

# Idaho Economic Forecast

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor  
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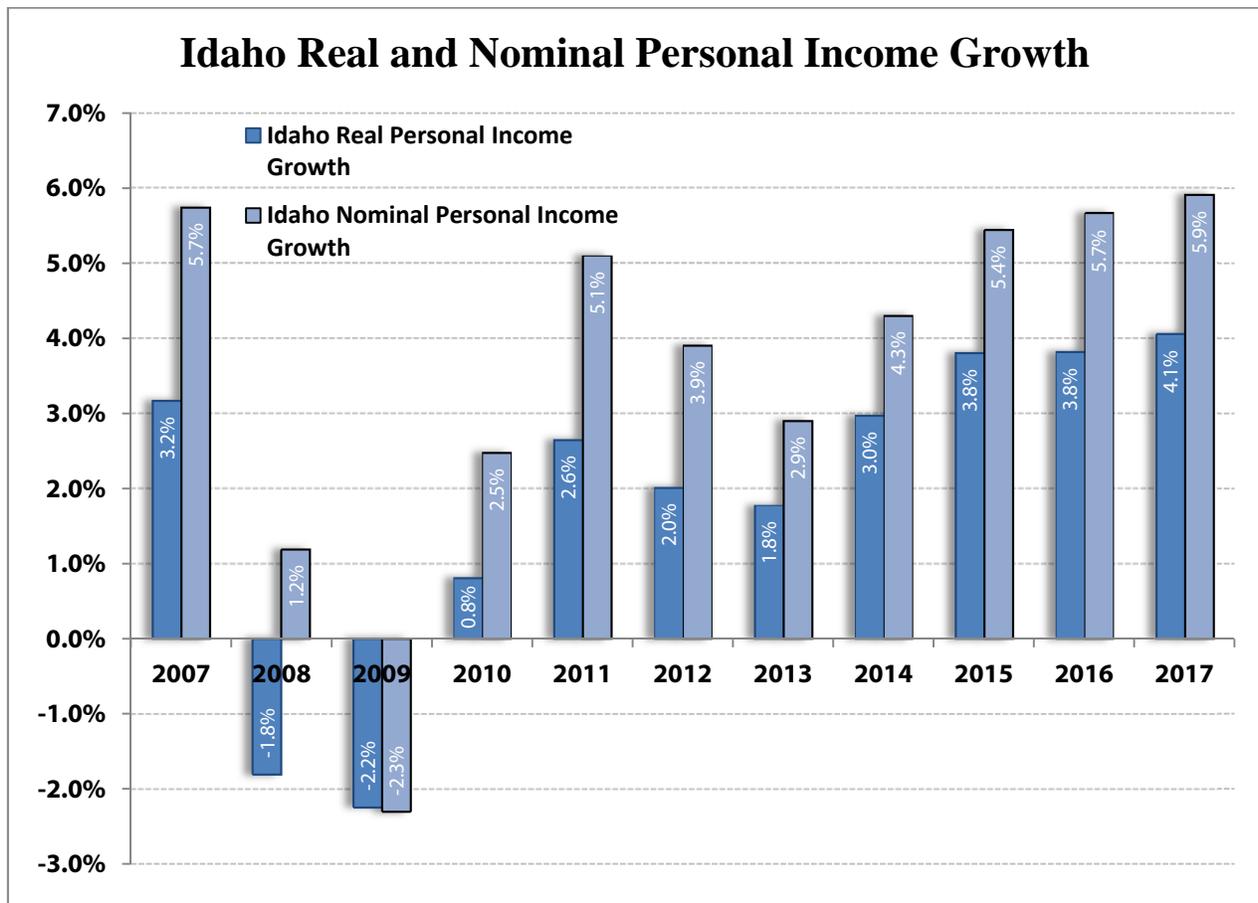
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- Forecast 2013-2017
- Why Are Housing Inventories Low?
- Alternative Forecasts



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**IDAHO  
ECONOMIC  
FORECAST  
2013-2017**

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

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## INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the November 2013 IHS Global Insight baseline forecast of the US economy. The previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* is based on the October 2013 IHS Global Insight baseline national forecast.

The historical and forecasted growth rates for Idaho nominal and real personal income are presented on the cover of the January 2014 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. Both measures are expected to gradually pick up speed over the years as the US economic recovery matures. Nominal personal income is forecast to increase 4.3% in 2014, 5.4% in 2015, 5.7% in 2016, and 5.9% in 2017. Real Idaho personal income growth should be 3.0% this year before accelerating to 3.8% in both 2015 and 2016, then improving to 4.1% in 2017.

## FEATURE

“Why Are Housing Inventories Low?” is the title and subject of this forecast’s feature article. As the housing market heats up and prices rise once again, existing home sales remain stuck at relatively low levels. Why have sales been so sluggish? Why have potential homebuyers said that very few homes are available for sale? Authors William Hedberg and John Krainer tackle these important questions in their report. Both authors are with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

## THE FORECAST

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

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the US are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Detail is provided for every year from 2000 through 2017 and for every quarter from 2011 through 2016. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model (IEM) for this forecast begins with the third quarter of 2013.

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

## CHANGES

The Idaho Department of Labor provides monthly historical employment data that are seasonally adjusted and converted to quarterly frequencies by the Idaho Division of Financial Management (DFM). The current set contains nonfarm employment through the third quarter of 2013.

The current total nonfarm employment estimates show there were about 1,000 more jobs in the second quarter of 2013 than was reported in the October 2013 forecast. Specifically, it was reported in October that there were 637,490 jobs in the third quarter of 2013. The current estimate is 638,505 jobs. About half of the 1,000-job increase since the fall results from higher-than-reported manufacturing employment, with manufacturing and construction contributing the most to the upward revision. The nongoods-manufacturing

sector's employment in the second quarter was boosted by a nearly 1,000-job increase in its trade component. This increase more than offset downward revisions to service and government employment.

The Idaho quarterly personal income estimates contained in this report were released by the US Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) on September 30, 2013. They are the same data that were published in the October 2013 *Idaho Economic Forecast* because the next Idaho quarterly personal income report was scheduled to be released on December 19, 2013, which was after DFM's deadline for its January 2014 forecast. However, these new data will be available on BEA's website:

<http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1&acrdn=3#reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1>

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Idaho's economy continued its gradual climb out of the Great Recession over the last three years, and its recovery is expected to accelerate over the next few years. Housing starts improved to nearly 7,200 units in 2012 and an estimated 9,000 units in 2013. The housing sector is anticipated to continue recovering over the next few years, growing to nearly 16,100 starts by 2017. This level is much higher than in 2011, but still well below its 2005 peak of 23,400 units. The construction sector is a direct beneficiary of the improving housing sector. For the first time in four years, construction employment increased by 2.7% in 2012, followed by an estimated 7.3% growth in 2013. It is expected to expand in each year of the forecast. Private nongoods-producing employment, which includes health care, is expected to have increased 2.25% in 2013. The state's private education and health sector proved to be the most resilient employer over the last few years and should enjoy constant job growth over the forecast period. It is the sole major employment sector that did not suffer job losses during the Great Recession. Of the three major job sectors in Idaho (goods producing, nongoods producing, and government), the government sector is the only one not forecast to show consistent growth over the forecast period. Idaho total nonfarm employment is forecast to climb from 622,200 jobs in 2012 to 720,200 jobs in 2017. Idaho nominal personal income is expected to expand an average of 5.3% per year through 2017. After adjusting for inflation, personal income is projected to increase at a 3.6% annual clip over the forecast period.

After being a drag on the national economy for several years, the US housing sector contributed to real output growth in 2012. It continued to fuel the economy in 2013 as well. Its return to growth is much welcomed, as it drives the recovery in other segments of the economy. Single-family and multi-family housing starts exceeded an annual rate of 1.5 million units in the third quarter, which is expected to have nearly reached a 1.6 million unit annual rate in the fourth quarter. Existing home sales also advanced, growing to a rate of 5.4 million homes per year in the third quarter and an anticipated annual rate of 5.1 million homes in the fourth quarter. Home prices kept pace, with an estimated 11.4% increase in the purchase price of homes over the last four quarters. The consumer spending recovery started a couple of years before the housing renaissance. It, too, enjoyed healthy growth recently. Total US nonfarm payrolls are expected to grow at an annual rate between 1.6% and 1.9% through 2017. The increase in economic activity seems to have convinced the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors to begin to taper the asset purchasing programs that have been in place since September of 2012. The Federal Reserve has also reaffirmed its intention to keep the target federal funds rate at a near zero level as long as the national unemployment rate is above 6.5% and inflation is no more than a half percentage point above the committee's 2-percent long-run goal. The US economy is expected to continue to grow throughout the forecast period as the labor markets and consumption continue to improve. Real gross domestic product is anticipated to have grown 1.7% in 2013, and it is projected to increase another 2.5% in 2014, 3.1% in 2015, 3.3% in 2016, and 3.1% in 2017.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**JANUARY 2014**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>											
Current \$	14,480	14,720	14,418	14,958	15,534	16,245	16,755	17,435	18,291	19,220	20,150
% Ch	4.5%	1.7%	-2.1%	3.7%	3.8%	4.6%	3.1%	4.1%	4.9%	5.1%	4.8%
2009 Chain-Weighted	14,877	14,834	14,418	14,779	15,052	15,471	15,728	16,116	16,619	17,161	17,689
% Ch	1.8%	-0.3%	-2.8%	2.5%	1.8%	2.8%	1.7%	2.5%	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>											
Idaho (Millions)	49,726	50,320	49,165	50,385	52,954	55,022	56,621	59,056	62,270	65,796	69,686
% Ch	5.7%	1.2%	-2.3%	2.5%	5.1%	3.9%	2.9%	4.3%	5.4%	5.7%	5.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	48,184	48,543	47,842	48,849	50,694	52,665	54,456	57,269	60,505	64,033	67,923
% Ch	4.8%	0.7%	-1.4%	2.1%	3.8%	3.9%	3.4%	5.2%	5.7%	5.8%	6.1%
U.S. (Billions)	11,996	12,431	12,082	12,435	13,191	13,744	14,133	14,783	15,494	16,307	17,194
% Ch	5.3%	3.6%	-2.8%	2.9%	6.1%	4.2%	2.8%	4.6%	4.8%	5.2%	5.4%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>											
Idaho (Millions)	51,211	50,291	49,167	49,563	50,875	51,901	52,823	54,393	56,460	58,616	60,991
% Ch	3.2%	-1.8%	-2.2%	0.8%	2.6%	2.0%	1.8%	3.0%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	49,623	48,514	47,845	48,052	48,704	49,678	50,803	52,746	54,860	57,045	59,448
% Ch	2.2%	-2.2%	-1.4%	0.4%	1.4%	2.0%	2.3%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%
U.S. (Billions)	12,354	12,423	12,082	12,232	12,673	12,964	13,185	13,616	14,049	14,527	15,049
% Ch	2.7%	0.6%	-2.7%	1.2%	3.6%	2.3%	1.7%	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>											
Idaho	14,354	7,981	5,707	5,205	4,572	7,162	8,963	11,327	13,953	15,163	16,069
% Ch	-26.5%	-44.4%	-28.5%	-8.8%	-12.2%	56.7%	25.1%	26.4%	23.2%	8.7%	6.0%
U.S. (Millions)	1.342	0.900	0.554	0.586	0.612	0.783	0.913	1.139	1.472	1.618	1.612
% Ch	-25.9%	-32.9%	-38.4%	5.7%	4.5%	28.0%	16.6%	24.7%	29.3%	9.9%	-0.3%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>											
Idaho	656,217	649,831	610,086	603,322	610,460	622,169	639,132	656,023	678,056	699,368	720,218
% Ch	2.7%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-1.1%	1.2%	1.9%	2.7%	2.6%	3.4%	3.1%	3.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	137,642	136,849	130,859	129,911	131,500	133,737	135,915	138,087	140,540	143,198	145,498
% Ch	1.1%	-0.6%	-4.4%	-0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>											
Federal Funds	5.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	2.2%	3.8%
Bank Prime	8.1%	5.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	5.2%	6.8%
Existing Home Mortgage	6.5%	6.2%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.9%	5.3%	6.0%	6.9%
<b>INFLATION</b>											
GDP Price Deflator	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%	1.2%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%
Personal Cons Deflator	2.5%	3.1%	-0.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%
Consumer Price Index	2.9%	3.8%	-0.3%	1.6%	3.1%	2.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%

**National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight**  
**Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013**

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**JANUARY 2014**

	2013				2014				2015			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>												
Current \$	16,535	16,661	16,858	16,966	17,142	17,336	17,531	17,733	17,958	18,177	18,405	18,622
% Ch	2.8%	3.1%	4.8%	2.6%	4.2%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	5.2%	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%
2009 Chain-Weighted	15,584	15,680	15,790	15,859	15,955	16,057	16,165	16,287	16,417	16,551	16,688	16,818
% Ch	1.1%	2.5%	2.8%	1.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.1%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	56,194	56,409	56,726	57,153	58,068	58,628	59,378	60,151	61,108	61,894	62,651	63,425
% Ch	-0.6%	1.5%	2.3%	3.0%	6.6%	3.9%	5.2%	5.3%	6.5%	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	53,629	54,229	54,689	55,279	56,185	56,861	57,619	58,411	59,333	60,140	60,886	61,661
% Ch	-1.9%	4.5%	3.4%	4.4%	6.7%	4.9%	5.4%	5.6%	6.5%	5.6%	5.0%	5.2%
U.S. (Billions)	13,926	14,065	14,198	14,343	14,542	14,696	14,864	15,031	15,238	15,407	15,576	15,755
% Ch	-4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	4.2%	5.7%	4.3%	4.7%	4.6%	5.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.7%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	52,563	52,779	52,822	53,129	53,800	54,095	54,580	55,096	55,749	56,248	56,694	57,150
% Ch	-1.6%	1.7%	0.3%	2.3%	5.1%	2.2%	3.6%	3.8%	4.8%	3.6%	3.2%	3.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	50,163	50,739	50,925	51,387	52,056	52,464	52,963	53,502	54,131	54,654	55,096	55,560
% Ch	-3.0%	4.7%	1.5%	3.7%	5.3%	3.2%	3.9%	4.1%	4.8%	3.9%	3.3%	3.4%
U.S. (Billions)	13,026	13,160	13,221	13,333	13,473	13,559	13,663	13,768	13,902	14,001	14,095	14,196
% Ch	-5.1%	4.2%	1.9%	3.4%	4.3%	2.6%	3.1%	3.1%	4.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.9%
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>												
Idaho	8,294	8,880	9,108	9,568	10,258	10,724	11,628	12,697	13,373	13,880	14,245	14,314
% Ch	25.9%	31.5%	10.6%	21.8%	32.1%	19.4%	38.2%	42.1%	23.1%	16.1%	10.9%	2.0%
U.S. (Millions)	0.957	0.869	0.894	0.934	1.010	1.107	1.180	1.258	1.345	1.437	1.533	1.572
% Ch	30.1%	-32.2%	12.0%	19.2%	36.7%	44.6%	29.0%	29.1%	30.7%	30.5%	29.5%	10.5%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>												
Idaho	633,040	638,505	640,561	644,422	648,815	653,409	658,354	663,513	669,472	675,400	681,043	686,311
% Ch	3.3%	3.5%	1.3%	2.4%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.1%
U.S. (Thousands)	135,108	135,687	136,162	136,703	137,238	137,803	138,360	138,948	139,596	140,202	140,833	141,530
% Ch	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>												
Federal Funds	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%
Bank Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.9%
Existing Home Mortgage	3.6%	3.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.5%
<b>INFLATION</b>												
GDP Price Deflator	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%
Personal Cons Deflator	1.1%	-0.1%	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
Consumer Price Index	1.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.4%	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

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## NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

### **The Forecast Period is the Third Quarter of 2013 through the Fourth Quarter of 2017**

The second half of 2013 was not without incident, but ultimately continued the trend of national recovery. The US housing market has been the economic frontrunner over the past two years, and has been a catalyst for economic recovery in other segments of the economy. As home prices and construction have accelerated, consumer confidence and spending have been on the rebound, also advancing US employment. Fortunately, the increased economic activity has not put much upward pressure on inflation, giving the Federal Reserve plenty of latitude in continuing forward with expansionary monetary policies. Although this recovery seems to be gaining strength, it became apparent that it is still rather fragile as stalemates on Capitol Hill in October led to a federal government shutdown and near default on federal debts that could have launched the US into another recession.

Troubles in the nation's capital had some short-term impacts on consumer spending and consumer's perceptions about the health of the economy. The unease was short-lived and consumers began to re-engage in spending, lifting the consumption portion of the GDP to a growth rate of 2.8% in the third quarter and an estimated 1.7% in the fourth quarter. The housing sector continued to flourish, with single-family and multi-family housing starts exceeding a rate of 1.5 million units per year in the third quarter, which is expected to have nearly reached a 1.6 million unit annual rate in the fourth quarter. Existing home sales also advanced, growing to a rate of 5.4 million homes per year in the third quarter and an anticipated annual rate of 5.1 million homes in the fourth quarter. Home prices kept pace, with an estimated 11.4% increase in the purchase price of homes over the last four quarters.

Higher employment levels both contribute to and are elevated by the recovery in consumer spending. US nonfarm payrolls decreased by nearly 6% between 2007 and 2010, but have shown growth in each year since. Private employment increased by an estimated 2.0% in 2013, boosted by strong payroll growth in sectors such as employment services, mining, and leisure and hospitality. Manufacturing payrolls had a modest increase of 0.5% in 2013, with employment growth expected to accelerate to 1.9% in 2014. Still finding sure footing in the recovery, the government sector was the underdog in 2013, with an estimated decrease of 0.3% in payrolls. Total nonfarm payrolls in the US are expected to grow at an annual rate between 1.6% and 1.9% through 2017.

This increase in economic activity seems to have convinced the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors to begin to taper the asset purchasing programs that have been in place since September of 2012. At the time of this forecast the Federal Reserve's Federal Open Market Committee had stated that although recent data suggests that economic activity is continuing to expand at a moderate pace, indicators in the labor market show some further improvement is necessary before tapering can safely begin. The Committee has also reaffirmed its intention to keep the target federal funds rate at a near zero level as long as the national unemployment rate is above 6.5% and inflation is no more than a half percentage point above the Committee's 2-percent long-run goal.

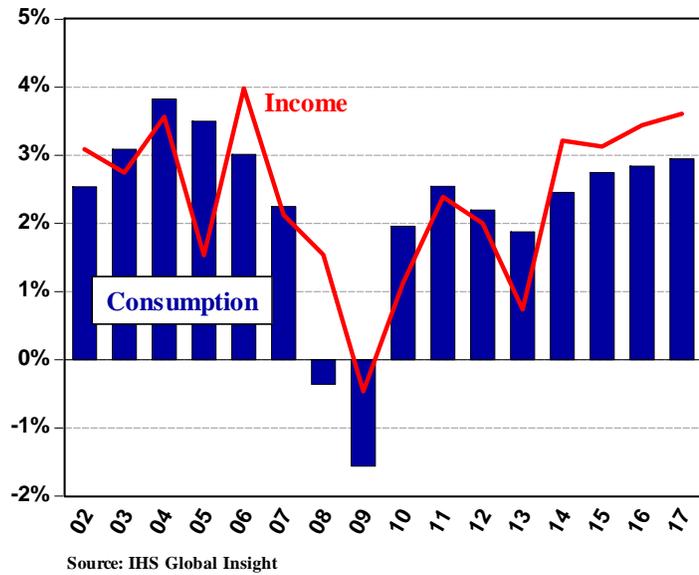
The US economy is expected to continue to grow throughout the forecast period as the labor markets and consumption continue to improve. Real gross domestic product is anticipated to have grown 1.7% in 2013, and it is anticipated to grow another 2.5% in 2014, 3.1% in 2015, 3.3% in 2016, and 3.1% in 2017.

## SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

**Consumer Spending:** Federal policy uncertainty in the third quarter of 2013 prompted a drop in consumer sentiment that likely extended into the fourth quarter. Although declines were present in the Reuters/University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index, which measures consumer opinions on both present conditions and expectations for the future, the Bloomberg Consumer Comfort Index, which only tracks perceptions on the current state of the economy and personal finances, rebounded in early November. The rebound might indicate that consumers are beginning to push past the turbulence created by the federal government shutdown that occurred this fall, though the optimism has only been extended to short-term variables until consumers can begin to see longer-term progress. One

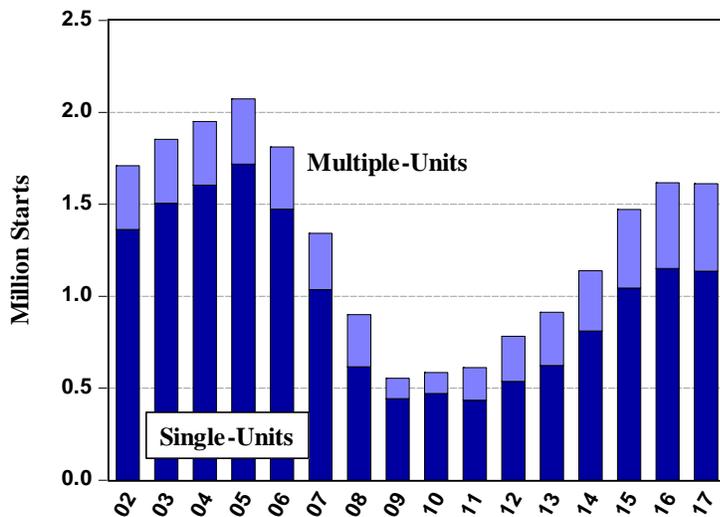
factor that should assist in solidifying some optimism is the growth in real personal income in the US, which advanced at an annual rate of 3.6% in the third quarter and is expected to have accelerated to a rate of 4.1% in the fourth quarter. Even in the environment of mixed consumer sentiment, real consumer spending extended its growth streak in the third quarter of 2013, increasing at an annual rate of 1.5%, and is expected to edge up to a rate of 2.2% in the fourth quarter. This spending growth was particularly strong in information processing equipment such as computers and peripheral equipment, which grew at an estimated rate of 16.1% in the fourth quarter. Continued growth in real personal income should fuel future consumer spending. Real personal income is expected to have grown 2.8% in 2013, and should pick up speed in each year of the forecast, with growth of 4.7% in 2014, 4.9% in 2015, 5.2% in 2016, and 5.4% in 2017. For all of 2013 consumer spending increased by an estimated 1.9%, and it is expected to increase by 2.5% in 2014, 2.7% in 2015, 2.8% in 2016, and 3.0% in 2017.

**US Real Consumption and Disposable Personal Income Growth**



**Housing:** The US housing market continues its upward trajectory, advancing sales of new and existing homes and home prices in the fourth quarter of 2013, but the pace of home price growth may begin to cool off in the coming years with increasing mortgage rates. Fourth quarter housing starts held a pace of roughly 900,000 homes per year, elevating the number of starts for all of 2013 to around 913,000. Starts are expected to grow over much of the forecast period, although a return to prerecession levels is not anticipated. By 2017 housing starts are expected to be north of 1.6 million per year. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate, existing home sales in the fourth quarter are expected to be slightly lower than in the third quarter, with a rate of 5.1 million versus 5.4 million in the third quarter. A small retreat in the growth rate of home sales is not surprising as the purchase price of homes continues to grow at a rapid pace. The Federal Housing Finance Agency's Purchase Only Index of home prices increased by 11.4% in the fourth quarter of 2013, the largest quarterly increase since before the recession. The Purchase Only Index is based on more than 6 million repeat sales transactions on the same single-family properties, and uses only the actual purchase price of homes, eliminating homes listed at appraisal values. The Purchase Only Index eliminates bias by only including the prices of homes that have sold.

## US Housing Starts



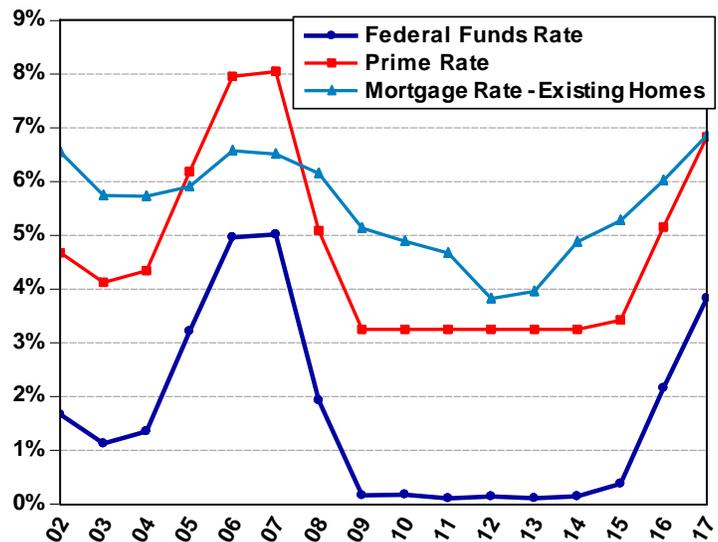
Source: IHS Global Insight

Purchase prices are expected to have grown by 8.5% in 2013 and are anticipated to grow by another 8.5% in 2014. Prices are forecast to have a small withdraw in 2015, decreasing by 0.1%, before growing 0.8% in 2016 and 1.7% in 2017. The cool down in price growth in the outer years can be partially attributed to the expected increase in mortgage rates. Conventional 30-year fixed mortgage rates averaged roughly 3.7% in 2012, but are expected to grow throughout the forecast period, reaching more than 6.5% by 2017. This is expected to have an impact on the sale of existing homes as well as prices. Existing home sales are forecast to grow from just over 5.1 million in 2013 to more than 5.7 million in 2014, and

then retreat back to less than 5.4 million in 2017. Total housing starts are expected to have exceeded 900,000 in 2013 and are anticipated to grow to 1.1 million in 2014, 1.5 million in 2015, and 1.6 million in both 2016 and 2017.

