: Just a few aspects dominate business investment in the next few years. Recent data has indicated a softening in business investment, coloring the outlook. Broadly, growth this year and next is supported by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) reform of 2017. By 2021, IHS sees growth being nearer to 2% than the greater than 5% of 2018 and early 2019. The tax change is estimated to be boosting equipment spending by 0.4 percentage points through 2020. Even intellectual property investment will slow, down from a 7.7% expansion in 2018 to a 2.7% expansion in 2022. Looking at nonresidential fixed investment, a slowing of petroleum-related investment is stark. It dominated development in 2018, contributing over six percentage points towards the overall growth of 7.0%. Next year it is still over half of the growth, but overall that figure is below 4%. By 2020, petroleum development is all but invisible as a contribution towards overall growth of nonresidential fixed investment, meaning that petroleum development remains steady, neither expanding nor contracting.

Government: IHS’s fiscal forecast differs from Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projections in that IHS expects the caps on defense and nondefense discretionary spending to remain at the elevated FY 2019 level rather than falling under “sequestration” in 2020 as required under current law. IHS does not see that currently proposed legislation for extending the temporary income tax relief afforded to individuals through the TCJA is likely to pass, though the firm does find that extension of the individual provisions is likely before they expire.

The current forecast shows governmental fiscal policy adding to GDP growth. A third of a percentage point (0.33) is attributable to it this year, growing to two-fifths (0.41) next year, with the effect being markedly slower in 2020, at an eighth (0.13) before dwindling to nearly insignificant in 2021 and thereafter (0.04 or less). Federal budget deficits are expected above \$1.0 trillion in FY 2020 and to rise by 50% before the end of the decade. Receipts rose only 1.3% this recently-concluded fiscal year after rising 1.5% in FY 2017. Outlays are up 5.9% in the IHS forecast, a sharp increase from 3.3% in FY 2017. The disparity persists in FY 2019 when receipts are expected to be up 1.9%, while expenses are forecast as growing 3.9%. By FY 2020 the gap narrows to 5.0% and 5.1%. Overall, these mean the deficits grew from 3.5% of GDP in FY 2017 to 4.2% in FY 2018, and it is expected at 4.5% in both FY 2019 and FY 2020. The most recent tariffs are part of this IHS forecast, not

Unified US Federal Deficits



just at the current 10% rate on \$200 billion of Chinese goods, but also the threatened 25% rate for those goods beginning in January. These and earlier announced tariffs are expected to raise \$70 billion in duties in FY 2019. In contrast, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 raised discretionary spending by \$296 billion in FY 2018 and FY 2019.

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Third quarter of 2018 through the Fourth Quarter of 2022

Total nonfarm employment growth for 2018 has been revised higher since the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act passed last December and increased again after the Bipartisan Budget Act in February. These changes were reflected in the revised January *Idaho Economic Forecast* and the April edition, respectively. By the July publication, the outlook seems to have largely stabilized. This forecast maintains a lot of the full-year outlook in terms of jobs, and slightly increases the next three years' view as well. Changes amount to 0.2% of total nonfarm jobs, sustained from 2019 through 2021 over the July forecast.

Two developments do alter the view for Idaho. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) revisions raise the starting point for personal income, and they are likely affecting the forward projection of personal income a bit. Nominal personal income growth was seen as rising from the mid-4% to the lower-5% after 2018 and averaging 5.2% annually across 2019–2021. This forecast sees this year at 5.0% growth, and in fact 5.0% is the average growth across 2019–2021.

Tariffs have also arisen as a factor for the Idaho economy, particularly for agricultural exports. Idaho agriculture is not a mirror image of the nation's. Soybean export disruption affects other states much more than Idaho. Dairy disruption, though, is felt more acutely locally than nationally. Ripples from that affect the food processing industry, both for dairy products as well as for beef.

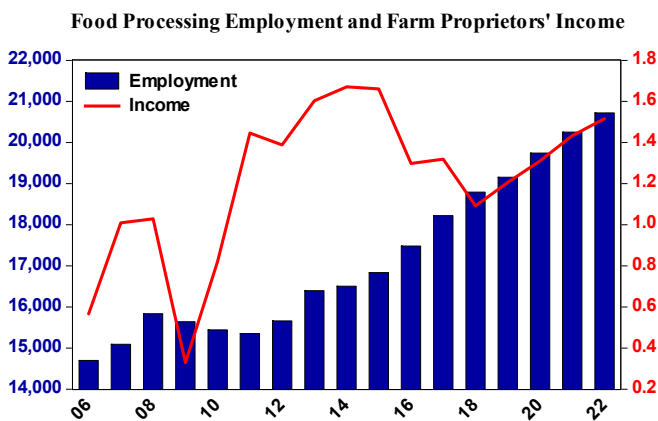
Housing has been a reoccurring story in many local news affiliates. Supply of affordable housing is constrained in many cities, despite construction doing well within the state in terms of employment. Housing starts are projected to end just a bit higher in this forecast than the last one, but the difference between the two forecasts is not stark. Some relief, though, was already baked into recent forecasts. It is worth noticing that housing starts were just across 10,000 in 2015, but they are expected to be almost 16,000 both this year and next, with the projection being for nearly 18,000 starts by 2021 and nearly 18,500 starts in 2022. With the extra starts, the housing stock is expected to grow a fairly steady 2.3–2.4% for this and the next few years, which is markedly better than the 1.6% expansion seen from 2013–2017.

Looking at some local news, retail trade turned 150 years old within the state this fall. The first store in the state was a ZCMI in Franklin. The Kmart buildings in Idaho Falls and Ammon have been purchased by U-Haul, to be converted into storage facilities. The Boise U-Haul facility on Orchard recently finished construction of its storage facility, complementing the equipment rental and portable storage options already present there. The remaining Sears store in Boise will close as a result of the company's bankruptcy filing. Businesses are changing their leadership or trajectories. Albertsons called off its planned merger with Rite Aid stores, and Bob Miller is being replaced as CEO by Jim Donald, who was the COO, though Mr. Miller will remain as chairman of the board. Micron announced it is expanding its facility in Virginia, aiming to take advantage of greater technology incorporation into automobiles. Intermountain Gas is lowering its prices for customers via a rate decrease in the realm of 10–11%. Two extraction projects are moving forward. eCobalt employs about 30 in Salmon as it moves forward with its mine there. The structure of its water treatment plant is essentially complete, and much of the machinery is in place. The anticipated lifespan of the mine has recently been extended by 2.5 years to a 15-year horizon. Bannock county landfill is making 1,500 kilowatts of power from engines running on methane gas collected from 35 wells and 17,000 feet of piping, a system which cost \$4.5 million. It is going to expand with another \$1 million engine and could double its electricity production, which already has brought in \$2.2 million in electricity sales. The old Boise-Cascade mill in Horseshoe Bend

was acquired by a hydraulic rototiller manufacturer, Barretto, from La Grande, Oregon. Their machinery can be found at Home Depot. For the next year, the facility will primarily serve as warehousing for their product, but the firm is installing a powder-coat bay, and there is the possibility of 25–50 jobs associated with the site.

At this point in the year, there are a seasonally-adjusted 740,500 nonfarm jobs in Idaho. For the full year, the average should come in just a bit lower than that, at 738,000. This is up from 715,200 in 2017. Next year should bring employment up by another 2.0%, to 752,900 jobs. Nonfarm jobs grow at least that quickly in each year of 2020–2022. Personal income is up by \$3.6 billion from 2017 and now totals \$75.4 billion. The forecast shows this growing 4.9% in 2019, with just slightly stronger growth in the remainder of the forecast.

Agriculture: Strong harvest results are coming in for Idaho. Wheat yields set records, and the harvest topped 100 million bushels. Alfalfa, including that raised for seed for which Idaho is a major player, also has had a good year. Dairy volume remains strong, with milk output up around 1% over last year. Farmers know, though, that strong harvests work against higher prices. Retaliatory tariffs are doing so as well. At current milk and feed prices, the Idaho Dairymen’s Association suggests that the average state cow costs its dairy \$1 per day. The average dairy size is a herd of 1,400. As a result, some herds are shrinking. The Idaho Cattle Association points out that there are 2 million beef cattle in the state, and that all dairy cattle are eventually beef cattle. Meat prices have been falling this year, and nationally peak meat production is predicted for 2020–2021. Bean prices are slightly below average, as are yields. Five to six hundred farms grow beans per year in the state. Mustard, safflower, and flax, are also part of Idaho's yearly harvest. While oilseeds have been part of northern Idaho’s agriculture for a while, these have expanded planting in southern and eastern Idaho, where safflower is raised on around 21,000 acres. Mustard is grown on 18,000 acres there, and from that, \$5 million in exports are destined for overseas markets, including Germany. Eastern Idaho has long been a supplier of barley, primarily to malt for brewers, but also as a feedstuff for livestock. Now growers there are raising a variety of the crop for direct human consumption, joining northern Idaho in that production. Barley is commonly eaten in Japanese noodles, but other cultures eat it in place of rice. Food barley acreage is up strongly in the past two years, and a new variety is providing 10–30% better yields depending upon irrigation. Hops storage in the state holds 114 million pounds. Production last year was 104 million pounds. Potato exports were up 2.4% last year to \$1.8 billion. While total exports were up, the share of the Mexican market that US potatoes captured last year actually fell from 82% to 76%. This year Mexico imposed 20% tariffs on US potatoes. The US Department of Agriculture forecasts a 14.8% drop in real net farm income this year, with volume somewhat offsetting weaker prices, but not entirely. Tariffs could cost dairy farmers \$1.5 billion nationally.



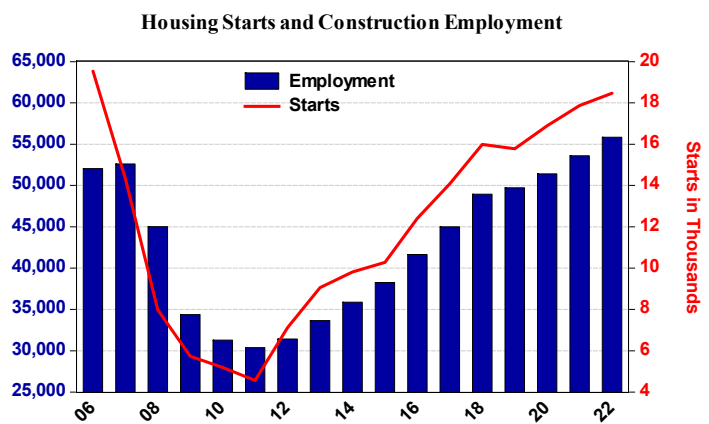
Food processing: A lot of Idaho dairy is processed within the state. Sorrento Lactalis, the company behind the Nampa cheese factory, uses milk predominantly from the Treasure Valley, and it exports largely to Mexico, which has retaliatory tariffs on US dairy of 20–25%. It has around 750 employees at the facility. Amalgamated Sugar, the processor of the sugar beet crop in Idaho, employs up to 1,250 at its plants throughout the state and processes almost \$1 billion in sugar. The reach of sugar beets is greater than that locally, though. Betaseed is a

Kimberly-based company that produces sugar beet seeds. It is expanding its research facility with a \$7 million investment in order to seek varieties with greater resistance to curly top disease without losing sugar content in the beet. Fresca Mexican Foods is opening its Caldwell plant, which will employ 175 this fall. Clif Bar in Twin Falls was recently honored by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for pollution prevention. The company is aiming for a zero-waste certificate by 2020, and to achieve that it will likely be sending biproduct as feed to local dairy farms. Food processing employs 18,800 in 2018, according to the forecast, and will reach 19,700 jobs in 2020 on its way to 20,700 jobs in 2022.

Construction: Construction costs were 9.5% higher in August of this year than the same month in 2017, with softwood lumber up 19.5% across that timespan, but there is strong activity within the state. The Village at Meridian is expecting to expand by 225,000 square feet beginning in mid-to-late 2019, adding to the existing 771,000 square feet already occupied there. The expansion will remain on the eastern side of Eagle Road. In Idaho Falls, the Museum of Idaho is undergoing a 20,000 square foot expansion. The new part is expected to open in summer or fall of 2019, but there will be ongoing internal modifications to the existing structure through 2020. Four million dollars was raised for construction, including half of a million coming from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Kuna's economic enlargement includes three new storefronts built on spec, with work completed in September. Eagle is to get its first movie theater with the nearby Bridges at Lakemore development, tentatively set to open November of next year. Construction of a parking garage is to begin this fall at Front Street between Fifth and Sixth Street in Boise, to be followed a few months later by another hotel. Completion is set for late 2019 or early 2020. Widening of I-84 continues with \$90.2 million dollars from federal funding going a long way towards the \$150 million cost for adding lanes to 2.8 miles of the interstate. This project will take through 2020. I-84 will also see a new overpass at Cloverdale road, with construction to finish by July; the new bridge will feature greater vertical clearance, sidewalks, and will sit far enough back from the freeway roadbed to allow future widening of I-84 to five lanes in each direction. Cloverdale is also being widened elsewhere, as is Cole road in Boise, and these are the among the largest projects for Ada County Highway District in 2019. While a lot of these are complex projects with large costs, there are many smaller projects occurring as well. One example is the expanded Boise Airport storm water pond, which increased capacity by 6,000 cubic yards at a \$148,000 cost. Construction growth was more than twice as strong locally as nationally last year, and that is forecast this year as well. On average, 49,000 jobs are expected statewide this year in construction. By 2022, this count is expected to reach 55,800.

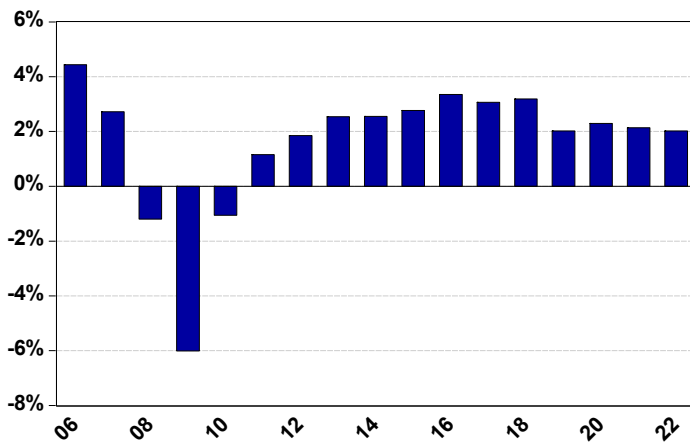
Housing: Affordability and supply are the key words in this market, and both are often preceded by “lack of.” In June of 2016, the median home price in Ada county was \$253,000, nominally ahead of the previous peak in summer of 2006. That record was then broken again and again nine times, bringing the record to \$325,000 in early summer this year, which was eclipsed again in August at \$334,400. Canyon county also reached a record of \$225,000 in the summer, and also surpassed that in September, at \$230,000.

Some supply is coming: 192 apartment units are being constructed on Federal Way in Boise, to be completed this month. The Village at Meridian is also slated for new apartments—166 units targeted to the 55+ community, with completion by mid-2020. Meridian may see a 103-unit apartment building across from its City Hall, with construction to begin in May, and completion around November 2020.



Rents are initially set near \$1,000 to \$1,200 for one- and two-bedroom units. Downtown Idaho Falls has had some historic buildings remodeled into apartments, including a hotel and an old Montgomery Ward department store. Rents began at \$800 to \$1,600 per month for one- to two-bedroom units in those buildings. Rexburg has been an apartment hot spot in the state since the conversion of Ricks College into BYU-Idaho. With enrollment more than doubling since the school made this transition from two- to four-year status, demand has been consistent. In 2017 the city permitted over 840 units. There are also new independent living facilities for elderly residents in Rexburg. The housing stock is expected to expand 2.4% this year, and to maintain that as an average expansion through 2022. The past half-decade, the expansion of housing in the state never crested 1.9%.

Nonfarm Employment Percentage Change



Employment: Idaho’s unemployment rate stands at a record low of 2.7%. The decline this year has been from 3.0% in January. In both 2016 and 2017 the drop was 0.5 percentage points, beginning at 4.0%. Further improvements for this metric in Idaho are likely to continue to be smaller. Several statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Current Employment Survey point in this direction. For January through July the employment gains were roughly in line with labor-force gains. These values have been declining, from near 2,500 per month to near 1,100 per month. Two thirds of the drop in Idaho’s unemployment rate

this year occurred in August and September. The change in labor force dwindled to below 200 each of these months, and simultaneously there were abruptly smaller unemployment rolls with employment tallies continuing the steady decline typical of the earlier part of the year. Employment gains in August and September were around 800 per month on average. August and September also represented the first months this year in which total nonfarm jobs were lower month-over-month. The most recent month of data is revised each subsequent month. August’s data for total nonfarm jobs was revised upwards by 400 compared to the preliminary loss of 1,500 jobs. Total nonfarm employment is near 740,000 for the state.

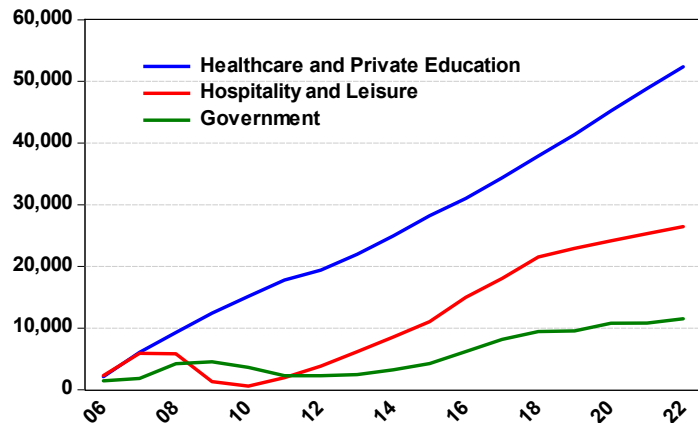
Hospitality and Leisure: The Coeur d’Alene Tribe is going to build a \$15.8 million youth facility and recreation center near Worley, to begin in 2019. This facility will have several water features for guests. The Warm Springs lodge at the resort in Sun Valley is being rebuilt after a fire earlier this year. It is anticipated that it will open for Christmas. Some of the structure was salvageable, but there will be a new addition as well. Bogus Basin is putting in snow making equipment, including a small reservoir to hold 42 acre-feet of water for that purpose. The \$6.3 million upgrade should allow for earlier winter opening times, perhaps early December. Travelers through the Boise Airport tallied 1.6 million in 2017, with 35% traveling for pleasure. Local hotel rooms saw 700,000 bookings, and a 70% occupancy rate. A total of 600 hotel rooms have been added to the Boise market since the start of 2017. Idaho Falls, though, is seeing a bit of softness in its hotel bookings this year. Last year it benefited both from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints’ renovated temple in the city as well as the solar eclipse traversing the area. Hunting is another reason people travel within the state. Harvests were near 22,800 for elk, with 26,500 for whitetail, and 25,600 for mule deer in 2017. The first two represent increases over 2016, but for mule deer it was a markedly low season as survival rates were brought quite low to around 30% a couple of winters ago. The hospitality side of this sector also includes restaurant work. The strong economy is supporting expanded restaurant offerings in many cities across the state. Thai

cuisine is being added to Coeur d'Alene's offerings this month, and Lewiston gets Hawaiian. It is likely Idahoans are using parts of their tax savings to eat at restaurants more often, though it is difficult to separate this from the overall strong local economy. Hospitality and leisure make one of the larger employment categories in the state: 78,900 jobs are found there. Growth in these areas has been strong in the past few years, and with the projection for crossing 83,800 jobs by 2022, these are sectors in which many Idahoans will work.

