

Idaho Economic Forecast

Brad Little, Governor Alex J. Adams, Administrator DIVISION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT Executive Office of the Governor

July 2020

VOLUME XLII NO. 3

ISSN 8756-1840

- Forecast 2020–2023
- The Fog of Numbers
- Alternative Forecasts



Idaho Personal Income

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST 2020–2023

State of Idaho BRAD LITTLE Governor

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07-2020/010200-180-4001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Executive Summary	4
Idaho and US Forecast Summary Tables	6
Forecast Description:	
National	8
Idaho	16
Forecast Comparison	22
Alternative Forecasts	26
Feature Article	
"The Fog of Numbers"	30
Forecast Detail	35
Annual Forecast	36
Quarterly Forecast	50
Appendix	65
IHS Markit US Macroeconomic Model	66
Idaho Economic Model: Equations	69
Identities	72
Exogenous Variables	74
Endogenous Variables	76

INTRODUCTION

The primary national forecast presented in this publication is the July 2020 IHS Markit (IHS) baseline forecast of the US economy. The previous *Idaho Economic Forecast* was based on the April 2020 IHS baseline national forecast.

COVER

Transfer payments are a large portion of the mitigation of the economic damage of the pandemic in the US. The graph shows Idaho expectations for these payments. The surge counters a crater in wage earnings. Transfer payments include the stimulus checks written to US citizens this spring by the US Treasury. Emergency assistance (currently \$600 per week additional payments for unemployment insurance) through unemployment payments are also part of the transfer payments. Transfer payments also include regular programs such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, what is familiarly known as food-stamps) as well as Women, Infants, and Children's payments (WIC).

FEATURE

"The Fog of Numbers" opens with a description of economic data that is always applicable, all the more so in the midst of economic distress, which certainly is the current situation. The article focuses on GDP data revisions. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the arbiter of US GDP releases three values of this measure: a preliminary estimate, a first revision, and a second revision. The authors from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco—Jordà, Kouchekinia, Merrill, and Sekhposyan—draw on historical data to indicate that during distressed periods, revisions to GDP data can be large. Further they indicate that the revisions behave differently when the economy contracts compared to when it expands. Then they use survey data to indicate the number of quarters we can expect significant revision to GDP data due to the current economic distress.

FORECAST

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

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the United States are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Details are provided for every year from 2006 through 2023 and for every quarter from 2018 through 2023. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model (IEM) for this forecast begins with the second quarter of 2020.

CHANGES

The Idaho Department of Labor provides monthly historical employment data that are seasonally adjusted and converted to quarterly frequencies by the Idaho Division of Financial Management. The historical data through the months of the first quarter of 2020 have been provided by the Idaho Department of Labor.

The most current personal income estimates were released by the BEA on June 23, 2020 and are included in this report. BEA included revisions for 2019 as well as new data for the first quarter of 2020.

Descriptions of IHS's US Macroeconomic Model and the IEM are provided in the appendix. Equations of the IEM and variable definitions are listed in the last pages of this publication.

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Idaho has one quarter's experience in the pandemic. The April edition of this report indicated a sharp decline in economic forecast for the US and Idaho's economies. This report shows some economic repair. The outlook is still far from what was seen in January, but the future is less foreboding than what was anticipated in April. Partly that reflects the second quarter as being the roughest quarter in terms of employment. It is also the roughest quarter in the forecast for national output. The forecast for the annualized rate of real GDP change is -35.5% by IHS Markit. The first reading of second quarter GDP was released July 30 at 8:30 am EDT, and it came in at -32.9%. This is the second quarter of contraction for the US economy. The first quarter saw real GDP decline by 5.0%. All three scenarios in the IHS forecast show only two consecutive quarters (the first and second of 2020) of real GDP contraction. Growth is forecast to resume in the third quarter of 2020. In the second half of the year, the economy is expected to grow at an 11.2% annualized rate.

National unemployment is expected to average 8.6% in 2020, then 6.3% in 2021. Peak unemployment is expected to have been reached in April. For the second quarter, of which April is the first month, the unemployment rate is projected at 13.0% in IHS's model. That is accompanied by the weakest quarterly reading in labor force participation expected across 2017–2023 by more than a percentage point, at 60.8%. By the third quarter, these two metrics improve: to 61.9% participation and 9.3% unemployment in the forecast, with further progress to 62.1% participation and 8.3% unemployment at the close of the calendar year.

Part of the improvement in the employment forecast comes from the effectiveness of federal fiscal policy thus far in maintaining the employment relations between workers and employers through, for example, the Payment Protection Plan of the CARES Act. The current IHS forecast includes all fiscal stimulus passed prior to July 1. Not included is any additional fiscal stimulus. At this point, though there are draft bills in each chamber of Congress, IHS is not speculating as to what additional stimulus might become law.

The outlook for housing is improved in the national forecast as well as in the Idaho forecast. From the third quarter of 2019 till the first quarter of 2020, housing activity shot up by 15.3% nationally and 20.6% in Idaho. Still with that third quarter as the reference, both Idaho and the nation are expected to close the year above the reference in terms of starts and to stabilize near 99.8% and 108.5% of that reference across the remainder of the forecast, 2022–2023.

Idaho's employment outlook is boosted by the improved outlook for housing and construction activity. Though a recession across the first two quarters of 2020 sets back the Idaho jobs numbers, both the construction industry and nonfarm jobs in the state regain their first quarter of 2020 peaks from the by the transition from 2021 to 2022. The dip in construction employment is as great as 4.1% of that workforce, while the dip in nonfarm jobs is as great as 6.7%. At the national level, nonfarm jobs drop by 12% in the second quarter, rebounding to a loss of just 6.7% in the third quarter. Measured in the same way, the return in nonfarm jobs in Idaho is just a little ahead of the return of nonfarm jobs for the nation

across the following timeframe: third quarter of 2020 through second quarter of 2021. Afterwards, Idaho's jobs rebound, and then subsequent growth outpaces the national measure.

For personal income, transfer payments without further stimulus diminish by the end of the calendar year. Wage payments in Idaho are predicted to have picked up to 98–100% of the level at the start of 2020 by then. For overall personal income in the state, the start of 2021 shows this 2.9% above the level from the start of 2020. For the nation, the start of 2021 shows personal income ahead of the early 2020 level by 0.5%. Growth in personal income across 2021 is 1.3% in Idaho, and 0.7% for the nation in 2021. Growth then resumes values in the 4.8–5.2% range for the state, and 4.0–4.2% range for the nation, thereafter.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JULY 2020	
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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)											
Current \$	16,785	17,527	18,225	18,715	19,519	20,580	21,428	20,350	21,308	22,397	23,536
% Ch	3.6%	4.4%	4.0%	2.7%	4.3%	5.4%	4.1%	-5.0%	4.7%	5.1%	5.1%
2012 Chain-Weighted	16,495	16,912	17,404	17,689	18,108	18,638	19,073	17,909	18,580	19,241	19,885
% Ch	1.8%	2.5%	2.9%	1.6%	2.4%	2.9%	2.3%	-6.1%	3.7%	3.6%	3.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$											
Idaho (Millions)	58,338	61,827	65,825	68,445	72,355	77,012	81,672	86,932	88,088	92,282	97,089
% Ch	3.9%	6.0%	6.5%	4.0%	5.7%	6.4%	6.1%	6.4%	1.3%	4.8%	5.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	56,053	59,457	63,598	66,495	70,757	75,497	79,787	85,082	86,266	90,420	95,206
% Ch	3.5%	6.1%	7.0%	4.6%	6.4%	6.7%	5.7%	6.6%	1.4%	4.8%	5.3%
U.S. (Billions)	14,181	14,992	15,718	16,121	16,879	17,819	18,608	19,204	19,346	20,113	20,964
% Ch	1.2%	5.7%	4.8%	2.6%	4.7%	5.6%	4.4%	3.2%	0.7%	4.0%	4.2%
DEDSONAL INCOME 2012 ¢											
	F7 F0 4	00 400	00.070	05 750	00.004	74 040	74 475	70.075	70 700	04.000	00.044
	57,501 2,507	00,123	6 20/	00,700	2 00/	11,210	14,415	10,010	10,120	01,030	03,911
% C/I Idehe Nenform (Millione)	2.3%	4.3%	0.2%	2.9%	3.9%	4.3%	4.0%	0.0% 77.001	77.000	2.9%	3.0%
	20,307	01,019 1 E0/	6 70/	2 50/	4 60/	09,009	12,151	F 90/	0.10/	2 00/	2 60/
70 CII	13 002	4.5%	15 253	15 / 97	4.0%	4.5%	4.2 %	17 370	17 280	17 662	19 110
	0.10/	14,019	10,200	15,407	2 00/	2 10/	2 00/	2 10/	0.5%	2 20/	2 60/
20 GH	-0.178	4.2 /0	4.076	1.576	2.970	3.470	3.078	2.470	-0.076	2.270	2.070
HOUSING STARTS											
Idaho	9,052	9,804	10,268	12,399	14,010	16,160	16,856	19,935	19,166	18,670	18,621
% Ch	27.1%	8.3%	4.7%	20.7%	13.0%	15.3%	4.3%	18.3%	-3.9%	-2.6%	-0.3%
U.S. (Millions)	0.928	1.000	1.107	1.177	1.207	1.248	1.295	1.254	1.289	1.289	1.279
% Ch	18.4%	7.8%	10.6%	6.3%	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%	-3.2%	2.8%	0.0%	-0.8%
	007 000	050.000	074 404	000.044	745 047	700.005	700 405	740.000	700 400	700 750	040.057
idano	637,032	653,303	071,421	693,941	715,217	738,695	760,465	742,202	768,126	196,156	818,857
% C/I	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.3%	2.9%	-2.4%	3.3%	3.7%	2.0%
% Ch	136,356	138,922 1.9%	141,804 2.1%	144,329	146,589 1.6%	148,891 1.6%	150,935 1.4%	-5.3%	149,467 <i>4.5%</i>	152,520 2.0%	155,007
SELECTED INTEREST RATES											
Federal Funds	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.8%	2.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Bank Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	4.1%	4.9%	5.3%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%	4.7%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
	4.00/	4.001	4.001	4.001	1.001	0.404	4.001	4 401	0.001	4 501	4 70/
GDP Price Deflator	1.8%	1.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.9%	2.4%	1.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%
Personal Cons Deflator	1.3%	1.5%	0.2%	1.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.4%	0.8%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%
Consumer Price Index	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%	0.9%	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics Forecast Begins the Second Quarter 2020

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JULY 2020

	2019					20	20		2021				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)													
Current \$	21,099	21,340	21,543	21,729	21,540	19,273	20,160	20,428	20,864	21,185	21,477	21,704	
% Ch	3.9%	4.7%	3.8%	3.5%	-3.4%	-35.9%	19.7%	5.4%	8.8%	6.3%	5.6%	4.3%	
2012 Chain-Weighted	18,927	19,022	19,121	19,222	18,977	17,008	17,714	17,937	18,284	18,515	18,701	18,822	
% Ch	3.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	-5.0%	-35.5%	17.7%	5.1%	8.0%	5.1%	4.1%	2.6%	
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$													
ldaho (Millions)	79,780	81,174	82,367	83,367	84,175	92,639	85,590	85,324	86,620	87,801	88,574	89,357	
% Ch	6.1%	7.2%	6.0%	4.9%	3.9%	46.7%	-27.1%	-1.2%	6.2%	5.6%	3.6%	3.6%	
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	78,069	79,377	80,383	81,319	82,157	90,836	83,829	83,508	84,890	86,037	86,666	87,472	
% Ch	5.1%	6.9%	5.2%	4.7%	4.2%	49.4%	-27.5%	-1.5%	6.8%	5.5%	3.0%	3.8%	
% Ch	6.2%	4.4%	2.6%	3.7%	2.1%	20,097 26.7%	-19.5%	-6.0%	6.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.0%	
DEDSONAL INCOME 2042 C													
Idaho (Millions)	73 274	74 116	74 028	75 582	76 065	8/ 155	77 441	77 037	77 075	78 673	78 060	70 271	
% Ch	5.7%	4 7%	4.5%	3.5%	2.6%	49.8%	-28.3%	-2 1%	5.0%	3.6%	1.5%	1 6%	
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	71.702	72.476	73.124	73.725	74.242	82.517	75.848	75.398	76.417	77.093	77.259	77.598	
% Ch	4.7%	4.4%	3.6%	3.3%	2.8%	52.6%	-28.6%	-2.4%	5.5%	3.6%	0.9%	1.8%	
U.S. (Billions)	16,859	16,943	16,990	17,085	17,117	18,257	17,223	16,921	17,153	17,275	17,363	17,364	
% Ch	5.8%	2.0%	1.1%	2.3%	0.8%	29.4%	-20.8%	-6.8%	5.6%	2.9%	2.1%	0.0%	
HOUSING STARTS													
ldaho	14,616	16,701	17,166	18,941	20,710	20,114	19,532	19,382	19,371	19,258	19,116	18,921	
% Ch	-37.3%	70.5%	11.6%	48.2%	42.9%	-11.0%	-11.1%	-3.0%	-0.2%	-2.3%	-2.9%	-4.0%	
U.S. (Millions)	1.204	1.257	1.288	1.433	1.484	1.013	1.236	1.283	1.292	1.286	1.287	1.289	
% Ch	9.9%	18.7%	10.2%	53.2%	15.2%	-78.3%	121.6%	16.0%	3.1%	-1.9%	0.4%	0.4%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT													
Idaho	752,436	757,225	761,884	770,315	775,519	724,063	727,073	742,154	755,895	765,559	772,134	778,918	
% Ch	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	4.5%	2.7%	-24.0%	1.7%	8.6%	7.6%	5.2%	3.5%	3.6%	
U.S. (Thousands) % Ch	150,184 <i>1.3%</i>	150,609 <i>1.1%</i>	151,160 <i>1.5%</i>	151,788 <i>1.7%</i>	151,922 0.4%	133,702 <i>-40.0%</i>	141,729 26.3%	144,666 <i>8.5%</i>	147,489 <i>8.0%</i>	149,234 <i>4</i> .8%	150,331 <i>3.0%</i>	150,813 <i>1.3%</i>	
SELECTED INTEREST RATES	0 404	0 404	0.00/	4.004		o (o)	o (o)	o (o)	o (o)	0.404	o (o)	0.404	
rederal Funds Bank Brimo	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
Dalik Fillite Existing Home Mortgage	0.0% ⊿ 6%	0.0% ⊿ 2%	5.3% 3.0%	4.8% 2.0%	4.4% 3.6%	3.3% 3.5%	3.3% 2.1%	3.3% 2.1%	3.3% 2.1%	3.3% 2.1%	3.3% 2.2%	3.3% 2.1%	
	4.0%	4.2 70	3.9%	3.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	
INFLATION													
GDP Price Deflator	1.1%	2.4%	1.8%	1.3%	1.4%	-0.4%	1.7%	0.3%	0.8%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	
Personal Cons Deflator	0.4%	2.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	-2.1%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	
Consumer Price Index	0.9%	3.0%	1.8%	2.4%	1.2%	-3.1%	2.8%	1.2%	1.9%	2.5%	3.0%	2.1%	

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics Forecast Begins the Second Quarter 2020

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the second Quarter of 2020 through the Fourth Quarter of 2023

The Covid-19 pandemic was declared on March 11 by the World Health Organization. By late-March and early-April, IHS was incorporating large disruptions for the US economic forecast. At that time, The Johns Hopkins University indicated that cases in the US had just reached into the 600,000–700,000 realm. Daily cases were 20,000–30,000. The mid-April picture IHS recognized for the economy was a shut-down coming from extreme social-distancing measures and a consequent consumer-led recession. Employment disruptions had just begun to be measured in official data; the unemployment rate had jumped from 3.5% to 4.4%, and IHS forecast a peak of 10.3% in the fourth quarter of 2020. To describe the employment situation, IHS said that the short answer to "what's new?" was "everything."

In mid-July, daily US cases have been over 60,000 and confirmed cases are approaching 4 million. IHS has found that important aspects of the US economy have been recovering sooner than expected, including employment and consumer spending. However, the firm is tracking how some states are backpedaling on re-opening, implying slower recovery. While unemployment fell to 11.1% in June, which was much better than forecast by IHS in the May interim, the 4.8 million jobs gain in June still left over 31 million people claiming UI benefits under the (expanded list of) programs at the end of the second quarter. That is roughly 1-in-5 US jobs prior to the pandemic induced recession. Overall, 38% of the 22.2 million jobs lost in March–April have been recovered through June.¹

Jobs tallies are not the only indicator that nearly a decade of advancement could be set back in months. The Consumer Sentiment Index from the University of Michigan had experienced a very large onemonth drop in April. The preliminary reading was 71, as low as it was in December of 2011. That preliminary reading was revised to 71.8. By July that index was showing a preliminary reading of 73.2, "returning nearly to its April low". Lower scores correspond to lower consumer sentiment. Since 2015 the index had regularly been above 90 and was often near 100 in the past 2–3 years. In April the index was showing weaker sentiment among higher earners than lower earners — a very rare occurrence but that was firmly reversed by July.

The rising tallies of the disease in the US lead IHS to conclude (July 10) that the remaining drawn-out economic recovery is risk-weighted to the downside "if the pandemic is not soon brought under control." One week later (July 17), the commentary is that the economic recovery could slow and in fact stall as the pandemic intensifies in the US. Congress returned to session for the last two weeks of July and the first week of August; mainstream news outlets are indicating the possibility of additional stimulus. From October through June, the US federal budget deficit has been \$2.7 trillion dollars. That period did not include the filing deadline for 2019 income taxes. That deadline was moved from April 15 to July 15 this year due to the pandemic.

¹ About 20.5 million jobs had been added to the US economy in the decade since the last recession.

In the April forecast, IHS saw housing starts recovering to 1.25 million by 2022. Now the firm sees that occurring this year. Incoming data supports the change, but the housing model used by the firm was also reassessed. Now housing starts are more closely aligned with household formations: households are groups of people living together, and a housing unit is where such a household can live independently of other households.² Aiding a housing bounce, Freddie Mac has indicated that conventional 30-year mortgage rates fell to average 2.98% (July 16).

As alluded to, much of the recovery thus far is bolstered by fiscal and monetary stimulus. Very low interest rates assist the housing market, as well as construction employment. Fiscal stimulus through direct payments as well as through unemployment insurance have helped to maintain consumer spending. That the US Congress is considering further stimulus given the financial situation indicates the precariousness of the economic situation resulting from the pandemic.

One measure which is a bit different in the forecast from the recent past is the anticipated labor force participation rate. The past few years have been the final years in the longest economic expansion in US history. Part of that expansion rested upon an increasing labor force participation rate: more of the working age civilian population was either employed or seeking work, and with the very low unemployment figures from the last few years, that means that a large portion of the population was employed. That has quickly shifted in the wake of the pandemic's declaration and the stay-home orders across most states. Labor force participation dropped from 63.4% to 60.2%. IHS does not expect the labor force participation rate to regain the 63% mark. It eventually hovers around 62.6%. As explained below, for minor changes of this figure, large numbers of individuals are affected.

The baseline July forecast from IHS has real GDP for 2020 contracting by 6.1%. Growth of real GDP resumes in 2021 and the growth rates for that year through 2023 are 3.7%, 3.6% and 3.3%.³ Inflation is predicted to be quiet this year, at only 0.9% as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is the headline number most discussed in the news. That measure is then predicted to follow the 1.8%, 2.3%, and 1.8% pattern across 2021–2023. These measures of inflation, if the forecast proves accurate, will feel much like the inflation of the past few years. In particular, the effect of inflation on nominal GDP, which is what translates that figure into real GDP, will also be of a familiar sort.

Employment: The last two monthly reports from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) showed 2.7 million and then 4.8 million more jobs than the month prior. These gains dwarf the typical 100,000–250,000 jobs gains per month of recent years. However, March and April pulled out of the market 22.2 million jobs. This likely leaves the calendar position of peak unemployment reached in April, at a 14.7% rate, in IHS's view.

Unemployment statistics have been signaling less than they normally would. An abrupt drop in laborforce participation has led to lower readings than would otherwise have been recorded. The difficulty in

²As examples of this terminology, two married couples sharing a house would be two households living in one housing unit while unrelated individuals living in the two halves of a duplex would be two households living in two housing units.

³ In the April release, IHS had real GDP following -5.4%, 6.3%, 4.0%, and 1.7%. Thus in the current reading, the contraction is a bit steeper, the rebound is less of a dramatic turn-around, but the rebound does not tail off as much.

accurately recording those temporarily laid-off has also led, in BEA estimates, to lower unemployment statistics. For instance, if a worker is receiving Payment Protection Plan pay but is not performing work, the worker may indicate employment when what is occurring is lack of detachment from the labor force. This, though, is diminishing in importance as many people temporarily laid-off have returned to work. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has included commentary⁴ on the difficulties with employment statistics gathering during the pandemic in each of its employment situation reports.

Since 2017, the civilian labor force participation has been above 62.7%, climbing above 63% for the majority of 2019. This rate is expected to be 60.8% in the second quarter of 2020, with the rate just above 62% at the close of the year. Further gains are expected to bring the rate up to 62.6% in 2022, but that is the high point of this metric within IHS's forecast. Each tenth of a percentage point represents over one-quarter of a million people currently. Thus the 0.6 percentage point upward change in this measure



between April and May represented over 1.5 million people (re)joining the workforce, and similarly, the 0.4 percentage point decline from typical 2019 levels to the levels envisioned in the forecast for 2022 and beyond represent a diminution of the workforce by over 1 million people. While some workers permanently separate from the workforce as a result of each recession, the proximity of the baby-boom generation with retirement is concurrently altering the employment landscape.

The BLS data that IHS is incorporating into its forecast includes the relative values between the temporary laid-off and the permanently laid-off workers. While the past two months have shown a decrease in temporary layoffs, they have seen an increase in permanent job losses. To date, the permanent job losses are numerically similar with those towards the end of the dot-com recession in late 2001. As with the labor force participation rate heuristic of 0.1 percentage point currently corresponding to a quarter of a million change in workforce, time change can alter the employment landscape. In this case, two decades of elapsed time mark the civilian population of working age growing from 215 million to 260 million, so the measure of those permanently laid-off in this recession, while numerically similar to that of the dot-com recession, is still proportionally below that earlier experience. However, the actual duration of this ongoing recession remains unknown, unlike for the dot-com recession.

⁴ See <u>www.bls.gov/cps/employment-situation-covid19-faq-june-2020.pdf</u> or <u>https://www.bls.gov/cps/effects-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic.htm</u>.



Monetary Policy and Inflation: Prior to the pandemic, the US Federal Reserve held under \$4 trillion in securities. That quickly increased by more than 50% to over \$6 trillion by July. The Federal Reserve Open Market Committee lowered its federal funds interest rate target to just above 0%. These are expected to persist for the next few years, with 1% not breached before 2028 in the IHS projection. The broader bond market has accepted views of short-term interest rates along these lines. The 30-year Treasury

yield is under 1.5%. The 10-year yield is expected to be below 1% through 2021. Among treasury securities, the 10-year bond is most closely tied to mortgage rates. The spread between these, that is the extra yield in mortgages over the treasuries, is expected to narrow further in IHS's estimation. At the start of 2020, that spread was 214 basis points. By the close of 2023, the spread is predicted to fall below 180 basis points. Through 2024, corporate bond spreads are also expected to narrow. That is, borrowing costs are expected to diminish.

For three months, core inflation measurements reflected falling prices. Deflation was reversed to mild inflation in July. High unemployment is expected to restrain inflation through 2025. The firm does note that sporadic scarcity may cause temporary spikes in inflation, for instance if social distancing disrupts an industry. Looking worldwide, IHS does not see much room for deflationary forces, mitigating further the US risk for that scenario. For the measure of inflation preferred by the US Federal Reserve, what is known as Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) inflation, this is expected to register 0.8%, 1.3%, 1.8%, and 1.6% annually across 2020–2023. In general, the Federal Reserve is aiming for 2.0% inflation, and has undershot that aim for most of the recovery from the prior recession.

Consumers: Major US theme parks have been closed for months and just beginning to gradually reopen. Most movie theaters remain closed across the nation, and film festivals are on hold. Sports leagues have postponed and shortened seasons and when they are hosting matches, they are doing so to empty venues. Concerts and music festivals have largely been canceled. Conventions and conferences have migrated to online events.

Travel represented a significant portion of the spending associated with many of these traditional events. Airfares have fallen, but air travel has fallen more precipitously. United Airlines indicated its second quarter revenue was down by 88%. This is in accord with the broader Transportation Security Administration (TSA) data on passenger screenings through airport security. While airlines have government



support shielding their workers from jobs losses through October, the airline industry's travel forecasts suggest that a rebound in travel is not expected before that support disappears.

The stay-at-home orders common through the US kept car sales low, but perhaps not quite as low as might have been expected. From the major auto manufactures with significant US sales, the second quarter saw volumes roughly 1/3 lower than recent history. The migration away from passenger cars towards trucks and SUVs continued in this sales period. Anecdotal stories indicate some new customers seeking personal transportation in lieu of public transportation. As this would occur only where public transportation is an option, primarily dense urban areas, there would be additional costs of parking for any such shift. Another alternative mode of transportation has seen robust demand during the pandemic. Bike shops have indicated heightened demand, including for electrically assisted bicycles.

Another twist from the pandemic has been lumber prices, due to many do-it-yourself backyard projects. With many parents working from home and most children at home rather than in school, there has been a demand surge for pressure-treated lumber and for fencing material. Since construction was often an essential form of employment (or one which fairly easily allowed for working at a safe distance) there has not been too severe a lull in usual activity. Lumber prices have risen from just above \$300 to above \$400 per thousand board feet of 2x4s.

Census data⁵ shows that through the first six months of the year, purchases at food service and drinking places is down 22.8% while purchases at grocery stores are up 13.0%. Energy Information Administration found that consumption in April of petroleum products declined markedly.⁶ Other reporting from the agency shows gasoline stockpiles are now approaching the 5-year range typical of this time of year from levels well above that range since April.⁷ This is partly due to gasoline consumption rebounding. In IHS's forecast, nominal personal consumption expenditures are expected to fall 5.1% in 2020, then resume growth at 4.5% in 2021, with 5+% growth in the remaining years of the forecast.

