



Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast

December 2011
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Michael Jordan
Chief Operating Officer
DAS Director

John A. Kitzhaber, MD
Governor

Prepared By:
Office of Economic Analysis
Department of Administrative Services

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Department of Administrative Services

Michael Jordan
DAS Director
Chief Operating Officer

Office of Economic Analysis

Mark McMullen, Acting State Economist
Kanhaiya Vaidya, Senior Demographer
Damon Bell, Senior Analyst
Josh Lehner, Economist
Kris Klemm, Administrative Specialist

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Foreword

This document contains the Oregon economic and revenue forecasts. The Oregon economic forecast is published to provide information to planners and policy makers in state agencies and private organizations for use in their decision making processes. The Oregon revenue forecast is published to open the revenue forecasting process to public review. It is the basis for much of the budgeting in state government.

The report is issued four times a year; in March, June, September, and December.

The economic model assumptions and results are reviewed by the Department of Administrative Services Economic Advisory Committee and by the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors. The Department of Administrative Services Economic Advisory Committee consists of 15 economists employed by state agencies, while the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors is a group of 12 economists from academia, finance, utilities, and industry.

Members of the Economic Advisory Committee and the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors provide a two-way flow of information. The Department of Administrative Services makes preliminary forecasts and receives feedback on the reasonableness of such forecasts and assumptions employed. After the discussion of the preliminary forecast, the Department of Administrative Services makes a final forecast using the suggestions and comments made by the two reviewing committees.

The results from the economic model are in turn used to provide a preliminary forecast for state tax revenues. The preliminary results are reviewed by the Council of Revenue Forecast Advisors. The Council of Revenue Forecast Advisors consists of 15 specialists with backgrounds in accounting, financial planning, and economics. Members bring specific specialties in tax issues and represent private practices, accounting firms, corporations, government (Oregon Department of Revenue and Legislative Revenue Office), and the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors. After discussion of the preliminary revenue forecast, the Department of Administrative Services makes the final revenue forecast using the suggestions and comments made by the reviewing committee.

Readers who have questions or wish to submit suggestions may contact the Office of Economic Analysis by telephone at 503-378-3405.



Michael Jordan
DAS Director
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Oregon Economic Forecast

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Taken as a whole, the labor market is slowly returning to health, although many of Oregon's rural communities and low-income households have yet to share in the fruit of the economic recovery. Gradual improvement has persisted across a laundry list of labor market indicators (including the rate of hiring, hours worked per employee, claims for unemployment insurance, layoff announcements, labor force participation, the duration of unemployment and the number of help wanted listings).

If Europe's banking problems remain primarily a regional issue and do not short circuit the global flow of credit, Oregon's expansion, such as it is, can be expected to persist. Being home to a relatively small banking industry, and having few direct trade links with Europe, Oregon's economy has relatively little exposure to Europe's woes. Even so, given Europe's size and the depth of its financial problems, the threat of a renewed global recession is uncomfortably high.

Although the bulk of the current economic data points toward continued growth, the downside risks are not only mounting but coming more into focus. Most U.S. forecasters place the probability of a near term U.S. recession at or near 40 percent; with a slow and uneven recovery still being the base case. Similarly, the Office of Economic Analysis is not forecasting a recession for the Oregon economy. Nevertheless, contingency planning remains a must.

Recent Trends

Employment in Oregon in both the second and third quarters was essentially flat following a very strong start to 2011. The recent weakness can largely be attributed to public sector cuts as the private sector continues to add jobs. Overall, job growth is up 1.5 percent on the year, which ranks 13th across states.

After a rocky start in the first quarter of 2010, the private sector has added jobs each of the past six quarters, for a total increase of 36,900, or 2.8 percent. In the third quarter there were notable job increases reported in construction, computer and electronic products, information, education and health services and leisure and hospitality services. Some of the weakest private sector industries were natural resources and mining, wood products, transportation equipment, food processing and retail trade. Budget shortfalls have caught up with the public sector, with declines in all three government levels, notably local education.

Even with mounting concerns abroad (e.g. European debt issues and Chinese inflation), the U.S. economy continues to chug along, leading to more demand for Oregon's firms. As expected, investment and exports are leading the statewide expansion. Encouragingly, consumer spending remains stubbornly strong and the public sector drag has decreased the past two quarters. Nevertheless, overall employment growth remains slow, with governments and housing-related industries unlikely to add a significant number of workers any time soon.

OEA forecasts an employment increase of 0.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2011 and 1.4 percent in the first quarter of 2012. Job gains will remain subdued in 2012, improving at a 1.3 percent pace, following 1.5 percent gains in 2011.

Demographic Forecast

Oregon's population count on April 1, 2010 was 3,831,074. Oregon gained 409,550 persons between the years 2000 and 2010. The population growth during the decade of 2000 and 2010 was 12.0 percent, down from 20.4 percent growth from the previous decade. Oregon's rankings in terms of decennial growth rate dropped from 11th between 1990-2000 to 18th between 2000-2010. Slow population growth during the most recent decade due to double recessions probably cost Oregon one additional seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. Actually, Oregon's decennial population growth rate during the most recent decade was the second lowest since 1900. The slowest was during the 1980 when Oregon was hit hard by another recession. As a result of recent economic downturn and sluggish recovery, Oregon's population is expected to continue a slow pace of growth in the near future. Based on the current forecast, Oregon's population will reach 4.27 million in the year 2020 with an annual rate of growth of 1.1 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Oregon's economic condition heavily influences the state's population growth. Its economy determines the ability to retain local work force as well as attract job seekers from national and international labor market. As Oregon's total fertility rate remains below the replacement level and deaths continue to rise due to ageing population, long-term growth comes mainly from net in-migration. Working-age adults come to Oregon as long as we have favorable economic and employment environments. During the 1980s, which included a major recession and a net loss of population, net migration contributed to 22 percent of the population change. On the other extreme, net migration accounted for 73 percent of the population change during the booming economy of 1990s. This share of migration to population change declined to 56 percent in 2002 and it was further down to 32 percent in 2010. As a sign of slow to modest economic gain, the ratio of net migration-to-population change will increase gradually and will reach 70 percent by the end of the forecast horizon. Although economy and employment situation in Oregon look stagnant at this time, migration situation is not expected to replicate the early 1980s pattern of negative net migration. Potential Oregon out-migrants have no better place to go since other states are also in the same boat in terms of economy and employment.

Age structure and its change affect employment, state revenue, and expenditure. Demographics are the major budget drivers, which are modified by policy choices on service delivery. Growth in many age groups will show the effects of the baby-boom and their echo generations during the period of 2010-2020. It will also reflect demographics impacted by the depression era birth cohort combined with diminished migration of the working age population and elderly retirees.

After a period of slow growth during the 1990s and early 2000s, the elderly population (65+) has picked up a faster pace of growth and will surge as the baby-boom generation continue to enter this age group. The average annual growth of the elderly population will be 3.9 percent during the forecast period as the boomers continue to enter retirement age. However, the youngest elderly (aged 65-74) will grow at an extremely fast pace during the forecast period, averaging 4.9 percent annual rate of growth due to the direct impact of the baby-boom generation entering retirement age. Reversing several years of shrinking population, the elderly aged 75-84 will start a positive growth as the effect of depression era birth-cohort will dissipate. A faster pace of growth of population in this age group will begin once the baby-boom generation starts to mature. The oldest elderly (aged 85+) will continue to grow at a moderately but steady rate due to the combination of cohort change, continued positive net migration, and improving longevity. The average annual rate of growth for this oldest elderly over the forecast horizon will be 1.6 percent,

As the baby-boom generation matures out of oldest working-age cohort combined with slowing net migration, the once fast-paced growth of population aged 45-64 will gradually taper off to below zero percent rate by 2012 and will remain at slow or below zero growth phase for several years. The size of this older working-age population will decline during the forecast horizon of 2010-2020. The 25-44 age group population is recovering from several years of declining and slow growing trend. The decline was mainly due to the exiting baby-boom cohort. This age group has seen positive growth starting in the year 2004 and will increase by 1.1 percent annual average rate during the forecast horizon. The young adult population (aged 18-24) will change only a little over the forecast period and remain virtually unchanged for most of the years into the future. Although the slow or stagnant growth of college-age population (age 18-24), in general, tend to ease the pressure on public spending on higher education, college enrollment typically goes up during the time of high unemployment and scarcity of well-paying jobs when even the older people flock back to college to better position themselves in a tough job market. The growth in K-12 population (aged 5-17) will remain low which will translate into slow growth in school enrollments. This school-age population has actually declined in size in recent years and will grow in the future at well below the state average. The growth rate for children under the age of five will remain below zero percent in the near future and will see positive growth only after 2013. Although the number of children under the age of five will decline slightly in the near future, the demand for child care services and pre-Kindergarten program will be additionally determined by the labor force participation and poverty rates of the parents. Overall, elderly population over age 65 will increase rapidly whereas population groups under age 65 will experience slow growth in the coming decade. Hence, based solely on demographics of Oregon, demand for public services geared towards children and young adults will likely to increase at a slower pace, whereas demand for elderly care and services will increase rapidly.

Revenue Forecast

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corporate income tax collections and lottery transfers. Overall, Oregon's recent growth in tax revenues ranks among the top handful of states, with only energy producing regions faring better. Heading into 2012, many of the factors supporting Oregon's strong revenue gains will go away. Not only has growth in employment and wages slowed, many nonwage forms of taxable income are weakening as well. The declines in stock prices and business income seen at the end of the summer will lead to less growth in taxable capital gains and bonuses this year. Also, households have depended on a wide range of alternative taxable income sources in recent years to help replace lost labor income. Some of these sources, including unemployment insurance payments and tax-deferred savings accounts such as IRAs, have been heavily tapped, and will weaken going forward.

Given these challenges, revenue growth is expected to be cut in half in the months ahead. Income tax collections are expected to increase by roughly \$600 million over the current biennium, matching the growth seen in fiscal year 2011 alone.

As such, the current outlook is only marginally more pessimistic than the September forecast. However, the risks to the outlook are clearly skewed to the downside. There is at least a one in three chance that the U.S. economy will slip back into recession, which would certainly drag Oregon's regional economy down with it. In such a scenario, the forecast for tax revenues would fall on the order of \$1 billion.

After the smoke clears, revenue growth in Oregon and other states will face considerable downward pressure over the 10-year extended forecast horizon. As the baby boom population cohort works less and spends less, traditional state tax instruments such as personal income taxes and general sales taxes will become less effective, and revenue growth will fail to match the pace seen during recent periods of economic expansion.

A. 2011-13 General Fund Revenues

Led by personal income tax collections, general fund revenues are posting large gains entering the 2011-13 biennium. Temporary factors will help support healthy growth in personal income tax collections in the near term, but growth in collections will lose a steam in the second half of the biennium. Corporate tax collections are now falling rapidly, with the boom in underlying corporate profits having come to an end.

Largely due to a weaker outlook for global demand, expected revenues for the 2011-13 biennium are somewhat weaker than what was predicted in the September 2011 forecast. The forecast for General Fund revenues for 2011-13 is now \$13,732 million. This represents a decrease of \$84.3 million (-0.6%) from the September 2011 forecast.

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Table R.1

2011-13 General Fund Forecast Summary					
(Millions)	2011 COS Forecast	September 2011 Forecast	December 2011 Forecast	Change from Prior Forecast	Change from COS Forecast
Structural Revenues					
Personal Income Tax	\$12,193.6	\$12,035.1	\$12,001.4	-\$33.7	-\$192.2
Corporate Income Tax	\$894.2	\$875.5	\$821.4	-\$54.2	-\$72.9
All Other Revenues	\$944.2	\$928.8	\$932.3	\$3.6	-\$11.9
Gross GF Revenues	\$14,032.0	\$13,839.4	\$13,755.1	-\$84.3	-\$276.9
Administrative Actions ¹	-\$23.1	-\$23.1	-\$23.1	\$0.0	\$0.0
Legislative Actions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Net Available Resources	\$14,008.9	\$13,816.3	\$13,731.9	-\$84.3	-\$276.9
Confidence Intervals					
67% Confidence	+/- 7.8%		\$1,068.0	\$12.69B to \$14.82B	
95% Confidence	+/- 15.5%		\$2,136.0	\$11.62B to \$15.89B	
1 Reflects cost of cashflow management actions, exclusive of internal borrowing.					

The forecast for the 2011-13 biennium is now \$277 million below the Close of Session forecast. Given the strong employment gains seen at the time, the Close of Session forecast was somewhat more optimistic than other recent forecasts produced before or since.

