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U.S. FORECAST



**Institute for
Economic Forecasting**

UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA

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IN THIS U.S. FORECAST

- \$22 trillion problems, but Fitch ain't one... Yet.
- The national debt is now more than \$22 trillion and some don't think that is a problem. They would be wise to remember the words of Ernest Hemingway in *The Sun Also Rises*: "How did you go bankrupt? Two ways. Gradually and then suddenly."
- Payroll job growth of 1.6% is expected in 2019 before easing to 1.1% in 2020 and 0.7% in 2021. For an economic recovery in its 10th year, we couldn't expect stronger job growth than this.
- U.S. consumers are in a solid environment to support solid spending. Rising employment, ultra-low unemployment rates, stronger household balance sheets, rising disposable incomes, still-high levels of consumer confidence, and faster wage growth are building a foundation for an acceleration of consumption expenditures.
- The Federal Reserve raised interest rates again in September 2018; the next 25 basis point hike will happen in June. Stronger economic growth and eventual inflationary pressures from the Trump administration's policies will prompt further hikes over the next three years, with the federal funds rate hitting 3.0% by the end of the 4th quarter of 2021.
- Real GDP growth will accelerate to 3.0% in 2018, and then rise to 3.2% in 2019, before easing to 2.9% in 2020 and 2.5% in 2021 as the Federal Reserve tries to keep the economy in the "Goldilocks" zone.
- The housing market continues to progress and will steadily improve through 2021 in the face of the headwind of higher mortgage rates. Housing starts will rise from 1.26 million in 2018 to 1.54 million in 2021.
- The headline unemployment rate (U-3) is expected to decline to 3.4% in early 2020. Job growth will be sufficient to keep up with labor force growth through the end of the forecast horizon. The economy is very close to full employment and even faster wage growth will demonstrate that it has finally arrived.

\$22 TRILLION PROBLEMS, BUT FITCH AIN'T ONE... YET.

The U.S. national debt has recently surpassed \$22 trillion. This debt level is 106.8% of the nation's GDP (as of the 3rd quarter of 2018). While the level of debt is at a new record, historically, we have seen debt-to-GDP ratios higher than the current 106.8%.

I think to most non-economists, when you are talking in terms of trillions of dollars, it can be difficult to grasp. I feel the same way when astrophysicists are talking about a galaxy that is billions of light years away—it is hard to wrap my head around such distances.

So what does it mean, economically, that the national debt has exceeded \$22 trillion? There is nothing particularly special about the \$1 that took us from \$21,999,999,999,999 to \$22 trillion in debt and now beyond. No genie has come out of a bottle; no economic curse has been unleashed. Bond rating agencies like Fitch Ratings, while occasionally scolding our government's spending, continue to rate U.S. Treasury bonds at the highest level. Our national credit score has not been diminished by this debt—at least not yet.

There is no shortage of buyers for Treasury Bonds either, as evidenced by the persistently low yields (interest rates). Who these buyers are is an important part of the discussion and one we will return to shortly.

The run-up of our national debt has been a bipartisan effort with both Republican and Democratic administrations contributing to this new record level of debt. The acceleration of debt accumulation began in earnest with the Reagan administration; previous administrations also contributed, but the amounts were modest by comparison.

The total amounts added to the debt by recent administrations are ranked as follows:

1. Obama: \$8.59 trillion
2. George W. Bush: \$5.85 trillion
3. Reagan: \$1.86 trillion
4. George H.W. Bush: \$1.55 trillion
5. Clinton: \$1.40 trillion

Since 1980, the three Republican administrations presided over \$9.26 trillion during 20 years in the Oval Office, while the two Democratic administrations added \$9.99 trillion during their 16 years in office. The last time the federal government ran a surplus was in 2001.

Who Do We Owe this Debt to?

Debt held by the public is \$16.2 trillion, or roughly 73% of the total outstanding debt, while intragovernmental holdings are about \$5.9 trillion, or 27% of the total outstanding debt.

The debt held by the public is all federal debt held by individuals, corporations, state or local governments, the Federal Reserve Bank, and foreign governments. This is debt that is available for purchase by the public at large.

Intragovernmental holdings is money owed by the Treasury to other government services and agencies, and are held by government trust funds such as social security and federal pension funds, revolving funds, and other special funds.

Technically speaking, we owe roughly 68% of this total debt to ourselves. Some point to this fact to make the national debt level seem benign as if we could just look ourselves in the mirror and let ourselves know we won't be paying this debt off—problem solved! This, of course, would cause the collapse of Social Security, state pension funds, private pension funds, retirement accounts and on and on.

Foreign holdings of Treasury debt stand at about \$6.3 trillion,¹ of which 63%² is foreign official holdings, i.e. held by foreign governments, usually central banks. These are part of what is classified as international reserves on the balance sheets of these foreign central banks and they are accumulated primarily as a means of

1 <http://ticdata.treasury.gov/Publish/mfh.txt>

2 This figure is probably low as it is not always clear when purchases are being made by an intermediary on behalf of foreign governments.

managing their countries' exchange rates.

China's oft-cited \$1.1 trillion holdings of U.S. Treasury debt have been driven by managing the value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar. For years, China fixed the value of its currency against the U.S. dollar. If the value of the Renminbi had been allowed to adjust solely from market forces, then as Americans gobbled up cheap Chinese goods, the demand for Renminbi to pay for these purchases would have caused the price of Renminbi to rise in terms of U.S. dollars. The dollar price of those Chinese goods, therefore, would also have increased. In order to prevent this from happening, China purchases U.S. Treasury bonds and thus over time accumulated its holding of debt.

The threat that China might one day dump all of its holdings of U.S. Treasury bonds was always empty because this would undo what they sought to achieve when buying them in the first place. That being said, foreign holders of U.S. debt are not going to be as compliant as domestic holders might be to any shirking of the debt that we owe them.

It is worth mentioning that the level of intragovernmental debt, going forward, will be shrinking, particularly regarding the holdings by Social Security and, for that matter, the Federal Reserve Bank as well. The Social Security trust fund holds nearly \$2.9 trillion in U.S. Treasury bonds and the Federal Reserve holds nearly \$2.2 trillion. The Fed is slowly reducing its holdings, and is unlikely to enact another series of quantitative easing as seen in the wake of the financial crisis, which led to the Fed running up its holdings to that level. The Social Security trust fund's large holdings are also a unique and temporary phenomenon—the large surpluses in Social Security are driven by the Baby Boom generation, many of whom are still working and contributing to Social Security but not yet drawing payments. Soon, they will be, in increasing numbers.

If no changes are made to the system, the old age and survivor insurance fund will run out of money in 2034—15 years from now—and the shrinking of the Social Security surplus is already underway. This means that Social Security will no longer be an easy source of funding the national debt, meaning the Treasury Bonds that Social Security (and the Fed) have been purchasing will have to be publicly funded – increasing the difficulty of financing the debt.

The global financial crisis and subsequent years of uncertainty have further enabled the United States to

run up this debt with few consequences to date. When economic or political uncertainty rankles the globe, money seeks a safe harbor in a global financial market. There are no more tranquil ports than U.S. Treasuries, which are considered to be a default-risk free investment and hold the highest possible AAA credit rating from Fitch Ratings and other bond rating companies.

However, credit ratings are not forever and there is no guarantee that the U.S. will always maintain such status. This is particularly true in an environment where some are saying deficits don't matter and others are proposing policies that would add tens of trillions of dollars to the existing pile of debt—because, of course, it doesn't matter. This is both patently untrue and extremely short-sighted, ignorant of economic history (as an aside, historical ignorance seems to be epidemic these days). A lower credit rating scares away investors and raises the cost of servicing any amount of debt and can be the starting point for a debt-centric crisis.

Yes, we currently have \$22 trillion problems, but Fitch ain't one... At least not yet.

How Does the U.S. Level of Indebtedness Compare to Other Countries?

The actual level of the U.S. national debt, while a staggering number, isn't really what matters as far as the economic consequences. What matters is an economy's ability to service whatever debt level it has built up.

The relevant metric is thus the ratio of government debt-to-GDP (the ability of the economy to service that debt). The debt Greece had accumulated at the peak of its (still unresolved) debt crisis was roughly the equivalent of \$380 billion. The U.S. has run deficits in a single quarter of more than the total amount of Greece's debt. But for Greece, this level of debt (1/55th of the total U.S. debt) was enough to precipitate a major debt crisis.

Why? Well, this amount of debt relative to the Greek economy's ability to service it, the debt-to-GDP ratio, was well above 180%. The table (next page) lays out the 25 countries with the highest debt-to-GDP ratios in the world. The U.S. ranks 13th on the list, which includes many sub-Saharan African countries as well as many other economic basket cases.

So the United States is not currently Greece; however, given some of the policies being floated today, it doesn't take much imagination to see a scenario where one day

in the not-too-distant future, we could be, and we could have our very own Big Fat Greek Debt Crisis in the U.S.

I would be remiss to not comment on the country with the top debt-to-GDP ratio in the world, Japan. There is no debt crisis in Japan despite a debt-to-GDP ratio that makes Greece's look modest. Some are even using the example of Japan to push the "debt doesn't matter" narrative for the United States. I would advise caution in doing so. Japan is a nation of prolific savers, and more than 90% of its debt is held domestically. Family is more forgiving, and the Japanese Central Bank holds a much higher share of their outstanding debt than the Federal Reserve holds of ours.

I began this section with a play on the writing of

one great American author, Jay-Z. Let me conclude by quoting the words of another American treasure.

In chapter 13 (coincidence?) of Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*, there is the following exchange between two characters, Bill Gorton and Mike Campbell:

"How did you go bankrupt?" Bill asked.

"Two ways," Mike said. "Gradually and then suddenly."

ANXIOUS INDEX³

Fear of Recession Ticks up in the 4th Quarter

The most recent release (4th quarter of 2018) of the Survey of Professional Forecasters by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia states that the 31 forecasters surveyed for the publication put a 10.60% chance that a decline in real GDP will occur in the 1st quarter of 2019.

One section of the Survey of Professional Forecasters asked panelists to estimate the probability that real GDP will decline in the quarter in which the survey is taken, as well as the probabilities of a decline in each of the following four quarters. The anxious index is the estimated probability of a decline in real GDP in the quarter after a survey is taken. In the survey taken in October for the 4th quarter of 2018, the index stands at 10.60, meaning forecasters believe there is a 10.60% chance that real GDP will decline in the 1st quarter of 2019.

The forecasters also report a 5.66% chance that we are currently (as of the 4th quarter of 2018) experiencing a contraction in real GDP—0.9 percentage points lower than the probability the forecasters assigned for the 3rd quarter of 2018. According to the panel, the probability that real GDP growth will turn negative is averaging around 16.53% through the end of the 4th quarter of 2019, indicating that the forecasters' assignment of probability for a contraction in real GDP in the upcoming year is the lowest since the 3rd quarter of 2016.

The graph below plots the historical values of the

Top 25 Countries with the Highest Debt-to-GDP Ratios	
Country	Debt/GDP (%)
Japan	235.589
Greece	183.453
Barbados	149.122
Lebanon	145.454
Eritrea	132.81
Italy	132.041
Portugal	129.901
Republic of Congo	128.654
Cabo Verde	127.614
Mozambique	121.554
Bhutan	114.2
Jamaica	113.603
United States	106.838
Singapore	106.774
Cyprus	106.578
Belgium	106.03
Mauritania	100.011
Sudan	99.521
Spain	98.988
Egypt	96.841
France	96.587
Belize	95.867
Jordan	95.073
São Tomé and Príncipe	93.062
Canada	91.147

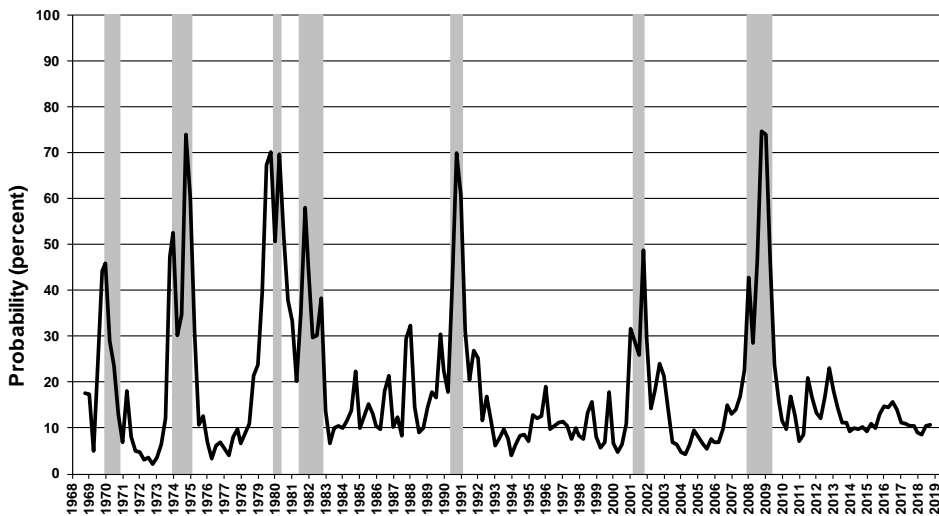
Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2018

3 Because of the partial shutdown of the federal government, the response date for the Survey of Professional Forecasters was delayed, and the survey for the 1st quarter will not be released until after publication of our forecast. This is the most recent survey.

anxious index, where the gray bars indicate periods of recession in the U.S. economy. The current level of the anxious index is nearly 0.12 points higher than the average level during the economic recovery (10.36).

The average rate of annual real GDP growth from 2010 through 2017 was just 2.2%. Our forecast for average real GDP growth from 2018-2021 stands at 2.9%, with a projected acceleration of growth to levels equal to or greater than 3.0% in 2018 (3.0%) and 2019 (3.2%).

Figure 1.
The Anxious Index
Probability of Decline in Real GDP in the Following Quarter
Quarterly, 1968:Q4 to 2018:Q4



Source: Survey of Professional Forecasters, Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank

The probability of a recession taking place before the end of our 2021 forecast horizon will rise over time; no recovery lasts indefinitely, but recoveries also do not come with a pre-ordained expiration date. The economic policies of the Trump administration are extending the length of this recovery, but not indefinitely. All expansions give way to the next recession; no election or policy mix has ever prevented that from occurring, but the right policies can delay the inevitable, and just these types of policies are currently in place.

In 2018, we are expecting real GDP growth to accelerate to nearly 3.0%. Growth will jump to 3.2% in 2019, before decelerating to 2.9% in 2020, and 2.5% in 2021.

We expect the Federal Reserve to continue to take baby steps as it incrementally raises interest rates, which should lead to at least two hikes in 2019. As always, economic data will drive both the timing and the size of these interest rate changes, but the Fed has signaled that the general pace on both interest rate hikes and the undoing of quantitative easing will slow throughout this year. There is no reason for the Fed to upset the apple cart as long as inflation continues to remain in check.