Healthcare: The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare has awarded a half-million dollar grant to the Idaho Health Care Association to train up to 500 new certified nursing assistants (CNAs) who could work in the 80 skilled nursing facilities in the state. Those facilities currently employ roughly 1,600 CNAs. The money for the grant comes from the Federal Centers for Medicaid and Medicare. It is intended to help long-term facilities pay the wages of future CNAs as they complete their coursework, as well as offering some scholarships for course costs. Along another front in the healthcare economy, the Idaho

College of Osteopathic Medicine (ICOM) opened in late August. It had 162 matriculated students. With the aim of reaching underserved areas of the state, e-ICU, a St. Luke's facility in Boise employs 350 people offering virtual medicine, using technology to connect patients to healthcare workers. Gooding County voted to make North Canyon Hospital a non-profit, allowing it to expand outside of Gooding County. It is expanding in Buhl, which is in Twin Falls county. St. Luke's is also expanding there, with an intended opening in 2019. Healthcare and (private) education employ 105,900 in 2018 and are expected to employ 120,400 by 2022, for annual growth averaging 3.3%.

Cumulative Job Growth in Select Idaho Sectors



Government: The past quarter saw \$204 million in school bonds and levies go before voters, with \$74 million being approved. Emergency levies were put into place by Kimberly to handle 60 extra students. Twin Falls similarly put in place a \$2.5 million levy for a 522-student increase. Not all of the extra funding going towards schools is raised from those living in the surrounding subdivisions. Ririe's high school, northeast of Idaho Falls was awarded a grant from the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council for improvements to its softball facility. Many initiatives within the state are receiving extra federal funds. The Federal Communications Commission awarded \$11.5 million for expanding internet access in northern Idaho. The company receiving the award, Intermax, expects its customer base to grow over four-fold across the next decade. The Federal Emergency Management Agency awarded \$665,000 to Hailey and Wood River fire departments for training and equipment, with the grant duration lasting four years. The Idaho Rural Water Association is being awarded \$1.4 million for workforce training. Idaho's state universities received a \$20-million grant for studying how key organisms adapt to changing environments. Sagebrush and trout will be particular case studies amid broader modeling of adaptability. Rangeland and riparian management techniques are part of the aim for the researcher teams. As is typical of federal education grants, training funds are included with aims at increasing diversity and general pipeline. Idaho school districts and county governments benefit from federal funding via Payment in Lieu of Taxes and Secure Rural Schools. These programs brought over \$50 million to state schools in FY 2017. State and county agencies are being mindful of the funds available to them. The Kootenai county jail expansion came in under budget, saving around \$1 million versus the \$12.5 million projection. The county was spending \$150,000 per month on out-of-area housing of inmates. Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) saved \$4.7 million through combining bridge work across the state

this summer. Total governmental employment, including education, is expected to grow from 111,400 this year to 113,300 by 2022.

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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 October 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 July 2018 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The July publication was based on the June 2018 IHS baseline US macroeconomic forecast.

Housing starts are revised down both this year and next year by around 50,000 units nationally within this forecast. The slowing is split roughly equally between single-family and multi-family units. The recovery to the previously projected path takes until 2023 for single-family units. Real personal income is sharply revised higher, by 7–10% across the forecast. This has to do with the recent US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) revisions. These are level revisions, not growth revisions. Personal income growth persists in the mid-2% range nationally. Average annual wages are revised up by \$650 this year, and that diminishes to around \$470 towards the end of the forecast. Farm proprietors' income is revised down by 38.8% next year, and it remains lower by 8.5% in 2020. Nonfarm proprietors' income was revised up by BEA by around \$100 billion per year in recent history, but the revision going forward is smaller, at \$59 billion in 2019 before sign reversals put proprietors behind the previous forecast.

Employment growth nationally is weaker by just a few thousand jobs this year versus the previous forecast, but that grows to over 100,000 jobs next year. Thereafter, employment is revised upward, by 150,000 jobs to 410,000 jobs in 2020 to 2022. Overall, goods production employment is revised down, by around 300,000 jobs in 2020. Convergence towards the previous forecast for employment in goods production does not occur before 2023. In the interim, manufacturing is down, including durable goods manufacturing by 1.5–2.1% and non-durable goods manufacturing by smaller percentages, at most 0.5%. Both mining (including oil drilling) and construction employment are also revised lower, mining marginally so and construction by 2.2% in 2021. Services see higher employment. Gains are slim this year, at 37,000 jobs, but grow substantially to over one-half of a million jobs by 2020 and remain above the previous forecast by more than two-thirds of a million jobs through 2022; they are mainly within education and healthcare as well as leisure and hospitality. The latter includes restaurant work; a common view is that people are using the tax cut to eat out more often. Retail trade sees revisions downward for the next two years before extra gains beginning in 2021. Wholesale trade is revised up by mid-tens of thousands jobs each year through 2021. The largest of the revisions to the trade sectors is by 1.3%, and overall trade revisions only swing by 0.6% at the widest, in 2022 when they are upwards.

In Idaho, housing starts are lowered this year by around 450 units, by less than 100 in 2019, and then revised upwards by a few hundred for each of the next few years, and single-family construction accounts for most of that as multi-family units are projected to be around 200 units fewer each year. Like for the nation, real personal income revisions were strong for Idaho at the level reading, but growth rates are largely in-line with previous forecasts, and proprietors' incomes roughly follow the revision trends from the nation, though not as severely as nationally with regard to farm income. Total employment gains are under 2,000 jobs compared with the previous forecast for Idaho between now and 2020, and the local leisure and hospitality sector also does better in this forecast compared to the previous forecast.

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)								
Current \$	99	83	95	125	121	135	146	115
% Difference	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
2009 Chain-Weighted	915	943	955	963	985	1,045	1,071	1,056
% Difference	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$								
Idaho (Millions)	1,401	1,621	2,057	2,493	2,316	2,378	2,322	2,048
% Difference	2.2%	2.4%	2.9%	3.4%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%
U.S. (Billions)	167	196	402	466	421	466	481	460
% Difference	1.1%	1.2%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$								
Idaho (Millions)	4,973	5,325	5,782	6,227	5,960	6,023	6,012	5,916
% Difference	8.5%	8.9%	9.3%	9.8%	9.1%	8.9%	8.7%	8.3%
U.S. (Billions)	1,037	1,092	1,284	1,351	1,287	1,325	1,342	1,347
% Difference	7.3%	7.6%	8.8%	9.1%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.2%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT								
Idaho	-4	-2	-278	6	1,200	1,707	1,904	-26
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	-19	-102	151	325	411
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR								
Idaho	4	3	-26	-310	-578	-125	605	546
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	-28	-169	-299	-383	-320
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-1.4%	-1.8%	-1.5%
NONGOODS PRODUCING SECTOR								
Idaho	-8	-5	-252	316	1,779	1,832	1,299	-572
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	9	68	450	707	731
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES								
Federal Funds Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bank Prime Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Existing Home Mortgage Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
INFLATION								
GDP Price Deflator	-5.255	-5.521	-5.493	-5.364	-5.489	-5.844	-6.031	-6.161
Personal Cons Deflator	-6.355	-6.555	-6.584	-6.706	-6.536	-6.574	-6.666	-6.899
Consumer Price Index	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.015	0.021	0.024	0.024

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

ALTERNATIVE FORECAST

IHS places the likelihood of its October 2018 *Optimistic Scenario* at 15% and its *Pessimistic Scenario* at 25%. This leaves the baseline forecast at 60% likely. In the previous *Idaho Economic Forecast*, the probability for the gloomy scenario was one-fifth, rather than the current one-fourth.

A snapshot of the *Baseline Scenario* across 2018–2022 is:

- Real GDP growth is forecast at 2.9%, 2.8%, 2.0%, 1.6% and 1.5%.
- Nonfarm payrolls grow registers 1.6%, 1.4%, 1.1%, 0.5%, and 0.2%.
- Headline (U-3) unemployment runs 3.9% for this year, then 3.5%, 3.6%, 3.8%, and 4.1%.
- CPI inflation is forecast at 2.6%, 2.4%, 2.5%, 2.3%, and 2.3% again.
- The US governmental deficit rounds to \$1 trillion in federal fiscal years 2019 through 2020, \$1.1 trillion in 2021, and \$1.2 trillion in both 2022 and 2023.

PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

The US economic expansion is in its 112th month and IHS sees this lasting until its 123rd month (next September), thereby setting a new record for the duration of expansion. Again, a trigger is found in the real-estate market, but equity markets, capital markets, and foreign economies also contribute to the turn. The envisioned recession is three quarters in length, beginning in the fourth quarter of 2019. This is one quarter longer than recent IHS projections within their *Pessimistic Scenario*. Peak to trough, real GDP contracts by 1.2%.

Housing starts are well below the baseline forecast in this scenario, partly due to less household formation (for example, fewer families). Unemployment reaches 5.6%, but this does not occur until 2024. There is an initial rise above 4.0% in 2019, with a further rise above 5% in 2020, and a sustained rate above 5.5% by the end of that year. This points towards a slow recovery from the three-quarter recession covering the end of 2019 and the first half of 2020. Part of that is possibly attributable to the Federal Reserve not yet being in much of a position to fight a recession, having only begun to raise interest rates and having only just begun to unwind its quantitative easing position.

Within Idaho, job growth only slows, but it does not reverse. For example, nonfarm job growth is 3.2% for 2018, slowing to 1.9% for 2019, 1.5% in 2020, and then to 0.6% in 2021, whereas the nation contracts by 0.5% in 2020 and stays flat in 2021 before recovering in 2022 to growth of only 0.4%. While the goods-producing sector slows from 5.1% for job growth this year, it maintains annual growth above 1.5% through 2021. The nongoods-producing super-sector expands 2.8% this year, as it did last year, but slows to 2.0% in 2019, 1.5% in 2020, and just 0.4% growth in 2021, before recovering to show 1.0% job growth in 2022. Insurance, finance, and real estate employ around 1,300 fewer people than in the baseline, reaching 38,700 jobs in 2022. Construction is lower by just under 3,000 in headcount, achieving only 53,000 jobs.

Personal income does not grow as steeply in this case for Idaho, but the growth is not anemic. The difference in rates is most noticeable in 2020 and 2021, when nominal growth slows to just 3.3–3.5%. Farm proprietors' income is virtually the same as in the baseline, and nonfarm proprietors' incomes are lower by less than \$200 million in a pot that is over \$7 billion in 2022. Idaho's average annual wage is \$130 dollars per year less in 2022 than the baseline, though both figures round to \$50,000.

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

	BASELINE					OPTIMISTIC					PESSIMISTIC				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)															
Current \$	20,509	21,594	22,587	23,523	24,469	20,514	21,726	22,879	24,028	25,245	20,493	21,485	21,859	22,791	23,800
% Ch	5.3%	5.3%	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%	5.3%	5.9%	5.3%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	4.8%	1.7%	4.3%	4.4%
2009 Chain-Weighted	18,574	19,085	19,472	19,776	20,076	18,582	19,216	19,750	20,238	20,757	18,567	19,044	18,932	19,180	19,464
% Ch	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	2.9%	3.4%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.9%	2.6%	-0.6%	1.3%	1.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$															
Idaho (Millions)	75,388	79,064	83,187	87,296	91,619	75,394	79,247	83,687	88,059	92,655	75,366	78,720	81,326	84,151	87,951
% Ch	5.0%	4.9%	5.2%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.6%	5.2%	5.2%	4.9%	4.5%	3.3%	3.5%	4.5%
U.S. (Billions)	17,581	18,400	19,290	20,130	20,967	17,587	18,479	19,496	20,498	21,533	17,571	18,264	18,706	19,369	20,249
% Ch	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.4%	4.2%	4.5%	5.1%	5.5%	5.1%	5.0%	4.4%	3.9%	2.4%	3.5%	4.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$															
Idaho (Millions)	69,601	71,443	73,516	75,482	77,539	69,618	71,660	74,043	76,257	78,531	69,595	71,265	72,012	72,672	74,071
% Ch	2.8%	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.3%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	2.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.9%
U.S. (Billions)	16,232	16,626	17,048	17,406	17,745	16,240	16,710	17,249	17,751	18,251	16,226	16,535	16,564	16,727	17,053
% Ch	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%	2.3%	2.9%	3.2%	2.9%	2.8%	2.3%	1.9%	0.2%	1.0%	1.9%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT															
Idaho	737,971	752,887	770,148	786,630	802,534	738,029	753,940	773,591	792,407	810,445	737,904	752,222	763,218	767,718	775,674
% Ch	3.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	3.2%	2.2%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	3.2%	1.9%	1.5%	0.6%	1.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	148,988	151,121	152,747	153,453	153,810	149,245	151,573	153,132	153,977	154,613	148,957	150,486	149,726	149,732	150,328
% Ch	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	1.0%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
GOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR															
Idaho	120,773	122,796	125,988	129,530	132,808	120,795	123,040	126,456	130,268	133,859	120,717	122,733	124,837	126,724	128,539
% Ch	5.1%	1.7%	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%	5.1%	1.9%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%	5.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%
U.S. (Thousands)	20,659	21,031	21,304	21,441	21,528	20,690	21,078	21,347	21,530	21,711	20,646	20,981	20,723	20,437	20,780
% Ch	2.9%	1.8%	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%	3.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	2.8%	1.6%	-1.2%	-1.4%	1.7%
NONGOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR															
Idaho	617,198	630,091	644,160	657,100	669,726	617,233	630,899	647,135	662,140	676,586	617,187	629,488	638,381	640,994	647,135
% Ch	2.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	2.8%	2.2%	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.8%	2.0%	1.4%	0.4%	1.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	128,329	130,090	131,443	132,012	132,282	128,555	130,495	131,785	132,448	132,902	128,311	129,505	129,003	129,295	129,548
% Ch	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%	1.4%	0.9%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES															
Federal Funds	1.8%	2.8%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	1.8%	2.4%	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%	1.8%	2.1%	0.4%	0.6%	1.5%
Bank Prime	4.9%	5.9%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	4.9%	5.5%	5.8%	6.1%	6.5%	4.9%	5.2%	3.5%	3.7%	4.5%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.7%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	4.7%	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%	4.8%
INFLATION															
GDP Price Deflator	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.9%	
Personal Cons Deflator	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%	
Consumer Price Index	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	

OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

This scenario features a new twist, in fact one on an economic problem. The nonaccelerating inflation rate of unemployment (NAIRU) is the concept that there is an inherent unemployment rate above zero which is needed to keep inflation from moving higher. The inherent nature of this can be thought of as representing the portion of the labor force looking for new jobs which are better suited for the individuals than the jobs held in the recent past, either because of skill level or geography. There are many estimates of the NAIRU. In this scenario, a lower NAIRU of 4.0% is assumed rather than the 4.8% in the baseline case. In this case, current unemployment at 3.7% is only a little (just 0.3 percentage points) below the NAIRU, rather than the presumed gap (currently 1.1 percentage points) in the baseline. Consequently, inflation has less upward pressure in this case, and in fact, unemployment falls even further below the baseline projection, to 3.2% nationally rather than 3.5%. Another feature of the *Optimistic Scenario*, though one familiar from earlier IHS projections, is increased productivity. It moves up by 1.1 percentage points over the baseline, leaving room for greater wage growth and greater consumption without fueling higher inflation.

The rosy outlook in the *Optimistic Scenario* is not overly dramatic in terms of job growth in Idaho. By 2022, an extra 7,900 jobs are projected in the state in this case over the baseline. Goods production shows over 1,000 of those. By then, nominal personal income is up an additional \$1 billion, at \$92.7 billion versus \$91.6 billion in the baseline. The extra income would only be accounted for by the extra jobs if those jobs carried \$10,000 per month pay. The extra personal income is spread across the workforce and it comes not only from pay but from other sources of income as well. With total jobs near 800,000, the average annual wage gets an extra \$60 per year per job over the baseline. Farm proprietors see an extra \$120 million in income then, and nonfarm proprietors get an extra \$300 million. Dividends, interest, and rent, which inputs the value one would need to pay in rent to stay in one's home, does not move much, changing only \$40 million for a figure just over \$20 billion.

In terms of jobs, the construction sector, which can swing widely as the economy swings, only has 900 more jobs over the baseline, reaching 56,800 jobs statewide in 2022. Finance, insurance, and real estate only sees 400 more jobs over the baseline by 2022. Thus, the boomtime scenarios from recent past are probably not what the *Optimistic Scenario* would appear to be within Idaho. Rather, this would be a case where the economy would feel like it is just having a few more good days.

The Prime-Age Workforce and Labor Market Polarization

Rob Valletta and Nathaniel Barlow¹

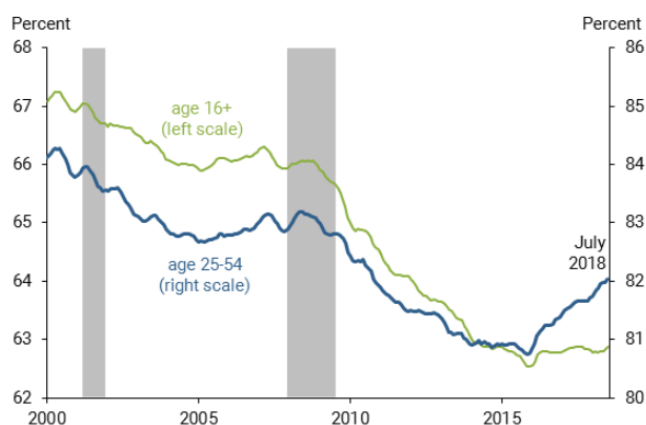
As the economic expansion continues, the U.S. unemployment rate is heading toward historical lows, suggesting a very healthy labor market. A variety of other labor market indicators tell a similar story. One indicator that may be sending a different signal is the labor force participation rate, which is the fraction of adults age 16 and older who are working or actively looking for a job. Thus far in 2018, it has remained about 3 percentage points below its level from just before the Great Recession.

Some observers have suggested that the weak labor force attachment reflected in the low participation rate indicates that the labor market has not yet recovered from the recession—that there is still an untapped, excess reserve of potential workers who will reenter the market as conditions improve further. They point in particular to the lower participation rate of “prime-age” individuals—those ages 25–54 who for the most part have finished their formal schooling and are not on the verge of retirement. This group tends to have high labor force attachment and participation rates in general, hence the decline suggests that some unusual economic factors are at play.

As we discuss in this *Economic Letter*, unusual factors *are* at play in keeping labor force participation low, but they appear to reflect long-term changes in labor market conditions rather than shorter-term cyclical weakness. One key factor is labor market “polarization,” or the slow disappearance of jobs that traditionally have been in the middle of the wage and skill distribution. This has been a sustained trend over the past few decades that extends beyond the ups and downs of the business cycle. Our analysis of state-level data suggests that about half or more of the decline in prime-age participation since the year 2000 is attributable to the disappearance of manual labor positions in manufacturing and other industries—a key feature of labor market polarization.

Declining labor force participation

Figure 1
Labor force participation



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Note: Series are 6-month moving averages

The U.S. overall and prime-age labor force participation rates have fallen significantly over the past two decades (Figure 1). Much of the decline in the overall rate since the Great Recession has been due to the passage of the large baby-boom generation into traditional retirement age ranges (Aaronson et al. 2014). The timing of this powerful demographic factor was closely aligned with the recession, making it hard to identify their separate effects: The front end of the baby-boom generation turned 65 in 2011, initiating a retirement wave when the labor market was still struggling to recover from the recession.