Personal Income Tax

Personal income tax collections were \$1,236 million for the first quarter of fiscal year 2012, \$28.9 million (2.0%) above the latest forecast. Compared to the year-ago level, total personal income tax collections were up 12.0% relative to a forecast of 9.8% growth. Table B.8 in Appendix B presents a comparison of actual and projected personal income tax revenues for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011.

Although personal income tax collections have been tracking ahead of projections for several months, the forecast for total personal income tax receipts during the current biennium was reduced by \$34 million from the September forecast. This small revision can be traced to weaker expectations for growth, and disappointing recent job counts.

Corporate Income Tax

Corporate income taxes equaled \$121 million for the first quarter of fiscal year 2012, \$12.0 million below the September forecast. Quarterly corporate receipts were 7.9% lower than figures from a year ago. Table B.8 in Appendix B presents a comparison of actual and projected corporate income tax revenues for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011.

Corporate profits, and associated tax collections, are cooling off rapidly after reaching record highs. Profits and corporate tax collections are notoriously volatile, with collections often cut in half in the year immediately following profit booms. The expectation for a sharp correction in

corporate income tax collections over the coming year has been built into recent forecasts. With collections tracking behind the forecast, and a weaker profit outlook, particularly among financial institutions, the decline in corporate income taxes is now expected to be more pronounced. As a result, the September outlook for 2011-13 was revised downward by \$54 million (6.2%).

Non-income Tax Sources of Revenue

All other revenues will total \$932 million for the biennium, an increase of \$4 million (0.4%) from the prior forecast. Downward revisions to the outlook for cigarette taxes and criminal fines and assessments were offset by a stronger outlook for court fees and a recently enacted bottle surcharge for alcohol.

Extended General Fund Revenue Outlook

Table R.2 exhibits the long-run forecast for General Fund revenues through the 2019-21 biennium. Users should note that the potential for error in the forecast increases substantially the further ahead we look

Table R.2

General Fund Revenue Forecast Summary (Millions of Dollars, Current Law)												
Revenue Source	Forecast 2009-11		Forecast 2011-13		Forecast 2013-15		Forecast 2015-17		Forecast 2017-19		Forecast 2019-21	
	Biennium	% Chg	Biennium	% Chg	Biennium	% Chg	Biennium	% Chg	Biennium	% Chg	Biennium	% Chg
Personal Income Taxes	10,467.2	3.7%	12,001.4	14.7%	13,689.5	14.1%	15,526.3	13.4%	17,306.3	11.5%	19,137.9	10.6%
Corporate Income Taxes	827.6	20.9%	821.4	-0.8%	1,070.0	30.3%	1,079.8	0.9%	1,092.3	1.2%	1,164.2	6.6%
All Others	318.2	-63.1%	932.3	193.0%	907.8	-2.6%	953.6	5.0%	1,011.7	6.1%	1,087.2	7.5%
Total General Fund	11,613.1	-0.2%	13,755.1	18.4%	15,667.3	13.9%	17,559.7	12.1%	19,410.3	10.5%	21,389.3	10.2%
<i>Kicker Distributions</i>	-		-		-		-		-		-	
Total Revenue	11,613.1	-8.7%	13,755.1	18.4%	15,667.3	13.9%	17,559.7	12.1%	19,410.3	10.5%	21,389.3	10.2%

Other taxes include General Fund portions of the Eastern Oregon Severance Tax, Western Oregon Severance Tax and Amusement Device Tax.
Commercial Fish Licenses & Fees and Pari-mutual Receipts are included in Other Revenues

General Fund revenues will total \$15,667 million in 2013-15, an increase of 13.9% percent from the prior period, and \$265 million (1.7%) below the September forecast. In 2015-17, revenue growth will moderate to 12.1%, followed by 10.5% growth in 2017-19 and slower rates of around 10% to in subsequent biennia. The slowdown in long-run revenue growth is largely due to the impact of demographic changes. Revenues in 2015-17 and beyond are expected to be smaller than in the September forecast, largely due to the downgraded outlook for global demand. Table B.2 in Appendix presents a more detailed look at the long-term General Fund revenue forecast.

I. ECONOMIC FORECAST

December 2011

This edition of the National Economic Review and Forecast contains excerpts from Nigel Gault, *U.S. Economy: Current Situation: Forecast Flash*, IHS Global Insight, October 2011. This publication summarizes Global Insight's baseline national forecast that OEA incorporates into the Oregon economic and revenue models. OEA summarizes the *Forecast Flash* and is our interpretation of this document. Any errors or misrepresentations are attributable to OEA.

A. National Economic Review and Forecast

Outlook Darker Despite Better Third-Quarter Growth

For the meantime, the U.S. economy is able to keep afloat despite the continued bad news from Europe. IHS Global Insight is now forecasting at least a mild recession in the Eurozone beginning in the fourth quarter. The impact will be felt in the U.S. by weakening exports, reducing corporate earnings and strengthening the U.S. dollar. The key question moving forward is whether or not European politicians can, and will, be able to ring-fence the issues and support European banks with sufficient financial firepower, given that a Greek default is all but inevitable in the next six months. Should the end result be a Greek exit from the Eurozone and broader contagion amongst Europe's peripheral countries, the likely outcome at home would be a U.S. recession. However, the baseline forecast is for the European response to be aggressive enough to stabilize financial markets and the U.S. avoids recession.

Third-Quarter Growth Improves; Fourth Quarter Looks Worse. Third-quarter GDP, based on incoming data, will show a sizable improvement over early 2011 growth. IHS Global Insight now expects 2.4% annualized growth, with the key being stronger business fixed investment, which is expected to grow 14.6% at an annual rate. While this is certainly encouraging, the pace is unlikely to be maintained in light of anemic consumer spending growth, continued depressed housing activity and an expected slowdown in export growth. The third quarter likely began much stronger than it ended and the forecast for fourth-quarter growth is just 1.0%. 2012 growth is a modest improvement, however sluggish. The 2011 full year forecast increased to 1.7% however the 2012 forecast was revised down to 1.4%.

Recession or Not? IHS Global Insight maintains their weak growth outlook and avoiding a return to recession, however they place the recession probability at 40% due to weak momentum. Under such conditions, the U.S. economy remains vulnerable to shocks such as a worsening Eurozone crisis. Consumer spending is growing stronger than sentiment would suggest, while major business activity indexes are not in recessionary territory yet. A sharp drop in oil prices, a response to weakening global growth, will be a welcomed sign by consumers as IHS Global Insight expects gasoline prices to fall below \$3.25/gallon by the holidays.

More Domestic Flashpoints Ahead. The fiscal-year 2012 continuing resolution expires November 18 and the threat of a government shutdown looms if spending details cannot be agreed upon. The congressional supercommittee is scheduled to present its budget proposal by

November 23. IHS Global Insight believes the supercommittee will be unable to reach agreement on a deal that would command general assent as the agreed upon “punishment” for not reaching a deal – severe spending cuts heavily concentrated in defense – is too far in the future, January 2013, to be effective. While neither of these developments should have the same impact that the debt ceiling debacle did, further public disenchantment with the political process may give another reason not to take economic risks by spending or hiring.

What Can Survive of the President’s Jobs Proposal? The proposal, taken as whole package, is going nowhere, evidenced by the Senate vote on 10/12/12. The real question is what portions can survive Congress. The baseline assumes existing stimulus will be kept in place – the 2% payroll tax cut and extended unemployment benefits – but nothing more. The forecast for 2012 will be even worse if this does not happen.

Fed Will Do More, But Its Powers Are Limited. The Fed’s prime ammunition has already been spent and it has undertaken a \$400 billion “twist” operation to drive down long-term bond yields. Eventually, IHS Global Insight expects the Fed to implement a QE III similar in size to QE II (\$600 billion). They do not believe either will much support to growth.

Figure N.1*

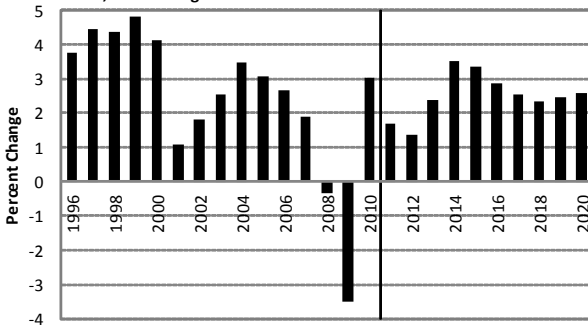
	Quarterly				Annual				
	2Q 11	3Q 11	4Q 11	1Q 12	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Real GDP (% , AR)	1.3	2.4	1.0	1.1	3.0	1.7	1.4	2.4	3.5
Federal Funds Rate	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.18	0.11	0.10	0.11	1.23
10 Year T-Bill	3.21	2.43	1.93	2.08	3.21	2.76	2.32	2.84	3.58
Oil Prices, WTI (\$)	103	90	76	79	79	91	89	98	106
Consumer Price Index (Y/Y %)	3.3	3.8	2.9	1.9	1.6	3.0	1.3	1.9	2.3
Housing Starts (millions)	0.57	0.58	0.61	0.63	0.59	0.59	0.67	0.94	1.33
Consumer Sentiment (Univ. of Michigan)	72	60	63	64	72	67	69	77	79
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.1	8.4

*Figure N.1 was taken from Nigel Gault, *U.S. Economy: Current Situation: Forecast Flash*, IHS Global Insight, October 2011

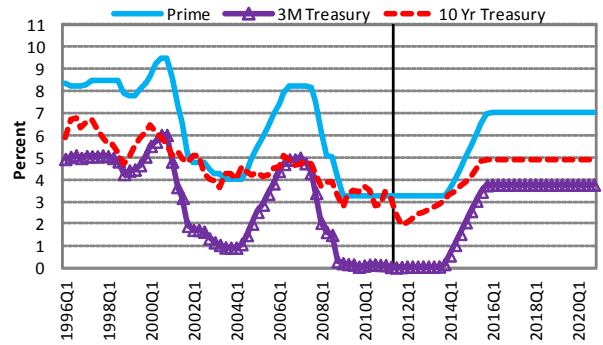
Graph N.1

U.S. Economic History and Forecast

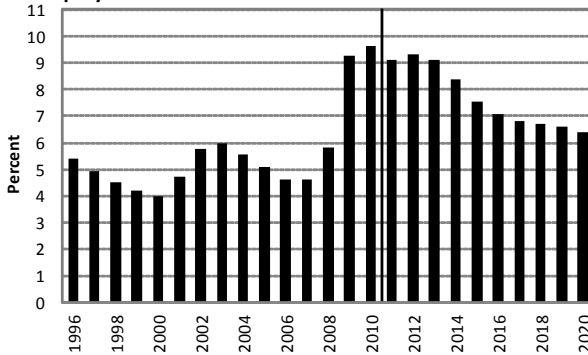
Real GDP, Percent Change
2005 Dollars, Chain Weighted



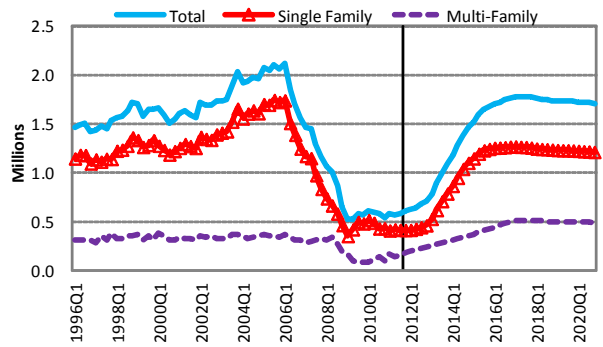
Interest Rates



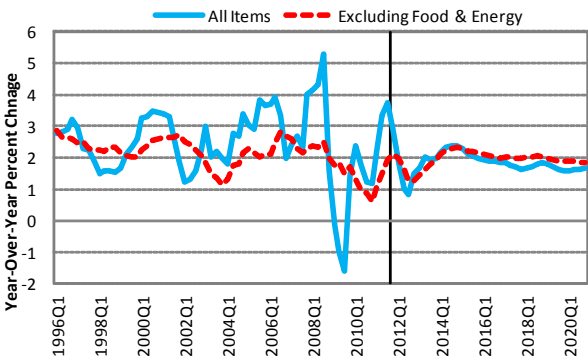
Unemployment Rate



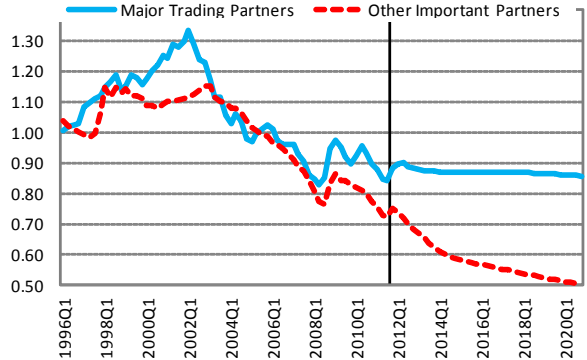
Housing Starts



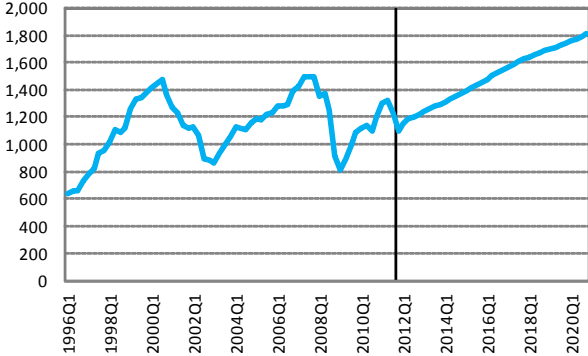
Consumer Price Index



Real Exchange Rate



Standard and Poor's 500 Index



Consumer Confidence & Spending

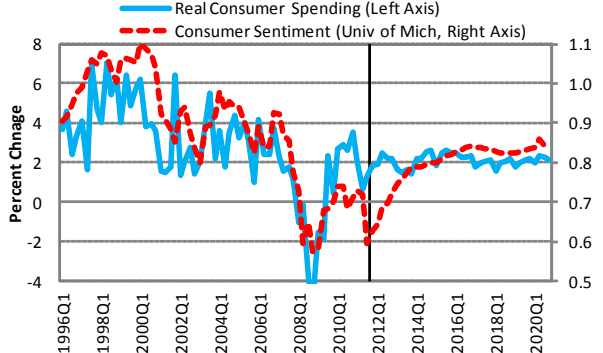


TABLE N. 1

U.S. Forecast Summary 2009-2017 (Oct 2011 U.S. Forecast, IHS Global Insight)