The Fed continues the process of gradually shrinking its balance sheet, which was engorged by three rounds of quantitative easing. This will continue to be a gradual process as well. These efforts have reduced the size of the balance sheet from over \$4.5 trillion to \$4.04 trillion to date. However, similar to quantitative easing itself, this is uncharted water for monetary policy; there is no previous playbook to follow on how best to carry this out and the Fed is likely to put the brakes on this process as they have on interest rate hikes.

GDP OUTLOOK

Things May Be Better Than You Think

Because of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, American workers are enjoying larger paychecks. More take-home pay will lead to higher consumer spending and support already-high levels of consumer confidence and faster GDP growth. Lower taxes, of course, mean smaller refund checks from the IRS, which some are spinning—either out of ignorance or other motivation—as an indication that the middle class has been hurt by the tax law.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act has given rise to 3.0% growth that will finally arrive in 2018 and accelerate into 2019. Our uninspiring recovery was in desperate need of a policy boost, and the tax reform law provides just what the sluggish recovery needed.

Because the tax cuts have been coupled with significant and ongoing regulatory rollbacks, the strength and lifespan of the recovery will receive yet another boost.

CONSUMER SPENDING

Environment is Ripe for Spending

The U.S. consumer has been playing the biggest role in supporting the economic expansion, tepid as it has been, over the past three years. In 2015, real consumer spending growth was 3.7%; in 2016, spending grew at 2.7%; and in 2017, consumer spending expanded again at 2.5%.

In these three years, the contribution to GDP growth was outsized. Consumer spending contributed 86% in 2015, and 115% in 2016, to real GDP growth of 1.6%. If not for consumer spending, the U.S. economy would have contracted in 2016 as business investment tumbled. In 2017, consumers again provided the bulk of growth, accounting for 79% of the 2.2% growth last year.

Continued strong gains in employment, an acceleration in the growth of wages, and improving household balance sheets via rising home prices and financial asset values should continue to provide a solid underpinning for continued consumer spending growth. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act also boosts consumer spending growth by raising disposable income; many workers began seeing larger paychecks after February of 2018 when the IRS released new withholding guidelines. These improving fundamentals and growth-oriented policies boosted consumption spending in the 2nd quarter to 3.8% and to 3.5% in the 3rd quarter. The economic environment for consumers should continue to support consumption spending going forward.

The next two years should show a steady acceleration of consumer spending growth. Consumer spending, the largest component of GDP, is critical in supporting real GDP growth and extending the life of this economic recovery. The Trump administration's economic policies have boosted business investment in a significant way, but consumers will still need to provide the momentum for this expansion going forward.

While other pillars that support consumer spending continue to strengthen, the labor market also continues its recovery as we close in on full employment. Stronger wage and salary growth is reappearing as the labor market continues to tighten. The economy may not quite be at full employment just yet, but we are getting closer and closer with each passing month. Once wage growth accelerates—accompanied by tax cuts that raise consumers' disposable income—it will be the catalyst

that takes consumer spending growth to a higher level.

In 2016, consumer spending growth decelerated to 2.7% from 3.7% in 2015 and then slowed further in 2017 to 2.5%. The tax law and other economic policies aimed at stimulating economic growth by the Trump administration, as well as faster wage and salary growth, will help increase consumer spending growth going forward. Consumption spending growth is expected to be 2.7% in 2018, 3.3% in 2019, accelerating further to 3.5% in 2020, before easing to 3.3% in 2021.

INVESTMENT

Nonresidential fixed investment spending was unusually weak in 2016, expanding by only 0.5%. The lengthy and unusual presidential election cycle carried with it a much higher level of uncertainty than a usual election. Many businesses chose to stay on the sideline when it came to investment spending, unsure of what tax, regulatory, and other economic policies might be put in place in 2017. The behavior of investment spending in 2016 was very worrisome and close to what we would expect to see during a recession, even though no recession was taking place.

Investment spending during the historically feeble economic recovery has generally been weak as well. We have discussed the role of uncertainty and the rapid growth in the regulatory burden as probable causes of this weakness in multiple issues of our *U.S. Forecast* publication. This environment of uncertainty worsened during the presidential political cycle, but with the election now over, the regulatory burden already being rolled back, and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act signed into law, the environment for investment spending has improved.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act significantly reduced the corporate tax rate and incentivized the repatriation of profits held by U.S. corporations overseas, which many estimates put at \$3 trillion. Shortly after the law was signed, Apple announced it would repatriate some \$285 billion in profits it had been holding overseas. Coupled with proposed changes to allow smaller companies to immediately expense equipment instead of depreciating it, these provisions will all help to boost investment spending, contributing to stronger economic growth in the next few years.

Spending on equipment and software contracted for the full year in 2016 by 1.4%. In 2017, we saw a 7.5

percentage point swing in investment of this type, as the full year rebounded to 6.1% growth. The outlook going forward should remain solid. Average growth in this type of investment spending is expected to be 5.4% over the 2018-2021 time frame, peaking at 7.1% in 2018.

Purchases of aircraft again contracted by 9.9% in 2016, but recovered by expanding to 10.2% in 2017. Over the next four years, spending on aircraft is expected to grow an average of 10.0%, but quarter-to-quarter and even year-over-year volatility in this type of investment spending is the rule, not the exception. A single order from an airline can move this figure by tens of billions of dollars.

The 2016 slowdown in investment spending also reflected the negative impact of oil prices falling by nearly two-thirds. Consumers enjoyed the low prices at the gasoline pump, but oil producers—shale and otherwise—cut back on investments as oil prices dropped below \$40 per barrel early in 2016. The rig count in the U.S. hit a more than seventy-year low of 404 in response to plunging oil prices. Oil prices recovered from these lows and in October were above \$75 per barrel but now hover around \$56 per barrel. As a result, the U.S. February 2019 rig count was 1,051, up 76 year-over-year.

During 2015 and 2016, investment in mining and petroleum equipment contracted by 28.5% and 42.1%, respectively. In 2017, growth hit 44.1% and is expected to come in at 30.0% in 2018. It will average 11.2% per year during 2018-2021. This is a strong recovery for a sector that has taken some hits from both markets and regulators. The approval of new pipelines by the Trump administration, though still held up, has also given a boost to shale oil production in North Dakota. More rigs and more investment in petroleum inevitably means a higher supply that will dampen prices and future investment. The near-term gusher in spending will ultimately slow to a trickle as a result, and in 2020, growth is expected to slow to just 1.0% before ticking up in 2021 to 3.2%

The weak start to 2016 and an environment of political uncertainty resulted in a further deceleration of nonresidential investment spending growth to 0.5%. Now, with the election two-plus years behind us and an increased investment-friendly policy in place (the Fed notwithstanding), business nonresidential investment growth hit 5.3% in 2017 and will accelerate to 6.8% in 2018, easing to 5.5% in 2019, further easing to 4.7% in

2020, and to 4.3% in 2021.

Interest rates, while low by historical standards, are rising as the Fed has pushed up the federal funds rate and continues the process of shrinking its \$4.0 trillion balance sheet. In time, higher interest rates will begin to drag on investment spending, as is the intention of tighter monetary policy. Higher forecasted rates are driving the deceleration of investment spending growth rates in the final two years of our forecast horizon.

Business spending on industrial equipment will grow at an annual average rate of 4.9% from 2018-2021. Investment spending growth in computers and peripherals will also average 4.9% during 2018-2021. Spending on communications equipment should expand at an average annual rate of 5.2% during the same four-year span.

Investment growth in nonresidential structures has fluctuated over the past three years. Growth turned negative in 2015 and contracted further in 2016, with spending declining 2.9% and 4.8% in those two years. Investment in nonresidential structures grew faster in 2017 at 4.6%, and will accelerate again in 2018, before wavering in 2019 and then accelerating again in 2020-2021. During 2018-2021, growth is expected to average 4.1% over those four years.

Residential fixed investment growth hit 10.2% in 2015, then eased in 2016 to 6.6% before slipping further to 3.3% in 2017. Growth will average 2.5% through 2018-2021, accelerating to a peak growth rate of 5.2% in 2020. In the final year of our forecast (2021), real residential fixed investment will be dampened by both higher mortgage rates—which are expected to average 5.27% on a 30-year fixed mortgage that year—and a slower pace of price appreciation. In 2021, real residential fixed investment will be \$675 billion—\$188 billion less than its 2005 peak.

We expect housing starts to continue to gradually accelerate over the next several years, reaching a level slightly below 1.54 million in 2021. Average levels of annual housing starts from 2018-2021 will be 1.41 million.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Government spending has become a series of continuing resolutions, devoid of any policy discussions about priorities, problems, or serious policy objectives; not surprisingly our public finances are adrift.

In 2016, federal government spending growth was 0.4% after contracting for five consecutive years and was just 0.7% in 2017. This modest growth in spending will be significantly stronger over the next two years before growth decelerates in the final two years of our forecast. In 2018, it expanded by 3.1%, and in 2019, it will rise again by 5.2%. During the period 2018 through 2021, federal government spending is expected to rise, growing at an annual average pace of 2.0%. Over the same time frame, state and local governments will oversee spending growth at an average rate of 1.3%.

The federal budget deficit jumped in 2017 to over \$665 billion and will continue to increase every year over our forecast horizon through 2021. This reversal of course after four years, during which we saw deficits shrinking from nearly \$1.3 trillion in 2011 to \$439 billion in 2015, shows that the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act will grow not only the economy but also federal budget deficits. In 2017, the deficit grew by \$78.4 billion, and it will surge even higher in 2018, when it hits \$779.0 billion. The deficit will grow larger still in 2019, as entitlement and military spending—coupled with tax cuts—push it to \$939.6 billion before rising again in 2020 to \$960.0 billion. The deficit will continue to grow in 2021, when government spending will exceed revenue by \$989.1 billion.

As we discussed in some length above, the U.S. continues to travel down an unsustainable fiscal path that will ultimately lead to a crisis. The existing structure of our entitlement programs (62% of the federal budget is mandatory spending), coupled with the demographics of an aging Baby Boomer generation, ensures that if no changes are made to these programs and/or how they are funded, we will eventually face a fiscal crisis. There has been no indication that the Trump administration, like those of its predecessors, will make any of the difficult but necessary changes to avoid this future crisis. This crisis-in-the-making is even more concerning by a misguided but growing belief among some lawmakers and even economists that deficits (and the debt) don't matter.

We are projecting deficits through 2021 that will be near the \$1 trillion level—the type of deficits that were the norm during 2009–2012. The amount that the projected deficits will add to the national debt over the next three years will be nearly \$2.9 trillion, pushing the national debt total to nearly \$25 trillion. As interest rates in the economy rise, the burden of servicing this debt will rise as well. Tax cuts implemented by the

Trump administration will help push this debt to even higher levels than we are currently projecting if interest rates rise more quickly than anticipated. Slower-than-projected economic growth would also push projected deficits higher, though the possibility of faster economic growth could help mitigate the growth of these deficits.

Currently, the national debt is over \$22 trillion and rising. This represents a debt of nearly \$179,908 per taxpayer and \$67,038 per citizen. The unfunded liabilities of the U.S. are even more remarkable. These include Social Security, Medicare parts A, B, and D, Federal debt held by the public, and federal employee and veteran benefits, representing nearly \$122.7 trillion in liabilities, boiling down to more than \$1,000,000 per taxpayer.

NET EXPORTS

Net exports have been a drag on real GDP growth in the U.S. over the past four years. In 2015, net exports shaved 0.78 percentage points off of real GDP growth. In 2016, the drag continued but lessened; net exports still reduced growth by 0.30 percentage points. Again, in 2017, net exports lowered real GDP growth by 0.31 percentage points.

In 2018, net exports reduced real GDP growth by 0.02 percentage points in the 1st quarter, boosted growth by 1.22 points in the 2nd quarter, reduced growth by 1.99 points in the 3rd quarter, and it would seem for the full year net exports will again weigh down real GDP growth.

The U.S. dollar appreciated for five straight years against our major trading partners, including an outsized 16.1% appreciation in 2015. In 2016, this trend moderated; in 2017 and 2018, the dollar continued to return some of these gains. However, as the Fed raises interest rates and the U.S. economy experiences faster growth, we expect that the dollar will appreciate again in 2019.

A stronger dollar boosts imports and reduces exports by making our goods and services more expensive to foreigners while at the same time making imported goods and services less expensive to U.S. consumers. This results in a worsening of the trade deficit, which is the difference between the dollar value of exports and the dollar value of imports.

However, the effects of currency changes take time to work on the actual quantity of trade flows, resulting in what is known as the J-curve effect on net exports. Because of this effect, an appreciation of the dollar initially decreases the trade deficit before eventually increasing it. Why? Importers and exporters do not enter into contracts based on the total dollar value of the transaction, but rather the actual quantity of goods to be shipped (automobiles, flat screen televisions, etc.). As the exchange rate varies in the short run, the values of these shipments and, thus, net exports vary as well. Over time, however, the quantities do adjust in response to the exchange rate fluctuations and this is what gives rise to the J-curve effect.

Overall, real export growth continues through the end of our 2021 forecast horizon and is expected to accelerate in 2018 and 2020 before easing through the end of 2021. Real import growth is expected to accelerate through 2019, all the while remaining above export growth through 2021. Trade skirmishes notwithstanding, real export growth from 2018-2021 will average 4.3%, while real import growth will average 6.2% over the same time frame.

Real net exports will average more than -\$1.1 trillion during 2018-2021, with the trade balance worsening in each successive year, coming in at over -\$1.3 trillion in 2021. The sizeable appreciation of the dollar during 2012-2015, and another anticipated appreciation in 2019, projected wage and salary growth, and tax cuts, along with weaker global growth relative to the U.S., will dampen demand for U.S. goods and services abroad and simultaneously stimulate American consumers' appetite for imported goods and services.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The national headline unemployment rate (U-3) in January 2019 ticked up 0.1 percentage points from the December 2018 reading of 3.9%, the lowest level since July of 2000. The unemployment rate ticked up in part due to the government shutdown. The labor force participation rate increased from 63.1% in December to 63.2% in January.

The January jobs report blew past expectations as growth in payroll jobs showed businesses adding 304,000 jobs after December's 222,000 job gain. The 304,000 increase in payroll employment in January was well above the average growth in monthly payrolls for

2018 of 223,000, which is up from 2017's average of 179,000 and higher than 2016's average monthly growth of 193,000. Average payroll job growth for 2015 came in at 226,000, down from 2014's average growth of 251,000. This late in the economic cycle—the recovery is closing in on ten years—a further acceleration in job growth is unlikely, but the recent uptick in growth is a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and other pro-growth policies of the Trump administration. The January labor force participation rate of 63.2% remains depressed and is still below pre-recession levels. Since the end of the recession, the labor force participation rate is down 2.5 percentage points but is at the highest level since September of 2013.