**Monetary Policy:** When the Federal Reserve’s Open Market Committee (FOMC) met at the end of September they acknowledged that economic conditions were improving and that inflation remained low and stable, but there was enough concern about the relatively high unemployment rate to further postpone any tapering of current monetary policy. The dual mandate of the Committee is to foster maximum employment and price stability. With inflation below the set goal of 2%, the Committee has targeted maximum employment by using certain tools. In September of 2012 the Federal Reserve announced a program in which mortgage-backed securities would be purchased at a rate of \$40 billion each month until the labor market improved. In December of 2012 this program was expanded to include an additional \$45 billion of long-term Treasury securities. The Committee believes that these actions will put downward pressure on long-term interest rates and help alleviate financial conditions and support the mortgage markets. There is some disagreement about the continued use of these tools within the Committee, as some believe that the effectiveness of the tools has diminished. IHS Global Insight assumes that the Committee began tapering these asset purchases in late December of 2013. The Federal Reserve also uses the federal funds rate as a tool to control the short-term interest rates. The federal funds

## Selected US Interest Rates

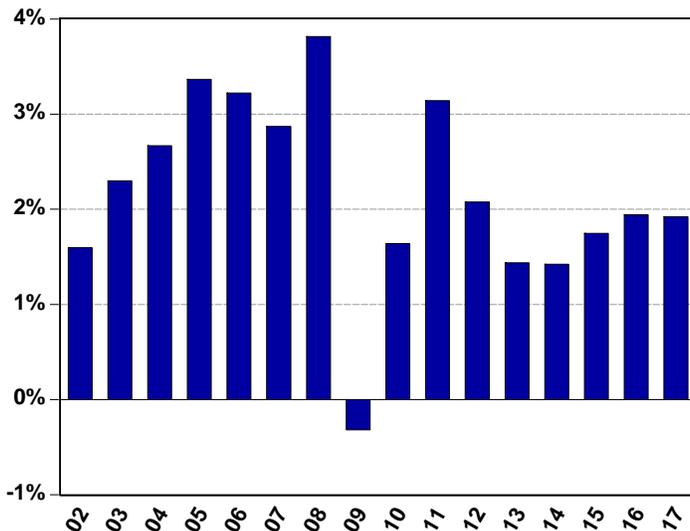


Source: IHS Global Insight

rate is the rate at which depository institutions lend reserve balances to other depository institutions overnight. In an attempt to spur economic activity during the recession the Federal Reserve began to lower their target federal funds rate in 2007. By December of 2008 the Federal Reserve had a target of 0.0% to 0.25% for the federal funds rate. The FOMC has suggested that the rate will remain in this range as long as long-term inflation remains below 2.0% and until the national unemployment rate falls below 6.5%. These conditions are expected to be met in the second quarter of 2015. The federal funds rate is expected to have averaged 0.11% in 2013, but should grow to 0.14% in 2014, 0.37% in 2015, 2.15% in 2016, and 3.83% in 2017.

**Inflation:** National inflation has been relatively low for the last five years, and it is expected to stay below the 2.0% annual growth level for the foreseeable future. In 2006, before the most recent recession, annual consumer inflation averaged about 3.2%. That rate decreased slightly in 2007 to 2.9%, and then it increased again in 2008 to 3.8%. Price levels even grew at a rate of as high as 6.3% in the third quarter of 2008 as energy commodity prices soared. By 2009 the impacts of the recession were paying a toll on aggregate demand in the country and prices dropped, leading to price deflation of 0.3% in that year. Aggregate prices grew by 1.6% in 2010, followed by 3.1% in 2011, and 2.1% in 2012. Inflation is expected to have been more modest in 2013, with growth of around 1.4%, where it is expected to stay for the next year before starting to slowly edge up. Consumer prices are estimated to have been fairly flat in the fourth quarter of 2013, growing at an annualized rate of 0.4% as energy commodity prices

**US Consumer Price Inflation**



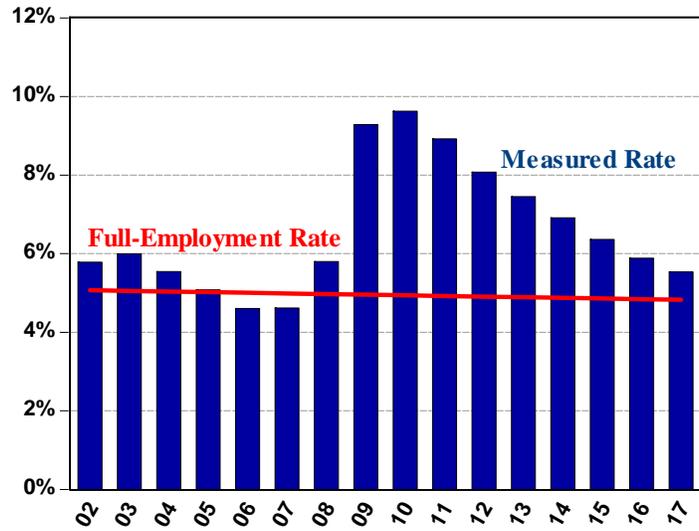
Source: IHS Global Insight

posted a decrease of 13.6%. Core consumer prices, which exclude the more volatile energy and food categories, grew at a rate of 1.4% during the same quarter. One reason that core consumer inflation is expected to remain tame is that employment costs should remain bridled during the recovering job market. Employment costs for civilian workers rose an estimated 1.9% in 2013, as the cost of providing benefits grew just 2.0%. Producer's inputs have also stayed low and even decreased at an annualized rate of 0.1% in the fourth quarter. Producer price growth should also remain low, coming in at 0.7% in 2014, 1.1% in 2015, 1.6% in 2016, and 1.3% in 2017. Core consumer prices are expected to have grown by 1.8% in 2013, and they should increase about 2.0% per year over the forecast period.

**Employment:** The US job market continued to improve in the third quarter of 2013 and is forecasted to have extended these gains into the fourth quarter. Nonfarm payroll employment advanced at a rate of 1.4% in the third quarter and an accelerated rate of 1.6% is expected in the fourth quarter. Fourth quarter employment growth included some high-performing sectors. For example, the logging sector's payroll expanded 25.4% in response to increased demand from recovering residential and commercial construction. The boost in logging employment in the fourth quarter was enough to more than offset the 2.3% decrease in the third quarter, elevating overall employment growth in the logging category to an estimated annual rate of 2.0% for 2013. Some professional and business services categories, such as administrative and support services, also showed improvement in the third quarter. The manufacturing

portion of the labor market did not fare as well, decreasing at a 0.4% annual rate in the third quarter. This decline in manufacturing employment is expected to have reversed in the fourth quarter of 2013. Government employment losses extended into the third quarter, declining at an annual rate of 0.1%. Losses were completely contained in the federal portion of the government employment sector, which decreased at a clip of 4.4%. Partially due to the federal government shutdown in October, government employment growth is expected to be flat in the fourth quarter and decrease by 0.3% for all of 2013, followed by growth of 0.5% in 2014, 0.6% in both 2015 and 2016, and 0.8% in 2017. Total US nonfarm employment is expected to have increased by 1.6% in 2013 and will likely keep pace in 2014, followed by employment growth of 1.8% in 2015, 1.9% in 2016, and 1.6% in 2017. The unemployment rate is anticipated to decline over the forecast period, dropping to a rate of 5.5% by 2017.

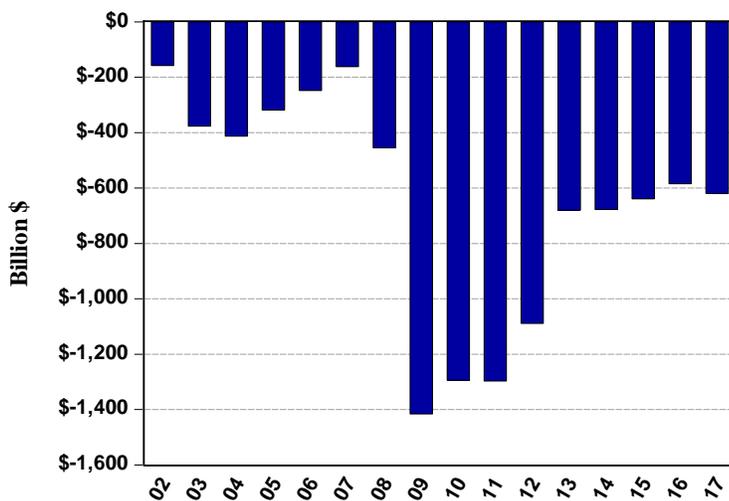
**US Civilian Unemployment Rate**



Source: IHS Global Insight

**Government:** Federal government policy inaction in the fall was one of the biggest threats to the nation’s economic recovery. Congress’ failure to develop a budget or pass a continuing resolution led to a partial federal government shutdown for the first two weeks in October. During the shutdown an initial 770,000 federal employees that were considered to be “non-essential” or “non-emergency” were furloughed without pay. Nearly half of these employees returned to work the second week of the shutdown. The shutdown had a direct negative impact of roughly \$2.3 billion on fourth-quarter real GDP, which amounts to a decrease of 0.25 percentage point off of fourth-quarter real GDP growth. During this same time the government came perilously close to defaulting on paying its fiscal

**Unified Federal Budget Deficit**



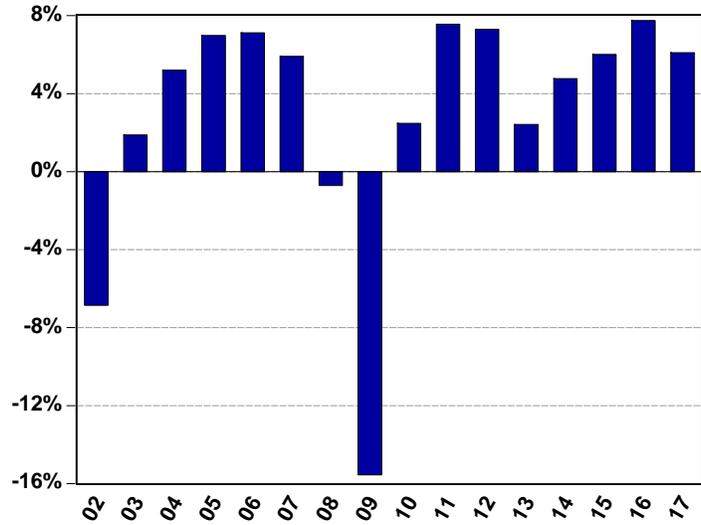
Source: IHS Global Insight

obligations because there was a hesitancy to lift the nation’s debt ceiling. Many experts feared that the failure to raise the debt ceiling would plunge the economy into a recession. Both the government was funded and the debt limit was raised thanks to an eleventh-hour agreement. However, the agreement provided only temporary fixes. It funded government operations only through January 15, 2014 and increased the debt limit to extend into February of 2014. On a positive note, the federal government made significant progress on deficit reduction, ending FY 2013 with a unified budget deficit of \$680.3 billion—the first time it was under \$1.0 trillion since FY 2008. Last

fiscal year's deficit was 4.1% of GDP, down from 6.8% of GDP in FY 2012. After FY 2013, the unified budget deficit is expected to be \$677.6 billion in FY 2014, \$638.7 billion in FY 2015, \$584.2 billion in FY 2016, and \$619.2 billion in FY 2017.

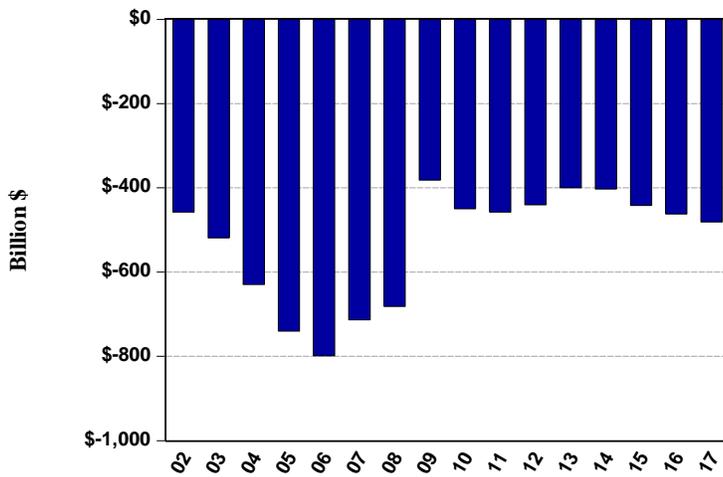
**Business Investment:** Real business investment has struggled recently, but it is expected to improve in the near future. Shipments of core capital goods, which are nondefense goods excluding aircraft, had a three-month moving average that increased during the first five months of 2013 but has been inching down ever since. Real investment in equipment was also sluggish, having fallen at a rate of 3.7% in the third quarter of 2013. While there was some strength in investment in industrial equipment, which grew at a rate of 17.3% in the third quarter, these gains were more than offset by decreases in other investment categories, such as information (-3.8%), transportation (-4.1%), and “other” equipment (-19.1%). On the other hand, business investment in nonresidential structures accelerated at a rate of 12.3% in the third quarter. Real spending on manufacturing structures grew at a clip of 38.0% in the third quarter, followed by investment in power and communication structures, which grew at a rate of 17.2%. Also helping to offset weakness in equipment spending was increased investing in intellectual property products, which grew at a rate of 2.2% in the third quarter. Equipment spending should get a temporary yearend surge, as businesses make purchases before the expiration of the 50% bonus depreciation. Equipment investment is expected to grow at a 9.8% annual pace in the fourth quarter of 2013. Total real business investments are expected to advance 4.8% in 2014, 6.0% in 2015, 7.7% in 2016, and 6.1% in 2017.

**Real US Business Investment Growth**



Source: IHS Global Insight

**US Current Account Trade Deficit**



Source: IHS Global Insight

**International:** The trade deficit for real US net exports narrowed to a seasonally adjusted annualized rate of \$413 billion in the third quarter, from a rate of \$424 billion in the second quarter of 2013. The slight reduction in the deficit is due to a 4.6% boost in US exports in the third quarter. Foods, feeds, and beverage exports were particularly strong, growing at a rate of 42.3% in the third quarter, up from a decrease of 27.4% in the second quarter. Domestic imports of goods and services also grew in the third quarter, but at a slightly lower rate of 1.8%. The largest growth category for US imports was vehicles and parts, which grew at an annual rate of 15.2% in the third quarter.

Both imports and exports are expected to have extended these gains into the fourth quarter, with exports growing at a rate of 3.3% and imports growing at a rate of 5.0%. Trade is influenced by exchange rates, but a lack of significant movements in the rates between the US and its major trading partners has largely made them a nonissue over the last year. The exchange rates between the US dollar and America's major trade partners has been fairly flat over the last several quarters and is not expected to show any major fluctuations in the foreseeable future. The real net export deficit is expected to have hit \$421.5 billion in 2013. It is anticipated to increase to \$450.0 billion in 2014, \$481.7 billion in 2015, and then to narrow to \$465.6 billion in 2016 and to \$419.4 billion in 2017.

## IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

### **The Forecast Period is the Third Quarter of 2013 through the Fourth Quarter of 2017**

Idaho's economy continued its gradual climb out of the Great Recession over the last three years and its recovery is expected to accelerate over the next few years. After declining for three years, Idaho nonfarm employment grew in 2011 by 1.2%. This turnaround was followed by an even stronger showing in 2012, when employment advanced nearly 2.0%. This streak continued in 2013, as the state's job count expanded by an estimated 2.7%. The recent performances of other measures tell a similar story. After dropping to \$49.2 billion in 2009, Idaho nominal personal income has grown in every year since then and was an estimated \$56.6 billion in 2013. Housing starts hit a near three-decade low of 4,600 units in 2011. However, starts improved to 7,200 units in 2012 and an estimated 9,000 units in 2013.

The construction sector is a direct beneficiary of the improving housing sector. After racing to a peak of nearly 53,000 jobs in 2007, this job creating engine sputtered, shedding nearly 22,000 jobs from 2007 to 2011, which is roughly 42% of its workforce. It returned to growth in 2012 when the housing market began to turn around. Total Idaho housing starts grew by 56.7% that year as the inventory of existing homes retreated and many prospective home buyers turned to new construction as another option. For the first time in four years, construction employment increased by 2.7% in 2012. It is expected to grow in each year of the forecast. Construction payrolls are forecast to grow to 43,800 jobs in 2017.

The state's private education and health sector proved to be the most resilient employer over the last few years and should enjoy constant job growth over the forecast period. It is the sole major employment sector that did not suffer job losses during the Great Recession. In fact, from 2007 to 2011 it added 12,000 jobs. There are a couple reasons for this expansion. One, health care demand is driven more by demographics than economics. Thus, the aging population is a major driver of health care employment. It should also be pointed out that given its nature, it is much harder to postpone purchasing health care than other goods or services. Second, many unemployed or underemployed workers return to school in order to learn new job skills or enhance existing skills to be more competitive in the tight job market. This demand increases the need for teachers, trainers, and administrators.

Two of the three major Idaho job sectors, goods producing and nongoods producing, are expected to recover and even grow past prerecession levels in the coming years. The goods-producing sector, which includes construction, is forecast to expand at a 4.0% average annual rate over the next four years. At this pace, employment will be nearly 113,900 jobs in 2017, which is about where it was at the Great Recession's start. Private nongoods-producing employment, which includes health care, is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.9% over the same period. The remaining major employment sector, government, is not forecast to show consistent growth. Idaho total nonfarm employment is forecast to climb from 639,000 jobs in 2013 to 720,000 jobs in 2017.

Idaho nominal personal income is expected to expand at an average rate of 5.3% per year through 2017. After adjusting for inflation, personal income is projected to increase at a 3.6% annual clip over the forecast period. The housing sector is anticipated to continue recovering over the next few years, growing to nearly 16,100 starts by 2017. This level is much higher than in 2011, but still well below its 2005 peak of 23,400 units.

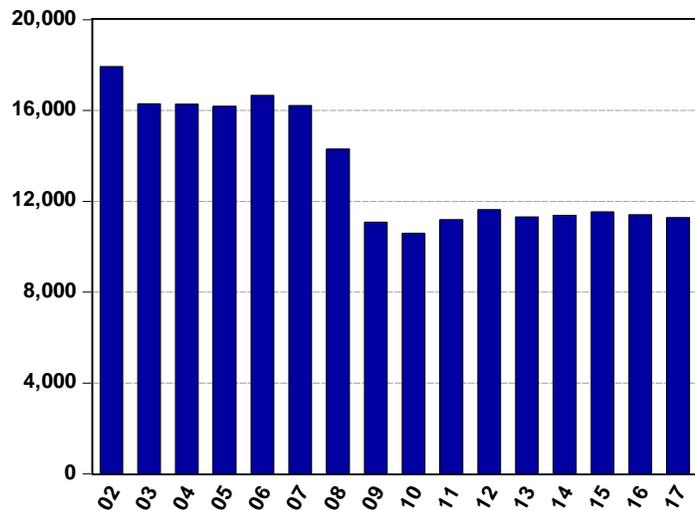
## SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### Computer and Electronics

**Manufacturing:** Through much of the 1990s Idaho transformed into a technology manufacturing hub. Micron Technology, a manufacturer of computer memory, had been operating in Idaho since the late 1970s but had expanded enough to open a second assembly plant in 1990. Between the largest computer and electronics manufacturers, Micron Technology and Hewlett-Packard, and a few smaller companies, Idaho's employment in the sector had grown to roughly 10,000 jobs by 1991, and employment continued increasing to almost 20,000 jobs over the next ten years. However, this sector was hit hard with the high-tech bubble burst and the recession in 2001. Following the recession employment shrank by about

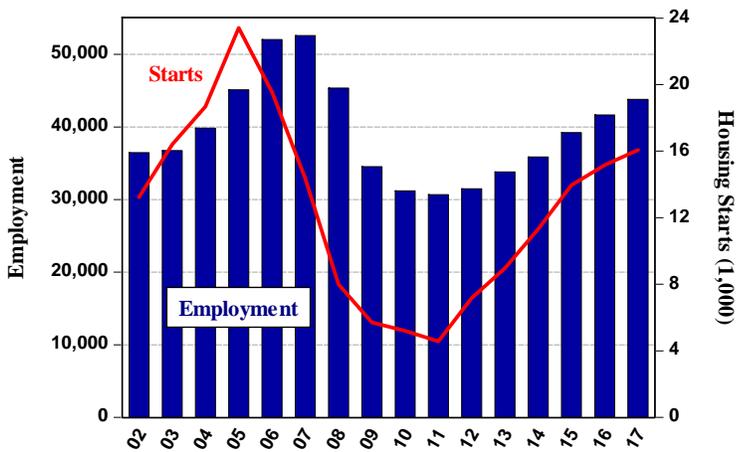
9.0% in both 2002 and 2003. Payrolls then expanded by 3.0% in 2006 but decreased by 2.7% in 2007 and another 11.8% in 2008. The following year was also difficult, with payrolls shrinking by 22.5%, under pressures from a global recession and the collapse in memory prices. Losses persisted through 2010, when computer and electronics manufacturing payrolls bottomed out at roughly 10,600 jobs, which is nearly the same level as two decades earlier. Computer and electronics manufacturing jobs grew with the recovering economy in 2011 and 2012, but layoffs at Hewlett-Packard and Micron Technology contributed to a payroll decrease of 2.7% in 2013. The sector has attempted to diversify and expand into new territory over the last couple of years. Attempts were made at breaking into solar panel manufacturing by a couple of Idaho companies. One of these companies, Transform Solar of Nampa, Idaho, was unable to remain solvent due to retreating solar panel prices. Another company, Inovus Solar of Boise, Idaho, has found some traction in the manufacturing of net-zero commercial lighting that generates enough energy from solar panels to offset energy used in lighting. Some Idaho computer and electronic manufacturing companies have shifted their local operations from manufacturing to research and development, which should help insulate them from future downturns in the business cycle. Computer and electronics manufacturing employment in Idaho was at an estimated level of 11,318 jobs in 2013, and is expected to grow to 11,386 jobs in 2014, 11,534 in 2015, and then to ease back to 11,416 in 2016, and 11,284 in 2017.

Idaho Computer and Electronic Products Employment



**Construction:** Idaho's construction sector was a particularly large part of the economic boom of the early 2000s and one of the hardest hit by the Great Recession of the late 2000s. During the early 2000s there was a strong thirst for new residential and commercial construction. Between 2002 and 2007 employment in the construction industry grew more than twice as fast as the employment growth rate for all of Idaho, and housing starts nearly doubled from 13,231 in 2002 to 23,409 in 2005. By 2007 Idaho had nearly 53,000 construction jobs, but housing starts had declined to 14,354 units as the overgrown housing market began to fall apart. As the housing market bubble burst, home prices quickly deflated and residential and commercial construction slowed. In 2008, Idaho construction employment decreased by 13.7%, followed by 23.9% in 2009, 9.7% in 2010, and 1.7% in 2011 when housing starts came in at just 4,572 for the year. In a few short years Idaho's construction payrolls had dropped from almost

**Idaho Construction Employment and Housing Starts**

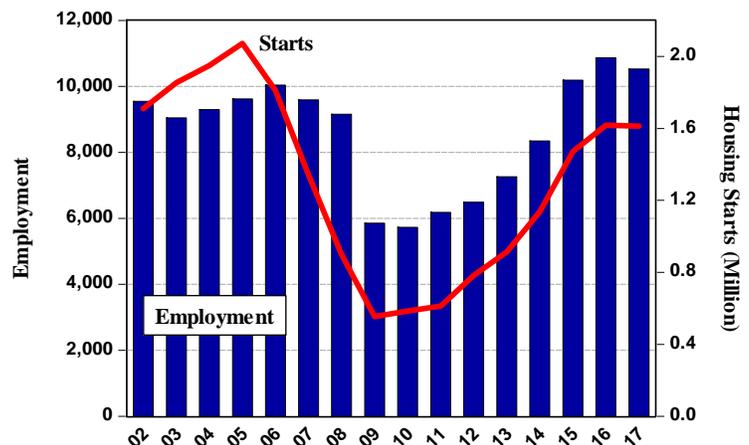


53,000 to fewer than 31,000 and Idaho homes had lost more than 30% of their value. This decrease in construction employment had serious long-term impacts in Idaho. Many small construction businesses were forced to close and many Idahoans, unable to find construction employment in the state, were forced to leave the state for comparable work. As the housing market began to show signs of recovery early in 2012, the stock of existing homes for sale quickly decreased. With a lack of existing homes to choose from, many homebuyers turned to new home construction as an alternative. By the end of 2012 home prices and housing

starts had shown noticeable improvement. Construction employment also improved that year, growing by 2.7%. The jobs recovery accelerated through 2013, with construction payroll growth estimated at 7.3%. Construction employment is anticipated to continue to grow over the forecast period, ending in 2017 with an estimated 43,800 jobs, which is still lower than its 2007 peak. Construction starts should also grow in each year of the forecast, with 16,069 housing starts expected in 2017.

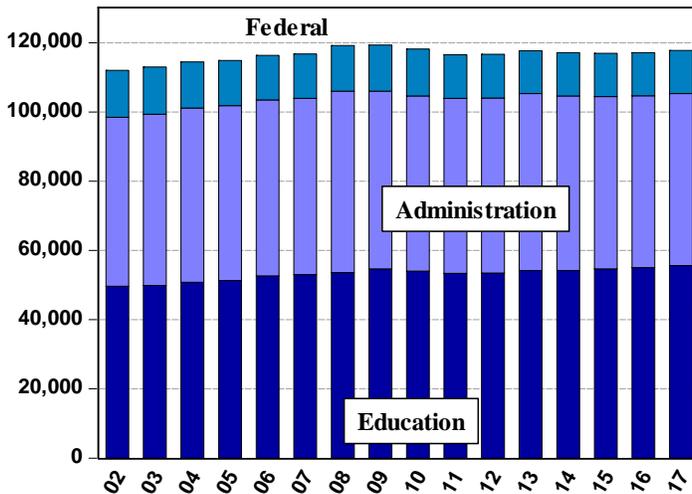
**Logging and Wood Products:** The logging and wood products sector is relatively small, but it has a significant impact on many of Idaho’s forested counties. Employment in this sector had a growth spurt in the mid-1990s, increasing about 20% between 1992 and 1996. By 1996 the sector accounted for 2.4% of Idaho’s nonfarm employment, with payrolls topping 12,000. This peak was short lived, though, and the sector shed more than 500 jobs over the next two years as the industry began to automate more processes. Employment gains were realized again in 1999 and persisted into 2000, leaving the state with just over 11,500 logging and wood product jobs that year. The 2001 recession that was partially caused by a collapse in some technology sectors was far reaching, and had an indirect impact on the logging and wood products sector, causing employment to decline by 14.9% in 2001, followed by two more years of declines. By 2003 the sector had declined to just over 9,000 jobs. Although the recession ended at the end of 2001, logging and wood product employment did not begin to recover until 2004 when payrolls grew by 2.8% thanks to increased demand due to a boom in US construction. Employment gains continued through 2006, as the sector regained around 400 of the jobs that were lost during the previous years. Unfortunately, an even larger and deeper recession hit the US in 2007, and it had a greater impact on the wood industry, as the construction industry nearly came to a standstill. The sector contracted 4.5% in both 2007 and 2008, 36.0% in 2009, and 2.3% in 2010 before the sector reached the bottom

**Idaho Wood Product Employment and US Housing Starts**



with statewide payrolls at less than 6,000 jobs. The sector has grown each year since 2010 and is expected to have topped 7,262 jobs in 2013. Employment is expected to grow through most of the forecast, reaching a peak of 10,876 jobs in 2016 before settling back down to 10,526 jobs in 2017, as supply issues persist and the US housing recovery cools.