	Quarterly						Annual								
	2011:2	2011:3	2011:4	2012:1	2012:2	2012:3	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP (Bil of 2005 \$) Chain Weight	13,272	13,350	13,382	13,420	13,464	13,511	12,703	13,088	13,308	13,491	13,810	14,298	14,779	15,200	15,586
% Ch	1.3	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	(3.5)	3.0	1.7	1.4	2.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.5
Personal Income (Bil of \$)	12,993	13,043	13,151	13,280	13,389	13,495	11,930	12,374	13,008	13,442	13,904	14,627	15,417	16,199	16,933
% Ch	4.6	1.6	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.2	(4.3)	3.7	5.1	3.3	3.4	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.5
Nonagricultural Employment (Millions)	131.0	131.1	131.2	131.3	131.6	131.9	130.8	129.8	131.0	131.8	133.5	136.2	138.9	141.4	143.1
% Ch	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	(4.4)	(0.7)	0.9	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.2
Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.1	8.4	7.6	7.1	6.8
Point Change	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.4	(0.5)	0.2	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.2)
Industrial Production Index (2007=100)	92.9	93.8	93.9	94.1	94.5	95.0	85.5	90.1	93.4	94.8	97.8	102.3	106.2	109.1	111.4
% Ch	0.5	4.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.2	(11.2)	5.3	3.6	1.6	3.2	4.6	3.8	2.7	2.2
Corporate Profits (Bil of \$)	1,891	1,907	1,871	2,012	1,993	2,014	1,456	1,819	1,886	2,012	2,258	2,379	2,318	2,323	2,310
% Ch	2.9	3.4	(7.2)	33.8	(3.9)	4.4	7.0	25.0	3.7	6.7	12.2	5.3	(2.5)	0.2	(0.6)
Money Supply (M2) (Bil of \$)	9,032	9,484	9,645	9,706	9,752	9,832	8,510	8,779	9,645	9,917	10,388	10,895	11,301	11,720	12,128
% Ch	6.6	21.6	6.9	2.5	1.9	3.3	5.0	3.2	9.9	2.8	4.7	4.9	3.7	3.7	3.5
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	4.23	6.27	7.00	7.00
% Ch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(36.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	30.3	48.1	11.6	0.0
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)	224.5	226.2	225.8	226.4	226.8	228.1	214.5	218.1	224.7	227.6	232.0	237.3	242.4	246.9	251.2
% Ch	4.1	3.1	(0.8)	1.1	0.6	2.4	(0.3)	1.6	3.0	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7
Federal Budget (unified) (Bil of \$, Fed FY)	(141.1)	(295.6)	(341.9)	(404.0)	(83.4)	(257.2)	(1,471.3)	(1,275.1)	(1,239.1)	(1,042.4)	(771.8)	(672.6)	(617.5)	(599.7)	(574.4)
Current Account Balance (Bil of \$)	(472.0)	(420.5)	(376.0)	(364.1)	(395.7)	(421.9)	(376.6)	(470.9)	(436.7)	(401.1)	(402.2)	(422.6)	(463.5)	(443.0)	(390.5)
% Ch	(5.21)	(37.03)	(36.04)	(12.05)	39.37	29.34	(44.4)	25.1	(7.3)	(8.2)	0.3	5.1	9.7	(4.4)	(11.9)
Population (Millions)	313.46	314.21	314.97	315.73	316.49	317.26	307.84	310.83	313.84	316.88	319.94	323.04	326.16	329.30	332.46
% Ch	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

TABLE N. 2

U.S. Forecast Change - (Current Forecast Oct 2011 vs. Last Forecast Jul 2011)

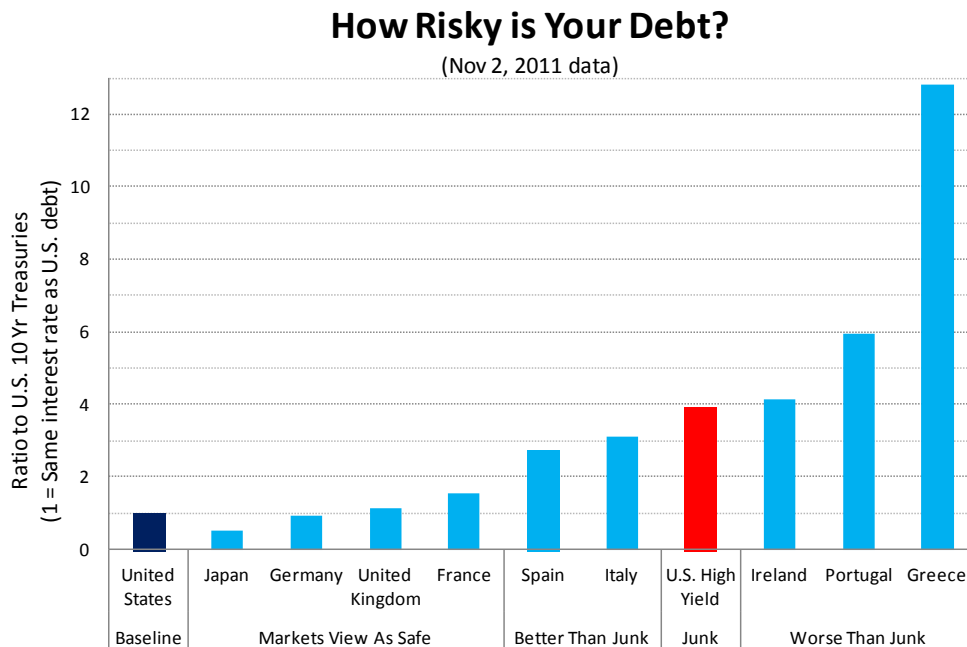
	Quarterly						Annual								
	2011:2	2011:3	2011:4	2012:1	2012:2	2012:3	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP (Bil of 2005 \$) Chain Weight	13,272	13,350	13,382	13,420	13,464	13,511	12,703	13,088	13,308	13,491	13,810	14,298	14,779	15,200	15,586
% Change From Last Forecast	(1.7)	(2.0)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(3.0)	(3.2)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(2.0)	(3.1)	(3.5)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.6)	(3.8)
Personal Income (Bil of \$)	12,993	13,043	13,151	13,280	13,389	13,495	11,930	12,374	13,008	13,442	13,904	14,627	15,417	16,199	16,933
% Change From Last Forecast	(0.5)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(2.0)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.7)	(2.3)	(2.6)	(3.1)	(3.6)
Nonagricultural Employment (Millions)	131.0	131.1	131.2	131.3	131.6	131.9	130.8	129.8	131.0	131.8	133.5	136.2	138.9	141.4	143.1
% Change From Last Forecast	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.2)	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)
Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.1	8.4	7.6	7.1	6.8
Point Change From Last Forecast	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
Industrial Production Index (2007=100)	92.9	93.8	93.9	94.1	94.5	95.0	85.5	90.1	93.4	94.8	97.8	102.3	106.2	109.1	111.4
% Change From Last Forecast	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(2.2)	0.0	0.0	(0.4)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(1.9)
Corporate Profits (Bil of \$)	1,891	1,907	1,871	2,012	1,993	2,014	1,456	1,819	1,886	2,012	2,258	2,379	2,318	2,323	2,310
% Change From Last Forecast	(2.3)	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.9	10.6	1.0	(0.9)	1.1	1.2	1.6	(0.1)	(1.1)	(2.0)
Money Supply (M2) (Bil of \$)	9,032	9,484	9,645	9,706	9,752	9,832	8,510	8,779	9,645	9,917	10,388	10,895	11,301	11,720	12,128
% Change From Last Forecast	0.4	3.3	3.6	2.5	1.4	0.5	(0.0)	(0.1)	3.6	(0.4)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.7)	(3.7)	(4.9)
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	4.23	6.27	7.00	7.00
% Change From Last Forecast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.7)	(31.3)	(34.8)	(18.4)	(9.7)	(9.7)
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)	224.5	226.2	225.8	226.4	226.8	228.1	214.5	218.1	224.7	227.6	232.0	237.3	242.4	246.9	251.2
% Change From Last Forecast	0.0	0.4	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.5)
Federal Budget (unified) (Bil of \$, Fed FY)	(141.1)	(295.6)	(341.9)	(404.0)	(83.4)	(257.2)	(1,471.3)	(1,275.1)	(1,239.1)	(1,042.4)	(771.8)	(672.6)	(617.5)	(599.7)	(574.4)
Current Account Balance (Bil of \$)	(472.0)	(420.5)	(376.0)	(364.1)	(395.7)	(421.9)	(376.6)	(470.9)	(436.7)	(401.1)	(402.2)	(422.6)	(463.5)	(443.0)	(390.5)
% Change From Last Forecast	9.52	1.81	(22.65)	(21.61)	(15.37)	(11.43)	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(14.4)	(10.8)	(10.7)	(3.4)	(9.5)	(13.7)
Population (Millions)	313.46	314.21	314.97	315.73	316.49	317.26	307.84	310.83	313.84	316.88	319.94	323.04	326.16	329.30	332.46
% Change From Last Forecast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. International Review and Outlook

The major risk affecting the near term growth outlook is the continually evolving situation in Europe. The policy environment is changing on a daily basis and the potential downside risks are extremely large. The spectrum of attitudes about the European end game across economists runs the gamut from slightly pessimistic to downright depressed. Under the best scenario, the Europe is a large speed bump en route to a slow growth outlook for the world economy. In the worst case scenario, a disorderly default or dismantling of the Euro leads to financial contagion which freezes global credit markets sending the global economy back into recession, similar to 2008. At the moment, both scenarios are in play as the current trajectory in Europe is not good from both an economic growth and policy response perspective. However the European Central Bank, with or without assistance from the International Monetary Fund, has the ability to backstop the financial industry and provide lender of last resort functionality to the Eurozone, thus preventing a disastrous outcome.