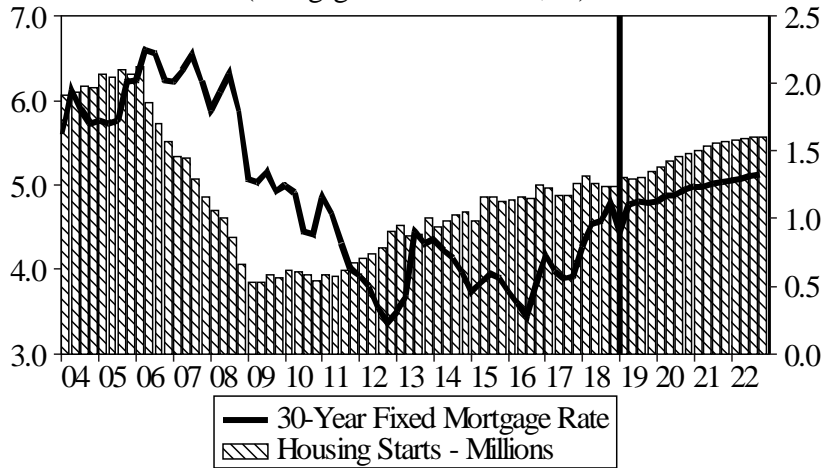
The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces alternative measures of labor market weakness, including the broadest measure of unemployment (U-6). U-6 takes into account discouraged workers (currently 426,000 workers), as well as those classified as underemployed (currently over 5.1 million workers)—working part-time but not by choice—and workers who are marginally attached to the labor force, who have looked for work in the past 12 months but are not currently looking, yet indicate a willingness to work (1.6 million workers). None of these 7.1 million workers are counted in the headline unemployment rate of 4.0%.

U-6 stands at 8.1% as of January 2019, up 0.5 percentage points from the December 2018 level, and down 0.8 percentage points from the start of the year. The current level of U-6 is down 9.0 points from its peak of 17.1% in April 2010. U-6 was stuck in double digits for more than seven years. It has now been in single digits for forty-one consecutive months, beginning in October 2015, and stands at the lowest level since November of 2006, thirteen months before the start of the recession.

The spread between U-6 and U-3 measures of unemployment has ticked up to 5.0 percentage points, the lowest since September of 2008, and is 2.4 points below the peak spread of 7.4 points that took place in September of 2011.

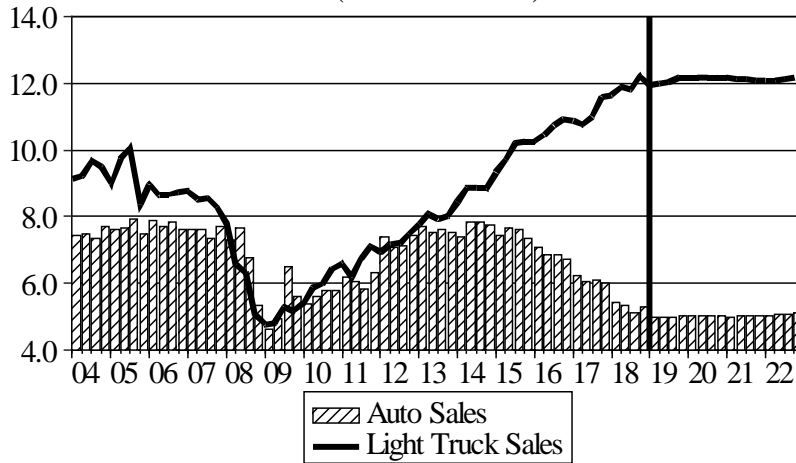
30-Year Mortgage Rates and Housing Starts

(Mortgage rates - Left axis, %)



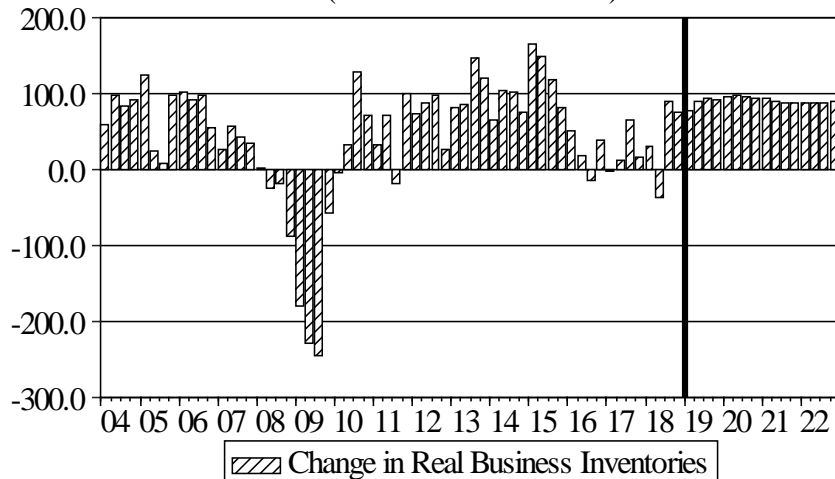
Automobile and Light Truck Sales

(Millions Vehicles)

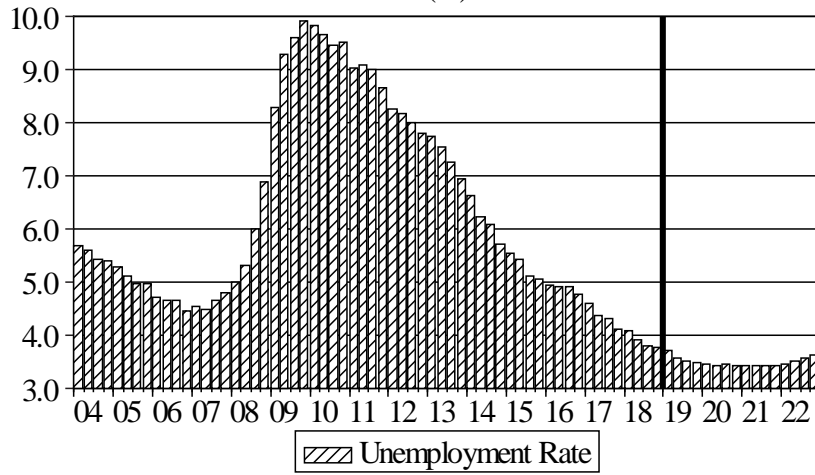


Change in Real Business Inventories

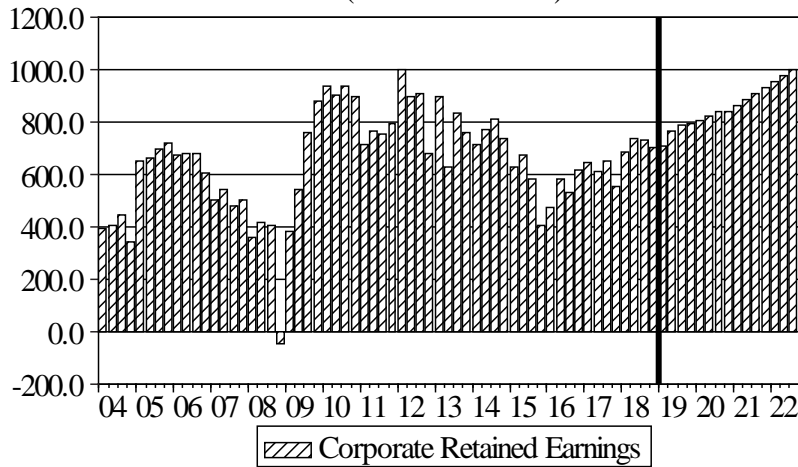
(Billions of 2009 Dollars)



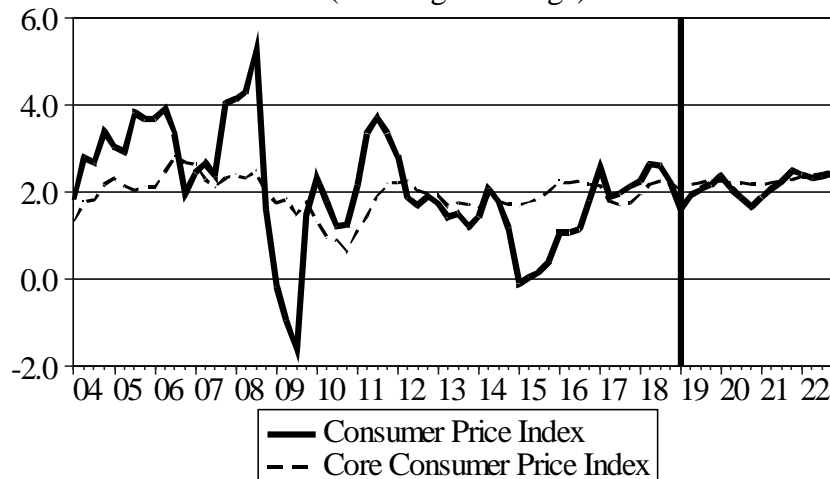
Civilian Unemployment Rate (%)



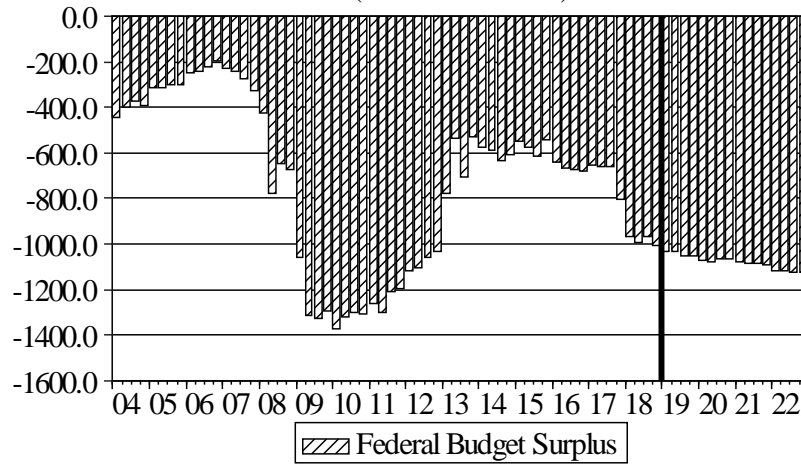
Corporate Retained Earnings (Billions of Dollars)



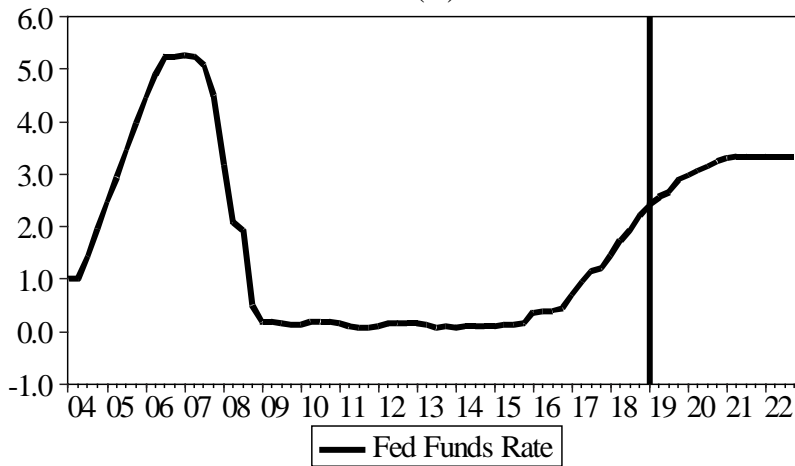
Consumer Prices (% Change Year Ago)



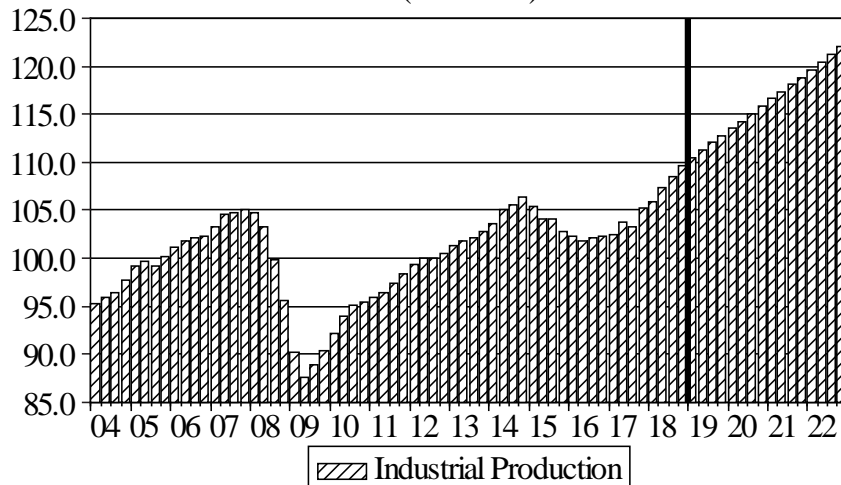
Federal Budget Surplus (Billions of Dollars)



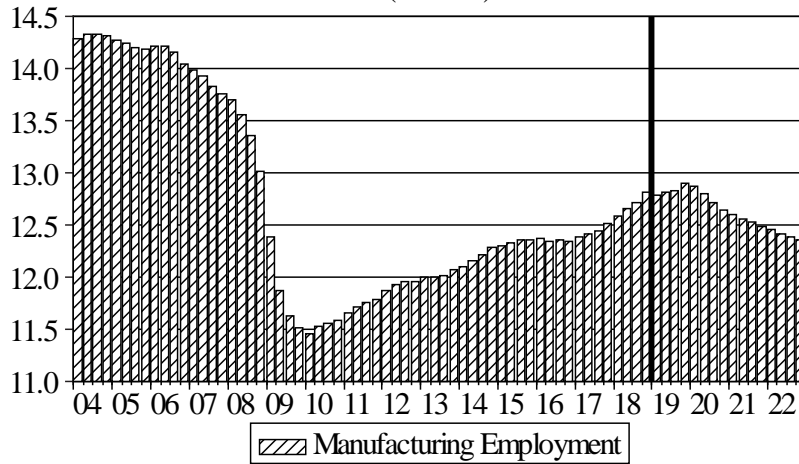
Federal Funds Rate (%)