Compared with the overall participation rate, the prime-age rate is much less affected by demographic trends such as retirement behavior

¹This article originally appeared in the Number 2018-21; September 10, 2018 *FRBSF Economic Letter*. Opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the management of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

and schooling decisions by younger individuals. As such, it provides a clearer read on the influence of other fundamental economic forces on labor force attachment. Figure 1 shows that the prime-age participation rate also declined significantly during the recession. However, it has recovered somewhat since reaching a low in 2015, offsetting the effect of aging and keeping the overall rate largely constant.

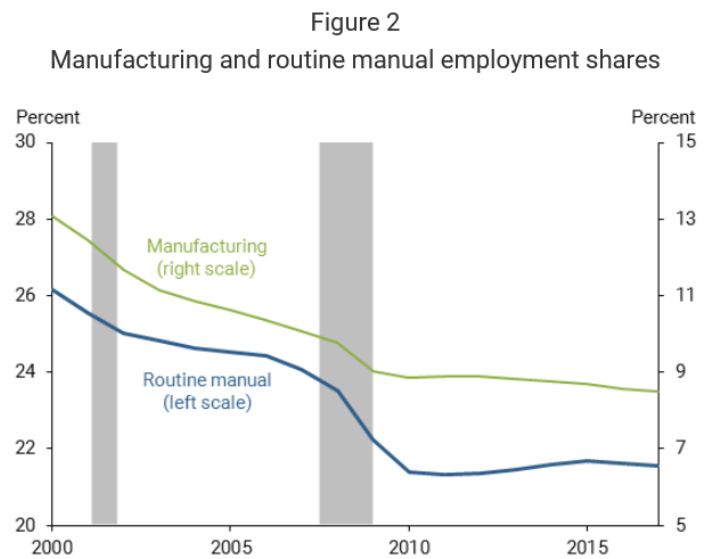
A key question is whether additional gains in the prime-age rate are likely and can be sustained. Recent broad assessments suggest that the answer is no. For example, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO 2018) reported that, with the gains since 2015, the prime-age rate is back close to trend but is expected to fall further in the future. This view is loosely supported by the pattern in Figure 1: The net decline in the prime-age rate was roughly 1 percentage point during the first and second halves of the period shown. What factors might explain this downward trend in the prime-age participation rate? In their recent comprehensive overview of relevant research, Abraham and Kearney (2018) concluded that “labor demand factors, in particular trade and the penetration of robots into the labor market, are the most important drivers.” To help flesh this story out, we focus in particular on the declining demand for “routine” manual labor.

The decline of routine manual labor in the United States

As defined by David Autor (2015) and other researchers, labor market polarization refers to the gradual elimination of routine jobs, which involve repetitive tasks and hence are readily replaced by automation and other new production technologies. Polarization affects selected white-collar jobs, but its impact on routine manual employment is especially noteworthy. This category consists broadly of traditional skilled and semi-skilled blue-collar jobs, which are within such manual occupation categories as production, maintenance, and material moving. These jobs tend to be concentrated in the manufacturing industry, but they also are common in a number of other industries, such as transportation and construction. The status and extent of these jobs in the United States has declined as production technologies have evolved to replace them and as the use of these technologies has spread to developing countries with a ready supply of low-cost labor.

Figure 2 depicts the decline of routine manual and manufacturing jobs in the United States since the year 2000. While the former accounts for about twice as many jobs, the share of total jobs in each category fell by about 4½ percentage points.

The disappearance of such jobs creates unique challenges. During much of the postwar period, they formed the backbone of many local economies, providing stable, well-paid employment for several generations of workers. Their disappearance was not necessarily met by the emergence of new jobs requiring similar skills in the same geographic area. The struggles of communities in the deindustrialized Rust Belt are a conspicuous example of this process. If the opportunity for stable blue-collar employment dries up in hard-hit communities, the resulting discouragement may fray the labor force



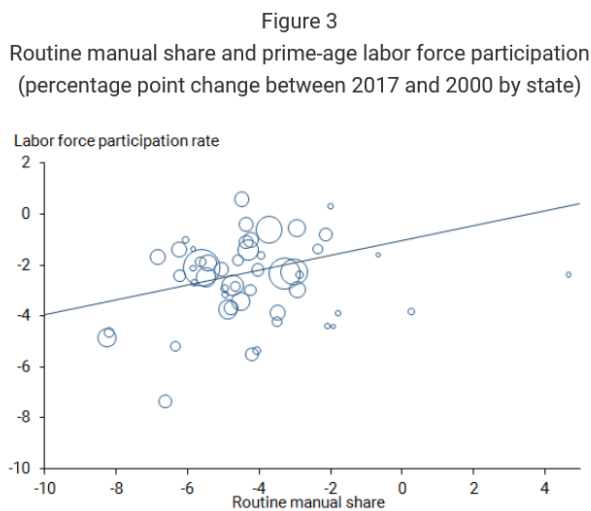
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and authors' calculations.
Note: Series are annual shares of nonagricultural employment for 2000–2017.

attachment of groups that held such jobs in the past, causing participation rates to decline. Recent research has found that the disappearance of manufacturing jobs relates closely to the drop in prime-age labor force participation rates, based on analysis of narrowly defined local areas (Charles, Hurst, and Schwartz 2018).

Empirical assessment using state data

While narrow geographic areas are especially useful for assessing such trends, the relevant relationships are evident in data at the state level as well. Declines in labor force participation and the prevalence of routine manual and manufacturing jobs have varied substantially across states since the year 2000. Figure 3 shows a systematic relationship between changes in the prime-age labor force participation rate and the routine manual employment share across states, with changes measured between 2000 and 2017. Each of the 51 circles represents a state including the District of Columbia, with the circle size proportional to the state’s share of the national working-age population in 2017. The fitted line depicts the positive correlation between the routine manual share and participation rates: States that experienced larger drops in the routine manual share also tended to see larger declines in prime-age participation.

The fitted relationship is quite imprecise, indicating that other systematic or random factors matter much more than the routine manual share. However, the relationship is reliable based on conventional statistical criteria (5% significance). Moreover, incorporating broader measures of changes in state labor market and economic conditions, including the unemployment rate, overall employment, and GDP, does not alter the estimated contribution of the routine manual share. This helps reduce the concern that declining routine manual employment could simply be a stand-in for other, broader economic changes. The results are very similar when the manufacturing share is used instead. Moreover, the estimated relationship is somewhat stronger for men than for women, consistent with the greater tendency for men to be employed in manual jobs.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and authors’ calculations.

Note: Circle sizes and fitted line reflect state shares of the national working-age population.

The estimated relationship in Figure 3 indicates that a 3 percentage point drop in the routine manual share is associated with nearly a 1 percentage point decline in the prime-age labor force participation rate. Extrapolating to the national level, the 4.5 percentage point decline in the routine manual employment share between 2000 and 2017 implies a reduction in the prime-age participation rate of about 1.3 percentage points. This represents slightly more than half of the actual 2.3 percentage point drop in prime-age participation.

One caveat to these findings is that the estimated relationship is much stronger in the earlier part of the period we examine, consistent with relatively little change in the routine manual and manufacturing shares since the recession ended

(Figure 2). This pattern may have contributed to the bounceback in prime-age participation since 2015, as strong cyclical conditions were not offset by substantial polarization effects during the recovery.

What does the future hold?

To summarize, our results suggest that a significant portion of the decline in prime-age labor force participation since 2000 is attributable to the disappearance of traditional blue-collar jobs. Given the fundamental contribution of changing technology to this process, it is unlikely to reverse, suggesting that it will continue to hold down prime-age participation in the foreseeable future.

Moreover, as the job market has evolved and some labor force participants have dropped out, other long-term economic and social trends have reinforced low participation rates among prime-age individuals. As discussed in Abraham and Kearney (2018), these factors include the rise in disability claims and other indicators of poor health (such as opioid abuse), an increasing fraction of individuals (primarily men) with prison records, and improvements in the availability and quality of leisure pursuits, such as online gaming; these factors are also discussed in Board of Governors (2018) and CBO (2018).

It is unlikely that the contributions of these factors to low prime-age participation rates can be offset on a sustained basis by monetary and fiscal stimulus aimed at fostering a hot labor market. On the other hand, if encouraging labor force participation is deemed to be an important economic and social goal, other well-designed policies may be successful. These could include policies aimed at enhancing skill acquisition and retraining, increasing worker mobility, improving workforce health, and easing childcare constraints, along with other broad social policies to encourage and support work among prime-age adults.

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

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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.

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DEMOGRAPHICS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
POPULATION								
Idaho (Thousands)	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	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%	1.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%
National (Millions)	296.460	299.282	302.227	304.948	307.580	310.091	312.386	314.657
% Ch	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
BIRTHS								
Idaho (Thousands)	23.064	24.185	25.023	25.156	23.726	23.202	22.311	22.941
% Ch	2.4%	4.9%	3.5%	0.5%	-5.7%	-2.2%	-3.8%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	4,150	4,280	4,322	4,269	4,152	4,031	3,967	3,965
% Ch	0.9%	3.1%	1.0%	-1.2%	-2.7%	-2.9%	-1.6%	-0.1%
DEATHS								
Idaho (Thousands)	10.513	10.556	10.742	10.927	11.065	11.411	11.990	11.993
% Ch	5.0%	0.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	3.1%	5.1%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	2,456	2,433	2,432	2,479	2,444	2,479	2,522	2,549
% Ch	2.1%	-0.9%	-0.1%	1.9%	-1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.1%
NET MIGRATION								
Idaho (Thousands)	23.888	26.799	22.155	14.986	7.458	4.682	1.947	0.545
HOUSING								
HOUSING STARTS								
Idaho	23,408	19,533	14,345	7,979	5,733	5,186	4,561	7,124
% Ch	25.3%	-16.6%	-26.6%	-44.4%	-28.2%	-9.5%	-12.1%	56.2%
National (Millions)	2.073	1.812	1.342	0.900	0.554	0.586	0.612	0.784
% Ch	6.3%	-12.6%	-25.9%	-32.9%	-38.4%	5.7%	4.5%	28.1%
SINGLE UNITS								
Idaho	20,939	17,521	12,014	7,132	4,951	4,648	3,956	6,021
% Ch	29.5%	-16.3%	-31.4%	-40.6%	-30.6%	-6.1%	-14.9%	52.2%
National (Millions)	1.719	1.474	1.036	0.616	0.442	0.471	0.434	0.537
% Ch	7.1%	-14.3%	-29.7%	-40.5%	-28.2%	6.6%	-7.9%	23.6%
MULTIPLE UNITS								
Idaho	2,470	2,012	2,331	847	782	538	605	1,103
% Ch	-1.6%	-18.5%	15.9%	-63.7%	-7.6%	-31.2%	12.3%	82.5%
National (Millions)	0.354	0.338	0.306	0.284	0.112	0.114	0.178	0.247
% Ch	2.6%	-4.5%	-9.5%	-7.3%	-60.7%	2.2%	55.7%	38.9%
HOUSING STOCK								
Idaho (Thousands)	494.4	514.8	529.3	537.9	542.3	546.4	549.2	553.7
% Ch	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 Third Quarter of 2018

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DEMOGRAPHICS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
POPULATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	1,610.2	1,630.4	1,649.3	1,680.0	1,716.9	1,744.4	1,772.2	1,799.6	1,827.3	1,854.6
% Ch	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
National (Millions)	316.882	319.252	321.622	323.961	326.275	328.592	330.987	333.336	335.673	337.996
% Ch	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
BIRTHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	22,348	22,888	22,832	22,463	22,159	22,123	22,316	22,648	22,988	23,316
% Ch	-2.6%	2.4%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-0.2%	0.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	3,929	3,991	4,002	4,027	4,051	4,072	4,093	4,111	4,124	4,134
% Ch	-0.9%	1.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
DEATHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	12,426	12,610	13,031	13,370	14,007	14,262	14,571	14,886	15,207	15,534
% Ch	3.6%	1.5%	3.3%	2.6%	4.8%	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	2,603	2,612	2,621	2,650	2,678	2,707	2,736	2,767	2,799	2,834
% Ch	2.1%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
NET MIGRATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	5,592	9,926	9,132	21,609	28,765	19,546	20,057	19,695	19,920	19,540
HOUSING										
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho	9,057	9,813	10,277	12,405	14,082	15,989	15,780	16,891	17,870	18,466
% Ch	27.1%	8.4%	4.7%	20.7%	13.5%	13.5%	-1.3%	7.0%	5.8%	3.3%
National (Millions)	0.928	0.999	1.107	1.177	1.208	1.271	1.346	1.433	1.438	1.444
% Ch	18.4%	7.7%	10.7%	6.4%	2.6%	5.2%	5.9%	6.4%	0.4%	0.4%
SINGLE UNITS										
Idaho	7,717	7,332	8,243	10,019	11,295	13,025	13,345	14,458	15,531	16,168
% Ch	28.2%	-5.0%	12.4%	21.5%	12.7%	15.3%	2.5%	8.3%	7.4%	4.1%
National (Millions)	0.619	0.645	0.713	0.785	0.852	0.885	0.933	1.000	1.004	1.009
% Ch	15.3%	4.2%	10.4%	10.1%	8.5%	3.9%	5.4%	7.1%	0.5%	0.5%
MULTIPLE UNITS										
Idaho	1,339	2,481	2,034	2,386	2,787	2,963	2,435	2,433	2,340	2,298
% Ch	21.4%	85.3%	-18.0%	17.3%	16.8%	6.3%	-17.8%	-0.1%	-3.8%	-1.8%
National (Millions)	0.309	0.354	0.394	0.393	0.356	0.386	0.413	0.433	0.434	0.435
% Ch	25.2%	14.5%	11.3%	-0.4%	-9.2%	8.3%	7.0%	4.9%	0.1%	0.2%
HOUSING STOCK										
Idaho (Thousands)	560.3	568.3	576.7	586.6	597.8	611.9	625.7	640.2	655.8	672.1
% Ch	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)								
Current Dollars	13,037	13,815	14,452	14,713	14,449	14,992	15,543	16,197
% Ch	6.7%	6.0%	4.6%	1.8%	-1.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%
2009 Chain-Weighted	14,913	15,338	15,626	15,605	15,209	15,599	15,841	16,197
% Ch	3.5%	2.9%	1.9%	-0.1%	-2.5%	2.6%	1.6%	2.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$								
Idaho (Millions)	41,761	46,002	48,997	50,089	48,409	50,144	53,041	56,112
% Ch	6.4%	10.2%	6.5%	2.2%	-3.4%	3.6%	5.8%	5.8%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	40,608	44,943	47,397	48,511	47,467	48,786	51,055	54,107
% Ch	7.1%	10.7%	5.5%	2.3%	-2.2%	2.8%	4.7%	6.0%
National (Billions)	10,598	11,382	12,008	12,442	12,059	12,552	13,327	14,010
% Ch	5.6%	7.4%	5.5%	3.6%	-3.1%	4.1%	6.2%	5.1%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$								
Idaho (Millions)	48,099	51,584	53,586	53,185	51,450	52,393	54,051	56,108
% Ch	3.4%	7.2%	3.9%	-0.7%	-3.3%	1.8%	3.2%	3.8%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	46,770	50,396	51,836	51,509	50,450	50,973	52,026	54,103
% Ch	4.1%	7.8%	2.9%	-0.6%	-2.1%	1.0%	2.1%	4.0%
National (Billions)	12,207	12,763	13,132	13,211	12,816	13,114	13,580	14,009
% Ch	2.7%	4.6%	2.9%	0.6%	-3.0%	2.3%	3.6%	3.2%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$								
Idaho	29,236	31,320	32,554	32,647	31,143	31,919	33,503	35,186
% Ch	3.7%	7.1%	3.9%	0.3%	-4.6%	2.5%	5.0%	5.0%
National	35,748	38,029	39,730	40,801	39,206	40,476	42,661	44,524
% Ch	4.6%	6.4%	4.5%	2.7%	-3.9%	3.2%	5.4%	4.4%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$								
Idaho	33,676	35,122	35,604	34,666	33,100	33,351	34,141	35,184
% Ch	0.8%	4.3%	1.4%	-2.6%	-4.5%	0.8%	2.4%	3.1%
National	41,176	42,645	43,451	43,324	41,669	42,291	43,473	44,522
% Ch	1.8%	3.6%	1.9%	-0.3%	-3.8%	1.5%	2.8%	2.4%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE								
Idaho	32,466	34,326	35,256	35,615	35,861	36,614	37,078	37,406
% Ch	3.0%	5.7%	2.7%	1.0%	0.7%	2.1%	1.3%	0.9%
National	42,460	44,386	46,355	47,614	47,595	48,882	50,218	51,629
% Ch	3.2%	4.5%	4.4%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%

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

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OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)										
Current Dollars	16,785	17,522	18,219	18,707	19,485	20,509	21,594	22,587	23,523	24,469
% Ch	3.6%	4.4%	4.0%	2.7%	4.2%	5.3%	5.3%	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%
2009 Chain-Weighted	16,495	16,900	17,387	17,659	18,051	18,574	19,085	19,472	19,776	20,076
% Ch	1.8%	2.5%	2.9%	1.6%	2.2%	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$										
Idaho (Millions)	58,236	61,616	65,611	68,055	71,813	75,388	79,064	83,187	87,296	91,619
% Ch	3.8%	5.8%	6.5%	3.7%	5.5%	5.0%	4.9%	5.2%	4.9%	5.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	55,951	59,244	63,385	66,110	69,836	73,649	77,219	81,219	85,189	89,415
% Ch	3.4%	5.9%	7.0%	4.3%	5.6%	5.5%	4.8%	5.2%	4.9%	5.0%
National (Billions)	14,181	14,992	15,720	16,125	16,831	17,581	18,400	19,290	20,130	20,967
% Ch	1.2%	5.7%	4.9%	2.6%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.4%	4.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$										
Idaho (Millions)	57,461	59,896	63,620	65,288	67,698	69,601	71,443	73,516	75,482	77,539
% Ch	2.4%	4.2%	6.2%	2.6%	3.7%	2.8%	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	55,206	57,590	61,462	63,422	65,833	67,995	69,777	71,778	73,660	75,673
% Ch	2.0%	4.3%	6.7%	3.2%	3.8%	3.3%	2.6%	2.9%	2.6%	2.7%
National (Billions)	13,992	14,573	15,243	15,470	15,867	16,232	16,626	17,048	17,406	17,745
% Ch	-0.1%	4.2%	4.6%	1.5%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$										
Idaho	36,166	37,790	39,779	40,507	41,824	43,217	44,613	46,223	47,771	49,398
% Ch	2.8%	4.5%	5.3%	1.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%	3.6%	3.3%	3.4%
National	44,751	46,958	48,875	49,774	51,584	53,504	55,589	57,870	59,967	62,033
% Ch	0.5%	4.9%	4.1%	1.8%	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%	4.1%	3.6%	3.4%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$										
Idaho	35,685	36,735	38,573	38,862	39,428	39,901	40,314	40,851	41,307	41,808
% Ch	1.4%	2.9%	5.0%	0.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%
National	44,156	45,647	47,393	47,752	48,630	49,398	50,231	51,144	51,853	52,501
% Ch	-0.8%	3.4%	3.8%	0.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE										
Idaho	38,111	39,289	40,273	41,055	42,651	43,993	45,308	46,870	48,411	50,069
% Ch	1.9%	3.1%	2.5%	1.9%	3.9%	3.1%	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%
National	52,160	53,787	55,382	55,979	57,655	59,436	61,295	63,584	66,133	68,848
% Ch	1.0%	3.1%	3.0%	1.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%