When it comes to the overall economic outlook, Europe appears highly likely to already be in or nearly be in recession. IHS Global Insight for months now has already built a relatively mild European recession into its baseline forecast. Such a recession will affect the U.S. economy through direct channels such as consumer demand and exports, however the potential downside risks of financial contagion are the main concerns highlighted by the most pessimistic forecasters. Given that economists, forecasters and the media have been discussing European debt issues for nearly two years at this point and many have assumed some sort of default or restructuring of Greek debt since the beginning of 2011, one would expect that financial markets have already priced in, to some degree at the least, a default or restructuring of these peripheral European countries' debt. For this report peripheral Europe is defined as Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. When comparing interest rates on sovereign debt, see Graph I.1, this does appear to be the case. Graph I.1 compares 10 year bond yields across various countries to U.S. treasuries, all rates

Graph I.1



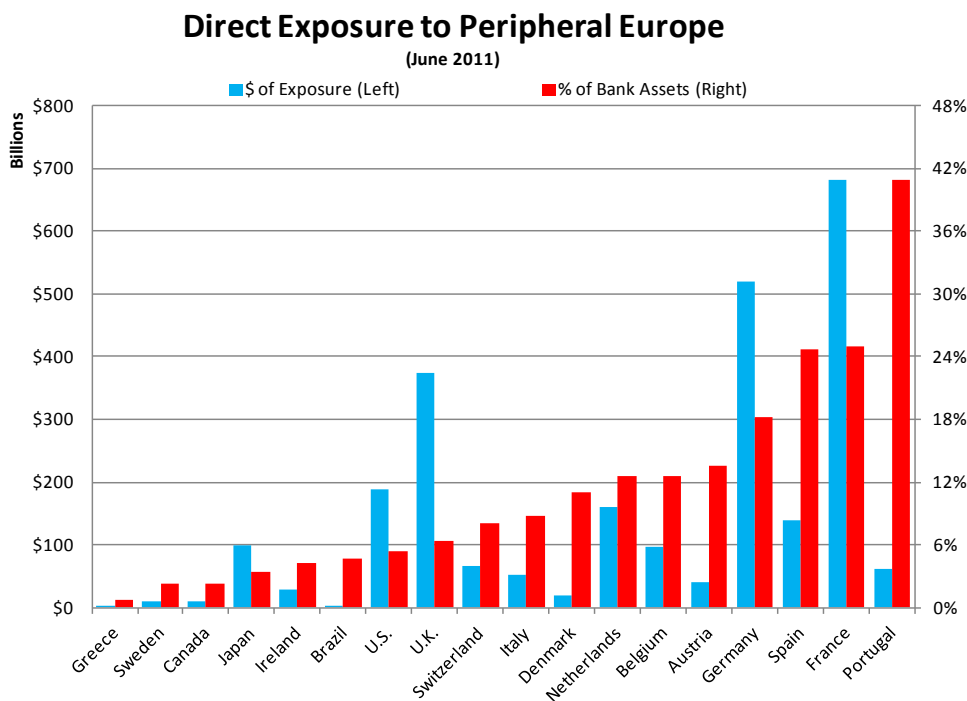
effective November 2, 2011. While the exact figures have changed in the past two weeks, the results remain qualitatively and nearly quantitatively the same. Notice that U.S. Corporate High Yield bonds (aka Junk Bonds) are trading at nearly 4 times the interest rate as U.S. treasuries. Ireland, Portugal and Greece are all

trading at interest rates higher than U.S. junk bonds. One of the items of note is the interest rates

on big, developed economies such as France, Spain and Italy. All these yields have risen in recent weeks and months, distancing themselves from the safe-haven rates seen by the U.S., Japan and Germany, for example. One reason for this is not only the economic, fiscal and political prospects for these countries, but also their respective banking sector's vulnerability or perceived vulnerability.

Graph I.2 uses data from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) [consolidated banking statistics](#). The blue bars on the left axis are the dollar values of exposure by each country to Peripheral Europe. Included in these figures is not only government debt but also loans to foreign companies/entities. E.g. the U.S. figure would include a loan from a U.S. bank to an Italian corporation. The red bars on the right axis represent these exposures as a percent of total bank asset. While U.S. banks are exposed by nearly \$190 billion, this represents only 5.4% of bank assets. Clearly

Graph I.2



France stands out on the graph and this is likely one of the reasons yields on French bonds have not fallen as they have in the U.S. and Germany. Based on the BIS data, French banks, have the largest total dollar value of exposure and at the same time this represents 24.9% of total French bank assets.

Graph I.2 is titled

Direct Exposure as these figures represent just the first link in the financial world. A particular banking sector's direct holding exposure most likely understate the total risks regarding a sovereign default due to the fact that these figures do not capture counterparty risk. An unknown, and thus a risk, is should Europe experience a disorderly default is there an AIG equivalent that would wreck havoc on financial markets similar to what occurred in the aftermath of Lehman Brothers' failure.

Lastly, one important issue is the sustainability of any rescue package or bailout issued in Europe. In general, markets need to be convinced that each country is on a path toward better fiscal responsibility, otherwise interest rates will begin to rise again and the process would begin anew. One useful measure for this is the debt to GDP ratio. This is an important measure because it is not simply the amount of debt outstanding that matters but also the size of the underlying base economy which would finance that debt. The bigger the economy, the larger the debt that may be financed, all other things equal, thus normalizing the data across countries based on GDP is a useful guide. Currently, nearly all governments in advanced economies are running budget

deficits due to the recession and debt to GDP ratios have risen since the crisis began. To stabilize the debt to GDP ratio a combination of the following needs to occur: public sector budgets need to be brought closer to balance and GDP growth needs to continue. Using static estimates, the larger the public sector surplus and the faster the nominal GDP growth, the quicker ratios would stabilize and even begin to fall. Table I.1 details the nominal GDP growth rates need to stabilize the debt to GDP ratios for each of the listed countries under three scenarios. Column two lists each country's interest rate as of November 10, 2011 and this rate is used as the market rate for all three scenarios.

Table I.1

Economic Growth Needed to Stabilize Debt To GDP Ratio*

Country	Nov. 10th Interest Rate**	Using Market Interest Rates		
		3% Budget Surplus	5% Budget Surplus	Balanced Budget
Greece	28.4%	18%	13%	28.4%
Ireland	8.2%	5%	3%	8.2%
Italy	6.9%	4.5%	3%	6.9%
Portugal	11.4%	7%	5%	11.4%
Spain	5.9%	1%	-2.5%	5.9%

* Nominal GDP growth (Real GDP plus Inflation) and primary debt balances (before interest payments)

** 10 Year Government Bonds, Source: Bloomberg

First, the nominal economic growth rate a country needs to stabilize its primary debt balance, if in fiscal balance, is equal to the interest rate paid on its debt. If both the underlying economy and the interest paid on the debt are growing at the same rate, the debt to GDP ratio remains unchanged. The two other scenarios assume budget surpluses of 3 or 5 percent. What is interesting to note is the differences across countries and what is essentially a distinction between liquidity and solvency.

As a note, U.S. NGDP typically grows around 5 percent per year and given that Greece's economy needs to grow at 18 percent per year even with a 3 percent budget surplus, Greece is not experiencing a liquidity issue but a solvency issue (hence why their debt is currently 13x U.S. debt, see Graph I.1). Portugal is most likely insolvent as well under current circumstances. The issues facing Ireland, Italy and Spain may generally be viewed as most likely liquidity issues and not fundamental solvency. If these three countries could borrow at even twice the rate of the U.S. or Germany and manage a balanced budget, the required growth rates to stabilize debt to GDP would decline substantially. If these countries could find a way to get to a budget surplus, even a small one, economic growth would only need to crawl along slowly to manage the debt. Unfortunately, without a backstop or lender of last resort today, a role that is should be filled by the European Central Bank, these countries continue to face steep market prices and have the nasty potential to turn into a self fulfilling prophecy/financial crisis.

Recent International Developments

Table I.2 shows IHS Global Insight's country specific economic forecasts as of October 17, 2011. In its global forecast, IHS Global Insight cites some issues to watch to gauge future trends of the global economy. First, a Eurozone financial meltdown remains the biggest risk to global economic growth, highlighted by Greece leaving the Euro (25 percent probability).

Given the tumultuous events in Europe, the Euro is expected to fall to a low of \$1.25 by March 2012 before rallying back to \$1.37 by end of 2013. The ECB is expected to cut its policy rate 25

Table I.2

Projected Growth Rates of Real GDP (Percent)

As of 10/17/2011	(Average)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013-16
United States	3.0	1.7	1.4	3.0
Canada	3.2	2.2	1.9	2.7
Japan	4.0	-0.6	2.7	1.9
Eurozone	1.7	1.6	0.3	1.8
Mexico	5.4	3.9	2.5	4.0
South America	5.9	4.1	3.8	4.7
Asia except Japan	8.4	6.8	6.4	7.1
China	10.3	9.3	8.1	8.3
World	4.2	3.0	3.0	4.1

Source: Global Insight, October 2011

bps both in November and in February and keep rates at 1 percent for at least a year. On an annual basis, Eurozone GDP is projected to slow to 0.3 percent growth in 2012.

Table I.3 summarizes the Blue Chip Consensus forecast (November 2011) for Oregon's major export markets. It is consistent with the GI forecast shown in Table I.1, although all forecasts have been revised downward in recent months. These revisions are not only for U.S. and Europe but for all countries listed.

IHS Global Insight's October 2011 global forecast discusses highlights from the world economy and regional issues as well. U.K. growth prospects are limited given aggressive fiscal tightening, weakening export demand and financial system strains. Japan's economy continues to rebound from the March earthquake and tsunami and the Bank of Japan is expected to intervene further into currency markets to prevent the yen from appreciating too much. Lastly China's economy is decelerating and a soft landing is the likely outcome, however stagflation is a concern.

Consumer prices in China rose 6.2 percent from August 2010 to August 2011 which is down slightly from 6.5 percent in July but still at elevated levels.

Oregon Exports

U.S. exports have increased quarter-over-quarter since 2009 Q1. With ten such increases in a row, national exports in 2011 Q3 set a new record in terms of total dollar value (nominal) of U.S. exports. Oregon exports have followed the same general pattern over the past two and a half years; however in both mid-2010 and mid-2011, Oregon exports declined slightly – primarily caused by a decline in high technology exports to Asia. Through the first three quarters of the year, Oregon exports for 2011 are at their second highest level trailing only 2008. Exports have increased 5.1 percent compared to 2010 and are up 31.4 percent from their 2009 levels.

Exports are expected to continue to follow the global economy through the expansion, however, as economic expectations change, exports will similarly grow either faster or slower along with economic conditions. Besides economic growth (and consumer demand), exchange rates are another mechanism which will influence exports moving forward. Should the U.S. dollar appreciate against our major trading partners, exports will slow more, however should the dollar depreciate, exports should benefit and see stronger growth. Over the extended horizon, the dollar is expected to weaken vis-à-vis Oregon's largest trading partners (particularly China).

Table I.3

Projected Growth for Top U.S. Export Markets

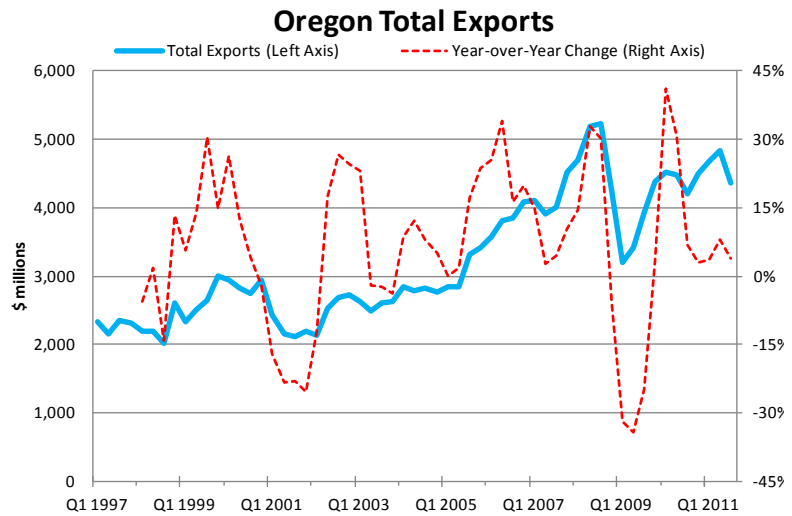
Ranked by \$ Value of U.S. Goods Exported	Oregon Exports 2010	Projected Change in Real GDP				
		Rank (\$ mil.)	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada	3	2,420	-2.8	3.2	2.2	2.1
Mexico	15	233	-6.1	5.4	3.7	3.3
Japan	4	1,380	-6.3	4.0	-0.6	2.2
United Kingdom	16	226	-4.9	1.4	0.9	1.2
South Korea	5	937	0.2	6.1	3.7	3.7
Germany	8	363	-4.7	3.5	2.9	1.1
Taiwan	6	670	-1.9	10.9	4.4	4.0
Netherlands	9	339	-3.9	1.6	1.8	0.8
Russia	29	58	-7.9	4.0	4.0	3.8
France	18	177	-2.6	1.4	1.6	0.8
Brazil	12	311	-0.6	7.5	3.4	3.8
Hong Kong	13	300	-2.7	7.0	5.2	4.2
India	22	118	8.0	8.5	7.5	7.7
China	1	4,046	9.2	10.3	9.1	8.4
Australia	14	255	1.3	2.7	1.8	3.5
Eurozone			-4.1	1.8	1.6	0.5
U.S.			-3.5	3.0	1.8	2.1

Source: Blue Chip Economic Indicators, November 2011

Oregon Export Data: WISER, November 2011

Graph I.3 illustrates Oregon’s total exports and the Y/Y percent change from 1997 through 2011Q3. Oregon’s growth ranks 26th best. While it is true that Oregon typically experiences more volatile movements than the US overall – during booms exports increase more than the nation and during recessions they decrease more than the nation – the current expansion is somewhat different given the nature of Oregon’s exports.