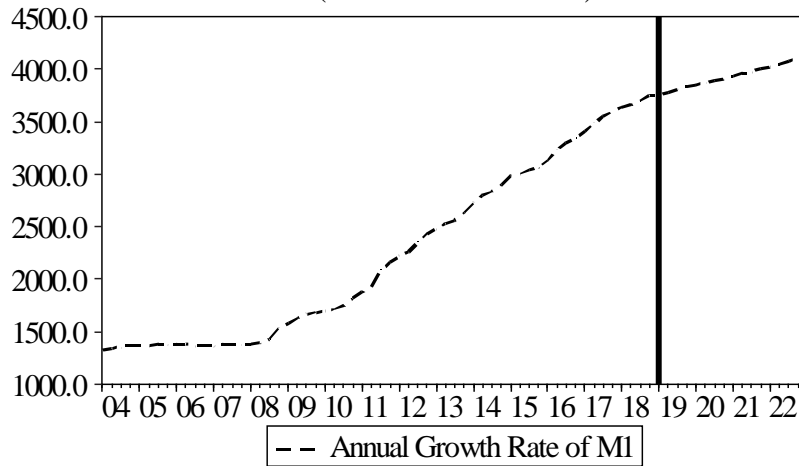
Industrial Production (2009=100)



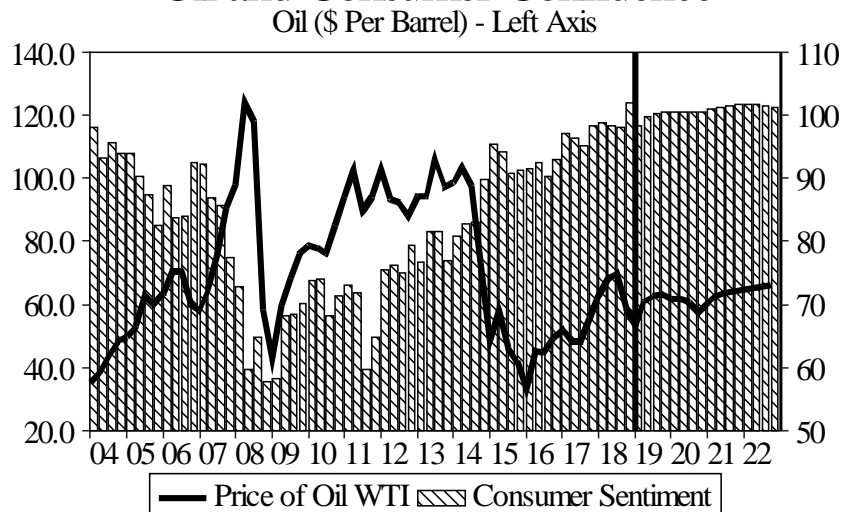
Manufacturing Employment (Millions)



Money Supply (Annual Growth Rate %)

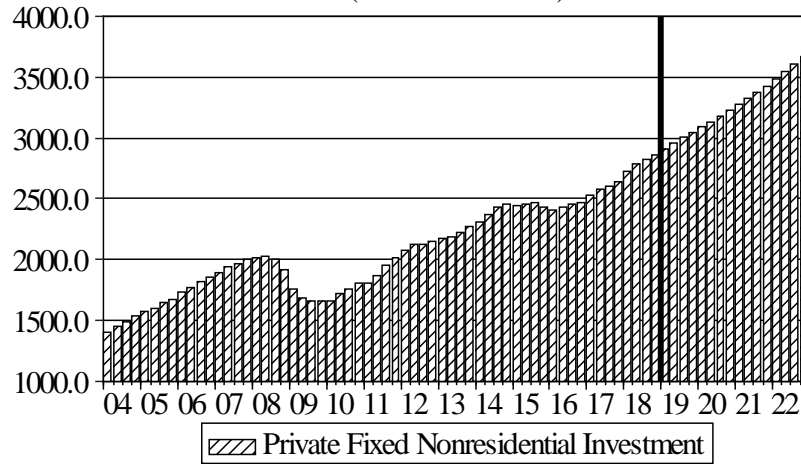


Oil and Consumer Confidence



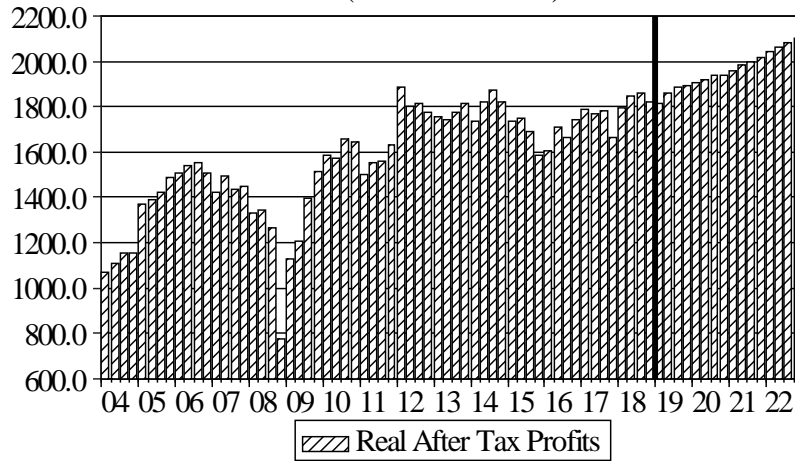
Private Fixed Nonresidential Investment

(Billions of Dollars)



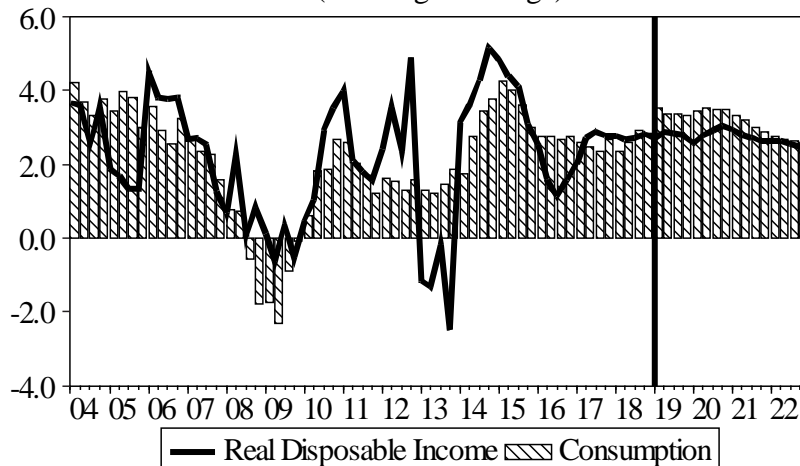
Real After Tax Profits

(Billions of Dollars)

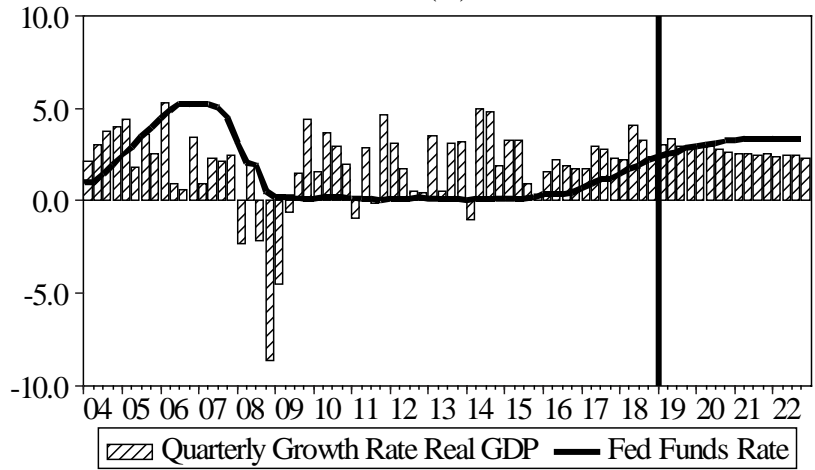


Real Disposable Income and Consumption

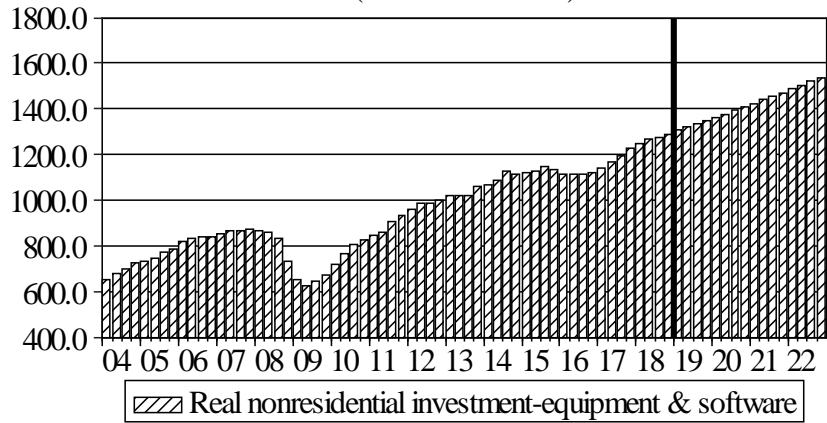
(% Change Year Ago)



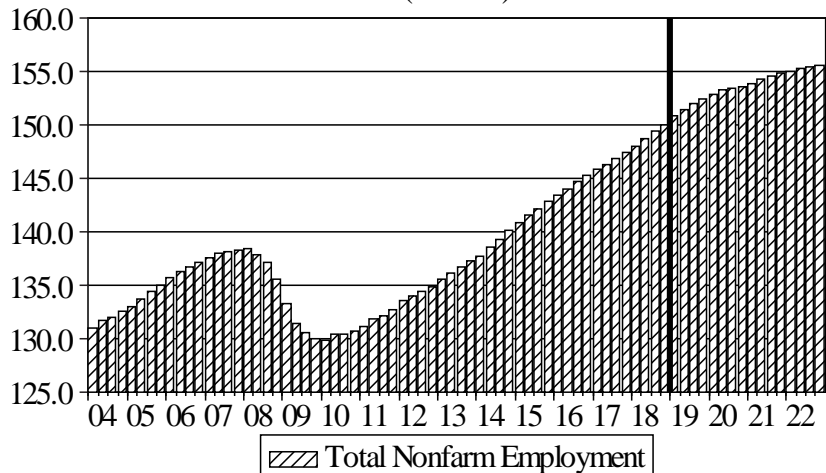
Real GDP Growth and Federal Funds Rate (%)



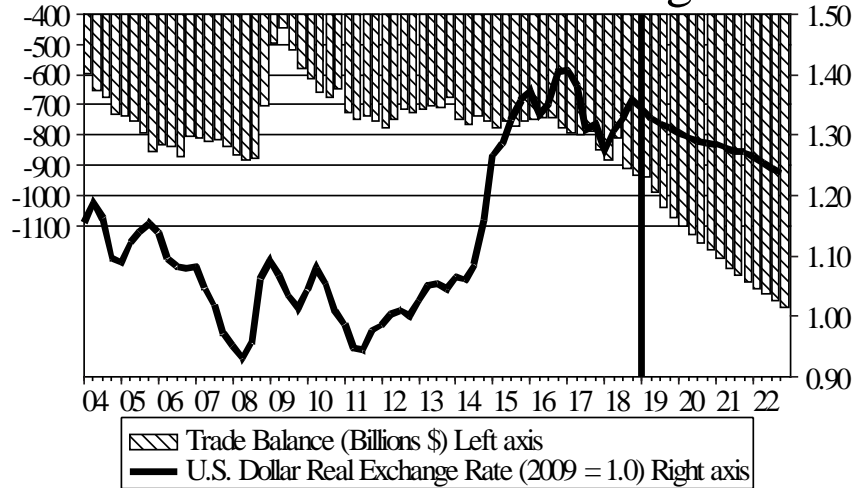
Real Investment Equipment & Software (Billions of Dollars)



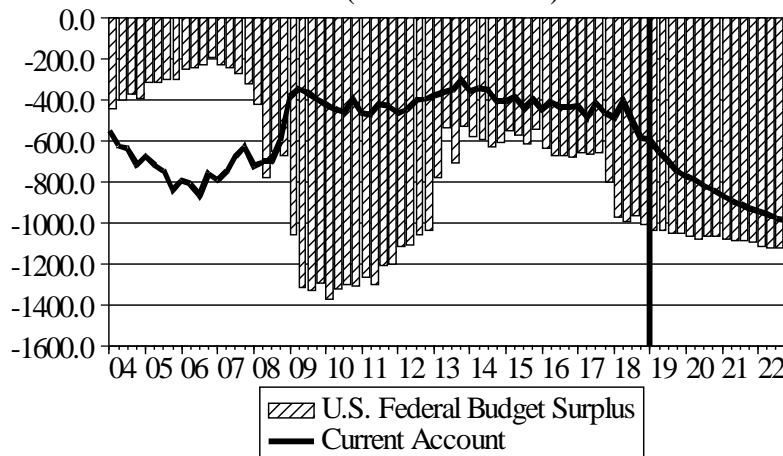
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Millions)



Trade Balance and Real Exchange Rate



Twin Deficits (Billions of Dollars)



Yield Curve (%)