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PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS								
Idaho (Millions)	20,654	22,715	24,023	23,953	22,800	22,945	23,461	24,151
% Ch	7.3%	10.0%	5.8%	-0.3%	-4.8%	0.6%	2.2%	2.9%
National (Billions)	5,692	6,057	6,397	6,534	6,249	6,372	6,626	6,927
% Ch	5.0%	6.4%	5.6%	2.1%	-4.4%	2.0%	4.0%	4.6%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME								
Idaho (Millions)	655	567	1,010	1,029	329	822	1,447	1,389
% Ch	-28.2%	-13.5%	78.2%	2.0%	-68.0%	149.8%	76.1%	-4.0%
National (Billions)	47	33	40	40	28	39	65	61
% Ch	-9.2%	-29.3%	21.7%	-0.1%	-30.2%	38.8%	66.5%	-6.1%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME								
Idaho (Millions)	3,752	4,147	3,938	3,687	4,224	4,291	4,404	4,909
% Ch	2.7%	10.5%	-5.0%	-6.4%	14.6%	1.6%	2.6%	11.5%
National (Billions)	931	1,017	954	921	910	1,070	1,164	1,286
% Ch	2.3%	9.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%	-1.1%	17.5%	8.8%	10.5%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST								
Idaho (Millions)	8,508	9,691	10,463	10,608	9,399	9,450	10,656	12,246
% Ch	9.0%	13.9%	8.0%	1.4%	-11.4%	0.5%	12.8%	14.9%
National (Billions)	1,910	2,161	2,368	2,458	2,180	2,177	2,430	2,684
% Ch	8.5%	13.1%	9.6%	3.8%	-11.3%	-0.1%	11.6%	10.5%
OTHER LABOR INCOME								
Idaho (Millions)	5,090	5,685	5,965	5,998	5,812	5,980	5,855	5,933
% Ch	8.0%	11.7%	4.9%	0.5%	-3.1%	2.9%	-2.1%	1.3%
National (Billions)	947	976	1,020	1,051	1,052	1,084	1,107	1,126
% Ch	6.4%	3.1%	4.6%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.2%	1.7%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.								
Idaho (Millions)	6,178	6,706	7,282	8,477	9,324	10,249	10,294	10,430
% Ch	8.0%	8.6%	8.6%	16.4%	10.0%	9.9%	0.4%	1.3%
National (Billions)	1,517	1,614	1,728	1,955	2,147	2,325	2,359	2,363
% Ch	6.7%	6.4%	7.1%	13.1%	9.8%	8.3%	1.4%	0.2%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.								
Idaho (Millions)	3,589	3,997	4,194	4,225	4,135	4,317	3,945	4,045
% Ch	8.4%	11.4%	4.9%	0.8%	-2.2%	4.4%	-8.6%	2.5%
National (Billions)	873	923	961	988	964	984	917	951
% Ch	5.3%	5.6%	4.2%	2.8%	-2.4%	2.0%	-6.8%	3.7%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT								
Idaho (Millions)	513	489	510	562	655	724	870	1,098
% Ch	-1.3%	-4.7%	4.4%	10.1%	16.6%	10.6%	20.1%	26.2%

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

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	25,254	26,648	27,869	29,413	31,444	33,426	35,104	37,111	39,106	41,214
% Ch	4.6%	5.5%	4.6%	5.5%	6.9%	6.3%	5.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%
National (Billions)	7,113	7,473	7,854	8,081	8,454	8,856	9,263	9,712	10,148	10,590
% Ch	2.7%	5.1%	5.1%	2.9%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	1,603	1,671	1,660	1,299	1,319	1,092	1,207	1,311	1,433	1,516
% Ch	15.4%	4.2%	-0.6%	-21.8%	1.6%	-17.2%	10.5%	8.7%	9.3%	5.7%
National (Billions)	88	70	56	37	39	32	33	66	81	71
% Ch	45.0%	-20.7%	-19.6%	-33.5%	3.8%	-17.5%	2.7%	99.6%	23.3%	-11.9%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	5,573	6,157	6,585	6,450	6,617	7,096	7,324	7,253	7,189	7,198
% Ch	13.5%	10.5%	6.9%	-2.0%	2.6%	7.2%	3.2%	-1.0%	-0.9%	0.1%
National (Billions)	1,315	1,378	1,365	1,382	1,462	1,543	1,584	1,569	1,554	1,556
% Ch	2.2%	4.7%	-0.9%	1.2%	5.8%	5.6%	2.6%	-0.9%	-0.9%	0.1%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST										
Idaho (Millions)	12,043	13,138	14,499	15,072	15,887	16,514	17,321	18,375	19,346	20,362
% Ch	-1.7%	9.1%	10.4%	4.0%	5.4%	3.9%	4.9%	6.1%	5.3%	5.3%
National (Billions)	2,623	2,910	3,123	3,211	3,362	3,513	3,703	3,927	4,121	4,315
% Ch	-2.2%	10.9%	7.3%	2.8%	4.7%	4.5%	5.4%	6.0%	4.9%	4.7%
OTHER LABOR INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	6,527	6,380	7,012	7,516	7,935	8,375	8,796	9,272	9,745	10,245
% Ch	10.0%	-2.2%	9.9%	7.2%	5.6%	5.5%	5.0%	5.4%	5.1%	5.1%
National (Billions)	1,195	1,228	1,273	1,294	1,348	1,389	1,442	1,512	1,580	1,649
% Ch	6.1%	2.8%	3.6%	1.7%	4.2%	3.0%	3.8%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.										
Idaho (Millions)	10,774	11,243	11,860	12,373	12,932	13,486	14,131	14,914	15,766	16,636
% Ch	3.3%	4.4%	5.5%	4.3%	4.5%	4.3%	4.8%	5.5%	5.7%	5.5%
National (Billions)	2,424	2,540	2,683	2,778	2,860	2,980	3,137	3,300	3,474	3,650
% Ch	2.6%	4.8%	5.6%	3.5%	2.9%	4.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.										
Idaho (Millions)	4,668	4,857	5,072	5,319	5,646	6,035	6,347	6,676	7,015	7,379
% Ch	15.4%	4.0%	4.4%	4.9%	6.1%	6.9%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
National (Billions)	1,104	1,154	1,205	1,240	1,299	1,365	1,424	1,485	1,547	1,611
% Ch	16.2%	4.5%	4.5%	2.9%	4.7%	5.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT										
Idaho (Millions)	1,131	1,236	1,198	1,251	1,325	1,435	1,528	1,627	1,725	1,828
% Ch	2.9%	9.3%	-3.1%	4.4%	5.9%	8.3%	6.5%	6.4%	6.0%	6.0%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
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EMPLOYMENT

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT								
Idaho	611,686	638,844	656,233	648,357	609,395	602,952	609,936	621,234
% Ch	4.0%	4.4%	2.7%	-1.2%	-6.0%	-1.1%	1.2%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	134,044	136,455	137,996	137,241	131,301	130,353	131,943	134,172
% Ch	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	-0.5%	-4.3%	-0.7%	1.2%	1.7%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR								
Idaho	112,319	122,256	123,325	112,123	92,349	87,963	88,940	92,341
% Ch	6.5%	8.8%	0.9%	-9.1%	-17.6%	-4.8%	1.1%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	22,186	22,530	22,229	21,331	18,559	17,752	18,045	18,420
% Ch	1.4%	1.6%	-1.3%	-4.0%	-13.0%	-4.3%	1.7%	2.1%
MANUFACTURING								
Idaho	65,032	67,840	68,067	64,362	55,806	54,371	55,956	58,131
% Ch	2.1%	4.3%	0.3%	-5.4%	-13.3%	-2.6%	2.9%	3.9%
National (Thousands)	14,291	14,221	13,938	13,460	11,898	11,579	11,776	11,978
% Ch	-0.6%	-0.5%	-2.0%	-3.4%	-11.6%	-2.7%	1.7%	1.7%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING								
Idaho	42,106	44,606	44,206	39,779	32,172	31,111	32,592	34,112
% Ch	3.8%	5.9%	-0.9%	-10.0%	-19.1%	-3.3%	4.8%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	9,020	9,046	8,868	8,519	7,335	7,114	7,322	7,520
% Ch	0.3%	0.3%	-2.0%	-3.9%	-13.9%	-3.0%	2.9%	2.7%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS								
Idaho	9,620	10,038	9,589	7,975	5,867	5,732	6,120	6,408
% Ch	3.5%	4.4%	-4.5%	-16.8%	-26.4%	-2.3%	6.8%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	626	625	577	514	411	392	386	390
% Ch	1.1%	-0.2%	-7.7%	-10.9%	-20.1%	-4.6%	-1.6%	1.1%
METAL FABRICATION								
Idaho	3,905	4,376	4,659	4,676	4,376	4,443	4,593	4,859
% Ch	7.4%	12.1%	6.5%	0.4%	-6.4%	1.5%	3.4%	5.8%
National (Thousands)	1,522	1,553	1,562	1,527	1,312	1,282	1,348	1,410
% Ch	1.7%	2.0%	0.6%	-2.2%	-14.1%	-2.3%	5.2%	4.5%
MACHINERY								
Idaho	2,606	2,864	2,992	3,133	2,717	2,501	2,567	2,717
% Ch	1.4%	9.9%	4.5%	4.7%	-13.3%	-8.0%	2.7%	5.8%
National (Thousands)	1,164	1,183	1,187	1,187	1,029	996	1,056	1,098
% Ch	1.7%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	-13.3%	-3.2%	6.0%	4.1%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS								
Idaho	16,181	16,663	16,216	14,305	11,098	10,574	11,191	11,625
% Ch	-0.6%	3.0%	-2.7%	-11.8%	-22.4%	-4.7%	5.8%	3.9%
National (Thousands)	1,316	1,308	1,272	1,244	1,137	1,094	1,103	1,089
% Ch	-0.5%	-0.7%	-2.7%	-2.2%	-8.6%	-3.7%	0.8%	-1.3%
OTHER DURABLES								
Idaho	9,794	10,664	10,749	9,689	8,113	7,861	8,120	8,503
% Ch	11.8%	8.9%	0.8%	-9.9%	-16.3%	-3.1%	3.3%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	4,391	4,378	4,269	4,046	3,446	3,349	3,430	3,533
% Ch	-0.4%	-0.3%	-2.5%	-5.2%	-14.8%	-2.8%	2.4%	3.0%

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EMPLOYMENT

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	637,023	653,285	671,389	693,900	715,176	737,971	752,887	770,148	786,630	802,534
% Ch	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	136,369	138,937	141,819	144,349	146,624	148,988	151,121	152,747	153,453	153,810
% Ch	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	97,290	99,972	104,324	109,880	114,895	120,773	122,796	125,988	129,530	132,808
% Ch	5.4%	2.8%	4.4%	5.3%	4.6%	5.1%	1.7%	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	18,739	19,223	19,607	19,746	20,077	20,659	21,031	21,304	21,441	21,528
% Ch	1.7%	2.6%	2.0%	0.7%	1.7%	2.9%	1.8%	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	61,017	61,590	63,610	65,778	67,687	69,693	70,943	72,457	73,800	74,860
% Ch	5.0%	0.9%	3.3%	3.4%	2.9%	3.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	12,071	12,236	12,388	12,404	12,494	12,744	12,870	12,841	12,715	12,610
% Ch	0.8%	1.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.7%	2.0%	1.0%	-0.2%	-1.0%	-0.8%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	35,762	36,059	37,489	38,672	39,577	41,071	41,764	42,507	43,206	43,701
% Ch	4.8%	0.8%	4.0%	3.2%	2.3%	3.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	7,598	7,725	7,818	7,764	7,789	7,980	8,070	8,046	7,930	7,827
% Ch	1.0%	1.7%	1.2%	-0.7%	0.3%	2.5%	1.1%	-0.3%	-1.4%	-1.3%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	7,034	7,048	7,330	7,697	7,852	8,111	8,145	8,238	8,367	8,311
% Ch	9.8%	0.2%	4.0%	5.0%	2.0%	3.3%	0.4%	1.1%	1.6%	-0.7%
National (Thousands)	405	424	435	444	447	455	461	473	482	490
% Ch	3.9%	4.6%	2.7%	2.1%	0.6%	2.0%	1.1%	2.6%	2.0%	1.7%
METAL FABRICATION										
Idaho	5,417	5,500	5,649	5,895	5,939	5,929	6,040	6,155	6,249	6,358
% Ch	11.5%	1.5%	2.7%	4.4%	0.7%	-0.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	1,432	1,454	1,458	1,421	1,431	1,488	1,520	1,521	1,493	1,493
% Ch	1.6%	1.6%	0.2%	-2.5%	0.6%	4.0%	2.2%	0.1%	-1.8%	0.0%
MACHINERY										
Idaho	2,934	2,993	3,033	3,093	3,185	3,338	3,447	3,531	3,647	3,756
% Ch	8.0%	2.0%	1.4%	1.9%	3.0%	4.8%	3.3%	2.5%	3.3%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	1,105	1,127	1,121	1,076	1,080	1,120	1,140	1,145	1,134	1,135
% Ch	0.6%	2.0%	-0.6%	-4.0%	0.3%	3.7%	1.8%	0.4%	-1.0%	0.1%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS										
Idaho	11,266	11,425	11,900	12,125	12,233	12,762	12,909	13,054	13,277	13,475
% Ch	-3.1%	1.4%	4.2%	1.9%	0.9%	4.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	1,066	1,049	1,053	1,048	1,043	1,065	1,069	1,063	1,066	1,077
% Ch	-2.1%	-1.6%	0.4%	-0.5%	-0.5%	2.2%	0.4%	-0.6%	0.3%	1.0%
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	9,110	9,093	9,576	9,863	10,369	10,931	11,222	11,528	11,666	11,802
% Ch	7.1%	-0.2%	5.3%	3.0%	5.1%	5.4%	2.7%	2.7%	1.2%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	3,592	3,671	3,751	3,774	3,789	3,852	3,880	3,845	3,755	3,633
% Ch	1.6%	2.2%	2.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.7%	0.7%	-0.9%	-2.3%	-3.3%

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EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING								
Idaho	22,927	23,234	23,861	24,583	23,634	23,261	23,364	24,019
% Ch	-0.9%	1.3%	2.7%	3.0%	-3.9%	-1.6%	0.4%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	5,271	5,175	5,070	4,941	4,563	4,465	4,454	4,458
% Ch	-2.2%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-2.6%	-7.6%	-2.2%	-0.2%	0.1%
FOOD PROCESSING								
Idaho	14,714	14,700	15,094	15,835	15,642	15,443	15,355	15,661
% Ch	-1.9%	-0.1%	2.7%	4.9%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-0.6%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	1,478	1,479	1,484	1,480	1,457	1,451	1,459	1,469
% Ch	-1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
PRINTING								
Idaho	1,899	1,907	1,891	1,807	1,433	1,283	1,233	1,209
% Ch	-1.2%	0.4%	-0.8%	-4.4%	-20.7%	-10.5%	-3.9%	-1.9%
National (Thousands)	646	634	622	594	522	488	472	462
% Ch	-2.5%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-4.5%	-12.2%	-6.5%	-3.3%	-2.1%
CHEMICALS								
Idaho	1,938	2,117	2,267	2,367	2,275	2,200	2,375	2,541
% Ch	3.2%	9.2%	7.1%	4.4%	-3.9%	-3.3%	8.0%	7.0%
National (Thousands)	872	866	861	847	804	786	783	784
% Ch	-1.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.7%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-0.4%	0.0%
OTHER NONDURABLES								
Idaho	4,376	4,511	4,610	4,573	4,284	4,336	4,402	4,609
% Ch	1.0%	3.1%	2.2%	-0.8%	-6.3%	1.2%	1.5%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	2,275	2,195	2,104	2,020	1,781	1,740	1,739	1,743
% Ch	-3.0%	-3.5%	-4.2%	-4.0%	-11.8%	-2.3%	0.0%	0.2%
MINING								
Idaho	2,160	2,373	2,666	2,751	2,139	2,294	2,623	2,779
% Ch	11.8%	9.9%	12.4%	3.2%	-22.2%	7.2%	14.3%	5.9%
National (Thousands)	562	620	663	709	643	655	739	797
% Ch	7.5%	10.3%	7.0%	6.9%	-9.3%	1.8%	12.9%	7.7%
CONSTRUCTION								
Idaho	45,127	52,043	52,591	45,010	34,404	31,297	30,361	31,431
% Ch	13.3%	15.3%	1.1%	-14.4%	-23.6%	-9.0%	-3.0%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	7,333	7,690	7,627	7,162	6,017	5,518	5,530	5,646
% Ch	5.2%	4.9%	-0.8%	-6.1%	-16.0%	-8.3%	0.2%	2.1%
NONGOODS PRODUCING								
Idaho	499,367	516,589	532,908	536,234	517,046	514,990	520,996	528,893
% Ch	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	0.6%	-3.6%	-0.4%	1.2%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	111,857	113,924	115,767	115,909	112,742	112,601	113,897	115,752
% Ch	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	0.1%	-2.7%	-0.1%	1.2%	1.6%
SERVICES								
Idaho	280,744	292,716	304,463	307,960	296,471	296,759	303,156	308,055
% Ch	4.4%	4.3%	4.0%	1.1%	-3.7%	0.1%	2.2%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	69,010	70,691	72,016	72,179	70,080	70,214	71,592	73,328
% Ch	2.2%	2.4%	1.9%	0.2%	-2.9%	0.2%	2.0%	2.4%
INFORMATION								
Idaho	11,072	10,592	10,913	11,028	10,012	9,626	9,465	9,364
% Ch	11.4%	-4.3%	3.0%	1.1%	-9.2%	-3.9%	-1.7%	-1.1%
National (Thousands)	3,061	3,038	3,031	2,983	2,804	2,707	2,673	2,675
% Ch	-1.8%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-6.0%	-3.4%	-1.3%	0.1%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES								
Idaho	29,653	31,744	32,529	31,659	29,622	29,169	29,871	30,330
% Ch	6.1%	7.1%	2.5%	-2.7%	-6.4%	-1.5%	2.4%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	8,197	8,366	8,347	8,204	7,838	7,695	7,696	7,783
% Ch	1.1%	2.1%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-4.5%	-1.8%	0.0%	1.1%