**Idaho Government Employment**

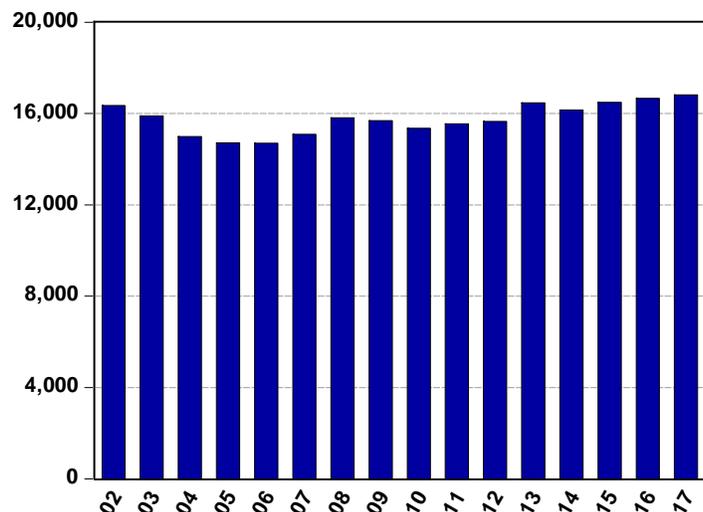


**Government:** The combination of slower population growth and soft tax collections caused Idaho government employment to swoon and stall in recent years. State and local government employment grew at an average annual pace of about 1.3% through the 2000s, even realizing gains through the recession of 2007 to 2009. State and local government employment growth is closely tied to population growth, as a rise in population increases the demand for government services. Net migration can cause large swings. Net migration exceeded 25,000 in 2006, but it began to decline in 2007 as the economy cooled. The pains of the recession caught up with the public sector in 2010 as payrolls declined by 1.3% followed by another 0.7% in 2011 when net

migration nearly hit zero for the year. State and local government employment rebounded in 2012 and is expected to have grown by 1.2% in 2013. Federal government employment in Idaho has been more volatile over the last few years, staying within a range of 12,600 and 13,500 employees. Specifically, federal government employment in Idaho was flat in 2012, but declined by an estimated 1.9% in 2013. Federal payrolls in the state are expected to increase by 0.7% in 2014, show no growth in 2015, and decline by 0.2% in both 2016 and 2017. State and local government employment is expected to fall by 0.6% in 2014, drop 0.2% in 2015, and then increase by 0.2% in 2016 and 0.6% in 2017.

**Food Processing:** Its proximity to major transportation hubs and access to agricultural inputs has made Idaho one of the top choices for food processing. This sector accounts for about a quarter of all manufacturing jobs in Idaho, making it the largest manufacturing category by number of employees. The Gem State is also a major producer of several agricultural commodities. According to Idaho’s Department of Agriculture, in 2012 Idaho produced about 143.2 million Cwt of potatoes, or about 31% of the potatoes produced in the US. Also in 2012, Idaho’s 580,000 dairy cows produced 13.6 billion pounds of milk, or about 7% of total US milk production. Idaho also produces 24% of the nation’s barley, 18% of the sugar

**Idaho Food Processing Employment**

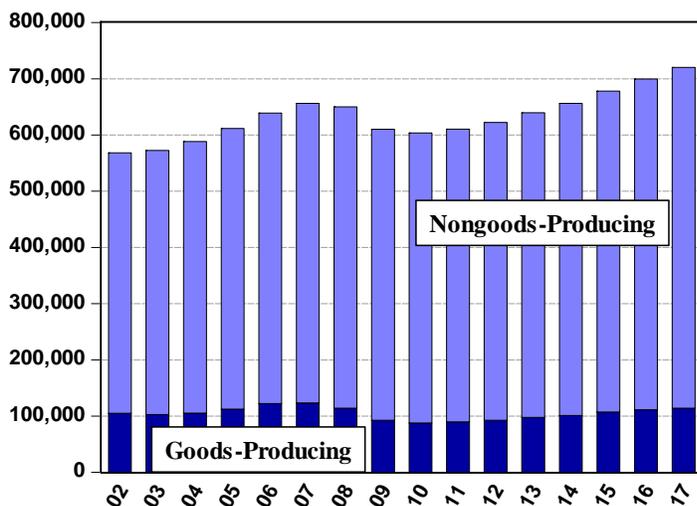


beets, and 20% of the fresh plums. It is the access to agricultural inputs such as these that have played a role in enticing several food manufacturers to relocate or expand in Idaho in recent years. Among these companies are Agro Farma’s Chobani, Inc.; Sorrento Lactalis Inc.; Frulact Group; and Glanbia Foods, Inc. One of the larger recent announcements came from Clif Bar, which will build a new bakery in Twin Falls. The new facility will be built on a 90-acre site and will employ roughly 250 persons, with potential to expand to 450 jobs in the coming years. Three potato production facilities owned by J. R. Simplot Company in Nampa, Caldwell, and Aberdeen are being shuttered. Up to 800 workers are expected to be affected by the closures. A state-of-the-art facility will be built in Caldwell to replace the older facilities. That plant is expected to hire around 250 workers when it opens in 2015. The increased activity in this industry was sufficient to grow the food processing sector employment by an estimated 5.2% in 2013. The Simplot closures will impact the sector in 2014, decreasing payrolls by 1.9%. Clif bar and Frulact Group should begin to hire in 2015, and payrolls are expected to grow by 2.1% that year, followed by 1.1% growth in 2016 and 0.9% in 2017.

**Nongoods Producing:** Nongoods-producing jobs account for roughly 85% of Idaho’s nonfarm payrolls, making this sector vital to the future of the state’s economy. The nongoods-producing sector consists of two major categories: services and trade. Of the two categories, the services category is much larger with an employment ratio of nearly 3 to 1 over the trade category. Every service industry in Idaho is expected to have experienced growth in 2013. Gains in the services category were driven by strength in some of the larger service industries. For example, the education and health sector increased by more than 2,600 jobs in 2013, a 3.0% gain over 2012 levels. Leisure and hospitality added almost 2,400 jobs (3.9% growth), and the professional and business services sector grew by more than 1,800 jobs (2.4% growth). Professional and business service payrolls have grown as some companies have relocated customer service call centers into the state. Maximus, a federal customer service call center company,

began hiring in July of 2013. The company has announced that it will hire up to 1,800 permanent and seasonal staff for its operation out of Boise, Idaho. Although the trade category is the smaller portion of the nongoods-producing sector, it also has experienced a strong revival. Retail trade employment expanded an estimated 1.8% in 2013, while wholesale trade grew at a rate of 4.1% over the same period. The trade sector employment is expected to continue to grow in each year of the forecast period with additional growth of 3.2% in 2014, 3.6% in 2015, 3.7% in 2016, and 3.5% in 2017. Services employment is also expected to continue its momentum with payroll growth of 3.3% in 2014, 3.6% in 2015, and 3.8% in both 2016 and 2017.

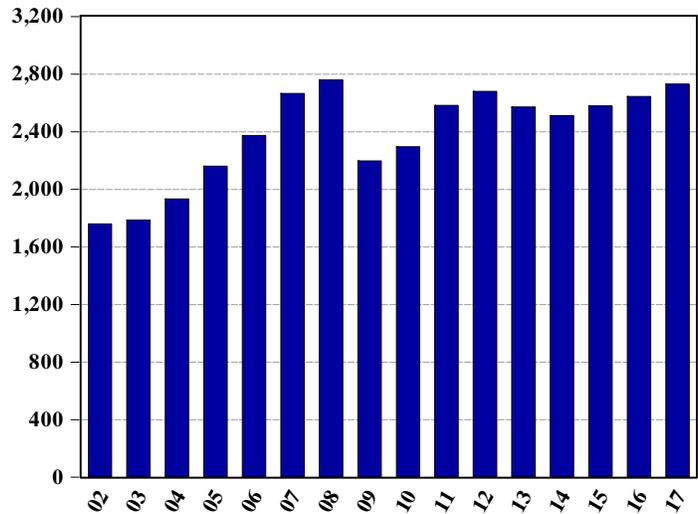
**Idaho Nonfarm Employment**



**Mining:** Over the last decade Idaho’s mining sector has had several fluctuations caused by volatile metal prices and changes in demand for quarry products. Recent decreases in the price of many of Idaho-sourced metals have left some mining companies looking to reduce costs. Silver prices exceeded \$45 per ounce in mid-2011, but have since fallen to a price near \$19 per ounce in December of 2013. Molybdenum prices have also lost some ground, dropping from roughly \$13 per pound in mid-2012 to

less than \$10 per pound in July of 2013. Some mines have turned to workforce reduction to offset these low prices. The Galena Mine near Wallace, Idaho, recently announced a payroll reduction of 126 hourly staff and salaried employees. Fortunately, some of the impact of falling metal prices are being offset by the increased demand for nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying (sand, gravel, stone, etc.) thanks to increased construction activity, which accounted for roughly 39% of Idaho's mining employment in 2012. However, the increased activity in the nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying will not be enough to offset losses in the metallic mining portion of the mining sector. Mining employment in Idaho decreased by an estimated 4.0% in 2013 and is expected to decrease by 2.3% in 2014. Employment is then expected to begin to grow again, with payrolls forecast to advance 2.7% in 2015, 2.5% in 2016, and 3.3% in 2017.

**Idaho Mining Employment**



**Other Manufacturing Sectors:** Idaho's other manufacturing sectors are typically comprised of smaller, individual businesses that in aggregate are a significant part of the state's economy. According to the US Small Business Administration, 57.7% of Idaho's total private-sector employment in 2010 was with companies that have 500 or fewer employees. Idaho's other manufacturing sector took relatively large employment losses during the recession, but it has been recovering with growth rates that are among the highest in the state's economy. Other durable manufacturing businesses shed over a quarter of their workforce between 2007 and 2010 but have grown at an average annual rate of 3.7% between 2010 and 2013. Other durable manufacturing employment is expected to have grown by 3.2% in 2013, and it is forecast to grow 2.3% in 2014, 3.6% in 2015, 4.2% in 2016, and 3.1% in 2017. Other nondurable manufacturing payrolls tell a similar story. Fairly strong growth in the mid-2000s was derailed in 2008, when employment fell by 0.4%. Payrolls declined another 6.8% in 2009 before recovery began to set in in 2010. Since 2010 other nondurable manufacturing employment has grown at an average annual rate of 5.2%, with estimated year-over-year growth of 11.1% in 2013 alone. Other nondurable manufacturing employment is forecast to grow 2.3% in 2014, 1.5% in 2015, 1.8% in 2016, and 1.9% in 2017.

## FORECASTS COMPARISON

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

This section's comparison table shows how the outlooks for several key Idaho and national economic series have changed from the October 2013 to the January 2014 *Idaho Economic Forecast*. The October 2013 *Idaho Economic Forecast* is based on IHS Global Insight's October 2013 baseline US macroeconomic forecast and the January 2014 *Idaho Economic Forecast* is driven by IHS Global Insight's November 2013 baseline forecast.

A review of several key indicators show the current national economic forecast is little changed from the previous one. This is no surprise given they were prepared just a month apart. The outlook for real GDP, one of the most widely reported measures of the economy's health, is virtually unchanged from the previous forecast. The same holds for inflation-adjusted personal income. Over the next few years, it is expected to be no more than two-tenths of a percentage point higher than was forecast in October 2013. Part of the reason for the stronger real personal income is inflation is forecast to be slightly lower over the forecast period. Nonfarm employment is down slightly from the previous forecast, with the largest differences occurring in the goods-producing sector. This sector's employment is down by two-tenths of a percentage point in both 2015 and 2016, and it is one-tenth percentage point lower in 2017. Expected nongoods-employment is initially two-tenths of a percentage point below the previous forecast in 2013, but the employment gap narrows steadily over the forecast period so that by 2017 the current forecast is virtually the same as the previous one.

Like the national economic forecast, Idaho's outlook is largely unchanged from the previous one. In October 2013 Idaho nonfarm employment was forecast to increase about 3.0% annually through 2017. In the current forecast it advances at a slightly slower pace. As a result, there are about 1,600 fewer jobs in 2017 than in the previous forecast. Interestingly, all of the differences are in the nongoods-producing sector. By 2017, it has nearly 1,800 fewer jobs than was previously forecasted. On the other hand, the goods-producing sector fares slightly better, with roughly 200 more jobs in 2017 than in the October 2013 forecast. The outlook for Idaho nominal personal income is mixed. This measure is up relative to the previous forecast in the early years of the projection, but it is then down slightly in the latter years. Part of the boost to income in the early years reflects higher farm proprietors' income and dividends, rent, and interest payments. Idaho real personal income is higher than previously estimated because inflation is lower in each year.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
FORECASTS COMPARISON  
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN  
JANUARY 2014 vs. OCTOBER 2013 FORECASTS**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>									
Current \$	0	0	0	0	25	-11	-29	-8	-10
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
2009 Chain-Weighted	0	0	0	0	22	16	-3	15	6
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	0	0	24	46	79	-16	-101
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	0	4	-13	-28	-18	-10
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	0	0	49	184	218	130	41
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
U.S. (Billions)	0	0	0	0	10	23	11	20	23
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>									
Idaho	-3	-4	-4	-20	51	298	452	-520	-1,639
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	0	13	-192	-171	-77	-24
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>									
Idaho	1	-1	-2	7	499	391	456	275	205
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	0	5	-5	-35	-51	-16
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>									
Idaho	-4	-3	-2	-27	-448	-93	-4	-796	-1,845
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	0	9	-187	-137	-26	-8
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>									
Federal Funds Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bank Prime Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Existing Home Mortgage Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>INFLATION</b>									
GDP Price Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.014	-0.180	-0.159	-0.146	-0.095
Personal Cons Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.054	-0.282	-0.286	-0.277	-0.243
Consumer Price Index	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.006	-0.005	-0.005	-0.004

**Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013**

## ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

IHS Global Insight has assigned a 60% probability of occurrence to its November 2013 baseline macroeconomic scenario, which is unchanged from the previous forecast. The probabilities of the two alternative scenarios also remain unchanged from the October 2013 forecast as well, with both having a 20% likelihood of occurring.

The major features of the *Baseline Scenario* include:

- Real GDP expands 1.7% in 2013, 2.5% in 2014, 3.1% in 2015, 3.3% in 2016, and 3.1% in 2017.
- US nonfarm employment increases about 1.7% annually through 2017.
- The US civilian unemployment rate falls from 7.5% in 2013 to 5.5% in 2017.
- Consumer inflation rises slowly from 1.4% in 2013, but remains under 2.0%.
- The unified federal budget deficit shrinks from about \$700 billion in 2013 to \$584 billion in 2016, but it then expands to \$619 billion in 2017.
- The current account deficit rises from \$400 billion in 2013 to \$481 billion in 2017.
- Housing starts grow from just under 1.0 million units in 2013 to just over 1.6 million units in 2017.

## PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

In the pessimistic scenario, the combination of fiscal tightening and a bleak global outlook combine to stall US economic growth. Federal policymakers interpret weak growth and depressed private-sector confidence as signs that further fiscal tightening is warranted. They therefore decide to impose further cuts on discretionary spending in 2014. But instead of relieving economic anxieties, fiscal tightening causes private-sector confidence to sink, stock prices plunge, and the US economy takes another tumble. Consumer spending increases only 1.3% in 2014, compared to 2.5% in the baseline. With businesses unwilling to expand further in a time of such major policy confusion, nonresidential fixed investment growth slows. Light-vehicle sales turn down again, falling back to 14.6 million units in 2014, versus 15.9 million units in the baseline. Simultaneously, the global outlook falters, reducing the appetite for US exports. As sovereign debt worries reemerge in the southern periphery of the European Union (EU), the EU Commission imposes fiscal-tightening programs and Europe returns to recession. The double squeeze from weak domestic sales and slow exports weakens US businesses and puts them in the undesirable position of having to cut payrolls. In turn, this leads to depressed wages, low profits, and declining employment, which drives the unemployment rate back toward 8.0%. The depressed employment and weak wage gains produce a housing-sector relapse. In this scenario, real GDP stalls at the end of 2013 and recedes at the start of 2014. It then grows marginally throughout the remaining quarters of this year.

The Federal Reserve does what it can to support the economy, expanding the size of its third quantitative easing (QE3) program and keeping the federal funds rate in the 0.00% to 0.25% range until late 2017. Weak global demand for energy pushes the Brent crude oil price below the baseline in the short run, resulting in lower inflation. However, when the US economy finally starts recovering and pent-up demand is released, tight production capacity and weak productivity lead to production bottlenecks that put upward pressure on prices. This causes higher inflation. In addition the US dollar is weaker due to worries about fiscal debt and weak growth. In response, the Federal Reserve decides to finally raise the federal funds rate in the third quarter of 2017, which is too late to prevent a higher inflation rate from becoming entrenched.

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS  
JANUARY 2014**

	BASELINE					OPTIMISTIC					PESSIMISTIC				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)</b>															
Current \$	16,755	17,435	18,291	19,220	20,150	16,780	17,784	18,888	19,922	20,963	16,728	16,968	17,526	18,332	19,198
% Ch	3.1%	4.1%	4.9%	5.1%	4.8%	3.3%	6.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.2%	3.0%	1.4%	3.3%	4.6%	4.7%
2009 Chain-Weighted	15,728	16,116	16,619	17,161	17,689	15,748	16,399	17,062	17,691	18,329	15,711	15,805	16,093	16,495	16,891
% Ch	1.7%	2.5%	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%	1.8%	4.1%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	1.6%	0.6%	1.8%	2.5%	2.4%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>															
Idaho (Millions)	56,621	59,056	62,270	65,796	69,686	56,651	59,425	63,256	67,338	71,733	56,597	58,433	61,094	63,863	66,876
% Ch	2.9%	4.3%	5.4%	5.7%	5.9%	3.0%	4.9%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	2.9%	3.2%	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%
U.S. (Billions)	14,133	14,783	15,494	16,307	17,194	14,145	14,991	15,996	16,934	17,873	14,120	14,489	14,930	15,596	16,404
% Ch	2.8%	4.6%	4.8%	5.2%	5.4%	2.9%	6.0%	6.7%	5.9%	5.5%	2.7%	2.6%	3.0%	4.5%	5.2%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>															
Idaho (Millions)	52,823	54,393	56,460	58,616	60,991	52,823	54,409	57,077	59,998	62,981	52,832	54,154	55,649	56,810	58,112
% Ch	1.8%	3.0%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%	1.8%	3.0%	4.9%	5.1%	5.0%	1.8%	2.5%	2.8%	2.1%	2.3%
U.S. (Billions)	13,185	13,616	14,049	14,527	15,049	13,189	13,726	14,434	15,089	15,693	13,181	13,428	13,599	13,874	14,254
% Ch	1.7%	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	1.7%	4.1%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%	2.0%	2.7%
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>															
Idaho	639,132	656,023	678,056	699,368	720,218	639,182	658,247	683,667	709,269	735,677	639,128	653,500	671,676	686,676	698,708
% Ch	2.7%	2.6%	3.4%	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	3.0%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.2%	2.8%	2.2%	1.8%
U.S. (Thousands)	135,915	138,087	140,540	143,198	145,498	135,964	139,314	142,931	146,066	148,556	135,884	136,930	137,953	139,751	141,678
% Ch	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%	1.4%
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR</b>															
Idaho	97,419	100,881	107,272	111,325	113,889	97,456	102,746	109,803	112,703	115,651	97,408	99,596	105,457	109,386	111,263
% Ch	5.5%	3.6%	6.3%	3.8%	2.3%	5.5%	5.4%	6.9%	2.6%	2.6%	5.5%	2.2%	5.9%	3.7%	1.7%
U.S. (Thousands)	18,661	19,163	19,950	20,767	21,275	18,678	19,607	20,715	21,462	21,961	18,660	18,817	19,052	19,703	20,249
% Ch	1.3%	2.7%	4.1%	4.1%	2.4%	1.4%	5.0%	5.7%	3.6%	2.3%	1.3%	0.8%	1.2%	3.4%	2.8%
<b>NONGOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR</b>															
Idaho	541,713	555,142	570,784	588,043	606,329	541,726	555,502	573,864	596,566	620,026	541,720	553,904	566,218	577,290	587,446
% Ch	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	2.2%	2.5%	3.3%	4.0%	3.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%
U.S. (Thousands)	117,254	118,925	120,590	122,431	124,222	117,286	119,707	122,216	124,604	126,594	117,224	118,113	118,902	120,048	121,429
% Ch	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>															
Federal Funds	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	2.2%	3.8%	0.1%	0.8%	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
Bank Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	5.2%	6.8%	3.3%	3.9%	6.0%	7.0%	7.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.0%	4.9%	5.3%	6.0%	6.9%	3.9%	5.3%	6.5%	6.8%	6.9%	4.0%	4.7%	5.1%	6.0%	6.9%
<b>INFLATION</b>															
GDP Price Deflator	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%	1.8%	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%	1.4%	2.0%	2.3%
Personal Cons Deflator	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	2.4%	2.4%
Consumer Price Index	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	0.8%	2.0%	2.7%	2.5%

Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

Idaho's economic outlook is softened by the nation's subdued prospects. In the baseline case Idaho nonfarm employment grows by at least 3.0% per year after 2014, but it fails to top this threshold in the *Pessimistic Scenario*. This slower pace results in 21,500 fewer jobs in 2017 compared to the *Baseline Scenario*. Idaho nominal personal income is also lower in 2017 than in the *Baseline Scenario*. Specifically, it is \$66.9 billion, which is \$2.8 billion lower than the baseline's \$69.7 billion. Adjusted for inflation, this gap is \$2.9 billion.

## OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

The private-sector recovery continues in the *Optimistic Scenario*, while policymakers avoid imposing excessive fiscal restraint on the economy. On the policy front, Congress agrees upon a credible long-term deficit-reduction plan, replacing the automatic cuts, passing a budget, and raising the debt ceiling in advance of the critical deadlines. The stronger outlook and less fiscal uncertainty cause consumer and business confidence to rise sharply. Strong holiday sales help boost consumer spending growth to a 4.3% annual rate in the fourth quarter, compared with 2.3% in the baseline. Already a bright spot in the recovery, light-vehicle sales nearly eclipse 16 million units by the end of 2013 and exceed 17 million units by mid-2014. The labor market continues to pick up steam and by mid-2014 the economy is adding about 325,000 jobs per month; in the baseline, payroll growth is not consistently above 200,000 jobs per month until early 2015. The unemployment rate drops below 7.0% in the fourth quarter of 2014, two quarters before the baseline. The strong employment growth helps fuel the housing recovery and US housing starts climb to nearly 1.9 million units in 2017. Across the Atlantic, European policymakers develop a credible pro-growth plan to tackle sovereign-debt issues and prevent a financial meltdown. Under these conditions, real GDP increases by about 4.0% in both 2014 and 2015.

In response to the much stronger growth in output and sharp, sustained improvements in the labor market, the Federal Reserve tapers its bond-buying activity earlier than in the baseline, deciding that its aggressive policies have achieved their objective of boosting growth and lowering unemployment. It then raises the federal funds rate in the second quarter of 2014, six quarters sooner than in the baseline. Financial markets take the monetary tightening in stride; in fact, they welcome it as an appropriate and timely response to a much stronger economy. The Federal Reserve's tightening helps to keep inflation benign. Lower inflation in the long term allows the nation's central bank to reduce interest rates below baseline levels just after the end of the decade. Real GDP rises by just under 4.0% in both 2016 and 2017.

The stronger national economy helps shift Idaho's economy into higher gear. For example, Gem State nonfarm employment expands 3.0% in 2014, 3.9% in 2015, and 3.7% in both 2016 and 2017. This is noticeably stronger than in the *Baseline Scenario* where employment is forecast to rise 2.6% this year, 3.4% next year, and about 3.0% in 2016 and 2017. As a result of the faster growth, by 2017 there are nearly 15,500 more jobs in the *Optimistic Scenario* than in its baseline counterpart. The nongoods-producing sector accounts for most of the difference, with 13,700 more jobs compared to the baseline case. Goods-producing employment is about 1,800 jobs above the baseline amount. Idaho personal income also grows faster in this scenario. In the baseline case, nominal Idaho personal income growth is forecast to gradually accelerate from 4.3% in 2014 to a high of 5.9%. In the *Optimistic Scenario*, its growth rate jumps from 4.9% in 2014 to nearly 6.5% in 2015 and maintains that pace over the remaining years of the forecast. This faster clip results in personal income of \$71.7 billion in 2017, which is about \$2.0 billion more than in the baseline case. Real Idaho personal income is also about \$2.0 billion higher than in the *Baseline Scenario*.

# Why Are Housing Inventories Low?

William Hedberg<sup>1</sup>

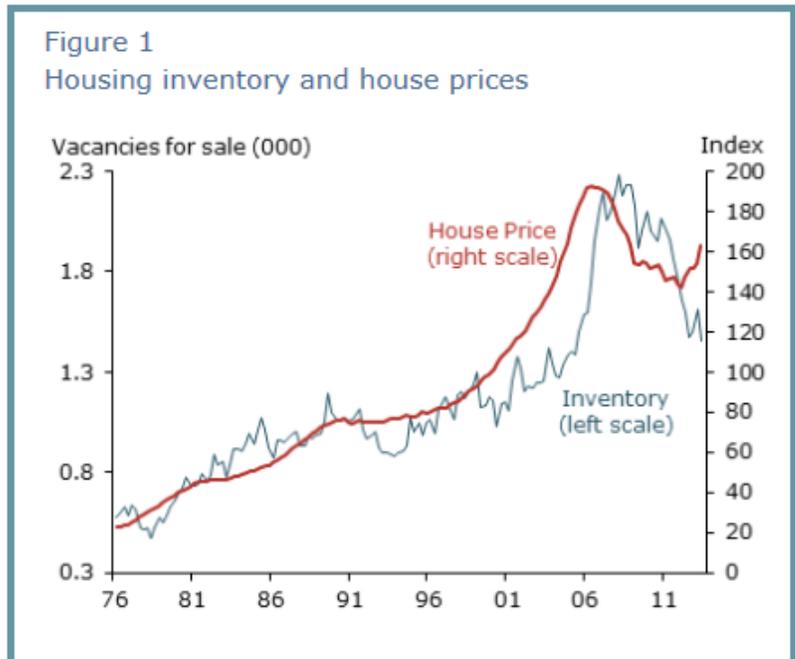
John Krainer

As the housing market heats up and prices rise once again, existing home sales remain stuck at relatively low levels. The National Association of Realtors reports that some 4.5 million homes were sold in June 2013 at a seasonally adjusted annualized rate, roughly the same as at the end of the 1990s. Why have sales been so sluggish? Potential homebuyers frequently say very few homes are available for sale. This Economic Letter examines the factors influencing the inventory of homes available for sale and considers why they currently appear unnaturally low.

## Inventory levels over the business cycle

How many homes are available for sale at any given time? Economic theory suggests that all homes are for sale if the price is right. But at any point in time, the price may not be right. Sellers must form expectations about what an acceptable sale price might be. Moreover, putting a home up for sale and getting a good price can be costly. Sellers routinely make home repairs and renovations, hire a real estate agent, and even rent new home furnishings in order to “stage” the house, that is, make it more attractive to buyers. For all of these reasons, economists typically regard the act of listing a house for sale as a strong signal of the homeowner’s intent to sell. For that reason, we measure the short-run supply of homes, or the inventory, by the number of homes available for sale according to a listing service.