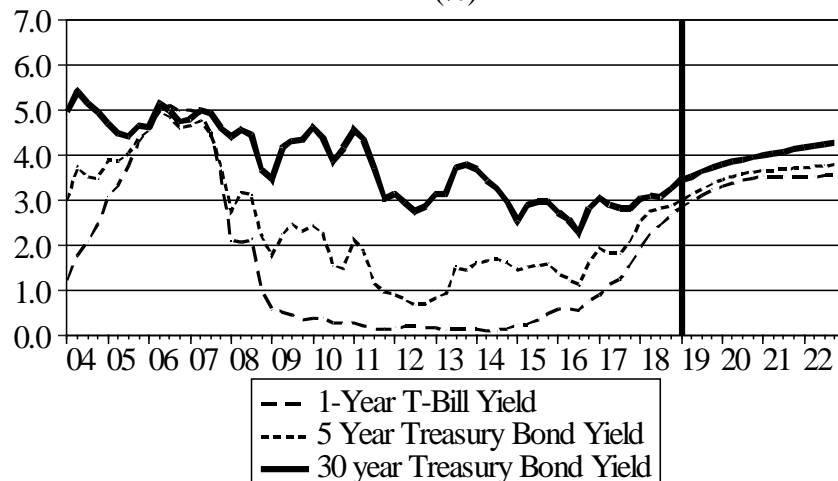


Table 1. Summary of the Long-Term Forecast of the U.S.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Forecast		
									2019	2020	2021
Composition of Real GDP, Percent Change											
Gross Domestic Product	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.5
Final Sales of Domestic Product	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6
Total Consumption	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.9	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.3
Durables	5.1	6.0	6.1	7.1	7.6	5.5	6.8	6.3	6.7	6.0	6.2
Nondurables	0.9	0.4	1.8	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.1	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.7
Services	1.7	1.2	0.6	2.4	3.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.0
Nonresidential Fixed Investment	8.6	9.6	4.1	6.9	1.8	0.5	5.3	6.8	5.5	4.7	4.3
Equipment & Software	13.5	11.1	4.7	6.8	3.1	-1.4	6.1	7.1	5.5	4.8	4.2
Information Processing Equipment	4.9	9.3	6.2	4.8	6.7	4.4	11.9	9.5	4.6	4.7	5.0
Computers & Peripherals	-0.1	10.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.9	-0.5	10.5	9.5	3.3	3.5	3.4
Communications Equipment	9.3	9.3	12.7	12.7	16.1	12.6	19.3	10.1	2.7	3.7	4.2
Industrial Equipment	19.9	8.8	-1.3	4.0	0.2	-1.2	6.6	5.2	4.6	5.6	4.1
Transportation Equipment	32.9	21.3	12.7	12.3	12.1	-4.7	-2.1	7.1	11.1	4.5	-1.7
Aircraft	13.5	2.2	5.7	15.0	2.2	-9.9	10.2	3.7	15.9	13.9	6.7
Other Equipment	27.9	19.6	6.6	14.3	10.9	-22.3	0.9	15.9	13.6	-0.2	0.4
Structures	2.7	13.5	1.3	10.7	-2.9	-4.8	4.6	4.8	3.0	4.2	4.3
Commercial & Health Care	-0.3	8.5	3.6	12.9	10.7	17.7	3.4	1.2	3.9	8.6	6.9
Manufacturing	-1.3	16.2	4.2	12.7	35.6	-5.1	-15.2	-9.6	1.7	2.1	3.9
Power & Communication	-7.6	21.4	-4.3	18.3	-2.4	0.5	-1.0	-0.5	-8.5	-0.3	0.6
Mining & Petroleum	26.4	12.9	1.6	6.9	-28.5	-42.1	44.1	30.0	10.6	1.0	3.2
Other	-8.2	10.7	3.3	8.2	9.4	7.2	1.9	1.3	5.3	6.5	4.8
Residential Fixed Investment	0.0	12.9	12.5	3.8	10.2	6.6	3.3	-0.3	1.5	5.2	3.5
Exports	7.2	3.4	3.6	4.3	0.6	-0.1	3.0	4.3	4.2	5.3	3.3
Imports	5.7	2.7	1.5	5.1	5.5	1.9	4.6	4.9	7.4	7.3	5.5
Federal Government	-2.6	-1.9	-5.5	-2.6	0.0	0.4	0.7	3.1	5.2	0.7	-0.9
State & Local Government	-3.5	-2.2	-0.3	0.1	3.0	2.1	-0.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2
Billions of Dollars											
Real GDP	15840.7	16197.0	16495.4	16899.8	17386.7	17659.2	18050.7	18578.4	19181.8	19739.5	20235.6
Nominal GDP	15542.6	16197.0	16784.9	17521.7	18219.3	18707.2	19485.4	20508.2	21663.4	22813.8	23952.3
Prices & Wages, Percent Change, Annual Rate											
GDP Deflator	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Consumer Prices	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.1
Excl. Food & Energy	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
Producer Prices, Finished Goods	6.0	1.9	1.2	1.9	-3.3	-1.0	3.2	3.2	2.7	1.8	1.8
Employment Cost Index - Total Comp.	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2
Other Measures											
Oil - WTI (\$ per barrel)	95.1	94.2	97.9	93.3	48.7	43.2	51.0	67.9	72.5	68.0	68.4
Productivity (% change)	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.3
Industrial Production (% change)	3.1	3.0	2.0	3.1	-1.0	-1.9	1.6	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.5
Factory Operating Rate	73.6	74.9	75.0	75.8	75.8	74.6	74.8	75.7	76.6	76.9	76.7
Nonfarm Inven. Chg. (Bil. of 2009 \$)	48.4	89.9	98.2	90.3	127.8	28.4	27.4	42.6	97.5	95.2	85.0
Consumer Sentiment Index	67.4	76.5	79.2	84.1	92.9	91.8	96.8	100.3	106.1	106.1	106.3
Light Vehicle Sales (Million units)	12.7	14.4	15.5	16.5	17.4	17.5	17.1	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.1
Housing Starts (Million units)	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Existing House Sales (Million units)	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.5
Payroll Employment (% change)	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.7
Federal Surplus (Unified, FY, bil. \$)	-1296.8	-1089.2	-680.2	-483.6	-439.1	-587.4	-665.8	-779.0	-939.6	-960.0	-989.1
Current Account Balance (Bil. \$)	-445.7	-426.8	-348.8	-365.2	-407.8	-432.9	-449.1	-489.8	-639.1	-668.2	-749.4
Financial Markets, NSA											
Federal Funds Rate (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.4	2.7	3.0
3-Month Treasury Bill Rate (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.8
1-Year Treasury Note Yield (%)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.6
5-Year Treasury Note Yield (%)	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.6
10-Year Treasury Note Yield (%)	2.8	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.6
30-Year Treasury Note Yield (%)	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.8
30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate (%)	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.3
S&P 500 Stock Index	1268.9	1379.6	1642.5	1930.7	2061.2	2092.4	2448.2	2782.0	2901.7	3011.6	3061.2
(% change)	11.5	8.9	19.0	17.7	6.9	1.6	17.0	13.7	4.3	3.8	1.6
Exchange Rate, Major Trading Partners	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
(% change (negative = depreciation))	-5.8	3.8	3.2	3.3	16.1	0.7	-0.5	-2.2	1.8	-0.4	-0.1
Incomes											
Personal Income (Bil. of \$)	13326.8	14010.1	14181.1	14991.8	15719.5	16125.1	16830.9	17585.8	18441.9	19475.2	20460.1
(% change)	6.2	5.1	1.2	5.7	4.9	2.6	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.1
Disposable Income (Bil. of \$)	11873.6	12501.2	12505.3	13206.4	13784.3	14170.9	14796.3	15528.0	16268.1	17162.6	18019.0
(% change)	5.0	5.3	0.0	5.6	4.4	2.8	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.0
Real Disposable Income (Bil. Of 2009 \$)	12099.9	12500.8	12339.1	12838.1	13366.5	13595.5	13949.3	14338.3	14690.5	15217.3	15664.4
(% change)	2.4	3.3	-1.3	4.0	4.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	3.6	2.9
Saving Rate (%)	7.2	8.9	6.4	7.4	7.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.4
After-Tax Profits (Billions of \$)	1537.2	1821.2	1788.7	1855.2	1737.0	1736.9	1831.2	1954.9	2127.7	2246.6	2350.5
(% change)	-1.6	18.7	-1.7	3.7	-6.3	0.2	5.6	6.9	8.8	5.6	4.6

Table 2. Real Gross Domestic Product

	<i>History</i>								<i>Forecast</i>		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Real GDP Billions 2009 \$											
Gross Domestic Product	15840.7	16197.0	16495.4	16899.8	17386.7	17659.2	18050.7	18569.2	19141.9	19704.6	20220.4
Final Sales of Domestic Product	15796.5	16125.8	16386.2	16809.9	17253.6	17617.5	18008.7	18509.5	19039.6	19595.2	20115.5
Total Consumption	10843.8	11006.8	11166.9	11494.3	11921.9	12248.2	12558.7	12897.0	13334.2	13798.8	14227.4
Durables	1079.7	1144.2	1214.1	1301.0	1399.4	1476.8	1577.9	1668.3	1765.8	1886.9	2001.5
Nondurables	2482.9	2493.5	2538.5	2603.7	2691.7	2763.9	2822.0	2903.4	3009.2	3095.5	3173.8
Services	7282.1	7369.1	7415.5	7594.0	7840.0	8022.5	8184.5	8362.6	8609.0	8881.5	9133.3
Nonresidential Fixed Investment	1935.4	2118.5	2206.0	2357.4	2399.7	2411.2	2538.1	2711.6	2842.2	2965.5	3100.6
Equipment & Software	886.2	983.4	1029.2	1098.7	1132.6	1116.2	1183.7	1270.3	1328.0	1386.5	1447.5
Information Processing Equipment	303.2	331.2	351.8	368.6	393.5	410.9	459.8	502.7	529.3	549.2	574.3
Computers & Peripherals	93.9	103.5	103.0	102.6	103.5	103.0	113.8	123.3	133.1	136.3	140.0
Communications Equipment	95.9	104.8	118.1	133.1	154.6	174.0	207.4	229.7	235.4	243.9	254.9
Industrial Equipment	194.9	211.2	208.4	216.6	217.0	214.4	228.6	241.1	254.2	272.1	293.1
Transportation Equipment	177.8	215.3	242.5	272.2	304.9	290.5	284.3	306.5	336.8	344.4	338.3
Aircraft	34.6	35.2	37.1	42.2	42.9	38.5	42.3	45.0	51.6	61.4	68.0
Other Equipment	50.6	60.3	64.3	73.5	81.1	63.0	62.9	72.9	83.4	80.7	78.0
Structures	424.1	479.4	485.5	536.9	520.9	494.7	517.5	544.1	560.7	578.8	601.7
Commercial & Health	95.8	103.8	107.5	121.3	134.1	157.9	162.9	164.5	167.8	178.4	198.1
Manufacturing	40.6	46.8	48.7	55.0	73.7	69.9	59.3	54.3	54.7	53.9	59.3
Power & Communication	84.6	102.4	97.8	112.5	108.7	109.0	107.3	105.8	101.1	101.3	90.5
Mining & Petroleum	136.7	152.9	155.4	166.0	117.7	66.9	94.8	123.4	136.6	140.2	144.1
Other	66.5	73.6	76.1	82.3	90.0	96.5	98.2	100.9	105.2	109.9	115.8
Residential Fixed Investment	382.5	432.0	485.5	504.2	555.3	591.3	611.1	609.8	612.7	643.3	675.1
Exports	2119.0	2191.3	2269.6	2367.0	2380.6	2378.1	2450.1	2549.0	2649.9	2798.7	2914.6
Imports	2687.1	2759.9	2802.4	2944.7	3105.5	3164.4	3308.7	3471.9	3709.6	3984.1	4204.4
Federal Government	1311.1	1286.5	1215.3	1183.2	1183.0	1187.8	1196.4	1230.4	1285.8	1302.5	1291.0
State & Local Government	1892.2	1850.5	1845.3	1848.1	1903.9	1942.8	1932.3	1952.2	1979.3	2002.8	2025.7

Table 4. Quarterly Gross Domestic Product

	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1	2019Q2	2019Q3	2019Q4	2020Q1	2020Q2	2020Q3	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Real GDP Billions 2009 \$																
Gross Domestic Product	18324.0	18511.6	18665.0	18776.4	18918.0	19076.7	19219.2	19353.7	19497.9	19640.0	19775.4	19905.0	20030.3	20156.7	20282.2	20412.2
Final Sales of Domestic Product	18274.4	18515.9	18562.1	18685.5	18826.0	18972.6	19112.5	19247.4	19389.1	19529.1	19666.0	19796.5	19923.0	20051.6	20178.7	20308.9
Total Consumption	12722.8	12842.0	12953.3	13069.7	13172.4	13272.1	13388.4	13503.6	13625.0	13739.5	13857.9	13972.8	14079.3	14179.7	14276.7	14373.9
Durables	1628.2	1662.3	1677.4	1705.2	1725.5	1747.0	1780.7	1810.1	1841.2	1871.6	1902.2	1932.6	1962.6	1989.3	2014.3	2039.6
Nondurables	2858.6	2886.7	2919.2	2949.0	2977.9	2999.9	3019.2	3039.9	3062.7	3084.0	3106.3	3129.1	3147.5	3165.0	3182.7	3200.2
Services	8267.9	8329.8	8394.9	8457.7	8514.1	8572.7	8640.3	8708.7	8780.1	8846.9	8916.4	8982.6	9045.0	9104.7	9162.6	9220.7
Nonresidential Fixed Investment	2654.0	2710.1	2727.0	2755.3	2791.0	2831.1	2858.5	2888.1	2917.8	2945.0	2983.8	3015.6	3047.1	3081.7	3117.6	3155.8
Equipment & Software	1250.9	1264.9	1275.6	1289.9	1305.7	1321.7	1334.7	1349.7	1364.1	1376.8	1395.1	1410.0	1424.7	1439.6	1454.9	1470.8
Information Processing Equipment	490.5	502.9	511.8	505.6	523.8	526.9	531.3	535.3	540.7	546.2	552.1	558.0	564.3	571.0	577.6	584.5
Computers & Peripherals	121.3	125.7	125.0	121.2	131.9	132.9	133.5	134.1	135.1	135.9	136.7	137.4	138.5	139.5	140.4	141.5
Communications Equipment	222.9	229.1	236.1	230.8	234.0	234.4	235.8	237.4	239.7	242.3	245.3	248.2	251.0	253.6	256.2	258.8
Industrial Equipment	238.5	236.6	242.0	247.2	253.5	251.2	253.6	258.5	265.2	268.7	274.1	280.3	286.2	292.0	294.7	299.2
Transportation Equipment	300.7	303.5	302.9	318.9	315.8	339.8	342.1	349.7	345.0	346.1	346.0	340.7	336.7	333.9	337.2	345.3
Aircraft	46.2	45.2	42.9	45.6	45.6	48.6	54.8	57.4	58.8	60.6	62.3	63.9	65.5	67.0	68.9	70.6
Other Equipment	69.3	68.8	75.2	78.5	81.6	83.7	84.4	84.2	82.3	81.8	80.1	78.3	77.8	75.3	77.1	81.9
Structures	533.3	551.7	546.9	544.6	550.0	559.9	564.5	568.4	571.9	574.8	582.1	586.3	590.8	597.6	605.0	613.4
Commercial & Health	167.2	165.2	162.9	162.8	164.8	169.6	168.6	168.2	170.6	174.9	181.3	186.7	192.0	195.8	199.7	204.8
Manufacturing	56.0	52.9	54.9	53.3	53.8	54.5	56.0	54.6	53.8	53.1	53.4	55.4	57.0	58.5	60.3	61.2
Power & Communication	106.5	109.3	106.8	100.7	98.2	100.7	101.1	104.4	104.9	103.1	101.1	95.9	92.6	91.2	89.7	88.4
Mining & Petroleum	109.2	129.1	125.6	129.6	133.3	134.9	138.6	139.8	139.8	139.3	140.2	141.5	141.2	142.9	145.1	147.4
Other	99.2	100.2	101.5	102.7	104.5	104.9	105.2	106.3	107.6	109.1	110.9	112.2	113.6	115.0	116.4	118.2
Residential Fixed Investment	615.3	613.2	607.7	603.0	604.4	612.8	612.5	621.3	630.3	639.0	647.1	656.7	663.7	670.6	679.0	687.0
Exports	2517.8	2574.2	2542.2	2561.9	2597.8	2628.3	2666.9	2706.7	2748.1	2785.5	2817.2	2844.0	2869.0	2900.0	2929.0	2960.4
Imports	3420.1	3415.2	3491.9	3560.2	3614.2	3670.8	3742.4	3810.8	3884.5	3954.6	4018.5	4078.8	4129.4	4179.9	4229.6	4278.6
Federal Government	1213.1	1224.0	1234.7	1250.0	1261.0	1279.7	1301.9	1300.5	1301.2	1310.4	1302.2	1296.3	1294.6	1292.6	1290.4	1286.5
State & Local Government	1937.7	1946.6	1956.3	1968.1	1974.4	1976.7	1980.2	1985.7	1992.6	1999.2	2005.9	2013.2	2018.0	2023.1	2028.3	2033.5