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EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	25,256	25,531	26,121	27,106	28,109	28,621	29,179	29,950	30,594	31,159
% Ch	5.2%	1.1%	2.3%	3.8%	3.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	4,473	4,511	4,570	4,640	4,705	4,764	4,800	4,795	4,785	4,783
% Ch	0.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%
FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	16,397	16,506	16,838	17,482	18,223	18,794	19,154	19,744	20,256	20,724
% Ch	4.7%	0.7%	2.0%	3.8%	4.2%	3.1%	1.9%	3.1%	2.6%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	1,474	1,485	1,512	1,557	1,603	1,639	1,678	1,702	1,723	1,750
% Ch	0.3%	0.7%	1.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.2%	2.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%
PRINTING										
Idaho	1,217	1,175	1,125	1,230	1,300	1,239	1,243	1,242	1,223	1,219
% Ch	0.7%	-3.4%	-4.3%	9.4%	5.7%	-4.7%	0.4%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-0.3%
National (Thousands)	452	454	450	447	441	434	431	427	425	426
% Ch	-2.1%	0.3%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-0.5%	0.1%
CHEMICALS										
Idaho	2,599	2,533	2,551	2,711	2,943	3,052	3,105	3,120	3,134	3,136
% Ch	2.3%	-2.6%	0.7%	6.3%	8.6%	3.7%	1.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	793	803	807	812	822	832	839	836	826	813
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%	-0.4%	-1.1%	-1.6%
OTHER NONDURABLES										
Idaho	5,043	5,316	5,608	5,683	5,643	5,537	5,676	5,845	5,981	6,081
% Ch	9.4%	5.4%	5.5%	1.3%	-0.7%	-1.9%	2.5%	3.0%	2.3%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	1,754	1,770	1,801	1,824	1,838	1,859	1,852	1,830	1,811	1,793
% Ch	0.6%	0.9%	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%	-0.4%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.0%
MINING										
Idaho	2,629	2,519	2,451	2,468	2,217	2,128	2,145	2,136	2,123	2,109
% Ch	-5.4%	-4.2%	-2.7%	0.7%	-10.2%	-4.0%	0.8%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.7%
National (Thousands)	811	838	761	617	628	686	714	734	743	749
% Ch	1.8%	3.4%	-9.3%	-18.9%	1.9%	9.1%	4.1%	2.8%	1.2%	0.8%
CONSTRUCTION										
Idaho	33,644	35,862	38,263	41,634	44,992	48,952	49,708	51,394	53,607	55,839
% Ch	7.0%	6.6%	6.7%	8.8%	8.1%	8.8%	1.5%	3.4%	4.3%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	5,857	6,149	6,459	6,726	6,954	7,229	7,447	7,728	7,982	8,169
% Ch	3.7%	5.0%	5.0%	4.1%	3.4%	4.0%	3.0%	3.8%	3.3%	2.3%
NONGOODS PRODUCING										
Idaho	539,732	553,314	567,065	584,020	600,281	617,198	630,091	644,160	657,100	669,726
% Ch	2.0%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	117,630	119,714	122,212	124,603	126,548	128,329	130,090	131,443	132,012	132,282
% Ch	1.6%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%
SERVICES										
Idaho	316,176	326,712	336,138	348,736	361,463	375,348	385,315	395,208	404,799	414,210
% Ch	2.6%	3.3%	2.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	74,979	76,667	78,726	80,681	82,457	84,082	85,676	86,815	87,435	87,727
% Ch	2.3%	2.3%	2.7%	2.5%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%	0.7%	0.3%
INFORMATION										
Idaho	9,288	9,321	9,256	9,049	9,012	8,963	8,896	8,958	9,028	9,127
% Ch	-0.8%	0.4%	-0.7%	-2.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	2,705	2,727	2,751	2,794	2,794	2,768	2,781	2,786	2,836	2,824
% Ch	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%	0.0%	-0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	1.8%	-0.4%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES										
Idaho	31,180	32,678	33,301	33,957	35,222	36,557	37,352	38,140	39,085	39,997
% Ch	2.8%	4.8%	1.9%	2.0%	3.7%	3.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.5%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	7,886	7,977	8,123	8,286	8,454	8,568	8,696	8,816	8,820	8,798
% Ch	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	0.0%	-0.2%

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EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES								
Idaho	19,294	20,242	21,032	21,723	20,690	20,689	21,184	21,510
% Ch	1.8%	4.9%	3.9%	3.3%	-4.8%	0.0%	2.4%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	4,917	5,017	5,095	5,067	4,797	4,744	4,857	4,968
% Ch	2.1%	2.0%	1.5%	-0.6%	-5.3%	-1.1%	2.4%	2.3%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS								
Idaho	76,904	81,350	83,193	81,907	75,879	75,146	76,391	76,744
% Ch	5.1%	5.8%	2.3%	-1.5%	-7.4%	-1.0%	1.7%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	16,953	17,571	17,946	17,740	16,574	16,721	17,331	17,932
% Ch	3.4%	3.6%	2.1%	-1.1%	-6.6%	0.9%	3.6%	3.5%
EDUCATION & HEALTH								
Idaho	67,995	70,117	74,071	77,287	80,429	83,133	85,769	87,409
% Ch	4.3%	3.1%	5.6%	4.3%	4.1%	3.4%	3.2%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	17,674	18,152	18,676	19,228	19,628	19,973	20,322	20,769
% Ch	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY								
Idaho	57,347	59,650	63,257	63,201	58,666	57,949	59,299	61,178
% Ch	3.2%	4.0%	6.0%	-0.1%	-7.2%	-1.2%	2.3%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	12,813	13,109	13,428	13,441	13,074	13,042	13,352	13,770
% Ch	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	0.1%	-2.7%	-0.2%	2.4%	3.1%
OTHER SERVICES								
Idaho	18,479	19,021	19,469	21,155	21,174	21,047	21,177	21,519
% Ch	1.1%	2.9%	2.4%	8.7%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.6%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	5,395	5,438	5,493	5,515	5,366	5,331	5,361	5,430
% Ch	-0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	-2.7%	-0.7%	0.6%	1.3%
TRADE								
Idaho	103,672	107,463	111,650	109,087	101,080	99,639	100,623	103,622
% Ch	4.6%	3.7%	3.9%	-2.3%	-7.3%	-1.4%	1.0%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	21,043	21,258	21,531	21,228	20,110	19,898	20,213	20,505
% Ch	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.4%	-5.3%	-1.1%	1.6%	1.4%
RETAIL TRADE								
Idaho	76,801	80,514	83,552	82,614	76,283	74,836	75,202	77,125
% Ch	4.2%	4.8%	3.8%	-1.1%	-7.7%	-1.9%	0.5%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	15,281	15,355	15,516	15,285	14,524	14,445	14,670	14,838
% Ch	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	-1.5%	-5.0%	-0.5%	1.6%	1.1%
WHOLESALE TRADE								
Idaho	26,872	26,949	28,098	26,473	24,797	24,803	25,421	26,496
% Ch	5.8%	0.3%	4.3%	-5.8%	-6.3%	0.0%	2.5%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	5,762	5,904	6,016	5,943	5,586	5,452	5,543	5,667
% Ch	1.8%	2.5%	1.9%	-1.2%	-6.0%	-2.4%	1.7%	2.2%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT								
Idaho	101,867	103,531	103,975	105,986	105,999	104,901	104,564	104,576
% Ch	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	-1.0%	-0.3%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	18,820	18,887	19,073	19,742	19,484	19,742	19,722	19,513
% Ch	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.3%	1.3%	-0.1%	-1.1%
EDUCATION								
Idaho	51,306	52,652	53,021	53,609	54,615	53,925	54,006	53,967
% Ch	1.0%	2.6%	0.7%	1.1%	1.9%	-1.3%	0.1%	-0.1%
NONEDUCATION								
Idaho	50,560	50,878	50,954	52,376	51,384	50,976	50,558	50,609
% Ch	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	2.8%	-1.9%	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.1%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT								
Idaho	13,084	12,879	12,820	13,200	13,496	13,691	12,654	12,640
% Ch	-1.7%	-1.6%	-0.5%	3.0%	2.2%	1.4%	-7.6%	-0.1%
National (Thousands)	2,732	2,733	2,735	2,761	2,831	2,976	2,860	2,822
% Ch	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	2.5%	5.1%	-3.9%	-1.3%

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EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES										
Idaho	21,509	22,422	23,627	23,664	24,188	25,330	25,715	26,189	26,791	27,331
% Ch	0.0%	4.2%	5.4%	0.2%	2.2%	4.7%	1.5%	1.8%	2.3%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	5,049	5,209	5,425	5,569	5,723	5,879	5,952	5,927	5,874	5,812
% Ch	1.6%	3.2%	4.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	1.2%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-1.0%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS										
Idaho	78,759	80,792	81,883	86,471	90,453	94,173	97,261	100,100	102,654	105,233
% Ch	2.6%	2.6%	1.4%	5.6%	4.6%	4.1%	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	18,516	19,063	19,629	20,047	20,466	20,996	21,938	22,787	23,113	23,368
% Ch	3.3%	3.0%	3.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.6%	4.5%	3.9%	1.4%	1.1%
EDUCATION & HEALTH										
Idaho	89,952	92,978	96,226	99,031	102,366	105,917	109,369	113,202	116,855	120,385
% Ch	2.9%	3.4%	3.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.5%	3.3%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	21,085	21,436	22,025	22,639	23,188	23,657	24,008	24,067	24,185	24,288
% Ch	1.5%	1.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.4%	2.0%	1.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY										
Idaho	63,511	65,899	68,403	72,349	75,393	78,878	80,295	81,486	82,664	83,818
% Ch	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	5.8%	4.2%	4.6%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	14,255	14,690	15,153	15,656	16,056	16,344	16,431	16,643	16,876	16,948
% Ch	3.5%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%	1.8%	0.5%	1.3%	1.4%	0.4%
OTHER SERVICES										
Idaho	21,978	22,622	23,442	24,215	24,830	25,530	26,428	27,132	27,721	28,320
% Ch	2.1%	2.9%	3.6%	3.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.5%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	5,483	5,566	5,621	5,690	5,776	5,871	5,870	5,789	5,732	5,689
% Ch	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	-1.4%	-1.0%	-0.8%
TRADE										
Idaho	106,153	108,412	111,721	114,148	115,711	117,461	120,266	123,216	126,526	129,049
% Ch	2.4%	2.1%	3.1%	2.2%	1.4%	1.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	20,804	21,170	21,460	21,692	21,768	21,910	22,020	21,956	21,864	21,678
% Ch	1.5%	1.8%	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.9%
RETAIL TRADE										
Idaho	78,740	80,576	83,636	85,440	86,633	87,962	90,217	92,585	95,184	97,143
% Ch	2.1%	2.3%	3.8%	2.2%	1.4%	1.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	15,071	15,357	15,607	15,832	15,864	15,919	15,925	15,845	15,769	15,607
% Ch	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-1.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE										
Idaho	27,413	27,837	28,084	28,708	29,078	29,499	30,048	30,630	31,342	31,906
% Ch	3.5%	1.5%	0.9%	2.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	5,734	5,813	5,854	5,860	5,904	5,991	6,095	6,111	6,095	6,071
% Ch	1.2%	1.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%	1.5%	1.7%	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	104,992	105,853	106,623	108,304	110,132	111,395	111,593	112,121	112,685	113,295
% Ch	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	19,077	19,143	19,269	19,436	19,518	19,542	19,599	19,752	19,917	20,082
% Ch	-0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
EDUCATION										
Idaho	54,355	54,898	55,674	56,652	57,502	57,807	57,915	58,265	58,634	59,015
% Ch	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
NONEDUCATION										
Idaho	50,636	50,955	50,949	51,652	52,630	53,588	53,678	53,856	54,051	54,281
% Ch	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%	1.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	12,411	12,337	12,583	12,832	12,975	12,994	12,918	13,615	13,090	13,172
% Ch	-1.8%	-0.6%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.1%	-0.6%	5.4%	-3.9%	0.6%
National (Thousands)	2,770	2,734	2,757	2,794	2,805	2,795	2,796	2,921	2,796	2,796
% Ch	-1.8%	-1.3%	0.8%	1.4%	0.4%	-0.4%	0.0%	4.5%	-4.3%	0.0%

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MISCELLANEOUS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.								
Gross Domestic Product	87.407	90.074	92.498	94.264	94.999	96.109	98.112	100.000
% Ch	3.1%	3.1%	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%	1.2%	2.1%	1.9%
Consumption Expenditures	86.813	89.175	91.438	94.180	94.094	95.705	98.131	100.000
% Ch	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	3.0%	-0.1%	1.7%	2.5%	1.9%
Durable Goods	112.309	110.388	108.038	106.012	104.020	102.107	101.280	100.000
% Ch	-1.0%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-1.3%
Nondurable Goods	81.998	84.553	87.041	91.904	89.467	92.182	97.653	100.000
% Ch	3.8%	3.1%	2.9%	5.6%	-2.7%	3.0%	5.9%	2.4%
Services	84.674	87.616	90.517	93.235	94.231	95.957	97.815	100.000
% Ch	3.3%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	1.1%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=1.000)	1.953	2.016	2.073	2.153	2.146	2.181	2.249	2.296
% Ch	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	3.8%	-0.3%	1.6%	3.1%	2.1%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES								
Federal Funds	3.2%	5.0%	5.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
NY Fed Discount	4.2%	6.0%	5.9%	2.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Prime	6.2%	8.0%	8.1%	5.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	3.8%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	3.1%	4.7%	4.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	3.4%	4.8%	4.4%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	4.0%	4.7%	4.4%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%	0.8%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	4.3%	4.8%	4.6%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%	2.8%	1.8%
EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)								
Major Currency Trading Partners	1.128	1.099	1.029	0.975	1.052	1.047	0.964	1.000
% Ch	-2.2%	-2.5%	-6.4%	-5.3%	7.9%	-0.5%	-7.9%	3.8%
Other Important Trading Partners	1.369	1.299	1.203	1.089	1.157	1.097	1.006	1.000
% Ch	-6.1%	-5.1%	-7.4%	-9.5%	6.3%	-5.2%	-8.3%	-0.6%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES								
Wood Products	147.7	148.9	139.2	118.9	90.9	94.1	94.3	100.0
% Ch	6.7%	0.8%	-6.5%	-14.6%	-23.6%	3.6%	0.2%	6.0%
Computers & Electronic Products	59.7	68.0	78.4	84.8	75.6	85.6	92.6	100.0
% Ch	13.7%	14.0%	15.3%	8.1%	-10.8%	13.3%	8.1%	8.0%
Food	100.4	101.3	101.9	100.6	99.9	100.4	100.2	100.0
% Ch	3.1%	0.9%	0.5%	-1.3%	-0.6%	0.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Agricultural Chemicals	102.6	107.0	98.5	85.2	89.7	93.5	88.4	100.0
% Ch	3.8%	4.2%	-7.9%	-13.5%	5.2%	4.3%	-5.4%	13.1%
Metal Ore Mining	102.0	103.8	101.2	104.4	91.3	97.2	98.9	100.0
% Ch	7.2%	1.7%	-2.5%	3.2%	-12.6%	6.4%	1.8%	1.1%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
ANNUAL DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.										
Gross Domestic Product	101.773	103.688	104.757	105.899	107.932	110.379	113.144	115.993	118.943	121.883
% Ch	1.8%	1.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Consumption Expenditures	101.346	102.868	103.126	104.235	106.073	108.312	110.662	113.149	115.647	118.154
% Ch	1.3%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Durable Goods	97.968	95.496	93.365	91.184	89.136	87.743	87.024	86.083	85.410	84.758
% Ch	-2.0%	-2.5%	-2.2%	-2.3%	-2.2%	-1.6%	-0.8%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.8%
Nondurable Goods	100.082	100.595	97.079	95.867	97.437	99.593	101.276	103.283	105.097	106.826
% Ch	0.1%	0.5%	-3.5%	-1.2%	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%
Services	102.316	104.853	106.823	109.325	111.984	114.959	118.150	121.492	124.871	128.296
% Ch	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)	2.330	2.367	2.370	2.400	2.451	2.514	2.574	2.638	2.700	2.761
% Ch	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
Federal Funds	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.8%	2.8%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
NY Fed Discount	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	2.4%	3.4%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%
Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	4.1%	4.9%	5.9%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%	4.7%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	2.0%	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	2.1%	3.1%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%	2.8%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%
EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)										
Major Currency Trading Partners	1.044	1.093	1.309	1.366	1.354	1.330	1.388	1.384	1.367	1.334
% Ch	4.4%	4.6%	19.8%	4.4%	-0.9%	-1.8%	4.4%	-0.3%	-1.2%	-2.4%
Other Important Trading Partners	0.988	1.009	1.128	1.236	1.222	1.233	1.282	1.278	1.274	1.271
% Ch	-1.2%	2.1%	11.7%	9.6%	-1.1%	0.8%	4.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES										
Wood Products	105.8	108.4	112.7	116.9	122.2	125.6	126.6	129.4	131.3	132.2
% Ch	5.8%	2.5%	4.0%	3.7%	4.5%	2.8%	0.8%	2.2%	1.4%	0.7%
Computers & Electronic Products	103.2	107.4	108.1	110.4	113.9	120.1	126.0	129.9	132.6	135.9
% Ch	3.2%	4.1%	0.6%	2.1%	3.2%	5.4%	5.0%	3.1%	2.1%	2.5%
Food	102.0	102.9	104.4	106.6	111.0	115.4	118.2	120.3	122.5	124.9
% Ch	2.0%	0.9%	1.5%	2.1%	4.1%	4.0%	2.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
Agricultural Chemicals	116.1	108.1	94.6	96.5	116.8	121.2	126.3	129.3	130.9	132.4
% Ch	16.1%	-6.9%	-12.5%	2.1%	21.0%	3.8%	4.2%	2.4%	1.2%	1.2%
Metal Ore Mining	101.7	104.9	99.9	99.3	97.6	94.7	97.4	97.8	96.8	96.0
% Ch	1.7%	3.1%	-4.7%	-0.6%	-1.7%	-3.0%	2.9%	0.4%	-1.0%	-0.8%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,666.0	1,674.7	1,684.3	1,695.0	1,706.7	1,715.5	1,721.3	1,724.3	1,732.5	1,740.9	1,748.6	1,755.4
% Ch	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%	2.8%	2.1%	1.4%	0.7%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%
National (Millions)	323.042	323.625	324.299	324.877	325.357	325.939	326.613	327.191	327.671	328.253	328.927	329.516
% Ch	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	22,605	22,508	22,415	22,324	22,236	22,170	22,126	22,104	22,120	22,123	22,127	22,120
% Ch	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%
National (Thousands)	4,017	4,023	4,030	4,036	4,041	4,047	4,054	4,060	4,063	4,069	4,075	4,080
% Ch	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	13,196	13,282	13,413	13,590	13,812	13,979	14,090	14,146	14,156	14,224	14,295	14,371
% Ch	1.2%	2.6%	4.0%	5.4%	6.7%	4.9%	3.2%	1.6%	0.3%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	2,639	2,646	2,654	2,661	2,667	2,674	2,682	2,689	2,695	2,703	2,710	2,718
% Ch	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	15,471	19,482	23,614	27,868	32,244	32,602	28,944	21,270	17,832	17,534	19,422	23,399
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	12,179	12,416	12,725	12,300	11,560	13,671	14,639	16,458	17,872	14,828	15,257	15,998
% Ch	92.9%	8.0%	10.3%	-12.7%	-22.0%	95.6%	31.5%	59.8%	39.0%	-52.6%	12.1%	20.9%
National (Millions)	1.144	1.163	1.150	1.253	1.231	1.171	1.172	1.259	1.317	1.261	1.237	1.270
% Ch	4.9%	6.9%	-4.4%	40.8%	-6.7%	-18.2%	0.3%	33.5%	19.6%	-16.0%	-7.3%	11.0%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	9,589	9,850	10,366	10,270	9,497	11,006	11,526	13,150	13,689	12,425	12,755	13,233
% Ch	53.1%	11.3%	22.7%	-3.7%	-26.9%	80.4%	20.3%	69.4%	17.4%	-32.1%	11.0%	15.9%
National (Millions)	0.784	0.761	0.758	0.837	0.835	0.828	0.849	0.894	0.889	0.896	0.870	0.886
% Ch	19.0%	-11.4%	-1.4%	48.4%	-0.6%	-3.3%	10.5%	22.9%	-2.2%	2.9%	-11.0%	7.4%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	2,590	2,567	2,359	2,030	2,063	2,665	3,113	3,308	4,183	2,403	2,502	2,765
% Ch	421.2%	-3.5%	-28.7%	-45.2%	6.6%	178.6%	86.1%	27.6%	155.6%	-89.1%	17.5%	49.2%
National (Millions)	0.360	0.402	0.392	0.416	0.396	0.342	0.322	0.365	0.428	0.365	0.367	0.384
% Ch	-19.2%	56.6%	-9.9%	26.8%	-18.2%	-44.0%	-21.4%	64.4%	88.5%	-46.9%	2.2%	19.8%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	582.5	585.2	587.9	590.6	593.0	596.0	599.2	602.9	606.9	610.1	613.5	617.0
% Ch	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%