Government and Fiscal Policy: The July IHS forecast includes a careful accounting of the four stimulus packages already passed into law. The firm anticipates that another stimulus bill will be signed into law, but the firm is reluctant to outline the actual package before Congress does. This means that in the July IHS forecast, state and local governments (in total across the nation) are expected to face fiscal difficulties in the remainder of 2020 and the first half of 2021, which coincides with most states' Fiscal Year 2021. IHS does indicate that the FAST Act, which provided transportation funding for five years, is to expire at the end of September. There is a possibility that further transportation funding could be part of the anticipated fifth stimulus bill addressing the pandemic.

One aspect of the enacted legislation is an abrupt influx of income support. This is visible in the transfer payments to individuals. These payments come in at a \$1 trillion in the second quarter, then \$2/3 trillion

⁵ The current version of the Census report is at <u>https://www.census.gov/retail/marts/www/marts_current.pdf</u>.

⁶ See <u>https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=44556</u>.

⁷ See the graph for gasoline stocks at <u>https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/weekly/gasoline.php</u>.

in the third quarter, before dropping off in the fourth quarter. Further stimulus could counteract the swift removal of income support at the end of the calendar year.

In IHS's modeling for state and local governments, recently furloughed education workers are expected to be rehired not this academic year but the following one. This view is supported by actions of several large cities regarding schooling. New York, Los Angeles, Houston, Dallas, Atlanta, San Diego and Chicago have indicated modifications away from a traditional start to school. These include start dates being pushed back, using hybrid models, or beginning the fall term online with possible in-person instruction to follow.



In the IHS model, government receipts this year are expected to be \$3.18 trillion dollars, and outlays are expected to be \$6.46 trillion dollars, leaving the deficit at \$3.28 trillion. The deficit for 2021 is expected to be \$1.78 trillion, with \$1.53 trillion to follow in 2022. Annual deficits over \$1 trillion are forecast through the first half of the decade. Accordingly, publicly held US government debt grows from \$17.2 trillion in 2019 to above \$20.2 trillion this year, and

crosses above \$25.2 trillion in 2023. GDP this year is projected at \$20.3 trillion dollars while GDP in 2023 is projected at \$23.5 trillion dollars. Thus publicly held debt is expected to be near 100% of GDP this year, and then to exceed 100% of GDP thereafter.

Housing: IHS notes that 0.25% of mortgages were in forbearance in early March. By the end of June, 8.47% of mortgages were in forbearance. Potentially this could signal problems for the housing market. However, the firm finds that the likely trajectory for unemployment will provide a recovery for earnings quick enough that most homes put into jeopardy will emerge with their current owners remaining as such. Low mortgage rates are assisting some in becoming homeowners. The average 30-year mortgage rate fell below 3% for the first time this month. Low mortgage rates support housing prices. IHS predicts slower home price appreciation for the nation. Local markets may vary. Anecdotal evidence is indicating discounting in historically high-priced cities such as New York and San Francisco.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau published a report⁸ on house financing activity through 2019. With rates falling towards the end of that year, refinancing activity accelerated. Nine of twenty of all home mortgages were refinancing. Among refinancing, low- or moderate-income borrowers accounted for 23.8% of refinances. Middle income households represented slightly of the refinances, at 21.9%. High income households accounted for 43.1%. The remainder of refinancing activity did not rely upon income. Refinancing reflects wealth accumulation.

⁸ See table 2b of <u>https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_2019-mortgage-market-activity-trends_report.pdf</u>.

Much like mortgage rates being tethered to the 10-year treasury yield, there is a yoke between household formations and housing starts. Over time, the two are expected to move in the same direction, with some variation possible over the short-term. IHS redid its housing model for housing starts to more closely align with household formations. The result of this work is that housing starts are stronger in this forecast than in recent IHS forecasts. The model for housing prices has also recently been recast. The firm now incorporates the widely-quoted CoreLogic home price index. Home prices are expected to appreciate 0.3%–0.9% per year going forward after adjusting for CPI inflation.

In IHS's view, overall housing starts are expected to be down 3.2% this year, followed by 2.8% growth next year. Housing starts are then relatively flat for the remainder of the forecast. In terms of growth rates, multi-family housing starts are down both this year and next in the forecast, with single-family housing starts showing a 6.4% rebound to counter that in 2021. Overall, though, the variation in housing starts is quite minimal: 1.29 million units were started in 2019. This year, 1.25 million starts are projected, and 1.28 million to 1.29 million starts are expected per year thereafter. This stability of housing starts near the level obtained in 2019 is an elevation over previous IHS housing forecasts once the pandemic was declared.

International: International forecasts are also undergoing substantial revisions. Uncertainty abounds, and the diversity of official responses to the pandemic is one aspect that adds to that uncertainty. Which responses will be most effective, and at what durations, remains to be seen, though the immediate variations are currently receiving substantial commentary.

The United States, Mexico, and Canada Agreement (USMCA) became law, replacing NAFTA. This should alleviate some of the trade frictions present the past few years. Canada has suffered these as well as the rout of commodity prices, including for Alberta's oil. Like for the US, Canada has had two months of substantial jobs gains. Total losses across March and April amounted to 3 million jobs. June saw almost 1 million regained. As measured by household spending, IHS is predicting the Canadian economy to return to 2019 level by 2023.

Mexico just crossed 40,000 coronavirus-linked deaths, currently fourth highest of all countries, led by the US. The World Bank indicates:

Mexico's economy will be hit hard from multiple angles in 2020, including slumping exports, significantly tighter financing conditions, a sharp drop in oil prices, a halt in tourism, and mobility restrictions imposed to slow the spread of the pandemic. The fiscal support announced thus far has been limited. The economy is expected to contract by 7.5 percent in 2020 but to rebound to 3 percent in 2021, supported by a recovery in private consumption and a normalization of exports—but still weighed down by modest fixed investment, which has been a drag on growth in recent years.

The IMF released a June update to its April World Economic Outlook (WEO). Contraction projections from the IMF for 2020 hold across the board save for China, where growth is expected to be 1.0%. The US is expected to contract 8.0%, a 2.1 percentage deterioration from the April WEO. Growth in the US

is then expected to rebound to 4.5% in 2021. The Euro area is expected to contract 10.2% this year, then expand by 6.0% in 2021. Mexico is expected to contract 10.5% then rebound to 3.3% growth in 2021. Canada is to expect -8.4% followed by 4.2% and other advanced economies are estimated at -4.8% followed by 4.2% growth. The projection from IHS largely agrees with that for Mexico (-10.8% and 2.8%), but the firm is more benign in both measures for the Euro area as well as for Canada (-7.8% and 3.9%).

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Third Quarter of 2019 through the Fourth Quarter of 2023

The original stay-home order due to the pandemic for Idaho was extended beyond April 15. Reopening, a process of four stages, began May 1. As of July 20, Idaho remains in stage 4 of the process. Cases have reached 16,000. Blaine County has been replaced as the local epicenter by Ada and Canyon counties in the Treasure Valley. Coordination has been dispersed to the state public health districts. The Central Health District, which covers Ada County, has moved Ada back to stage 3. Bars have been closed to indoor patronage.

The Idaho State Board of Education has put out back-to-school guidance. Local school districts will make final decisions on reopening for the fall. Since a back-up plan is online learning, it is pertinent that Idaho already had (since 2013) one fully online school system, the Idaho Virtual Academy. The major universities are planning in-person classes and are making modifications to dormitory living to keep close contact to a minimum. Schools are important economically. Colleges funnel money from across the state into the cities holding those schools as students return to campus. Particularly for Lewiston, Moscow, and Rexburg, this is significant.

Data from the Idaho Transportation Department has indicated a recent traffic rebound, though not to late 2019 levels, but rather to 2016 levels. Those who drive in the major towns or on the freeways have undoubtedly noticed the pattern. Traffic to camping destinations has been robust since Memorial Day weekend. Thus some, but not all, normalcy has returned.

Entertainment remains a subdued part of the Idaho economy, mirroring what is occurring nationally. Fairs—both Northern and Western Idaho Fairs, festivals—Treefort, concert and theater series—Tool at the Ford Center in Nampa as well as Idaho Shakespeare Festival season—have been canceled in 2020. Capacity is currently quite limited in theaters. Races have also been canceled, including the Race to Robie Creek, a half-marathon, and the Sawtooth Relay, from Stanley to Boise.

Idaho has a strong presence among the businesses seeing increasing revenue during the pandemic. Some of these, though, are also seeing increased costs. Boise is the headquarters of Albertsons and WinCo. Extra cleaning and staffing costs are part of what has led to increased foods costs as measured in CPI inflation data. Online shopping is also increasing, as evidenced by the sales tax receipts coming from remote sellers in Idaho. At the forefront of online shopping, Amazon is set to open its Nampa distribution center this year. It has also announced a pharmacy call-center for the Nampa location, which should bring 500 additional jobs.

Food packing plants in Idaho have not been immune to the virus, though the tallies where outbreaks have occurred have been small compared with national figures for plants in the same industries. Those outbreaks have also occurred later, much like the course of the disease within the state, compared to the nation. Agriculture had ample rain in June and the reservoirs are full enough for a regular irrigation season. Even so, volatility and unexpected change are embedded in these industries. Unfortunately,

Idaho's potato farmers are upstream from a diminished demand for frozen potato products. With the restaurant closures to dine-in earlier and restaurant patronage remaining down, French fry demand is low. Prices for potatoes dropped more than 20% from mid-January through mid-April, with indications that the price drop for potatoes grown for frozen products down over 40%. Processors in Idaho saw year-over-year declines (near one-quarter) in potato volumes in April. Dairy farmer had weathered very low milk prices, sometimes dumping milk, due to lack of demand from schools. The Idaho Dairymen's Association director, Rick Naerebout, has indicated a dramatic turn from low prices to near-record high prices in milk prices within the course of a month and a half. Hops acreage is thought to have increased by over 12% in Idaho this year. Dry bean acreage was up 38%. Idaho is among the top producers in both dry beans—particularly for seed—and hops.

For nonfarm jobs, Idaho is expected to reverse some of the recent gains this year. In 2018 there were on average 738,700 such jobs in the state. Last year that tally reached 760,500. This year it is projected to revert to 742,200. By 2021, the tally is expected to be 768,100. Personal income in 2018 was \$77.0 billion and \$81.7 billion in 2019. This year, with transfer payments from the federal government, that is expected to reach \$86.9, but 2021 brings a relatively small gain on that figure to \$88.1 billion.

Employment: Prior to the start of the year, Idaho employment was growing almost twice as quickly as national employment. In the IHS model, national employment falls to 88% of its first quarter level during the second quarter of 2020 and bounces back to just above 93% of that level during the third quarter. It then takes until the middle of 2022 for employment to return to the level observed at the start of 2020.



In Idaho, the drop is not nearly as severe, reaching 93% in the second quarter, but the rebound is not as immediate either within this forecast. Partly this has to do with the delayed reach of the pandemic within Idaho. The trajectories of Idaho's and the nation's employment are parallel in the second half of 2020 and the first half of 2021. Thereafter, the more rapid jobs growth which characterized Idaho's economy prior to the pandemic begins to

become apparent again. Total nonfarm employment averaged 760,500 last year. It is expected to reach 796,800 in 2022 and above to be well above 800,000 thereafter.

Housing and Construction: One aspect of construction is that much of it occurs out-of-doors. This is true of roadwork and it is true of, for instance, framing and roofing of houses. The added margin of safety that brings was certainly part of the calculation many governors faced when determining which work to deem essential during the shut-down. Idaho was among the states which allowed construction activities to continue with the caveat that workers should stay at a distance from each other. This prevented local construction work from stoppage and left much of the labor-force engaged in construction work on the job.

To be sure, there have been some layoffs in the local industry. Other industries upon which construction relies have been constrained or had to adapt their business, which may have delayed or canceled projects. Not all the delays have been insurmountable. The new Mountain States Tumor Institute (MSTI) in Nampa is still scheduled to open (on time later) this year. The magnitude of the disruption as measured by preliminary data available in Idaho suggests that the contractions for this industry expected in the IHS national forecast will not be mirrored in the state. Growth is expected to slow from the upper single-digit pace of the past few years, but Idaho's growth is predicted to persist as measured at the annual level.

While half of the year remains, and the pandemic's effects remain to be seen, data thus far also indicates that Idaho's rent prices have continued to increase. Falling rents could indicate a slowing in housing demand, which would eventually translate into reduced housing starts. That is not yet visible, so optimism remains in the house construction arena. Businesses are also opening which will rely upon a



dynamic Idaho economy. A property which includes housing units as well as short-term accommodations is opening in Coeur d'Alene. The One Lakeside property hotel will open in August with condos available in September.

Construction employment is expected to be hit only half as hard as state and local educational employment (discussed next), and to rebound to early 2020 level by the close of 2021. Idaho's

construction sector is expected to average 54,700 jobs this year and to rise above 60,000 jobs in 2023.

Government: Government provides a lot of construction activity, particularly within the summer months through road construction. Some of this is anticipated. Boise County re-surfaced part of Highway-17, improving part of the Ponderosa Pine Scenic Byway. The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) is planning to replace the Clear Creek Bridge in Idaho County in 2021. Construction also responds to unexpected events. The rockslides on Idaho-95 is a prime example of roadwork responding to exigent demand. Remodeling work continues at the Idaho State Government's Chinden campus where state agencies are setting up shop within the facilities formerly owned by Hewlett Packard (HP). Idaho Fish and Game has demolished its old headquarters in East Boise. Construction of the new facility is scheduled through 2022. Government employment is shown dipping, an odd occurrence during a census year. Federal employment in the state is predicted to expand for the non-response follow-up Census2020 activities in the field. State and local employment is expected to contract, with the educational side making the difference. Administrative employment is expected to hold in the 55,000 count through the end of 2021,

but educational employment is expected to dip from 58,000 to 54,000. This is mirroring what IHS is predicting. In the firm's words: "It is assumed that not all state and local education workers are rehired until the start of the 2021-22 academic year, and that most other state and local spending is frozen at current levels for the next fiscal year before gradually accelerating toward previous growth rates."



Local educational employment is expected to average 55,700 this year, and to cross 60,000 jobs in 2023.

Finance: Work with real estate is among the financial activities sector of services. Agents and title company professionals are examples of workers in this sector. In April, with unemployment expected to be dramatically higher in Idaho compared with the January–March measurements (which fell to a record 2.5% low), finance was one of the sectors expected to bear a large scar from the pandemic-induced recession. Data subsequently released indicates that this has not occurred. The cushion that low mortgage rates provide is also being aided by a quickly recovering unemployment rate within the state. Having leapt from 2.5% in March to 11.8% in April, unemployment has fallen quickly back to 5.6%. This rapid reversal suggests that a deterioration in the local housing market leading to a retrenchment of this industry is at least postponed, if not entirely unlikely.

Growth in the financial activities sector has been consistent since 2010, averaging nearly 2.7% per year. Across the forecast horizon, that type of growth is still predicted. The extra strength in local housing starts is part of the reason that this industry is predicted to hold onto its recent historical pattern. Another relevant factor in the equation predicting future financial activity employment is personal income. This has been bolstered by the government response to the pandemic, and the effect is large enough that the cover graph of this publication highlights this feature.

The total number of jobs in this sector is expected to average 38,000 for Idaho in 2020. That tally is expected to cross 40,000 during 2022.

Retail Trade: Nationally, the forecast for retail is bleak in IHS's view. Across the first half of the year, one in nine jobs in the sector are thought to have been lost. A sharp reversal in the third quarter is penciled in by the firm, bringing that loss to less than one in 25 jobs. However, the firm sees very little prospect thereafter. Across 2022 and 2023 the firm sees a contraction in the sector bringing it to the same level that it has experienced the past few months. Idaho's forecast is not as dramatic.

A contraction across the first half of the year is certainly occurring within the Idaho retail sector. The forecast has this at one in fifteen jobs. By the third quarter, this is only partly reversed, particularly when compared with the bounce predicted IHS's national forecast. The local job losses only reverse to a one in 18 count in the third quarter in this forecast. However, growth is expected to persist thereafter for Idaho's retail employment. In 2022 and 2023 more jobs are predicted. This pattern is aided by strong transfer payment receipts in Idaho, which sustain personal income this year, and partly this is aided by continued population growth that exceeds the national rate.

New retail development has continued through the pandemic. Pocatello and Chubbuck have been highlighted in earlier editions of this publication for the work towards the new interchange development they are sharing (near Siphon Road). Idaho Falls will have a new Costco open this August. Construction began almost a year ago. The city has indicated that Covid-19 has not delayed permits or inspections. The city had provided expedited service for the project, which also brought infrastructure improvements to the area including sidewalks and sewers.



Average employment in retail trade was 87,800 in 2019. This year it is forecast at 84,500. The count is expected above 90,000 in 2023.

Leisure and Hospitality: The hospitality and leisure industries in Idaho have shrunk in the pandemic and shutdown. The outlook for restaurant employment is weak because they are operating either just for take-out or with reduced dine-in capacity. With air travel largely curbed,

some hotel capacity will be underused, and work within the affected hotels will be diminished. With entertainment ventures eliminating part, or all, of their 2020 seasons, artists and the support staff have less work ahead of them.

According to QCEW data, these industries pay among the lower wages in the state. For those workers the loss of the job or of the hours will certainly place the worker in a precarious economic situation. Given how tight the labor market was prior to the pandemic, the workers in these jobs may have obstacles finding work in other industries. A sustained presence in unemployment is quite possible for laid-off workers in hospitality and leisure until an effective treatment for the disease is developed.

Many workers employed in these industries are multiple job holders. Two typical anecdotal examples are: taking serving work at a restaurant as a second job; working the overnight shift at a hotel on the weekends. Hours which are distinct from other industries is one reason these jobs are sometimes secondary jobs for individuals. Another reason is the seasonality of tourism, which may be counter to other seasonality, for instance the school year. The reason the individual may take the secondary job is often to create supplementary income. Finding supplementary income within this industry looks to be more difficult in the future.

Leisure and hospitality often provide entry-level work. Delayed entry into the labor force can lower future earnings. Low wages mean that the impacts may not be readily seen in withholding collections though the jobs losses are numerous, but the number of jobs lost and the lower prospect of those jobs returning soon mean that in the medium-term, economic consequences of these jobs losses are likely to accumulate going forward. For detail, the *Idaho Economic Model* is suggesting that a return to early-2020 employment in this industry will take until the latter half of 2022. That is similar with the delay expected for state and local government educational employment. However, the proportion of jobs lost within the leisure and hospitality industry is four times as great, and that multiple is even more impactful given that the leisure and hospitality industries were larger to begin.

Employment in the leisure and hospitality industries averaged 83,100 jobs in 2019. This year the forecast is for that average to be just 67,600 jobs, with 77,600 jobs in 2021 and 85,800 jobs in 2022.

Healthcare and Private Education: Familiar names in private education include BYU-Idaho, College of Idaho, and Northwest Nazarene University. A more recent addition, Concordia College of Law in Boise is closing. This is a consequence of a closure of the parent school in Oregon. A proposed realignment with a school in Minnesota fell through. Closures in this part of the sector have been rare in Idaho.

Another rare occurrence in this sector is retrenchment in the largest category: healthcare. Demand for services roughly grows according to demographics. Idaho's growing population augments its needs for healthcare. Like the nation, Idaho's population is aging. This too augments healthcare demand. The pandemic has yet to alter these demographic trends, but it has curtailed service. Dentist offices' difficulties are among the most easily understood. As the disease is known as a respiratory ailment, the activity at a dentist office, with long-open patient mouths accommodating sprayers, abrasives and brushes, the proximity between patient and provider means that caution on resumption of services is understandable. While emergency services continue, much of the regularly scheduled services, for instance six-month cleanings, have been postponed, and that has led to reduced workforce needs.

Healthcare is among the largest employment sectors in the *Idaho Economic Model*. Its average employment reached 111,300 in 2019. The average for 2020 is expected to be just slightly higher, at 113,400 jobs. Thereafter, two years of growth around 4,000 jobs per year is expected, with the tally for 2023 expected to average 127,400.

FORECAST COMPARISON

Changes in the projected values of statistics such as oil prices, interest rates, and national housing starts can affect Idaho's economy. This *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses the July 2020 IHS forecast of the US economy. Specific expansions or contractions in Idaho operations are also considered and incorporated.

The comparison table shows how several Idaho and national economic series have changed since the April 2020 *Idaho Economic Forecast*, which was based on that month's IHS baseline US macroeconomic forecast.

Primer: The prior release of this report was based upon the sharpest one-month revision IHS had ever released for the US economy. Idaho, being part of the US economy and undergoing many of the same upheavals, also had a quickly altered economic outlook. In the fog of that moment, not all outcomes were seen clearly. This section elaborates on how the forecast for some economic series have changed substantially.

National: Among the largest changes at the national level is the predicted path for employment. The unemployment rate (headline unemployment, also called U-3) is now predicted to have peaked in April, rather than in the fourth quarter of 2020, as in the April forecast. Peak unemployment was forecast at 10.3% in the fourth quarter in the April release. The current forecast for unemployment in the fourth quarter is 8.3%. Keep in mind: that April IHS forecast was released early in the month—April 6. April's unemployment rate as measured by the BLS was 14.7% was released May 8, and May's unemployment rate of 11.3% was public knowledge on June 5, while June's U-3 rate was 11.1% and was released July 2. Thus, total unemployed in the second quarter was underestimated in the April IHS model. Consequently, second quarter revisions are mostly down; simultaneously, several sectors of the



economy must turn from further losses in the third and fourth quarters to gains in that time as unemployment is now predicted to fall through the fourth quarter of this year. Among the sectors which stand out as having altered employment trajectories within this forecast compared with the April are finance and trade, particularly retail trade, and professional and business services. Each is revised upwards in the latter half of the year.

Other changes in the IHS forecast are for housing. One aspect of the housing revision is that construction activity rebounds from the shutdowns much more quickly. Housing starts return to mid-2019 levels after only one quarter's downturn, whereas in April declines were expected for half of a year. Further, the low point reached in the second quarter was previously thought to persist through early 2021. Now even the third quarter of this year is predicted to be near that 2019 level. This is visible

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST FORECASTS COMPARISON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JULY 2020 vs. APRIL 2020 FORECASTS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ourreat C	0	0	0	0	220	070	1.016	700
Current \$	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	-228	-873	-1,016	-123
2012 Chain Woighted	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.1%	-3.9%	-4.3%	-3.0%
% Difference	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	-130	-32%	-714	-395
	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.270	0.070	1.070
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$	0	0	0	407	4 074	000	050	0.400
Idano (Millions)	0	0	0	107	1,971	332	952	2,132
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.3%	0.4%	1.0%	2.2%
% Difference	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	290	-140	-293	-212
	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	1.070	0.070	1.470	1.070
PERSONAL INCOME - 2012 \$	0	0	0	07	4 050	500	4 007	0 700
Idaho (Millions)	0	0	0	97	1,856	520	1,237	2,739
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.4%	0.7%	1.5%	3.4%
% Difference	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	-02	-107	0.1%
	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	1.070	0.070	0.070	0.170
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT								
Idaho	7	12	16	-62	-7,254	18,568	14,063	16,337
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	2.5%	1.8%	2.0%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	0	-1,079	6,727	1,573	882
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	4.1%	1.0%	0.0%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR								
Idaho	3	6	7	-20	1,953	4,252	3,673	1,499
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.4%	2.8%	1.1%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	0	-463	485	508	197
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	1.0%
NONGOODS PRODUCING SECTOR								
Idaho	5	6	9	-42	-9,207	14,316	10,390	14,838
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.5%	2.3%	1.6%	2.2%
U.S. (Thousands)	0	0	0	0	-615	6,242	1,065	686
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5%	5.0%	0.8%	0.5%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES								
Federal Funds Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Bank Prime Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Existing Home Mortgage Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
INFLATION								
GDP Price Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.424	-0.910	-0.927	-1.265
Personal Cons Deflator	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.096	-0.317	-0.575	-1.278
Consumer Price Index	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	-0.002	-0.013	-0.038

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics Forecast Begins the Second Quarter 2020 through the annual totals for all housing units. Another aspect of the change is more persistent strength within the multi-family housing sector. One description of the aim of the changes at IHS is to realign housing starts with household information, that is, to realign economic activity with demographics.

National population estimates have been lowered across the future by 0.6%. In parallel, births and deaths have also been lowered by a like amount. This mitigates the effects of slightly slower personal income growth when viewed on a per capita basis. Another mitigating factor on personal income revisions is milder inflation in this forecast. While personal income was revised lower in each of 2021–2023, this population difference reversed personal income to a gain when measured on a per capita basis in 2023. When coupled with lower inflation, that reverses the change in 2021 to show real per capita personal income growing as well.

Idaho: Within Idaho there have also been revisions to population estimates. The equation estimating births has been revised. Recent estimates had not well reflected what appears to be a persistent trend towards lower births even though the overall population of the state remains in expansion. The revision lowered this series. While those have been lowered, total population estimates are up over April's reading in this forecast. Migration into the state makes up the difference. This is due to an improved jobs situation.

Recent data from the Idaho Department of Labor show construction employment is stronger than was previously reported. The Current Employment Situation (CES) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) reports, as well as unemployment filings (UI reports), indicate that construction did not suffer as deep a fall nor as long, temporally, a fall as had been written in using the scant data available in early April.

While CES and LAUS data is informative, the actual data the *Idaho Economic Model* rests upon is yet another cooperative effort between the Idaho Department of Labor and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics: the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). This data is the highest quality data available on the US labor market. It does, however, come with a delay, often a quarter or more. Surveys are the source of the other data, which is subject to respondent rotation error. The surveys cover a much thinner slice of the US labor market than the census data from the QCEW. In this way, the use of QCEW data is like the use of revised GDP data discussed in this month's feature article: "The Fog of Numbers."

The other Idaho employment sector largely deviating from the comparative trends (April to July) established in the national forecast is the "other services" sector. This sector contains many of the workers who are self-employed or part of small businesses in Idaho. It appears that they are having a difficult time resuming their prior activities.

Finally, a word about Idaho housing starts. One more quarter of housing start data became available between this and the preceding report. Multi-family housing was exceedingly strong. Together with the extra strength in the IHS forecast for multi-family housing, a revision upwards resulted.

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ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

IHS places the likelihood of its July 2020 *Optimistic Scenario* at 20% and its *Pessimistic Scenario* at 30%, with the *Baseline Scenario* at 50% likely. In all three scenarios, the US economy is predicted to have at least two quarters of real GDP contraction. IHS lowered the pessimistic case's likelihood by five percentage points compared to April.