No matter what the condition of the economy might be, some base level of inventory for sale always exists in the housing market. Young homeowners may sell their homes in order to relocate for a job or because their family has gotten larger and they need more space. Older homeowners may sell because they no longer need so much space or they want to turn their housing investment into cash as they reach retirement. All these reasons for selling can be thought of as life-cycle motives not necessarily tied to the business cycle. Such noncyclical factors produce a general level of churning in the housing market. Nevertheless, inventories show a distinct cyclical pattern, rising in good times and falling in bad times. This could be due to the cyclical nature of credit conditions. The risk premiums charged by lenders and their willingness to accept loan applications tend to ease during good economic times, allowing more

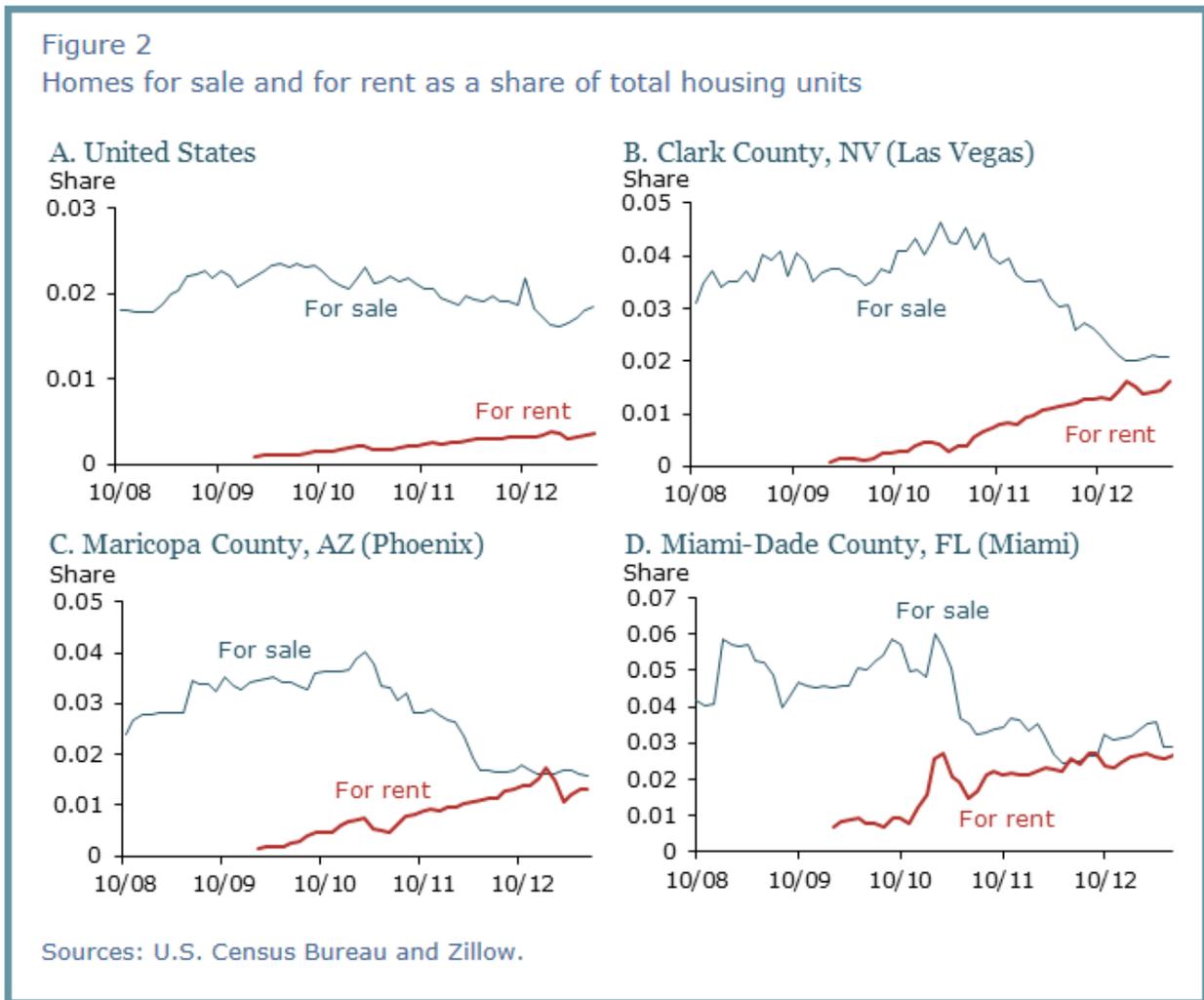


<sup>1</sup>This article originally appeared in the Number 2013-31; October 21, 2013 *FRBSF Economic Letter*. Opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the management of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

potential buyers to enter the market. At the same time though, the level of house prices is by far the most important cyclical variable that influences the inventory of homes for sale.

Figure 1 shows the inventory and price level of vacant homes for sale as reported by the Census Bureau. These data are not an exact measure of total homes for sale since many properties on the market are still occupied. However, this data series has a long history indicating the relationship between inflation-adjusted house prices and inventory for sale. As the figure shows, inventories generally move with prices. Formal statistical tests indicate that changes in house prices have a causal effect on inventories and the two series are tied together in a long-run relationship. This makes sense. All else equal, rising house prices should make homeowners more willing to sell and inventories should rise.

This adjustment of inventories to house price changes may not be instantaneous. Moreover, other economic forces may disrupt the long-run relationship between inventories and house prices. In Figure 1, such a divergence is evident in the most recent time period. House prices have been recovering broadly since 2012. But house inventories have been generally declining. Only in recent months have inventories of homes for sale begun to rise.



### **The inventory-price correlation at the county level**

Why did the inventory-price correlation break down for an extended period when the housing market was rebounding in 2012? Fallout from the housing boom and bust seems to have played a role. A remarkable feature of the boom was the unprecedented rise in homeownership rates. Younger households became more willing or more able to buy homes (see Doms and Krainer 2007). Lending terms and conditions eased substantially, allowing less creditworthy borrowers into the market. These trends went into reverse during the housing crisis and the homeownership rate has fallen. With fewer households purchasing houses, inventory has shifted from the for-sale to the for-rent category. Figure 2 shows the changes in the for-sale and for-rent categories since 2009, based on data from the Census Bureau and Zillow, a real estate services company. The inventory variables are scaled by total units to facilitate comparisons across markets.

Two important points emerge from Figure 2. First, in the aggregate U.S. data, the for-rent inventory of homes as a share of total housing units has risen steadily during the recession and the recovery, while the for-sale inventory has steadily dropped and is now stabilizing. The data do not extend far enough back to indicate whether this is typical over the economic cycle. But other sources, such as Census Bureau aggregate inventory data, suggest that the drop in owner-occupied units relative to renter-occupied units is unprecedented since the 1960s. This phenomenon is widespread. The surge in foreclosures during the housing bust cannot be the only cause of this shift. The inventory of houses in foreclosure has recently been falling in most markets, but the ratio of owner-occupied units to renter-occupied units has remained at its lower level. Thus, either preference for homeownership has shifted or, more likely, credit constraints have affected household home purchase decisions (see Gropp, Krainer, and Laderman 2013).

A second point illustrated in Figure 2 is that the changes in for-sale and for-rent inventories are seen most dramatically in markets where foreclosure rates were high and where investors are now reportedly playing an important role in home sales. Indeed, in markets such as Las Vegas, Miami, and Phoenix, the total inventory of homes for rent is approaching that of homes for sale. This is a remarkable shift that has continued throughout the recovery, not just most recently when prices have been rising and inventories have failed to respond. Still, the impact of investors in these markets should not be overstated. The decline in homes for sale is very closely linked with the large downward shift in the homeownership rate in these markets. It is impossible to say though whether declining sales are pushing down homeownership rates or falling homeownership is pushing down sales, or both are interacting with each other in a complicated feedback process.

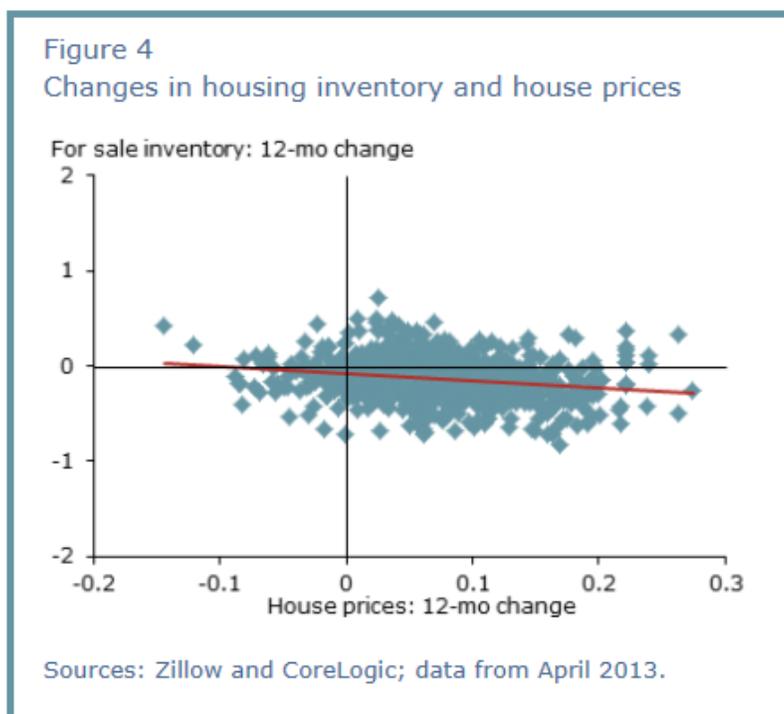
As noted earlier, tight credit conditions may be affecting homeownership decisions of young buyers. It is also possible that the availability of credit is affecting the supply side of the market. A sharp drop in prices was one of the defining features of the housing bust. In theory, falling house prices alone may keep some homeowners from selling. It may seem logical that decisions to sell should be based only on information about current and future market conditions. But David Genesove and Christopher Mayer (1997) show that homeowners take more time to sell their houses if prices have fallen since the original purchase. That is, two similar homeowners experiencing similar housing market conditions will behave differently if one of those homeowners has an unrealized loss on his or her house.

Falling prices may hold down home sales for several reasons. If house prices fall far enough to push a homeowner underwater so that the market value of the home is less than the value of the mortgage, then the owner may be unwilling or unable to realize this loss and choose to delay a sale. In this case, the homeowner may be locked into the house because a sale wouldn't provide enough cash to make the down payment on a new home.

Figure 3 plots the correlation between the share of mortgages underwater in a county at a given point in time and the share of total units for sale averaged over a quarter in that same county. Homes for sale are scaled by total units to facilitate cross-county comparisons. Since early 2008, homes for sale and mortgages underwater have been negatively correlated. Counties with higher shares of mortgages underwater tended to have lower inventories. Though this relationship is significant, its strength diminished as the recession ended and the recovery got under way. Underwater borrowers may have been locked into their houses in a way that impaired the normal functioning of the housing market. But that effect seems to be waning.



Another possible explanation for the breakdown in the normal relationship between prices and inventories of homes for sale is that homeowners may be taking a longer-term view of the housing market. It is well documented that house price changes are persistent, meaning that price rises are likely to be followed by more rises, and price drops by more drops. Homeowners with flexibility on the timing of their home sales can potentially take advantage of this persistence. If they observe prices going up, they may want to wait and gamble that the increases will continue, allowing them to sell later at a higher price.



The data are consistent with this explanation. Figure 4 confirms on a county level the negative relationship between prices and inventories shown at the aggregate level in Figure 1. On balance, counties that experienced relatively large increases in house prices over the past year also experienced relatively large declines in inventories available for sale.

It turns out that variables such as recent house price appreciation and changes in employment are the most robust predictors of recent changes in housing inventory. In other words, once we account for changes in house prices and employment in a county, other variables, such as changes in the for-rent inventory, the underwater share, or local price-rent ratios, do little to explain the inventory

of houses for sale. Thus, current homeowners may be making a rational choice to postpone selling in the hope that prices will rise further. However, this behavior tends to be short run. In the longer run, the link between the level of house prices and for-sale inventories is strong. If prices continue to rise, inventories for sale should eventually rise too.

### **Conclusion**

History shows a long-run relationship between house prices and the number of houses available for sale. Thus, current inventories of homes for sale are low given more than a year of house price appreciation. County-level data suggest that many homeowners are waiting for prices to rise further in their markets. Markets that have seen the strongest house price appreciation and job growth are the ones where for-sale inventories have declined the most.

### **References**

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# IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

January 2014

## FORECAST DETAIL

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### Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports.

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

### Data Sources

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

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

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

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>POPULATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,298.9	1,319.2	1,340.7	1,365.1	1,392.1	1,426.9	1,466.3	1,502.2	1,530.9
% Ch	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%	2.8%	2.4%	1.9%
National (Millions)	282.790	285.684	288.436	291.116	293.758	296.460	299.282	302.227	304.948
% Ch	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
<b>BIRTHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	20.304	20.684	21.002	21.735	22.526	23.069	24.150	25.053	25.122
% Ch	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	3.5%	3.6%	2.4%	4.7%	3.7%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	4,069	4,060	4,087	4,116	4,151	4,192	4,232	4,280	4,324
% Ch	1.0%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
<b>DEATHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	9.538	9.811	9.935	10.308	10.020	10.413	10.471	10.742	10.938
% Ch	0.5%	2.9%	1.3%	3.8%	-2.8%	3.9%	0.6%	2.6%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	2,409	2,474	2,466	2,457	2,450	2,446	2,472	2,496	2,522
% Ch	0.2%	2.7%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	12.463	9.396	10.377	13.016	14.450	22.198	25.725	21.611	14.503
<b>HOUSING</b>									
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>									
Idaho	11,500	12,207	13,231	16,397	18,679	23,409	19,538	14,354	7,981
% Ch	11.0%	6.1%	8.4%	23.9%	13.9%	25.3%	-16.5%	-26.5%	-44.4%
National (Millions)	1.573	1.601	1.710	1.854	1.950	2.073	1.812	1.342	0.900
% Ch	-4.5%	1.8%	6.8%	8.4%	5.2%	6.3%	-12.6%	-25.9%	-32.9%
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	10,338	10,379	11,144	13,865	16,168	20,937	17,521	12,017	7,135
% Ch	12.5%	0.4%	7.4%	24.4%	16.6%	29.5%	-16.3%	-31.4%	-40.6%
National (Millions)	1.232	1.272	1.363	1.505	1.604	1.719	1.474	1.036	0.616
% Ch	-5.7%	3.2%	7.2%	10.4%	6.6%	7.1%	-14.3%	-29.7%	-40.5%
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	1,163	1,829	2,087	2,532	2,512	2,472	2,017	2,337	845
% Ch	-0.8%	57.3%	14.1%	21.3%	-0.8%	-1.6%	-18.4%	15.9%	-63.8%
National (Millions)	0.341	0.330	0.347	0.349	0.345	0.354	0.338	0.306	0.284
% Ch	0.1%	-3.5%	5.3%	0.5%	-1.0%	2.6%	-4.5%	-9.5%	-7.3%
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	421.8	432.7	443.6	457.6	473.8	494.4	514.8	529.3	537.9
% Ch	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	3.2%	3.5%	4.3%	4.1%	2.8%	1.6%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>POPULATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,550.5	1,572.4	1,583.3	1,595.7	1,613.7	1,637.4	1,662.0	1,688.1	1,714.9
% Ch	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
National (Millions)	307.580	310.064	312.324	314.581	317.008	319.464	321.937	324.424	326.925
% Ch	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>BIRTHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	23.607	23.240	22.475	22.978	24.041	24.525	25.025	25.574	26.145
% Ch	-6.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	2.2%	4.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	4,368	4,409	4,438	4,464	4,489	4,508	4,526	4,542	4,561
% Ch	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
<b>DEATHS</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	11.078	11.300	11.900	12.111	12.331	12.495	12.665	12.845	13.028
% Ch	1.3%	2.0%	5.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	2,547	2,570	2,589	2,611	2,634	2,658	2,685	2,709	2,736
% Ch	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	7.037	9.987	0.342	1.508	6.268	11.685	12.237	13.391	13.657
<b>HOUSING</b>									
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>									
Idaho	5,707	5,205	4,572	7,162	8,963	11,327	13,953	15,163	16,069
% Ch	-28.5%	-8.8%	-12.2%	56.7%	25.1%	26.4%	23.2%	8.7%	6.0%
National (Millions)	0.554	0.586	0.612	0.783	0.913	1.139	1.472	1.618	1.612
% Ch	-38.4%	5.7%	4.5%	28.0%	16.6%	24.7%	29.3%	9.9%	-0.3%
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	4,949	4,661	3,966	6,041	7,772	9,852	12,338	13,429	14,464
% Ch	-30.6%	-8.8%	-14.9%	52.3%	28.7%	26.8%	25.2%	8.8%	7.7%
National (Millions)	0.442	0.471	0.434	0.537	0.623	0.811	1.045	1.150	1.136
% Ch	-28.2%	6.6%	-7.9%	23.5%	16.1%	30.2%	28.8%	10.1%	-1.3%
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>									
Idaho	758	545	606	1,121	1,190	1,475	1,615	1,734	1,605
% Ch	-10.3%	-28.2%	11.3%	84.9%	6.2%	23.9%	9.5%	7.4%	-7.5%
National (Millions)	0.112	0.114	0.178	0.247	0.290	0.327	0.427	0.467	0.477
% Ch	-60.7%	2.2%	55.7%	38.9%	17.7%	12.8%	30.5%	9.4%	2.0%
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>									
Idaho (Thousands)	542.3	546.4	549.2	553.7	560.4	569.0	580.4	593.2	607.4
% Ch	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>									
Current Dollars	10,290	10,625	10,980	11,512	12,277	13,095	13,858	14,480	14,720
% Ch	6.5%	3.3%	3.3%	4.8%	6.6%	6.7%	5.8%	4.5%	1.7%
2009 Chain-Weighted	12,565	12,684	12,910	13,270	13,774	14,236	14,615	14,877	14,834
% Ch	4.1%	0.9%	1.8%	2.8%	3.8%	3.4%	2.7%	1.8%	-0.3%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	32,077	34,389	35,479	36,928	40,308	42,808	47,025	49,726	50,320
% Ch	8.1%	7.2%	3.2%	4.1%	9.2%	6.2%	9.8%	5.7%	1.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	31,090	33,291	34,404	36,088	38,970	41,641	45,979	48,184	48,543
% Ch	8.3%	7.1%	3.3%	4.9%	8.0%	6.9%	10.4%	4.8%	0.7%
National (Billions)	8,633	8,987	9,150	9,488	10,049	10,610	11,390	11,996	12,431
% Ch	8.1%	4.1%	1.8%	3.7%	5.9%	5.6%	7.3%	5.3%	3.6%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	38,585	40,586	41,314	42,166	44,932	46,395	49,640	51,211	50,291
% Ch	5.4%	5.2%	1.8%	2.1%	6.6%	3.3%	7.0%	3.2%	-1.8%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	37,398	39,290	40,064	41,207	43,439	45,129	48,536	49,623	48,514
% Ch	5.7%	5.1%	2.0%	2.9%	5.4%	3.9%	7.5%	2.2%	-2.2%
National (Billions)	10,384	10,607	10,655	10,833	11,202	11,499	12,023	12,354	12,423
% Ch	5.5%	2.1%	0.5%	1.7%	3.4%	2.7%	4.6%	2.7%	0.6%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho	24,694	26,068	26,463	27,050	28,954	29,998	32,068	33,101	32,870
% Ch	6.1%	5.6%	1.5%	2.2%	7.0%	3.6%	6.9%	3.2%	-0.7%
National	30,526	31,458	31,721	32,589	34,208	35,788	38,056	39,690	40,763
% Ch	7.0%	3.1%	0.8%	2.7%	5.0%	4.6%	6.3%	4.3%	2.7%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho	29,705	30,766	30,816	30,888	32,276	32,513	33,853	34,092	32,851
% Ch	3.6%	3.6%	0.2%	0.2%	4.5%	0.7%	4.1%	0.7%	-3.6%
National	36,720	37,127	36,940	37,213	38,132	38,789	40,173	40,876	40,739
% Ch	4.4%	1.1%	-0.5%	0.7%	2.5%	1.7%	3.6%	1.7%	-0.3%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>									
Idaho	28,835	28,923	29,546	30,290	31,520	32,469	34,328	35,247	35,508
% Ch	6.3%	0.3%	2.2%	2.5%	4.1%	3.0%	5.7%	2.7%	0.7%
National	36,589	37,556	38,302	39,499	41,239	42,565	44,502	46,468	47,740
% Ch	6.0%	2.6%	2.0%	3.1%	4.4%	3.2%	4.6%	4.4%	2.7%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>									
Current Dollars	14,418	14,958	15,534	16,245	16,755	17,435	18,291	19,220	20,150
% Ch	-2.1%	3.7%	3.8%	4.6%	3.1%	4.1%	4.9%	5.1%	4.8%
2009 Chain-Weighted	14,418	14,779	15,052	15,471	15,728	16,116	16,619	17,161	17,689
% Ch	-2.8%	2.5%	1.8%	2.8%	1.7%	2.5%	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	49,165	50,385	52,954	55,022	56,621	59,056	62,270	65,796	69,686
% Ch	-2.3%	2.5%	5.1%	3.9%	2.9%	4.3%	5.4%	5.7%	5.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	47,842	48,849	50,694	52,665	54,456	57,269	60,505	64,033	67,923
% Ch	-1.4%	2.1%	3.8%	3.9%	3.4%	5.2%	5.7%	5.8%	6.1%
National (Billions)	12,082	12,435	13,191	13,744	14,133	14,783	15,494	16,307	17,194
% Ch	-2.8%	2.9%	6.1%	4.2%	2.8%	4.6%	4.8%	5.2%	5.4%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	49,167	49,563	50,875	51,901	52,823	54,393	56,460	58,616	60,991
% Ch	-2.2%	0.8%	2.6%	2.0%	1.8%	3.0%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	47,845	48,052	48,704	49,678	50,803	52,746	54,860	57,045	59,448
% Ch	-1.4%	0.4%	1.4%	2.0%	2.3%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%
National (Billions)	12,082	12,232	12,673	12,964	13,185	13,616	14,049	14,527	15,049
% Ch	-2.7%	1.2%	3.6%	2.3%	1.7%	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>									
Idaho	31,710	32,043	33,444	34,481	35,088	36,066	37,465	38,974	40,634
% Ch	-3.5%	1.0%	4.4%	3.1%	1.8%	2.8%	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%
National	39,281	40,104	42,235	43,688	44,581	46,274	48,126	50,263	52,593
% Ch	-3.6%	2.1%	5.3%	3.4%	2.0%	3.8%	4.0%	4.4%	4.6%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>									
Idaho	31,712	31,520	32,132	32,525	32,735	33,218	33,971	34,722	35,565
% Ch	-3.5%	-0.6%	1.9%	1.2%	0.6%	1.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%
National	39,283	39,450	40,578	41,210	41,591	42,620	43,637	44,778	46,032
% Ch	-3.6%	0.4%	2.9%	1.6%	0.9%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>									
Idaho	35,815	36,601	37,188	37,515	38,062	39,035	40,250	41,401	42,625
% Ch	0.9%	2.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.5%	2.6%	3.1%	2.9%	3.0%
National	47,784	49,090	50,484	51,792	52,404	53,794	55,524	57,291	59,152
% Ch	0.1%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	1.2%	2.7%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	16,652	16,998	17,449	17,991	19,246	20,656	22,716	24,013	23,957
% Ch	10.3%	2.1%	2.7%	3.1%	7.0%	7.3%	10.0%	5.7%	-0.2%
National (Billions)	4,826	4,954	4,996	5,139	5,423	5,693	6,058	6,396	6,533
% Ch	8.3%	2.7%	0.8%	2.8%	5.5%	5.0%	6.4%	5.6%	2.1%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	614	719	643	450	908	667	551	949	1,206
% Ch	-5.4%	17.2%	-10.6%	-29.9%	101.5%	-26.5%	-17.4%	72.2%	27.2%
National (Billions)	31	32	20	38	50	46	36	38	47
% Ch	12.0%	1.9%	-37.9%	91.0%	32.7%	-8.1%	-22.4%	6.0%	23.3%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	3,246	3,724	3,944	4,069	4,374	4,527	5,063	4,587	3,938
% Ch	3.0%	14.7%	5.9%	3.2%	7.5%	3.5%	11.8%	-9.4%	-14.2%
National (Billions)	726	805	851	862	912	933	1,018	941	979
% Ch	8.0%	10.8%	5.8%	1.3%	5.8%	2.3%	9.1%	-7.5%	4.1%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	6,070	6,655	6,663	7,158	7,929	8,513	9,518	10,294	10,416
% Ch	6.4%	9.6%	0.1%	7.4%	10.8%	7.4%	11.8%	8.2%	1.2%
National (Billions)	1,641	1,649	1,608	1,658	1,759	1,905	2,146	2,356	2,429
% Ch	8.5%	0.5%	-2.5%	3.2%	6.1%	8.3%	12.7%	9.8%	3.1%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	3,668	4,034	4,224	4,486	4,863	5,260	5,854	6,119	6,170
% Ch	8.6%	10.0%	4.7%	6.2%	8.4%	8.2%	11.3%	4.5%	0.8%
National (Billions)	686	734	779	844	909	967	998	1,041	1,075
% Ch	9.0%	7.1%	6.2%	8.3%	7.7%	6.4%	3.2%	4.4%	3.2%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	4,122	4,615	4,999	5,315	5,694	6,152	6,681	7,253	8,067
% Ch	8.5%	12.0%	8.3%	6.3%	7.1%	8.0%	8.6%	8.6%	11.2%
National (Billions)	1,083	1,188	1,280	1,343	1,417	1,512	1,610	1,723	1,884
% Ch	6.0%	9.7%	7.8%	4.9%	5.5%	6.7%	6.5%	7.0%	9.4%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	2,819	2,894	2,978	3,100	3,309	3,588	3,999	4,184	4,199
% Ch	8.7%	2.7%	2.9%	4.1%	6.8%	8.4%	11.4%	4.6%	0.3%
National (Billions)	706	733	752	779	829	873	923	961	988
% Ch	6.7%	3.9%	2.5%	3.7%	6.4%	5.3%	5.6%	4.2%	2.8%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	525	539	536	558	603	622	639	696	764
% Ch	4.5%	2.5%	-0.5%	4.2%	8.0%	3.1%	2.8%	8.9%	9.8%