Table 5. Annual Employment

	<i>History</i>								<i>Forecast</i>		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Millions											
Total Nonfarm Employment	131.94	134.17	136.37	138.94	141.83	144.35	146.61	149.06	151.67	153.30	154.39
Private Nonfarm	109.85	112.25	114.53	117.07	119.80	122.12	124.26	126.61	129.13	130.48	131.49
Mining	0.74	0.80	0.81	0.84	0.76	0.62	0.63	0.68	0.70	0.71	0.72
Construction	5.53	5.65	5.86	6.15	6.46	6.73	6.97	7.29	7.57	7.81	8.20
Manufacturing	11.73	11.93	12.02	12.18	12.34	12.35	12.44	12.69	12.83	12.75	12.54
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	25.01	25.41	25.79	26.32	26.83	27.20	27.40	27.64	27.85	27.80	27.71
Transportation & Warehousing	4.31	4.42	4.50	4.66	4.88	5.02	5.19	5.42	5.64	5.67	5.68
Financial Activities	7.70	7.78	7.89	7.98	8.12	8.29	8.45	8.57	8.78	8.90	8.96
Education & Health	20.32	20.77	21.08	21.44	22.03	22.64	23.19	23.67	24.35	24.47	24.63
Professional & Business Services	17.39	17.99	18.58	19.12	19.69	20.11	20.51	20.99	21.47	22.30	22.90
Information	2.67	2.67	2.70	2.73	2.75	2.79	2.81	2.83	2.80	2.73	2.78
Leisure & Hospitality	13.35	13.77	14.26	14.69	15.15	15.66	16.05	16.36	16.79	17.03	17.13
Government	22.09	21.92	21.85	21.88	22.03	22.23	22.35	22.45	22.54	22.83	22.90
Federal	2.86	2.82	2.77	2.73	2.76	2.79	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.93	2.80
State & Local	19.23	19.10	19.08	19.14	19.27	19.44	19.55	19.65	19.74	19.90	20.10
Growth Rates											
Total Nonfarm Employment	1.22	1.69	1.64	1.88	2.08	1.78	1.57	1.67	1.75	1.08	0.71
Private Nonfarm	1.84	2.19	2.02	2.22	2.34	1.94	1.76	1.89	1.99	1.04	0.78
Mining	13.57	2.08	3.06	3.84	-16.55	-15.07	7.65	9.84	-0.27	2.63	0.57
Construction	1.93	1.74	4.36	5.61	5.07	3.33	3.63	4.71	3.27	4.18	5.13
Manufacturing	1.76	1.47	0.97	1.70	0.67	-0.12	1.38	2.36	0.67	-1.94	-1.24
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	1.92	1.49	1.82	2.13	1.52	1.34	0.54	0.89	0.62	-0.48	-0.39
Transportation & Warehousing	2.30	2.64	1.92	4.58	3.86	3.01	3.79	4.36	2.84	0.17	-0.01
Financial Activities	0.47	1.29	1.22	1.51	1.83	2.08	1.73	1.52	2.51	1.18	0.16
Education & Health	1.92	1.99	1.35	2.09	2.97	2.73	2.08	2.27	2.23	0.49	0.54
Professional & Business Services	3.52	3.33	3.23	3.05	2.85	1.79	2.01	2.51	3.24	3.04	2.66
Information	-0.41	-0.18	1.91	0.33	0.97	2.01	0.11	0.65	-2.81	-0.15	1.66
Leisure & Hospitality	2.80	3.11	3.62	2.94	3.46	2.92	2.25	2.12	2.27	1.31	0.66
Government	-1.38	-0.38	-0.27	0.46	0.67	0.97	0.40	0.48	0.42	0.92	0.83
Federal	-0.85	-1.04	-2.52	-0.09	0.96	1.51	-0.31	0.08	0.04	3.89	0.00
State & Local	-1.46	-0.28	0.06	0.54	0.63	0.90	0.50	0.54	0.48	0.98	0.94

Table 6. Quarterly Employment

Table 6. Quarterly Employment

	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1	2019Q2	2019Q3	2019Q4	2020Q1	2020Q2	2020Q3	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Employment (Millions)																
Total Nonfarm Employment	148.0	148.7	149.4	150.1	150.9	151.4	152.0	152.4	152.8	153.3	153.4	153.6	153.9	154.3	154.5	154.8
Private Nonfarm	125.7	126.3	126.9	127.6	128.4	128.9	129.4	129.8	130.1	130.3	130.6	130.8	131.1	131.4	131.6	131.8
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
Construction	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.50	7.56	7.59	7.63	7.69	7.76	7.85	7.95	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.36
Manufacturing	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.79	12.81	12.83	12.90	12.87	12.79	12.71	12.65	12.60	12.55	12.52	12.49
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	27.6	27.6	27.7	27.7	27.78	27.85	27.89	27.89	27.85	27.81	27.79	27.75	27.75	27.74	27.69	27.64
Transportation & Warehousing	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.59	5.64	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.67	5.67	5.68	5.68	5.68	5.67
Financial Activities	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.71	8.76	8.80	8.84	8.87	8.89	8.91	8.94	8.96	8.96	8.96	8.96
Education & Health	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.9	24.24	24.35	24.39	24.41	24.43	24.45	24.49	24.53	24.59	24.63	24.65	24.66
Professional & Business Services	20.8	20.9	21.1	21.2	21.15	21.28	21.58	21.86	22.08	22.23	22.37	22.52	22.69	22.83	22.97	23.12
Information	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.83	2.81	2.79	2.75	2.74	2.71	2.73	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.79	2.80
Leisure & Hospitality	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.67	16.79	16.83	16.88	16.93	17.00	17.09	17.10	17.05	17.10	17.16	17.21
Government	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.51	22.52	22.54	22.58	22.68	23.03	22.82	22.78	22.83	22.88	22.92	22.97
Federal	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.85	3.15	2.89	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
State & Local	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.71	19.71	19.74	19.78	19.83	19.88	19.93	19.98	20.02	20.07	20.12	20.16
Growth Rates																
Total Nonfarm Employment	1.74	1.88	1.79	1.73	2.17	1.47	1.40	1.22	1.03	1.41	0.22	0.50	0.80	0.83	0.76	0.70
Private Nonfarm	2.01	2.09	1.96	2.02	2.49	1.71	1.57	1.29	0.90	0.59	0.90	0.72	0.79	0.83	0.75	0.68
Mining	9.38	13.98	7.99	6.51	5.28	-9.16	1.53	0.84	0.94	7.47	2.12	-0.23	-0.36	-0.21	1.13	1.70
Construction	6.55	4.74	3.91	3.29	5.60	3.44	1.62	2.24	2.97	3.86	4.70	4.94	4.85	4.94	5.17	5.19
Manufacturing	2.30	2.23	1.89	2.94	-0.65	0.62	0.63	2.06	-0.98	-2.26	-2.51	-2.07	-1.61	-1.40	-0.86	-1.11
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	1.16	0.91	0.90	0.57	0.97	0.98	0.63	-0.12	-0.45	-0.68	-0.23	-0.57	0.04	-0.19	-0.68	-0.73
Transportation & Warehousing	4.92	3.76	3.77	4.98	6.45	3.48	1.26	0.18	0.05	0.09	0.18	0.34	0.55	0.08	-0.26	-0.42
Financial Activities	1.40	1.53	1.38	1.76	4.26	2.06	2.05	1.65	1.63	0.62	1.09	1.37	0.87	0.05	-0.13	-0.14
Education & Health	2.26	1.86	2.61	2.37	6.07	1.88	0.75	0.20	0.40	0.33	0.57	0.65	1.04	0.70	0.34	0.07
Professional & Business Services	2.20	3.03	2.79	2.02	-0.63	2.56	5.85	5.16	4.13	2.79	2.56	2.69	3.04	2.50	2.42	2.69
Information	-0.09	2.05	-0.52	1.14	-0.07	-4.05	-2.58	-4.52	-2.70	-3.03	1.87	3.26	1.67	1.86	2.10	1.03
Leisure & Hospitality	1.51	1.82	1.97	3.17	3.93	2.99	0.91	1.24	1.12	1.66	2.14	0.30	-1.13	1.04	1.40	1.31
Government	0.23	0.70	0.86	0.12	0.35	0.13	0.43	0.78	1.77	6.28	-3.60	-0.76	0.87	0.85	0.82	0.76
Federal	-0.807	0.096	0.382	0.669	0.000	0.143	0.000	0.000	7.780	49.11	-29.10	-12.24	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
State & Local	0.38	0.79	0.93	0.05	0.40	0.13	0.49	0.89	0.94	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.93	0.87

Table 7. Quarterly Implicit Price Deflators (2009=100)

	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1	2019Q2	2019Q3	2019Q4	2020Q1	2020Q2	2020Q3	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
GDP	109.3	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.6	114.2	114.9	115.5	116.1	116.8	117.5	118.2	118.9
Consumption	107.5	108.1	108.5	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.4	111.0	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.5	114.1	114.7	115.3
Durables	88.1	87.7	87.5	87.3	87.1	86.9	86.7	86.5	86.2	85.8	85.5	85.1	84.8	84.5	84.3	84.0
Motor Vehicles	97.6	97.3	98.1	98.6	99.0	99.2	99.5	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.5	100.8	101.0	101.2
Furniture	86.3	86.9	86.3	86.8	86.6	86.7	86.6	86.4	86.3	86.0	85.8	85.4	85.2	84.9	84.7	84.5
Other Durables	89.4	88.7	87.8	85.9	85.3	85.1	85.0	84.8	84.6	84.2	84.0	83.7	83.5	83.3	83.1	83.0
Nondurables	99.1	99.5	99.4	99.2	98.4	99.3	99.9	100.3	100.4	100.6	100.8	100.8	101.4	102.1	102.6	103.0
Food	103.1	103.4	103.5	103.6	104.1	104.6	105.1	105.6	106.1	106.7	107.2	107.7	108.2	108.7	109.2	109.7
Clothing & Shoes	100.2	100.3	98.6	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.7	97.7	97.6	97.6
Gasoline & Oil	77.0	77.6	79.3	77.9	71.3	75.2	77.7	78.1	76.6	76.0	75.0	72.2	74.4	76.3	76.9	77.3
Fuel	78.9	79.9	83.3	86.1	80.9	94.4	90.2	86.5	85.7	85.9	85.4	83.4	85.9	88.1	89.2	90.2
Services	113.8	114.6	115.3	116.0	116.8	117.6	118.3	119.1	119.9	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.9	123.7	124.6	125.4
Housing	118.0	119.1	120.1	121.0	122.0	123.0	123.9	124.9	125.8	126.7	127.5	128.4	129.2	130.1	131.0	131.8
Electricity	109.0	108.1	106.7	109.4	110.2	110.5	110.8	111.3	112.1	112.5	113.0	113.6	114.0	114.6	115.3	116.0
Natural Gas	105.6	105.0	103.0	103.9	108.4	109.0	107.9	108.2	110.2	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.0	111.5	113.2	114.4
Water & Sewer	122.9	124.3	125.4	127.0	128.3	128.9	129.6	130.3	131.0	131.7	132.6	133.6	134.7	136.0	137.4	138.7
Telephone	85.8	85.8	85.8	84.5	84.4	84.4	84.5	84.7	84.8	85.0	85.2	85.4	85.6	85.9	86.0	86.2
Transportation	105.4	106.3	107.2	108.9	109.8	110.7	111.4	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.7	115.3	115.9	116.5
Other Services	113.7	114.3	115.3	116.3	117.4	118.1	118.5	119.1	119.7	120.3	121.0	121.6	122.3	122.9	123.5	124.1

Table 8. Percent Change in Implicit Price Deflators

	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1	2019Q2	2019Q3	2019Q4	2020Q1	2020Q2	2020Q3	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
GDP	2.0	3.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Consumption	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Durables	-1.1	-1.6	-0.9	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-1.8	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2
Motor Vehicles	-0.5	-1.4	3.2	2.2	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Furniture	0.2	2.9	-2.6	2.0	-0.7	0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.1	-1.6	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-0.8
Other Durables	1.9	-2.8	-4.3	-8.3	-2.5	-1.1	-0.7	-0.8	-1.1	-1.6	-1.1	-1.5	-1.0	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7
Nondurables	3.9	1.4	0.0	-0.8	-3.2	3.6	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	-0.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8
Food	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Clothing & Shoes	8.8	0.5	-6.9	-2.4	-1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
Gasoline & Oil	20.0	3.1	9.1	-6.8	-29.7	23.2	14.0	2.1	-7.4	-3.1	-5.1	-14.0	12.8	10.2	3.3	2.3
Fuel	38.9	5.2	18.0	14.2	-22.0	85.6	-16.5	-15.4	-3.7	0.8	-2.2	-9.1	12.4	10.5	5.3	4.3
Services	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Housing	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Electricity	1.5	-3.2	-4.9	10.4	3.0	1.1	0.8	1.9	3.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.4
Natural Gas	3.9	-2.4	-7.2	3.6	18.4	2.3	-4.2	1.2	7.8	-0.4	1.4	3.0	-1.1	1.9	6.2	4.0
Water & Sewer	3.0	4.4	3.7	5.3	4.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.0
Telephone	-1.4	0.1	-0.2	-5.7	-0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Transportation	-0.9	3.7	3.3	6.6	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Other Services	3.9	2.0	3.4	3.7	3.7	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1

Table 9. Annual Implicit Price Deflators (2009=100)