A snapshot of the national Baseline Scenario using annual rates across 2020-2023 is:

- Real GDP annual change: -6.1%, +3.7%, 3.6% and 3.3% across those four years.
- Nonfarm payrolls annual change: -5.3%, +4.5%, 2.0%, and 1.6%.
- Headline (U-3) unemployment: 8.6%, 6.3%, 5.3%, and 4.6%.
- CPI inflation: 0.9%, 1.8%, 2.3%, and 1.8%.
- Publicly held debt as a fraction of GDP: 99.4%, 103.8%, 106.2%, 107.3%.

A snapshot of the Idaho economy under the Baseline Scenario is:

- Nonfarm payroll annual change: -2.4%, +3.5%, 3.7%, and 2.8%.
- Nominal personal income growth: 6.4%, 1.3%, 4.8%, and 5.2%.

The national forecast includes two alternatives, and much like the baseline forecast by IHS, the alternatives are controlled by assumptions on the pandemic. Fiscal policy assumptions across the three scenarios are the same. Context for personal income growth in 2020 is graphically



provided on the cover of this report. Here is the view for Idaho nonfarm jobs under these three scenarios.

PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

IHS characterizes its pessimistic case a having a steeper initial decline into this recession and that the recovery proceeds at a more gradual pace. In the baseline case, the trough in real GDP is 11.5% below the close of 2019, but in this case that is forecast at 13.5% below. Rather than revisiting the prior peak for GDP in mid-2022, the return occurs in late 2023.

Housing starts are quite a bit weaker in both 2020 and 2021. Exports fall more and then rebound more slowly. Consumer confidence is uniformly lower. Oil is below typical break-even prices for US production because of weak demand. The economy outside of the US is also weaker in this scenario. All of these keep inflation lower than in the baseline and well below the 2% target of the Federal Reserve. What remains the same with the baseline are the fiscal policy assumptions.

Idaho's second quarter personal income is about \$400 million weaker than in the baseline. By the third quarter, personal income has resumed a rate similar with that at the beginning of the year. It holds for

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS JULY 2020

	BASELINE				PESSIMISTIC										
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
U.S. GDP (BILLIONS)															
Current \$	21,428	20,350	21,308	22,397	23,536	21,428	20,862	22,232	23,103	24,008	21,428	19,658	20,095	21,112	22,019
% Ch	4.1%	-5.0%	4.7%	5.1%	5.1%	4.1%	-2.6%	6.6%	3.9%	3.9%	4.1%	-8.3%	2.2%	5.1%	4.3%
2009 Chain-Weighted	19,073	17,909	18,580	19,241	19,885	19,073	18,347	19,320	19,709	20,067	19,073	17,313	17,652	18,465	19,092
% Ch	2.3%	-6.1%	3.7%	3.6%	3.3%	2.3%	-3.8%	5.3%	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%	-9.2%	2.0%	4.6%	3.4%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$															
Idaho (Millions)	81,672	86,932	88,088	92,282	97,089	81,672	87,548	89,172	93,124	97,574	81,672	86,017	85,553	89,542	94,126
% Ch	6.1%	6.4%	1.3%	4.8%	5.2%	6.1%	7.2%	1.9%	4.4%	4.8%	6.1%	5.3%	-0.5%	4.7%	5.1%
U.S. (Billions)	18,608	19,204	19,346	20,113	20,964	18,608	19,450	19,739	20,437	21,214	18,608	18,800	18,276	18,991	19,761
% C/I	4.4%	3.2%	0.7%	4.0%	4.2 %	4.4%	4.3%	1.5%	3.5%	3.0%	4.4%	1.0%	-2.0%	3.9%	4.1%
DEPSONAL INCOME - 2012 \$															
Idaho (Millions)	74.475	78.675	78,720	81.036	83.911	74.475	79.110	79.461	81.506	83.800	74.475	78.016	77.333	80.369	83.810
% Ch	4.6%	5.6%	0.1%	2.9%	3.5%	4.6%	6.2%	0.4%	2.6%	2.8%	4.6%	4.8%	-0.9%	3.9%	4.3%
U.S. (Billions)	16,969	17,379	17,289	17,662	18,119	16,969	17,574	17,590	17,888	18,219	16,969	17,051	16,520	17,045	17,595
% Ch	3.0%	2.4%	-0.5%	2.2%	2.6%	3.0%	3.6%	0.1%	1.7%	1.9%	3.0%	0.5%	-3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
	r														
Idaho	760.465	742,202	768,126	796,756	818.857	760.465	743.582	773.286	801.176	820.576	760.465	739.648	757.363	787.219	812,940
% Ch	2.9%	-2.4%	3.5%	3.7%	2.8%	2.9%	-2.2%	4.0%	3.6%	2.4%	2.9%	-2.7%	2.4%	3.9%	3.3%
U.S. (Thousands)	150,935	143,005	149,467	152,520	155,007	150,935	143,993	151,194	153,689	156,206	150,935	140,288	141,151	145,701	150,356
% Ch	1.4%	-5.3%	4.5%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	-4.6%	5.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	-7.1%	0.6%	3.2%	3.2%
GOODS-PRODUCING SECTOR															
Idaho	125,576	126,034	127,937	132,895	137,434	125,576	126,411	129,720	134,181	138,175	125,576	125,525	123,747	128,747	133,485
% Ch	3.7%	0.4%	1.5%	3.9%	3.4%	3.7%	0.7%	2.6%	3.4%	3.0%	3.7%	0.0%	-1.4%	4.0%	3.7%
U.S. (Thousands) % Ch	21,069 1.8%	19,543 -7.2%	18,884 -3.4%	19,541 3.5%	19,959 2.1%	21,069 1.8%	19,544 -7.2%	18,840 -3.6%	19,426 3.1%	19,764 <i>1.7%</i>	21,069 1.8%	19,542 -7.2%	17,757 -9.1%	18,641 5.0%	19,376 <i>3.9%</i>
NONGOODS-PRODUCING SECT	DR														
Idaho	634,889	616,169	640,190	663,861	681,423	634,889	617,170	643,566	666,995	682,401	634,889	614,123	633,616	658,472	679,455
% Ch	2.8%	-2.9%	3.9%	3.7%	2.6%	2.8%	-2.8%	4.3%	3.6%	2.3%	2.8%	-3.3%	3.2%	3.9%	3.2%
% Ch	1.3%	-4.9%	5.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	-4.2%	6.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	-7.0%	2.2%	3.0%	3.1%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES	0.0%	0.401	0.404	0.404	0.40/	0.00/	0 404	0.401	0.404	0.4%	0.00/	0.401	0.401	0.404	0.404
Reveral Funds	2.2% 5.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	2.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	2.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Existing Home Mortgage	<i>4.1%</i>	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	<i>4.1%</i>	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	<i>4.1%</i>	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%
GDP Price Deflator	1.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.2%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%
Personal Cons Deflator	1.4%	0.8%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%
Consumer Price Index	1.8%	0.9%	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	1.1%

National Variables Forecast by IHS Economics Forecast Begins the Second Quarter 2020 two more quarters before jobs growth leads it higher. There are about 700 fewer jobs in the second quarter compared with the baseline. Jobs growth is then much slower. By the third quarter the difference with the baseline is about 3,000 jobs fewer in this case, and by the turn of the calendar year this has widened to almost 6,500 jobs.

Here we highlight three series from the economic model. Housing starts are visibly tied to construction jobs, but construction jobs are also tied with retail jobs within the *Idaho Economic Model*. Such links are specified within the equations, which are reproduced towards the end of this publication. Idaho housing starts initially are stronger than in the other scenarios. The difference comes through the multi-family sector. By 2021, though, overall housing starts are weaker, which persists till the final quarter of 2022. Construction employment follows the path of the baseline through the third quarter of this year, but then begins to fall behind on hiring. By the end of 2021, the sector is only catching up with the early part of 2021 in the baseline. That gap persists through 2023. Retail jobs, though, parallels the baseline trajectory through 2023.

It is important to note that in this scenario nominal personal income is forecast to be up 5.3% over 2019, largely due to substantially increased federal transfer payments to Idahoans in 2020. In the *Pessimistic Scenario* there is a 0.5% reversal of nominal personal income in 2021. Thereafter, personal income resumes growth at the rate 4.7% in 2022 and by 5.1% in 2023.

OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

The optimistic case assumes a shallower recession and a quick recovery. This downturn last for the first half of 2020. A return to the prior GDP peak occurs in early 2021.

Housing starts are flat across 2019–2022. This means that the drop of housing activity early this year is reversed by the end of the year. Exports are not unduly different from in the baseline in this case. Consumer confidence is elevated above the baseline trajectory in a sustained manner. Oil prices are higher and are above typical break-even prices for US production. In this optimistic case, the global economy is less affected by this recession than the baseline projects. Inflation is only slightly higher than in the baseline trajectory, though it remains below the 2% objective of the Federal Reserve.

For Idaho, the boost to second quarter personal income is even greater in this scenario. Income comes in at a rate \$400 million above the baseline, which itself is \$8 billion above the rate at the 2019–2020 transition. Personal income remains above the baseline by about \$1 billion at an annual rate thereafter. Partly this reflects stronger employment. In the second quarter of this year, the estimate for nonfarm jobs in Idaho is only 500 jobs above the baseline, but by the third quarter that grows to almost 2,000 jobs, and by the turn of the calendar year the difference is approaching 4,500 jobs.

Here we highlight the same three related series from the *Idaho Economic Model* as were discussed in the *Pessimistic Scenario*. The trajectory for housing starts in Idaho in this scenario is quite similar with that in the baseline case. To characterize construction employment in this case, it is aligned with the baseline through 2020, but during 2021 it accelerates ahead of the baseline by about one quarter's worth of jobs

gains, and towards the end of 2023, it is about three quarters of jobs gains ahead of the baseline. For retail jobs, though the trajectory is quite parallel to the baseline trajectory.

Nominal personal income in Idaho grows each year after 2020 in this scenario, a feature in common with the baseline case. A rapid rebound in jobs is the reason. Transfer payment across the three IHS scenarios are identical. The measures for nominal personal income growth across 2021–2023 are1.9%, 4.4%, and 4.8%. As a result, personal income is above its baseline counterpart each year. The difference in 2023 amounts to \$485 million.

The Fog of Numbers

Òscar Jordà, Noah Kouchekinia, Colton Merrill, and Tatevik Sekhposyan¹

Economic data are not data in the traditional sense. Unlike physical phenomena, which can be determined with great accuracy, measuring economic activity is a highly complex process that aggregates data from different sources and surveys. Thus, the advance release of U.S. GDP growth—the first available public release of GDP data for a given quarter from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)—relies on incomplete reports and sophisticated statistical methods to fill in missing information. Over time, that missing information is replaced with hard numbers as they gradually come in. This fog of numbers only gets thicker in times of economic distress.

The May 2020 unemployment rate is a case in point. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the unemployment rate as 13.3%. However, subsequent reports of classification errors—when a large proportion of workers that were employed but absent from work were not counted as unemployed— could end up boosting the unemployment rate to around 16–17%. This illustrates the fraught nature of economic statistics in the midst of a crisis.

Forecasts for the second quarter of 2020 currently point to an implosion of real GDP by around 30–40% at an annual rate, depending on the economic forecasting bureau. By any measure, this would be an unprecedented decline. The advance release is expected to be made public on July 30. Given what happened with the unemployment rate, how can we best calibrate our views on the state of the economy? In this *Economic Letter* we draw on the link between the unemployment rate and real GDP growth, known as Okun's law, to get a better sense of the underlying value of GDP growth in real time.

GDP revisions were large in the Great Recession

During the Great Recession, the advance releases of GDP sometimes bore little relation to the numbers that now appear in the official record. Figure 1 shows the GDP revisions, calculated as the most recently available data minus the BEA initial release, for the period between the fourth quarter of 2006 and the second quarter of 2009. The Great Recession is shaded in gray. The figure shows that the decline in real GDP growth initially seemed far less serious than it turned out to be. In fact, for the first half of 2008, the data would have been consistent with only a relatively mild recession. But by the fourth quarter of 2008, the quarterly contraction was initially listed at -3.8% annual rate. With the passing of time, the data were revised down another whopping -4.6 percentage points, thus bringing the decline in GDP to an eye-watering -8.4% annual rate. Policymakers understood the gravity of the situation in real time, but the real extent of the problem did not become clear until years afterward. In hindsight, had officials known the actual depth of the recession in real time, they might have voted for a larger fiscal stimulus package, for example.

¹This article originally appeared on July 15, 2020, in the *Economic Letter* series from the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank (FRBSF). <u>Òscar Jordà</u>, Noah Kouchekinia, Colton Merrill, and Tatevik Sekhposyan are researchers at the FRBSF. Opinions expressed in FRBSF Economic Letter 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.



Note: Revisions are measured by the most recent data minus the initial release. Gray shading indicates NBER recession dates.

Are GDP revisions larger when the economy is in free fall?

Since the mid-1980s, fluctuations in GDP growth have become considerably milder, with the exception of the Great Recession. Not surprisingly, the BEA has also become more proficient at generating reliable estimates quickly. Thus, when the economy is stable, GDP data do not get revised by very much over time.

Large fluctuations in GDP growth are uncommon and happen most often in times of

economic distress. During such times, the accounting and statistical procedures that are the basis for the advance estimates of real GDP growth become less reliable, as we will show. This is particularly an issue because about a third of the advance release GDP estimates are based on incomplete data and rely on assumptions and monthly trend extrapolations, particularly for information related to consumer spending on services.

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic will likely affect the GDP advance release in at least two ways. First, the magnitude of the economic shutdown is unprecedented and is likely to modify the economy's typical inner workings for a while—for example, by disrupting supply chains. Second, statistical agencies are likely to have a harder time collecting survey data and accounting for economic relationships accurately in the current environment. In this context, the revisions to the advance release of real GDP growth for the second quarter of this year could be particularly large.

Figure 2 depicts the dependence between the advance estimate of real GDP growth—measured on the horizontal axis—and its revisions—measured on the vertical axis. In general, the larger the advance estimate, the smaller the revision. However, the relationship is asymmetric: negative growth rates are, on average, followed by larger revisions, in absolute value. To visualize this asymmetry, negative growth rates are depicted by the red dots in the figure. The green circles correspond to nonnegative growth. Thus, the fit of the red line through the cloud of negative growth red dots provides evidence of a relationship that is mostly absent otherwise for the green circles. However, the data become more imprecise when we need them the most.

Okun's law to the rescue

What can be done to adjust the initial data, especially in economic downturns? We model revisions using a simple three-pronged strategy. First, we formalize the relationship between revisions and the magnitude and sign of the advance release. Second, we allow for potential seasonal factors related to GDP accounting practices. Third, we draw on the relationship between the unemployment rate and output growth, known in economics as Okun's law (see, for example, Daly et al. 2014).



Note: Red dots indicate negative GDP growth initial release data. Green circles indicate nonnegative growth values

It is generally difficult to predict revisions in real time, partly because any information that one could use to predict revisions is also available to the statistical agencies that are mandated to produce such data. We find this holds true: there is limited scope to improve on the advance release—the BEA does its job very well. However, some economic relationships appear to hold true more precisely with revised data than with the advance release of real GDP growth. One such relationship is Okun's law, which suggests that real GDP growth will decline about 2 percentage points for each percentage point increase in the unemployment rate.

Our model based on these three components contains useful guidelines for what may happen in the second quarter of 2020 and beyond. We find that changes in the unemployment rate amplify the revision. For every percentage point *increase* in the unemployment rate in a quarter, the model suggests that GDP growth will eventually be *revised down* by 1.7 percentage points. On the other hand, a 1 percentage point *decline* in the advance release of GDP growth is associated with a subsequent ¹/₂ percentage point increase of final GDP growth. Thus, these two components pull real GDP growth revisions in opposite directions. Why? The more the advance release of GDP growth diverges from what Okun's law predicts, the more tension that exists between these two components. The revision will reflect this tension.

In addition, we find robust evidence of seasonality in the revisions. Second quarter revisions are typically positive, amounting to about 1 percentage point increase in the most current vintage of the data relative to the advance estimate. Although our model explains only 16% of the variation for all data revisions, its ability to explain the data more than doubles to about 35% when the advance estimate of real GDP growth is negative.

Figure 3 shows our model estimates of expected revisions to GDP growth for 2020 through the first quarter of 2021. The first blue dot shows the expected revision to real GDP growth in the first quarter of 2020, for which the advance BEA estimate is already available, so there is no disagreement about the prediction. The shaded green area shows the 90% historical prediction interval, with the green line indicating the historical median revision of 0.3 percentage points, based on data from the first quarter of 1992 to the fourth quarter of 2019. Using private-sector forecasts and our model, the blue shaded rectangles show the lowest 25%, 50% (median, blue dots) and 75% revisions predicted by our model. The dark blue error bars display the predicted maximum and minimum values.



Note: We use the median, bottom and top 10 average forecasts from the June 2020 Blue Chip Economic Indicators survey to obtain the range of revisions. The green line and shaded region are the median and 90% range of historical revisions. Not surprisingly, the figure suggests that there is enormous disagreement around the revisions expected for this year relative to the historical sample. For instance, we calculate the range of possible revisions to the second quarter data to be between –10 and 6 percentage points. The disagreement about the revisions to third quarter GDP growth is smaller relative to the previous quarter but still considerably larger than what the historical data suggest. By the end of the year, the disagreement about revisions falls more in line with historical observations.

Conclusion

GDP data are a critical barometer of economic activity. However, initial estimates of this statistic in real time are subsequently revised, sometimes many years later. In normal times, these revisions are generally small and inconsequential. In times of economic distress, such as we are currently experiencing, the revisions can be quite large and variable, further clouding measures of the economic outlook when they are most needed. Though revisions to what appears to be a catastrophic second quarter GDP number will matter little from a policy point of view, they could significantly change the picture once the economy starts to recover. For example, misjudging the speed of the recovery could mean that assistance is removed too soon. Given the difficulties in obtaining reliable statistics—as the release of the unemployment rate for May 2020 showed—it seems prudent to err on the side of caution.

References

Daly, Mary C., John G. Fernald, Òscar Jordà, and Fernanda Nechio. 2014. <u>"Interpreting Deviations from</u> <u>Okun's Law."</u> *FRBSF Economic Letter* 2014-12 (April 21).
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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

July 2020

FORECAST DETAIL

Annually 2006–2023 Page 36

Quarterly 2018–2023..... Page 50

Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports.

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

Data Sources

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

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

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,468.7	1,505.1	1,534.3	1,554.4	1,570.7	1,583.9	1,595.3	1,611.2	1,631.1
% Ch	2.8%	2.5%	1.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%
National (Millions)	299.282	302.227	304.948	307.580	310.065	312.289	314.498	316.646	318.920
% Ch	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	24,185	25.023	25.156	23.726	23.202	22.311	22.941	22.348	22.888
% Ch	4.9%	3.5%	0.5%	-5.7%	-2.2%	-3.8%	2.8%	-2.6%	2.4%
National (Thousands)	4,279	4,330	4,260	4,141	4,009	3,963	3,961	3,939	3,995
% Ch	3.1%	1.2%	-1.6%	-2.8%	-3.2%	-1.2%	0.0%	-0.5%	1.4%
DEATHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	10 556	10 742	10 927	11 065	11 411	11 990	11 993	12 426	12 610
% Ch	0.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	3.1%	5.1%	0.0%	3.6%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	2,434	2,432	2,479	2,444	2,474	2,521	2,548	2,602	2,631
% Ch	-0.9%	-0.1%	1.9%	-1.4%	1.3%	1.9%	1.1%	2.1%	1.1%
NET MIGRATION Idaho (Thousands)	26.799	22.155	14.986	7.458	4.516	2.843	0.467	5.959	9.628
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idano	19,533	14,345	7,979	5,733	5,186	4,560	7,124	9,052	9,804
% Cn National (Milliona)	-10.0%	-20.0%	-44.4%	-28.1%	-9.5%	-12.1%	56.2%	27.1%	8.3%
	1.012	1.342	0.900	0.004	0.360	0.012	0.704	19.920	7.000
76 GI	-12.0%	-23.976	-32.970	-30.476	5.776	4.5%	20.1%	10.476	7.076
SINGLE UNITS									
Idaho	17.521	12.014	7.132	4.951	4.647	3.956	6.021	7.717	7.330
% Ch	-16.3%	-31.4%	-40.6%	-30.6%	-6.1%	-14.9%	52.2%	28.2%	-5.0%
National (Millions)	1.474	1.036	0.616	0.442	0.471	0.434	0.537	0.619	0.646
% Ch	-14.3%	-29.7%	-40.5%	-28.2%	6.6%	-7.9%	23.6%	15.3%	4.4%
Idabo	2 012	2 331	847	782	538	604	1 103	1 336	2 475
% Ch	-18.5%	15.9%	-63.7%	-7.6%	-31.2%	12.3%	82.5%	21.1%	85.3%
National (Millions)	0.338	0.306	0.284	0.112	0.114	0.178	0.247	0.309	0.354
% Ch	-4.5%	-9.5%	-7.3%	-60.7%	2.2%	55.7%	38.9%	25.2%	14.6%
Holo (Thousanda)	E44.0	E00.0	E07 0	E 40 0	E 40 4	E 40 0	EE0 7	ECO 0	E60.0
% Ch	514.8 1 1%	5∠9.3 2.8%	537.9 1.6%	042.3 0.8%	040.4 0.8%	0.5%	000.1	1 2%	200.3 1 4%
	7.170	2.0/0	1.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070		1. 7/0

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
POPULATION									
Idaho (Thousands)	1,651.1	1,682.4	1,717.7	1,750.5	1,787.1	1,814.6	1,836.0	1,863.7	1,894.0
% Ch	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
National (Millions)	321.206	323.460	325.454	327.151	328.727	330.408	332.663	334.985	337.286
% Ch	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
BIRTHS									
Idaho (Thousands)	22.832	22.463	22.159	21.397	21.203	21.210	21.104	21.016	21.045
% Ch	-0.2%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-3.4%	-0.9%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.4%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	3,984	3,951	3,859	4,066	4,076	4,084	4,097	4,108	4,117
% Ch	-0.3%	-0.8%	-2.3%	5.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Idaho (Thousands)	13 031	13 370	14 007	14 263	14 567	14 888	15 216	15 549	15 888
% Ch	.3.3%	2.6%	4.8%	1.8%	2 1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	2,717	2,748	2,816	2,690	2,711	2,734	2,762	2,791	2,824
% Ch	3.3%	1.1%	2.5%	-4.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
NET MIGRATION Idaho (Thousands)	10.146	22.228	27.183	25.687	29.893	21.235	15.480	22.275	25.148
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
Idaho	10,268	12,399	14,010	16,160	16,856	19,935	19,166	18,670	18,621
% C/I National (Millions)	4.7%	20.7%	13.0%	10.3%	4.3%	10.3%	-3.9%	-2.0%	-0.3%
	1.107	6.2%	2.6%	2.40	2.8%	1.204	2.8%	0.0%	-0.8%
70 GH	10.0%	0.3%	2.0%	3.470	3.0%	-3.2 //	2.0%	0.078	-0.078
Idaho	8 23/	10.005	11 267	13 0/1	13 0/0	14 645	15 083	1/ 386	13 5/6
% Ch	12 3%	21.5%	12.6%	15 7%	0.0%	12 3%	3.0%	-4.6%	-5.8%
National (Millions)	0.712	0.785	0.851	0.872	0.893	0.875	0.931	0.931	0.924
% Ch	10.2%	10.2%	8.5%	2.4%	2.3%	-2.0%	6.4%	0.0%	-0.8%
Idabo	2 034	2 393	2 743	3 1 1 9	3 817	5 290	4 083	4 28/	5 075
% Ch	-17.8%	17 7%	14 6%	13 7%	22 4%	38.6%	-22.8%	4.9%	18.5%
National (Millions)	0.395	0.392	0.356	0.376	0.403	0.379	0.358	0.358	0.355
% Ch	11.4%	-0.7%	-9.1%	5.6%	7.1%	-5.8%	-5.7%	0.0%	-0.8%
HOUSING STOCK									
Idano (Thousands)	576.7	586.6	597.7	611.8	626.1	643.5	660.9	677.7	694.3
% UN	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.8%	2.1%	2.5%	2.4%

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	13,815	14,452	14,713	14,449	14,992	15,543	16,197	16,785	17,527
% Ch 2012 Chain Weighted	6.0%	4.6%	1.8%	-1.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%	3.6%	4.4%
% Ch	2.9%	1.9%	-0.1%	-2.5%	2.6%	1.6%	2.2%	1.8%	2.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$	10.101	10.100		10.177					04 007
Idano (Millions)	46,161	49,123	50,205	48,477	50,197	53,083	56,140	58,338	61,827
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	45 102	47 523	48 627	-3.4% 47.535	48 838	51 096	54 135	56 053	59 457
% Ch	10.8%	5.4%	2.3%	-2.2%	2.7%	4.6%	5.9%	3.5%	6.1%
National (Billions)	11,382	12,008	12,442	12,059	12,552	13,327	14,010	14,181	14,992
% Ch	7.4%	5.5%	3.6%	-3.1%	4.1%	6.2%	5.1%	1.2%	5.7%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2012 \$ Idaho (Millions)	51,763	53,724	53,309	51,523	52,447	54,093	56,136	57,561	60,123
% Ch	7.4%	3.8%	-0.8%	-3.4%	1.8%	3.1%	3.8%	2.5%	4.5%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	50,574	51,973	51,632	50,523	51,028	52,069	54,131	55,307	57,819
% Ch	7.9%	2.8%	-0.7%	-2.1%	1.0%	2.0%	4.0%	2.2%	4.5%
% Ch	4.6%	2.9%	0.6%	-3.0%	2.3%	3.6%	3.2%	-0.1%	4.2%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$									
Idaho	31,429	32,637	32,723	31,187	31,956	33,513	35,189	36,207	37,903
% Ch	7.3%	3.8%	0.3%	-4.7%	2.5%	4.9%	5.0%	2.9%	4.7%
National % Ch	38,029 6.4%	39,730 <i>4.5%</i>	40,801 2.7%	39,206 <i>-3.9%</i>	40,479 3.2%	42,674 5.4%	44,547 <i>4.4%</i>	44,785 <i>0.5%</i>	47,006 <i>5.0%</i>
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2012 \$	05 044	05.000	04 747	00 4 47	00.000	04.450	05 407	05 705	00.050
	35,244	35,696	34,747	33,147	33,389	34,152	35,187	35,725	30,859
National	42.645	43.451	43.324	41.669	42.295	43.487	44.545	44.189	45.711
% Ch	3.6%	1.9%	-0.3%	-3.8%	1.5%	2.8%	2.4%	-0.8%	3.4%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	34,326	35,256	35,615	35,861	36,614	37,078	37,406	38,111	39,306
% Ch	5.7%	2.7%	1.0%	0.7%	2.1%	1.3%	0.9%	1.9%	3.1%
National	44,393	46,361	47,620	47,600	48,888	50,226	51,635	52,166	53,806
% Ch	4.5%	4.4%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	1.0%	3.1%