Graph I.3



High dollar value computer and electronic product exports typically compose around 40-45 percent of the state’s total and thus movements within the high tech sector swing the statewide totals. As shown in Table I.4 and Graph I.4, these exports have fallen 17.8 percent in the past year. This large decline is primarily driven by decreased exports by Intel to its facilities in China (and Malaysia), and is more a function of within-firm movements than an overall industry decline.

Table I.4 shows Oregon’s dollar value of exports and year-over-year growth rates for 2011 Q3. Graph I.4 illustrates quarterly exports by major industry since 1997. For Table I.4, these are the top fifteen industries by export volume (in value). Y/Y growth is positive for fourteen of the top fifteen export industries. As mentioned above, computer and electronic products have decreased over the past year. Exports in the industry are down to the top three partner countries in the past year – China, Costa Rica and

Table I.4

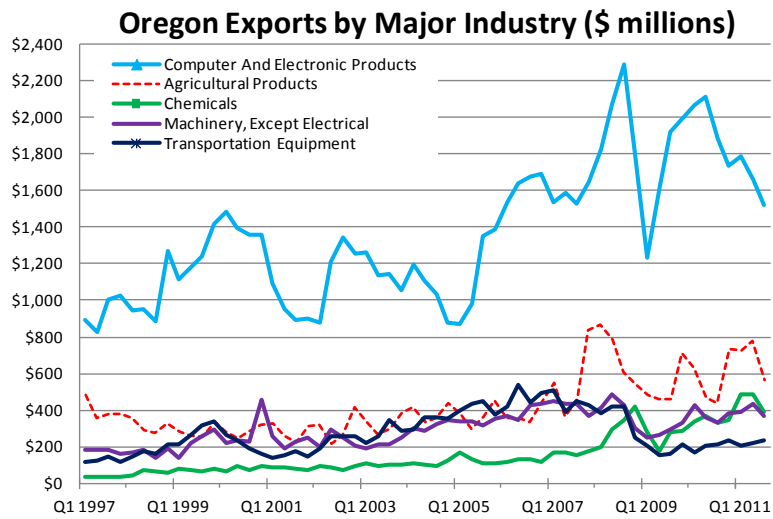
Oregon Exports by Industry
(\$ millions, current prices)

	2010 Q3	2011 Q3	y/y % change	Share out of Total
Total All Industries	4,193.6	4,351.1	3.8%	100.0%
Computer And Electronic Products	1,880.9	1,521.9	-19.1%	35.0%
Agricultural Products	439.2	564.9	28.6%	13.0%
Chemicals	334.4	390.3	16.7%	9.0%
Machinery, Except Electrical	334.0	369.2	10.5%	8.5%
Transportation Equipment	213.9	237.1	10.9%	5.4%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	173.7	176.8	1.8%	4.1%
Waste And Scrap	102.6	191.1	86.3%	4.4%
Wood Products	104.7	137.9	31.7%	3.2%
Food And Kindred Products	113.0	139.4	23.3%	3.2%
Paper	90.1	122.0	35.4%	2.8%
Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities	67.0	70.8	5.7%	1.6%
Fabricated Metal Products, Nesoi	65.5	68.8	5.0%	1.6%
Electrical Equipment, Appliances, And Component	65.1	66.9	2.8%	1.5%
Plastics And Rubber Products	48.7	51.9	6.4%	1.2%
Forestry Products, Nesoi	3.6	40.6	1016.1%	0.9%

Source: WISER, November 2011

Malaysia - which account for over 65 percent of the industry total. High tech exports to China fell 40.4 percent over the year in the third quarter. Industry totals fell nearly \$359 million, while industry exports to China declined over \$236 million and exports to Malaysia fell nearly \$259 million during the same time period. Overall, this industry is Oregon’s largest and most important export sector, driven by the state’s cluster of high technology firms and accounted for 44 percent of all exports in 2010.

Graph I.4



Forestry Products, Waste and Scrap, Paper and Wood Products all increased over 30 percent in the third quarter. Agricultural Products (benefiting from relatively high commodity prices), Food, Chemicals, Transportation Equipment and Machinery all increased at least double digits over the past year. These increases are indicative of the broad-based gains seen in many sectors during the recovery.

While high technology products dominate Oregon exports, it is useful to examine exports excluding the industry to gauge the overall health of Oregon's exports. This allows one to examine how widespread the increases (or decreases) are among all industries. Graph I.5 illustrates growth both for total exports and total minus computer and electronic products. While high tech exports are holding down the total export figures, non-computer and electronic products have increased over 22 percent, year-over-year.

Graph I.5

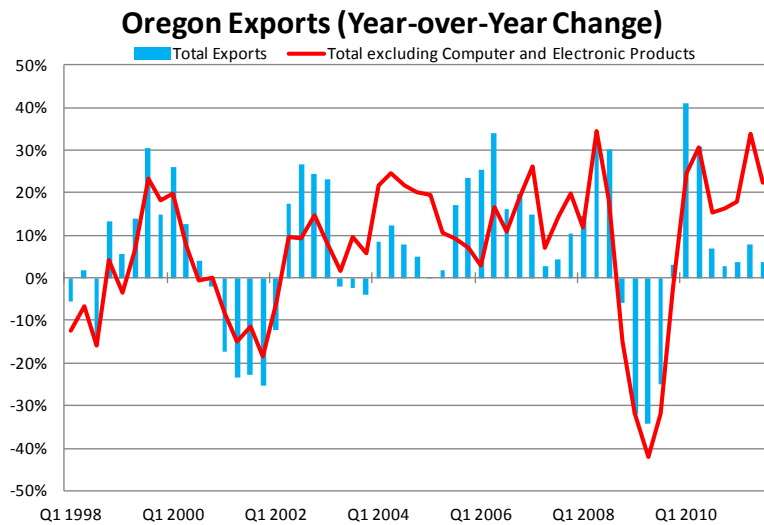


Table I.5 charts exports of Oregon products to major destinations. Out of the top fifteen export markets, three countries saw decreases in trade in 2011 Q3 year-over-year. Those countries are China, Malaysia and Brazil. Exports to China were strong in 2010; however the fluctuations quarter to quarter recently have been quite large (see Graph I.6 below). Exports to Japan have increased over 43 percent over the past two years and nearly 25 percent over the past year alone, primarily driven by agricultural products, however increases in computer and electronic products, chemicals and wood products also are contributing to the gains.

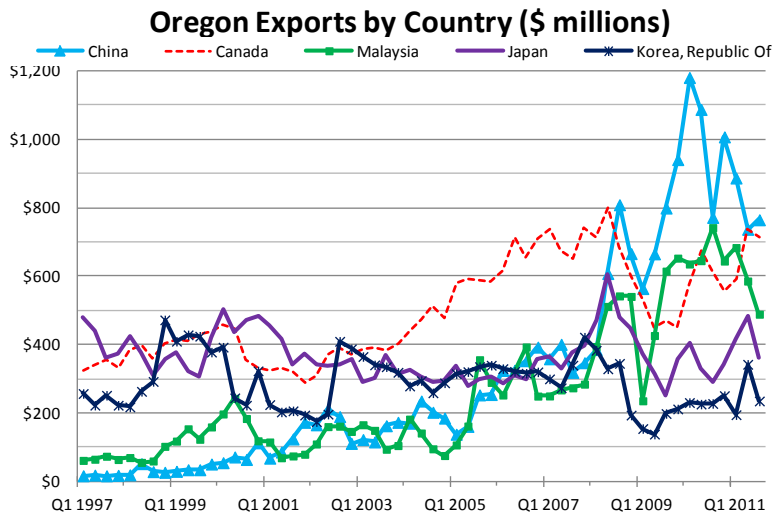
Table I.5

Oregon Exports to Major Trading Partners
(\$ millions, current prices)

	2010 Q3	2011 Q3	y/y % change	Share out of Total
Total All Countries	4,193.6	4,351.1	3.8%	100.0%
China	771.8	765.0	-0.9%	17.6%
Canada	616.9	715.1	15.9%	16.4%
Malaysia	742.0	489.1	-34.1%	11.2%
Japan	291.5	363.2	24.6%	8.3%
Korea, Republic Of	228.2	235.5	3.2%	5.4%
Taiwan	127.5	150.7	18.2%	3.5%
Brazil	108.1	79.0	-26.9%	1.8%
Germany	84.3	118.1	40.1%	2.7%
Costa Rica	117.4	126.6	7.9%	2.9%
Philippines	70.7	153.9	117.5%	3.5%
Singapore	69.1	116.7	68.9%	2.7%
Australia	67.7	82.0	21.1%	1.9%
Hong Kong	76.8	79.2	3.0%	1.8%
United Kingdom	51.9	61.0	17.4%	1.4%

Graph I.6 shows the quarterly export trend for Oregon’s top five markets since 1997. Exports to all top five destinations increased in 2010 compared to 2009; however developments in the most recent quarters vary across countries. Goods bound for China, Japan and Korea have generally been flat in recent quarters. Exports to Canada have steadily been increasing while exports to Malaysia have fallen for the past year. Given the fact that 96 percent of Oregon exports to Malaysia in 2010 were Computer and Electronic Products, fluctuations within this industry drive total exports to the country. A much welcomed development is the rebound in exports to Canada in 2010 and into the first three quarters of 2011. As Oregon’s largest export market for much of the past two decades, the Great Recession took a heavy toll of Canadian bound exports as the dominant industries have traditionally been transportation equipment and wood products, two industries hit especially hard. Thus far this year, exports to Canada have been driven by increases in Primary Metal Manufacturing, Transportation Equipment and also Computer and Electronic Products, along with Food Products.

Graph I.6



C. Western Region

This section of the December forecast examines the economies of seven western states and their relative performance to the U.S. overall. Gauging the health of local economies is important for business planning purposes and looking at a wide range of data points can be useful. Below, you will find tables analyzing how Oregon's economy is fairing compared to the following western states: Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Washington.

Employment

The slowdown in economic activity in the first half of 2011 has likewise resulted in slower job growth across nearly all states in the past 6 months. On a year-over-year basis, all western states have seen job gains, including Nevada (2011Q3 is Nevada's first year-over-year positive job growth since 2007Q4). At the national level, total nonfarm employment increased 1.0 percent year-over-year which marks the fourth consecutive positive value. Table W.1 details employment by major sector for each of the western states and their respective year-over-year changes.

Table W.1

	Employment by Sector (2011 Q3)							
	Arizona	California	Idaho	Nevada	Oregon	Utah	Washington	United States
Total Nonfarm	2,406.1	14,083.6	606.9	1,117.5	1,623.9	1,216.0	2,817.8	131,246.3
Y/Y Percent Change	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.5	2.8	1.6	1.0
Natural Resources and Mining	10.7	27.6	3.7	12.6	6.7	11.4	6.0	801.0
Y/Y Percent Change	0.0	1.3	8.9	3.0	-1.0	8.3	1.1	11.5
Construction	113.0	563.5	29.0	55.5	69.8	65.6	137.1	5,536.0
Y/Y Percent Change	4.5	2.6	-3.9	-2.0	3.1	1.0	-1.8	0.4
Manufacturing	151.3	1,255.6	54.0	35.7	167.0	117.0	266.0	11,751.0
Y/Y Percent Change	3.0	1.2	2.1	-5.1	2.1	5.1	3.2	1.7
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	473.1	2,645.9	121.0	203.7	311.9	237.0	525.4	24,946.3
Y/Y Percent Change	1.4	0.9	-0.1	-2.7	1.4	3.3	1.7	1.4
Information	36.7	455.4	9.3	12.5	33.6	30.1	103.8	2,654.3
Y/Y Percent Change	0.8	6.1	-3.5	0.2	4.5	3.2	0.9	-1.9
Financial Activities	163.5	753.6	28.9	47.4	93.5	68.1	137.0	7,606.7
Y/Y Percent Change	1.5	-0.7	0.1	-8.8	1.1	0.3	2.1	-0.1
Professional and Business Services	337.1	2,145.2	73.3	141.6	185.4	164.9	349.1	17,235.3
Y/Y Percent Change	-0.2	3.2	-0.1	4.0	1.9	7.8	7.0	3.2
Leisure and Hospitality Services	262.1	1,529.9	62.2	319.4	170.8	114.2	270.5	13,222.3
Y/Y Percent Change	3.9	2.4	7.2	3.9	5.4	3.0	1.5	1.3
Other Services	87.7	481.8	21.1	34.5	56.8	34.6	103.6	5,452.3
Y/Y Percent Change	-0.3	-0.6	-0.9	1.5	-2.1	3.1	-1.3	1.5
Government	410.0	2,388.4	118.3	149.5	291.2	215.0	536.6	22,002.7
Y/Y Percent Change	-1.3	-0.5	-0.1	-3.9	-2.8	-0.8	-1.4	-1.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, State employment in 000s, U.S. employment in millions