	<i>History</i>								<i>Forecast</i>		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP	98.1	100.0	101.8	103.7	104.8	105.9	107.9	110.3	112.6	115.2	117.9
Consumption	98.1	100.0	101.3	102.9	103.1	104.2	106.1	108.2	110.1	112.2	114.4
Durables	101.3	100.0	98.0	95.5	93.4	91.2	89.1	87.7	86.8	85.6	84.4
Motor Vehicles	98.7	100.0	100.5	100.6	100.5	99.4	98.2	97.9	99.4	100.2	100.9
Furniture	100.0	100.0	98.1	94.7	92.4	90.0	87.5	86.6	86.6	85.9	84.8
Other Durables	100.8	100.0	97.9	94.4	90.8	90.4	89.5	87.9	85.0	84.1	83.2
Nondurables	97.7	100.0	100.1	100.6	97.1	95.9	97.4	99.3	99.5	100.7	102.3
Food	97.7	100.0	101.0	102.9	104.1	103.0	102.9	103.4	104.8	106.9	109.0
Clothing & Shoes	96.5	100.0	101.0	101.3	100.0	99.8	99.2	99.3	97.9	97.9	97.6
Gasoline & Oil	96.6	100.0	97.2	93.5	68.7	61.0	68.9	77.9	75.6	75.0	76.2
Fuel	98.6	100.0	98.8	98.3	69.8	58.0	66.9	82.0	88.0	85.1	88.3
Services	97.8	100.0	102.3	104.9	106.8	109.3	112.0	114.9	117.9	121.0	124.2
Housing	97.8	100.0	102.3	105.0	108.2	111.8	115.6	119.6	123.5	127.1	130.5
Electricity	100.0	100.0	102.1	105.8	106.4	105.2	107.5	108.3	110.7	112.8	115.0
Natural Gas	110.8	100.1	104.9	112.3	99.0	96.6	104.3	104.4	108.4	110.5	112.5
Water & Sewer	95.0	100.0	104.4	108.1	112.8	116.8	120.7	124.9	129.3	132.2	136.7
Telephone	99.9	100.0	99.3	98.2	95.8	95.2	87.1	85.5	84.5	85.1	85.9
Transportation	98.1	100.0	101.0	102.3	102.5	103.4	104.7	107.0	111.0	113.4	115.6
Other Services	97.5	100.0	102.9	105.4	107.5	109.6	111.9	114.9	118.3	120.7	123.2

Table 10. Percent Change in Implicit Price Deflators

	<i>History</i>								<i>Forecast</i>		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4
Consumption	2.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1
Durables	-0.3	-1.6	-2.2	-2.6	-2.0	-2.9	-1.9	-1.2	-0.9	-1.6	-1.3
Motor Vehicles	3.5	0.8	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-1.5	-1.1	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.9
Furniture	0.0	-0.2	-2.9	-3.0	-2.4	-2.8	-3.0	0.6	-0.4	-1.1	-1.0
Other Durables	2.5	-2.1	-2.5	-3.6	-4.0	0.5	-1.0	-3.4	-1.3	-1.3	-0.8
Nondurables	5.9	1.9	-0.6	-0.4	-3.1	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.5	2.2
Food	5.1	1.3	0.7	2.8	0.3	-1.8	0.7	0.6	1.9	2.0	1.9
Clothing & Shoes	4.2	2.6	0.3	-0.3	-1.3	0.0	-1.5	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.2
Gasoline & Oil	19.9	4.8	-5.3	-10.6	-16.8	7.6	15.1	6.3	2.4	-7.4	7.1
Fuel	26.2	3.4	-0.3	-8.8	-29.1	8.5	17.3	19.1	7.9	-3.5	8.1
Services	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Housing	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7
Electricity	2.6	-0.7	3.1	3.1	-0.6	0.4	2.3	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.1
Natural Gas	-2.5	-4.3	2.2	6.6	-12.1	6.7	4.1	-0.5	4.4	2.9	2.8
Water & Sewer	4.7	5.7	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.6	2.5	3.9
Telephone	-2.3	0.8	-1.0	-2.4	0.0	-3.0	-7.7	-1.8	0.2	0.9	0.9
Transportation	3.7	1.2	1.6	1.1	-0.4	1.1	2.0	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.1
Other Services	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.0

Table 11. Personal Income and its Components

	<i>History</i>								<i>Forecast</i>		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Personal Income Billions Current Dollars											
Personal Income	13326.8	14010.1	14181.1	14991.8	15719.5	16125.1	16830.9	17563.8	18393.2	19328.4	20281.6
Wages & Salaries	8225.9	8566.7	8834.2	9248.1	9696.8	9956.2	10407.2	10845.1	11354.4	11953.0	12579.1
Other Labor Income	1107.3	1125.9	1194.7	1228.1	1272.8	1294.2	1348.1	1389.9	1436.6	1507.1	1583.3
Nonfarm Income	1164.4	1286.4	1315.2	1377.5	1365.5	1381.8	1462.0	1541.8	1608.7	1648.6	1679.6
Farm Income	64.9	60.9	88.3	70.1	56.4	37.5	38.9	35.4	50.2	59.7	67.9
Rental Income	478.6	518.0	557.0	608.4	651.8	694.8	730.2	763.2	833.3	905.5	945.9
Dividends	681.5	835.1	793.3	953.4	1033.3	1075.7	1108.6	1144.0	1166.7	1214.3	1257.7
Interest Income	1269.4	1330.5	1273.0	1347.8	1438.1	1440.9	1523.0	1612.3	1665.3	1742.0	1856.9
Transfer Payments	2358.7	2363.0	2424.3	2540.3	2683.0	2778.1	2859.7	2981.5	3134.0	3295.0	3459.4
Personal Social Insurance Tax	423.9	437.2	578.0	607.1	635.6	658.5	693.3	729.1	761.1	798.7	839.1
Percent Change, Annual Rate											
Personal Income	6.2	5.1	1.2	5.7	4.9	2.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.9
Wages & Salaries	3.8	4.1	3.1	4.7	4.9	2.7	4.5	4.2	4.7	5.3	5.2
Other Labor Income	2.2	1.7	6.1	2.8	3.6	1.7	4.2	3.1	3.4	4.9	5.1
Nonfarm Income	8.8	10.6	2.2	4.7	-0.9	1.2	5.8	5.5	4.3	2.5	1.9
Farm Income	70.6	-6.1	45.6	-19.4	-19.2	-33.4	4.3	-8.4	44.6	18.9	13.9
Rental Income	21.3	3.9	9.8	8.3	7.5	5.1	5.9	5.0	10.9	6.6	3.6
Dividends	23.6	46.5	-7.5	22.4	3.7	4.9	2.4	3.7	2.6	3.7	3.5
Interest Income	3.8	3.9	-2.7	6.9	6.8	0.7	8.9	3.3	3.6	5.5	6.9
Transfer Payments	0.4	1.1	2.5	6.2	4.6	3.5	2.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0
Personal Social Insurance Tax	-13.1	4.8	44.8	5.4	4.4	3.8	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.1

Table 12. Personal Consumption Expenditures (Current Dollars)

2018Q1 2018Q2 2018Q3 2018Q4 2019Q1 2019Q2 2019Q3 2019Q4 2020Q1 2020Q2 2020Q3 2020Q4 2021Q1 2021Q2 2021Q3 2021Q4

Consumer Expenditures by Type Billions Current Dollars

Consumer spending on...

all goods & services	13679.6	13875.6	14067.3	14255.9	14466.4	14662.9	14857.8	15058.6	15259.5	15444.8	15658.7	15852.4	16067.5	16277.6	16486.4	16696.3
durable goods	1434.5	1458.7	1479.3	1504.3	1527.1	1543.6	1558.3	1575.3	1592.9	1609.0	1629.0	1646.1	1666.1	1684.4	1702.3	1720.2
furniture and appliances	324.1	331.3	335.1	337.9	344.8	349.8	353.4	357.2	362.1	366.3	371.2	376.0	381.3	386.2	390.7	395.4
information processing equipment	136.6	139.2	143.0	147.6	150.2	152.3	154.3	156.3	157.8	159.4	161.0	162.6	164.4	166.2	167.9	169.7
motor vehicles and parts	498.5	504.6	513.0	518.5	522.5	529.1	533.9	540.4	547.5	554.4	563.6	571.2	580.6	588.5	596.3	604.1
other durable goods	152.3	156.8	157.4	162.8	166.7	168.7	170.4	172.3	173.9	175.2	176.6	177.9	179.5	181.2	183.0	184.7
nondurables	2833.2	2870.8	2907.3	2951.8	3002.3	3037.7	3069.0	3097.3	3123.9	3139.6	3176.6	3195.5	3233.7	3269.5	3301.6	3333.2
clothing & shoes	385.5	394.8	398.6	401.1	406.8	410.5	414.9	419.3	423.2	426.2	428.8	431.5	433.5	435.5	437.3	439.2
fuel oil & coal	19.5	21.3	21.9	23.7	26.0	27.7	27.8	27.7	27.4	26.5	26.9	26.2	26.8	27.4	27.7	28.0
gasoline & motor oil	321.0	325.7	330.6	351.7	361.5	369.9	374.2	371.9	367.1	353.0	357.8	345.6	352.1	356.8	358.1	359.0
food	988.3	998.0	1008.8	1013.9	1021.9	1029.9	1038.3	1047.6	1057.3	1067.4	1078.0	1088.7	1099.1	1108.6	1117.9	1127.1
other nondurable goods	1118.8	1131.0	1147.3	1161.2	1186.1	1199.6	1213.8	1230.8	1248.9	1266.5	1285.2	1303.5	1322.3	1341.1	1360.5	1379.9

Consumer Expenditures by Type Billions 2009 Dollars

Consumer spending on...

all goods & services	12722.8	12842.0	12968.5	13062.7	13167.5	13273.4	13381.4	13497.4	13615.1	13732.1	13849.2	13967.4	14080.1	14187.8	14295.3	14401.4
durable goods	1628.2	1662.3	1690.1	1727.4	1752.6	1777.7	1800.7	1826.6	1853.0	1880.8	1911.2	1940.5	1971.3	1999.3	2027.1	2054.7
furniture and appliances	375.5	381.1	388.0	392.1	398.0	404.5	409.3	414.8	421.3	427.8	434.7	442.0	449.3	455.9	462.3	468.7
information processing equipment	185.6	192.2	197.5	204.7	210.7	217.1	222.9	228.1	232.7	238.3	243.7	249.2	255.0	261.0	267.0	273.4
motor vehicles and parts	510.7	518.6	523.5	530.4	532.6	538.3	542.2	547.9	554.1	561.2	569.9	577.7	586.5	593.5	600.5	607.3
other durable goods	181.1	188.2	192.5	200.3	205.2	208.3	211.1	214.4	217.1	219.7	222.4	225.1	227.9	230.9	233.9	236.9
nondurables	2858.6	2886.7	2923.7	2943.5	2974.1	2992.2	3011.8	3033.7	3056.1	3079.7	3100.7	3124.4	3143.8	3162.7	3181.9	3200.8
clothing & shoes	384.7	393.4	404.4	406.6	411.3	414.9	419.2	423.5	427.6	431.0	434.0	437.2	439.5	441.9	443.9	446.0
fuel oil & coal	24.8	26.7	26.3	29.7	29.4	29.3	28.9	28.7	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.9
gasoline & motor oil	416.9	419.7	416.9	413.1	414.0	413.4	414.0	416.0	418.2	422.0	422.2	425.7	425.2	424.9	425.2	425.6
food	958.6	965.2	974.6	979.0	985.1	989.4	994.1	999.2	1004.5	1009.7	1015.0	1020.4	1025.2	1029.7	1034.2	1038.5
other nondurable goods	1061.4	1069.5	1087.3	1100.1	1118.2	1128.6	1138.5	1148.9	1159.6	1170.7	1182.4	1193.8	1205.5	1216.9	1228.4	1239.7

Real Consumer Expenditures Annual Growth Rate

Consumer spending on...

all goods & services	0.5	3.7	3.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
durable goods	-2.0	8.4	6.7	8.8	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.4
furniture and appliances	1.7	6.0	7.3	4.2	6.0	6.6	4.8	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.6	5.9	5.6	5.5
information processing equipment	8.1	14.2	10.9	14.7	11.7	12.2	10.7	9.3	8.1	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.6
motor vehicles and parts	-13.3	6.2	3.7	5.3	1.6	4.3	2.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	6.2	5.4	6.1	4.8	4.7	4.5
other durable goods	5.1	15.7	9.0	16.3	9.8	6.1	5.3	6.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1
nondurables	0.1	3.9	5.1	2.7	4.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
clothing & shoes	-7.6	9.1	11.2	2.2	4.6	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9
fuel oil & coal	-26.4	30.6	-6.3	50.8	-3.7	-1.7	-4.8	-3.3	-1.3	-0.8	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1
gasoline & motor oil	-1.7	2.7	-2.7	-3.7	0.9	-0.6	0.6	1.9	2.1	3.7	0.2	3.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	0.3
food	2.2	2.8	4.0	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
other nondurable goods	2.0	3.1	6.8	4.8	6.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7

Table 13. Personal Consumption Expenditures (2009 Dollars)

	History								Forecast		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consumer Expenditures by Type Billions Current Dollars											
<i>Consumer spending on...</i>											
all goods & services	10641.1	11006.8	11317.2	11824.0	12294.5	12766.9	13321.4	13969.6	14761.4	15553.9	16382.0
durable goods	1093.5	1144.2	1189.4	1242.4	1306.6	1346.6	1406.5	1469.2	1551.1	1619.3	1693.2
furniture and appliances	246.9	253.9	263.6	274.2	288.1	301.3	315.4	332.1	351.3	368.9	388.4
information processing equipment	101.8	107.9	111.0	114.6	119.2	123.8	131.6	141.6	153.3	160.2	167.0
motor vehicles and parts	365.2	396.6	417.5	442.3	473.9	483.7	498.2	508.6	531.5	559.2	592.4
other durable goods	121.8	126.9	129.7	135.2	139.3	139.9	145.9	157.3	169.5	175.9	182.1
nondurables	2424.6	2493.5	2540.6	2619.2	2613.1	2649.7	2749.6	2890.8	3051.6	3158.9	3284.5
clothing & shoes	332.6	345.2	350.5	358.0	366.3	373.0	379.7	395.0	412.9	427.4	436.4
fuel oil & coal	27.0	24.1	25.3	26.4	19.7	15.9	17.0	21.6	27.3	26.8	27.5
gasoline & motor oil	386.8	397.8	393.0	376.9	289.5	258.9	290.0	332.3	369.4	355.9	356.5
food	819.5	846.2	864.0	897.6	921.0	944.2	965.8	1002.3	1034.4	1072.8	1113.2
other nondurable goods	858.7	880.2	907.8	960.2	1016.6	1057.6	1097.2	1139.6	1207.6	1276.0	1351.0

Consumer Expenditures by Type Billions 2009 Dollars

<i>Consumer spending on...</i>											
all goods & services	10843.8	11006.8	11166.9	11494.3	11921.9	12248.2	12558.7	12899.0	13329.9	13790.9	14241.2
durable goods	1079.7	1144.2	1214.1	1301.0	1399.4	1476.8	1577.9	1677.0	1789.4	1896.3	2013.1
furniture and appliances	246.9	253.9	268.8	289.5	311.8	334.7	360.4	384.2	406.6	431.5	459.1
information processing equipment	94.8	107.9	119.5	130.7	142.0	158.5	175.5	195.0	219.7	241.0	264.1
motor vehicles and parts	370.1	396.6	415.3	439.8	471.4	486.5	507.2	520.8	540.2	565.7	596.9
other durable goods	119.9	126.9	134.0	147.5	160.8	162.9	172.5	190.5	209.7	221.1	232.4
nondurables	2482.9	2493.5	2538.5	2603.7	2691.7	2763.9	2822.0	2903.1	3002.9	3090.2	3172.3
clothing & shoes	344.6	345.2	347.1	353.4	366.1	373.9	382.9	397.3	417.2	432.5	442.8
fuel oil & coal	27.4	24.1	25.6	26.8	28.3	27.5	25.4	26.9	29.1	28.6	28.8
gasoline & motor oil	400.3	397.8	404.2	403.2	421.6	424.4	420.9	416.7	414.4	422.0	425.2
food	839.0	846.2	855.5	872.1	884.9	916.8	938.9	969.4	992.0	1012.4	1031.9
other nondurable goods	871.6	880.2	906.1	947.6	991.7	1018.4	1045.1	1079.6	1133.6	1176.6	1222.6