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)									
Current Dollars	18,225	18,715	19,519	20,580	21,428	20,350	21,308	22,397	23,536
% Ch	4.0%	2.7%	4.3%	5.4%	4.1%	-5.0%	4.7%	5.1%	5.1%
2012 Chain-Weighted	17,404	17,689	18,108	18,638	19,073	17,909	18,580	19,241	19,885
% Cn	2.9%	1.6%	2.4%	2.9%	2.3%	-6.1%	3.7%	3.6%	3.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$									
Idaho (Millions)	65,825	68,445	72,355	77,012	81,672	86,932	88,088	92,282	97,089
% Ch	6.5%	4.0%	5.7%	6.4%	6.1%	6.4%	1.3%	4.8%	5.2%
% Ch	03,598 7.0%	4 6%	64%	6 7%	5.7%	6 6%	80,200 1 4%	90,420	95,206 5.3%
National (Billions)	15,718	16,121	16,879	17,819	18,608	19,204	19,346	20,113	20,964
% Ch	4.8%	2.6%	4.7%	5.6%	4.4%	3.2%	0.7%	4.0%	4.2%
PERSONAL INCOME - 2012 \$ Idaho (Millions)	63,878	65,753	68,301	71,210	74,475	78,675	78,720	81,036	83,911
% Ch	6.2%	2.9%	3.9%	4.3%	4.6%	5.6%	0.1%	2.9%	3.5%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	61,717	63,879	66,792	69,809	72,757	77,001	77,092	79,401	82,283
National (Billions)	15 253	3.5% 15.487	4.0%	4.5%	4.2 %	17 379	17 289	17 662	18 119
% Ch	4.6%	1.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.0%	2.4%	-0.5%	2.2%	2.6%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$		40.000	10.100	40.000	45.000	17.000	47.077	10 5 10	54.050
Idano % Ch	39,867	40,682	42,120	43,992	45,699	47,908	47,977	49,512	51,259
National	48.933	49.839	51.861	54.467	56.607	58.123	58.154	60.040	62.155
% Ch	4.1%	1.9%	4.1%	5.0%	3.9%	2.7%	0.1%	3.2%	3.5%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2012 \$									
Idaho	38,689	39,083	39,761	40,678	41,673	43,358	42,875	43,479	44,302
% Ch	5.0%	1.0%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	4.0%	-1.1%	1.4%	1.9%
National	47,486	47,880	48,957	50,364	51,620	52,601	51,970	52,725	53,719
% Cn	3.9%	0.8%	2.2%	2.9%	2.5%	1.9%	-1.2%	1.5%	1.9%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
Idaho	40,289	41,062	42,666	44,199	45,626	46,775	48,315	49,561	51,103
ッ レロ National	2.5%	7.9%	3.9% 57 791	3.6% 59.697	3.2% 61.642	2.5% 63.018	3.3% 65.340	∠.0% 66 001	3.1%
% Ch	3.0%	1.1%	3.1%	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%	2.2%	2.5%	2.6%

PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	22,715	24,023	23,953	22,800	22,945	23,461	24,151	25,254	26,661
% Ch	10.0%	5.8%	-0.3%	-4.8%	0.6%	2.2%	2.9%	4.6%	5.6%
National (Billions)	6,057	6,397	6,534	6,249	6,372	6,626	6,927	7,113	7,475
% Cn	6.4%	5.6%	2.1%	-4.4%	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	2.1%	5.1%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME	507	4.040	4 000	200	000	4 4 4 7	4 000	4 000	4 000
Idano (Millions)	56/ 12 5%	1,010	1,029	329	822	1,447	1,389	1,603	1,669
National (Billions)	-13.3%	40	2.0%	-00.078	39	65	-4.0%	88	-4.1%
% Ch	-29.3%	21.7%	-0.1%	-30.2%	38.8%	66.5%	-6.1%	45.0%	-20.9%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	4,147	3,938	3,687	4,224	4,291	4,404	4,909	5,573	6,161
% Ch	10.5%	-5.0%	-6.4%	14.6%	1.6%	2.6%	11.5%	13.5%	10.5%
National (Billions)	1,017	954	921	910	1,070	1,164	1,286	1,315	1,378
% Ch	9.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%	-1.1%	17.5%	8.8%	10.5%	2.2%	4.8%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	9,850	10,589	10,724	9,468	9,502	10,698	12,274	12,145	13,246
% Ch	14.7%	7.5%	1.3%	-11.7%	0.4%	12.6%	14.7%	-1.1%	9.1%
National (Billions)	2,161	2,368	2,458	2,180	2,177	2,430	2,684	2,623	2,907
20 GH	13.170	3.070	3.070	-11.576	-0.170	11.070	10.070	-2.270	10.078
OTHER LABOR INCOME	5.005	5 005	5.000	5.040	5.000	5.055	5 000	0.507	0.070
Idano (Millions)	5,685	5,965	5,998	5,812	5,980	5,855	5,933	6,527	6,376 2,3%
National (Billions)	976	4.9%	1 051	-3.7%	2.9%	-2.7%	1.3%	1 195	-2.3%
% Ch	3.1%	4.6%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.2%	1.7%	6.1%	2.7%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	6,707	7,282	8,477	9,324	10,249	10,294	10,430	10,774	11,338
% Ch	8.6%	8.6%	16.4%	10.0%	9.9%	0.4%	1.3%	3.3%	5.2%
National (Billions) % Ch	1,614 <i>6.4%</i>	1,728 7.1%	1,955 <i>13.1%</i>	2,147 9.8%	2,325 <i>8.3%</i>	2,359 <i>1.4%</i>	2,363 <i>0.2%</i>	2,424 2.6%	2,542 <i>4</i> .8%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.									
Idaho (Millions)	3,997	4,194	4,225	4,135	4,317	3,945	4,045	4,668	4,856
% Ch	11.4%	4.9%	0.8%	-2.2%	4.4%	-8.6%	2.5%	15.4%	4.0%
National (Billions)	923	961	988	964	984	917	951	1,104	1,154
% Ch	5.6%	4.2%	2.8%	-2.4%	2.0%	-6.8%	3.7%	16.2%	4.5%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
Idano (Millions)	489	510 1 10/	562	655 16.6%	724 10.6%	870 20 1%	1,098	1,131	1,233
	-4.770	4.470	10.070	10.070	10.070	CV. 170	LU. L 70	6.570	5.170

PERSONAL INCOME--CURRENT \$\$

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS									
Idaho (Millions)	27,884	29,421	31,501	33,692	35,798	35,875	38,302	40,698	43,093
% Ch	4.6%	5.5%	7.1%	7.0%	6.3%	0.2%	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%
National (Billions)	7,857	8,083	8,462	8,888	9,304	9,133	9,767	10,218	10,657
% Ch	5.1%	2.9%	4.7%	5.0%	4.7%	-1.8%	6.9%	4.6%	4.3%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	1,666	1,298	883	753	1,075	1,049	1,027	1,044	1,038
% C/I National (Billions)	-0.2%	-22.1%	-31.9%	-14.7%	42.7%	-2.4%	-2.1%	1.7%	-0.6%
% Ch	-19.8%	-36.4%	7.0%	-28.6%	17.5%	-21.5%	56.0%	84.0%	-4.6%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME									
Idaho (Millions)	6,587	6,468	6,837	7,008	7,360	7,648	7,628	7,816	8,392
% Ch	6.9%	-1.8%	5.7%	2.5%	5.0%	3.9%	-0.3%	2.5%	7.4%
National (Billions)	1,366	1,388	1,480	1,562	1,626	1,535	1,408	1,457	1,606
% Cn	-0.9%	1.6%	6.6%	5.5%	4.1%	-5.6%	-8.3%	3.4%	10.3%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
Idaho (Millions)	14,584	15,328	16,619	18,024	18,442	18,448	18,839	19,324	20,117
% Ch	10.1%	5.1%	8.4%	8.5%	2.3%	0.0%	2.1%	2.6%	4.1%
% Ch	7.3%	3,203 2.7%	3,400 6.2%	3,087 8.4%	2.3%	-2.8%	-1.0%	2.1%	3,826 3.2%
OTHER LABOR INCOME	7.004	7 54 4	7 770	0.044	0.000	0.700	0.404	0.097	40.574
Mano (Millions)	7,001	7,514	7,779	8,211	8,668	8,780	9,401	9,987	10,571
National (Billions)	1.272	1.296	1.344	1.417	1.473	1.464	1.568	1.641	1.711
% Ch	3.6%	1.8%	3.7%	5.5%	4.0%	-0.6%	7.1%	4.6%	4.3%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.									
Idaho (Millions)	11,978	12,499	13,056	13,883	15,163	20,170	18,212	18,940	19,668
% Ch	5.6%	4.4%	4.5%	6.3%	9.2%	33.0%	-9.7%	4.0%	3.8%
National (Billions) % Ch	2,683 5.6%	2,774 3.4%	2,848 2.7%	2,971 <i>4.3%</i>	3,172 6.7%	4,160 31.2%	3,759 <i>-9.7%</i>	3,873 <i>3.0%</i>	3,982 2.8%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.		-	_	-	a ·	a			
Idaho (Millions)	5,070	5,335	5,673	5,993	6,364	6,569	6,969	7,329	7,730
National (Billions)	4.4% 1 205	0.2% 1.240	1.300	0.0% 1.356	0.2 <i>™</i> 1,420	3.2% 1.424	1.508	0.2% 1.561	5.5% 1 621
% Ch	4.4%	2.9%	4.8%	4.4%	4.7%	0.3%	5.9%	3.5%	3.8%
DESIDENCE AD HISTAFAT									
Idaho (Millions)	1 196	1 251	1 353	1 435	1 531	1 532	1 648	1 801	1 9/0
% Ch	-3.0%	4.6%	8.1%	6.1%	6.7%	0.1%	7.6%	9.3%	7.7%

EMPLOYMENT

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT									
Idaho	638 845	656 233	648 357	609 396	602 954	609 938	621 237	637 032	653 303
% Ch	4.4%	2.7%	-1.2%	-6.0%	-1.1%	1.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	136.434	137.978	137.225	131.289	130.337	131.922	134.157	136.356	138.922
% Ch	1.8%	1.1%	-0.5%	-4.3%	-0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	100.050	100.005		00.050	07.000			07.004	00 0 7 (
Idano K.Ch	122,256	123,325	112,123	92,350	87,963	88,940	92,341	97,291	99,974
% Cn	8.8%	0.9%	-9.1%	-17.6%	-4.8%	1.1%	3.8%	5.4%	2.8%
% Ch	22,530 1.6%	-1.3%	-4.0%	-13.0%	-4.3%	18,045	2.1%	18,739	2.6%
MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	67,840	68,067	64,362	55,806	54,372	55,956	58,131	61,019	61,592
% Ch	4.3%	0.3%	-5.4%	-13.3%	-2.6%	2.9%	3.9%	5.0%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	14,221	13,938	13,460	11,898	11,579	11,776	11,978	12,071	12,236
% Ch	-0.5%	-2.0%	-3.4%	-11.6%	-2.7%	1.7%	1.7%	0.8%	1.4%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idaho	44,606	44,206	39,779	32,172	31,111	32,592	34,113	35,763	36,061
% Ch	5.9%	-0.9%	-10.0%	-19.1%	-3.3%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	9,046	8,868	8,519	7,335	7,114	7,322	7,520	7,598	7,726
% Ch	0.3%	-2.0%	-3.9%	-13.9%	-3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	1.0%	1.7%
Idaho	10.029	0.580	7 075	5 967	5 732	6 1 2 0	6 408	7.034	7 0 4 9
10a110 % Ch	10,030	9,309 -1 5%	-16.8%	-26 4%	-2 2%	6.8%	4 7%	0.8%	0.2%
% CII National (Thousands)	4.4%	-4.3%	-10.0%	-20.4%	-2.3%	0.0%	4.7%	9.0%	0.2%
% Ch	-0.2%	-7.7%	-10.0%	-20.1%	-1 6%	-1.6%	1 10/	2.0%	424
78 GH	-0.2 /0	-1.170	-10.378	-20.170	-4.070	-1.070	1.170	3.370	4.078
METAL FABRICATION									
Idaho	4 376	4 659	4 676	4 376	4 4 4 3	4 593	4 859	5 417	5 500
% Ch	12 1%	6.5%	0.4%	-6.4%	1.5%	3.4%	5.8%	11.5%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	1.553	1.562	1.527	1.312	1.282	1.348	1.410	1.432	1.454
% Ch	2.0%	0.6%	-2.2%	-14.1%	-2.3%	5.2%	4.5%	1.6%	1.6%
MACHINERY									
Idaho	2,864	2,992	3,133	2,717	2,501	2,567	2,717	2,935	2,993
% Ch	9.9%	4.5%	4.7%	-13.3%	-8.0%	2.7%	5.9%	8.0%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	1,183	1,187	1,187	1,029	996	1,056	1,098	1,105	1,127
% Ch	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	-13.3%	-3.2%	6.0%	4.1%	0.6%	2.1%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS									
Idaho	16,663	16,216	14,305	11,098	10,574	11,191	11,625	11,266	11,425
% Ch	3.0%	-2.7%	-11.8%	-22.4%	-4.7%	5.8%	3.9%	-3.1%	1.4%
% Ch	-0.7%	-2.7%	-2.2%	-8.6%	-3.7%	1,103 0.8%	-1.3%	-2.1%	-1.6%
OTHER DURABLES									
Idaho	10,664	10,749	9,689	8,114	7,861	8,120	8,503	9,111	9,094
% Ch	8.9%	0.8%	-9.9%	-16.3%	-3.1%	3.3%	4.7%	7.1%	-0.2%
National (Thousands)	4,378	4,269	4,046	3,446	3,349	3,430	3,533	3,592	3,671
% Ch	-0.3%	-2.5%	-5.2%	-14.8%	-2.8%	2.4%	3.0%	1.6%	2.2%

EMPLOYMENT

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT									
Idabo	671 421	693 941	715 217	738 695	760 465	742 202	768 126	796 756	818 857
% Ch	2.8%	3 4%	3.1%	3 3%	2 9%	-2.4%	3.5%	3 7%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	141 804	144 329	146 589	148 891	150 935	143 005	149 467	152 520	155.007
% Ch	2 1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1 4%	-5.3%	4.5%	2.0%	1.6%
70 ON	2.170	1.070	1.070	1.070	1.170	0.070	4.070	2.070	1.070
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR									
Idabo	104 330	109 891	114 908	121 145	125 576	126 034	127 937	132 895	137 434
% Ch	4.4%	5.3%	4.6%	5.4%	3.7%	0.4%	1.5%	3.9%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	19.608	19.748	20.080	20.701	21.069	19.543	18.884	19.541	19.959
% Ch	2.0%	0.7%	1.7%	3.1%	1.8%	-7.2%	-3.4%	3.5%	2.1%
Idaha	62 61 F	6E 70E	67 604	60 696	70 222	69 790	70.095	70 511	74 466
	03,015	00,700	2.0%	2.0%	10,332	2.2%	1.0%	2,311	2 70/
% C// National (Thousanda)	10 207	3.4%	2.9%	2.9%	12 900	-2.2%	11.9%	12 202	2.7%
% Ch	1.2%	0.1%	0.7%	2.0%	1.2%	-6.7%	-1.4%	2.9%	1.6%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING	07 400	00.070	00 50 4	11.070	44.440	00.000	40.404	44.040	40 704
Idano	37,493	38,678	39,584	41,073	41,112	39,232	40,161	41,619	42,724
% Ch	4.0%	3.2%	2.3%	3.8%	0.1%	-4.6%	2.4%	3.6%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	7,817	7,764	7,789	7,995	8,109	7,514	7,314	7,616	7,741
% Ch	1.2%	-0.7%	0.3%	2.6%	1.4%	-7.3%	-2.7%	4.1%	1.6%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS									
Idaho	7,332	7,699	7,855	8,139	8,382	8,544	8,714	8,846	8,726
% Ch	4.0%	5.0%	2.0%	3.6%	3.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.5%	-1.4%
National (Thousands)	435	444	447	456	460	425	392	442	460
% Ch	2.6%	2.0%	0.7%	2.0%	0.9%	-7.6%	-7.8%	12.8%	4.2%
	E C40	E 00E	E 0.40	E 001	E 740	E 000	F 000	E 000	C 174
	5,649	5,895	5,940	5,901	5,74Z	5,000	5,699	5,693	0,174
% C// National (Thousanda)	2.7%	4.4%	0.7%	-0.7%	-2.7%	-1.4%	0.7%	3.4%	4.6%
National (mousanus)	1,400	1,421	1,425	1,409	1,491	1,390	1,405	7,007	1,550
% CI	0.2%	-2.3%	0.2%	3.1%	1.5%	-0.2%	0.5%	7.3%	2.8%
MACHINERY									
Idaho	3,034	3,093	3,185	3,340	3,446	3,565	3,492	3,417	3,512
% Ch	1.3%	2.0%	3.0%	4.9%	3.2%	3.5%	-2.1%	-2.1%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	1,121	1,076	1,079	1,117	1,126	1,036	976	1,034	1,055
% Ch	-0.6%	-3.9%	0.2%	3.5%	0.8%	-8.1%	-5.8%	6.0%	2.0%
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS									
Idaho	11.899	12.124	12.233	12.728	12.202	11.731	11.966	12.392	12.653
% Ch	4.2%	1.9%	0.9%	4.1%	-4.1%	-3.9%	2.0%	3.6%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	1.053	1.048	1.039	1.054	1.081	1.071	1.081	1,110	1.109
% Ch	0.4%	-0.5%	-0.9%	1.5%	2.5%	-0.9%	1.0%	2.6%	-0.1%
OTHER DURABLES									
Idabo	0.579	0 965	10 372	10.064	11 3/1	0 732	10 201	11 071	11 659
% Ch	5 3%	3,005	5.1%	5.7%	3.4%	-14.2%	5.7%	7.6%	5 3%
National (Thousands)	3 751	3 775	3 800	3 899	3 951	3 584	3 460	3 523	3 567
% Ch	2.2%	0.6%	0.7%	2.6%	1.3%	-9.3%	-3.5%	1.8%	1.2%

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
NONDURABLE MANUEACTURING									
								05 050	05 504
Idano	23,234	23,861	24,583	23,634	23,261	23,364	24,019	25,256	25,531
% Ch	1.3%	2.7%	3.0%	-3.9%	-1.6%	0.4%	2.8%	5.2%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	5,175	5.070	4.941	4.563	4.465	4.454	4,458	4.473	4.511
% Ch	_1 90/	-2.0%	-2.6%	-7.6%	-2.2%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
76 CH	-1.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-7.0%	-2.270	-0.2 %	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%
FOOD PROCESSING									
Idaha	14 700	15 004	15 025	15 640	15 442	15 255	15 661	16 207	16 507
Idano	14,700	13,094	13,033	13,042	13,443	15,555	13,001	10,397	10,307
% Ch	-0.1%	2.7%	4.9%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-0.6%	2.0%	4.7%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	1,479	1,484	1,480	1,457	1,451	1,459	1,469	1,474	1,485
% Ch	0.1%	0.3%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%
PRINTING									
Idaho	1,907	1,891	1,807	1,433	1,283	1,232	1,209	1,217	1,175
% Ch	0.4%	-0.8%	-4.4%	-20.7%	-10.5%	-3.9%	-1.9%	0.7%	-3.4%
National (Thousands)	634	622	594	522	488	472	462	452	454
% Ch	-1.9%	-1.9%	-4.5%	-12.2%	-6.5%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.1%	0.3%
CHEMICALS									
Idaho	2,117	2,267	2,367	2,275	2,200	2,375	2,541	2,599	2,533
% Ch	9.2%	7 1%	4 4%	-3.9%	-3.3%	7.9%	7.0%	2 3%	-2.6%
National (Theyeanda)	0.270	001	0.47	0.070	700	700	704	200	2.0/0
National (Thousands)	800	801	847	804	786	783	784	793	803
% Ch	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.7%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%
UTHER NUNDURABLES	4 5 4 4	4 6 4 0	4 570	4 00 4	4 000	4 400	4 000	5.042	E 040
Idano	4,511	4,610	4,573	4,284	4,330	4,402	4,609	5,043	5,316
% Ch	3.1%	2.2%	-0.8%	-6.3%	1.2%	1.5%	4.7%	9.4%	5.4%
National (Thousands)	2.195	2.104	2.020	1.781	1.740	1.739	1.743	1.754	1.770
% Ch	-3.5%	-4.2%	-4.0%	-11.8%	-2.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%
<i>// 011</i>	0.070	112 / 0	11070		2.070	0.070	0.270	0.070	0.070
MINING									
Idaho	2,373	2,666	2,751	2,139	2,294	2,623	2,779	2,629	2,519
% Ch	9.9%	12 4%	3.2%	-22.2%	72%	14 3%	5.9%	-5.4%	-4.2%
Notional (Theyeanda)	0.070	662	700	22.270	0.270	720	707	0.470	4.270
National (Thousands)	620	003	709	643	600	739	/9/	011	030
% Ch	10.3%	7.0%	6.9%	-9.3%	1.8%	12.9%	7.7%	1.8%	3.4%
CONSTRUCTION									
Idabo	52 043	52 501	45 011	34 404	21 207	20.261	21 / 21	22 644	35 963
Idallo	52,045	52,591	45,011	34,404	51,297	30,301	31,431	33,044	35,603
% Ch	15.3%	1.1%	-14.4%	-23.6%	-9.0%	-3.0%	3.5%	7.0%	6.6%
National (Thousands)	7,690	7,627	7,162	6,017	5,518	5,530	5,646	5,857	6,151
% Ch	4.9%	-0.8%	-6.1%	-16.0%	-8.3%	0.2%	2.1%	3.7%	5.0%
NONGOODS PRODUCING	540 500	500.000	500.004	547.040	544.004	500.007	500.000	500 740	550.000
Idano	516,589	532,908	536,234	517,046	514,991	520,997	528,896	539,740	553,329
% Ch	3.4%	3.2%	0.6%	-3.6%	-0.4%	1.2%	1.5%	2.1%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	113,903	115,749	115,893	112,730	112,585	113,876	115,737	117,617	119,696
% Ch	1.8%	1.6%	0.1%	-2.7%	-0.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%
0501//050									
SERVICES									
Idano	292,716	304,463	307,960	296,472	296,760	303,157	308,057	316,182	326,722
% Ch	4.3%	4.0%	1.1%	-3.7%	0.1%	2.2%	1.6%	2.6%	3.3%
National (Thousands)	70 728	72 059	72 225	70 127	70 258	71 634	73 376	75 031	76 716
% Ch	2.4%	1.9%	0.2%	-2.9%	0.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
INFORMATION									
Idaho	10,592	10,913	11,028	10,012	9,625	9,464	9,364	9,288	9,322
% Ch	-1 3%	3.0%	1 10%	-0.2%	-3 0%	-1 7%	-1 10%	-0.8%	0 10/
Notional (Theusanda)	-7.570	0.070	2,002	-3.2 /0	0.070	-1.170	-1.170	0.070	0.7/0
ivational (Thousands)	3,038	3,031	2,983	∠,804	2,707	2,073	2,075	2,705	2,726
% Ch	-0.8%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-6.0%	-3.4%	-1.3%	0.1%	1.1%	0.8%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES									
Idabo	21 744	32 520	31 650	20 622	20 160	20 971	30 330	31 190	30 677
	31,/44	32,328	01,009	23,022	25,105	23,071	30,330	31,100	32,077
% Ch	7.1%	2.5%	-2.1%	-0.4%	-1.5%	2.4%	1.5%	2.8%	4.8%
National (Thousands)	8,367	8,348	8,205	7,838	7,695	7,696	7,783	7,886	7,976
% Ch	2.1%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-4.5%	-1.8%	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING									
Idabo	26 122	27 107	29 110	29 612	20.210	20 5/8	20.024	20 901	21 7/2
	20,122	27,107	20,110	20,013	29,219	29,340	29,924	30,091	31,742
% Ch	2.3%	3.8%	3.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.1%	1.3%	3.2%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	4,570	4,640	4,699	4,742	4,781	4,507	4,540	4,587	4,651
% Ch	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	-5.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%
FOOD PROCESSING									
Holes	40.000	47 400	40.005	40.007	10.000	40 544	10.000	00 5 40	04.000
Idano	16,839	17,483	18,225	18,837	19,226	19,514	19,893	20,546	21,006
% Ch	2.0%	3.8%	4.2%	3.4%	2.1%	1.5%	1.9%	3.3%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	1,512	1,557	1,598	1,621	1,643	1,597	1,674	1,689	1,763
% Ch	1.8%	3.0%	2.7%	1.4%	1.3%	-2.8%	4.8%	0.9%	4.4%
PRINTING	1 1 2 4	1 220	1 200	1 051	1 210	1 210	1 201	1 220	1 276
luario	1,124	1,230	1,299	1,251	1,319	1,310	1,291	1,339	1,370
% Ch	-4.3%	9.4%	5.6%	-3.7%	5.5%	-0.7%	-1.5%	3.7%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	450	447	440	432	425	360	330	330	329
% Ch	-0.8%	-0.6%	-1.6%	-1.8%	-1.7%	-15.1%	-8.3%	0.0%	-0.3%
	2 550	2 711	2 044	2 001	2 012	2 759	2 714	2 830	2 056
luario	2,000	2,711	2,944	2,991	2,913	2,756	2,714	2,030	2,950
% Ch	0.7%	6.3%	8.6%	1.6%	-2.6%	-5.3%	-1.6%	4.3%	4.5%
National (Thousands)	807	812	824	835	850	827	832	836	827
% Ch	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%	-2.7%	0.6%	0.5%	-1.1%
OTHER NONDURABLES	5 000	5 000	5.040	5 50 4	5 704	5 005	0.005	0.470	0.400
Idano	5,608	5,683	5,643	5,534	5,761	5,965	6,025	6,176	6,403
% Ch	5.5%	1.3%	-0.7%	-1.9%	4.1%	3.5%	1.0%	2.5%	3.7%
National (Thousands)	1,801	1,823	1,837	1,854	1,863	1,723	1,703	1,732	1,731
% Ch	1.7%	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	-7.6%	-1.1%	1.7%	0.0%
MINING									
Idaha	0.454	0.400	0.046	2.240	0.040	0.570	2 405	0.004	0.074
Iuano	2,401	2,400	2,210	2,249	2,313	2,575	2,495	2,321	2,274
% Ch	-2.7%	0.7%	-10.2%	1.5%	2.8%	11.3%	-3.0%	-7.0%	-2.0%
National (Thousands)	760	617	626	677	685	548	418	465	505
% Ch	-9.3%	-18.8%	1.4%	8.2%	1.1%	-19.9%	-23.8%	11.2%	8.8%
CONSTRUCTION									
Idabo	38 264	41 638	44 998	49 210	52 932	54 680	55 357	58 064	60 694
N Ch	6 70/	0.00/	0 10/	-0,210	7.60/	2 20/	1 20/	4.00/	4 50/
% CI	0.7%	0.0%	8.1%	9.4%	7.0%	3.3%	1.2%	4.9%	4.5%
National (Thousands)	6,460	6,727	6,965	7,287	7,494	6,975	6,613	6,873	7,062
% Ch	5.0%	4.1%	3.5%	4.6%	2.9%	-6.9%	-5.2%	3.9%	2.7%
NONGOODS PRODUCING									
Idaho	567.091	584.050	600.309	617.550	634.889	616,169	640,190	663.861	681.423
% Ch	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%	2.0%	2.8%	-2.0%	3.0%	3 7%	2.6%
	2.070	104 500	2.070	2.370	2.070	-2.370	100 500	400.070	405.047
National (Thousands)	122,197	124,582	126,510	128,190	129,867	123,461	130,582	132,979	135,047
% Ch	2.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	-4.9%	5.8%	1.8%	1.6%
SERVICES									
Idaho	336,156	348.757	361.485	375.474	389.475	375.397	397.010	414.443	426.451
% Ch	2 0%	3 7%	3.6%	3.0%	3 7%	-3.6%	5.8%	1 10%	2.0%
National (Thousanda)	70 775	90 720	92 500	0.070	95 726	0.070	96.016	00 070	01.004
% Ch	2 7%	2.5%	2.309	2.0%	1 0%	-5.7%	6 7%	2 1%	2 404
76 GH	2.170	2.576	2.270	2.078	1.370	-5.7 /8	0.778	5.170	3.470
INFORMATION									
Idaho	9,257	9,049	9,013	8,907	8,947	8,020	7,918	8,062	8,221
% Ch	-0.7%	-2.2%	-0 4%	-1.2%	0.4%	-10 4%	-1 3%	1.8%	2.0%
National (Thousanda)	2 750	2 702	2 912	2 927	2 950	2 726	2 079	3.050	2.070
	2,750	2,193	2,012	2,03/	2,009	2,130	2,970	3,059	2,974
% UN	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	-4.3%	0.9%	2.1%	-2.8%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES									
Idaho	33,298	33,953	35,218	36,544	36,945	37,998	39,234	40,199	41,218
% Ch	1.9%	2.0%	3.7%	3.8%	1.1%	2.8%	3.3%	2.5%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	R 123	8 285	8 110	8 580	8 7/6	8 607	8 508	8 001	0 079
% Ch	4 00/	2 00/	2 00/	1 70/	1 00/	0,007	-2.24/	1 70/	3,070
70 UII	1.0%	2.070	2.070	1.170	1.070	-0.0%	-2.270	4.170	2.0%

EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES	~ ~ ~ ~		o / 7 00		~~~~~			04 500	~~ ~~
	20,242	21,032	21,723	20,690	20,689	21,184	21,510	21,509	22,423
% C// National (Thousands)	4.9%	3.9% 5.083	3.3% 5.055	-4.8% 4 785	0.0% 4 733	2.4% 4 844	4 956	0.0% 5.038	4.2% 5 198
% Ch	2.1%	1.6%	-0.5%	-5.3%	-1.1%	2.4%	2.3%	1.6%	3.2%
	,•		,.	,.	,.	,•	,		
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS									
Idaho	81,351	83,193	81,908	75,880	75,146	76,391	76,745	78,760	80,793
% Ch	5.8%	2.3%	-1.5%	-7.4%	-1.0%	1.7%	0.5%	2.6%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	17,620	18,001	17,798	16,633	16,778	17,386	17,992	18,579	19,123
% CN	3.1%	2.2%	-1.1%	-0.5%	0.9%	3.0%	3.5%	3.3%	2.9%
EDUCATION & HEALTH									
Idaho	70,117	74,071	77,287	80,429	83,134	85,770	87,411	89,955	92,985
% Ch	3.1%	5.6%	4.3%	4.1%	3.4%	3.2%	1.9%	2.9%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	18,152	18,676	19,228	19,628	19,973	20,322	20,769	21,085	21,436
% Ch	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%	1.5%	1.7%
	50 650	62 257	63 201	59 666	57 040	50 200	61 170	63 512	65 000
% Ch	4.0%	6.0%	-0.1%	-7.2%	-1.2%	2.3%	3.2%	3.8%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	13,109	13,428	13,441	13,074	13,042	13,352	13,770	14,255	14,691
% Ch	2.3%	2.4%	0.1%	-2.7%	-0.2%	2.4%	3.1%	3.5%	3.1%
OTHER SERVICES									
Idaho	19,021	19,469	21,155	21,174	21,047	21,177	21,519	21,978	22,622
% Ch National (Thousands)	2.9%	2.4%	8.7% 5.515	0.1%	-0.6%	0.6%	1.6% 5.430	2.1%	2.9%
% Ch	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	-2 7%	-0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%
,	0.070	11070	0,0	2,0	01170	0.070	11070		
TRADE									
Idaho	107,463	111,650	109,087	101,080	99,639	100,623	103,623	106,156	108,417
% Ch	3.7%	3.9%	-2.3%	-7.3%	-1.4%	1.0%	3.0%	2.4%	2.1%
% Ch	21,200	21,470	21,100	20,049	-1 1%	20,149	20,441	20,739	21,100
70 011	1.070	1.570	-1.470	-0.070	-1.170	1.070	1.470	1.070	1.070
RETAIL TRADE									
Idaho	80,514	83,552	82,614	76,283	74,837	75,202	77,127	78,743	80,580
% Ch	4.8%	3.8%	-1.1%	-7.7%	-1.9%	0.5%	2.6%	2.1%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	15,359	15,522	15,291	14,529	14,450	14,675	14,845	15,078	15,366
% Ch	0.5%	1.1%	-1.5%	-5.0%	-0.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.6%	1.9%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Idaho	26,949	28.098	26.473	24,797	24,803	25,421	26.496	27.413	27.837
% Ch	0.3%	4.3%	-5.8%	-6.3%	0.0%	2.5%	4.2%	3.5%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	5,841	5,948	5,875	5,521	5,387	5,474	5,596	5,661	5,739
% Ch	2.4%	1.8%	-1.2%	-6.0%	-2.4%	1.6%	2.2%	1.2%	1.4%
STATE & LOCAL COVERNMENT									
Idabo	103 531	103 975	105 986	105 999	104 900	104 563	104 575	104 991	105 853
% Ch	1.6%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	-1.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	18,887	19,073	19,742	19,484	19,742	19,722	19,513	19,233	19,098
% Ch	0.4%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.3%	1.3%	-0.1%	-1.1%	-1.4%	-0.7%
EDUCATION									
Idaho	52,653	53,021	53,609	54,615	53,924	54,005	53,966	54,355	54,898
% Ch	2.6%	0.7%	1.1%	1.9%	-1.3%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.7%	1.0%
NONEDUCATION									
Idaho	50.878	50.954	52.376	51.384	50.976	50.558	50.609	50.636	50.955
% Ch	0.6%	0.1%	2.8%	-1.9%	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	12,879	12,820	13,200	13,496	13,691	12,654	12,640	12,411	12,337
% UП National (Thousands)	-1.6%	-U.5% 2 725	3.0% 2.761	2.2%	1.4%	-7.6% 2 860	-U.1%	-1.8%	-0.6% כבד כ
% Ch	2,133	2,735 0.1%	0.9%	2,031	2,970	-3.9%	-1.3%	-1.8%	2,133 -1.3%
/ · · · ·	2.0/0		5.070			5.670			

EMPLOYMENT

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TRANS WAREHOUSING UTILITIES									
Idebo	22 620	22 666	24 100	DE 400	26 204	27 254	20 166	20 656	20 020
idano	23,029	23,000	24,190	23,432	20,204	27,334	20,100	20,000	20,939
% Ch	5.4%	0.2%	2.2%	5.1%	3.0%	4.4%	3.0%	1.7%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	5,412	5,558	5,732	5,979	6,166	5,941	6,224	6,488	6,640
% Ch	4.1%	2.7%	3.1%	4.3%	3.1%	-3.6%	4.8%	4.2%	2.4%
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS									
Idaho	91 995	86 475	00.458	03 963	06 427	07 374	101 020	102 270	105 120
	01,000	5.00	50,450	93,003	50,427	51,314	0,70/	105,579	103,120
% Ch	1.4%	5.6%	4.6%	3.8%	2.7%	1.0%	3.7%	2.3%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	19,690	20,107	20,505	20,950	21,315	20,386	20,841	22,390	22,994
% Ch	3.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%	-4.4%	2.2%	7.4%	2.7%
EDUCATION & HEALTH									
Idaho	06 228	00.046	102 282	106 129	111 257	112 /16	110 //2	122 721	127 121
	30,230	39,040	2,303	00,120	4.00/	113,410	F 20/	123,721	2.00/
% C/	3.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.7%	4.8%	1.9%	5.3%	3.0%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	22,025	22,640	23,189	23,636	24,175	23,730	25,124	25,422	26,014
% Ch	2.7%	2.8%	2.4%	1.9%	2.3%	-1.8%	5.9%	1.2%	2.3%
I FISURE & HOSPITALITY									
Idaho	68 406	72 252	75 202	70.091	82.075	67 610	77 764	95 766	80 111
	00,400	12,332	13,393	19,001	5,075	10,010	11,104	40.200	4.20/
% Ch	3.8%	5.6%	4.2%	4.9%	5.1%	-18.0%	15.0%	10.3%	4.3%
National (Thousands)	15,154	15,657	16,053	16,299	16,581	13,894	17,254	17,039	18,452
% Ch	3.2%	3.3%	2.5%	1.5%	1.7%	-16.2%	24.2%	-1.2%	8.3%
OTHER SERVICES									
Idaho	23 442	24 215	24 830	25 519	26 620	23 624	23 464	24 660	26 085
	20,442	2-1,210	24,000	20,010	4.20/	44.00/	0.70/	E 40/	5.00/
% C/	3.0%	3.3%	2.5%	2.8%	4.3%	-11.3%	-0.7%	5.1%	5.8%
National (Thousands)	5,621	5,690	5,769	5,831	5,893	5,425	5,287	5,570	5,752
% Ch	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	-7.9%	-2.5%	5.4%	3.3%
TRADE									
Idaho	111 729	114 158	115 720	117 178	118 754	116 259	118 204	122 468	126 492
% Ch	2 1%	2.2%	1 4%	1 20/	1 2%	-2 1%	1 7%	2.6%	2 20/
Notice of (These on do)	3.170	2.2.70	1.470	1.370	1.370	-2.1%	1.7 /0	3.0%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	21,395	21,623	21,652	21,620	21,543	20,702	22,262	21,683	20,374
% Ch	1.4%	1.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-3.9%	7.5%	-2.6%	-6.0%
RETAIL TRADE									
Idaho	83.644	85.449	86.642	87.499	87.810	84.492	85.467	88.663	91.735
% Ch	3.8%	2.2%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	-3.8%	12%	37%	3.5%
National (Thousands)	15 614	15 837	15 830	15 780	15 630	14 034	16 220	15 360	13 805
National (Thousands)	1 60/	1 40/	0.00/	0.49/	0.00/	14,334	0,220	5 20/	10,000
% CN	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-4.5%	0.0%	-5.3%	-10.1%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Idaho	28,085	28,708	29,078	29,679	30,944	31,767	32,737	33,804	34,757
% Ch	0.9%	2.2%	1.3%	2.1%	4.3%	2.7%	3.1%	3.3%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	5 780	5 786	5 813	5 840	5 904	5 767	6 042	6 323	6 570
% Ch	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1 19/	-2.2%	1.8%	1 7%	2.0%
78 CH	0.776	0.178	0.376	0.5%	1.170	-2.370	4.070	4.1 /0	3.970
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	106,622	108,303	110,129	111,820	113,462	110,939	111,813	113,806	115,426
% Ch	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	-2.2%	0.8%	1.8%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	19.270	19.435	19.544	19.648	19,755	18,980	19.254	19.577	19.921
% Ch	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	-3.9%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%
<i>yu</i> 011	0.770	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	1.470	1.1 70	1.070
EDUCATION.									
EDUCATION									
Idaho	55,674	56,651	57,498	58,468	59,265	55,660	56,530	58,856	60,364
% Ch	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	1.7%	1.4%	-6.1%	1.6%	4.1%	2.6%
NONEDUCATION									
Idabo	50 049	51 652	52 620	53 353	5/ 107	55 270	55 292	54 050	55 062
	00,940	J1,002	JZ,030	00,002	34,197	33,218	00,200	04,900	00,002
% UN	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.2%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Idaho	12,584	12,833	12,976	13,078	13,198	13,573	13,163	13,144	13,054
% Ch	2.0%	2.0%	1 1%	0.8%	0.9%	2.8%	-3.0%	-0.1%	-0.7%
National (Thousands)	2 757	2 705	2 804	2 800	2 834	2 970	2 850	2 8/8	2 8/9
	2,131	2,100	2,004	2,000	4.004	2,310	2,000	2,040	2,040
% UII	0.9%	1.4%	0.3%	-0.2%	1.2%	4.8%	-4.0%	-0.1%	0.0%

MISCELLANEOUS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.									
Gross Domestic Product	90.074 3 1%	92.498	94.264	94.999	96.109 1.2%	98.112 2 1%	100.000	101.773	103.647
Consumption Expanditures	80.175	01 / 28	04 180	94.094	05 705	09 131	100.000	101 346	102 820
% Ch	2.7%	2.5%	3.0%	-0.1%	1.7%	2.5%	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%
Durable Goods % Ch	110.388 <i>-1.7%</i>	108.038 -2. <i>1%</i>	106.012 <i>-1.9%</i>	104.020 -1.9%	102.107 <i>-1.8%</i>	101.280 <i>-0.8%</i>	100.000 <i>-1.3%</i>	97.968 <i>-2.0%</i>	95.429 <i>-</i> 2.6%
Nondurable Goods % Ch	84.553 <i>3.1%</i>	87.041 2.9%	91.904 5.6%	89.467 -2.7%	92.182 3.0%	97.653 5.9%	100.000 2.4%	100.082 <i>0.1%</i>	100.599 <i>0.5%</i>
Services	87.616	90.517 3.3%	93.235 3.0%	94.231 1 1%	95.957 1.8%	97.815 1.9%	100.000	102.316	104.804 2 4%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84-1 000)	2.016	2 073	2 153	2 1/6	2 181	2 2/0	2 296	2 330	2.367
% Ch	3.2%	2.9%	3.8%	-0.3%	1.6%	3.1%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
Federal Funds	5.0%	5.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
NY Fed Discount	6.0%	5.9%	2.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Prime	8.0%	8.1%	5.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	4.7%	4.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	4.8%	4.4%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	4.7%	4.4%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	4.8%	4.6%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%	2.8%	1.8%	2.4%	2.5%
EXCHANGE RATES (2012=1.000)									
Major Currency Trading Partners	0.000	0.929	0.910	1.008	0.977	0.931	1.000	1.052	1.105
% Ch	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-2.0%	10.8%	-3.1%	-4.7%	7.4%	5.2%	5.1%
Other Important Trading Partners % Ch	0.000 #DIV/0!	0.878 #DIV/0!	0.873 -0.6%	1.004 14.9%	0.958 -4.5%	0.938 -2.1%	1.000 6.6%	1.016 <i>1.6%</i>	1.066 <i>4.9%</i>
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES									
Wood Products	148.9	139.2	119.0	90.9	94.1	94.3	100.0	105.8	108.4
% Ch	0.8%	-6.5%	-14.6%	-23.6%	3.6%	0.2%	6.0%	5.8%	2.5%
Computers & Electronic Products % Ch	68.0 14.0%	78.4 15.3%	84.8 8.1%	75.6 -10.8%	85.6 13.3%	92.6 8.1%	100.0 <i>8.0%</i>	103.2 3.2%	107.4 <i>4</i> .1%
Food % Ch	101.3 <i>0.9%</i>	101.9 <i>0.5%</i>	100.6 - <i>1.3%</i>	100.0 - <i>0.6%</i>	100.4 <i>0.5%</i>	100.2 -0.2%	100.0 -0.2%	102.0 2.0%	102.9 <i>0.9%</i>
Agricultural Chemicals % Ch	107.0 <i>4.2%</i>	98.5 -7.9%	85.2 -13.5%	89.7 5.2%	93.5 4.3%	88.5 -5.4%	100.0 13.0%	116.1 16.1%	108.1 -6.9%
Metal Ore Mining	103.8	101.2	104.4	91.3	97.1	98.9	100.0	101.7	104.9
% Ch	1.7%	-2.5%	3.2%	-12.6%	6.4%	1.9%	1.1%	1.7%	3.2%

MISCELLANEOUS

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.									
Gross Domestic Product	104.688	105.770	107.795	110.382	112.348	113.610	114.673	116.394	118.356
% Ch	1.0%	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	2.4%	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>1.7%</i>
Consumption Expenditures	103.046	104.091	105.929	108.144	109.658	110.505	111.897	113.871	115.701
% Ch	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	2. <i>1%</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>1.</i> 3%	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>1.6%</i>
Durable Goods	93.360	91.136	89.040	87.534	86.446	83.930	81.651	80.069	78.625
% Ch	-2.2%	<i>-2.4%</i>	<i>-2.3%</i>	-1.7%	<i>-1.2%</i>	<i>-2.9%</i>	<i>-</i> 2.7%	<i>-1.9%</i>	<i>-1.8%</i>
Nondurable Goods	97.076	95.858	97.427	99.299	99.172	98.508	99.993	102.621	104.204
% Ch	-3.5%	<i>-1.3%</i>	1.6%	1.9%	<i>-0.1%</i>	<i>-0.7%</i>	1.5%	2.6%	<i>1.5%</i>
Services	106.704	109.120	111.793	114.851	117.459	119.573	121.730	124.237	126.887
% Ch	<i>1.8%</i>	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	2.1%	2.1%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)	2.370	2.400	2.451	2.511	2.557	2.579	2.625	2.684	2.733
% Ch	<i>0.1%</i>	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%	<i>0.9%</i>	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
Federal Funds	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.8%	2.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
NY Fed Discount	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	2.4%	2.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Prime	3.3%	3.5%	4.1%	4.9%	5.3%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%	4.7%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	1.9%	2.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	2.1%	2.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%	2.7%	2.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.9%	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%
EXCHANGE RATES (2012=1.000)									
Major Currency Trading Partners	1.311	1.346	1.347	1.344	1.434	1.500	1.486	1.373	1.342
% Ch	<i>18.6%</i>	2.7%	0.1%	-0.2%	6.7%	<i>4.6%</i>	-0.9%	-7.6%	-2.2%
Other Important Trading Partners	1.210	1.325	1.336	1.374	1.461	1.563	1.463	1.375	1.358
% Ch	13.5%	9.5%	<i>0.9%</i>	2.8%	6.3%	<i>7.0%</i>	-6.4%	-6.0%	-1.3%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES									
Wood Products	112.7	116.9	124.1	127.1	126.8	117.4	121.2	126.1	126.1
% Ch	<i>4</i> .0%	3.8%	6. <i>1%</i>	2.5%	- <i>0.2%</i>	-7.4%	3.2%	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
Computers & Electronic Products % Ch	108.1	110.4	115.2	120.9	127.2	127.3	132.5	140.6	145.0
	<i>0.6%</i>	2. <i>1%</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>4</i> .9%	5.2%	0.1%	<i>4</i> .1%	<i>6.1%</i>	<i>3.1%</i>
Food	104.4	106.6	110.8	113.9	115.3	112.2	119.6	122.9	124.9
% Ch	1.5%	2.1%	<i>4.0%</i>	2.8%	<i>1.2%</i>	-2.7%	6.6%	2.8%	1.6%
Agricultural Chemicals	94.5	96.5	117.4	122.7	122.1	117.5	118.7	120.8	122.9
% Ch	-12.6%	2.1%	21.7%	4.5%	-0.5%	-3.7%	1.0%	1.8%	1.7%
Metal Ore Mining	99.9	100.3	98.0	93.4	93.1	91.6	86.6	86.3	85.7
% Ch	-4.7%	0.3%	-2.3%	-4.7%	-0.3%	- <i>1.6%</i>	-5.5%	-0.4%	-0.7%

DEMOGRAPHICS

		201	8			201	9			202	20	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,737.8	1,745.9	1,754.6	1,763.8	1,773.5	1,782.8	1,791.7	1,800.3	1,805.4	1,810.9	1,818.9	1,823.3
% Ch	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.8%	1.0%
National (Millions) % Ch	326.497 0.4%	326.924 0.5%	327.407 0.6%	327.777 0.5%	328.079 0.4%	328.476 0.5%	328.981 0.6%	329.372 0.5%	329.696 0.4%	330.114 0.5%	330.619 0.6%	331.204 0.7%
BIRTHS	21.650	21 111	21 204	21 200	21 150	21 100	21 222	21 240	21 220	21 100	21 220	21 100
% Ch	-4.7%	-3.8%	-2.8%	-1.7%	-0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%	0.6%	-0.7%
National (Thousands)	3,996	4,061	4,099	4,107	4,087	4,075	4,070	4,071	4,077	4,082	4,087	4,091
% Ch	9.6%	6.6%	3.8%	0.8%	-1.9%	-1.2%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	14.171	14.213	14.284	14.384	14.443	14.528	14.608	14.688	14.768	14.848	14.928	15.010
% Ch National (Thousands)	0.4% 2 729	1.2% 2.689	2.0%	2.8%	1.7% 2.691	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
% Ch	-8.4%	-5.7%	-2.8%	0.1%	3.1%	2.4%	1.8%	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%
NET MIGRATION Idaho (Thousands)	25.435	25.017	25.478	26.818	28.984	30.185	30.494	29.908	25.459	21.709	20.896	16.876
Idaho	17,533	15,283	15,398	16,427	14,616	16,701	17,166	18,941	20,710	20,114	19,532	19,382
% Ch	46.0%	-42.3%	3.0%	29.5%	-37.3%	70.5%	11.6%	48.2%	42.9%	-11.0%	-11.1%	-3.0%
National (Millions)	1.312	1.264	1.240	1.176	1.204	1.257	1.288	1.433	1.484	1.013	1.236	1.283
70 CH	20.8%	-13.0%	-7.4%	-19.2%	9.9%	10.170	10.2 %	55.2 %	15.2 %	-70.3%	121.0%	10.0%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	13,461	12,570	12,748	13,384	12,341	13,565	12,709	13,543	14,532	14,361	14,711	14,976
% Ch	20.7%	-24.0%	5.8%	21.5%	-27.7%	46.0%	-22.9%	28.9%	32.6%	-4.6%	10.1%	7.4%
% Ch	-1.0%	6.1%	-9.5%	-24.1%	20.4%	-4.3%	24.2%	33.0%	1.7%	-70.7%	147.4%	16.0%
MULTIPLE UNITS	4 072	2 712	2 650	3 044	2 275	3 136	4 457	5 399	6 177	5 753	4 822	4 406
% Ch	194.6%	-80.3%	-8.9%	74.0%	-68.8%	261.1%	307.9%	115.3%	71.4%	-24.8%	-50.7%	-30.2%
National (Millions)	0.424	0.363	0.361	0.356	0.345	0.407	0.390	0.469	0.517	0.301	0.343	0.356
% Ch	90.2%	-46.4%	-1.8%	-6.1%	-11.8%	93.8%	-15.1%	108.4%	47.3%	-88.5%	68.7%	16.0%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	606.7	610.1	613.5	617.1	620.3	624.0	627.8	632.1	636.8	641.3	645.7	650.1
% Ch	2.6%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%