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	22,815	22,966	23,564	24,148	25,145	26,434	28,125	29,798	31,558
% Ch	-4.8%	0.7%	2.6%	2.5%	4.1%	5.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.9%
National (Billions)	6,252	6,378	6,639	6,927	7,123	7,429	7,804	8,204	8,607
% Ch	-4.3%	2.0%	4.1%	4.3%	2.8%	4.3%	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	693	984	1,704	1,852	1,661	1,298	1,273	1,267	1,261
% Ch	-42.6%	42.1%	73.2%	8.7%	-10.3%	-21.9%	-2.0%	-0.5%	-0.4%
National (Billions)	35	46	73	75	130	105	100	96	95
% Ch	-24.5%	29.7%	57.7%	3.9%	73.0%	-19.8%	-4.0%	-4.6%	-1.1%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	4,568	4,659	4,578	4,847	5,178	5,437	5,762	6,102	6,359
% Ch	16.0%	2.0%	-1.7%	5.9%	6.8%	5.0%	6.0%	5.9%	4.2%
National (Billions)	938	987	1,083	1,150	1,219	1,282	1,357	1,436	1,497
% Ch	-4.3%	5.2%	9.7%	6.2%	6.0%	5.2%	5.9%	5.9%	4.3%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	9,158	9,038	9,944	10,567	11,015	11,753	12,361	13,147	14,293
% Ch	-12.1%	-1.3%	10.0%	6.3%	4.2%	6.7%	5.2%	6.4%	8.7%
National (Billions)	2,145	2,142	2,369	2,500	2,600	2,777	2,918	3,099	3,373
% Ch	-11.7%	-0.1%	10.6%	5.5%	4.0%	6.8%	5.1%	6.2%	8.8%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	5,993	6,205	6,104	6,206	6,409	6,612	6,989	7,356	7,756
% Ch	-2.9%	3.5%	-1.6%	1.7%	3.3%	3.2%	5.7%	5.3%	5.4%
National (Billions)	1,077	1,120	1,145	1,171	1,190	1,225	1,280	1,344	1,415
% Ch	0.2%	4.0%	2.2%	2.2%	1.7%	2.9%	4.5%	5.0%	5.3%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	9,282	9,996	10,042	10,346	10,820	11,364	11,889	12,542	13,134
% Ch	15.1%	7.7%	0.5%	3.0%	4.6%	5.0%	4.6%	5.5%	4.7%
National (Billions)	2,140	2,277	2,307	2,358	2,446	2,574	2,686	2,823	2,942
% Ch	13.6%	6.4%	1.3%	2.2%	3.7%	5.2%	4.4%	5.1%	4.2%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	4,111	4,303	3,917	3,990	4,669	4,949	5,281	5,613	5,919
% Ch	-2.1%	4.7%	-9.0%	1.9%	17.0%	6.0%	6.7%	6.3%	5.5%
National (Billions)	964	984	918	951	1,105	1,166	1,242	1,323	1,397
% Ch	-2.4%	2.0%	-6.7%	3.5%	16.2%	5.6%	6.5%	6.6%	5.6%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>									
Idaho (Millions)	767	839	933	1,045	1,062	1,107	1,153	1,197	1,244
% Ch	0.4%	9.3%	11.2%	12.0%	1.6%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%

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**EMPLOYMENT**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>									
Idaho	558,579	568,030	568,043	572,544	588,051	611,678	638,833	656,217	649,831
% Ch	3.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%	4.0%	4.4%	2.7%	-1.0%
National (Thousands)	131,891	131,923	130,450	130,097	131,493	133,738	136,130	137,642	136,849
% Ch	2.2%	0.0%	-1.1%	-0.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	-0.6%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>									
Idaho	111,882	110,224	105,031	102,385	105,449	112,324	122,261	123,325	113,697
% Ch	2.9%	-1.5%	-4.7%	-2.5%	3.0%	6.5%	8.8%	0.9%	-7.8%
National (Thousands)	24,652	23,873	22,555	21,816	21,878	22,186	22,530	22,228	21,332
% Ch	0.8%	-3.2%	-5.5%	-3.3%	0.3%	1.4%	1.5%	-1.3%	-4.0%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	73,031	70,391	66,804	63,860	63,678	65,036	67,842	68,067	65,574
% Ch	2.6%	-3.6%	-5.1%	-4.4%	-0.3%	2.1%	4.3%	0.3%	-3.7%
National (Thousands)	17,344	16,514	15,327	14,578	14,382	14,291	14,221	13,938	13,460
% Ch	-0.3%	-4.8%	-7.2%	-4.9%	-1.3%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-2.0%	-3.4%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	47,406	45,098	42,320	39,948	40,547	42,109	44,608	44,206	40,992
% Ch	3.7%	-4.9%	-6.2%	-5.6%	1.5%	3.9%	5.9%	-0.9%	-7.3%
National (Thousands)	10,958	10,409	9,555	9,033	8,992	9,020	9,046	8,867	8,520
% Ch	0.4%	-5.0%	-8.2%	-5.5%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	-2.0%	-3.9%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>									
Idaho	11,567	9,848	9,553	9,047	9,296	9,623	10,041	9,590	9,156
% Ch	0.8%	-14.9%	-3.0%	-5.3%	2.8%	3.5%	4.3%	-4.5%	-4.5%
National (Thousands)	694	650	628	609	619	626	625	577	514
% Ch	-1.3%	-6.4%	-3.4%	-3.0%	1.7%	1.1%	-0.2%	-7.7%	-10.9%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>									
Idaho	4,030	3,876	3,636	3,537	3,636	3,905	4,376	4,659	4,676
% Ch	2.2%	-3.8%	-6.2%	-2.7%	2.8%	7.4%	12.1%	6.5%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	1,753	1,677	1,549	1,479	1,497	1,522	1,553	1,562	1,527
% Ch	1.4%	-4.4%	-7.6%	-4.5%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	0.6%	-2.2%
<b>MACHINERY</b>									
Idaho	3,305	3,055	2,832	2,632	2,569	2,605	2,864	2,992	3,166
% Ch	8.7%	-7.6%	-7.3%	-7.1%	-2.4%	1.4%	9.9%	4.5%	5.8%
National (Thousands)	1,457	1,370	1,232	1,152	1,145	1,164	1,183	1,187	1,187
% Ch	-0.8%	-5.9%	-10.1%	-6.5%	-0.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>									
Idaho	19,454	19,656	17,933	16,297	16,286	16,182	16,663	16,217	14,306
% Ch	5.7%	1.0%	-8.8%	-9.1%	-0.1%	-0.6%	3.0%	-2.7%	-11.8%
National (Thousands)	1,820	1,749	1,507	1,355	1,323	1,316	1,307	1,272	1,244
% Ch	2.2%	-3.9%	-13.8%	-10.1%	-2.4%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-2.7%	-2.2%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>									
Idaho	9,050	8,663	8,366	8,435	8,759	9,794	10,663	10,748	9,688
% Ch	2.5%	-4.3%	-3.4%	0.8%	3.8%	11.8%	8.9%	0.8%	-9.9%
National (Thousands)	5,233	4,964	4,640	4,438	4,409	4,391	4,378	4,269	4,046
% Ch	0.0%	-5.1%	-6.5%	-4.3%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-2.5%	-5.2%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
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**EMPLOYMENT**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>									
Idaho	610,086	603,322	610,460	622,169	639,132	656,023	678,056	699,368	720,218
% Ch	-6.1%	-1.1%	1.2%	1.9%	2.7%	2.6%	3.4%	3.1%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	130,859	129,911	131,500	133,737	135,915	138,087	140,540	143,198	145,498
% Ch	-4.4%	-0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>									
Idaho	92,572	87,795	89,480	92,332	97,419	100,881	107,272	111,325	113,889
% Ch	-18.6%	-5.2%	1.9%	3.2%	5.5%	3.6%	6.3%	3.8%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	18,556	17,751	18,047	18,414	18,661	19,163	19,950	20,767	21,275
% Ch	-13.0%	-4.3%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%	2.7%	4.1%	4.1%	2.4%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	55,845	54,301	56,232	58,155	61,035	62,500	65,485	67,028	67,359
% Ch	-14.8%	-2.8%	3.6%	3.4%	5.0%	2.4%	4.8%	2.4%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	11,897	11,578	11,775	11,971	12,029	12,265	12,501	12,665	12,735
% Ch	-11.6%	-2.7%	1.7%	1.7%	0.5%	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%	0.6%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	32,171	31,110	32,695	34,189	35,711	37,419	40,038	41,336	41,416
% Ch	-21.5%	-3.3%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.8%	7.0%	3.2%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	7,334	7,113	7,321	7,514	7,574	7,806	8,063	8,244	8,309
% Ch	-13.9%	-3.0%	2.9%	2.6%	0.8%	3.1%	3.3%	2.2%	0.8%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>									
Idaho	5,858	5,725	6,184	6,487	7,262	8,352	10,187	10,876	10,526
% Ch	-36.0%	-2.3%	8.0%	4.9%	12.0%	15.0%	22.0%	6.8%	-3.2%
National (Thousands)	410	392	385	389	399	459	569	637	634
% Ch	-20.2%	-4.5%	-1.6%	0.8%	2.8%	14.9%	24.0%	11.8%	-0.4%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>									
Idaho	4,376	4,443	4,593	4,859	5,463	5,733	5,978	6,236	6,447
% Ch	-6.4%	1.5%	3.4%	5.8%	12.4%	5.0%	4.3%	4.3%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	1,312	1,282	1,348	1,411	1,437	1,490	1,556	1,613	1,640
% Ch	-14.1%	-2.3%	5.1%	4.7%	1.8%	3.7%	4.4%	3.6%	1.7%
<b>MACHINERY</b>									
Idaho	2,742	2,492	2,600	2,709	2,893	2,970	3,040	3,118	3,169
% Ch	-13.4%	-9.1%	4.3%	4.2%	6.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	1,029	996	1,055	1,098	1,104	1,131	1,159	1,185	1,205
% Ch	-13.3%	-3.2%	6.0%	4.0%	0.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	1.6%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>									
Idaho	11,082	10,591	11,200	11,633	11,318	11,386	11,534	11,416	11,284
% Ch	-22.5%	-4.4%	5.7%	3.9%	-2.7%	0.6%	1.3%	-1.0%	-1.2%
National (Thousands)	1,137	1,094	1,103	1,094	1,083	1,091	1,076	1,052	1,060
% Ch	-8.6%	-3.7%	0.8%	-0.9%	-1.0%	0.8%	-1.4%	-2.2%	0.7%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>									
Idaho	8,113	7,860	8,118	8,501	8,775	8,977	9,298	9,690	9,990
% Ch	-16.3%	-3.1%	3.3%	4.7%	3.2%	2.3%	3.6%	4.2%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	3,446	3,349	3,430	3,523	3,550	3,634	3,701	3,757	3,770
% Ch	-14.8%	-2.8%	2.4%	2.7%	0.8%	2.4%	1.8%	1.5%	0.4%

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**EMPLOYMENT**

<b>MANUFACTURING (continued)</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	25,625	25,293	24,484	23,912	23,131	22,927	23,234	23,861	24,581
% Ch	0.4%	-1.3%	-3.2%	-2.3%	-3.3%	-0.9%	1.3%	2.7%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	6,387	6,105	5,773	5,546	5,390	5,271	5,175	5,070	4,941
% Ch	-1.6%	-4.4%	-5.4%	-3.9%	-2.8%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-2.6%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>									
Idaho	16,660	16,521	16,354	15,900	14,999	14,714	14,700	15,094	15,817
% Ch	-0.3%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-2.8%	-5.7%	-1.9%	-0.1%	2.7%	4.8%
National (Thousands)	1,553	1,550	1,525	1,517	1,494	1,478	1,479	1,484	1,480
% Ch	0.2%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-0.5%	-1.5%	-1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.2%
<b>PRINTING</b>									
Idaho	2,339	2,225	2,033	2,030	1,921	1,899	1,907	1,891	1,807
% Ch	4.7%	-4.9%	-8.6%	-0.1%	-5.3%	-1.2%	0.4%	-0.8%	-4.4%
National (Thousands)	807	768	707	680	663	646	634	622	594
% Ch	-1.0%	-4.8%	-8.0%	-3.7%	-2.6%	-2.5%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-4.5%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>									
Idaho	2,336	2,324	1,926	1,832	1,878	1,938	2,117	2,267	2,367
% Ch	1.0%	-0.5%	-17.1%	-4.9%	2.6%	3.2%	9.2%	7.1%	4.4%
National (Thousands)	980	959	927	906	887	872	866	861	847
% Ch	-0.2%	-2.2%	-3.3%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.7%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>									
Idaho	4,290	4,224	4,172	4,151	4,332	4,376	4,511	4,609	4,590
% Ch	0.7%	-1.5%	-1.2%	-0.5%	4.4%	1.0%	3.1%	2.2%	-0.4%
National (Thousands)	3,046	2,827	2,614	2,442	2,346	2,275	2,195	2,104	2,020
% Ch	-3.1%	-7.2%	-7.5%	-6.6%	-3.9%	-3.0%	-3.5%	-4.2%	-4.0%
<b>MINING</b>									
Idaho	2,347	1,973	1,759	1,785	1,931	2,160	2,372	2,665	2,759
% Ch	-5.5%	-15.9%	-10.9%	1.5%	8.2%	11.8%	9.8%	12.3%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	520	532	512	503	523	562	620	663	709
% Ch	0.5%	2.4%	-3.8%	-1.9%	4.0%	7.5%	10.3%	7.0%	6.9%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>									
Idaho	36,504	37,860	36,468	36,739	39,840	45,129	52,047	52,593	45,365
% Ch	4.2%	3.7%	-3.7%	0.7%	8.4%	13.3%	15.3%	1.0%	-13.7%
National (Thousands)	6,788	6,827	6,715	6,736	6,973	7,333	7,690	7,627	7,162
% Ch	3.7%	0.6%	-1.6%	0.3%	3.5%	5.2%	4.9%	-0.8%	-6.1%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>									
Idaho	446,697	457,806	463,012	470,159	482,602	499,354	516,572	532,892	536,133
% Ch	4.0%	2.5%	1.1%	1.5%	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	0.6%
National (Thousands)	107,238	108,050	107,894	108,281	109,615	111,552	113,599	115,414	115,517
% Ch	2.5%	0.8%	-0.1%	0.4%	1.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	0.1%
<b>SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	238,280	249,576	253,629	260,018	269,010	280,734	292,704	304,453	306,396
% Ch	4.7%	4.7%	1.6%	2.5%	3.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.0%	0.6%
National (Thousands)	65,236	65,916	65,705	66,176	67,275	68,705	70,365	71,662	71,787
% Ch	2.8%	1.0%	-0.3%	0.7%	1.7%	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%	0.2%
<b>INFORMATION</b>									
Idaho	9,859	9,596	9,156	9,181	9,933	11,068	10,587	10,909	11,731
% Ch	6.3%	-2.7%	-4.6%	0.3%	8.2%	11.4%	-4.3%	3.0%	7.5%
National (Thousands)	3,630	3,629	3,394	3,189	3,117	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,983
% Ch	6.2%	0.0%	-6.5%	-6.1%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-1.6%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>									
Idaho	25,161	25,013	25,824	26,945	27,938	29,654	31,746	32,532	31,754
% Ch	-0.6%	-0.6%	3.2%	4.3%	3.7%	6.1%	7.1%	2.5%	-2.4%
National (Thousands)	7,784	7,901	7,956	8,077	8,105	8,197	8,366	8,347	8,204
% Ch	0.4%	1.5%	0.7%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	2.1%	-0.2%	-1.7%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
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**EMPLOYMENT**

<b>MANUFACTURING (continued)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>									
Idaho	23,674	23,191	23,537	23,966	25,324	25,081	25,447	25,692	25,942
% Ch	-3.7%	-2.0%	1.5%	1.8%	5.7%	-1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	4,563	4,465	4,454	4,457	4,455	4,459	4,438	4,421	4,426
% Ch	-7.6%	-2.2%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.4%	0.1%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>									
Idaho	15,690	15,358	15,552	15,657	16,471	16,153	16,491	16,668	16,817
% Ch	-0.8%	-2.1%	1.3%	0.7%	5.2%	-1.9%	2.1%	1.1%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	1,457	1,451	1,459	1,468	1,469	1,482	1,493	1,505	1,521
% Ch	-1.6%	-0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%
<b>PRINTING</b>									
Idaho	1,433	1,283	1,233	1,209	1,210	1,176	1,140	1,124	1,100
% Ch	-20.7%	-10.5%	-3.9%	-2.0%	0.1%	-2.8%	-3.1%	-1.4%	-2.1%
National (Thousands)	522	488	472	462	449	436	420	404	393
% Ch	-12.2%	-6.5%	-3.3%	-2.0%	-2.8%	-2.9%	-3.8%	-3.7%	-2.6%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>									
Idaho	2,275	2,200	2,376	2,542	2,580	2,571	2,557	2,546	2,567
% Ch	-3.9%	-3.3%	8.0%	7.0%	1.5%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.4%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	804	786	783	784	794	798	795	796	801
% Ch	-5.1%	-2.2%	-0.4%	0.1%	1.3%	0.5%	-0.4%	0.1%	0.7%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>									
Idaho	4,275	4,351	4,377	4,559	5,064	5,180	5,260	5,354	5,458
% Ch	-6.8%	1.8%	0.6%	4.1%	11.1%	2.3%	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	1,780	1,740	1,740	1,742	1,743	1,744	1,730	1,716	1,710
% Ch	-11.8%	-2.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.4%
<b>MINING</b>									
Idaho	2,196	2,295	2,581	2,678	2,570	2,512	2,579	2,644	2,731
% Ch	-20.4%	4.5%	12.5%	3.8%	-4.0%	-2.3%	2.7%	2.5%	3.3%
National (Thousands)	644	655	739	800	824	843	843	866	878
% Ch	-9.3%	1.7%	12.9%	8.3%	3.0%	2.3%	-0.1%	2.7%	1.4%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>									
Idaho	34,532	31,198	30,667	31,499	33,813	35,869	39,208	41,653	43,800
% Ch	-23.9%	-9.7%	-1.7%	2.7%	7.3%	6.1%	9.3%	6.2%	5.2%
National (Thousands)	6,016	5,518	5,533	5,642	5,808	6,054	6,607	7,236	7,663
% Ch	-16.0%	-8.3%	0.3%	2.0%	2.9%	4.2%	9.1%	9.5%	5.9%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>									
Idaho	517,514	515,528	520,980	529,836	541,713	555,142	570,784	588,043	606,329
% Ch	-3.5%	-0.4%	1.1%	1.7%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	112,303	112,160	113,453	115,323	117,254	118,925	120,590	122,431	124,222
% Ch	-2.8%	-0.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
<b>SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	295,481	296,383	302,517	308,594	316,960	327,476	339,387	352,136	365,653
% Ch	-3.6%	0.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	3.3%	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	69,643	69,774	71,147	72,865	74,463	75,761	77,164	78,666	80,078
% Ch	-3.0%	0.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
<b>INFORMATION</b>									
Idaho	10,090	9,680	9,486	9,352	9,366	9,418	9,479	9,634	9,871
% Ch	-14.0%	-4.1%	-2.0%	-1.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	1.6%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	2,803	2,707	2,674	2,678	2,691	2,684	2,678	2,737	2,807
% Ch	-6.0%	-3.4%	-1.2%	0.1%	0.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	2.2%	2.6%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>									
Idaho	29,732	28,920	29,302	30,266	30,786	31,531	32,159	32,878	33,731
% Ch	-6.4%	-2.7%	1.3%	3.3%	1.7%	2.4%	2.0%	2.2%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	7,838	7,696	7,697	7,786	7,886	7,898	7,902	7,874	7,806
% Ch	-4.5%	-1.8%	0.0%	1.2%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.9%

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**EMPLOYMENT**

**SERVICES (Continued)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>									
Idaho	19,409	19,157	18,676	18,763	18,945	19,292	20,240	21,031	21,114
% Ch	2.1%	-1.3%	-2.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.8%	4.9%	3.9%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	5,013	4,973	4,820	4,761	4,814	4,917	5,017	5,095	5,067
% Ch	2.2%	-0.8%	-3.1%	-1.2%	1.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.5%	-0.6%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>									
Idaho	60,626	67,654	69,017	70,004	73,140	76,902	81,348	83,191	80,451
% Ch	10.6%	11.6%	2.0%	1.4%	4.5%	5.1%	5.8%	2.3%	-3.3%
National (Thousands)	16,672	16,480	15,975	15,985	16,388	16,952	17,572	17,947	17,741
% Ch	4.5%	-1.1%	-3.1%	0.1%	2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	2.1%	-1.2%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>									
Idaho	53,017	56,955	59,808	62,552	65,218	67,995	70,116	74,068	77,847
% Ch	4.8%	7.4%	5.0%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	3.1%	5.6%	5.1%
National (Thousands)	15,109	15,643	16,201	16,588	16,950	17,370	17,825	18,321	18,837
% Ch	2.1%	3.5%	3.6%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>									
Idaho	52,565	53,058	53,281	54,405	55,566	57,348	59,652	63,257	63,144
% Ch	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	2.1%	2.1%	3.2%	4.0%	6.0%	-0.2%
National (Thousands)	11,860	12,032	11,986	12,175	12,492	12,813	13,109	13,428	13,441
% Ch	2.7%	1.5%	-0.4%	1.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	0.1%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	17,643	18,143	17,867	18,167	18,269	18,475	19,016	19,465	20,355
% Ch	2.9%	2.8%	-1.5%	1.7%	0.6%	1.1%	2.9%	2.4%	4.6%
National (Thousands)	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,493	5,515
% Ch	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	0.5%	0.2%	-0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%
<b>TRADE</b>									
Idaho	100,169	98,088	97,344	97,121	99,132	103,678	107,469	111,655	110,473
% Ch	3.6%	-2.1%	-0.8%	-0.2%	2.1%	4.6%	3.7%	3.9%	-1.1%
National (Thousands)	21,212	21,013	20,681	20,525	20,722	21,043	21,260	21,532	21,228
% Ch	1.7%	-0.9%	-1.6%	-0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.4%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>									
Idaho	74,456	72,622	72,397	72,625	73,725	76,801	80,514	83,553	82,689
% Ch	4.3%	-2.5%	-0.3%	0.3%	1.5%	4.2%	4.8%	3.8%	-1.0%
National (Thousands)	15,279	15,240	15,027	14,917	15,060	15,281	15,356	15,516	15,285
% Ch	2.1%	-0.3%	-1.4%	-0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	-1.5%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>									
Idaho	25,713	25,466	24,947	24,496	25,407	26,877	26,954	28,103	27,783
% Ch	1.6%	-1.0%	-2.0%	-1.8%	3.7%	5.8%	0.3%	4.3%	-1.1%
National (Thousands)	5,933	5,773	5,653	5,608	5,661	5,762	5,904	6,016	5,943
% Ch	0.7%	-2.7%	-2.1%	-0.8%	0.9%	1.8%	2.5%	1.9%	-1.2%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	94,745	96,862	98,487	99,395	101,145	101,859	103,520	103,963	106,055
% Ch	2.7%	2.2%	1.7%	0.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	17,139	17,542	17,925	18,357	18,744	18,820	18,887	19,073	19,742
% Ch	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.3%
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	47,989	49,023	49,655	49,907	50,811	51,298	52,641	53,009	53,618
% Ch	2.7%	2.2%	1.3%	0.5%	1.8%	1.0%	2.6%	0.7%	1.1%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	46,756	47,839	48,832	49,488	50,334	50,562	50,879	50,955	52,436
% Ch	2.7%	2.3%	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	2.9%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	13,502	13,281	13,552	13,625	13,315	13,083	12,879	12,821	13,210
% Ch	5.2%	-1.6%	2.0%	0.5%	-2.3%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-0.5%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	2,865	2,763	2,766	2,760	2,731	2,732	2,733	2,735	2,761
% Ch	3.4%	-3.6%	0.1%	-0.2%	-1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%

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EMPLOYMENT**

<b>SERVICES (Continued)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>									
Idaho	20,074	20,573	21,011	21,597	21,895	22,348	23,073	23,755	24,449
% Ch	-4.9%	2.5%	2.1%	2.8%	1.4%	2.1%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	4,797	4,742	4,853	4,968	5,031	5,111	5,259	5,438	5,605
% Ch	-5.3%	-1.1%	2.3%	2.4%	1.3%	1.6%	2.9%	3.4%	3.1%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>									
Idaho	75,737	74,221	75,791	76,243	78,045	81,836	86,791	92,201	97,672
% Ch	-5.9%	-2.0%	2.1%	0.6%	2.4%	4.9%	6.1%	6.2%	5.9%
National (Thousands)	16,577	16,724	17,327	17,930	18,537	19,203	20,069	20,799	21,382
% Ch	-6.6%	0.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	4.5%	3.6%	2.8%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>									
Idaho	81,019	83,845	86,463	88,512	91,140	94,600	98,190	101,858	105,780
% Ch	4.1%	3.5%	3.1%	2.4%	3.0%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	3.9%
National (Thousands)	19,191	19,529	19,885	20,320	20,677	20,936	21,197	21,660	22,107
% Ch	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.2%	2.2%	2.1%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>									
Idaho	58,732	57,870	59,082	61,142	63,508	65,123	66,638	68,113	69,744
% Ch	-7.0%	-1.5%	2.1%	3.5%	3.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	13,072	13,045	13,351	13,747	14,158	14,421	14,587	14,710	14,910
% Ch	-2.7%	-0.2%	2.4%	3.0%	3.0%	1.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>									
Idaho	20,097	21,274	21,383	21,482	22,219	22,620	23,058	23,697	24,407
% Ch	-1.3%	5.9%	0.5%	0.5%	3.4%	1.8%	1.9%	2.8%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	5,366	5,330	5,360	5,436	5,485	5,507	5,473	5,449	5,459
% Ch	-2.7%	-0.7%	0.6%	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	-0.6%	-0.4%	0.2%
<b>TRADE</b>									
Idaho	102,657	100,916	101,876	104,520	107,033	110,506	114,465	118,745	122,876
% Ch	-7.1%	-1.7%	1.0%	2.6%	2.4%	3.2%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	20,107	19,896	20,214	20,543	20,936	21,197	21,324	21,521	21,716
% Ch	-5.3%	-1.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.2%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>									
Idaho	76,454	75,066	75,510	77,272	78,657	81,258	84,311	87,619	90,809
% Ch	-7.5%	-1.8%	0.6%	2.3%	1.8%	3.3%	3.8%	3.9%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	14,521	14,444	14,671	14,869	15,175	15,377	15,398	15,456	15,521
% Ch	-5.0%	-0.5%	1.6%	1.4%	2.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>									
Idaho	26,203	25,850	26,366	27,248	28,375	29,248	30,154	31,126	32,067
% Ch	-5.7%	-1.3%	2.0%	3.3%	4.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	5,586	5,451	5,543	5,674	5,761	5,819	5,925	6,065	6,195
% Ch	-6.0%	-2.4%	1.7%	2.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.8%	2.4%	2.1%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	106,040	104,655	103,934	104,068	105,311	104,662	104,435	104,693	105,356
% Ch	0.0%	-1.3%	-0.7%	0.1%	1.2%	-0.6%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
National (Thousands)	19,722	19,514	19,232	19,099	19,109	19,167	19,318	19,514	19,730
% Ch	-0.1%	-1.1%	-1.4%	-0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	54,666	54,042	53,385	53,475	54,210	54,221	54,687	55,050	55,608
% Ch	2.0%	-1.1%	-1.2%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>									
Idaho	51,374	50,613	50,549	50,592	51,101	50,442	49,748	49,643	49,748
% Ch	-2.0%	-1.5%	-0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-0.2%	0.2%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>									
Idaho	13,337	13,573	12,653	12,654	12,409	12,497	12,497	12,469	12,444
% Ch	1.0%	1.8%	-6.8%	0.0%	-1.9%	0.7%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
National (Thousands)	2,831	2,977	2,860	2,816	2,746	2,799	2,784	2,731	2,698
% Ch	2.5%	5.2%	-3.9%	-1.5%	-2.5%	2.0%	-0.6%	-1.9%	-1.2%