Real Consumer Expenditures Annual Growth Rate

<i>Consumer spending on...</i>											
all goods & services	1.2	1.6	1.9	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.1
durable goods	3.6	6.4	5.1	9.2	6.0	6.8	7.7	5.6	5.7	6.2	5.9
furniture and appliances	3.5	2.4	7.3	8.5	7.7	6.3	9.6	4.9	5.8	6.6	6.0
information processing equipment	18.7	13.4	7.7	12.2	6.2	13.3	10.4	12.5	11.4	9.3	9.7
motor vehicles and parts	0.4	7.8	1.4	9.6	4.3	7.3	5.0	0.7	3.3	5.4	5.1
other durable goods	3.0	8.4	6.2	10.9	7.7	0.2	8.5	12.1	7.0	5.0	5.2
nondurables	-0.2	0.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.4
clothing & shoes	0.6	0.3	0.9	3.9	2.5	1.4	4.7	4.0	4.2	3.2	2.0
fuel oil & coal	-15.0	7.1	23.2	-1.1	8.8	1.9	4.5	16.4	-3.3	-0.3	1.2
gasoline & motor oil	-2.1	-1.2	2.7	1.4	3.6	-1.2	0.1	-1.3	0.7	2.3	0.0
food	-0.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.8
other nondurable goods	1.3	1.2	4.4	5.1	4.5	1.0	3.6	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.8

Table 14. Business Fixed Investment

	<i>History</i>								<i>Forecast</i>		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Billions Current Dollars											
Business Fixed Investment	1907.5	2118.5	2211.5	2394.3	2449.7	2442.1	2587.9	2796.3	2998.3	3182.8	3362.2
Producers Dur. Equipment	881.3	983.4	1027.0	1090.8	1118.3	1090.9	1150.4	1233.7	1315.5	1386.4	1450.0
Nonresidential Structures	404.5	479.4	492.5	577.1	572.2	545.7	585.4	635.1	676.5	723.1	774.3
Non-Farm Buildings	170.5	191.8	204.1	234.9	281.7	318.6	323.6	334.7	356.2	388.5	427.8
Commercial	67.0	75.6	84.3	103.0	116.9	144.5	153.6	161.6	170.5	188.9	210.0
Industrial	39.6	46.8	49.9	58.1	79.3	75.7	65.8	62.0	65.1	68.2	73.2
Other Buildings	63.9	69.4	70.0	73.8	85.5	98.4	104.2	111.1	120.6	131.3	144.6
Utilities	90.7	112.2	108.9	126.3	125.5	124.7	126.3	129.9	127.6	137.6	148.7
Mines & Wells	124.7	152.9	155.6	187.8	136.5	74.4	107.4	141.6	161.7	162.1	160.4
Billions 2009 Dollars											
Business Fixed Investment	1935.4	2118.5	2206.0	2357.4	2399.7	2411.2	2538.1	2710.2	2859.5	2994.2	3122.4
Producers Dur. Equipment	886.2	983.4	1029.2	1098.7	1132.6	1116.2	1183.7	1267.7	1337.3	1401.1	1459.5
Nonresidential Structures	424.1	479.4	485.5	536.9	520.9	494.7	517.5	542.5	558.6	582.2	607.1
Non-Farm Buildings	175.0	191.8	199.3	222.0	261.0	289.6	285.1	281.7	292.8	313.0	332.3
Commercial	69.0	75.6	82.5	98.2	109.2	132.9	137.9	140.1	144.9	157.8	169.1
Industrial	40.6	46.8	48.7	55.0	73.7	69.9	59.3	53.6	54.4	55.6	57.7
Other Buildings	65.4	69.4	68.0	68.9	78.2	86.9	87.8	87.9	93.1	99.5	105.3
Utilities	93.6	112.2	107.6	123.1	120.5	119.1	117.3	116.1	107.6	107.5	108.3
Mines & Wells	136.7	152.9	155.4	166.0	117.7	66.9	94.8	123.0	135.5	136.9	141.2
Annual Growth Rate											
Business Fixed Investment	11.7	7.1	5.9	7.9	-0.9	1.5	7.2	8.5	7.3	5.7	5.7
Producers Dur. Equipment	13.2	8.8	4.5	5.3	1.0	-2.1	9.2	6.0	6.9	4.6	4.7
Nonresidential Structures	16.6	8.4	10.2	16.1	-10.2	3.5	6.3	9.8	7.6	6.6	7.4
Non-Farm Buildings	14.7	7.3	10.8	21.0	11.4	15.1	-1.1	4.2	9.5	8.6	10.2
Commercial	14.6	9.6	19.7	20.2	10.0	28.4	-0.1	5.8	10.7	9.2	11.4
Industrial	38.0	8.5	11.1	38.6	15.2	-7.2	-11.5	-2.2	5.9	6.3	7.1
Other Buildings	3.3	4.4	2.3	12.3	11.6	17.8	5.1	6.2	10.0	9.1	10.1
Utilities	2.4	18.4	25.8	-6.4	13.8	10.0	-7.2	8.1	-0.8	8.6	9.6
Mines & Wells	40.3	4.2	4.9	34.1	-47.9	-31.8	89.6	33.3	10.7	-0.6	-1.1

Table 15. Government Receipts and Expenditures

	History								Forecast		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures											
Receipts	2572.8	2700.3	3139.0	3292.2	3446.3	3475.5	3558.8	3509.1	3725.1	3927.4	4125.1
Personal Tax and Nontax Receipts	1130.3	1165.8	1302.3	1403.1	1528.3	1545.7	1613.4	1617.5	1713.8	1822.4	1924.3
Corp. Profits Tax Accruals	224.0	274.7	298.4	339.6	329.6	327.1	284.6	156.7	173.7	187.7	200.5
Indirect Business Tax and Nontax Accruals	108.6	115.2	125.5	136.3	140.4	137.7	131.5	161.9	216.5	229.9	240.6
Contributions for Social Insurance	903.2	938.0	1091.8	1140.3	1191.4	1225.0	1283.2	1348.0	1409.6	1477.4	1549.0
Expenditures	3814.7	3779.0	3776.9	3894.0	4015.2	4140.6	4254.2	4478.9	4720.5	4962.0	5183.4
Purchases Goods & Services	1298.9	1286.5	1226.6	1214.2	1220.9	1232.2	1265.2	1325.1	1422.7	1466.7	1485.9
National Defense	834.0	814.2	764.2	742.5	729.5	727.3	743.9	779.8	839.6	869.3	884.3
Other	465.0	472.4	462.4	471.6	491.3	504.9	521.3	545.3	583.1	597.4	601.5
Transfer Payments	2326.6	2299.5	2344.4	2446.9	2573.3	2656.7	2725.2	2839.7	2971.9	3129.9	3283.0
To Persons	1779.5	1781.8	1821.5	1879.5	1966.8	2024.1	2091.7	2178.5	2292.6	2428.5	2559.7
To Foreigners	57.6	55.3	53.9	52.8	52.7	54.7	52.4	55.3	55.5	57.3	58.3
Grants in Aid to State & Local Gov't	472.5	444.4	450.1	495.1	533.4	557.1	559.3	582.9	600.3	618.9	638.5
Net Interest	399.2	401.2	393.4	415.3	402.9	428.3	452.9	513.1	551.9	594.9	644.1
Subsidies less Surplus of Gov't Entities	65.8	65.4	69.3	64.8	60.3	63.0	62.8	66.6	62.1	60.8	60.0
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	-1242.0	-1078.6	-637.9	-601.8	-568.9	-665.1	-695.4	-969.8	-995.4	-1034.6	-1058.3
State and Local Government Receipts and Expenditures											
Receipts	2030.4	2056.3	2145.6	2259.4	2368.6	2421.9	2484.2	2598.1	2723.7	2853.7	2985.0
Personal Tax/Nontax Receipts	1366.4	1414.7	1490.6	1543.5	1592.8	1628.5	1689.8	1770.4	1864.0	1959.2	2054.5
Corporate Profits	322.9	343.1	373.5	382.3	406.9	408.6	421.2	440.3	460.0	490.2	516.8
Indirect Business Tax and Nontax Accruals	48.4	50.7	53.9	56.6	56.3	53.9	52.9	60.5	70.0	75.7	80.6
Contributions for Social Insurance	17.9	17.2	17.7	18.7	19.2	20.0	20.6	21.7	22.5	23.6	24.7
Federal Grants-In-Aid	472.5	444.4	450.1	495.1	533.4	557.1	559.3	582.9	600.3	618.9	638.5
Expenditures	2305.43	2339.06	2411.03	2496.14	2592.22	2667.75	2743.33	2833.10	2933.6	3059.5	3194.6
Purchases Goods & Services	1849.4	1850.5	1905.8	1952.9	2013.3	2058.8	2109.2	2206.5	2304.0	2403.5	2510.9
Transfer Payments	576.5	550.1	560.8	616.2	673.7	689.0	690.7	721.6	745.2	770.0	796.0
Interest Received	198.6	215.9	205.9	196.0	200.9	213.7	217.2	209.6	206.0	211.3	218.1
Net Subsidies	13.7	8.1	6.3	4.4	2.8	1.2	3.5	3.8	1.1	-1.9	-4.9
Dividends Received	3.4	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.4
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	-275.1	-282.8	-265.4	-236.7	-223.6	-245.8	-259.1	-235.0	-209.9	-205.7	-209.7

TABLES

Table 16. U.S. Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

	<i>History</i>								<i>Forecast</i>		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Billions of Dollars											
Net Exports Goods & Services	-579.5	-568.6	-490.8	-508.3	-521.4	-520.6	-578.4	-631.7	-766.1	-807.2	-853.9
Current Account	-445.7	-426.8	-348.8	-365.2	-407.8	-432.9	-449.1	-489.8	-639.1	-668.2	-749.4
Exports -Goods & Services	2103.0	2191.3	2273.4	2371.0	2265.0	2217.6	2350.2	2544.5	2707.6	2895.3	3037.1
Merchandise Balance	-741.0	-741.1	-700.5	-749.9	-761.9	-751.1	-807.5	-892.1	-1058.7	-1148.7	-1243.0
Food, Feed & Beverage	126.25	133.05	136.16	143.72	127.72	130.52	132.74	143.17	131.7	146.6	155.8
Industrial Supplies Excl Petroleum	485.3	483.2	492.4	500.7	418.1	387.3	456.2	538.2	611.4	691.9	745.5
Motor Vehicles & Parts	133.0	146.2	152.7	159.8	151.9	150.3	157.6	161.5	169.8	178.3	180.5
Capital Goods, Excl. MVP	494.2	527.5	534.8	551.8	539.8	519.9	533.6	563.5	593.9	588.7	581.1
Computer Equipment	48.5	49.2	48.1	48.8	46.8	45.1	46.0	48.6	49.4	54.8	56.9
Other	365.4	383.9	381.7	389.8	373.5	353.9	366.5	384.7	407.1	395.6	385.7
Consumer Goods, Excl. MVP	174.7	181.0	188.1	198.4	197.3	193.3	197.1	203.2	202.2	213.8	217.1
Other Consumer	48.8	50.7	55.1	60.5	59.5	61.3	58.6	68.0	72.8	80.0	88.5
Services	640.7	669.7	714.2	756.1	770.7	774.9	814.3	866.8	925.9	996.0	1068.5
Billions of Dollars											
Imports -Goods & Services	2682.5	2759.9	2764.2	2879.3	2786.5	2738.1	2928.6	3176.2	3473.7	3702.5	3891.1
Merchandise	2240.5	2301.4	2296.4	2391.5	2287.3	2221.0	2378.5	2589.1	2855.0	3060.8	3224.2
Food, Feed & Beverage	108.3	111.1	116.0	126.8	128.8	131.0	138.8	147.8	152.6	166.2	176.0
Petroleum & Products	462.1	434.3	387.8	353.6	197.2	159.6	199.6	252.3	296.4	277.9	269.6
Industrial Supplies Excl Petroleum	292.8	288.9	291.3	316.3	290.8	277.8	306.3	342.6	434.2	484.9	515.6
Motor Vehicles & Parts	255.2	298.5	309.6	329.5	350.0	351.1	359.8	371.8	370.6	373.8	390.5
Capital Goods, Excl. MVP	513.4	551.8	559.0	598.8	607.2	593.9	643.6	698.4	709.7	752.1	805.6
Computer Equipment	119.7	122.3	121.2	122.0	120.3	114.6	128.5	145.0	148.3	153.6	155.7
Other	358.2	389.4	390.8	423.5	431.6	429.3	463.7	500.5	499.7	530.8	580.5
Consumer Goods, Excl. MVP	515.9	518.8	532.9	558.7	596.4	585.2	603.9	650.7	761.2	866.1	917.7
Other Consumer	92.8	97.9	99.9	107.8	116.9	122.5	126.4	125.4	130.4	139.7	149.3
Services	441.9	458.5	467.8	487.8	499.1	517.2	550.0	587.1	618.7	641.7	666.9
Billions 2009 Dollars											
Net Exports Goods & Services	-568.1	-568.6	-532.8	-577.7	-724.9	-786.2	-858.7	-915.0	-1063.1	-1192.1	-1317.0
Exports G & S	2119.0	2191.3	2269.6	2367.0	2380.6	2378.1	2450.1	2555.4	2662.5	2804.5	2898.3
Imports G & S	2687.1	2759.9	2802.4	2944.7	3105.5	3164.4	3308.7	3470.3	3725.6	3996.6	4215.3
Exports & Imports % Change											
Exports G & S	9.1	3.2	5.9	1.7	-6.6	1.8	8.4	6.5	7.7	5.8	5.1
Imports G & S	10.9	0.3	1.1	4.4	-5.5	2.9	8.5	7.9	9.2	5.3	5.4
Real Exports G & S	4.6	2.1	6.1	3.1	-1.5	0.9	4.7	3.4	5.6	4.4	3.4
Real Imports G & S	3.8	0.6	3.1	6.8	3.4	3.1	5.5	4.8	7.8	6.6	5.1

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