DEMOGRAPHICS

		202	21			202	22			202	23	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,827.2	1,833.3	1,838.7	1,844.8	1,851.9	1,859.8	1,867.7	1,875.5	1,883.1	1,890.5	1,897.7	1,904.9
% Ch	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
National (Millions) % Ch	331.788 0.7%	332.372 0.7%	332.954 0.7%	333.536 0.7%	334.117 0.7%	334.697 0.7%	335.275 0.7%	335.851 <i>0.7%</i>	336.427 0.7%	337.001 0.7%	337.573 0.7%	338.144 0.7%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	21.139	21.126	21.091	21.059	21.032	21.016	21.006	21.009	21.023	21.041	21.056	21.062
% Ch	-1.0%	-0.3%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
National (Thousands) % Ch	4,093 <i>0.2%</i>	4,096 <i>0.2%</i>	4,098 <i>0.3%</i>	4,101 <i>0.3%</i>	4,104 <i>0.3%</i>	4,107 <i>0.3%</i>	4,109 <i>0.3%</i>	4,112 <i>0.2%</i>	4,114 <i>0.2%</i>	4,116 <i>0.2%</i>	4,118 <i>0.2%</i>	4,120 <i>0.2%</i>
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	15.092	15.175	15.257	15.340	15.424	15.507	15.591	15.675	15.760	15.845	15.930	16.016
% Ch	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
% Ch	2,750	2,758 1.2%	2,766	2,773	2,780 1.0%	2,787 1.1%	2,795	2,803 1.2%	2,812 1.2%	2,820 1.2%	2,828 1.2%	2,837 1.2%
NET MIGRATION Idaho (Thousands)	15.779	16.476	13.905	15.761	19.101	21.024	23.623	25.352	25.879	25.476	24.906	24.332
Idaho	19,371	19,258	19,116	18,921	18,853	18,675	18,585	18,569	18,557	18,613	18,656	18,657
% Ch	-0.2%	-2.3%	-2.9%	-4.0%	-1.4%	-3.7%	-1.9%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%
National (Millions)	1.292	1.286	1.287	1.289	1.290	1.291	1.288	1.286	1.283	1.281	1.277	1.273
78 GH	3.170	-1.976	0.476	0.476	0.470	0.476	-0.078	-0.078	-0.078	-0.078	-1.176	-1.170
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	15,091	15,162	15,105	14,975	14,761	14,510	14,277	13,998	13,770	13,597	13,463	13,355
National (Millions)	0.934	0.929	0.930	-3.4%	0.932	0.933	0.931	0.929	0.927	-4.9%	0.923	-3.2%
% Ch	3.1%	-1.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-1.1%	-1.1%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	4,280	4,096	4,011	3,946	4,092	4,165	4,307	4,571	4,786	5,016	5,194	5,302
% Ch	-11.0%	-16.2%	-8.0%	-6.4%	15.7%	7.3%	14.4%	26.8%	20.2%	20.6%	14.9%	8.6%
% Ch	3.0%	-1.9%	0.4%	0.330	0.330	0.330	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-1.1%	-1.1%
Idaho (Thousands)	654 5	658.8	663 1	667 3	671 5	675.7	679.8	684 0	688 1	692.2	696.4	700 5
% Ch	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

		201	8			201	9			202	20	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	20,163	20,510	20,750	20,898	21,099	21,340	21,543	21,729	21,540	19,273	20,160	20,428
% Ch	5.0%	7.1%	4.8%	2.9%	3.9%	4.7%	3.8%	3.5%	-3.4%	-35.9%	19.7%	5.4%
2012 Chain-weighted	18,438	18,598	18,733	18,784	18,927	19,022	19,121	19,222	18,977	17,008	17,714	17,937
% CII	2.0%	3.0%	2.9%	1.170	3.1%	2.0%	2.170	2.170	-5.0%	-30.0%	17.770	J. 176
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	75.682	76.519	77.240	78.609	79.780	81.174	82.367	83.367	84.175	92.639	85.590	85.324
% Ch	8.6%	4.5%	3.8%	7.3%	6.1%	7.2%	6.0%	4.9%	3.9%	46.7%	-27.1%	-1.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	74,040	74,907	75,937	77,105	78,069	79,377	80,383	81,319	82,157	90,836	83,829	83,508
% Ch	7.7%	4.8%	5.6%	6.3%	5.1%	6.9%	5.2%	4.7%	4.2%	49.4%	-27.5%	-1.5%
National (Billions)	17,540	17,725	17,929	18,083	18,355	18,556	18,677	18,845	18,942	20,097	19,035	18,741
% Ch	7.4%	4.3%	4.7%	3.5%	6.2%	4.4%	2.6%	3.7%	2.1%	26.7%	-19.5%	-6.0%
Idaho (Millions)	70 467	70 859	71 246	72 269	73 274	74 116	74 928	75 582	76 065	84 155	77 441	77 037
% Ch	6.0%	2.2%	2.2%	5.9%	5.7%	4.7%	4.5%	3.5%	2.6%	49.8%	-28.3%	-2.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	68,938	69,366	70,045	70,887	71,702	72,476	73,124	73,725	74,242	82,517	75,848	75,398
% Ch	5.0%	2.5%	4.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.4%	3.6%	3.3%	2.8%	52.6%	-28.6%	-2.4%
National (Billions)	16,332	16,414	16,537	16,625	16,859	16,943	16,990	17,085	17,117	18,257	17,223	16,921
% Ch	4.7%	2.0%	3.0%	2.1%	5.8%	2.0%	1.1%	2.3%	0.8%	29.4%	-20.8%	-6.8%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$ Idaho % Ch National % Ch	43,551 6.7% 53,723 6.9%	43,827 2.6% 54,217 3.7%	44,021 1.8% 54,759 4.1%	44,568 5.1% 55,168 3.0%	44,985 3.8% 55,948 5.8%	45,532 5.0% 56,491 3.9%	45,971 3.9% 56,772 2.0%	46,309 3.0% 57,215 3.2%	46,624 2.8% 57,453 1.7%	51,158 44.9% 60,880 26.1%	47,056 -28.4% 57,573 -20.0%	46,796 -2.2% 56,585 -6.7%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$ Idaho % Ch	40,550 <i>4.1%</i>	40,585 0.3%	40,605 <i>0.2%</i>	40,974 3.7%	41,317 3.4%	41,573 2.5%	41,819 2.4%	41,984 <i>1.6%</i>	42,132 1.4%	46,472 <i>48.0%</i>	42,575 -29.6%	42,251 -3.0%
National % Ch	50,021 <i>4.3%</i>	50,207 1.5%	50,510 2.4%	50,719 1.7%	51,386 <i>5.4%</i>	51,579 1.5%	51,645 <i>0.5%</i>	51,872 <i>1.8%</i>	51,918 <i>0.4%</i>	55,305 28.8%	52,092 -21.3%	51,089 -7.5%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE	13 970	11 020	11 277	11 611	15 021	15 259	15 0.29	16 192	46.021	16 512	17 152	17 10E
% Ch	2.1%	1.4%	2.3%	3.0%	3.8%	2.9%	+3,920 5.1%	2.2%	-1.3%	4.3%	5.6%	2.2%
National	59.301	59,503	59,929	60,054	61,335	61,574	61,588	62.073	62.013	65,168	64,267	64.226
% Ch	4.6%	1.4%	2.9%	0.8%	8.8%	1.6%	0.1%	3.2%	-0.4%	22.0%	-5.4%	-0.3%

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

		202	1			202	2			202	3	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
U.S. GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	20,864	21,185	21,477	21,704	21,950	22,239	22,552	22,847	23,131	23,400	23,669	23,944
2012 Chain-Weighted	0.0%	18 515	18 701	4.3%	4.0%	0.4% 10.1/5	10 330	10.5%	19.672	4.7%	4.7%	20.098
% Ch	8.0%	5.1%	4.1%	2.6%	3.1%	3.8%	4.1%	3.7%	3.3%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	86,620	87,801	88,574	89,357	90,378	91,646	92,888	94,214	95,514	96,562	97,656	98,625
% Ch	6.2%	5.6%	3.6%	3.6%	4.7%	5.7%	5.5%	5.8%	5.6%	4.5%	4.6%	4.0%
Mano Nonfarm (Millions)	84,890 6.8%	86,037 5.5%	2 0%	87,47Z 2,8%	88,650 5,5%	89,795 5.2%	90,963 5.2%	92,271 5.0%	93,547	94,648	95,803	96,827
National (Billions)	19.0%	10 270	10 / 77	3.0% 19.573	10 770	10 005	20.225	20.453	20.670	4.0% 20.863	21 070	4.3% 21.255
% Ch	6.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.0%	4.3%	4.4%	4.7%	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%	4.0%	3.6%
						,	,				,	
PERSONAL INCOME - 2009 \$	77.975	78.673	78.960	79.271	79.865	80.644	81.397	82.239	83.045	83.625	84.237	84.738
% Ch	5.0%	3.6%	1.5%	1.6%	3.0%	4.0%	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%	2.8%	3.0%	2.4%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	76,417	77,093	77,259	77,598	78,337	79,014	79,711	80,544	81,334	81,966	82,638	83,194
% Ch	5.5%	3.6%	0.9%	1.8%	3.9%	3.5%	3.6%	4.2%	4.0%	3.1%	3.3%	2.7%
National (Billions)	17,153	17,275	17,363	17,364	17,478	17,594	17,723	17,853	17,971	18,068	18,174	18,262
% Cn	5.6%	2.9%	2.1%	0.0%	2.0%	2.1%	3.0%	3.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%	1.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	47,405	47,893	48,173	48,437	48,802	49,277	49,734	50,235	50,722	51,078	51,460	51,775
% Ch	5.3%	4.2%	2.4%	2.2%	3.0%	3.9%	3.8%	4.1%	3.9%	2.8%	3.0%	2.5%
National % Ch	57,430 6.1%	58,005 <i>4.1%</i>	58,499 3.5%	58,684 1.3%	59,197 3.5%	59,740 3.7%	60,324 <i>4.0%</i>	60,898 3.9%	61,439 3.6%	61,908 3.1%	62,415 3.3%	62,858 2.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 2009 \$												
Idaho	42,674	42,914	42,944	42,970	43,125	43,361	43,582	43,850	44,101	44,234	44,389	44,485
% Ch	4.1%	2.3%	0.3%	0.2%	1.5%	2.2%	2.0%	2.5%	2.3%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%
National	51,698	51,975	52,149	52,060	52,310	52,568	52,862	53,158	53,418	53,613	53,839	54,007
% Ch	4.9%	2.2%	1.4%	-0.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	47,904	48,200	48,437	48,717	48,999	49,338	49,738	50,168	50,590	50,922	51,268	51,631
% Ch	4.3%	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%
National	64,755	65,141	65,555	65,909	66,328	66,768	67,222	67,648	68,081	68,511	68,961	69,436
% Ch	3.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

		201	8			20	19			202	20	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS	22.094	22 417	22 020	24 420	24.061	25 120	26.004	26 609	26 020	24 0 4 1	25 462	26 257
% Ch	72%	33,417 4.1%	5 1%	34,420 7.2%	6 3%	5.6%	7.6%	50,090 6 9%	1.5%	-20.0%	7 3%	10.5%
National (Billions)	8.777	8.845	8.942	8.990	9.212	9.274	9.310	9.422	9.421	8.713	9.108	9.291
% Ch	6.4%	3.2%	4.5%	2.2%	10.2%	2.7%	1.6%	4.9%	0.0%	-26.8%	19.4%	8.3%
Idaho (Millions)	880	856	530	720	916	003	1 171	1 221	1 176	1 021	060	1 020
% Ch	119.9%	-13.8%	-84.3%	234.4%	148.3%	38.2%	93.5%	18.2%	-14.0%	-43.1%	-18.9%	27.0%
National (Billions)	28	28	17	36	25	19	42	42	38	21	20	22
% Ch	-38.8%	-7.6%	-84.2%	1733.8%	-77.2%	-64.2%	2144.5%	2.3%	-33.3%	-91.0%	-17.9%	47.2%
Idaba (Millions)	6 906	6 011	7 042	7 1 9 2	7 202	7 257	7 446	7 5 3 5	7 622	7 722	7 740	7 507
% Ch	0,090	0,911	7,042	8.2%	1,202	3.1%	10.8%	4 9%	4 7%	5.4%	0.9%	-11.5%
National (Billions)	1.539	1.546	1.573	1.588	1.596	1.614	1.642	1.654	1.662	1.485	1.618	1.374
% Ch	7.7%	1.7%	7.1%	4.1%	2.0%	4.4%	7.1%	2.9%	2.0%	-36.2%	40.9%	-48.0%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	17,600	17,910	18,197	18,388	18,166	18,573	18,480	18,551	18,674	18,400	18,291	18,426
% Ch	10.4%	7.2%	6.5%	4.3%	-4.7%	9.3%	-2.0%	1.5%	2.7%	-5.7%	-2.4%	3.0%
National (Billions)	3,595	3,663	3,723	3,766	3,122	3,794	3,777	3,790	3,805	3,674	3,590	3,590
	10.370	7.070	0.770	4.170	-4.070	1.370	-1.170	1.570	1.1 /0	-13.170	-0.078	0.070
Idaho (Millions)	8 044	8 164	8 247	8 388	8 462	8 583	8 746	8 880	8 934	8 555	8 706	8 926
% Ch	4.2%	6.1%	4.1%	7.0%	3.6%	5.8%	7.8%	6.3%	2.5%	-15.9%	7.2%	10.5%
National (Billions)	1,392	1,411	1,427	1,439	1,450	1,465	1,482	1,496	1,502	1,399	1,462	1,492
% Ch	6.5%	5.6%	4.5%	3.6%	3.1%	4.0%	4.7%	4.0%	1.6%	-24.8%	19.4%	8.4%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	13,673	13,788	13,930	14,141	14,787	15,112	15,314	15,437	15,969	27,045	19,466	18,198
% Ch	11.9%	3.4%	4.2%	6.2%	19.6%	9.1%	5.5%	3.3%	14.5%	722.7%	-73.2%	-23.6%
Mational (Billions)	2,935	2,963	2,984	3,004	3,113 15.4%	3,159	3,196	3,220	3,305	5,553	4,019	3,764
	0.170	3.070	2.070	2.170	10.470	0.070	4.070	3.170	10.370	030.778	-72.370	-23.170
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.	=	E 0.54	0.005	0.000	0.00	0.00-	o	0 - 1 /	0	0.40.5	0	0.07-
Idaho (Millions)	5,914	5,950	6,006	6,099	6,224	6,306	6,414	6,514	6,595	6,434	6,570	6,678
% Un National (Billions)	1.0%	∠.5% 1 251	3.8% 1 262	0.3%	0.4% 1.409	0.4% 1 /16	1 101	0.4% 1.426	0.7% 1 449	-9.5% 1 266	0.1% 1 /22	0.8%
% Ch	6.9%	2.1%	3.5%	1.9%	11.9%	2.5%	1.4%	4.3%	3.4%	-20.8%	20.9%	4.6%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	1,410	1,423	1,454	1,453	1,511	1,522	1,531	1,560	1,558	1,487	1,525	1,558
% Ch	7.4%	3.6%	9.0%	-0.2%	17.0%	3.1%	2.3%	7.9%	-0.7%	-17.0%	10.7%	9.0%

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

		202	:1			202	2			202	23	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	07.000	00.007	00 500	00 407	00 755	40.005	44.040	44.055	10.004	40.000	40.054	40.000
	37,396	38,087	38,588	39,137	39,755	40,365	41,018	41,655	42,301	42,822	43,351	43,898
76 CII National (Billions)	9.551	0 721	0.4%	0.0%	10.038	10 15/	10.282	10 308	10 505	10.604	10 705	10 813
% Ch	11.6%	7.3%	5.6%	3,5%	4.0%	4 7%	5.1%	4.6%	42%	3.8%	3.9%	4 1%
<i>,,,,,,,,,,,,,</i>		1.070	0.070	0.070			0.170			0.070	0.070	
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	938	971	1,112	1,086	924	1,038	1,102	1,113	1,131	1,073	1,006	944
% Ch	-30.8%	14.5%	72.2%	-9.1%	-47.6%	59.4%	27.0%	4.2%	6.7%	-19.2%	-22.7%	-22.4%
National (Billions)	26	34	43	54	64	72	76	77	75	71	67	63
% Ch	114.1%	162.4%	169.7%	142.5%	100.1%	58.9%	26.4%	3.8%	-10.5%	-18.5%	-21.6%	-21.1%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	7,582	7,706	7,660	7,562	7,632	7,764	7,882	7,987	8,144	8,318	8,479	8,626
% Ch	4.0%	6.7%	-2.4%	-5.0%	3.7%	7.1%	6.2%	5.4%	8.1%	8.8%	8.0%	7.1%
National (Billions)	1,400	1,413	1,431	1,389	1,405	1,438	1,479	1,505	1,546	1,588	1,628	1,664
% Ch	7.6%	3.8%	5.4%	-11.4%	4.8%	9.7%	11.9%	7.4%	11.4%	11.2%	10.4%	9.3%
Idaho (Millions)	18 703	18 863	18 870	18 922	19 054	19 200	19 371	19 669	19 767	19 996	20 279	20 427
% Ch	6.2%	3.5%	0.1%	1.1%	2.8%	3.1%	3.6%	6.3%	2.0%	4.7%	5.8%	3.0%
National (Billions)	3,615	3,626	3,639	3,639	3,662	3,686	3,713	3,763	3,773	3,806	3,852	3,872
% Ch	2.8%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	3.0%	5.4%	1.1%	3.6%	4.9%	2.1%
	0 190	0.240	0 471	0.605	0.756	0.005	10.065	10 220	10 279	10 505	10 624	10 769
% Ch	9,180	9,349	5 3%	9,000 5,8%	9,750 6.4%	9,905	6.6%	6.3%	6 3%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%
National (Billions)	1.533	1.561	1.582	1.596	1.612	1.630	1.651	1.669	1.687	1.702	1.719	1.736
% Ch	11.6%	7.3%	5.6%	3.5%	4.0%	4.7%	5.1%	4.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.9%	4.1%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	18,092	18,143	18,207	18,405	18,703	18,871	19,006	19,180	19,499	19,610	19,723	19,841
% Ch	-2.3%	1.1%	1.4%	4.4%	6.6%	3.6%	2.9%	3.7%	6.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%
National (Billions)	3,742	3,747	3,756	3,789	3,840	3,864	3,881	3,906	3,960	3,974	3,989	4,005
% Ch	-2.3%	0.5%	1.0%	3.6%	5.5%	2.5%	1.8%	2.6%	5.7%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	6,858	6,945	7,002	7,070	7,189	7,277	7,376	7,473	7,608	7,687	7,769	7,855
% СЛ National (Pilliona)	11.2%	5.2%	3.3%	3.9%	0.9%	5.0%	5.5%	5.4%	1.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%
% Ch	1,400	1,504 4.9%	3.5%	1,524	4.3%	3,4%	4,0%	3,5%	5.2%	3.0%	1,0∠0 3.2%	3.4%
			2.070			2		21070		2.075	2.275	5
RESIDENCE AD.IUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	1.586	1,627	1,669	1,710	1,743	1,780	1,820	1,863	1,903	1,926	1 954	1 976
% Ch	7.2%	10.8%	10.8%	10.1%	7.9%	8.9%	9.1%	9.9%	8.8%	5.1%	5.8%	4.7%

EMPLOYMENT

		201	18			201	19			202	20	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Idaho	730 567	735 586	740 603	748 025	752 436	757 225	761 884	770 315	775 519	724 063	727 073	742 154
% Ch	4.6%	2.8%	2.8%	4.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	4.5%	2.7%	-24.0%	1.7%	8.6%
National (Thousands)	148,001	148,649	149,213	149,699	150,184	150,609	151,160	151,788	151,922	133,702	141,729	144,666
% Ch	1.7%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.7%	0.4%	-40.0%	26.3%	8.5%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	119,204	120,197	121,604	123,577	124,527	124,750	125,679	127,348	129,279	124,443	124,711	125,703
% Ch	8.0%	3.4%	4.8%	6.6%	3.1%	0.7%	3.0%	5.4%	6.2%	-14.1%	0.9%	3.2%
National (Thousands)	20,465	20,641	20,788	20,910	21,009	21,055	21,093	21,118	21,147	19,321	18,997	18,708
% Ch	3.9%	3.5%	2.9%	2.4%	1.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	-30.3%	-6.5%	-5.9%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	69 101	69 424	69 730	70 487	70 279	70 237	70 187	70 624	70 480	67 690	68 160	68 791
% Ch	5.1%	1.9%	1.8%	4.4%	-1.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	2.5%	-0.8%	-14.9%	2.8%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	12,636	12,709	12,771	12,833	12,877	12,881	12,899	12,902	12,888	11,825	11,719	11,651
% Ch	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	-0.4%	-29.1%	-3.5%	-2.3%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	40,703	40.886	41.119	41.583	41.329	41.158	40.976	40.986	40.981	38.166	38.571	39.211
% Ch	6.7%	1.8%	2.3%	4.6%	-2.4%	-1.6%	-1.8%	0.1%	-0.1%	-24.8%	4.3%	6.8%
National (Thousands)	7,911	7,973	8,024	8,072	8,108	8,108	8,117	8,103	8,101	7,375	7,313	7,265
% Ch	3.2%	3.1%	2.6%	2.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.5%	-0.7%	-0.1%	-31.3%	-3.3%	-2.6%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	7,986	8,046	8,238	8,288	8,422	8,391	8,359	8,355	8,431	8,567	8,530	8,648
% Ch	1.5%	3.0%	9.9%	2.4%	6.7%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-0.2%	3.7%	6.6%	-1.7%	5.6%
National (Thousands)	454	456	457	455	457	457	460	465	465	435	416	384
% Ch	6.3%	2.2%	0.3%	-1.2%	1.7%	0.1%	2.7%	3.6%	0.3%	-23.4%	-16.3%	-27.6%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	5,909	5,890	5,910	5,893	5,801	5,772	5,748	5,646	5,747	5,619	5,634	5,639
% Ch	2.5%	-1.3%	1.4%	-1.2%	-6.2%	-2.0%	-1.7%	-6.9%	7.4%	-8.6%	1.1%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	1,449	1,465	1,479	1,485	1,493	1,493	1,492	1,488	1,481	1,384	1,358	1,370
% Ch	3.2%	4.3%	4.0%	1.6%	2.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-2.0%	-23.7%	-7.3%	3.4%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	3,290	3,294	3,381	3,395	3,420	3,458	3,414	3,493	3,655	3,532	3,526	3,549
% Ch	7.2%	0.5%	11.1%	1.6%	3.0%	4.5%	-5.0%	9.7%	19.8%	-12.8%	-0.7%	2.7%
National (Thousands) % Ch	1,102 <i>4.0%</i>	1,115 <i>4.9%</i>	1,123 2.9%	1,128 <i>1.</i> 7%	1,132 <i>1.4%</i>	1,129 -1.1%	1,125 - <i>1.3%</i>	1,119 -2.0%	1,110 -3.3%	1,037 -23.7%	1,012 -9.3%	982 -11.3%
	12 679	12 727	12 670	12 820	12 /77	12 262	12 117	11 051	11 600	11 722	11 782	11 819
% Ch	0.0%	1.6%	-1.5%	4.8%	-10.5%	-6 7%	-4 7%	-5.4%	-11.2%	4 3%	2.0%	1.010
National (Thousands)	1.047	1.052	1.056	1.061	1.070	1.076	1.086	1.092	1.098	1.088	1.048	1.050
% Ch	0.8%	1.9%	1.5%	1.9%	3.4%	2.1%	3.8%	2.5%	2.0%	-3.7%	-13.9%	0.7%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	10.840	10.929	10.909	11.178	11.209	11.275	11.338	11.541	11.548	8.725	9.099	9.558
% Ch	9.3%	3.3%	-0.7%	10.2%	1.1%	2.3%	2.3%	7.3%	0.2%	-67.4%	18.3%	21.8%
National (Thousands)	3,859	3,884	3,909	3,943	3,957	3,954	3,955	3,938	3,948	3,431	3,479	3,480
% Ch	3.3%	2.7%	2.6%	3.5%	1.4%	-0.3%	0.1%	-1.7%	1.0%	-42.9%	5.7%	0.1%

EMPLOYMENT

		202	21			202	22			202	23	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	755,895	765,559	772,134	778,918	786,959	793,742	800,284	806,038	811,877	816,608	821,189	825,754
% Ch	7.6%	5.2%	3.5%	3.6%	4.2%	3.5%	3.3%	2.9%	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
W Ch	147,469	149,234	2.0%	1 20/013	101,333	152,085	152,962	153,700	154,300	104,774	100,234	100,720
70 CH	8.0%	4.0%	3.0%	1.3%	1.470	2.0%	2.3%	1.9%	1.0%	1.2 70	1.2 %	1.3%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	126,459	127,434	128,308	129,547	130,986	132,296	133,563	134,736	135,746	136,844	137,998	139,147
% Ch	2.4%	3.1%	2.8%	3.9%	4.5%	4.1%	3.9%	3.6%	3.0%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	18,667	18,763	18,929	19,179	19,399	19,474	19,585	19,704	19,800	19,917	20,015	20,105
% Cn	-0.9%	2.1%	3.0%	5.4%	4.7%	1.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%	1.8%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	69.360	69.771	70.279	70.930	71.605	72.244	72.847	73.346	73.719	74.171	74.725	75.248
% Ch	3.3%	2.4%	2.9%	3.8%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%	2.8%	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	11,665	11,803	11,882	12,065	12,175	12,152	12,220	12,266	12,311	12,374	12,423	12,462
% Ch	0.5%	4.8%	2.7%	6.3%	3.7%	-0.7%	2.3%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	39.731	40.019	40.223	40.673	41.060	41.448	41.833	42.136	42.399	42.621	42.841	43.035
% Ch	5.4%	2.9%	2.1%	4.5%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	7,220	7,274	7,276	7,484	7,589	7,583	7,631	7,661	7,683	7,727	7,763	7,793
% Ch	-2.4%	3.0%	0.1%	11.9%	5.7%	-0.3%	2.6%	1.6%	1.1%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%
LOGGING & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	8,752	8,751	8,599	8,753	8,842	8,844	8,859	8,839	8,798	8,745	8,702	8,661
% Ch	4.9%	0.0%	-6.8%	7.4%	4.1%	0.1%	0.7%	-0.9%	-1.9%	-2.4%	-2.0%	-1.9%
National (Thousands)	377	377	392	421	435	438	444	449	453	459	463	466
% Ch	-7.1%	0.3%	17.1%	32.2%	14.7%	3.1%	5.4%	4.1%	4.2%	4.9%	3.5%	2.5%
METAL FABRICATION												
Idaho	5,661	5,663	5,710	5,760	5,806	5,850	5,919	5,997	6,069	6,141	6,215	6,273
% Ch	1.6%	0.2%	3.3%	3.6%	3.2%	3.0%	4.8%	5.3%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	1,363	1,391	1,408	1,459	1,491	1,503	1,514	1,522	1,530	1,544	1,557	1,570
% Ch	-1.9%	8.5%	4.8%	15.3%	9.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.3%	2.1%	3.6%	3.5%	3.1%
MACHINERY												
Idaho	3,534	3,516	3,476	3,443	3,421	3,424	3,405	3,418	3,458	3,497	3,533	3,560
% Ch	-1.7%	-2.0%	-4.5%	-3.7%	-2.5%	0.4%	-2.3%	1.5%	4.8%	4.7%	4.1%	3.1%
National (Thousands) % Ch	981 -0.6%	977 -1.4%	948 -11.4%	996 21.4%	1,023 11.6%	1,031 2.9%	1,038 <i>3.1%</i>	1,044 2.0%	1,047 1.5%	1,054 2.4%	1,058 <i>1.5%</i>	1,061 <i>1.2%</i>
COMPUTER & ELECTRONICS	44.070	44.004	44.000	40.000	40.400	40.050	40,400	10 540	10 500	40.000	40.074	40 700
	11,8/2	17,921	11,988	12,082	12,189	12,352	12,480	12,546	12,596	12,638	12,674	12,706
% C// National (Thousands)	1.0%	1.7%	2.2%	3.2% 1.106	3.0% 1 112	0.0% 1 111	4.2% 1 100	2.1%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
% Ch	2.1%	6.2%	8.5%	4.8%	2.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%
	0.012	10 167	10.450	10.634	10 202	10 079	11 160	11 226	11 470	11 500	11 717	11 925
% Ch	3,313	10,107	11.6%	7.2%	6 4%	6 7%	7.2%	6 1%	5 1%	4 2%	⊥1,/1/ ⊿ 10/	11,030 2 10/
National (Thousands)	3.444	3.457	3.435	3.503	3.527	3.501	3.525	3.539	3.545	3.562	3.575	3.586
% Ch	-4.0%	1.4%	-2.5%	8.2%	2.7%	-2.9%	2.8%	1.5%	0.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.2%