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**MISCELLANEOUS**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>									
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	81.894	83.767	85.055	86.754	89.130	91.989	94.817	97.338	99.208
% Ch	2.3%	2.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	2.7%	1.9%
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	83.128	84.732	85.872	87.573	89.703	92.260	94.729	97.099	100.063
% Ch	2.5%	1.9%	1.3%	2.0%	2.4%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	3.1%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	120.339	117.982	115.035	110.885	108.752	107.669	105.916	103.764	101.758
% Ch	-1.8%	-2.0%	-2.5%	-3.6%	-1.9%	-1.0%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-1.9%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	82.651	83.529	83.538	85.264	88.214	91.592	94.438	97.214	102.653
% Ch	4.3%	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%	3.5%	3.8%	3.1%	2.9%	5.6%
<b>Services</b>	77.497	79.872	81.964	84.531	87.056	89.930	92.974	95.977	98.943
% Ch	2.8%	3.1%	2.6%	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%
<b>Consumer Price Index (1982-84=1.000)</b>	1.722	1.770	1.799	1.840	1.889	1.953	2.016	2.073	2.153
% Ch	3.4%	2.8%	1.6%	2.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	3.8%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>									
<b>Federal Funds</b>	6.2%	3.9%	1.7%	1.1%	1.3%	3.2%	5.0%	5.0%	1.9%
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	5.7%	3.4%	1.2%	2.1%	2.3%	4.2%	6.0%	5.9%	2.4%
<b>Prime</b>	9.2%	6.9%	4.7%	4.1%	4.3%	6.2%	8.0%	8.1%	5.1%
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	8.0%	7.0%	6.5%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	5.8%	3.4%	1.6%	1.0%	1.4%	3.1%	4.7%	4.4%	1.4%
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	5.9%	3.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	3.4%	4.8%	4.4%	1.6%
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	6.2%	4.6%	3.8%	3.0%	3.4%	4.0%	4.7%	4.4%	2.8%
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	6.0%	5.0%	4.6%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.8%	4.6%	3.7%
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>									
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	1.301	1.372	1.367	1.198	1.102	1.075	1.047	0.980	0.928
% Ch	3.7%	5.4%	-0.3%	-12.4%	-8.0%	-2.5%	-2.6%	-6.4%	-5.3%
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	1.283	1.305	1.338	1.317	1.257	1.181	1.121	1.038	0.939
% Ch	-3.2%	1.7%	2.6%	-1.6%	-4.5%	-6.0%	-5.1%	-7.5%	-9.5%
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>									
<b>Wood Products</b>	99.3	93.1	96.6	96.6	99.2	105.9	106.9	100.0	85.4
% Ch	-1.3%	-6.3%	3.8%	0.0%	2.7%	6.8%	0.9%	-6.4%	-14.6%
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	53.6	54.4	53.0	60.3	68.3	76.9	87.4	100.0	108.1
% Ch	30.8%	1.4%	-2.6%	13.8%	13.3%	12.6%	13.5%	14.5%	8.1%
<b>Food</b>	92.7	92.8	95.0	95.6	95.6	98.6	99.5	100.0	98.7
% Ch	1.7%	0.0%	2.4%	0.7%	0.0%	3.1%	0.9%	0.5%	-1.3%
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	96.9	89.2	92.1	96.3	100.4	104.2	108.6	100.0	86.5
% Ch	-5.4%	-7.9%	3.2%	4.5%	4.3%	3.8%	4.3%	-7.9%	-13.5%
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	117.3	106.3	97.4	92.9	94.9	100.5	102.5	100.0	103.0
% Ch	-0.6%	-9.3%	-8.4%	-4.6%	2.2%	5.9%	2.1%	-2.5%	3.0%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
ANNUAL DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>									
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	100.000	101.215	103.203	105.008	106.453	108.182	110.057	111.997	113.907
% Ch	0.8%	1.2%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	100.000	101.654	104.086	106.009	107.188	108.570	110.285	112.244	114.249
% Ch	-0.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	100.000	98.622	97.650	96.468	94.792	93.649	92.827	92.164	91.402
% Ch	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-1.2%	-0.9%	-0.7%	-0.8%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	100.000	103.085	109.128	111.765	111.915	112.418	113.689	115.541	117.575
% Ch	-2.6%	3.1%	5.9%	2.4%	0.1%	0.4%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%
<b>Services</b>	100.000	101.663	103.463	105.689	107.731	109.893	112.259	114.786	117.351
% Ch	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
<b>Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)</b>	2.146	2.181	2.249	2.296	2.329	2.362	2.403	2.450	2.497
% Ch	-0.3%	1.6%	3.1%	2.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>									
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	2.2%	3.8%
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	3.0%	4.8%
<b>Prime</b>	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	5.2%	6.8%
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.9%	5.3%	6.0%	6.9%
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	2.2%	3.6%
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	2.4%	3.8%
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%	0.8%	1.1%	1.6%	1.9%	3.2%	4.3%
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	3.3%	3.2%	2.8%	1.8%	2.3%	2.9%	3.2%	3.8%	4.5%
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>									
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	1.000	0.994	0.920	0.958	0.999	1.001	1.016	1.011	1.003
% Ch	7.8%	-0.6%	-7.5%	4.1%	4.3%	0.3%	1.5%	-0.4%	-0.9%
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	1.000	0.948	0.870	0.865	0.858	0.841	0.804	0.773	0.750
% Ch	6.5%	-5.2%	-8.3%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-2.1%	-4.4%	-3.8%	-3.0%
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>									
<b>Wood Products</b>	65.3	67.6	68.4	71.3	76.2	85.3	100.5	108.0	106.7
% Ch	-23.6%	3.6%	1.2%	4.3%	6.8%	11.9%	17.8%	7.4%	-1.1%
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	97.0	111.6	122.5	130.2	135.9	144.8	156.5	169.1	181.8
% Ch	-10.3%	15.0%	9.7%	6.3%	4.4%	6.5%	8.1%	8.0%	7.5%
<b>Food</b>	98.2	98.6	98.5	102.1	103.2	104.9	107.4	110.0	112.5
% Ch	-0.6%	0.4%	-0.1%	3.7%	1.1%	1.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	91.0	94.9	89.3	86.5	92.4	94.5	95.6	101.9	113.6
% Ch	5.2%	4.3%	-5.9%	-3.2%	6.8%	2.3%	1.2%	6.6%	11.5%
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	90.4	96.4	98.4	97.4	96.6	98.4	100.7	102.1	102.3
% Ch	-12.2%	6.6%	2.1%	-1.0%	-0.9%	1.8%	2.4%	1.4%	0.1%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	2011				2012				2013			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>POPULATION</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,579.1	1,581.8	1,584.6	1,587.8	1,591.2	1,594.1	1,597.0	1,600.5	1,605.1	1,610.4	1,616.3	1,622.9
% Ch	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%
National (Millions)	311.439	312.009	312.649	313.198	313.698	314.268	314.875	315.483	316.092	316.702	317.313	317.926
% Ch	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>BIRTHS</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	22,900	22,600	22,300	22,100	22,355	22,754	23,180	23,623	23,837	23,985	24,101	24,241
% Ch	-6.7%	-5.1%	-5.2%	-3.5%	4.7%	7.3%	7.7%	7.9%	3.7%	2.5%	1.9%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	4,427	4,434	4,442	4,449	4,454	4,461	4,467	4,474	4,480	4,486	4,492	4,497
% Ch	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
<b>DEATHS</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	11,600	11,700	12,000	12,300	12,116	12,087	12,108	12,133	12,272	12,309	12,350	12,395
% Ch	4.5%	3.5%	10.7%	10.4%	-5.9%	-1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	4.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	2,581	2,586	2,592	2,597	2,603	2,608	2,614	2,620	2,626	2,631	2,637	2,643
% Ch	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	0.514	-0.587	0.034	1.405	1.804	1.596	1.412	1.219	2.369	4.706	7.485	10.512
<b>HOUSING</b>												
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>												
Idaho	4,000	4,130	4,831	5,326	6,200	7,213	7,405	7,830	8,294	8,880	9,108	9,568
% Ch	-51.0%	13.6%	87.2%	47.7%	83.6%	83.3%	11.0%	25.0%	25.9%	31.5%	10.6%	21.8%
National (Millions)	0.582	0.574	0.619	0.672	0.714	0.741	0.781	0.896	0.957	0.869	0.894	0.934
% Ch	32.9%	-5.4%	35.2%	38.3%	27.9%	15.6%	23.8%	73.2%	30.1%	-32.2%	12.0%	19.2%
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>												
Idaho	3,564	3,606	4,028	4,664	5,428	5,778	6,307	6,650	7,299	7,826	7,884	8,081
% Ch	-23.3%	4.8%	55.7%	79.8%	83.4%	28.4%	42.0%	23.5%	45.1%	32.2%	3.0%	10.4%
National (Millions)	0.417	0.421	0.424	0.475	0.486	0.517	0.547	0.597	0.630	0.598	0.616	0.649
% Ch	-19.3%	4.6%	2.6%	58.0%	9.3%	27.7%	25.3%	42.2%	23.8%	-18.5%	12.3%	23.0%
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>												
Idaho	436	524	803	662	772	1,435	1,097	1,180	995	1,055	1,224	1,487
% Ch	-96.0%	109.1%	450.8%	-53.9%	85.0%	1097.3%	-65.8%	33.5%	-49.4%	26.3%	81.6%	117.8%
National (Millions)	0.166	0.153	0.195	0.196	0.228	0.224	0.235	0.299	0.328	0.270	0.278	0.285
% Ch	578.0%	-27.3%	165.7%	2.1%	82.9%	-7.4%	20.5%	164.7%	43.6%	-53.7%	11.3%	11.0%
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	548.1	548.7	549.5	550.4	551.6	553.0	554.4	555.9	557.6	559.4	561.2	563.2
% Ch	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>POPULATION</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,628.6	1,634.3	1,640.3	1,646.4	1,652.5	1,658.8	1,665.2	1,671.5	1,678.1	1,684.7	1,691.4	1,698.1
% Ch	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
National (Millions)	318.540	319.156	319.772	320.389	321.007	321.626	322.246	322.867	323.489	324.112	324.736	325.360
% Ch	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
<b>BIRTHS</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	24,351	24,462	24,582	24,704	24,829	24,957	25,090	25,223	25,362	25,502	25,645	25,788
% Ch	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	4,501	4,505	4,510	4,515	4,520	4,524	4,529	4,533	4,536	4,540	4,544	4,548
% Ch	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>DEATHS</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	12,434	12,474	12,516	12,557	12,600	12,643	12,687	12,731	12,776	12,822	12,867	12,913
% Ch	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	2,649	2,655	2,661	2,668	2,675	2,682	2,688	2,694	2,699	2,706	2,712	2,719
% Ch	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
<b>NET MIGRATION</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	11,573	11,896	11,957	11,316	11,689	12,124	12,440	12,695	13,036	13,306	13,512	13,712
<b>HOUSING</b>												
<b>HOUSING STARTS</b>												
Idaho	10,258	10,724	11,628	12,697	13,373	13,880	14,245	14,314	14,266	14,732	15,434	16,221
% Ch	32.1%	19.4%	38.2%	42.1%	23.1%	16.1%	10.9%	2.0%	-1.3%	13.7%	20.5%	22.0%
National (Millions)	1,010	1,107	1,180	1,258	1,345	1,437	1,533	1,572	1,595	1,614	1,629	1,632
% Ch	36.7%	44.6%	29.0%	29.1%	30.7%	30.5%	29.5%	10.5%	6.0%	4.7%	4.0%	0.8%
<b>SINGLE UNITS</b>												
Idaho	8,774	9,383	10,149	11,101	11,784	12,231	12,592	12,744	12,638	13,103	13,651	14,326
% Ch	39.0%	30.8%	36.9%	43.1%	27.0%	16.1%	12.4%	4.9%	-3.3%	15.6%	17.8%	21.3%
National (Millions)	0,713	0,792	0,842	0,898	0,947	1,026	1,094	1,112	1,129	1,146	1,163	1,164
% Ch	45.6%	52.7%	27.9%	28.9%	23.9%	37.8%	29.3%	6.7%	6.4%	6.0%	6.0%	0.4%
<b>MULTIPLE UNITS</b>												
Idaho	1,484	1,342	1,480	1,596	1,589	1,649	1,653	1,570	1,629	1,629	1,783	1,895
% Ch	-0.8%	-33.2%	47.9%	35.4%	-1.7%	16.1%	0.8%	-18.6%	15.8%	0.0%	43.7%	27.6%
National (Millions)	0,297	0,315	0,338	0,360	0,398	0,411	0,439	0,460	0,466	0,468	0,467	0,469
% Ch	17.9%	26.4%	32.0%	29.4%	49.0%	14.2%	30.0%	20.5%	5.2%	1.6%	-0.9%	1.7%
<b>HOUSING STOCK</b>												
Idaho (Thousands)	565.4	567.6	570.1	572.8	575.8	578.8	581.9	585.1	588.2	591.4	594.8	598.5
% Ch	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2011				2012				2013			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>												
Current Dollars	15,243	15,462	15,612	15,819	16,042	16,160	16,356	16,420	16,535	16,661	16,858	16,966
% Ch	0.3%	5.9%	3.9%	5.4%	5.8%	3.0%	4.9%	1.6%	2.8%	3.1%	4.8%	2.6%
2009 Chain-Weighted	14,894	15,011	15,062	15,242	15,382	15,428	15,534	15,540	15,584	15,680	15,790	15,859
% Ch	-1.3%	3.2%	1.4%	4.9%	3.7%	1.2%	2.8%	0.1%	1.1%	2.5%	2.8%	1.7%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	52,423	52,715	53,423	53,254	54,254	54,791	54,769	56,275	56,194	56,409	56,726	57,153
% Ch	8.1%	2.2%	5.5%	-1.3%	7.7%	4.0%	-0.2%	11.5%	-0.6%	1.5%	2.3%	3.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	50,206	50,527	51,112	50,929	51,916	52,461	52,390	53,891	53,629	54,229	54,689	55,279
% Ch	4.1%	2.6%	4.7%	-1.4%	8.0%	4.3%	-0.5%	12.0%	-1.9%	4.5%	3.4%	4.4%
National (Billions)	13,030	13,149	13,284	13,303	13,549	13,652	13,702	14,073	13,926	14,065	14,198	14,343
% Ch	11.9%	3.7%	4.2%	0.6%	7.6%	3.1%	1.5%	11.3%	-4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	4.2%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	50,898	50,718	51,108	50,776	51,440	51,811	51,575	52,779	52,563	52,779	52,822	53,129
% Ch	4.9%	-1.4%	3.1%	-2.6%	5.3%	2.9%	-1.8%	9.7%	-1.6%	1.7%	0.3%	2.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	48,746	48,613	48,897	48,559	49,223	49,609	49,335	50,544	50,163	50,739	50,925	51,387
% Ch	1.1%	-1.1%	2.4%	-2.7%	5.6%	3.2%	-2.2%	10.2%	-3.0%	4.7%	1.5%	3.7%
National (Billions)	12,651	12,650	12,708	12,684	12,846	12,910	12,903	13,199	13,026	13,160	13,221	13,333
% Ch	8.6%	0.0%	1.8%	-0.7%	5.2%	2.0%	-0.2%	9.5%	-5.1%	4.2%	1.9%	3.4%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho	33,198	33,326	33,714	33,539	34,097	34,372	34,294	35,160	35,010	35,027	35,096	35,217
% Ch	7.4%	1.6%	4.7%	-2.1%	6.8%	3.3%	-0.9%	10.5%	-1.7%	0.2%	0.8%	1.4%
National	41,838	42,141	42,487	42,475	43,190	43,440	43,514	44,608	44,056	44,411	44,743	45,114
% Ch	11.1%	2.9%	3.3%	-0.1%	6.9%	2.3%	0.7%	10.4%	-4.9%	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho	32,232	32,064	32,254	31,978	32,328	32,503	32,294	32,976	32,747	32,773	32,681	32,737
% Ch	4.3%	-2.1%	2.4%	-3.4%	4.5%	2.2%	-2.5%	8.7%	-2.7%	0.3%	-1.1%	0.7%
National	40,621	40,545	40,646	40,499	40,950	41,078	40,977	41,838	41,209	41,553	41,664	41,937
% Ch	7.9%	-0.7%	1.0%	-1.4%	4.5%	1.3%	-1.0%	8.7%	-5.9%	3.4%	1.1%	2.6%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>												
Idaho	37,149	37,251	37,298	37,054	37,374	37,438	37,477	37,770	37,907	37,904	38,058	38,378
% Ch	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	-2.6%	3.5%	0.7%	0.4%	3.2%	1.5%	0.0%	1.6%	3.4%
National	50,340	50,421	50,845	50,332	51,423	51,483	51,559	52,703	52,110	52,290	52,404	52,813
% Ch	5.0%	0.6%	3.4%	-4.0%	9.0%	0.5%	0.6%	9.2%	-4.4%	1.4%	0.9%	3.2%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES**

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)</b>												
Current Dollars	17,142	17,336	17,531	17,733	17,958	18,177	18,405	18,622	18,861	19,101	19,340	19,578
% Ch	4.2%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%
2009 Chain-Weighted	15,955	16,057	16,165	16,287	16,417	16,551	16,688	16,818	16,947	17,088	17,232	17,375
% Ch	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	58,068	58,628	59,378	60,151	61,108	61,894	62,651	63,425	64,484	65,310	66,225	67,165
% Ch	6.6%	3.9%	5.2%	5.3%	6.5%	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	6.8%	5.2%	5.7%	5.8%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	56,185	56,861	57,619	58,411	59,333	60,140	60,886	61,661	62,715	63,560	64,455	65,402
% Ch	6.7%	4.9%	5.4%	5.6%	6.5%	5.6%	5.0%	5.2%	7.0%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%
National (Billions)	14,542	14,696	14,864	15,031	15,238	15,407	15,576	15,755	16,000	16,201	16,405	16,622
% Ch	5.7%	4.3%	4.7%	4.6%	5.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.7%	6.3%	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%
<b>PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	53,800	54,095	54,580	55,096	55,749	56,248	56,694	57,150	57,821	58,306	58,878	59,458
% Ch	5.1%	2.2%	3.6%	3.8%	4.8%	3.6%	3.2%	3.3%	4.8%	3.4%	4.0%	4.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	52,056	52,464	52,963	53,502	54,131	54,654	55,096	55,560	56,234	56,744	57,304	57,897
% Ch	5.3%	3.2%	3.9%	4.1%	4.8%	3.9%	3.3%	3.4%	4.9%	3.7%	4.0%	4.2%
National (Billions)	13,473	13,559	13,663	13,768	13,902	14,001	14,095	14,196	14,346	14,463	14,585	14,715
% Ch	4.3%	2.6%	3.1%	3.1%	4.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.9%	4.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$</b>												
Idaho	35,656	35,873	36,199	36,536	36,979	37,313	37,625	37,944	38,427	38,765	39,153	39,552
% Ch	5.1%	2.5%	3.7%	3.8%	4.9%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	5.2%	3.6%	4.1%	4.1%
National	45,651	46,046	46,483	46,915	47,470	47,902	48,336	48,798	49,459	49,985	50,519	51,089
% Ch	4.8%	3.5%	3.9%	3.8%	4.8%	3.7%	3.7%	3.9%	5.5%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%
<b>PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$</b>												
Idaho	33,035	33,099	33,274	33,465	33,736	33,910	34,047	34,190	34,456	34,608	34,809	35,013
% Ch	3.7%	0.8%	2.1%	2.3%	3.3%	2.1%	1.6%	1.7%	3.2%	1.8%	2.3%	2.4%
National	42,296	42,485	42,727	42,972	43,308	43,532	43,739	43,970	44,348	44,625	44,914	45,226
% Ch	3.5%	1.8%	2.3%	2.3%	3.2%	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%	3.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE</b>												
Idaho	38,632	38,850	39,160	39,497	39,803	40,136	40,395	40,665	40,954	41,231	41,556	41,862
% Ch	2.7%	2.3%	3.2%	3.5%	3.1%	3.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	3.2%	3.0%
National	53,170	53,583	54,004	54,417	54,859	55,309	55,752	56,174	56,645	57,070	57,505	57,946
% Ch	2.7%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.4%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

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

	2011				2012				2013			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	23,366	23,524	23,708	23,659	23,882	24,023	24,159	24,528	24,815	25,025	25,191	25,549
% Ch	2.1%	2.7%	3.2%	-0.8%	3.8%	2.4%	2.3%	6.3%	4.8%	3.4%	2.7%	5.8%
National (Billions)	6,578	6,621	6,698	6,658	6,842	6,874	6,905	7,087	7,040	7,095	7,136	7,220
% Ch	6.3%	2.7%	4.7%	-2.4%	11.5%	1.8%	1.8%	11.0%	-2.6%	3.1%	2.3%	4.8%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	1,657	1,632	1,757	1,770	1,835	1,825	1,872	1,876	2,054	1,664	1,546	1,381
% Ch	297.7%	-5.9%	34.3%	3.0%	15.4%	-2.2%	10.8%	0.9%	43.4%	-56.9%	-25.6%	-36.3%
National (Billions)	72	68	74	77	75	77	75	75	137	129	132	124
% Ch	229.9%	-21.5%	45.2%	16.0%	-11.4%	13.5%	-8.5%	-4.2%	1043.6%	-21.4%	8.0%	-21.2%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	4,496	4,545	4,619	4,651	4,783	4,826	4,828	4,951	5,092	5,170	5,210	5,239
% Ch	-6.0%	4.4%	6.7%	2.8%	11.8%	3.7%	0.1%	10.6%	11.9%	6.3%	3.2%	2.2%
National (Billions)	1,045	1,073	1,101	1,111	1,140	1,141	1,145	1,173	1,198	1,213	1,227	1,238
% Ch	16.4%	11.3%	10.9%	3.6%	10.7%	0.4%	1.4%	10.3%	8.7%	5.1%	4.8%	3.6%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	9,710	9,896	10,019	10,152	10,241	10,429	10,454	11,145	10,618	10,967	11,156	11,318
% Ch	17.5%	7.9%	5.1%	5.4%	3.5%	7.6%	0.9%	29.2%	-17.6%	13.8%	7.1%	6.0%
National (Billions)	2,309	2,359	2,389	2,419	2,434	2,473	2,474	2,618	2,511	2,582	2,628	2,678
% Ch	18.7%	8.9%	5.2%	5.0%	2.5%	6.6%	0.1%	25.5%	-15.4%	11.8%	7.4%	7.7%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	6,140	6,101	6,087	6,090	6,138	6,173	6,245	6,269	6,382	6,419	6,404	6,431
% Ch	-3.7%	-2.5%	-0.9%	0.2%	3.2%	2.3%	4.8%	1.5%	7.4%	2.3%	-1.0%	1.7%
National (Billions)	1,138	1,142	1,147	1,154	1,162	1,169	1,174	1,177	1,182	1,188	1,193	1,197
% Ch	1.1%	1.3%	1.9%	2.5%	2.7%	2.4%	1.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.4%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	10,067	10,008	10,211	9,883	10,290	10,451	10,159	10,484	10,802	10,759	10,828	10,890
% Ch	-11.3%	-2.3%	8.3%	-12.2%	17.5%	6.4%	-10.7%	13.4%	12.7%	-1.6%	2.6%	2.3%
National (Billions)	2,310	2,309	2,301	2,309	2,329	2,352	2,364	2,388	2,426	2,431	2,458	2,469
% Ch	0.8%	-0.1%	-1.5%	1.4%	3.5%	4.1%	2.1%	4.1%	6.5%	0.8%	4.5%	1.9%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	3,934	3,916	3,916	3,902	3,945	3,973	3,994	4,046	4,620	4,651	4,672	4,732
% Ch	-31.4%	-1.8%	0.0%	-1.4%	4.5%	2.8%	2.2%	5.3%	69.9%	2.7%	1.8%	5.2%
National (Billions)	913	916	925	919	943	945	947	968	1,094	1,100	1,105	1,120
% Ch	-28.4%	1.7%	3.7%	-2.4%	10.6%	1.1%	1.0%	8.9%	63.0%	2.4%	1.8%	5.2%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	921	924	938	950	1,031	1,037	1,046	1,067	1,052	1,056	1,063	1,077
% Ch	34.6%	1.5%	6.2%	5.3%	38.5%	2.5%	3.3%	8.5%	-5.8%	1.6%	2.8%	5.3%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

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

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	25,887	26,210	26,608	27,032	27,477	27,938	28,342	28,741	29,169	29,568	30,010	30,447
% Ch	5.4%	5.1%	6.2%	6.5%	6.8%	6.9%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%	5.6%	6.1%	5.9%
National (Billions)	7,297	7,384	7,472	7,561	7,658	7,754	7,852	7,950	8,053	8,153	8,255	8,357
% Ch	4.3%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
<b>FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	1,392	1,278	1,270	1,251	1,285	1,262	1,273	1,270	1,275	1,254	1,273	1,265
% Ch	3.3%	-28.9%	-2.4%	-5.8%	11.1%	-6.8%	3.5%	-1.0%	1.4%	-6.4%	6.2%	-2.4%
National (Billions)	112	103	102	101	101	100	101	101	96	95	96	96
% Ch	-33.7%	-28.3%	-1.7%	-4.1%	-2.8%	-4.4%	4.6%	0.6%	-18.0%	-4.3%	6.4%	-0.8%
<b>NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	5,317	5,410	5,473	5,547	5,623	5,726	5,808	5,890	5,977	6,080	6,143	6,208
% Ch	6.1%	7.2%	4.7%	5.6%	5.5%	7.6%	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%	7.1%	4.2%	4.3%
National (Billions)	1,255	1,275	1,289	1,307	1,325	1,348	1,368	1,387	1,407	1,431	1,446	1,461
% Ch	5.7%	6.7%	4.4%	5.6%	5.5%	7.4%	5.8%	5.7%	6.0%	6.9%	4.2%	4.4%
<b>DIVIDENDS, RENT &amp; INTEREST</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	11,489	11,652	11,841	12,029	12,173	12,284	12,413	12,575	12,775	13,003	13,255	13,556
% Ch	6.2%	5.8%	6.6%	6.5%	4.9%	3.7%	4.3%	5.3%	6.5%	7.3%	8.0%	9.4%
National (Billions)	2,719	2,753	2,798	2,839	2,874	2,901	2,930	2,966	3,012	3,065	3,125	3,195
% Ch	6.4%	5.1%	6.7%	6.0%	5.1%	3.8%	4.0%	5.0%	6.4%	7.2%	8.0%	9.3%
<b>OTHER LABOR INCOME</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	6,503	6,556	6,649	6,742	6,840	6,945	7,038	7,131	7,220	7,304	7,401	7,500
% Ch	4.6%	3.3%	5.8%	5.7%	6.0%	6.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%	5.4%	5.5%
National (Billions)	1,208	1,217	1,231	1,244	1,257	1,272	1,287	1,303	1,319	1,335	1,352	1,370
% Ch	3.6%	3.2%	4.5%	4.2%	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.4%
<b>GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	11,244	11,331	11,404	11,476	11,773	11,848	11,924	12,010	12,408	12,494	12,583	12,682
% Ch	13.6%	3.1%	2.6%	2.6%	10.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.9%	13.9%	2.8%	2.9%	3.2%
National (Billions)	2,548	2,567	2,583	2,598	2,663	2,678	2,693	2,711	2,797	2,813	2,831	2,850
% Ch	13.4%	3.0%	2.4%	2.4%	10.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.6%	13.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%
<b>CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	4,854	4,912	4,979	5,050	5,198	5,258	5,306	5,361	5,521	5,583	5,642	5,706
% Ch	10.8%	4.9%	5.5%	5.9%	12.2%	4.7%	3.7%	4.2%	12.4%	4.6%	4.3%	4.7%
National (Billions)	1,146	1,159	1,173	1,186	1,221	1,235	1,248	1,264	1,302	1,316	1,330	1,346
% Ch	9.8%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	12.1%	4.6%	4.5%	5.1%	12.5%	4.5%	4.3%	4.8%
<b>RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT</b>												
Idaho (Millions)	1,090	1,102	1,112	1,123	1,135	1,148	1,158	1,169	1,180	1,190	1,202	1,214
% Ch	4.9%	4.6%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	4.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.9%	3.5%	4.1%	4.0%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**EMPLOYMENT**