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

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,761.9	1,768.7	1,775.6	1,782.4	1,789.2	1,796.1	1,803.1	1,810.0	1,817.0	1,823.9	1,830.8	1,837.6
% Ch	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
National (Millions)	330.105	330.693	331.282	331.870	332.457	333.043	333.629	334.214	334.799	335.382	335.965	336.547
% Ch	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	22,192	22,274	22,357	22,439	22,521	22,605	22,690	22,776	22,862	22,947	23,030	23,112
% Ch	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	4,086	4,091	4,095	4,100	4,105	4,109	4,113	4,116	4,120	4,123	4,126	4,129
% Ch	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	14,452	14,531	14,611	14,689	14,768	14,846	14,926	15,005	15,086	15,167	15,248	15,329
% Ch	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	2,724	2,732	2,739	2,747	2,755	2,763	2,771	2,779	2,787	2,795	2,803	2,812
% Ch	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	21,652	20,053	19,262	19,263	19,570	19,651	19,709	19,848	19,986	19,996	19,916	19,783
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	15,704	15,663	15,759	15,992	16,371	16,745	17,080	17,367	17,588	17,790	17,968	18,135
% Ch	-7.1%	-1.0%	2.5%	6.0%	9.8%	9.5%	8.2%	6.9%	5.2%	4.7%	4.1%	3.8%
National (Millions)	1.304	1.335	1.360	1.386	1.411	1.429	1.445	1.446	1.441	1.435	1.437	1.439
% Ch	11.3%	9.9%	7.7%	8.0%	7.2%	5.2%	4.6%	0.4%	-1.4%	-1.7%	0.5%	0.7%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	13,137	13,224	13,389	13,630	13,956	14,302	14,633	14,941	15,207	15,444	15,646	15,826
% Ch	-2.9%	2.7%	5.1%	7.4%	9.9%	10.3%	9.6%	8.7%	7.3%	6.4%	5.3%	4.7%
National (Millions)	0.905	0.924	0.943	0.961	0.979	0.997	1.010	1.012	1.007	1.002	1.003	1.005
% Ch	9.1%	8.7%	8.1%	8.1%	7.8%	7.5%	5.3%	0.5%	-2.0%	-1.8%	0.6%	0.7%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	2,567	2,439	2,370	2,362	2,415	2,443	2,447	2,426	2,381	2,346	2,322	2,309
% Ch	-25.8%	-18.4%	-10.9%	-1.4%	9.3%	4.8%	0.6%	-3.3%	-7.3%	-5.7%	-4.0%	-2.3%
National (Millions)	0.399	0.411	0.417	0.425	0.432	0.432	0.435	0.435	0.435	0.433	0.433	0.434
% Ch	16.4%	12.6%	6.6%	7.9%	6.1%	0.0%	2.8%	-0.1%	0.0%	-1.6%	0.5%	0.5%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	620.5	623.9	627.4	630.9	634.6	638.3	642.1	645.9	649.8	653.8	657.8	661.8
% Ch	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

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

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	18,409	18,641	18,800	18,979	19,163	19,359	19,588	19,832	20,041	20,412	20,650	20,931
% Ch	1.2%	5.1%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	4.2%	4.8%	5.1%	4.3%	7.6%	4.7%	5.6%
2009 Chain-Weighted	17,523	17,622	17,707	17,784	17,863	17,995	18,121	18,224	18,324	18,512	18,668	18,792
% Ch	1.5%	2.3%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	3.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.2%	4.2%	3.4%	2.7%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	66,979	67,880	68,445	68,915	70,304	71,359	72,019	73,569	74,301	75,124	75,752	76,377
% Ch	3.4%	5.5%	3.4%	2.8%	8.3%	6.1%	3.8%	8.9%	4.0%	4.5%	3.4%	3.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	64,906	65,815	66,533	67,187	68,274	69,299	70,104	71,666	72,571	73,267	74,028	74,730
% Ch	3.6%	5.7%	4.4%	4.0%	6.6%	6.1%	4.7%	9.2%	5.1%	3.9%	4.2%	3.9%
National (Billions)	15,947	16,032	16,171	16,352	16,604	16,721	16,895	17,103	17,319	17,500	17,674	17,833
% Ch	1.6%	2.2%	3.5%	4.6%	6.3%	2.8%	4.2%	5.0%	5.2%	4.2%	4.0%	3.7%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	64,759	65,246	65,507	65,640	66,621	67,489	67,843	68,838	69,102	69,526	69,830	69,947
% Ch	3.1%	3.0%	1.6%	0.8%	6.1%	5.3%	2.1%	6.0%	1.5%	2.5%	1.8%	0.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	62,754	63,262	63,677	63,995	64,697	65,540	66,039	67,057	67,493	67,808	68,241	68,440
% Ch	3.4%	3.3%	2.7%	2.0%	4.5%	5.3%	3.1%	6.3%	2.6%	1.9%	2.6%	1.2%
National (Billions)	15,418	15,410	15,477	15,575	15,735	15,814	15,915	16,003	16,107	16,196	16,292	16,332
% Ch	1.4%	-0.2%	1.7%	2.6%	4.2%	2.0%	2.6%	2.2%	2.6%	2.2%	2.4%	1.0%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	40,203	40,533	40,636	40,657	41,193	41,597	41,839	42,667	42,886	43,152	43,322	43,510
% Ch	1.5%	3.3%	1.0%	0.2%	5.4%	4.0%	2.4%	8.2%	2.1%	2.5%	1.6%	1.7%
National	49,364	49,538	49,863	50,332	51,034	51,301	51,728	52,272	52,855	53,312	53,731	54,119
% Ch	1.0%	1.4%	2.7%	3.8%	5.7%	2.1%	3.4%	4.3%	4.5%	3.5%	3.2%	2.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$												
Idaho	38,870	38,960	38,892	38,725	39,035	39,341	39,413	39,924	39,885	39,936	39,936	39,847
% Ch	1.3%	0.9%	-0.7%	-1.7%	3.2%	3.2%	0.7%	5.3%	-0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.9%
National	47,728	47,616	47,723	47,940	48,361	48,519	48,728	48,911	49,157	49,339	49,531	49,563
% Ch	0.8%	-0.9%	0.9%	1.8%	3.6%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%	0.3%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	40,375	41,205	41,212	41,429	41,629	42,412	42,809	43,754	43,546	43,873	44,154	44,397
% Ch	1.3%	8.5%	0.1%	2.1%	1.9%	7.7%	3.8%	9.1%	-1.9%	3.0%	2.6%	2.2%
National	55,641	55,737	56,020	56,517	57,078	57,376	57,915	58,250	58,828	59,220	59,660	60,038
% Ch	-0.4%	0.7%	2.0%	3.6%	4.0%	2.1%	3.8%	2.3%	4.0%	2.7%	3.0%	2.6%

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

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	21,207	21,465	21,722	21,984	22,239	22,477	22,701	22,931	23,171	23,405	23,638	23,876
% Ch	5.4%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	4.1%	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%
2009 Chain-Weighted	18,906	19,029	19,148	19,256	19,349	19,438	19,512	19,589	19,666	19,739	19,811	19,887
% Ch	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	77,616	78,534	79,502	80,603	81,642	82,669	83,696	84,741	85,724	86,772	87,816	88,873
% Ch	6.7%	4.8%	5.0%	5.7%	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	4.7%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	75,795	76,725	77,672	78,686	79,818	80,763	81,680	82,616	83,681	84,668	85,683	86,724
% Ch	5.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%	5.3%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%
National (Billions)	18,069	18,287	18,509	18,734	18,979	19,196	19,393	19,593	19,824	20,028	20,231	20,436
% Ch	5.4%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	5.3%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.8%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	70,630	71,138	71,719	72,285	72,706	73,246	73,789	74,325	74,746	75,235	75,725	76,222
% Ch	4.0%	2.9%	3.3%	3.2%	2.3%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	68,972	69,500	70,068	70,566	71,081	71,557	72,011	72,462	72,965	73,411	73,885	74,379
% Ch	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%
National (Billions)	16,443	16,565	16,697	16,801	16,902	17,008	17,097	17,185	17,285	17,366	17,445	17,527
% Ch	2.7%	3.0%	3.2%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	44,053	44,402	44,775	45,221	45,630	46,027	46,419	46,817	47,179	47,575	47,967	48,364
% Ch	5.1%	3.2%	3.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.1%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%
National	54,738	55,298	55,870	56,449	57,087	57,640	58,127	58,625	59,212	59,718	60,218	60,723
% Ch	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.6%	3.9%	3.4%	3.5%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$												
Idaho	40,087	40,220	40,392	40,555	40,635	40,780	40,924	41,063	41,137	41,250	41,363	41,479
% Ch	2.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%	0.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
National	49,811	50,090	50,401	50,624	50,839	51,069	51,247	51,419	51,629	51,778	51,926	52,079
% Ch	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	44,751	45,121	45,474	45,888	46,324	46,682	47,049	47,424	47,804	48,201	48,609	49,029
% Ch	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.7%	3.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
National	60,510	61,026	61,545	62,099	62,694	63,251	63,877	64,513	65,153	65,797	66,456	67,127
% Ch	3.2%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	3.9%	3.6%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	28,632	29,361	29,670	29,989	30,415	31,185	31,648	32,527	32,802	33,228	33,656	34,018
% Ch	6.4%	10.6%	4.3%	4.4%	5.8%	10.5%	6.1%	11.6%	3.4%	5.3%	5.3%	4.4%
National (Billions)	7,981	8,025	8,107	8,210	8,325	8,396	8,507	8,588	8,711	8,806	8,906	8,999
% Ch	1.3%	2.2%	4.1%	5.2%	5.7%	3.4%	5.4%	3.9%	5.8%	4.5%	4.6%	4.2%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1,441	1,420	1,261	1,073	1,375	1,405	1,257	1,239	1,061	1,183	1,103	1,019
% Ch	-21.6%	-5.6%	-37.9%	-47.5%	169.7%	8.8%	-35.9%	-5.5%	-46.4%	54.8%	-24.3%	-27.2%
National (Billions)	41	41	37	31	42	42	36	35	35	37	30	26
% Ch	-69.6%	3.7%	-36.9%	-49.3%	245.1%	-6.8%	-41.2%	-10.0%	-2.2%	21.4%	-56.1%	-44.3%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	6,586	6,329	6,437	6,449	6,448	6,599	6,706	6,715	6,898	6,970	7,223	7,295
% Ch	2.3%	-14.7%	7.0%	0.7%	-0.1%	9.7%	6.7%	0.5%	11.4%	4.2%	15.4%	4.0%
National (Billions)	1,374	1,363	1,382	1,408	1,433	1,453	1,471	1,491	1,515	1,531	1,554	1,572
% Ch	3.8%	-3.2%	5.6%	7.6%	7.4%	5.9%	4.9%	5.4%	6.6%	4.5%	6.1%	4.7%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	14,851	15,007	15,125	15,306	15,694	15,748	15,808	16,296	16,438	16,580	16,442	16,596
% Ch	2.0%	4.3%	3.2%	4.9%	10.6%	1.4%	1.5%	12.9%	3.5%	3.5%	-3.3%	3.8%
National (Billions)	3,171	3,199	3,221	3,254	3,326	3,335	3,347	3,438	3,469	3,502	3,527	3,554
% Ch	1.6%	3.6%	2.7%	4.2%	9.2%	1.1%	1.4%	11.3%	3.6%	3.9%	2.9%	3.0%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	7,321	7,498	7,595	7,652	7,705	7,908	7,957	8,170	8,193	8,272	8,494	8,539
% Ch	5.3%	10.0%	5.2%	3.0%	2.8%	11.0%	2.5%	11.1%	1.1%	3.9%	11.2%	2.1%
National (Billions)	1,283	1,287	1,296	1,310	1,327	1,343	1,356	1,366	1,376	1,385	1,394	1,401
% Ch	0.2%	1.3%	2.8%	4.2%	5.5%	4.7%	3.9%	3.2%	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.1%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	12,109	12,352	12,471	12,559	12,844	12,804	12,979	13,101	13,410	13,467	13,469	13,597
% Ch	1.3%	8.3%	3.9%	2.8%	9.4%	-1.2%	5.6%	3.8%	9.8%	1.7%	0.1%	3.9%
National (Billions)	2,747	2,770	2,789	2,807	2,834	2,842	2,875	2,888	2,934	2,966	2,997	3,025
% Ch	5.2%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%	3.9%	1.1%	4.8%	1.7%	6.6%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	5,205	5,321	5,357	5,395	5,482	5,606	5,674	5,820	5,904	5,974	6,095	6,165
% Ch	6.3%	9.3%	2.7%	2.8%	6.6%	9.4%	4.9%	10.7%	5.9%	4.9%	8.3%	4.7%
National (Billions)	1,226	1,232	1,244	1,258	1,281	1,291	1,306	1,317	1,344	1,357	1,372	1,387
% Ch	1.9%	2.1%	3.7%	4.6%	7.5%	3.2%	4.8%	3.5%	8.2%	4.1%	4.5%	4.5%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	1,244	1,234	1,243	1,281	1,304	1,317	1,338	1,341	1,403	1,400	1,459	1,478
% Ch	13.5%	-3.2%	3.0%	12.8%	7.1%	4.1%	6.6%	0.9%	19.7%	-0.9%	18.2%	5.1%

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

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	34,429	34,864	35,307	35,815	36,364	36,878	37,359	37,844	38,335	38,840	39,360	39,891
% Ch	4.9%	5.2%	5.2%	5.9%	6.3%	5.8%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%
National (Billions)	9,101	9,209	9,316	9,427	9,545	9,665	9,767	9,873	9,984	10,094	10,203	10,313
% Ch	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	5.1%	5.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1,190	1,173	1,191	1,273	1,175	1,252	1,356	1,460	1,374	1,432	1,458	1,469
% Ch	85.6%	-5.5%	6.3%	30.6%	-27.3%	28.8%	37.7%	34.3%	-21.5%	18.0%	7.3%	3.0%
National (Billions)	26	29	35	42	52	62	71	78	82	83	81	79
% Ch	-1.7%	56.0%	102.6%	127.5%	125.3%	103.2%	73.0%	44.0%	21.3%	4.5%	-6.6%	-12.9%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	7,309	7,325	7,332	7,331	7,310	7,261	7,230	7,210	7,196	7,187	7,183	7,191
% Ch	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	-1.2%	-2.7%	-1.7%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.4%
National (Billions)	1,577	1,583	1,586	1,589	1,583	1,571	1,563	1,559	1,556	1,554	1,553	1,555
% Ch	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	-1.5%	-3.0%	-1.9%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.5%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	16,906	17,178	17,459	17,741	18,019	18,260	18,493	18,730	18,970	19,219	19,470	19,724
% Ch	7.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.6%	6.4%	5.5%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%
National (Billions)	3,612	3,672	3,734	3,795	3,852	3,904	3,953	4,000	4,048	4,097	4,146	4,195
% Ch	6.8%	6.8%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.5%	5.1%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	8,636	8,739	8,844	8,965	9,095	9,217	9,331	9,446	9,562	9,682	9,805	9,931
% Ch	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%	5.6%	5.9%	5.5%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%
National (Billions)	1,417	1,434	1,450	1,468	1,486	1,505	1,520	1,537	1,554	1,571	1,588	1,606
% Ch	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	13,901	14,050	14,207	14,366	14,653	14,826	15,000	15,176	15,493	15,673	15,857	16,043
% Ch	9.2%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	8.2%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	8.6%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%
National (Billions)	3,089	3,121	3,153	3,186	3,246	3,282	3,318	3,354	3,419	3,455	3,493	3,530
% Ch	8.8%	4.1%	4.3%	4.2%	7.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	8.0%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	6,250	6,312	6,375	6,451	6,563	6,639	6,713	6,788	6,894	6,973	7,054	7,138
% Ch	5.6%	4.0%	4.1%	4.8%	7.1%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	6.4%	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%
National (Billions)	1,405	1,417	1,430	1,443	1,464	1,479	1,492	1,505	1,526	1,540	1,554	1,568
% Ch	5.1%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	5.9%	4.1%	3.4%	3.6%	5.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	1,496	1,517	1,538	1,563	1,590	1,615	1,639	1,663	1,687	1,712	1,737	1,763
% Ch	5.1%	5.5%	5.7%	6.6%	7.2%	6.6%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

EMPLOYMENT

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	686,714	690,184	697,382	701,321	708,188	713,274	717,392	721,851	731,427	735,590	740,509	744,357
% Ch	4.1%	2.0%	4.2%	2.3%	4.0%	2.9%	2.3%	2.5%	5.4%	2.3%	2.7%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	143,446	143,980	144,711	145,260	145,854	146,327	146,880	147,436	148,069	148,703	149,285	149,897
% Ch	1.7%	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	108,470	109,370	110,605	111,077	112,851	114,296	115,502	116,931	119,627	120,199	121,391	121,873
% Ch	8.2%	3.4%	4.6%	1.7%	6.5%	5.2%	4.3%	5.0%	9.5%	1.9%	4.0%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	19,735	19,713	19,743	19,794	19,945	20,020	20,095	20,247	20,463	20,617	20,727	20,830
% Ch	0.7%	-0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	3.1%	1.5%	1.5%	3.1%	4.3%	3.1%	2.1%	2.0%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	65,409	65,755	66,044	65,905	66,957	67,476	68,099	68,214	69,278	69,577	69,808	70,107
% Ch	2.7%	2.1%	1.8%	-0.8%	6.5%	3.1%	3.7%	0.7%	6.4%	1.7%	1.3%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	12,419	12,400	12,403	12,393	12,436	12,467	12,501	12,571	12,656	12,730	12,771	12,820
% Ch	0.3%	-0.6%	0.1%	-0.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	2.3%	2.7%	2.3%	1.3%	1.5%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	38,469	38,711	38,755	38,752	39,035	39,438	39,802	40,034	40,855	40,997	41,115	41,318
% Ch	2.6%	2.5%	0.5%	0.0%	3.0%	4.2%	3.7%	2.4%	8.5%	1.4%	1.2%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	7,800	7,768	7,752	7,736	7,754	7,770	7,790	7,842	7,912	7,970	8,003	8,035
% Ch	-0.4%	-1.6%	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	2.7%	3.6%	3.0%	1.7%	1.6%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	7,535	7,839	7,641	7,772	7,767	7,799	7,875	7,965	8,065	8,103	8,129	8,149
% Ch	6.4%	17.1%	-9.7%	7.0%	-0.3%	1.7%	4.0%	4.7%	5.1%	1.9%	1.3%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	442	443	444	446	448	447	445	446	453	454	454	460
% Ch	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%	1.5%	-1.1%	-1.3%	1.1%	5.9%	1.3%	-0.1%	5.2%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	5,789	5,785	6,009	5,997	6,023	6,005	5,864	5,864	5,930	5,941	5,897	5,947
% Ch	1.8%	-0.3%	16.4%	-0.8%	1.8%	-1.2%	-9.1%	0.0%	4.6%	0.7%	-2.9%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	1,436	1,424	1,415	1,412	1,415	1,423	1,435	1,450	1,468	1,483	1,495	1,505
% Ch	-1.7%	-3.4%	-2.4%	-0.9%	1.0%	2.2%	3.5%	4.1%	5.1%	4.3%	3.4%	2.5%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	3,101	3,067	3,093	3,109	3,099	3,165	3,254	3,220	3,287	3,313	3,360	3,392
% Ch	19.7%	-4.3%	3.4%	2.1%	-1.3%	8.9%	11.7%	-4.2%	8.6%	3.2%	5.9%	3.9%
National (Thousands)	1,092	1,077	1,070	1,065	1,069	1,076	1,083	1,091	1,104	1,120	1,127	1,128
% Ch	-4.0%	-5.3%	-2.6%	-2.0%	1.5%	2.7%	2.5%	3.2%	4.8%	6.0%	2.6%	0.2%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS												
Idaho	12,207	12,214	12,091	11,988	12,005	12,147	12,387	12,394	12,682	12,706	12,782	12,878
% Ch	1.9%	0.2%	-4.0%	-3.4%	0.6%	4.8%	8.1%	0.2%	9.6%	0.7%	2.4%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	1,054	1,052	1,046	1,041	1,037	1,039	1,042	1,052	1,058	1,064	1,068	1,070
% Ch	1.8%	-0.7%	-2.3%	-2.0%	-1.2%	0.6%	1.3%	3.8%	2.3%	2.4%	1.5%	0.5%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	9,838	9,806	9,922	9,886	10,141	10,321	10,422	10,591	10,891	10,934	10,947	10,951
% Ch	-3.4%	-1.3%	4.8%	-1.4%	10.7%	7.3%	4.0%	6.6%	11.8%	1.6%	0.5%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	3,776	3,772	3,776	3,773	3,784	3,786	3,785	3,802	3,829	3,848	3,858	3,872
% Ch	0.5%	-0.5%	0.5%	-0.4%	1.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	1.9%	2.9%	2.0%	1.0%	1.6%