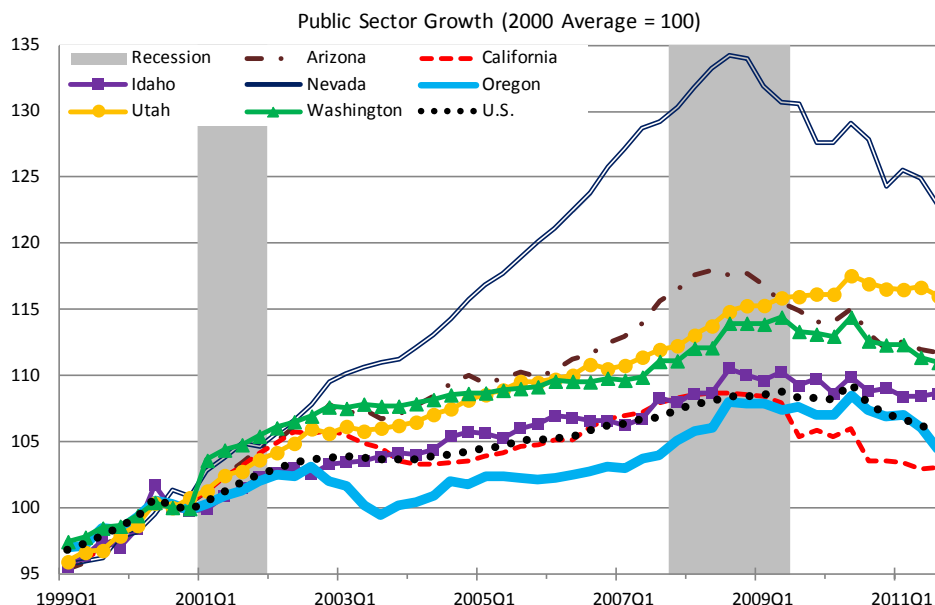
Relative to the nation as a whole, Oregon's job growth is very strong, however when compared to other western states, Oregon's growth looks less impressive. For the month of September, Oregon's year-over-year employment gains rank twelfth best among all states, however for the third quarter as a whole, Oregon trails Arizona, California, Utah and Washington. Idaho and Nevada have seen employment gains, however not as strong as the nation or other western states.

Since the end of the recession, employment has begun to recover somewhat in all private industries; however the public sector cuts are just now beginning to be felt. In the past quarter, all western states and the nation have seen public sector employment fall over the year. In Oregon, government employment has declined in nine out of the past eleven months. Given how governments budget at the state and local level, the spending and employment cuts typically lag

the private sector by anywhere from twelve to twenty-four months during and following recessions. Graph W.1 illustrates public sector employment across the western states and the nation since 1999. Each state's public sector workforce is indexed to its 2000 level.

Over the past two years, it is evident that public sectors across the western states and the nation have been lowering employment. One item to note is the relative performance of California and Oregon compared to neighboring states. Both states took sizable employment losses following the 2001 recession, while most other states did not. In 2001, personal income taxes fell sharply while sales taxes did not. Washington, for example, did not decrease public employment at all last recession. The most recent recession is different as both personal income and consumption declined substantially and all public states have taken sizable revenue hits.

Graph W.1



Economic Coincident Index

One very useful local economic indicator is the State Coincident Index, produced by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Each month the bank compiles and indexes data for each state that combines nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and real wage and salary disbursements. As a coincident index, the data is designed to report current economic conditions on a monthly basis, and is not a leading or a lagging indicator.

Table W.2

Economic Coincident Index for 2011 Q3

	Index Value	Q/Q Percent Change (AR)	Y/Y Percent Change	5 Year Percent Change
Arizona	178.17	2.2%	1.7%	-11.6%
California	151.57	2.1%	2.9%	-1.1%
Idaho	188.91	2.7%	1.1%	-12.5%
Nevada	176.43	-2.4%	-0.4%	-25.4%
Oregon	188.44	-0.4%	3.4%	-3.5%
Utah	185.83	3.6%	3.0%	-1.2%
Washington	149.56	2.0%	2.0%	-3.1%
United States	153.18	2.0%	2.6%	-1.4%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Index = 100 in July 1992

Oregon's index, after growing moderately through 2010, has moved sideways in recent months. Oregon's index declined in both July and August as the unemployment rate held steady and the state experienced some job losses. With that being said, Oregon's 3.4 percent growth in the past year better all other western states, and ranks sixth best in the nation. Given the recent declines,

Oregon's quarter-over-quarter growth ranks thirty-seventh best nationally, and Oregon's five year percentage change ranks twenty-ninth best nationally.

Housing Price Index

Many western states have been hit hard by the housing boom and subsequent bust. Table W.3 shows the Federal Housing Finance Agency's home price index for each western state. Graph W.2 shows the FHFA Housing Price Index for each of the western states since 2000. While the data is typically indexed to 1991, for graphing purposes, the data is indexed 2000 = 100 to illustrate the home price changes over the past decade.

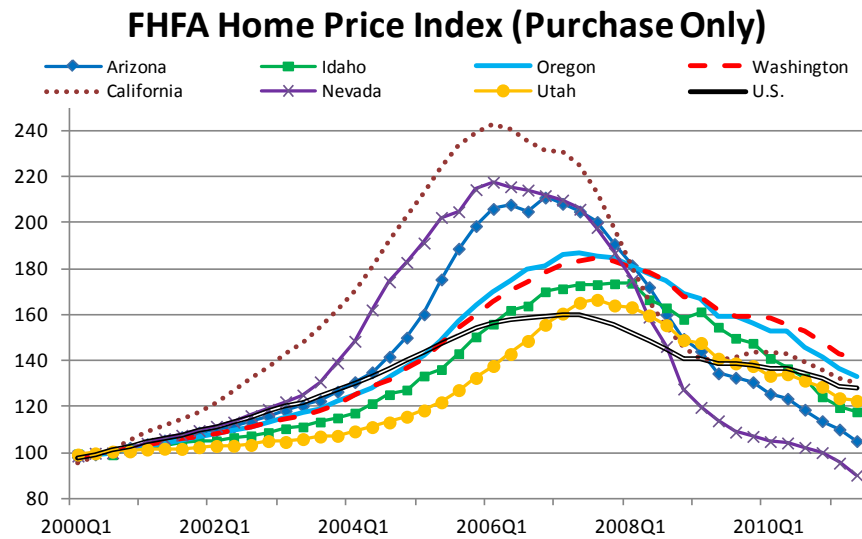
Table W.3

	Housing Price Index (2011 Q2)			
	Index Value	Q/Q Percent Change (AR)	Y/Y Percent Change	Percent Change Since Peak
Arizona	159.40	-17.0%	-14.9%	-50.2%
California	151.90	-7.2%	-8.8%	-46.3%
Idaho	178.52	-6.0%	-13.7%	-32.2%
Nevada	113.61	-20.1%	-13.4%	-58.5%
Oregon	240.20	-11.4%	-13.1%	-29.0%
Utah	236.68	-3.7%	-8.6%	-26.4%
Washington	213.01	-7.2%	-9.8%	-23.8%
United States	179.57	-2.5%	-5.9%	-20.0%

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA)

Prices in Arizona, Nevada and California all at least doubled between 2000 and 2006. By 2007 and 2008 prices in Oregon and Washington had increased over 80 percent, while Idaho and Nevada experienced gains over 60 percent. Since that time, prices have declined across all western states by at least 20 percent.

Graph W.2



Home prices continue to decline across all western states in both the most recent months and over the past year. The states that experienced the largest run-up in prices during the bubble years, have likewise seen the deepest declines over the past few years. Arizona, California and Nevada have all seen price declines of over 40 percent since each state's home price peak.

Housing Permits

With the large home price declines across the nation in recent years and an oversupply of houses on the market, there has been very little new construction relative to historical levels. One measure used to gauge new home construction is housing permits issued, shown in Table W.4. It appears that each passing year brings worse news for new home construction. 2009 was worse than 2008 which was worse than 2007. After a mixed bag in 2010, expectations were for at least some semblance of stability in 2011, however the first ninth months' figures for permits indicate a mixed bag across the western states.

Table W.4

Housing Permits Issued (2011Q3 YTD)

	Permits	Y/Y Percent Change
Arizona	9,946	-0.9%
California	32,852	5.3%
Idaho	3,148	-13.0%
Nevada	4,905	-5.4%
Oregon	5,761	1.7%
Utah	7,025	-5.6%
Washington	16,064	2.6%
United States	459,906	-1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

California, Oregon and Washington have all see small to moderate gains over the year, a result of increases in multi-family permits as opposed to single family homes. All other western states and the nation have all see small declines, except Idaho where permits are down 13 percent on the year. In Idaho, single family permits have declined nearly 18 percent year-over-year while multi-family permits have increased 30 percent..

Exports

The global recession decimated international trade throughout late 2008 and early 2009; however exports have rebounded sharply since around mid-2009. As show in Table W.5, on a year-over-year basis most states and the nation overall are experiencing sizable increases in trade, with only Oregon failing to reach double digit growth in the second quarter. Oregon's figures, as detailed in the International Section, are attributable to high technology exports to Asia declining in recent months, even though all other Oregon exports are increasing over 30 percent on a year-over-year basis.

Table W.5

Total Exports (2011 Q2)

	Exports (\$ mill)	Y/Y Percent Change
Arizona	\$4,463	15.0%
California	\$39,915	12.5%
Idaho	\$1,513	12.4%
Nevada	\$1,894	27.8%
Oregon	\$4,824	7.8%
Utah	\$4,246	39.0%
Washington	\$15,725	31.2%
United States	\$370,571	17.6%

Source: WiserTrade, August 2011

Even with the sizable increases in recent months, the nation and western states' exports remain slightly below their peak levels achieved during the summer of 2008.

Tax Revenue

While the recession pummeled tax revenues for all states during the 2007 through early 2010 period, the past five quarters (2010 Q2 – 2011 Q2) have brought good news to most state coffers in the form of positive revenue growth. Table W.6 shows tax revenue by major revenue source for 2011 Q2, along with year-over-year percent changes, for the western states. Every western state has seen state and local tax revenues increase over the past year. Given that the second quarter contains April, which is the personal income tax filing deadline, it is the most important quarter in terms of state and local revenue for those jurisdictions that levy personal income taxes. California PIT collections increased over 7 percent, Idaho's over 9 percent, Utah's nearly 10 percent, Oregon's 14 percent and Arizona's over 77 percent (tax policy changes, including an accounting

accrual change). These sizable gains are due to improving personal income in 2010, particularly the strong rebound in equity markets during that year. Final payments in April were strongly positive in all states across the country for this reason. On the consumer side, sales taxes are up slightly in California and Idaho, while Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Washington are experiencing stronger gains. As the economic recovery progresses, more and more individuals are able to find jobs and get some wages increases, a result is consumers spend more money on purchases and their income tax liabilities increase. The data below reflect this general pattern.