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

		201	18			201	9			202	20	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	28 208	28 538	29 611	28 004	28.050	20.070	20 212	20 627	20 500	20 522	20 590	20 590
% Ch	20,390	20,550	1.0%	4.2%	20,930	1.8%	1.8%	6.0%	-1.8%	0.3%	0.9%	-0.1%
National (Thousands)	4.725	4.736	4.747	4.761	4.768	4.773	4.782	4.799	4.787	4.449	4.405	4.386
% Ch	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	1.5%	-1.0%	-25.4%	-3.9%	-1.7%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	18,628	18,718	18,865	19,137	19,176	19,189	19,137	19,402	19,346	19,487	19,620	19,605
% Ch	9.0%	1.9%	3.2%	5.9%	0.8%	0.3%	-1.1%	5.6%	-1.1%	2.9%	2.8%	-0.3%
National (Thousands) % Ch	1,611 <i>1.3%</i>	1,617 <i>1.4%</i>	1,625 2.0%	1,631 <i>1.5%</i>	1,634 <i>0.9%</i>	1,636 <i>0.5%</i>	1,642 1.3%	1,659 <i>4.2%</i>	1,653 - <i>1.3%</i>	1,576 - <i>17.5%</i>	1,579 <i>1.0%</i>	1,580 <i>0.1%</i>
PRINTING												
Idabo	1 257	1 2/17	1 2/18	1 250	1 272	1 328	1 328	1 3/10	1 3/12	1 315	1 288	1 206
% Ch	-42.0%	-3.1%	0.2%	0.6%	7.4%	18.5%	0.0%	6.7%	-2 1%	-7.8%	-8.0%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	435	432	432	430	428	426	425	421	416	352	340	334
% Ch	-1.8%	-2.1%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-0.9%	-3.4%	-4.4%	-49.1%	-12.2%	-7.4%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	3,021	3,036	2,965	2,941	2,854	2,900	2,944	2,953	2,906	2,779	2,684	2,664
% Ch	8.5%	2.1%	-9.1%	-3.2%	-11.3%	6.6%	6.3%	1.2%	-6.2%	-16.4%	-13.0%	-3.0%
National (Thousands)	831	833	836	842	848	849	850	853	850	831	813	813
% Ch	-0.3%	1.0%	1.7%	2.8%	2.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	-1.2%	-8.7%	-8.2%	-0.2%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	5,492	5,536	5,533	5,577	5,647	5,663	5,803	5,933	5,905	5,942	5,998	6,016
% Ch	-5.6%	3.3%	-0.2%	3.2%	5.1%	1.1%	10.3%	9.3%	-1.9%	2.5%	3.8%	1.3%
National (Thousands)	1,849	1,855	1,854	1,858	1,859	1,863	1,865	1,866	1,867	1,691	1,672	1,660
% Ch	1.3%	1.3%	-0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	-32.7%	-4.5%	-2.9%
MINING												
Idaho	2 181	2 206	2 227	2 382	2 292	2 279	2 325	2 354	2 555	2 574	2 596	2 569
% Ch	5.1%	4.7%	3.9%	30.8%	-14.3%	-2.1%	8.2%	5.0%	38.7%	3.1%	3.4%	-4.1%
National (Thousands)	656	675	686	691	693	692	681	671	656	586	503	447
% Ch	9.4%	12.2%	6.6%	3.2%	1.2%	-0.7%	-6.1%	-6.1%	-8.3%	-36.5%	-45.7%	-37.5%
00107010701												
CONSTRUCTION	17 001	10 500	40 0 4 7									
Idano	47,921	48,566	49,647	50,707	51,956	52,233	53,167	54,370	56,244	54,179	53,955	54,343
70 GII National (Thousands)	7 173	7 257	9.2% 7331	0.0% 7 385	7 / 30	Z.1% 7.481	7.5%	9.4% 7.545	7 602	6 911	-1.0%	2.9%
% Ch	6.4%	4.8%	4.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.3%	1.6%	1.8%	3.1%	-31.7%	-7.6%	-9.4%
NONGOODS PRODUCING												
Idaho	611,363	615,389	618,999	624,448	627,909	632,475	636,205	642,968	646,241	599,621	602,362	616,451
% Ch	4.0%	2.7%	2.4%	3.6%	2.2%	2.9%	2.4%	4.3%	2.1%	-25.9%	1.8%	9.7%
% Ch	127,536	128,008	128,425	128,790	129,175	129,554	1.6%	1.9%	0.3%	-41.5%	32.6%	125,958
SERVICES												
Idaho	370,616	373,924	376,149	381,206	383,530	387,333	390,622	396,414	398,895	362,005	364,086	376,603
% Ch	5.9%	3.6%	2.4%	5.5%	2.5%	4.0%	3.4%	6.1%	2.5%	-32.2%	2.3%	14.5%
National (Thousands)	83,507	83,931	84,324	84,724	85,109	85,484	85,917	86,433	86,472	73,600	80,265	82,901
% Ch	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.4%	0.2%	-47.5%	41.4%	13.8%
INFORMATION												
Idaho	9,015	8,967	8,857	8,791	8,914	8,965	8,985	8,922	8,036	8,095	8,009	7,941
% СЛ Notional (Theusanda)	3.6%	-2.1%	-4.8%	-3.0%	5.8%	2.3%	0.9%	-2.8%	-34.2%	3.0%	-4.1%	-3.4%
% Ch	2,819 0.6%	∠,838 2.7%	2,840 0.4%	2,852 1.6%	2,845 -0.9%	2,854 1.3%	2,863 1.2%	2,874 1.5%	2,892 2.5%	2,586 -36.1%	2,694 17.8%	2,772
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES												
Idaho	36,008	36,449	36,709	37.010	36,496	36,718	37.035	37,532	38,133	37.664	37,883	38,310
% Ch	5.5%	5.0%	2.9%	3.3%	-5.4%	2.4%	3.5%	5.5%	6.6%	-4.8%	2.3%	4.6%
National (Thousands)	8,525	8,566	8,610	8,656	8,691	8,727	8,764	8,803	8,832	8,583	8,706	8,668
% Ch	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%	-10.8%	5.8%	-1.7%

EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING (continued)

	2021			2022						2023		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	20,020	20.752	20.050	20.250	20 545	20 700	24 04 4	24 240	24.220	24 550	24 004	22.242
Idano % Ch	29,629	29,752	30,056	30,258	30,545	30,796	31,014	31,210	31,320	31,550	31,884	32,213
National (Thousands)	4 445	4 529	4 606	4 581	4 586	4 569	4 589	4 606	4 628	4 647	4 660	4 669
% Ch	5.4%	7.8%	6.9%	-2.1%	0.4%	-1.4%	1.8%	1.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	19,680	19,760	20,000	20,133	20,328	20,493	20,631	20,732	20,743	20,868	21,091	21,323
% Ch	1.5%	1.6%	4.9%	2.7%	3.9%	3.3%	2.7%	2.0%	0.2%	2.4%	4.3%	4.5%
National (Thousands) % Ch	1,626 12.3%	1,672 11.8%	1,712 <i>9.8%</i>	1,687 <i>-5.7%</i>	1,681 <i>-1.4%</i>	1,668 -3. <i>1%</i>	1,694 <i>6.3%</i>	1,715 <i>5.1%</i>	1,737 5.5%	1,757 <i>4.6%</i>	1,773 3.6%	1,786 <i>3.1%</i>
PRINTING												
Idaho	1.278	1.305	1.289	1.292	1.321	1.341	1.346	1.348	1.357	1.369	1.383	1.394
% Ch	-5.4%	8.6%	-4.7%	0.9%	9.4%	6.2%	1.4%	0.6%	2.6%	3.5%	4.1%	3.4%
National (Thousands)	333	333	327	328	331	331	330	329	329	329	330	330
% Ch	-0.4%	-1.0%	-6.3%	1.4%	3.2%	0.1%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	2,677	2,691	2,728	2,759	2,787	2,815	2,844	2,875	2,906	2,938	2,973	3,009
% Ch National (Thousands)	2.1%	2.1%	5.6%	4.7%	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%
% Ch	3.4%	5.1%	4.3%	0.7%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-2.2%	-1.4%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-1.2%	-1.6%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	5,994	5,996	6,039	6,073	6,109	6,148	6,193	6,256	6,314	6,375	6,438	6,487
% Ch	-1.5%	0.1%	2.9%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	3.0%	4.1%	3.8%	3.9%	4.0%	3.0%
National (Thousands)	1,665	1,694	1,728	1,725	1,734	1,731	1,731	1,730	1,732	1,732	1,731	1,730
% Ch	1.3%	7.1%	8.2%	-0.6%	2.1%	-0.7%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.3%
MINING												
Idabo	2 537	2 5 1 2	2 4 9 2	2 438	2 371	2 324	2 299	2 288	2 284	2 275	2 269	2 266
% Ch	-4.8%	-3.9%	-3.1%	-8.5%	-10.5%	-7.6%	-4.3%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-1.6%	-1.0%	-0.6%
National (Thousands)	415	411	417	429	442	458	472	485	496	503	509	513
% Ch	-26.1%	-3.7%	6.2%	11.4%	13.5%	15.2%	12.9%	11.5%	9.4%	5.6%	4.5%	3.7%
CONSTRUCTION	E4 E00	EE 4E4	EE E00	EC 170	57.040	57 700	50 447	50 404	50 740	00.000	C1 000	C4 C22
% Ch	04,002 1.6%	55,151 4.4%	2 8%	20,179 47%	57,010 6.1%	51,728	28,417 2 9%	29,101 4.8%	59,743 4 4%	60,398 4.5%	61,003 4.1%	42%
National (Thousands)	6.587	6.549	6.630	6.685	6.782	6.864	6.893	6.952	6.993	7.040	7.084	7.129
% Ch	-1.3%	-2.3%	5.0%	3.4%	6.0%	4.9%	1.7%	3.5%	2.4%	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%
NONGOODS PRODUCING				o 40 0 7 0								
	629,436 0 70/	638,125	043,820	649,372 2 5%	655,973	001,440 2 40/	2 20/	671,302 2 00/	0/0,131	679,764 2.20/	083,191	080,007
National (Thousands)	128 821	130 471	131 403	131 634	131 933	132 611	133 376	133 996	134 500	134 857	135 218	135 615
% Ch	9.4%	5.2%	2.9%	0.7%	0.9%	2.1%	2.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
SERVICES												
Idaho	387,787	395,730	400,226	404,294	408,919	413,076	416,370	419,407	422,813	425,335	427,647	430,008
% Ch	12.4%	8.4%	4.6%	4.1%	4.7%	4.1%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%
National (Thousands) % Ch	85,059 10.8%	86,072 4.8%	86,846 <i>3.6%</i>	86,886 <i>0.2%</i>	87,282 1.8%	88,335 <i>4.9%</i>	89,349 <i>4</i> .7%	90,522 5.4%	91,462 <i>4.2%</i>	91,668 <i>0.9%</i>	92,039 1.6%	92,447 1.8%
Idaho	7 896	7 895	7 919	7 961	8 001	8 042	8 082	8 124	8 164	8 203	8 241	8 276
% Ch	-2.3%	-0.1%	1.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	2,938	2,999	2,974	3,002	3,020	3,063	3,100	3,055	3,002	2,959	2,955	2,979
% Ch	26.3%	8.6%	-3.3%	3.8%	2.4%	5.8%	5.0%	-5.7%	-6.7%	-5.7%	-0.5%	3.3%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	00.01	oo .=:				10	10	10 ·	40			
Idaho	38,914	39,179	39,257	39,584	39,831	40,068	40,304	40,594	40,887	41,111	41,343	41,531
% Un National (Thousands)	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	3.4% 8 536	∠.0% 8 711	∠.4% 8.8/0	2.4% Q 016	2.9% 9.010	2.9% 0.08/	2.2% 0.062	2.3% 9.077	1.0% 9.080
% Ch	-6.6%	0.2%	-3.5%	4.2%	8.4%	6.5%	7.8%	1.0%	2.0%	-1.0%	0.7%	0.5%

EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2019								2020				
	01	201	18 03	04	01	201	19 03	04	01	202	20 03	04	
TRANS., WAREHOUSING, UTILITIES	Q.I	92	60	64	G	92	63	64	G	92	63	44	
Idaho	25,052	25,365	25,669	25,641	25,815	25,900	26,267	26,834	27,129	27,164	27,406	27,719	
% Ch	9.0%	5.1%	4.9%	-0.4%	2.7%	1.3%	5.8%	8.9%	4.5%	0.5%	3.6%	4.7%	
National (Thousands)	5,876	5,945	6,009	6,087	6,138	6,157	6,172	6,197	6,221	5,663	5,850	6,030	
% Ch	4.2%	4.8%	4.3%	5.3%	3.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.6%	1.6%	-31.4%	13.9%	12.9%	
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS													
Idaho	92,878	93,670	94,232	94,671	94,758	95,742	97,026	98,183	99,931	94,883	96,631	98,052	
% Ch	6.2%	3.5%	2.4%	1.9%	0.4%	4.2%	5.5%	4.9%	7.3%	-18.7%	7.6%	6.0%	
National (Thousands) % Ch	20,781 2.5%	20,910 2.5%	21,006 <i>1.9%</i>	21,103 <i>1.9%</i>	21,155 <i>1.0%</i>	21,258 <i>1.9%</i>	21,372 2.2%	21,476 2.0%	21,510 <i>0.6%</i>	19,463 -33.0%	20,358 19.7%	20,215 -2.8%	
EDUCATION & HEALTH	104 000	105 510	100.054	100 200	100 100	110 000	444 400	440 704	111 110	100.000	440.000	440 744	
	104,030 5.9%	2 4%	2 100,0004	100,300 8 8%	109,400	110,030	2.0%	0.7%	1 14,119	109,002	18.0%	10,714	
National (Thousands)	23.484	23.577	23.684	23.800	23.933	24.084	24.263	24.421	24.509	22.261	23.585	24.566	
% Ch	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	2.6%	3.0%	2.6%	1.4%	-32.0%	26.0%	17.7%	
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY													
Idaho	77,776	78,629	79,087	80,833	81,840	82,749	83,495	84,217	84,778	62,439	57,862	65,363	
% Ch	6.1%	4.5%	2.4%	9.1%	5.1%	4.5%	3.7%	3.5%	2.7%	-70.6%	-26.3%	62.8%	
National (Thousands)	16,210	16,263	16,342	16,380	16,488	16,517	16,576	16,743	16,600	10,181	13,594	15,202	
% Ch	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%	0.9%	2.6%	0.7%	1.4%	4.1%	-3.4%	-85.9%	217.9%	56.4%	
OTHER SERVICES													
Idaho	25,250	25,331	25,543	25,953	26,301	26,621	26,626	26,933	26,769	22,758	22,465	22,503	
% Ch	3.0%	1.3%	3.4%	6.6%	5.5%	5.0%	0.1%	4.7%	-2.4%	-47.8%	-5.1%	0.7%	
National (Thousands)	5,813	5,831	5,833	5,846	5,859	5,887	5,907	5,918	5,909	4,864	5,478	5,448	
78 GH	0.778	1.370	0.178	0.978	0.970	1.970	1.470	0.778	-0.7 /8	-04.176	00.978	-2.270	
TRADE													
Idaho	116.503	116.953	117.610	117.646	118.562	118.723	118.404	119.329	120.210	113.846	115.078	115.903	
% Ch	1.0%	1.6%	2.3%	0.1%	3.2%	0.5%	-1.1%	3.2%	3.0%	-19.6%	4.4%	2.9%	
National (Thousands)	21,640	21,643	21,621	21,577	21,550	21,518	21,526	21,577	21,574	19,350	20,763	21,120	
% Ch	0.1%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	-0.1%	-35.3%	32.6%	7.0%	
RETAIL TRADE													
Idaho	87,186	87,512	87,830	87,468	87,998	87,852	87,339	88,051	88,670	82,257	83,215	83,827	
% Ch	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	-1.6%	2.4%	-0.7%	-2.3%	3.3%	2.8%	-25.9%	4.7%	3.0%	
National (Thousands) % Ch	15,813 0.1%	15,822 0.2%	15,772 -1.3%	15,712 -1.5%	15,669 -1.1%	15,621 -1.2%	15,617 -0.1%	15,649 0.8%	15,643 -0.2%	13,782 -39.7%	15,073 43.1%	15,239 4.5%	
WHOLESALE TRADE	20.247	20 444	20 770	20 470	20 504	20.074	24.000	24 270	24 5 44	24 500	24.000	22.075	
Mano % Ch	29,317	29,441	29,119	5.5%	5 2%	30,871	31,000	2 8%	31,341	31,590	31,002	32,075	
National (Thousands)	5 827	5 821	5 850	5.865	5 881	5 897	5 9/19	5 928	5 931	5 568	5.690	5 881	
% Ch	0.3%	-0.4%	2.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.2%	-22.4%	9.1%	14.1%	
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	444 405	444 540	110 000	112 100	110 014	112 1 10	111.000	444.000	440 740	110 200	100 242	110 100	
Idano % Ch	111,135	111,513	112,223	112,408	112,614	113,149	114,063	114,023	113,712	110,208	109,342	110,496	
National (Thousands)	19 593	19 640	19 679	19 680	19 702	19 726	19 776	19 814	19 860	18 544	18 539	18 979	
% Ch	0.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	-24.0%	-0.1%	9.8%	
EDUCATION													
Idaho	58,120	58,135	58,908	58,707	58,870	58,999	59,759	59,432	58,603	54,932	54,007	55,099	
% Ch	2.4%	0.1%	5.4%	-1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	5.3%	-2.2%	-5.5%	-22.8%	-6.6%	8.3%	
NONEDUCATION													
Idaho	53,015	53,378	53,315	53,701	53,744	54,150	54,304	54,591	55,109	55,277	55,334	55,397	
% Ch	0.2%	2.8%	-0.5%	2.9%	0.3%	3.1%	1.1%	2.1%	3.9%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT													
Idaho % Ch	13,110	12,999	13,017	13,188	13,203	13,271	13,115	13,203	13,424	13,562	13,857	13,450	
National (Thousands)	1.2% 2706	-3.3% 2 70/	0.5% 2 801	0.4% 2 RUb	0.5%	2.1%	-4.0% 2 8/9	2.1%	2 860	4.∠% 2.887	9.0% 3 165	2 052	
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.8%	3.2%	-0.2%	3.2%	2.5%	44.4%	-23.7%	

EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES (Continued)	2024								0000					
	01	202	21	~	01	202	22	~	01	202	23	04		
TRANS WAREHOUSING UTHITIES	Q1	QZ	Q3	Q4	Q1	QZ	Q3	Q4	Q1	QZ	Q3	Q4		
Idabo	27 968	28 136	28 218	28 3/3	28 532	28 609	28 685	28 708	28 881	28 888	28 0/18	20 037		
% Ch	3.6%	20,100	1.2%	1.8%	20,332	1 1%	1 1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.8%	1.2%		
National (Thousands)	6.094	6.232	6.228	6.341	6.399	6.416	6.553	6.583	6.631	6.631	6.645	6.654		
% Ch	4.3%	9.3%	-0.3%	7.5%	3.7%	1.0%	8.9%	1.8%	3.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%		
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS														
Idaho	99,293	100,955	101,551	102,283	102,776	103,137	103,646	103,957	104,445	104,937	105,329	105,769		
% Ch	5.2%	6.9%	2.4%	2.9%	1.9%	1.4%	2.0%	1.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%		
National (Thousands) % Ch	20,614 8,1%	20,664 1.0%	20,876 4,2%	21,208 6.5%	21,919 <i>14,1%</i>	22,335 7.8%	22,564 4.2%	22,740 3.2%	22,929 3.4%	22,920 -0.2%	22,965 0.8%	23,160 3.4%		
	110 107	110 571	110.051	101 140	100 461	100 007	124 110	125 025	106 014	107 055	107 702	100 506		
	110,107	1.6%	119,951	121,143	122,401	2 7%	2 7%	2 0%	120,314	2 4%	2 2%	2 2%		
National (Thousands)	25 192	24 920	25 517	24 866	24 633	25 470	25.805	25 778	25 965	25 974	26.029	26.090		
% Ch	10.6%	-4.2%	9.9%	-9.8%	-3.7%	14.3%	5.4%	-0.4%	2.9%	0.1%	0.8%	0.9%		
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY														
Idaho	72,663	77,837	79,700	80,857	83,099	85,464	86,756	87,743	88,624	89,261	89,739	90,152		
% Ch	52.7%	31.7%	9.9%	5.9%	11.6%	11.9%	6.2%	4.6%	4.1%	2.9%	2.2%	1.9%		
National (Thousands)	16,319	17,429	17,628	17,642	17,183	16,675	16,660	17,638	18,110	18,378	18,611	18,711		
% Ch	32.8%	30.1%	4.6%	0.3%	-10.0%	-11.3%	-0.4%	25.6%	11.1%	6.1%	5.2%	2.2%		
OTHER SERVICES														
Idaho	22,946	23,156	23,630	24,124	24,219	24,469	24,787	25,166	25,499	25,880	26,253	26,707		
% Ch	8.1%	3.7%	8.4%	8.6%	1.6%	4.2%	5.3%	6.3%	5.4%	6.1%	5.9%	7.1%		
National (Thousands)	5,380	5,304	5,174	5,290	5,417	5,527	5,649	5,688	5,740	5,745	5,758	5,765		
% Ch	-4.9%	-5.5%	-9.5%	9.3%	10.0%	8.3%	9.2%	2.8%	3.7%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%		
TRADE														
Idaho	117.204	117,713	118.315	119.586	120.842	121.657	123.074	124,297	125,362	126.145	126.898	127.564		
% Ch	4.6%	1.7%	2.1%	4.4%	4.3%	2.7%	4.7%	4.0%	3.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%		
National (Thousands)	21,816	22,352	22,399	22,481	22,321	21,883	21,572	20,955	20,419	20,470	20,360	20,248		
% Ch	13.9%	10.2%	0.8%	1.5%	-2.8%	-7.6%	-5.6%	-11.0%	-9.8%	1.0%	-2.1%	-2.2%		
RETAIL TRADE														
Idaho	84,766	85,081	85,593	86,429	87,444	88,176	89,024	90,010	90,822	91,480	92,065	92,573		
% Ch	4.6%	1.5%	2.4%	4.0%	4.8%	3.4%	3.9%	4.5%	3.7%	2.9%	2.6%	2.2%		
National (Thousands)	15,836 16.6%	16,349 13.6%	16,362	16,335 -0.6%	16,114 -5.3%	15,657	15,169	14,498 -16.6%	13,897 -15.6%	13,923	13,773 -4.2%	13,626		
// On	10.070	10.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	10.070	11.070	10.070	10.070	0.070	4.270	4.270		
WHOLESALE TRADE														
	32,438	32,631	32,722	33,157	33,398	33,481	34,051	34,287	34,540	34,665	34,833	34,990		
Mational (Thousands)	4.0% 5.081	2.4%	6.038	5.4% 6.146	2.9%	6.226	6 402	2.0% 6.457	6 522	6.547	2.0%	6 622		
% Ch	7.0%	1.5%	2.3%	7.4%	4.1%	1.2%	11.8%	3.4%	4.1%	1.5%	2.5%	2.2%		
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT														
Idano	111,185	111,513	112,164	112,389	113,091	113,556	114,115	114,463	114,878	115,239	115,608	115,980		
% C// National (Thousands)	2.0%	10 100	2.4%	10 / 10	2.0%	10.545	2.0%	10.671	10 771	10 971	10.071	20.071		
% Ch	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	20,071		
EDUCATION														
Idaho	55,720	56,155	56,946	57,299	58,099	58,614	59,144	59,568	59,930	60,239	60,523	60,766		
% Ch	4.6%	3.2%	5.7%	2.5%	5.7%	3.6%	3.7%	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%		
NONEDUCATION														
Idaho	55,465	55,358	55,218	55,090	54,992	54,942	54,971	54,895	54,948	55,000	55,085	55,214		
% Ch	0.5%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.7%	-0.4%	0.2%	-0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%		
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT														
Idaho	13,261	13,168	13,121	13,102	13,121	13,157	13,162	13,134	13,078	13,045	13,038	13,056		
% UII National (Thousands)	-0.0% 2 257	-2.8% 2 9/9	-1.4% 2 919	-U.D% 2 9/9	U.D%	1.1%	U.1% 2 949	-U.8% 2 949	-1.1%	-1.U% 2 9/9	-U.2% 2 9/9	U.0%		
% Ch	≥,007 -13.0%	∠,048 -1.3%	∠,040 0.0%	∠,040 0.0%	∠,048 0.0%	∠,040 0.0%	∠,040 0.0%	≥,040 0.0%	∠,040 0.0%	∠,040 0.0%	∠,040 0.0%	∠,048 0.0%		
			2.075	2.075	5.675	2.075	2.075	2.070	2.075	2.075	2.070	5.570		