	2011				2012				2013			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>												
Idaho	605,605	608,384	612,572	615,278	617,492	620,154	623,040	627,989	633,040	638,505	640,561	644,422
% Ch	1.6%	1.8%	2.8%	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	1.3%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	130,663	131,315	131,734	132,287	133,058	133,509	133,918	134,463	135,108	135,687	136,162	136,703
% Ch	1.2%	2.0%	1.3%	1.7%	2.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>												
Idaho	88,370	89,173	89,534	90,843	91,321	91,939	92,545	93,524	95,986	97,625	97,701	98,363
% Ch	2.8%	3.7%	1.6%	6.0%	2.1%	2.7%	2.7%	4.3%	11.0%	7.0%	0.3%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	17,867	18,010	18,120	18,192	18,360	18,405	18,421	18,469	18,617	18,634	18,647	18,746
% Ch	1.6%	3.2%	2.5%	1.6%	3.7%	1.0%	0.4%	1.0%	3.3%	0.4%	0.3%	2.1%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	55,922	56,098	56,148	56,759	57,251	57,958	58,507	58,903	60,107	61,214	61,301	61,520
% Ch	7.1%	1.3%	0.4%	4.4%	3.5%	5.0%	3.8%	2.7%	8.4%	7.6%	0.6%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	11,705	11,764	11,805	11,827	11,924	11,977	11,992	11,991	12,029	12,023	12,010	12,054
% Ch	2.9%	2.0%	1.4%	0.8%	3.3%	1.8%	0.5%	-0.1%	1.3%	-0.2%	-0.4%	1.5%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	32,274	32,534	32,794	33,177	33,692	34,141	34,429	34,494	35,071	35,824	35,781	36,169
% Ch	9.4%	3.3%	3.2%	4.7%	6.4%	5.4%	3.4%	0.8%	6.9%	8.9%	-0.5%	4.4%
National (Thousands)	7,245	7,305	7,347	7,389	7,476	7,518	7,532	7,532	7,557	7,562	7,567	7,609
% Ch	4.5%	3.3%	2.3%	2.3%	4.8%	2.3%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.2%	2.2%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>												
Idaho	6,224	6,095	6,179	6,236	6,243	6,429	6,605	6,671	6,918	7,328	7,275	7,529
% Ch	21.3%	-8.1%	5.7%	3.8%	0.4%	12.4%	11.4%	4.0%	15.7%	25.9%	-2.9%	14.8%
National (Thousands)	390	386	382	384	388	387	386	393	396	396	399	407
% Ch	3.9%	-3.8%	-4.3%	2.3%	4.7%	-1.6%	-0.5%	6.8%	2.9%	0.6%	2.6%	8.8%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>												
Idaho	4,599	4,613	4,591	4,570	4,793	4,809	4,801	5,035	5,189	5,474	5,574	5,615
% Ch	2.6%	1.3%	-1.9%	-1.8%	21.0%	1.3%	-0.7%	21.0%	12.8%	23.9%	7.5%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	1,323	1,344	1,356	1,368	1,395	1,412	1,417	1,421	1,429	1,434	1,439	1,446
% Ch	6.3%	6.4%	3.6%	3.5%	8.3%	4.8%	1.7%	1.0%	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%
<b>MACHINERY</b>												
Idaho	2,572	2,597	2,587	2,645	2,674	2,695	2,751	2,714	2,774	2,894	2,948	2,956
% Ch	10.4%	3.8%	-1.5%	9.2%	4.5%	3.2%	8.5%	-5.3%	9.3%	18.5%	7.7%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	1,034	1,050	1,063	1,075	1,091	1,101	1,101	1,099	1,104	1,102	1,104	1,109
% Ch	8.1%	6.2%	5.0%	4.9%	6.1%	3.6%	-0.1%	-0.8%	1.8%	-0.7%	0.7%	1.8%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>												
Idaho	10,948	11,104	11,317	11,430	11,618	11,702	11,649	11,565	11,352	11,332	11,286	11,302
% Ch	8.4%	5.8%	7.9%	4.1%	6.8%	2.9%	-1.8%	-2.9%	-7.2%	-0.7%	-1.6%	0.6%
National (Thousands)	1,102	1,104	1,106	1,102	1,098	1,098	1,092	1,087	1,085	1,084	1,083	1,081
% Ch	2.2%	0.7%	0.9%	-1.7%	-1.2%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-2.0%	-0.6%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.8%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>												
Idaho	7,931	8,125	8,120	8,296	8,363	8,507	8,624	8,511	8,838	8,796	8,699	8,767
% Ch	6.0%	10.2%	-0.2%	8.9%	3.3%	7.1%	5.6%	-5.1%	16.3%	-1.9%	-4.4%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	3,397	3,421	3,440	3,460	3,503	3,521	3,535	3,532	3,544	3,546	3,543	3,566
% Ch	3.7%	2.9%	2.3%	2.3%	5.0%	2.1%	1.6%	-0.3%	1.3%	0.2%	-0.3%	2.7%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**EMPLOYMENT**

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>												
Idaho	648,815	653,409	658,354	663,513	669,472	675,400	681,043	686,311	691,740	696,728	701,877	707,129
% Ch	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	137,238	137,803	138,360	138,948	139,596	140,202	140,833	141,530	142,163	142,858	143,546	144,224
% Ch	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR</b>												
Idaho	99,069	100,070	101,381	103,004	104,872	106,576	108,230	109,411	110,311	110,915	111,671	112,405
% Ch	2.9%	4.1%	5.3%	6.6%	7.5%	6.7%	6.4%	4.4%	3.3%	2.2%	2.8%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	18,866	19,065	19,291	19,429	19,623	19,824	20,059	20,296	20,506	20,686	20,862	21,013
% Ch	2.6%	4.3%	4.8%	2.9%	4.0%	4.2%	4.8%	4.8%	4.2%	3.6%	3.5%	2.9%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	61,764	62,142	62,696	63,398	64,352	65,148	65,969	66,472	66,854	66,939	67,129	67,191
% Ch	1.6%	2.5%	3.6%	4.6%	6.2%	5.0%	5.1%	3.1%	2.3%	0.5%	1.1%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	12,113	12,235	12,349	12,365	12,424	12,466	12,523	12,589	12,632	12,651	12,677	12,698
% Ch	2.0%	4.1%	3.8%	0.5%	1.9%	1.3%	1.9%	2.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
<b>DURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	36,585	37,054	37,698	38,340	39,015	39,729	40,471	40,936	41,274	41,315	41,369	41,388
% Ch	4.7%	5.2%	7.1%	7.0%	7.2%	7.5%	7.7%	4.7%	3.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	7,656	7,769	7,885	7,915	7,978	8,027	8,090	8,157	8,204	8,228	8,259	8,285
% Ch	2.5%	6.0%	6.1%	1.5%	3.2%	2.5%	3.2%	3.3%	2.4%	1.1%	1.5%	1.2%
<b>LOGGING &amp; WOOD PRODUCTS</b>												
Idaho	7,718	8,151	8,507	9,033	9,514	9,985	10,460	10,791	10,961	10,911	10,866	10,764
% Ch	10.4%	24.4%	18.7%	27.1%	23.0%	21.3%	20.4%	13.3%	6.4%	-1.8%	-1.6%	-3.7%
National (Thousands)	414	446	475	502	530	557	584	608	626	636	642	644
% Ch	6.8%	34.1%	29.3%	24.5%	24.3%	21.9%	20.7%	17.5%	12.4%	6.9%	3.5%	1.2%
<b>METAL FABRICATION</b>												
Idaho	5,662	5,704	5,756	5,812	5,875	5,943	6,012	6,081	6,147	6,208	6,267	6,324
% Ch	3.4%	3.0%	3.7%	4.0%	4.4%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	3.7%
National (Thousands)	1,453	1,483	1,506	1,519	1,535	1,548	1,563	1,580	1,595	1,605	1,619	1,632
% Ch	2.0%	8.6%	6.3%	3.5%	4.4%	3.2%	3.9%	4.6%	3.7%	2.7%	3.5%	3.3%
<b>MACHINERY</b>												
Idaho	2,956	2,955	2,974	2,994	3,013	3,031	3,049	3,068	3,088	3,108	3,128	3,148
% Ch	0.0%	-0.1%	2.5%	2.8%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	1,114	1,128	1,140	1,143	1,151	1,155	1,161	1,169	1,176	1,181	1,189	1,196
% Ch	2.0%	5.2%	4.0%	1.2%	3.0%	1.3%	2.1%	2.9%	2.4%	1.7%	2.4%	2.4%
<b>COMPUTER &amp; ELECTRONICS</b>												
Idaho	11,329	11,332	11,438	11,447	11,494	11,513	11,595	11,536	11,516	11,434	11,373	11,342
% Ch	0.9%	0.1%	3.8%	0.3%	1.7%	0.7%	2.9%	-2.0%	-0.7%	-2.8%	-2.1%	-1.1%
National (Thousands)	1,082	1,081	1,108	1,095	1,087	1,079	1,073	1,067	1,060	1,053	1,049	1,047
% Ch	0.4%	-0.4%	10.6%	-4.5%	-2.8%	-3.1%	-2.2%	-2.3%	-2.6%	-2.4%	-1.4%	-0.9%
<b>OTHER DURABLES</b>												
Idaho	8,920	8,912	9,024	9,053	9,120	9,258	9,356	9,460	9,562	9,654	9,735	9,809
% Ch	7.2%	-0.4%	5.1%	1.3%	3.0%	6.2%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	3.9%	3.4%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	3,593	3,631	3,656	3,656	3,674	3,688	3,710	3,733	3,748	3,752	3,761	3,766
% Ch	3.0%	4.3%	2.8%	0.0%	2.0%	1.5%	2.4%	2.5%	1.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014  
EMPLOYMENT**

**MANUFACTURING (continued)**

	2011				2012				2013			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	23,649	23,564	23,354	23,582	23,560	23,817	24,078	24,409	25,035	25,390	25,520	25,351
% Ch	3.9%	-1.4%	-3.5%	4.0%	-0.4%	4.4%	4.4%	5.6%	10.7%	5.8%	2.1%	-2.6%
National (Thousands)	4,460	4,459	4,458	4,439	4,448	4,459	4,461	4,459	4,472	4,460	4,444	4,446
% Ch	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	1.1%	-1.0%	-1.5%	0.2%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>												
Idaho	15,728	15,599	15,349	15,532	15,413	15,525	15,708	15,981	16,217	16,568	16,655	16,443
% Ch	7.4%	-3.2%	-6.3%	4.9%	-3.0%	2.9%	4.8%	7.1%	6.0%	8.9%	2.1%	-5.0%
National (Thousands)	1,462	1,462	1,459	1,453	1,459	1,470	1,475	1,470	1,473	1,472	1,464	1,467
% Ch	2.9%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-1.5%	1.5%	3.0%	1.5%	-1.5%	0.9%	-0.2%	-2.3%	0.7%
<b>PRINTING</b>												
Idaho	1,221	1,226	1,229	1,255	1,224	1,223	1,197	1,190	1,225	1,222	1,198	1,194
% Ch	-10.8%	1.4%	1.0%	8.9%	-9.6%	-0.1%	-8.4%	-2.3%	12.3%	-1.0%	-7.5%	-1.4%
National (Thousands)	477	473	471	466	466	465	461	458	457	451	446	444
% Ch	-4.2%	-3.0%	-1.3%	-4.2%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-3.2%	-2.8%	-0.9%	-5.3%	-4.1%	-1.9%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>												
Idaho	2,303	2,373	2,385	2,443	2,500	2,506	2,584	2,578	2,565	2,573	2,585	2,597
% Ch	18.9%	12.8%	2.0%	10.1%	9.7%	1.0%	13.1%	-1.0%	-1.9%	1.2%	2.0%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	782	784	785	782	783	783	784	786	792	795	794	794
% Ch	-0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	-1.7%	0.7%	-0.4%	0.5%	1.4%	3.2%	1.1%	-0.4%	0.3%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>												
Idaho	4,397	4,366	4,392	4,352	4,423	4,563	4,588	4,660	5,028	5,027	5,082	5,118
% Ch	-9.7%	-2.8%	2.4%	-3.6%	6.6%	13.3%	2.2%	6.5%	35.5%	-0.1%	4.4%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	1,740	1,740	1,742	1,737	1,739	1,742	1,741	1,745	1,749	1,743	1,740	1,741
% Ch	-0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	-1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	-0.3%	1.0%	1.0%	-1.5%	-0.6%	0.2%
<b>MINING</b>												
Idaho	2,483	2,492	2,604	2,747	2,770	2,725	2,641	2,578	2,654	2,630	2,490	2,508
% Ch	12.3%	1.4%	19.2%	23.9%	3.4%	-6.4%	-11.8%	-9.2%	12.4%	-3.5%	-19.7%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	695	729	756	776	799	803	799	801	816	817	827	838
% Ch	6.1%	21.0%	15.5%	11.2%	12.1%	2.1%	-2.1%	1.0%	8.1%	0.2%	4.9%	5.6%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>												
Idaho	29,965	30,583	30,781	31,338	31,300	31,256	31,398	32,043	33,225	33,781	33,910	34,336
% Ch	-5.3%	8.5%	2.6%	7.4%	-0.5%	-0.6%	1.8%	8.5%	15.6%	6.9%	1.5%	5.1%
National (Thousands)	5,466	5,517	5,559	5,588	5,638	5,624	5,630	5,678	5,772	5,795	5,811	5,854
% Ch	-1.6%	3.8%	3.1%	2.2%	3.6%	-0.9%	0.4%	3.4%	6.8%	1.6%	1.1%	3.0%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>												
Idaho	517,235	519,212	523,038	524,435	526,171	528,215	530,494	534,465	537,054	540,880	542,860	546,058
% Ch	1.4%	1.5%	3.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	3.0%	2.0%	2.9%	1.5%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	112,797	113,305	113,615	114,095	114,698	115,105	115,497	115,994	116,490	117,052	117,515	117,957
% Ch	1.1%	1.8%	1.1%	1.7%	2.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%
<b>SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	300,504	301,516	303,693	304,356	305,937	307,976	309,217	311,247	313,057	316,139	317,869	320,775
% Ch	2.6%	1.4%	2.9%	0.9%	2.1%	2.7%	1.6%	2.7%	2.3%	4.0%	2.2%	3.7%
National (Thousands)	70,524	70,967	71,323	71,775	72,313	72,686	73,032	73,429	73,852	74,340	74,662	74,998
% Ch	1.6%	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%	3.0%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.7%	1.7%	1.8%
<b>INFORMATION</b>												
Idaho	9,457	9,568	9,540	9,378	9,517	9,357	9,249	9,287	9,277	9,451	9,352	9,383
% Ch	-3.1%	4.8%	-1.2%	-6.6%	6.0%	-6.6%	-4.5%	1.6%	-0.4%	7.7%	-4.1%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	2,676	2,679	2,662	2,679	2,677	2,678	2,679	2,677	2,693	2,692	2,687	2,690
% Ch	-1.9%	0.3%	-2.5%	2.5%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	2.4%	-0.2%	-0.6%	0.4%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>												
Idaho	29,120	29,103	29,434	29,550	29,891	30,390	30,358	30,426	30,530	30,818	30,813	30,983
% Ch	3.0%	-0.2%	4.6%	1.6%	4.7%	6.8%	-0.4%	0.9%	1.4%	3.8%	-0.1%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	7,676	7,691	7,701	7,720	7,744	7,779	7,796	7,823	7,850	7,881	7,904	7,907
% Ch	-0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%	1.8%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	0.1%

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**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014  
EMPLOYMENT**

**MANUFACTURING (continued)**

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING</b>												
Idaho	25,179	25,087	24,998	25,059	25,337	25,419	25,498	25,535	25,580	25,624	25,760	25,803
% Ch	-2.7%	-1.4%	-1.4%	1.0%	4.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	2.1%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	4,457	4,467	4,464	4,450	4,446	4,439	4,433	4,428	4,428	4,423	4,418	4,413
% Ch	1.0%	0.9%	-0.2%	-1.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%
<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>												
Idaho	16,267	16,155	16,066	16,125	16,396	16,466	16,535	16,566	16,590	16,612	16,726	16,742
% Ch	-4.2%	-2.7%	-2.2%	1.5%	6.9%	1.7%	1.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	0.4%
National (Thousands)	1,471	1,483	1,488	1,485	1,489	1,491	1,494	1,498	1,501	1,504	1,506	1,508
% Ch	1.3%	3.2%	1.3%	-0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%
<b>PRINTING</b>												
Idaho	1,192	1,186	1,170	1,157	1,148	1,143	1,138	1,131	1,129	1,125	1,122	1,119
% Ch	-0.7%	-2.0%	-5.1%	-4.5%	-3.2%	-1.6%	-1.9%	-2.3%	-0.7%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.0%
National (Thousands)	441	439	435	430	425	421	417	414	410	406	402	398
% Ch	-2.3%	-1.7%	-3.8%	-4.7%	-3.9%	-3.7%	-3.8%	-3.3%	-3.8%	-3.8%	-3.8%	-3.7%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>												
Idaho	2,576	2,576	2,570	2,563	2,562	2,560	2,555	2,549	2,546	2,545	2,546	2,549
% Ch	-3.1%	0.0%	-0.9%	-1.1%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	797	798	798	797	796	795	794	794	795	795	796	797
% Ch	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.9%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%
<b>OTHER NONDURABLES</b>												
Idaho	5,144	5,171	5,192	5,213	5,231	5,250	5,269	5,289	5,315	5,341	5,367	5,393
% Ch	2.1%	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	1,748	1,746	1,743	1,738	1,735	1,732	1,728	1,726	1,722	1,718	1,714	1,711
% Ch	1.5%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-1.1%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.8%
<b>MINING</b>												
Idaho	2,480	2,504	2,524	2,540	2,555	2,571	2,587	2,603	2,619	2,636	2,652	2,669
% Ch	-4.3%	3.8%	3.2%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	847	846	842	839	839	842	843	848	856	864	870	873
% Ch	4.6%	-0.8%	-1.9%	-1.1%	-0.3%	1.4%	0.9%	2.3%	3.8%	3.4%	3.0%	1.6%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>												
Idaho	34,825	35,424	36,162	37,067	37,965	38,857	39,674	40,336	40,838	41,340	41,890	42,545
% Ch	5.8%	7.1%	8.6%	10.4%	10.1%	9.7%	8.7%	6.8%	5.1%	5.0%	5.4%	6.4%
National (Thousands)	5,905	5,984	6,100	6,225	6,360	6,517	6,692	6,858	7,017	7,172	7,315	7,441
% Ch	3.6%	5.4%	8.0%	8.4%	9.0%	10.2%	11.2%	10.3%	9.6%	9.1%	8.2%	7.1%
<b>NONGOODS PRODUCING</b>												
Idaho	549,746	553,339	556,973	560,509	564,599	568,824	572,813	576,899	581,429	585,813	590,206	594,724
% Ch	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	2.9%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	118,373	118,738	119,069	119,518	119,973	120,378	120,774	121,235	121,658	122,172	122,684	123,211
% Ch	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
<b>SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	323,421	326,090	328,809	331,583	334,686	337,889	340,924	344,050	347,299	350,562	353,732	356,950
% Ch	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.8%	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%
National (Thousands)	75,310	75,611	75,880	76,245	76,645	76,997	77,323	77,692	78,042	78,459	78,870	79,293
% Ch	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%
<b>INFORMATION</b>												
Idaho	9,346	9,418	9,454	9,455	9,462	9,472	9,483	9,500	9,551	9,604	9,660	9,720
% Ch	-1.6%	3.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	2,705	2,690	2,666	2,675	2,655	2,662	2,694	2,702	2,708	2,725	2,746	2,767
% Ch	2.3%	-2.2%	-3.5%	1.4%	-3.0%	1.0%	4.8%	1.3%	0.9%	2.4%	3.2%	3.0%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>												
Idaho	31,342	31,434	31,600	31,750	31,914	32,143	32,192	32,387	32,616	32,776	32,958	33,161
% Ch	4.7%	1.2%	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.9%	0.6%	2.4%	2.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	7,907	7,876	7,897	7,913	7,911	7,901	7,898	7,896	7,891	7,881	7,867	7,857
% Ch	0.0%	-1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.5%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**EMPLOYMENT**

SERVICES (Continued)	2011				2012				2013			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>												
Idaho	20,631	20,853	21,097	21,465	21,456	21,481	21,639	21,812	21,886	21,795	21,923	21,977
% Ch	-0.7%	4.4%	4.8%	7.2%	-0.2%	0.5%	3.0%	3.2%	1.4%	-1.7%	2.4%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	4,808	4,845	4,866	4,893	4,933	4,946	4,973	5,019	5,023	5,023	5,026	5,051
% Ch	1.6%	3.1%	1.7%	2.2%	3.3%	1.1%	2.2%	3.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	2.0%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>												
Idaho	76,187	75,518	75,931	75,528	75,531	75,999	76,590	76,850	77,190	77,370	78,201	79,421
% Ch	5.5%	-3.5%	2.2%	-2.1%	0.0%	2.5%	3.1%	1.4%	1.8%	0.9%	4.4%	6.4%
National (Thousands)	17,112	17,275	17,385	17,534	17,742	17,877	17,989	18,110	18,280	18,487	18,627	18,755
% Ch	4.3%	3.9%	2.6%	3.5%	4.8%	3.1%	2.5%	2.7%	3.8%	4.6%	3.1%	2.8%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>												
Idaho	85,897	86,151	86,735	87,069	87,703	88,243	88,678	89,424	89,780	90,763	91,616	92,400
% Ch	4.2%	1.2%	2.7%	1.5%	2.9%	2.5%	2.0%	3.4%	1.6%	4.4%	3.8%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	19,723	19,824	19,941	20,053	20,167	20,276	20,369	20,467	20,548	20,647	20,725	20,787
% Ch	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%	1.2%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>												
Idaho	57,832	58,997	59,620	59,876	60,422	61,105	61,177	61,862	62,667	63,611	63,581	64,175
% Ch	-2.9%	8.3%	4.3%	1.7%	3.7%	4.6%	0.5%	4.6%	5.3%	6.2%	-0.2%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	13,197	13,306	13,397	13,505	13,634	13,705	13,783	13,867	13,984	14,129	14,206	14,311
% Ch	1.7%	3.4%	2.8%	3.3%	3.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	3.4%	4.2%	2.2%	3.0%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	21,381	21,327	21,336	21,489	21,417	21,401	21,526	21,585	21,727	22,332	22,384	22,435
% Ch	6.3%	-1.0%	0.2%	2.9%	-1.3%	-0.3%	2.4%	1.1%	2.6%	11.6%	0.9%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	5,331	5,347	5,371	5,392	5,416	5,424	5,442	5,464	5,474	5,481	5,487	5,496
% Ch	-1.1%	1.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%	0.6%	1.4%	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%
<b>TRADE</b>												
Idaho	100,740	101,192	102,327	103,244	103,640	104,103	104,741	105,598	105,561	107,301	107,491	107,777
% Ch	0.7%	1.8%	4.6%	3.6%	1.5%	1.8%	2.5%	3.3%	-0.1%	6.8%	0.7%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	20,054	20,181	20,272	20,350	20,444	20,500	20,545	20,684	20,776	20,857	21,002	21,108
% Ch	1.8%	2.6%	1.8%	1.5%	1.9%	1.1%	0.9%	2.7%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%	2.0%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>												
Idaho	74,830	75,014	75,780	76,416	76,737	76,885	77,399	78,067	77,703	78,834	78,944	79,148
% Ch	0.5%	1.0%	4.2%	3.4%	1.7%	0.8%	2.7%	3.5%	-1.8%	5.9%	0.6%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	14,556	14,649	14,718	14,761	14,811	14,835	14,855	14,977	15,043	15,109	15,224	15,325
% Ch	1.7%	2.6%	1.9%	1.2%	1.4%	0.6%	0.5%	3.3%	1.8%	1.8%	3.1%	2.7%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>												
Idaho	25,910	26,178	26,547	26,828	26,903	27,218	27,342	27,531	27,858	28,467	28,547	28,629
% Ch	1.4%	4.2%	5.8%	4.3%	1.1%	4.8%	1.8%	2.8%	4.8%	9.0%	1.1%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	5,497	5,531	5,554	5,588	5,633	5,665	5,690	5,708	5,733	5,748	5,778	5,783
% Ch	2.1%	2.5%	1.6%	2.5%	3.2%	2.3%	1.7%	1.3%	1.8%	1.0%	2.1%	0.4%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	103,306	103,920	104,424	104,085	103,947	103,641	103,945	104,738	105,865	105,162	105,092	105,126
% Ch	-0.5%	2.4%	2.0%	-1.3%	-0.5%	-1.2%	1.2%	3.1%	4.4%	-2.6%	-0.3%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	19,342	19,290	19,168	19,128	19,109	19,096	19,112	19,079	19,076	19,094	19,121	19,147
% Ch	-1.5%	-1.1%	-2.5%	-0.8%	-0.4%	-0.3%	0.3%	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	53,026	53,404	53,772	53,339	53,447	53,109	53,302	54,044	54,778	53,911	54,052	54,100
% Ch	-4.5%	2.9%	2.8%	-3.2%	0.8%	-2.5%	1.5%	5.7%	5.5%	-6.2%	1.1%	0.4%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	50,280	50,516	50,652	50,745	50,500	50,532	50,643	50,694	51,087	51,251	51,040	51,026
% Ch	4.0%	1.9%	1.1%	0.7%	-1.9%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	3.1%	1.3%	-1.6%	-0.1%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	12,685	12,584	12,594	12,750	12,647	12,496	12,591	12,883	12,572	12,278	12,408	12,380
% Ch	-4.2%	-3.1%	0.3%	5.1%	-3.2%	-4.7%	3.1%	9.6%	-9.3%	-9.0%	4.3%	-0.9%
National (Thousands)	2,876	2,868	2,852	2,843	2,832	2,822	2,808	2,801	2,787	2,761	2,730	2,704
% Ch	1.3%	-1.2%	-2.2%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-2.0%	-1.0%	-2.1%	-3.6%	-4.4%	-3.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**EMPLOYMENT**