Table W.6

State and Local Tax Revenue (2011 Q2)							
	Arizona	California	Idaho	Nevada	Oregon	Utah	Washington
Total Taxes	3,452,535	35,927,805	958,721	2,806,982	2,561,668	1,659,794	4,281,674
Y/Y Percent Change	21.5%	6.9%	10.7%	13.1%	14.2%	8.7%	12.1%
Property tax	193,653	759,762	X	124,548	4,020	X	219,523
Y/Y Percent Change	-7.3%	-8.0%	X	41.8%	-8.3%	X	-3.1%
General sales and gross receipts	1,571,777	9,207,372	283,674	1,365,696	X	461,065	2,500,229
Y/Y Percent Change	11.0%	1.1%	2.1%	23.7%	X	13.8%	10.7%
Motor fuel sales taxes	199,140	1,401,179	52,263	116,934	121,888	89,960	394,823
Y/Y Percent Change	-2.1%	74.2%	-3.8%	-5.0%	20.8%	0.2%	32.0%
Alcoholic beverages	15,084	84,776	1,931	16,908	4,291	12,867	97,222
Y/Y Percent Change	-13.2%	3.3%	-2.5%	12.1%	-3.9%	4.6%	5.2%
Public utilities	5,897	307,732	838	6,842	23,513	9,214	140,008
Y/Y Percent Change	-1.9%	24.8%	15.3%	3067.6%	128.9%	26.2%	-7.0%
Insurance	109,493	1,072,737	39,239	115,950	0	22,113	178,228
Y/Y Percent Change	-0.3%	15.6%	-4.6%	1.5%	-100.0%	27.0%	12.5%
Tobacco products	86,953	173,131	12,086	45,477	65,524	32,569	123,625
Y/Y Percent Change	-2.9%	-26.1%	0.0%	-9.4%	8.1%	116.5%	9.7%
Amusements	3,045	X	X	290,614	0	X	0
Y/Y Percent Change	2139.0%	X	X	14.8%	-100.0%	X	NA
Motor vehicles	60,372	777,239	28,985	45,381	182,915	52,947	136,646
Y/Y Percent Change	23.1%	4.4%	-1.2%	-13.7%	20.3%	-32.7%	-2.9%
Corporations in general	5,540	13,229	507	18,863	6,829	-102	7,315
Y/Y Percent Change	-25.2%	-10.8%	1.8%	22.5%	14.5%	-117.0%	15.3%
Occupation and business licenses	33,013	1,016,274	16,464	252,871	83,418	12,088	70,043
Y/Y Percent Change	16.0%	-8.4%	9.0%	-23.8%	-16.6%	5.7%	-8.4%
Individual income taxes	859,306	16,781,441	390,628	X	1,770,040	791,084	X
Y/Y Percent Change	77.3%	7.4%	9.4%	X	14.0%	9.9%	X
Corporation net income taxes	235,717	4,082,701	73,056	X	174,670	125,275	X
Y/Y Percent Change	15.8%	12.2%	72.4%	X	4.4%	8.9%	X

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (\$ 000s)

As shown in the employment table at the beginning of this section (Table W.1), government employment in each western state has declined in the past year, with further decreases expected over the next year. This is a direct result of how governments budget, which makes the public sector late comers to recessions. With the ARRA federal monies coming to an end, and states beginning new budget periods, the recession's impact is just now being fully felt in many states' spending patterns. While increasing tax revenues will alleviate some of the program reductions this year, these gains are not enough to offset the loss of federal monies and depleted reserve funds.

D. Oregon Economic Review and Forecast

Oregon's economic expansion has been put at risk by external factors--most notably the sovereign debt crisis and unfolding recession in Europe. Although the outlook is uncertain, the local recovery is playing out according to script so far. Oregon is growing, due in large part to healthy gains in business investment and exports. Even so, the economic expansion continues to be a disappointing one by historical standards. Spending and hiring will remain constrained for some time as households repair their balance sheets and governments make do with fewer resources.

Taken as a whole, the labor market is slowly returning to health, although many of Oregon's rural communities and low-income households have yet to share in the fruit of the economic recovery. Gradual improvement has persisted across a laundry list of labor market indicators (including the rate of hiring, hours worked per employee, claims for unemployment insurance, layoff announcements, labor force participation, the duration of unemployment and the number of help wanted ads).

If Europe's banking problems remain primarily a regional issue and do not short circuit the global flow of credit, Oregon's expansion, such as it is, can be expected to persist. Being home to a relatively small banking industry, and having few direct trade links with Europe, Oregon's economy has relatively little exposure to Europe's woes. Even so, given Europe's size and the depth of its financial problems, the threat of a renewed global recession is uncomfortably high.

Summary of Recent Trends

Statewide Trends

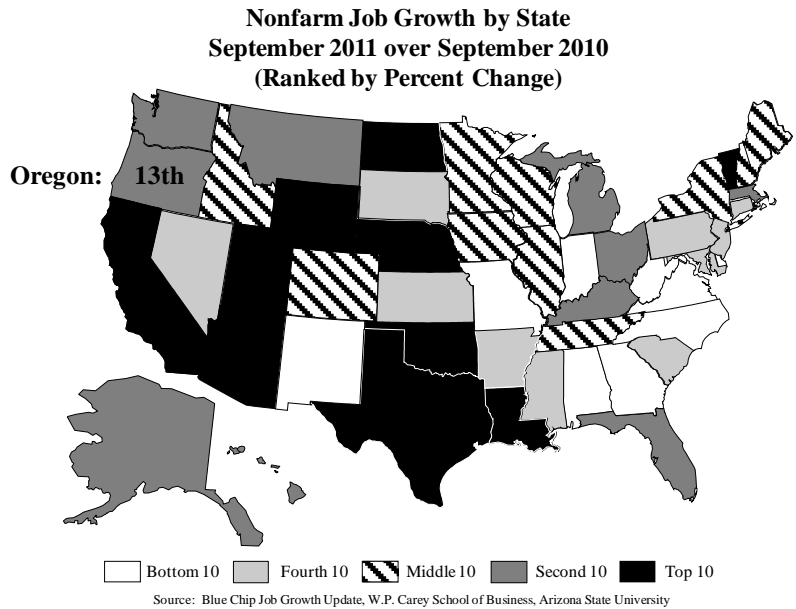
Employment in Oregon in both the second and third quarters was essentially flat following a very strong start to 2011. The recent weakness can largely be attributed to public sector cuts as the private sector continues to add jobs. Overall, job growth is up 1.5 percent on the year.

After a rocky start in the first quarter of 2010, the private sector has added jobs each of the past six quarters, for a total increase of 36,900, or 2.8 percent. In the third quarter there were notable job increases reported in construction, computer and electronic products, information, education and health services and leisure and hospitality services. Some of the weaker private sector industries were natural resources and mining, wood products, transportation equipment, food processing and retail trade. Budget shortfalls have caught up with the public sector, with declines in all three government levels, notably local education.

Even with mounting concerns abroad (e.g. European debt issues and Chinese inflation), the U.S. economy continues to chug along with positive growth, leading to more demand for Oregon's firms. Investment and exports are driving growth, consumer spending remains stubbornly strong and the public sector drag has decreased the past two quarters. Nevertheless, overall employment growth remains slow, with governments and housing-related industries unlikely to add a significant number of workers any time soon.

The most recent [job growth rankings](#), published by Arizona State University's W.P. Carey School of Business, places Oregon 13th in the nation for job growth. Between September 2010 and September 2011, jobs increased by 24,000, or 1.49 percent. Last September Oregon ranked 29th. Washington has seen similar improvement, moving from a rank of 45th to a ranking of 14th in the nation. The relative performance of the fifty states is shown in Figure O.1.

Figure O.1



North Dakota retained the 1st ranked position with job growth of 4.99 percent, a ranking it also held a year ago. Elsewhere in the region, California's job gains ranked 10th, and Idaho's 23rd among the 50 states.

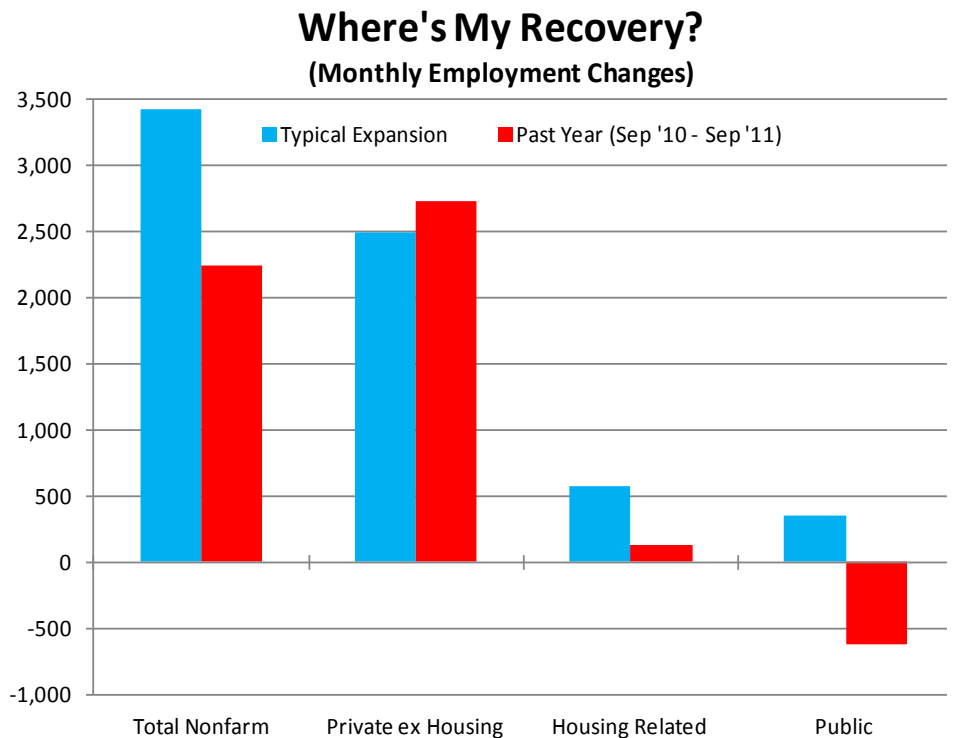
Industry Trends

Right now the economy is growing at a frustratingly slow pace and employment gains are not strong enough to bring down the unemployment rate quickly. As of today there are two main drags on the recovery: the delayed improvement in the housing market and the public sector pullback.

The housing market is not a new issue and has been and is expected to continue to be a negative factor on the recovery, or at least not a strong positive. Once the existing overhang of inventories, including some of the shadow inventory and foreclosures, are whittled down further, then the rebound in new construction can take full force and drive economic growth. Reasonable estimates of when this may occur fall in the 2014 – 2016 timeframe.

The public sector pullback is a relatively

Graph O.1



new drag on the economy in the past year. Initially, the public sector was an economic driver with increased spending on infrastructure projects, tax cuts and federal block grants to the states to shore up their budgets. Now that the vast majority of these federal monies have been spent, and no further federal assistance is on the horizon, many state and local governments are being forced to endure yet another round of budget cuts. Making matters worse, construction and other housing-related industries typically help lead the way during economic recoveries. Although the bleeding has stopped for construction firms, the industry is not yet ready to hire many workers.

Excluding housing and government, the private sector is currently expanding at a slightly above average pace, relative to the two previous economic expansions in Oregon.¹ That means 75 percent of all industries, or employment, is growing just as quickly, if not slightly more so, today than in past recoveries. Typically, housing related industries add 575 jobs per month in recoveries and the public sector adds 350 jobs per month. In the past year, these industries have added only 65 jobs per month and cut jobs at a 615 per month pace, respectively.

In total, between the two drags, instead of adding a combined 925 jobs per month, these industries have actually been cutting 510 jobs per month (ex-Census), a net swing of over 1,400 jobs. If these industries were able to increase employment at their typical pace, total nonfarm employment in Oregon would be growing well by historical standards and the unemployment rate would be improving.

Employment in the Most Recent Quarter

Table O.1 shows a comparison of preliminary estimates for third quarter Oregon employment growth compared to the September 2011 forecast. Table O.1 also provides forecast errors and Y/Y growth. Unless noted otherwise, the employment figures are seasonally adjusted, and all percentage rates discussed below reflect annualized rates of change for third quarter 2011. When the preliminary estimate is lower than OEA's forecast, forecast error is shown as negative. Positive forecast error then means that the preliminary estimate came in higher than OEA's forecast.

The preliminary estimate for second quarter job growth was less than the forecast, with an error of 0.2 percent. The slower job growth figure follows the U.S. job picture with lackluster growth in the third quarter. The fact that the past two quarters in Oregon are, essentially, flat is a bit disappointing following the robust growth in Oregon of 4.9 percent in the first quarter.

The private sector has fared much better than the public sector through this recovery period, adding nearly 4,000 jobs in the third quarter for an increase of 1.2 percent. Manufacturing was down 3.5 percent, -1,500 jobs, while private nonmanufacturing was up 1.9 percent, 5,300 jobs. The government sector lost 4,400 jobs for a decline of 5.9 percent and a Y/Y decline of 2.8 percent.

Within manufacturing, durable goods employment declined 3.6 percent, losing 1,100 jobs. Computer and Electronic Products was the only sector in this category to register employment growth, adding 200 jobs or 2.1 percent. Wood Products lost 500 jobs, Metals and Machinery held steady with just a few job losses, Transportation Equipment lost 400 jobs and Other Durables lost

¹ *Methodology Notes: The typical expansion is defined here for these purposes as the average of the 1992-1999 and 2004-2007 periods. Housing related industries include all construction employment, building material and garden supply stores, mortgage loan brokers and real estate employees.*

300 jobs. Durable goods manufacturing was a leading growth sector for the first half of 2011, however as Oregon exports have cooled off in recent months, so too has this industry.