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

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

EMPLOYMENT

	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	747,425	750,799	754,572	758,751	763,329	768,246	772,466	776,552	780,589	784,610	788,646	792,673
% Ch	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	150,405	150,897	151,373	151,810	152,244	152,811	152,898	153,035	153,235	153,406	153,534	153,635
% Ch	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	122,070	122,442	122,977	123,694	124,622	125,540	126,451	127,338	128,225	129,102	129,969	130,824
% Ch	0.6%	1.2%	1.8%	2.4%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	20,941	21,015	21,038	21,130	21,220	21,290	21,341	21,366	21,404	21,430	21,456	21,474
% Ch	2.1%	1.4%	0.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	70,396	70,760	71,122	71,493	71,893	72,280	72,652	73,004	73,346	73,663	73,959	74,232
% Ch	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	12,873	12,895	12,847	12,865	12,878	12,869	12,837	12,781	12,751	12,729	12,707	12,674
% Ch	1.7%	0.7%	-1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	-0.3%	-1.0%	-1.7%	-0.9%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-1.0%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	41,470	41,679	41,865	42,042	42,227	42,415	42,602	42,783	42,969	43,137	43,291	43,428
% Ch	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	8,069	8,093	8,052	8,067	8,079	8,071	8,041	7,995	7,966	7,944	7,920	7,890
% Ch	1.7%	1.2%	-2.0%	0.7%	0.6%	-0.4%	-1.5%	-2.3%	-1.4%	-1.1%	-1.2%	-1.5%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	8,138	8,137	8,145	8,161	8,188	8,218	8,253	8,293	8,337	8,366	8,382	8,384
% Ch	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	1.4%	0.8%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	460	459	459	463	467	472	475	476	479	481	484	485
% Ch	0.3%	-0.8%	-0.3%	3.6%	3.5%	4.0%	2.7%	1.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%	0.9%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	5,987	6,025	6,059	6,089	6,117	6,143	6,168	6,191	6,213	6,236	6,261	6,288
% Ch	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	1,514	1,524	1,518	1,523	1,527	1,526	1,520	1,509	1,501	1,494	1,489	1,488
% Ch	2.5%	2.6%	-1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.9%	-2.1%	-1.8%	-1.3%	-0.5%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	3,415	3,437	3,458	3,477	3,495	3,517	3,542	3,571	3,603	3,633	3,662	3,690
% Ch	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	2.9%	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	1,137	1,142	1,138	1,144	1,148	1,148	1,146	1,139	1,135	1,133	1,133	1,133
% Ch	3.2%	1.7%	-1.3%	2.2%	1.1%	0.2%	-0.9%	-2.4%	-1.4%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS												
Idaho	12,882	12,895	12,916	12,945	12,982	13,026	13,076	13,132	13,195	13,253	13,306	13,353
% Ch	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	1,074	1,072	1,067	1,065	1,064	1,062	1,063	1,063	1,064	1,065	1,067	1,070
% Ch	1.5%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	11,047	11,185	11,288	11,369	11,445	11,510	11,562	11,596	11,622	11,649	11,680	11,713
% Ch	3.5%	5.1%	3.7%	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%	1.8%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	3,884	3,896	3,870	3,872	3,874	3,862	3,837	3,808	3,788	3,770	3,747	3,715
% Ch	1.2%	1.3%	-2.7%	0.2%	0.2%	-1.2%	-2.5%	-3.0%	-2.1%	-1.9%	-2.4%	-3.4%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	26,940	27,044	27,288	27,153	27,922	28,038	28,297	28,180	28,423	28,580	28,694	28,789
% Ch	2.7%	1.6%	3.7%	-2.0%	11.8%	1.7%	3.7%	-1.6%	3.5%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	4,618	4,632	4,652	4,657	4,683	4,697	4,711	4,729	4,744	4,760	4,768	4,785
% Ch	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	0.4%	2.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	17,424	17,411	17,646	17,445	18,033	18,208	18,457	18,193	18,664	18,728	18,856	18,927
% Ch	5.0%	-0.3%	5.5%	-4.5%	14.2%	3.9%	5.6%	-5.6%	10.8%	1.4%	2.8%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	1,541	1,551	1,566	1,570	1,587	1,600	1,608	1,618	1,628	1,635	1,641	1,652
% Ch	3.7%	2.6%	3.9%	1.2%	4.3%	3.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	2.6%
PRINTING												
Idaho	1,213	1,226	1,246	1,236	1,229	1,249	1,260	1,463	1,235	1,242	1,245	1,234
% Ch	23.0%	4.6%	6.4%	-3.0%	-2.2%	6.4%	3.6%	81.9%	-49.2%	2.3%	1.2%	-3.5%
National (Thousands)	450	449	446	444	444	441	441	438	436	434	433	432
% Ch	-1.1%	-1.4%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-2.4%	0.4%	-2.8%	-1.5%	-2.2%	-1.1%	-0.5%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	2,637	2,685	2,726	2,798	2,929	2,949	2,941	2,955	3,011	3,058	3,062	3,078
% Ch	2.0%	7.4%	6.3%	10.9%	20.1%	2.7%	-1.0%	1.9%	7.7%	6.4%	0.6%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	810	811	813	813	817	821	823	829	826	829	835	838
% Ch	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	-0.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%	2.6%	-1.0%	1.5%	2.9%	1.3%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	5,665	5,722	5,671	5,674	5,731	5,633	5,639	5,569	5,514	5,552	5,530	5,550
% Ch	-7.1%	4.0%	-3.5%	0.2%	4.1%	-6.7%	0.4%	-4.9%	-3.9%	2.8%	-1.6%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	1,817	1,822	1,826	1,829	1,835	1,836	1,838	1,845	1,853	1,861	1,859	1,863
% Ch	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0.1%	0.5%	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%	-0.4%	1.0%
MINING												
Idaho	2,453	2,477	2,497	2,443	2,351	2,172	2,177	2,167	2,114	2,127	2,138	2,134
% Ch	15.1%	4.0%	3.2%	-8.4%	-14.3%	-27.2%	1.0%	-1.8%	-9.5%	2.5%	2.1%	-0.8%
National (Thousands)	658	616	599	595	604	625	638	646	663	685	696	698
% Ch	-24.1%	-23.5%	-10.6%	-2.5%	6.0%	15.1%	8.7%	5.1%	10.9%	13.9%	6.6%	0.9%
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	40,608	41,137	42,064	42,729	43,543	44,648	45,226	46,550	48,235	48,495	49,444	49,633
% Ch	17.4%	5.3%	9.3%	6.5%	7.8%	10.5%	5.3%	12.2%	15.3%	2.2%	8.1%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	6,658	6,697	6,741	6,807	6,905	6,927	6,956	7,030	7,144	7,203	7,259	7,312
% Ch	4.3%	2.3%	2.7%	4.0%	5.9%	1.3%	1.7%	4.3%	6.6%	3.3%	3.2%	2.9%
NONGOODS PRODUCING												
Idaho	578,244	580,814	586,777	590,244	595,337	598,978	601,890	604,920	611,799	615,392	619,118	622,484
% Ch	3.4%	1.8%	4.2%	2.4%	3.5%	2.5%	2.0%	4.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	123,711	124,267	124,968	125,465	125,909	126,307	126,785	127,189	127,605	128,086	128,558	129,067
% Ch	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
SERVICES												
Idaho	344,475	346,592	350,230	353,649	357,685	360,593	362,498	365,077	370,819	373,931	377,037	379,605
% Ch	4.6%	2.5%	4.3%	4.0%	4.6%	3.3%	2.1%	2.9%	6.4%	3.4%	3.4%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	79,956	80,405	80,953	81,409	81,827	82,252	82,691	83,056	83,422	83,854	84,297	84,756
% Ch	2.1%	2.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
INFORMATION												
Idaho	8,986	9,003	9,085	9,120	9,122	9,010	9,019	8,897	8,997	8,970	8,957	8,928
% Ch	-12.7%	0.8%	3.7%	1.6%	0.1%	-4.8%	0.4%	-5.3%	4.6%	-1.2%	-0.6%	-1.3%
National (Thousands)	2,773	2,780	2,807	2,815	2,810	2,796	2,790	2,780	2,761	2,769	2,764	2,778
% Ch	1.7%	1.1%	3.9%	1.1%	-0.8%	-1.9%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-2.7%	1.2%	-0.8%	2.1%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES												
Idaho	33,504	33,664	34,093	34,568	34,848	35,135	35,314	35,589	36,023	36,471	36,802	36,932
% Ch	0.4%	1.9%	5.2%	5.7%	3.3%	3.3%	2.1%	3.2%	5.0%	5.1%	3.7%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	8,214	8,263	8,316	8,349	8,404	8,435	8,475	8,503	8,535	8,563	8,585	8,588
% Ch	1.7%	2.4%	2.6%	1.6%	2.6%	1.5%	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%	0.1%

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

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	28,926	29,081	29,257	29,452	29,666	29,865	30,050	30,221	30,377	30,526	30,668	30,804
% Ch	1.9%	2.2%	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	4,805	4,802	4,795	4,797	4,799	4,799	4,796	4,786	4,784	4,785	4,786	4,785
% Ch	1.6%	-0.2%	-0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	18,990	19,081	19,199	19,344	19,516	19,676	19,824	19,959	20,081	20,200	20,315	20,426
% Ch	1.3%	1.9%	2.5%	3.1%	3.6%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	1,669	1,676	1,680	1,687	1,695	1,701	1,706	1,706	1,712	1,719	1,727	1,734
% Ch	4.3%	1.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%	0.1%	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	1.5%
PRINTING												
Idaho	1,239	1,243	1,245	1,246	1,246	1,244	1,241	1,236	1,229	1,224	1,220	1,219
% Ch	1.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-1.6%	-2.2%	-1.6%	-1.1%	-0.5%
National (Thousands)	433	432	430	429	429	428	427	426	425	425	425	425
% Ch	1.1%	-1.1%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-1.2%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	3,092	3,103	3,111	3,115	3,116	3,117	3,121	3,125	3,131	3,135	3,136	3,136
% Ch	1.9%	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	840	839	839	838	838	837	835	833	831	828	825	822
% Ch	1.0%	-0.6%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-1.6%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	5,604	5,654	5,702	5,746	5,787	5,827	5,865	5,901	5,936	5,968	5,997	6,023
% Ch	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	1,862	1,855	1,846	1,843	1,838	1,834	1,828	1,821	1,817	1,813	1,809	1,804
% Ch	-0.2%	-1.6%	-1.8%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-1.6%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.1%
MINING												
Idaho	2,141	2,145	2,147	2,145	2,142	2,138	2,134	2,131	2,128	2,125	2,121	2,117
% Ch	1.3%	0.8%	0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-0.8%
National (Thousands)	705	712	719	720	724	733	738	742	744	741	743	745
% Ch	4.2%	4.2%	3.7%	0.5%	2.3%	5.2%	3.1%	1.9%	1.4%	-1.9%	1.1%	1.4%
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	49,533	49,537	49,709	50,055	50,588	51,122	51,665	52,203	52,750	53,314	53,888	54,475
% Ch	-0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	2.8%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%
National (Thousands)	7,362	7,408	7,472	7,546	7,618	7,688	7,765	7,843	7,909	7,960	8,006	8,055
% Ch	2.8%	2.5%	3.5%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%	3.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.5%
NONGOODS PRODUCING												
Idaho	625,356	628,357	631,595	635,058	638,707	642,706	646,015	649,214	652,364	655,509	658,678	661,849
% Ch	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	129,464	129,881	130,335	130,680	131,025	131,521	131,558	131,669	131,831	131,976	132,078	132,161
% Ch	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
SERVICES												
Idaho	381,818	384,103	386,442	388,899	391,468	393,984	396,469	398,911	401,269	403,608	405,974	408,344
% Ch	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	85,117	85,505	85,885	86,195	86,475	86,676	86,951	87,157	87,282	87,391	87,490	87,576
% Ch	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
INFORMATION												
Idaho	8,902	8,889	8,889	8,901	8,926	8,949	8,969	8,987	9,003	9,019	9,036	9,054
% Ch	-1.1%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	2,779	2,796	2,784	2,766	2,770	2,774	2,792	2,807	2,824	2,836	2,841	2,840
% Ch	0.1%	2.5%	-1.7%	-2.6%	0.5%	0.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	1.7%	0.7%	-0.2%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES												
Idaho	37,088	37,250	37,435	37,633	37,824	38,016	38,240	38,480	38,726	38,967	39,205	39,442
% Ch	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	8,626	8,669	8,723	8,765	8,798	8,808	8,824	8,836	8,834	8,821	8,815	8,811
% Ch	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%	2.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-0.3%	-0.2%

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

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES												
Idaho	23,589	23,601	23,728	23,739	23,801	24,235	24,273	24,444	24,990	25,347	25,411	25,572
% Ch	-11.3%	0.2%	2.2%	0.2%	1.0%	7.5%	0.6%	2.8%	9.2%	5.8%	1.0%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	5,503	5,545	5,594	5,634	5,672	5,703	5,735	5,781	5,824	5,861	5,897	5,932
% Ch	1.5%	3.0%	3.6%	2.9%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%	3.2%	3.0%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS												
Idaho	84,875	86,182	86,789	88,038	89,465	90,243	90,669	91,435	92,785	93,619	94,824	95,465
% Ch	13.6%	6.3%	2.8%	5.9%	6.6%	3.5%	1.9%	3.4%	6.0%	3.6%	5.3%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	19,903	19,984	20,099	20,203	20,271	20,402	20,538	20,651	20,769	20,924	21,063	21,226
% Ch	1.3%	1.6%	2.3%	2.1%	1.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.2%	2.3%	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%
EDUCATION & HEALTH												
Idaho	98,145	98,436	99,555	99,988	101,719	102,117	102,684	102,946	104,812	105,477	106,221	107,159
% Ch	1.8%	1.2%	4.6%	1.8%	7.1%	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%	7.4%	2.6%	2.8%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	22,396	22,564	22,723	22,872	23,005	23,129	23,272	23,347	23,461	23,579	23,732	23,857
% Ch	2.4%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.5%	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.6%	2.1%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY												
Idaho	71,445	71,643	72,571	73,739	74,185	75,073	75,630	76,682	77,973	78,708	79,152	79,678
% Ch	9.5%	1.1%	5.3%	6.6%	2.4%	4.9%	3.0%	5.7%	6.9%	3.8%	2.3%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	15,506	15,590	15,711	15,816	15,929	16,022	16,095	16,180	16,241	16,295	16,377	16,462
% Ch	3.7%	2.2%	3.1%	2.7%	2.9%	2.4%	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%
OTHER SERVICES												
Idaho	23,931	24,063	24,409	24,457	24,546	24,781	24,910	25,083	25,238	25,339	25,670	25,872
% Ch	2.4%	2.2%	5.9%	0.8%	1.5%	3.9%	2.1%	2.8%	2.5%	1.6%	5.3%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	5,661	5,678	5,703	5,719	5,738	5,764	5,787	5,815	5,831	5,862	5,879	5,912
% Ch	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%	1.1%	2.2%	1.1%	2.3%
TRADE												
Idaho	113,507	113,671	114,449	114,963	115,428	115,551	115,845	116,020	116,734	117,020	117,693	118,395
% Ch	1.7%	0.6%	2.8%	1.8%	1.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	2.5%	1.0%	2.3%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	21,613	21,677	21,724	21,755	21,770	21,740	21,760	21,802	21,862	21,896	21,919	21,965
% Ch	1.5%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	-0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%
RETAIL TRADE												
Idaho	84,889	85,077	85,675	86,117	86,582	86,414	86,772	86,765	87,416	87,554	88,172	88,707
% Ch	1.2%	0.9%	2.8%	2.1%	2.2%	-0.8%	1.7%	0.0%	3.0%	0.6%	2.9%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	15,758	15,822	15,865	15,883	15,888	15,850	15,888	15,851	15,907	15,933	15,915	15,922
% Ch	2.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%	-0.5%	0.2%
WHOLESALE TRADE												
Idaho	28,618	28,593	28,774	28,846	28,846	29,138	29,072	29,255	29,318	29,466	29,521	29,688
% Ch	3.3%	-0.3%	2.6%	1.0%	0.0%	4.1%	-0.9%	2.5%	0.9%	2.0%	0.8%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	5,854	5,855	5,859	5,872	5,882	5,891	5,910	5,933	5,954	5,962	6,004	6,044
% Ch	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	0.5%	2.8%	2.6%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	107,495	107,731	109,249	108,741	109,352	109,916	110,514	110,748	111,104	111,383	111,481	111,614
% Ch	1.7%	0.9%	5.8%	-1.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	19,365	19,396	19,487	19,495	19,501	19,510	19,530	19,529	19,528	19,542	19,546	19,550
% Ch	1.1%	0.6%	1.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
EDUCATION												
Idaho	56,204	56,374	57,235	56,795	57,127	57,167	57,986	57,728	57,809	57,633	57,878	57,908
% Ch	2.4%	1.2%	6.2%	-3.0%	2.4%	0.3%	5.9%	-1.8%	0.6%	-1.2%	1.7%	0.2%
NONEDUCATION												
Idaho	51,290	51,357	52,015	51,946	52,225	52,748	52,527	53,020	53,294	53,750	53,604	53,705
% Ch	0.9%	0.5%	5.2%	-0.5%	2.2%	4.1%	-1.7%	3.8%	2.1%	3.5%	-1.1%	0.8%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12,767	12,821	12,849	12,891	12,872	12,918	13,034	13,075	13,143	13,057	12,907	12,870
% Ch	1.5%	1.7%	0.9%	1.3%	-0.6%	1.5%	3.6%	1.3%	2.1%	-2.6%	-4.5%	-1.2%
National (Thousands)	2,776	2,789	2,804	2,807	2,811	2,804	2,804	2,802	2,793	2,793	2,796	2,796
% Ch	1.4%	1.9%	2.2%	0.3%	0.6%	-0.9%	0.0%	-0.4%	-1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%