MISCELLANEOUS

	2018			201	9							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product % Ch	109.341 2.3%	110.209 3.2%	110.765 <i>2.0%</i>	111.212 <i>1.</i> 6%	111.504 <i>1.1%</i>	112.173 2.4%	112.679 <i>1.8%</i>	113.036 <i>1.3%</i>	113.430 <i>1.4%</i>	113.317 -0.4%	113.803 <i>1.7%</i>	113.888 <i>0.3%</i>
Consumption Expenditures % Ch	107.401 2.5%	107.988 2.2%	108.413 <i>1.6%</i>	108.772 1.3%	108.879 <i>0.4%</i>	109.522 2.4%	109.928 <i>1.5%</i>	110.301 <i>1.4%</i>	110.661 <i>1.3%</i>	110.081 -2.1%	110.523 <i>1.6%</i>	110.756 <i>0.8%</i>
Durable Goods % Ch	88.012 -1.1%	87.628 -1.7%	87.373 -1.2%	87.121 <i>-1.1%</i>	87.049 <i>-0.3%</i>	86.660 <i>-1.8%</i>	86.389 <i>-1.2%</i>	85.687 -3.2%	85.323 <i>-1.7%</i>	84.072 -5.7%	83.463 <i>-2.9%</i>	82.862 -2.8%
Nondurable Goods % Ch	99.017 3.6%	99.508 2.0%	99.528 0.1%	99.144 <i>-1.5%</i>	98.568 -2.3%	99.370 3.3%	99.240 <i>-0.5%</i>	99.508 1.1%	99.376 <i>-0.5%</i>	97.671 -6.7%	98.428 3.1%	98.558 <i>0.5%</i>
Services % Ch	113.707 2.8%	114.520 2.9%	115.220 2.5%	115.958 2.6%	116.339 <i>1.3%</i>	117.133 2.8%	117.865 2.5%	118.497 2.2%	119.181 2.3%	119.187 <i>0.0%</i>	119.734 <i>1.9%</i>	120.190 <i>1.5%</i>
Consumer Price Index % Ch	2.492 3.2%	2.506 2.2%	2.519 2.1%	2.527 1.3%	2.533 <i>0.9%</i>	2.552 3.0%	2.563 1.8%	2.578 2.4%	2.586 1.2%	2.562 -3.7%	2.580 2.8%	2.587 1.2%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
NY Fed Discount	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	2.3%	1.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Prime	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.5%	5.3%	4.8%	4.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	4.4%	4.7%	4.8%	5.0%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
EXCHANGE RATES (2012=1.000)												
Major Currency Trading Partners % Ch	1.291 - <i>10.0%</i>	1.328 <i>12.0%</i>	1.362 10.9%	1.395 10.0%	1.411 <i>4.6%</i>	1.433 <i>6.4%</i>	1.445 <i>3.4%</i>	1.447 0.7%	1.468 <i>5.8%</i>	1.505 <i>10.5%</i>	1.497 -2.2%	1.530 <i>9.1%</i>
Other Important Trading Partners % Ch	1.311 -6.8%	1.346 11.0%	1.398 16.5%	1.440 12.4%	1.426 -3.9%	1.448 6.4%	1.481 9.6%	1.488 <i>1.8%</i>	1.512 6.5%	1.594 23.5%	1.580 - <i>3.4%</i>	1.567 -3.2%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Wood Products % Ch	127.8 <i>3.4%</i>	127.4 - <i>1.2%</i>	127.7 0.9%	125.6 -6.6%	125.0 - <i>1.8%</i>	125.6 <i>1.9%</i>	127.3 5.8%	129.4 6.5%	128.8 - <i>1.8%</i>	112.4 <i>-4</i> 2.0%	113.5 <i>4.0%</i>	115.0 5.3%
Computers & Electronic Products % Ch	118.7 5.8%	120.2 5.1%	122.4 7.5%	122.3 -0.4%	124.8 8.7%	126.0 <i>4.0%</i>	128.0 6.3%	129.9 6.2%	132.7 8.9%	124.6 -22.3%	125.4 2.6%	126.3 2.9%
Food % Ch	113.3 <i>3.8%</i>	114.3 3.6%	114.9 <i>1.8%</i>	113.2 -5.7%	115.1 7.0%	115.3 <i>0.7%</i>	114.6 -2.4%	116.1 5.3%	116.3 <i>0.7%</i>	106.4 -30.0%	111.5 20.5%	114.6 11.5%
Agricultural Chemicals % Ch	121.8 -8.5%	122.8 3.1%	124.1 <i>4.4%</i>	122.3 -5.6%	120.5 -5.7%	125.4 17.1%	120.4 -15.0%	122.1 5.8%	121.0 -3.5%	115.2 -17.8%	116.6 <i>5.0%</i>	117.2 2.1%
Metal Ore Mining % Ch	91.0 -21.1%	93.7 12.4%	92.8 -3.7%	95.9 14.1%	91.9 - <i>15.8%</i>	96.1 19.7%	91.8 - <i>16.6%</i>	92.5 2.8%	98.6 29.4%	92.5 -22.5%	88.1 - <i>17.7%</i>	87.2 -4.2%

MISCELLANEOUS

	2021		202			22			202			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product % Ch	114.111 <i>0.8%</i>	114.420 1.1%	114.846 <i>1.5%</i>	115.315 <i>1.6%</i>	115.726 <i>1.4%</i>	116.158 <i>1.5%</i>	116.614 <i>1.6%</i>	117.079 <i>1.6%</i>	117.580 <i>1.7%</i>	118.096 <i>1.8%</i>	118.613 <i>1.8%</i>	119.134 <i>1.8%</i>
Consumption Expenditures % Ch	111.088 <i>1.2%</i>	111.602 <i>1.9%</i>	112.175 2.1%	112.724 2.0%	113.164 <i>1.6%</i>	113.643 <i>1.7%</i>	114.117 <i>1.</i> 7%	114.561 <i>1.6%</i>	115.016 <i>1.6%</i>	115.471 <i>1.6%</i>	115.930 <i>1.6%</i>	116.388 <i>1.6%</i>
Durable Goods % Ch	82.254 <i>-2.9%</i>	81.877 <i>-1.8%</i>	81.448 <i>-2.1%</i>	81.025 <i>-2.1%</i>	80.621 <i>-2.0%</i>	80.244 <i>-1.9%</i>	79.885 <i>-1.8%</i>	79.526 <i>-1.8%</i>	79.179 <i>-1.</i> 7%	78.821 <i>-1.8%</i>	78.443 <i>-1.9%</i>	78.058 <i>-1.9%</i>
Nondurable Goods % Ch	98.818 1.1%	99.493 2.8%	100.436 <i>3.8%</i>	101.224 3.2%	101.784 2.2%	102.403 2.5%	102.937 2.1%	103.360 1.7%	103.713 <i>1.4%</i>	104.045 <i>1.3%</i>	104.368 <i>1.2%</i>	104.691 <i>1.2%</i>
Services % Ch	120.752 <i>1.9%</i>	121.398 2.2%	122.050 2.2%	122.721 2.2%	123.301 <i>1.9%</i>	123.916 2.0%	124.551 2.1%	125.181 2.0%	125.851 2.2%	126.535 2.2%	127.232 2.2%	127.929 2.2%
Consumer Price Index % Ch	2.599 <i>1.9%</i>	2.615 2.5%	2.634 3.0%	2.652 2.7%	2.664 1.8%	2.678 2.1%	2.692 2.0%	2.703 1.7%	2.715 <i>1.</i> 7%	2.727 1.8%	2.739 1.8%	2.751 <i>1.8%</i>
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
NY Fed Discount	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Prime	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Existing Home Mortgage	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
U.S. Govt. 6-Month Bills	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
U.S. Govt. 5-Year Notes	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
U.S. Govt. 10-Year Notes	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
EXCHANGE RATES (2012=1.000)												
Major Currency Trading Partners % Ch	1.548 <i>4.8%</i>	1.502 -11.4%	1.465 -9. <i>4%</i>	1.431 -9.0%	1.406 -6.8%	1.379 -7.6%	1.360 -5. <i>4%</i>	1.347 -3.6%	1.341 - <i>1.7%</i>	1.341 <i>0.0%</i>	1.342 0.3%	1.344 0.5%
Other Important Trading Partners % Ch	1.548 <i>-4.8%</i>	1.484 - <i>15.5%</i>	1.426 - <i>14.8%</i>	1.394 <i>-8.7%</i>	1.380 <i>-3.8%</i>	1.379 <i>-0.5%</i>	1.373 <i>-1.6%</i>	1.368 -1.5%	1.363 <i>-1.4%</i>	1.360 <i>-1.1%</i>	1.356 <i>-1.1%</i>	1.352 -1.0%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Wood Products % Ch	117.4 8.6%	120.3 10.5%	122.9 8.7%	124.3 <i>4</i> .6%	125.2 2.9%	125.9 2.5%	126.6 2.1%	126.8 <i>0.6%</i>	126.6 -0.6%	126.3 - <i>1.0%</i>	125.9 - <i>1.2%</i>	125.6 <i>-0.8%</i>
Computers & Electronic Products % Ch	128.2 6.0%	130.8 <i>8.3%</i>	134.2 10.8%	136.9 <i>8.4%</i>	138.6 5.1%	140.1 <i>4</i> .2%	141.3 3.7%	142.5 3.3%	143.5 2.9%	144.5 2.7%	145.5 2.8%	146.4 2.5%
Food % Ch	117.0 8.7%	119.0 7.2%	120.7 5.9%	121.6 2.8%	122.1 1.9%	122.7 1.7%	123.2 1.8%	123.7 1.5%	124.1 1.6%	124.7 1.7%	125.2 1.6%	125.7 1.7%
Agricultural Chemicals % Ch	117.8 <i>1.9%</i>	118.4 2.1%	119.0 2.0%	119.5 <i>1.8%</i>	120.0 1.7%	120.6 1.8%	121.1 <i>1.9%</i>	121.7 1.8%	122.2 1.7%	122.7 1.6%	123.2 1.7%	123.7 1.8%
Metal Ore Mining % Ch	86.9 -1.5%	86.6 -1.0%	86.5 -0.6%	86.4 -0.3%	86.4 -0.1%	86.3 -0.3%	86.3 -0.4%	86.2 -0.5%	86.0 -0.8%	85.8 -0.9%	85.6 -0.9%	85.4 -1.0%

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APPENDIX

IHS Economic US Macroeconomic Model	Page 66
Idaho Economic Model: Equations	Page 69
Identities	Page 72
Exogenous Variables	Page 74
Endogenous Variables	Page 76

THE IHS Markit US MACROECONOMIC MODEL

IHS Markit (IHS) 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 model is divided into the following eight major sectors:

- I Private Domestic Spending
- II Production and Income
- III Taxes
- **IV** International Transactions
- V Financial
- VI Inflation
- VII Supply
- **VIII** Expectations
- I. **Private Domestic Spending.** Major aggregate demand components include consumption, investment, and government. Consumer purchases are divided among three categories: durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. In nearly all cases, real expenditures are influenced by real income and the relative price of consumer goods. Durable and semi-durable goods are also sensitive to household net worth, current finance costs, and consumer sentiment.

IHS 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 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.

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IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL: Equations and Identities

Equations

EEA_ID_2100 = 1465.597 + 11.409*@MOVAV(ID0IP2122_2123(-1),4) - 2356.077*JECIWSP/WPI10 + 1587.384*ENRM21

$$\begin{split} & \text{EEA_ID_2300} = -45270.856 + 2084.296*\text{RMMTG30CON} + 0.328*\text{HHAO} + \\ & 212.991*\text{ID0HSPRS1_A} + 182.564*\text{ID0HSPRS1_A(-1)} + 152.13 \text{ EEA_ID_2100} = \\ & 1465.597 + 11.409*@\text{MOVAV}(\text{ID0IP2122_2123(-1),4}) - 2356.077*\text{JECIWSP/WPI10} + \\ & 1587.384*\text{ENRM217*ID0HSPRS1_A(-2)} + 121.709*\text{ID0HSPRS1_A(-3)} + \\ & 91.282*\text{ID0HSPRS1_A(-4)} + 60.855*\text{ID0HSPRS1_A(-5)} + 30.427*\text{ID0HSPRS1_A(-6)} + \\ & 0.172*\text{EEA_ID_44_45} + 0.148*\text{EEA_ID_44_45(-1)} + 0.123*\text{EEA_ID_44_45(-2)} \\ & + 0.098*\text{EEA_ID_44_45(-3)} + 0.074*\text{EEA_ID_44_45(-4)} + 0.049*\text{EEA_ID_44_45(-5)} \\ & + 0.025*\text{EEA_ID_44_45(-6)} \end{split}$$

EEA_ID_3110 = 20286.498 + 196.993*@MOVAV(IPSG311(-1),4) - 458.589*@MOVAV((IPSG311/EMN311),6) + 268.469*@MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(-1),2) + 40.729*@TREND

EEA_ID_3230 = -1177.125 + 27.216*@MOVAV(IPSG323,4) - 8.648*@MOVAV((IPSG323/EMN323),2) + 8.695*@TREND

EEA_ID_3250 = 792.237 + 5.833*IPSG3253 + 2.192*IFNRES

EEA_ID_3320 = 1036.153 + 13.131*@MOVAV(IPSG332,2) + 0.046*HHAF + 21.422*@MOVAV(@DURING("2010q1 2016q4")*@TREND("2010q1"),3)

EEA_ID_3330 = 20.583 + 0.132*@MOVAV(IPSG3332,8)*@TREND - 1.306*@TREND + 707.867*@MOVAV(JEXCHOITPREAL(-1),4)

EEA_ID_3340 = @BEFORE("2009Q1")*(61726.918 + 77.018*IPSG334(-3) + 54.902*IPSG3342 - 630.672*JPC(-2)) + @AFTER("2009Q1")*(7748.164 + 65.047*IPSG334(-3) - 34.151*IPSG3342 + 10.795*JPC(-2))

EEA_ID_4200 = 0.149*EEA_ID_44_45 + 2841.630*EWST42 + 60.280*@TREND("2009q1")*@AFTER("2009q1") + 173.397*@BEFORE("2009q4") -1918.477

EEA_ID_44_45 = 46448.665 + 52.239*@MOVAV(YPADJ_ID,4)/@MOVAV(JPC,4) + 2243.675*@PCY(ID0NPT) + 208.820*@MOVAV(@DURING("2004Q1 2008Q1") * @TREND("2004Q1"),4)

EEA_ID_48_49_22 = -7691.808 + 0.564*@MOVAV(EEA_ID_4200,2) + 9257.901*@MOVAV(ID0NPT(-1),8)

EEA_ID_5100 = 283.441 + 34.063*@MOVAV(IPSG51111,4) + 35.500*@TREND - 533.413*@MOVAV(JEXCHMTPREAL(-1),2)
EEA_ID_52_53 = 9600.827 + 35.873*YPADJ_ID/JPC + 89.217*@MOVAV(ID0HSPR(-1),4) + 143.120*@MOVAV(@DURING("2004Q1 2008Q1") * @TREND("2004Q1"),4)

EEA_ID_54_55_56 = -215051.578 + 0.812*@MOVAV(ID0YP(-1),4) - 14243.807*EDRE + 11249.560*EDRIPS

EEA_ID_61_62 = -34582.329 + 2.490*ID0YTR\$ + 60385.998*ID0NPT

EEA_ID_71_72 = -32887.052 + 2.546*@MOVAV((ID0YP/ID0NPT),2) + 0.348*@TREND*JPC

EEA_ID_8100 = 5548.193 + 28.639*@MOVAV(YPADJ_ID,4)/@MOVAV(JPC,4)

EEA_ID_GVF = 202.160*GFOCWSS - 0.693*GFOCWSS*@TREND + 287.825*DUMCENSUS + [AR(1) = 0.985,ESTSMPL = "1991Q2 2020Q1"]

EEA_ID_GVSLAD = @BEFORE("2005Q1")*(-3360.220 + 33337.234*@MOVAV(ID0NPT,4) + 0.228*@MOVAV(ID0YPTXB(-4),4)) + @AFTER("2005Q1")*(49490.331 - 7257.924*@MOVAV(ID0NPT,4) + 0.325*@MOVAV(ID0YPTXB(-4),4))

EEA_ID_GVSLED = 2936.465 + 139320.660*ID0NPT*((N - N16A)/N) + 0.130*ID0YPTXB

EEA_ID_MFDNEC = -19746.592 + 51.423*(@MOVAV(IPSG335,2) + @MOVAV(IPSG339,2)) + 0.088*GDPR + 124.362*EEA

EEA_ID_MFNNEC = -292.889 + 26.576*@MOVAV(IPSG322,2) + 0.047*HHAF

EEA_ID_WOOD = 8791.247 + 62.338*@MOVAV(IPSG321,2) - 9950.676*JECIWSP/WPI08 - 9.969*IPSG321/EMD321

ID0AHEMF = @BEFORE("2005Q3")* - 34.038 + @DURING("2005Q3 2012Q3")*167.009 + @AFTER("2012Q4")*165.964 -0.620*@AFTER("2005q3")*HPMF + 3.181*EDRE -4.441*@AFTER("2005q3")*EDRIPS + 3.521*EEA_ID_DMANU(-1)/EEA_ID_MANU(-1)*@MOVAV(JECIWSP(-1),4) + 13.467*EEA_ID_NMANU(-1)/EEA_ID_MANU(-1)*@MOVAV(JECIWSP(-1),4) + 0.024*@DURING("2004Q1 2008Q1") * @TREND("2004Q1")^1.500

ID0CRCROP = 894.375 + 1.508e-05*CRCROP - 4.517*@TREND

ID0CRLVSTK = -1902.019 + 2.358e-05*CRCATCVS + 6.190e-05*CRDAIRY + 14.091*@TREND

ID0EXFP = -1064.914 - 210.661*WPI01 + 12.531*@TREND + 1.933e-05*EXPUS\$

ID0HSPRS1_A = -581.589 - 0.835*(RMMTGEXIST(-1) -@MOVAV(RMMTGEXIST(-8),4)) + 574.998*ID0KHU1(-1)/ID0KHU1(-4) + 0.029*@TREND*@MOVAV(ID0NPT(-4),4)

ID0HSPRS2A_A = @BEFORE("2017Q1")*(-0.437*RMMTGEXIST + 713.865*IPSG321/@MOVAV(ID0WRWCC\$(-1),2) + 0.018*@MOVAV(IPSN32732T9(-1),2)) + @AFTER("2017Q1")*(-1.758*RMMTGEXIST - 2793.306*IPSG321/@MOVAV(ID0WRWCC\$(-1),2) + 0.150*@MOVAV(IPSN32732T9(-1),2)) - 0.831*@BEFORE("2013q4")

ID0NB = -4.760 + 17.596*ID0NPT + 0.138*@MOVAV(ID0NB(-100),3) - 0.147*@AFTER("2007Q4") * @TREND("2007Q4")

 $ID0ND = 6.468 - 0.166*ID0NPT + 1.994e-04*@TREND^2$

 $ID0NPT = 0.435 + 3.536e-07*@MOVAV(EEA_ID,4) + 0.005*@TREND$

ID0WBBF\$ = 389.902 - 59.325*(WPI01 + WPI02)/JEXCHOITPREAL + 0.050*YPCOMPWSD + 5.402*@DURING("2009Q2 2014Q4") * @TREND("2009Q2")

ID0WBBMIL\$ = 94.883 + 559.898*(ID0NPT/N)*GFMLCWSS + 0.655*D(GFML) - 0.303*GF - 3.002*@AFTER("2007Q4") * @TREND("2007Q4") + 16.971*@RECODE(@ABS(RMFF_0 - RMFF_0(-4)) > 1, D(RUC_0), 0) * @RECODE(@AFTER("2019Q1"), .25, 1)

ID0WRWCC\$ = 426.839*ID0AHEMF + 3.415*YPCOMPWSD + 8709.720 - 772.197*@AFTER("2011q4")*RMMTG30CON

ID0WRWMF\$ = 7683.583 + 217.483*ID0AHEMF + 5.679*YPCOMPWSD

ID0WRWOTH\$ = 4399.105 + 121.183*@TREND + 545.755*D(ID0AHEMF) + 1.545*YPCOMPWSD

ID0YDIR\$ = -307.527 + 1.114*(YPAINT + ZADIV + YPRENTADJ)*@MOVAV(ID0YP\$(-1),4)/@MOVAV(YP(-1),4)

ID0YFC = 4.064 + 0.859*ID0YFC (-1) + 0.153*@TREND

 $ID0YINV_R$ = -12.051 + 0.512*ID0YINV_R$(-1) + 0.901*@TREND + 0.650*YPPROPADJF$

ID0YPRF\$ = -0.009 + 1000.006*(ID0CRCROP + ID0CRLVSTK + ID0YTRF\$ + ID0YINV_R\$ - ID0YFC\$ - ID0EXFP)/1000 + 1.625e-05*@TREND

ID0YPRNF\$ = 2185.594 + 2.217*YPPROPADJNF - 2.258*YPRENTADJ + 75.823*@AFTER("2007Q4") * @TREND("2007Q4")

ID0YRA\$ = @BEFORE("2012Q1")*0.034*ID0WBB\$ + @AFTER("2012Q1")*0.046*ID0WBB\$ + 156.350 + 0.010*HHAF - 0.021*HHAO ID0YSI\$ = -65.869 + 1.190*TXSIDOM*ID0WBB\$/YPCOMPWSD

ID0YSUP\$ = 47.502 + 1.521*YPCOMPSUPPAI*(ID0WBB\$/YPCOMPWSD)

ID0YTR\$ = -280.759 + 906.580*(YPTRFGF + YPTRFGSL)*(ID0NPT/N)

ID0YTRF\$ = 25.319 + 9.542e-06*TRF\$US

Identities

ID0YPTXB = (ID0YP\$ - ID0YSI\$ - ID0YTR\$) / JPC * 100

IDONMG = (IDONPT - IDONPT(-4)) - ((IDONB - IDOND) / 1000)

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

ID0YPNF = ID0YPNF\$ / JPC * 100

ID0YP = ID0YP / JPC * 100

ID0YPNFPC = ID0YPNF\$ / JPC * 100 / ID0NPT

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

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

ID0YPPC = ID0YP / ID0NPT

ID0YP\$PC = ID0YP\$ / ID0NPT

 $EEA_ID_GVSL = EEA_ID_GVSLAD + EEA_ID_GVSLED$

 $EEA_ID_GV = EEA_ID_GVSL + EEA_ID_GVF$

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_NONGOODS = EEA_ID_SV + EEA_ID_4200 + EEA_ID_44_45 + EEA_ID_GV

EEA_ID_DMANU = EEA_ID_WOOD + EEA_ID_3320 + EEA_ID_3330 + EEA_ID_3340 + EEA_ID_MFDNEC

EEA_ID_NMANU = EEA_ID_3110 + EEA_ID_3230 + EEA_ID_3250 + EEA_ID_MFNNEC

 $EEA_ID_MANU = EEA_ID_DMANU + EEA_ID_NMANU$

EEA_ID_GOODS = EEA_ID_MANU + EEA_ID_2300 + EEA_ID_2100

EEA_ID = EEA_ID_GOODS + EEA_ID_NONGOODS

 $ID0HSPR = ID0HSPRS1_A + ID0HSPRS2A_A$

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

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

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

ID0YP\$ = ID0WBB\$ + ID0YSUP\$ + ID0YDIR\$ + ID0YPRNF\$ + ID0YPRF\$ + ID0YTR\$ + ID0YRA\$ - ID0YSI\$

ID0YPNF\$ = ID0YP\$ - ID0YPRF\$ - ID0WBBF\$

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

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

ID0KHU = ID0KHU1 + ID0KHU2A

NATIONAL EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, US cattle and calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, US crops
CRDAIRY	Cash receipts, US dairy
DUMCENSUS	These are dummy variables used in regression equations to capture the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic events such as strikes, plant opening or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
EDRE	Economic depreciation rate nonresidential capital
EDRIPS	Economic depreciation rate software
EEA	National Nonfarm Payrolls
EMD321	Employment in wood products
EMN311	Employment in food manufacturing
EMN323	Employment in printing and related support activities
ENRM21	Employment in mining
EWST42	Employment in wholesale trade
EXPUS\$	Agricultural production expenses, US
GF	Federal purchases of goods and services
GFML	Federal defense purchases of goods and services
GFMLCWSS	Federal government defense personnel outlays
GFOCWSS	Federal government nondefense personnel outlays
HHAF	Household financial assets
HHAO	Household holdings of real estate and other nonfinancial assets
HPMF	Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing
ID0IP2122_2123	Industrial production index, metal and nonmetal ore mining, 2012=100.0
IFNRES	Private investment for nonresidential structures including mines
IPSG311	Industrial production index, food, 2012=100.0
IPSG321	Industrial production index, wood products, 2012=100.0
IPSG322	Industrial production index, paper, 2012=100.0
IPSG323	Industrial production index, printing, 2012=100.0
IPSG3253	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 2012=100.0
IPSG332	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 2012=100.0
IPSG3332	Industrial production index, industrial machinery, 2012=100.0
IPSG334	Industrial production index, computer and electronic products, 2012=100.0
IPSG3342	Industrial production communications equipment, $2012 = 100.0$
IPSG335	Industrial production index, electrical equipment, appliances, and components, 2012=100.0
IPSG339	Industrial production index, miscellaneous manufacturers, 2012=100.0
IPSG51111	Industrial production index, newspaper publishing, 2012=100.0
IPSN32732T9	Industrial production index, concrete and cement products, 2012=100.0
JECIWSP	Employment cost index—private sector wages and salaries, December 2005=1.00
JEXCHMTPREAL	Real US trade-weighted exchange rate with major currency trading partners, 2005=1.00
JEXCHOITPREAL	Real US trade-weighted exchange rate with other important trading partners, 2009=1.00

JPC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 2009=100.0, chain weighted
Ν	Population, US
N16A	Population, US, aged 16 and older
RMMTG30CON	Commitment rate on conventional 30-year mortgage
RMMTGEXIST	Effective conventional mortgage rate, existing homes, combined lenders
TRF\$US	Government payments to US farms
TXSIDOM	Domestic social security tax receipts
WPI01	Producer price index, farm products, 1982=1.0
WPI02	Producer price index, processed foods and feeds, 1982=1.0
WPI08	Producer price index, lumber and wood products, 1982=1.0
WPI10	Producer price index, metals and metal products, 1982=1.0
YP	Personal income
YPAINT	Personal interest income
YPCOMPSUPPAI	Other labor income, US
YPCOMPWSD	Wage and salary disbursements
YPPROPADJF	Farm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital
	consumption adjustments)
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

IDAHO 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
ID0WBB\$	Wage and salary disbursements

ID0WBBCC\$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBBF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBMIL\$	Wage and salary disbursements, military
ID0WBBOTH\$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, 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_R\$	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