SERVICES (Continued)	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES</b>												
Idaho	22,092	22,265	22,434	22,600	22,833	22,994	23,156	23,308	23,483	23,668	23,842	24,028
% Ch	2.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	4.2%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	5,067	5,096	5,123	5,159	5,198	5,237	5,276	5,324	5,369	5,415	5,461	5,505
% Ch	1.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS</b>												
Idaho	80,424	81,216	82,242	83,462	84,773	86,077	87,469	88,845	90,244	91,601	92,852	94,108
% Ch	5.1%	4.0%	5.1%	6.1%	6.4%	6.3%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%	5.6%	5.5%
National (Thousands)	18,919	19,122	19,283	19,488	19,757	19,985	20,175	20,360	20,509	20,688	20,906	21,092
% Ch	3.5%	4.4%	3.4%	4.3%	5.6%	4.7%	3.9%	3.7%	3.0%	3.6%	4.3%	3.6%
<b>EDUCATION &amp; HEALTH</b>												
Idaho	93,276	94,163	95,057	95,905	96,807	97,763	98,655	99,534	100,418	101,374	102,346	103,293
% Ch	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	20,858	20,924	20,958	21,006	21,089	21,158	21,218	21,322	21,466	21,620	21,716	21,837
% Ch	1.4%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	2.0%	2.7%	2.9%	1.8%	2.2%
<b>LEISURE &amp; HOSPITALITY</b>												
Idaho	64,416	64,970	65,375	65,730	66,075	66,460	66,832	67,185	67,537	67,930	68,298	68,688
% Ch	1.5%	3.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	14,347	14,391	14,441	14,505	14,545	14,576	14,595	14,630	14,645	14,679	14,727	14,789
% Ch	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>												
Idaho	22,526	22,624	22,647	22,682	22,823	22,980	23,137	23,291	23,450	23,609	23,776	23,953
% Ch	1.6%	1.8%	0.4%	0.6%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	5,507	5,511	5,513	5,499	5,489	5,478	5,466	5,457	5,454	5,450	5,447	5,446
% Ch	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%
<b>TRADE</b>												
Idaho	108,896	110,002	111,052	112,073	112,992	114,039	114,964	115,864	117,123	118,154	119,260	120,444
% Ch	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.3%	3.8%	3.3%	3.2%	4.4%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%
National (Thousands)	21,145	21,174	21,212	21,256	21,272	21,299	21,334	21,388	21,433	21,491	21,551	21,608
% Ch	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>												
Idaho	80,014	80,870	81,680	82,469	83,176	83,984	84,696	85,388	86,365	87,161	88,016	88,934
% Ch	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.9%	3.4%	3.3%	4.7%	3.7%	4.0%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	15,357	15,364	15,384	15,404	15,391	15,391	15,397	15,415	15,424	15,443	15,466	15,489
% Ch	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>												
Idaho	28,882	29,133	29,372	29,605	29,817	30,055	30,268	30,476	30,758	30,993	31,243	31,510
% Ch	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	2.9%	3.2%	2.9%	2.8%	3.7%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	5,788	5,810	5,828	5,851	5,881	5,908	5,937	5,973	6,009	6,047	6,085	6,119
% Ch	0.3%	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%
<b>STATE &amp; LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	104,942	104,749	104,603	104,355	104,409	104,394	104,433	104,503	104,523	104,623	104,750	104,876
% Ch	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.9%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	19,137	19,151	19,162	19,220	19,254	19,292	19,339	19,389	19,436	19,488	19,537	19,594
% Ch	-0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	54,137	54,164	54,246	54,336	54,521	54,637	54,744	54,846	54,891	54,982	55,102	55,225
% Ch	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	1.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
<b>NONEDUCATION</b>												
Idaho	50,805	50,585	50,357	50,019	49,887	49,757	49,689	49,657	49,632	49,641	49,649	49,651
% Ch	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.8%	-2.7%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>												
Idaho	12,487	12,497	12,509	12,497	12,512	12,502	12,492	12,482	12,485	12,474	12,464	12,454
% Ch	3.5%	0.3%	0.4%	-0.4%	0.5%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%
National (Thousands)	2,781	2,802	2,816	2,798	2,801	2,789	2,777	2,766	2,745	2,735	2,726	2,716
% Ch	11.8%	3.1%	1.9%	-2.5%	0.5%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-3.0%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.4%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

	Q1	2011 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2012 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	2013 Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>												
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	102.354	103.024	103.651	103.782	104.296	104.751	105.345	105.640	105.994	106.165	106.667	106.985
% Ch	1.6%	2.6%	2.5%	0.5%	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%	1.2%
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	102.996	103.938	104.529	104.880	105.471	105.750	106.193	106.622	106.909	106.878	107.391	107.575
% Ch	3.0%	3.7%	2.3%	1.3%	2.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	-0.1%	1.9%	0.7%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	97.606	97.947	97.797	97.248	97.087	96.791	96.246	95.746	95.487	95.016	94.458	94.209
% Ch	-0.8%	1.4%	-0.6%	-2.2%	-0.7%	-1.2%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-1.1%	-2.0%	-2.3%	-1.1%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	106.833	109.050	110.138	110.491	111.448	111.127	111.964	112.522	112.264	111.126	112.359	111.911
% Ch	9.3%	8.6%	4.1%	1.3%	3.5%	-1.1%	3.0%	2.0%	-0.9%	-4.0%	4.5%	-1.6%
<b>Services</b>	102.596	103.217	103.768	104.271	104.872	105.450	105.939	106.493	107.060	107.477	107.954	108.434
% Ch	1.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	2.220	2.246	2.262	2.270	2.283	2.288	2.300	2.313	2.321	2.321	2.336	2.338
% Ch	4.4%	4.7%	2.9%	1.4%	2.3%	1.0%	2.1%	2.2%	1.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.4%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>												
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
<b>Prime</b>	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	4.9%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	4.4%	4.3%
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	2.1%	1.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	3.5%	3.2%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	2.0%	2.7%	2.6%
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>												
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	0.939	0.904	0.902	0.935	0.944	0.961	0.967	0.959	0.983	1.009	1.011	0.991
% Ch	-7.9%	-14.3%	-0.6%	15.2%	3.9%	7.7%	2.3%	-3.4%	10.6%	10.9%	0.8%	-7.7%
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	0.889	0.858	0.854	0.878	0.858	0.873	0.871	0.858	0.851	0.852	0.867	0.863
% Ch	-10.9%	-13.2%	-1.8%	11.5%	-8.9%	7.5%	-1.1%	-5.9%	-3.1%	0.6%	6.8%	-1.7%
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>												
<b>Wood Products</b>	68.7	68.2	67.7	69.0	70.7	70.4	70.3	73.9	76.6	75.1	75.8	77.3
% Ch	3.5%	-3.0%	-2.8%	7.6%	10.3%	-1.5%	-0.4%	21.7%	15.5%	-7.6%	3.9%	8.0%
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	120.9	120.5	122.9	125.5	128.7	130.0	129.8	132.5	133.1	135.2	136.7	138.7
% Ch	14.0%	-1.2%	8.2%	8.7%	10.5%	4.2%	-0.8%	8.6%	2.0%	6.4%	4.4%	6.1%
<b>Food</b>	98.2	98.4	98.1	99.1	100.7	101.6	103.7	102.3	103.1	103.1	103.2	103.5
% Ch	-2.6%	0.7%	-1.2%	4.1%	6.8%	3.5%	8.3%	-5.2%	3.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	91.3	87.3	88.8	89.9	89.4	85.8	85.2	85.4	88.4	90.7	95.8	94.6
% Ch	2.0%	-16.4%	7.0%	4.9%	-2.1%	-15.2%	-2.5%	0.8%	14.8%	10.8%	24.5%	-5.0%
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	99.8	100.9	96.0	97.0	99.0	95.3	95.5	99.9	97.0	94.1	97.9	97.5
% Ch	10.4%	4.8%	-18.2%	4.2%	8.6%	-14.0%	0.7%	19.9%	-11.4%	-11.3%	17.1%	-1.5%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

**IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST  
QUARTERLY DETAIL  
JANUARY 2014**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.</b>												
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	107.441	107.962	108.449	108.874	109.391	109.828	110.284	110.725	111.292	111.780	112.233	112.681
% Ch	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
<b>Consumption Expenditures</b>	107.934	108.380	108.790	109.175	109.611	110.038	110.508	110.981	111.525	112.012	112.478	112.963
% Ch	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
<b>Durable Goods</b>	94.008	93.774	93.530	93.286	93.091	92.904	92.733	92.581	92.428	92.257	92.081	91.890
% Ch	-0.8%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.8%
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	112.074	112.324	112.504	112.772	113.102	113.467	113.906	114.279	114.894	115.314	115.711	116.247
% Ch	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%	2.2%	1.5%	1.4%	1.9%
<b>Services</b>	108.965	109.609	110.224	110.772	111.369	111.938	112.547	113.180	113.841	114.485	115.106	115.712
% Ch	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	2.346	2.358	2.368	2.377	2.387	2.397	2.409	2.420	2.434	2.445	2.455	2.467
% Ch	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%
<b>SELECTED INTEREST RATES</b>												
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%	2.4%	3.0%
<b>NY Fed Discount</b>	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	1.9%	2.6%	3.4%	4.0%
<b>Prime</b>	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.9%	4.4%	4.9%	5.4%	6.0%
<b>Existing Home Mortgage</b>	4.5%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.5%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	6.3%
<b>U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.9%	2.4%	2.9%
<b>U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	1.6%	2.2%	2.7%	3.1%
<b>U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes</b>	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.6%	3.0%	3.4%	3.8%
<b>U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes</b>	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%
<b>EXCHANGE RATES (2009=1.000)</b>												
<b>Major Currency Trading Partners</b>	0.991	0.999	1.005	1.009	1.013	1.017	1.017	1.016	1.015	1.013	1.009	1.009
% Ch	0.2%	3.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.8%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-1.3%	-0.4%
<b>Other Important Trading Partners</b>	0.855	0.845	0.837	0.825	0.817	0.808	0.799	0.791	0.784	0.777	0.769	0.764
% Ch	-3.4%	-4.6%	-4.1%	-5.4%	-4.0%	-4.2%	-4.4%	-4.2%	-3.2%	-3.7%	-4.1%	-2.6%
<b>SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES</b>												
<b>Wood Products</b>	80.0	83.3	86.9	90.9	95.0	99.0	102.6	105.3	107.2	108.0	108.3	108.3
% Ch	14.7%	17.5%	18.8%	19.6%	19.1%	18.1%	15.5%	11.0%	7.2%	3.2%	1.1%	-0.1%
<b>Computers &amp; Electronic Products</b>	141.0	143.4	145.9	148.8	151.8	155.0	158.1	161.3	164.3	167.5	170.7	173.9
% Ch	6.7%	7.0%	7.2%	8.1%	8.3%	8.7%	8.3%	8.2%	7.8%	8.0%	7.8%	7.6%
<b>Food</b>	104.0	104.5	105.2	105.8	106.5	107.1	107.7	108.3	109.0	109.6	110.3	110.9
% Ch	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
<b>Agricultural Chemicals</b>	94.2	94.3	94.6	94.7	95.0	95.2	95.6	96.8	98.4	100.3	102.8	106.1
% Ch	-1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.8%	5.0%	6.7%	8.3%	10.4%	13.1%
<b>Metal Ore Mining</b>	97.6	98.1	98.7	99.3	99.9	100.5	101.1	101.5	101.8	102.1	102.2	102.3
% Ch	0.4%	1.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Global Insight  
Forecast Begins the THIRD Quarter of 2013

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## APPENDIX

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## THE IHS GLOBAL INSIGHT US MACROECONOMIC MODEL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations, which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the IHS Global Insight 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 Global Insight's US macroeconomic model.

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

# IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

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

$$EEA\_ID\_2100 = 3259.411 + 18.107* @MOVAV(ID0IP2122\_2123(-1),4) - 2251.438*JECIWSP/WPI10 \\ - 1233.660* @MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(-1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_2300 = -16369.000 + 283.968*ID0HSPRS1\_A + 243.401*ID0HSPRS1\_A(-1) \\ + 202.834*ID0HSPRS1\_A(-2) + 162.267*ID0HSPRS1\_A(-3) + 121.700*ID0HSPRS1\_A(-4) \\ + 81.134*ID0HSPRS1\_A(-5) + 40.567*ID0HSPRS1\_A(-6) + 0.144*EEA\_ID\_44\_45 + 0.123*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(-1) \\ + 0.103*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(-2) + 0.082*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(-3) + 0.062*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(-4) + 0.041*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(-5) \\ + 0.021*EEA\_ID\_44\_45(-6)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3110 = 24798.382 + 374.912* @MOVAV(IPSG311(-1),4) - 626.728* @MOVAV((IPSG311/EMN311),6) \\ - 4311.193* @MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(-1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3230 = 1402.396 + 27.305* @MOVAV(IPSG323,4) - 12.146* @MOVAV((IPSG323/EMN323),8) \\ - 336.893* @MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(-1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3250 = 4262.633 + 6.191* @MOVAV(IPSG3253(-1),8) - 1920.391*DUM951ON \\ - 648.391* @MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(-1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3320 = 1642.543 + 33.573* @MOVAV(IPSG332,2) + 10.103* @TREND \\ - 1706.989* @MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(-1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3330 = 9186.524 + 0.093* @MOVAV(IPSG3332,8)* @TREND - 32.692* @TREND \\ - 2388.720* @MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(-1),4)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_3340 = 15923.913 + 238.384* @MOVAV(IPSG334,4) - 31.767*DUM991ON*IPSG334 \\ - 285.020* @MOVAV(IPSG334,8)/ @MOVAV(EMD334,8)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_4200 = 6712.502 + 0.258*EEA\_ID\_44\_45$$

$$EEA\_ID\_44\_45 = 47482.323 + 204.193* @MOVAV(YPADJ\_ID,4)/ @MOVAV(JPC,4) - 434.691* @TREND$$

$$EEA\_ID\_48\_49\_22 = -4807.007 + 0.671* @MOVAV(EEA\_ID\_4200,2) + 5047.151* @MOVAV(ID0NPT(-1),8)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_5100 = -11055.481 + 84.549* @MOVAV(IPSG51111,4) + 103.428* @TREND \\ - 2631.975* @MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(-1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_52\_53 = 9607.477 - 4844.201*DUM981ON + 1.709* @MOVAV(SP500,4) + 44.171*YPADJ\_ID/JPC \\ + 126.445* @MOVAV(ID0HSPR(-1),4)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_54\_55\_56 = -7552.461 + 1.751* @MOVAV(ID0YP(-1),4)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_61\_62 = -49706.354 + 70527.203* @MOVAV(ID0NPT,4) + 0.434* @MOVAV(ID0YP$(-1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_71\_72 = -2005.660 + 1.491* @MOVAV((ID0YP/ID0NPT),4) + 83.345* @TREND$$

$$EEA\_ID\_8100 = 5266.830 + 30.649* @MOVAV(YPADJ\_ID,4)/@MOVAV(JPC,4) + 1214.612* DUM931964$$

$$EEA\_ID\_DMANU = EEA\_ID\_WOOD + EEA\_ID\_3320 + EEA\_ID\_3330 + EEA\_ID\_3340 + EEA\_ID\_MFDNEC$$

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

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

$$EEA\_ID\_GVF = 10209.559 + 87.221* GFOCWSS - 0.418* GFOCWSS* @TREND + 594.541* DUMCENSUS$$

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

$$EEA\_ID\_GVSLAD = 8154.706 + 12481.868* @MOVAV(ID0NPT,4) + 0.635* @MOVAV(ID0YPTXB(-4),4) + 4111.074* DUM911062$$

$$EEA\_ID\_GVSLED = -2608.401 + 143193.305* ID0NPT*((N-N16A)/N) - 0.018* DUM0710N* ID0YPTXB + 0.261* ID0YPTXB$$

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

$$EEA\_ID\_MFDNEC = -3574.840 + 77.510* @MOVAV(IPSG339,2) + 37.501* @MOVAV(IPSG337,2) + 42.187* @MOVAV(IPSG335,2) - 1984.883* @MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(-1),2)$$

$$EEA\_ID\_MFnNEC = 1270.421 + 19.035* @MOVAV(IPSG322,2) - 426.188* @MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(-1),2) + 11.723* @TREND$$

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

$$EEA\_ID\_NONGOODS = EEA\_ID\_SV + EEA\_ID\_4200 + EEA\_ID\_44\_45 + EEA\_ID\_GV$$

$$EEA\_ID\_SV = EEA\_ID\_48\_49\_22 + EEA\_ID\_5100 + EEA\_ID\_52\_53 + EEA\_ID\_54\_55\_56 + EEA\_ID\_61\_62 + EEA\_ID\_71\_72 + EEA\_ID\_8100$$

$$EEA\_ID\_WOOD = 21877.173 + 94.658* @MOVAV(IPSG321,2) - 11488.116* JECIWSP/WPI08 - 23.230* IPSG321/EMD321 - 4933.158* @MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(-1),2) - 37.543* @TREND$$

$$ID0AHEMF = -2.656 + 11.948* EEA\_ID\_DMANU(-1)/EEA\_ID\_MANU(-1)* @MOVAV(JECIWSP(-1),4) + 32.967* EEA\_ID\_NMANU(-1)/EEA\_ID\_MANU(-1)* @MOVAV(JECIWSP(-1),4)$$

$$ID0CRCROP = 188240.985 + 0.015 * CRCROP$$

$$ID0CRLVSTK = -2060300.036 + 0.030 * CRCATCVS + 0.053 * CRDAIRY + 14826.962 * @TREND$$

$$ID0EXFP = -491847.594 + 1315503.779 * WPI01 + 15839.472 * @TREND + 0.004 * EXPUS$$$

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

$$ID0HSPRS1\_A = -438.164 - 0.952 * (RMMTGEXIST(-1) - @MOVAV(RMMTGEXIST(-1),4)) \\ + 436.409 * ID0KHU1 / ID0KHU1(-4) + 0.018 * @TREND * @MOVAV(ID0NPT(-1),4)$$

$$ID0HSPRS2A\_A = 16.679 + 37782.713 * (@MOVAV(ID0NPT(-1),4) - @MOVAV(ID0NPT(-5),4)) / ID0KHU1 \\ - 1.094 * RMMTGEXIST - 0.073 * @TREND$$

$$ID0KHU = ID0KHU1 + ID0KHU2A$$

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

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

$$ID0NB = -7.357 + 32.373 * ID0NPT - 0.114 * @TREND$$

$$ID0ND = 0.858 + 6.357 * ID0NPT + 0.003 * @TREND$$

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

$$ID0NPT = 0.428 + 0.0000002 * @MOVAV(EEA\_ID,4) + 0.006 * @TREND$$

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

$$ID0WBBCC$ = (ID0WRWCC$ * EEA\_ID\_2300) / 1000000$$

$$ID0WBBF$ = -144.115 + 339.245 * WPI02$$

$$ID0WBBMF$ = (ID0WRWMF$ * EEA\_ID\_MANU) / 1000000$$

$$ID0WBBMIL$ = 17.277 + 303.926 * (ID0NPT / N) * GFMLCWSS$$

$$ID0WBBOTH$ = ID0WRWOTH$ * (EEA\_ID - EEA\_ID\_2300 - EEA\_ID\_MANU) / 1000000$$

$$ID0WRWCC$ = 9925.738 + 1462.224 * ID0AHEMF$$

$$ID0WRWMF$ = 2990.481 + 2316.453 * ID0AHEMF$$

$$\text{ID0WRWOTH\$} = 6553.845 + 1424.236 * \text{ID0AHEMF}$$

$$\text{ID0YDIR\$} = -199.635 + 1.070 * (\text{YPAIN T} + \text{ZADIV} + \text{YPRENTADJ}) * @\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0YPS}(-1), 4) / @\text{MOVAV}(\text{YP}(-1), 4)$$

$$\text{ID0YFC\$} = -7044.784 + 0.920 * \text{ID0YFC\$}(-1) + 253.516 * @\text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0YINV\_R\$} = 6636.516 + 0.633 * \text{ID0YINV\_R\$}(-1) + 629.120 * @\text{TREND}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{ID0YPRF\$} = 68.325 + 0.248 * (\text{ID0CRCROP} + \text{ID0CRLVSTK} + \text{ID0YTRF\$} + \text{ID0YINV\_R\$} - \text{ID0YFC\$} - \text{ID0EXFP}) / 1000 + 3.823 * @\text{TREND}$$

$$\text{ID0YPRNF\$} = 52.425 + 4.533 * \text{YPPROPADJNF}$$

$$\text{ID0YPTXB} = (\text{ID0YPS} - \text{ID0YSIS} - \text{ID0YTR\$}) / \text{JPC} * 100$$

$$\text{ID0YRA\$} = -109.185 + 0.038 * \text{ID0WBB\$}$$

$$\text{ID0YSIS} = -23.402 + 1.176 * \text{TXSIDOM} * \text{ID0WBB\$} / \text{YPCOMPWSD}$$

$$\text{ID0YSUP\$} = 81.316 + 1.520 * \text{YPCOMPSUPPAI} * (\text{ID0WBB\$} / \text{YPCOMPWSD})$$

$$\text{ID0YTR\$} = -70.065 + 875.852 * (\text{YPTRFGF} + \text{YPTRFGSL}) * (\text{ID0NPT} / \text{N})$$

$$\text{ID0YTRF\$} = 24999.973 + 0.010 * \text{TRF\$}$$

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

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

## ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES

EEA_ID	Employment on nonagricultural payrolls, total
EEA_ID_2100	Employment in mining
EEA_ID_2300	Employment in construction
EEA_ID_3110	Employment in food processing
EEA_ID_3230	Employment in printing
EEA_ID_3250	Employment in chemicals
EEA_ID_3320	Employment in fabricated metal products
EEA_ID_3330	Employment in machinery
EEA_ID_3340	Employment in computers and electronic products
EEA_ID_4200	Employment in wholesale trade
EEA_ID_44_45	Employment in retail trade
EEA_ID_48_49_22	Employment transportation, warehousing, and utilities
EEA_ID_5100	Employment in information
EEA_ID_52_53	Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate
EEA_ID_54_55_56	Employment in professional, scientific, and technical services
EEA_ID_61_62	Employment in health care and educational services
EEA_ID_71_72	Employment in leisure and hospitality
EEA_ID_8100	Employment in other services
EEA_ID_DMANU	Employment in durable goods manufacturing
EEA_ID_GOODS	Employment in goods producing
EEA_ID_GV	Employment in government
EEA_ID_GVF	Employment in federal government
EEA_ID_GVSL	Employment in state and local government
EEA_ID_GVSLAD	Employment in state and local government, administration
EEA_ID_GVSLED	Employment in state and local government, education
EEA_ID_MANU	Employment in manufacturing
EEA_ID_MFDNEC	Employment in other durable manufacturing
EEA_ID_MFNNEC	Employment in other nondurable manufacturing
EEA_ID_NMANU	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
EEA_ID_NONGOODS	Employment in nongoods producing
EEA_ID_SV	Employment in services
EEA_ID_WOOD	Employment in wood products and logging
ID0AHEMF	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
ID0CRCROP	Cash receipts, crops
ID0CRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock
ID0EXFP	Farm production expenses
ID0HSPR	Housing starts, total
ID0HSPRS1_A	Housing starts, single units
ID0HSPRS2A_A	Housing starts, multiple units
ID0KHU	Housing stock, total
ID0KHU1	Housing stock, single units
ID0KHU2A	Housing stock, multiple units
ID0NB	Number of births
ID0ND	Number of deaths
ID0NMG	Net in-migration of persons
ID0NPT	Resident population
ID0WBBS	Wage and salary disbursements

ID0WBBCC\$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBBF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBMIL\$	Wage and salary disbursements, military
ID0WBBOTH\$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, military, and construction
ID0WRWCC\$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0WRWMF\$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0WRWOTH\$	Average annual wage, except farm, manufacturing, military, and construction
ID0YDIR\$	Dividend, interest, and rent income
ID0YFC\$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV_RS	Farm inventory value changes, imputed rent, and income
ID0YP	Total real personal income, 2005 dollars
ID0YP\$	Total personal income
ID0YP\$PC	Per capita personal income
ID0YPNF	Nonfarm personal income, 2005 dollars
ID0YPNF\$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 2005 dollars
ID0YPPC	Real per capita personal income, 2005 dollars
ID0YPRF\$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRNF\$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 2005 dollars
ID0YRA\$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSI\$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP\$	Other labor income
ID0YTR\$	Transfer payments to individuals
ID0YTRF\$	Government payments to Idaho farmers
IDWAGE	Idaho average annual wage
YPADJ_ID	Adjusted total personal income

## EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

CNCSR	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing and shoes, 2005 dollars, chain weighted
CNOOR	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 2005 dollars, chain weighted
CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, US cattle and calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, US crops
CRDAIRY	Cash receipts, US dairy

DUM071ON  
DUM911062  
DUM931964  
DUM951ON  
DUM981ON  
DUMCENSUS  
TREND

These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic event such as strikes, plant opening, or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.

EG91	Employment in federal government
EMD321	Employment in wood products
EMD334	Employment in computer and electronic products
EMN311	Employment in food manufacturing
EMN323	Employment in printing and related support activities
EXPUS\$	Agricultural production expenses, US
GFMLCWSS	Federal government defense personnel outlays
GFOR	Real federal nondefense purchases of goods and services
GFR	Real federal purchases of goods and services
ID0IP2122_2123	Industrial production index, metal and nonmetal ore mining, 2007=100.0
IPSG311	Industrial production index, food, 2007=100.0
IPSG321	Industrial production index, wood products, 2007=100.0
IPSG322	Industrial production index, paper, 2007=100.0
IPSG323	Industrial production index, printing, 2007=100.0
IPSG3253	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 2007=100.0
IPSG332	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 2007=100.0
IPSG3332	Industrial production index, industrial machinery, 2007=100.0
IPSG334	Industrial production index, computer and electronic products, 2007=100.0
IPSG337	Industrial production index, furniture and related products, 2007=100.0
IPSG339	Industrial production index, miscellaneous manufacturers, 2007=100.0
IPSG51111	Industrial production index, newspaper publishing, 2007=100.0
JECIWSP	Employment cost index—private sector wages and salaries, December 2005=1.00
JEXCHMTPREAL	Real US trade-weighted exchange rate with major currency trading partners, 2005=1.00
JEXCHMOITPREAL	Real US trade-weighted exchange rate with other important trading partners, 2005=1.00
JPC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 2005=100.0, chain weighted
N	Population, US
N16A	Population, US, aged 16 and older

RMMTGEXIST	Effective conventional mortgage rate, existing homes, combined lenders
SP500	Standard & Poor's 500 index of common stocks
TRF\$	Government payments to US farms
TXSIEC	Personal contributions for social insurance, US
WPI01	Producer price index, farm products, 1982=1.0
WPI02	Producer price index, processed foods and feeds, 1982=1.0
WPI08	Producer price index, lumber and wood products, 1982=1.0
WPI10	Producer price index, metals and metal products, 1982=1.0
YP	Personal income
YPAINT	Personal interest income
YPCOMPSUPPAI	Other labor income, US
YPCOMPWSD	Wage and salary disbursements
YPPROPADJNF	Nonfarm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments)
YPRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment
YPTRFGF	Federal transfer payments to individuals
YPTRFGSL	State and local transfer payments to individuals
ZADIV	Dividends