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

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

EMPLOYMENT

	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SERVICES (Continued)												
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES												
Idaho	25,628	25,683	25,730	25,819	25,955	26,100	26,264	26,438	26,584	26,710	26,859	27,012
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.4%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.2%	1.9%	2.3%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	5,941	5,946	5,958	5,962	5,951	5,933	5,919	5,905	5,894	5,881	5,867	5,851
% Ch	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	-0.8%	-1.2%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.1%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS												
Idaho	96,179	96,899	97,616	98,350	99,077	99,777	100,450	101,097	101,717	102,337	102,966	103,596
% Ch	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	21,492	21,793	22,099	22,367	22,609	22,749	22,853	22,938	23,031	23,088	23,139	23,193
% Ch	5.1%	5.7%	5.7%	4.9%	4.4%	2.5%	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
EDUCATION & HEALTH												
Idaho	108,011	108,902	109,816	110,747	111,752	112,747	113,696	114,612	115,509	116,407	117,303	118,202
% Ch	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	23,899	24,008	24,052	24,073	24,061	24,050	24,067	24,091	24,136	24,170	24,202	24,230
% Ch	0.7%	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY												
Idaho	79,896	80,143	80,418	80,725	81,040	81,337	81,636	81,934	82,227	82,522	82,811	83,097
% Ch	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	16,482	16,416	16,405	16,421	16,469	16,566	16,718	16,818	16,811	16,856	16,901	16,937
% Ch	0.5%	-1.6%	-0.3%	0.4%	1.2%	2.4%	3.7%	2.4%	-0.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%
OTHER SERVICES												
Idaho	26,114	26,336	26,538	26,723	26,893	27,058	27,215	27,363	27,503	27,647	27,793	27,942
% Ch	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	5,898	5,877	5,864	5,841	5,819	5,795	5,778	5,762	5,752	5,738	5,725	5,714
% Ch	-1.0%	-1.4%	-0.9%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.8%
TRADE												
Idaho	119,190	119,919	120,632	121,320	122,016	122,782	123,601	124,464	125,370	126,199	126,940	127,594
% Ch	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	2.4%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	21,992	22,001	22,045	22,041	22,011	21,965	21,945	21,903	21,897	21,893	21,855	21,810
% Ch	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.7%	-0.8%
RETAIL TRADE												
Idaho	89,343	89,944	90,513	91,069	91,633	92,245	92,891	93,572	94,283	94,932	95,508	96,012
% Ch	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	2.8%	2.4%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	15,932	15,919	15,934	15,914	15,889	15,853	15,838	15,799	15,796	15,795	15,763	15,723
% Ch	0.3%	-0.3%	0.4%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.8%	-1.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE												
Idaho	29,848	29,975	30,119	30,251	30,382	30,537	30,709	30,892	31,087	31,267	31,432	31,582
% Ch	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	6,060	6,082	6,111	6,127	6,122	6,112	6,108	6,103	6,102	6,097	6,092	6,087
% Ch	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.0%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	111,550	111,517	111,593	111,711	111,885	112,048	112,204	112,348	112,480	112,616	112,754	112,893
% Ch	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	19,560	19,579	19,609	19,648	19,689	19,731	19,772	19,814	19,855	19,896	19,937	19,979
% Ch	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
EDUCATION												
Idaho	57,876	57,855	57,919	58,008	58,119	58,219	58,315	58,408	58,494	58,585	58,680	58,778
% Ch	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
NONEDUCATION												
Idaho	53,674	53,662	53,673	53,703	53,765	53,829	53,889	53,940	53,986	54,031	54,074	54,115
% Ch	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	12,797	12,819	12,929	13,127	13,338	13,892	13,740	13,491	13,245	13,086	13,010	13,018
% Ch	-2.2%	0.7%	3.5%	6.3%	6.6%	17.7%	-4.3%	-7.1%	-7.1%	-4.7%	-2.3%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	2,796	2,796	2,796	2,796	2,849	3,149	2,889	2,796	2,796	2,796	2,796	2,796
% Ch	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	49.2%	-29.1%	-12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	105.043	105.738	106.110	106.703	107.233	107.553	108.134	108.807	109.348	110.172	110.617	111.380
% Ch	-0.2%	2.7%	1.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.0%	3.0%	1.6%	2.8%
Consumption Expenditures	103.428	104.036	104.485	104.989	105.528	105.735	106.156	106.873	107.524	108.052	108.479	109.192
% Ch	0.2%	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	0.8%	1.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.0%	1.6%	2.7%
Durable Goods	92.238	91.641	90.836	90.020	90.055	89.349	88.819	88.321	88.085	87.738	87.599	87.549
% Ch	-1.9%	-2.6%	-3.5%	-3.5%	0.2%	-3.1%	-2.4%	-2.2%	-1.1%	-1.6%	-0.6%	-0.2%
Nondurable Goods	95.083	95.817	95.923	96.646	97.438	96.797	97.348	98.164	99.115	99.453	99.429	100.377
% Ch	-5.2%	3.1%	0.4%	3.0%	3.3%	-2.6%	2.3%	3.4%	3.9%	1.4%	-0.1%	3.9%
Services	108.171	108.953	109.751	110.425	110.972	111.644	112.201	113.120	113.840	114.606	115.305	116.085
% Ch	2.3%	2.9%	3.0%	2.5%	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%	3.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%
Consumer Price Index	2.378	2.395	2.405	2.422	2.439	2.440	2.453	2.473	2.494	2.505	2.518	2.540
% Ch	-0.1%	2.7%	1.8%	2.7%	3.0%	0.1%	2.1%	3.3%	3.5%	1.7%	2.1%	3.6%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%
NY Fed Discount	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%
Prime	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%	4.4%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.6%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	3.1%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.2%
EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)												
Major Currency Trading Partners	1.374	1.333	1.353	1.405	1.408	1.381	1.310	1.318	1.276	1.306	1.367	1.369
% Ch	4.8%	-11.3%	5.9%	16.3%	0.9%	-7.4%	-19.2%	2.4%	-11.9%	9.6%	20.0%	0.6%
Other Important Trading Partners	1.228	1.217	1.232	1.268	1.267	1.227	1.196	1.200	1.181	1.210	1.269	1.270
% Ch	17.5%	-3.4%	4.9%	12.1%	-0.3%	-11.9%	-9.8%	1.4%	-6.4%	10.5%	21.0%	0.1%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Wood Products	116.2	116.0	115.8	119.6	122.0	120.4	122.0	124.2	126.3	125.7	125.1	125.2
% Ch	4.9%	-0.4%	-0.7%	13.8%	8.2%	-5.2%	5.5%	7.2%	7.1%	-2.0%	-2.0%	0.5%
Computers & Electronic Products	108.8	109.6	110.4	112.7	112.7	113.9	113.5	115.6	117.2	119.0	121.2	122.9
% Ch	3.8%	2.7%	3.1%	8.5%	0.1%	4.4%	-1.7%	7.6%	5.7%	6.3%	7.7%	5.6%
Food	106.1	106.4	107.0	106.8	109.2	110.1	112.1	112.5	114.1	114.7	116.1	116.7
% Ch	4.6%	1.3%	2.2%	-0.7%	8.9%	3.7%	7.3%	1.5%	5.6%	2.4%	5.0%	2.0%
Agricultural Chemicals	91.4	93.7	99.5	101.5	107.6	115.1	120.3	124.1	119.5	121.0	121.3	122.8
% Ch	-0.5%	10.4%	26.8%	8.4%	26.4%	30.7%	19.5%	13.1%	-13.8%	5.1%	1.0%	5.0%
Metal Ore Mining	98.9	100.7	97.6	100.2	97.2	102.2	94.4	96.8	90.3	94.8	97.0	96.7
% Ch	-6.1%	7.8%	-11.9%	11.0%	-11.4%	22.0%	-27.2%	10.7%	-24.2%	21.3%	9.7%	-1.0%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 2018**

MISCELLANEOUS

	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	112.172	112.799	113.440	114.166	114.937	115.633	116.340	117.062	117.825	118.572	119.318	120.057
% Ch	2.9%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
Consumption Expenditures	109.892	110.396	110.852	111.507	112.291	112.865	113.426	114.013	114.687	115.334	115.967	116.598
% Ch	2.6%	1.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%
Durable Goods	87.637	87.173	86.776	86.511	86.375	86.181	85.973	85.803	85.648	85.494	85.336	85.164
% Ch	0.4%	-2.1%	-1.8%	-1.2%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.8%
Nondurable Goods	100.980	101.154	101.146	101.825	102.906	103.152	103.361	103.713	104.388	104.891	105.338	105.770
% Ch	2.4%	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%	4.3%	1.0%	0.8%	1.4%	2.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%
Services	116.938	117.751	118.539	119.370	120.236	121.078	121.917	122.739	123.581	124.440	125.299	126.163
% Ch	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Consumer Price Index	2.557	2.568	2.577	2.595	2.619	2.632	2.644	2.658	2.676	2.692	2.708	2.723
% Ch	2.7%	1.8%	1.4%	2.8%	3.7%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
NY Fed Discount	3.0%	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Prime	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Existing Home Mortgage	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	2.8%	3.0%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)												
Major Currency Trading Partners	1.381	1.386	1.393	1.392	1.386	1.382	1.382	1.385	1.381	1.378	1.356	1.353
% Ch	3.6%	1.5%	2.0%	-0.5%	-1.6%	-1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-6.2%	-1.0%
Other Important Trading Partners	1.276	1.281	1.285	1.285	1.282	1.279	1.276	1.273	1.269	1.268	1.280	1.279
% Ch	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%	0.2%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-0.3%	3.8%	-0.3%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Wood Products	125.5	126.2	127.0	127.7	128.4	129.1	129.8	130.4	130.8	131.1	131.5	131.7
% Ch	0.9%	2.1%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%
Computers & Electronic Products	124.3	125.5	126.6	127.7	128.6	129.5	130.3	131.0	131.7	132.3	132.8	133.5
% Ch	4.8%	3.8%	3.7%	3.4%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%
Food	117.3	118.0	118.5	119.1	119.6	120.0	120.5	121.0	121.6	122.2	122.8	123.5
% Ch	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%
Agricultural Chemicals	124.3	125.7	127.0	128.0	128.6	129.1	129.5	130.0	130.3	130.7	131.0	131.4
% Ch	4.9%	4.8%	4.0%	3.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Metal Ore Mining	97.0	97.3	97.6	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.0	96.6	96.2
% Ch	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-1.2%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-1.5%

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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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_2100} &= 3303.443 + 14.493 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0IP2122_2123}(-1),4) \\ &- 1756.672 * \text{JECIWSP/WPI10} - 1227.158 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHOITPREAL}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_2300} &= -15243.688 + 293.891 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A} + 251.907 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-1) \\ &+ 209.922 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-2) + 167.938 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-3) \\ &+ 125.953 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-4) + 83.969 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-5) \\ &+ 41.984 * \text{ID0HSPRS1_A}(-6) + 0.138 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45} + 0.118 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-1) \\ &+ 0.098 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-2) + 0.079 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-3) \\ &+ 0.059 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-4) + 0.039 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-5) \\ &+ 0.020 * \text{EEA_ID_44_45}(-6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3110} &= 27547.285 + 231.567 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG311}(-1),4) \\ &- 599.020 * @\text{MOVAV}((\text{IPSG311/EMN311}),6) + 44.823 * @\text{TREND} \\ &- 485.475 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHOITPREAL}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3230} &= 1137.601 + 17.763 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG323},4) \\ &- 7.908 * @\text{MOVAV}((\text{IPSG323/EMN323}),8) \\ &+ 18.484 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHMTPREAL}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3250} &= 2917.240 + 12.914 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG3253}(-1),8) \\ &- 1819.882 * \text{DUM951ON} - 42.276 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHMTPREAL}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3320} &= -774.128 + 16.603 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG332},2) + 26.049 * @\text{TREND} \\ &- 294.614 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHOITPREAL}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3330} &= -787.609 + 0.134 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG3332},8) * @\text{TREND} \\ &+ 3.563 * @\text{TREND} + 580.834 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHOITPREAL}(-1),4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_44_45} &= 49309.978 + 196.381 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{YPADJ_ID},4) / @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JPC},4) \\ &- 465.327 * @\text{TREND} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_48_49_22} &= -5332.308 + 0.533 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{EEA_ID_4200},2) \\ &+ 8216.379 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-1),8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_5100} &= -10704.928 + 49.917 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{IPSG51111},4) + 102.462 * @\text{TREND} \\ &- 2719.812 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHMTPREAL}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_52_53} &= 11022.104 - 2926.230 * \text{DUM981ON} + 38.283 * \text{YPADJ_ID/JPC} \\ &+ 152.068 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0HSPR}(-1),4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_54_55_56} = 1929.145 + 1.347 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YP}(-1),4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_61_62} &= -36513.125 + 54412.688 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT},4) \\ &+ 0.667 * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YPS}(-1),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_3340} &= \text{@BEFORE("2009Q1")*(61676.742 + 76.899*IPSG334(-3)} \\ &+ 54.799*IPSG3342 - 629.907*JPC(-2)) \\ &+ \text{@AFTER("2009Q1")*(4069.662 + 55.564*IPSG334(-3) - 32.880*IPSG3342} \\ &+ 55.721*JPC(-2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_4200} &= \text{@BEFORE("2012Q2")*(8511.609 + 0.228*EEA_ID_44_45)} \\ &+ \text{@AFTER("2012Q2")*(9182.480 + 0.229*EEA_ID_44_45)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_71_72} &= -14581.084 + 1.916*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{ID0YP/ID0NPT},4) \\ &+ 59.206*\text{@TREND} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_8100} = 5246.540 + 29.376*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{YPADJ_ID},4)/\text{@MOVAV}(\text{JPC},4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_GVF} &= -3064.454 + 191.494*\text{GFOCWSS} - 0.619*\text{GFOCWSS}*\text{@TREND} \\ &+ 275.854*\text{DUMCENSUS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_GVSLAD} &= 4391.016 + 21846.104*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT},4) \\ &+ 0.295*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{ID0YPTXB}(-4),4) + 4558.034*\text{DUM911062} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_GVSLED} &= -5233.506 + 162625.868*\text{ID0NPT}*((\text{N} - \text{N16A})/\text{N}) \\ &+ 0.143*\text{ID0YPTXB} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_MFDNEC} &= -6661.973 + 101.694*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{IPSG339},2) \\ &+ 34.530*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{IPSG335},2) + 1673.704*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHMTREAL}(-3),2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{EEA_ID_MFnNEC} = -66.321 + 17.339*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{IPSG322},2) + 19.067*\text{@TREND}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EEA_ID_WOOD} &= 16566.524 + 49.980*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{IPSG321},2) \\ &- 17851.609*\text{JECIWSP/WPI08} - 13.359*\text{IPSG321/EMD321} \\ &- 405.028*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{JEXCHOITREAL}(-1),2) - 3.362*\text{@TREND} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID0AHEMF} &= 3.885 \\ &+ 12.326*\text{EEA_ID_DMANU}(-1)/\text{EEA_ID_MANU}(-1)*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{JECIWSP}(-1),4) \\ &+ 12.010*\text{EEA_ID_NMANU}(-1)/\text{EEA_ID_MANU}(-1)*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{JECIWSP}(-1),4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ID0CRCROP} = 185.860 + 1.338\text{e-}05*\text{CRCROP} + 1.873*\text{@TREND}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID0CRLVSTK} &= -1993.480 + 3.108\text{e-}05*\text{CRCATCVS} + 5.543\text{e-}05*\text{CRDAIRY} \\ &+ 13.285*\text{@TREND} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ID0EXFP} = -352.375 + 220.937*\text{WPI01} + 2.969*\text{@TREND} + 1.958\text{e-}05*\text{EXPUS\$}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID0HSPRS1_A} &= -548.327 - 1.804*(\text{RMMTGEXIST}(-1) \\ &- \text{@MOVAV}(\text{RMMTGEXIST}(-1),4)) + 543.324*\text{ID0KHU1}(-1)/\text{ID0KHU1}(-4) \\ &+ 0.025*\text{@TREND}*\text{@MOVAV}(\text{ID0NPT}(-4),4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID0HSPRS2A_A} &= 0.373 - 0.659*\text{RMMTGEXIST} \\ &+ 480.648*\text{IPSG321/ID0WRWCC\$}(-3) + 0.026*\text{IPSN32732T9} \end{aligned}$$

$$ID0ND = 6.260 + 0.089*ID0NPT + 1.917e-04*@TREND^2$$

$$ID0NPT = 0.432 + 3.671e-07*@MOVAV(EEA_ID,4) + 0.005*@TREND$$

$$ID0WBBF\$ = -167.684 + 362.766*WPI02$$

$$ID0WBBMIL\$ = @BEFORE("2002Q1")*45.465 + @AFTER("2002Q1")*114.606 - 341.066*(ID0NPT/N)*GFMLCWSS + 0.221*D(GFML) + 0.521*GF$$

$$ID0WRWCC\$ = 11024.104 + 1407.896*ID0AHEMF$$

$$ID0NB = -4.920 + 30.255*ID0NPT - 0.115*@TREND$$

$$ID0WRWMF\$ = 7657.622 + 2206.746*ID0AHEMF$$

$$ID0WRWOTH\$ = 3856.046 + 1611.753*ID0AHEMF$$

$$ID0YDIR\$ = -148.291 + 1.082*(YPAIN + ZADIV + YPRENTADJ)*@MOVAV(ID0YPS(-1),4)/@MOVAV(YP(-1),4)$$

$$ID0YFC\$ = -1.345 + 0.788*ID0YFC\$(-1) + 0.331*@TREND$$

$$ID0YINV_R\$ = -7.001 + 0.796*YPPROPADJF + 0.539*ID0YINV_R\$(-1) + 0.739*@TREND$$

$$ID0YPRF\$ = 0.003 + 1000.004*(ID0CRCROP + ID0CRLVSTK + ID0YTRF\$ + ID0YINV_R\$ - ID0YFC\$ - ID0EXFP)/1000 - 0.000*@TREND$$

$$ID0YPRNF\$ = 68.552 + 4.263*YPPROPADJNF$$

$$ID0YRA\$ = -314.744 + 0.049*ID0WBB\$$$

$$ID0YSI\$ = -23.754 + 1.182*TXSIDOM*ID0WBB\$/YPCOMPWSD$$

$$ID0YSUP\$ = 95.243 + 1.523*YPCOMPSUPPAI*(ID0WBB\$/YPCOMPWSD)$$

$$ID0YTR\$ = -90.627 + 883.729*(YPTRFGF + YPTRFGSL)*(ID0NPT/N)$$

$$ID0YTRF\$ = 23.758 + 9.645e-06*TRF\$US$$

$$ID0YPTXB = (ID0yp\$ - ID0Ysi\$ - ID0YtR\$) / JPC * 100$$

$$ID0YPNF = ID0YPNF\$ / JPC * 100$$

$$ID0YPNF\$ = ID0YPS - ID0YPRF\$ - ID0WBBF\$$$

$$ID0YPPC = ID0YP / ID0NPT$$

$$ID0YP\$PC = ID0YPS / ID0NPT$$

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