Table O.1

Total Nonfarm Employment, 3rd quarter 2011

(Employment in thousands, Annualized Percent Change)

	Preliminary Estimate		Forecast		Forecast Error		Y/Y Change
	level	% ch	level	% ch	level	%	% ch
Total Nonfarm	1,623.9	(0.1)	1,627.2	0.5	(3.3)	(0.2)	1.5
Total Private	1,332.7	1.2	1,336.2	2.1	(3.5)	(0.3)	2.4
Natural Resources and Mining	6.7	(8.8)	6.9	4.2	(0.2)	(2.9)	(1.0)
Construction	69.8	1.6	69.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	3.1
Manufacturing	167.0	(3.5)	166.7	(4.3)	0.3	0.2	2.1
Durable Goods	117.2	(3.6)	118.9	2.3	(1.8)	(1.5)	2.0
Wood Product	18.3	(10.7)	19.0	3.0	(0.7)	(3.5)	(8.0)
Metals and Machinery	32.9	(0.5)	33.3	4.7	(0.4)	(1.2)	4.5
Computer and Electronic Product	36.6	2.1	36.3	(1.0)	0.3	0.9	4.9
Transportation Equipment	10.1	(14.2)	10.6	4.0	(0.5)	(4.8)	0.0
Other Durable Goods	19.2	(6.3)	19.7	2.7	(0.5)	(2.5)	3.7
Nondurable Goods	49.8	(3.3)	47.7	(18.4)	2.1	4.4	2.5
Food	25.0	(17.5)	23.6	(34.2)	1.4	5.8	5.6
Other Nondurable Goods	24.8	14.1	24.1	1.9	0.7	3.0	(0.4)
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	311.9	(1.9)	315.8	2.6	(3.9)	(1.2)	1.4
Retail Trade	186.9	(4.0)	189.8	1.6	(2.9)	(1.5)	2.1
Wholesale Trade	72.3	0.4	73.1	5.0	(0.9)	(1.2)	(0.5)
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	52.7	2.8	52.9	3.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	1.6
Information	33.6	9.0	33.1	3.6	0.5	1.4	4.5
Financial Activities	93.5	0.4	93.9	2.0	(0.4)	(0.5)	1.1
Professional & Business Services	185.4	(0.2)	187.3	3.8	(1.9)	(1.0)	1.9
Educational & Health Services	237.3	5.0	236.5	3.7	0.8	0.3	3.7
Educational Services	33.2	20.4	32.0	4.1	1.2	3.7	6.0
Health Services	204.1	2.7	204.5	3.6	(0.4)	(0.2)	3.3
Leisure and Hospitality	170.8	8.7	168.9	3.1	1.9	1.1	5.4
Other Services	56.8	(2.8)	57.9	4.3	(1.1)	(1.9)	(2.1)
Government	291.2	(5.9)	291.0	(6.3)	0.2	0.1	(2.8)
Federal	27.9	(0.2)	27.8	(1.4)	0.1	0.3	(7.6)
State	80.2	(0.9)	80.0	(2.4)	0.3	0.3	0.4
State Education	31.2	1.7	31.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	4.3
Local	183.1	(8.7)	183.3	(8.7)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(3.3)
Local Education	93.0	(18.9)	95.0	(13.0)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(7.1)

Food processing, a highly seasonal sector, decreased jobs by 17.5 percent. Even with this decline, this sector still has more jobs now than at the start of the recession, adding over 2,000 jobs since the first quarter of 2008. Other nondurable goods manufacturing, this includes paper and allied products, increased sizably adding 800 jobs or 14.1 percent.

In the private nonmanufacturing sector, construction increased 300 jobs or 1.6 percent. Its Y/Y growth is now at 3.1 percent, a rate not seen since the third quarter of 2007. Construction employment is still down over 35,000 jobs or 33 percent since the industry's all-time high in 2007.

Retail trade jobs were down 4.0 percent, indicative of the consumer spending slowdown over the middle of the year. Spending has continued to increase in recent months, bringing better expectations for the industry in the months ahead. The Y/Y growth for this sector is up 2.1 percent. Wholesale trade jobs rose slightly by 0.4 percent. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities increased by 2.8 percent.

Financial services added jobs at a rate of 0.4 percent, marking the third consecutive positive quarter in a row. Over the past year the industry has added 1.1 percent or 1,000 jobs. Professional and business services held steady and is up 1.9 percent over the year or 3,500 jobs.

The two industries doing the heavy lifting in terms of percentage growth in the third quarter were Information and Leisure and Hospitality. Information jobs, which include publishers of software, added jobs at a rate of 9.0 percent. Leisure and hospitality increased jobs by 8.7 percent is now up by 5.4 percent in Y/Y growth.

Private education service is a volatile sector with wide swings in job changes. This quarter shows it up 20.4 percent with Y/Y growth of 6.0 percent. Health services continue to be one of the stronger sectors with job growth of 2.7 percent.

Other services that include personal, repair, and maintenance decreased by 2.8 percent. Possibly the higher commodity prices (e.g., oil, gasoline, food) squeezed households budgets impacting sales in this sector.

While the private sector is struggling through this recovery with mild job growth, the public sector is cutting jobs. Federal government employment is down 0.2 percent. As tax revenues have not grown to replace temporary federal stimulus money, state and local governments are cutting services. State government is down only 0.9 percent, mainly because state education is up 1.7 percent. Public colleges are countercyclical to the recession as more students enroll and pay tuition. Local government jobs are down by 8.7 percent, and unlike state education, local education is more dependent on tax revenues and jobs are down a staggering 18.9 percent in the quarter (at an annualized rate).

Regional Trends

Total nonfarm employment in Oregon increased 1.5 percent from the third quarter of 2010 to the third quarter of 2011. While this marks the state's fourth consecutive quarter of positive over-the-year employment growth, trends have varied across Oregon's six broad regions. In the third quarter of 2011, four regions experienced quarterly employment declines from the previous year: the Willamette Valley, the combined Central Oregon counties, Eastern Oregon, and the Coast region. The Portland area and Southern Oregon experienced quarterly employment gains from the previous year.

Regional unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter ranged from a low of 8.4 percent in the Portland area to a high of 11.6 percent in Southern Oregon. Every region posted lower unemployment rates than the prior year. Statewide, the unadjusted jobless rate was 8.9 percent.

***Growth Trend Continues in the Portland Area:
Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties***

Employment losses in the Portland area began in the fourth quarter of 2008, and reached their steepest point (-7.3%) in the third quarter of 2009. In the third quarter of 2010, employment growth resumed with a slight job gain over the year. The region has continued to see employment growth in every subsequent quarter. Between the third quarters of 2010 and 2011, the Portland area experienced an employment gain of 1.3 percent.

By county, third quarter employment growth was fastest in Washington (+1.3%) and Multnomah (+0.7%). Slower growth occurred in Columbia (+0.4%). Employment growth was flat over the year in Clackamas, and Yamhill (-1.9%) posted the only drop in employment.

Seven of 11 broad industry sectors in the Portland area showed employment gains between September 2010 and September 2011. The fastest rate of growth occurred in educational and health services (+2.9%) and manufacturing (+2.8%). Together, these two sectors added more than 6,100 jobs over the year. Professional and business services also added a significant number of jobs (+2,100) for a gain of 1.9 percent. The construction industry grew by 2.2 percent, adding 800 jobs. Government shed 2,100 jobs (-1.8%) over the year in September 2011, with losses concentrated in local government. Financial activities dropped 900 jobs, a decline of 1.6 percent over the year.

The third quarter unemployment rate in the Portland area was 8.4 percent, compared to 9.6 percent in the previous year. This was the lowest regional jobless rate in Oregon.

***Negative Trend Returns to the Willamette Valley:
Benton, Lane, Linn, Marion, and Polk counties***

The Willamette Valley posted its first over-the-year jobs loss in the third quarter of 2008, the same time employment growth turned negative statewide. While Oregon's employment trend resumed positive growth in the fourth quarter of 2010, the Willamette Valley has generally continued to decline. After one quarter with slight growth, employment declines returned in the second quarter of 2011 (-0.5%) and worsened in the third quarter (-1.7%). The Willamette Valley shed more jobs in the third quarter of 2011 than any other region.

By county, the Salem area (Marion and Polk combined) posted the largest job losses (-3.4%), followed by Linn (-1.7%). Smaller employment declines occurred in Lane (-0.5%). Benton County registered the only employment gain (+0.5%) over the year.

Six of 11 broad industries lost employment in the Willamette Valley between September 2010 and September 2011. Government and manufacturing showed the largest job losses at 5.8 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. The largest employment gains occurred in educational and health services (+1.3%) and leisure and hospitality (+1.1%). Together these two industries added more than 1,000 jobs.

In the third quarter of 2011, the Willamette Valley posted a jobless rate of 9.5 percent. The rate dropped 1.0 percentage point from the previous year.

***Job Growth Cools at the Coast:
Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Lincoln, and Tillamook counties***

Employment declines in Oregon's coastal counties began in the third quarter of 2007, but were not severe until the fourth quarter of 2008. The Coast region's quarterly over-the-year employment gains hit positive territory again in the third quarter of 2010. However, the region lost its momentum in the middle of 2011. In both the second and third quarters of 2011, employment declined by 0.3 percent over the prior year.

Clatsop County (+1.4%) had the region's only employment gain over the year in the third quarter of 2011. Curry County (-1.8%) showed the largest decline. Smaller losses occurred in Coos (-0.8%), Tillamook (-0.7%), and Lincoln (-0.4%) counties.

Four of the Coast region's 11 broad industry sectors added jobs between September 2010 and September 2011. Professional and business services (+2.1%) added jobs at the fastest rate, followed by manufacturing (+2.0%). Although leisure and hospitality (+1.3%) had a slower growth rate, it added the most jobs (+180) of any industry in the region over the year. Government shed the most jobs (-400) in the Coast region, a decline of 2.5 percent. The construction industry and trade, transportation, and utilities each lost 170 jobs over the year, which translates to losses of 5.5 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively.

The coast region's jobless rate was 9.4 percent for the third quarter of 2011, a 0.8 percentage point decline from the previous year.

Continued Slow Growth in Southern Oregon: Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine counties

After 14 consecutive quarters of over-the-year employment declines, growth has returned to Southern Oregon in 2011. In both the first and third quarters of 2011, the region's employment rose by 0.7 percent over the year. Smaller, but positive, gains (+0.1%) were also seen in the second quarter.

Preliminary estimates show that Jackson was the only of Southern Oregon's three counties to post positive nonfarm job change (+2.2%) over the year. Quarterly employment fell by 1.4 percent in Douglas County, while Josephine County declined by 0.5 percent.

Eight of 11 broad sectors in Southern Oregon showed growth between September 2010 and September 2011. Trade, transportation, and utilities added 1,040 jobs; nearly all of them were in Jackson County. Other sectors with notable job gains over the year included: educational and health services (+630 jobs); professional and business services (+470); and leisure and hospitality (+430). Government (-590) dropped the largest number of jobs over the year, shedding 2.5 percent of its employment. The construction industry continued to show losses, with 210 fewer jobs (-4.1%). Manufacturing also lost employment, dropping 160 jobs (-1.3%).

Although Southern Oregon has seen employment gains, the unemployment rate in the third quarter of 2011(11.6%) was the highest of all regions in the state. The rate did decline, falling 1.4 percentage points below the year-ago level.

Mixed Employment Trends in Central Oregon: Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Sherman, Wasco, and Wheeler counties

Central Oregon's quarterly employment woes started in the first quarter of 2008. Over-the-year declines sharpened and reached their steepest point (-8.8%) in the second quarter of 2009. After continued losses, employment growth broke even in first quarter of 2011. The trend has since

turned negative again, with nearly identical declines over the year in the second and third quarters of 2011 (-1.3% and -1.4%, respectively).

Five of the 10 combined Central Oregon counties had over-the-year employment gains in the third quarter of 2011. Gilliam (+3.0%) led the pack, followed by Wheeler (+1.2%), Sherman (+0.8%), and Wasco (+0.5%). Employment was level over the year in Deschutes, which broke 14 consecutive quarters of losses. Jefferson (-3.9%) and Crook (-3.8%) had the greatest rates of decline among the Central Oregon counties. Losses were also seen in Klamath (-1.5%), along with Lake and Hood River (-1.2% each).

The majority – nine of 11 – broad industries in Central Oregon showed fewer jobs in September 2011 than one year prior. Mining and logging shed the most jobs (-360), followed closely by professional and business services (-355). Manufacturing shed 260 jobs over the year. Government dropped 180 jobs, most of which were at the federal level. Construction declined by 170 jobs over the year. Educational and health services stood out with an increase of 800 jobs (+4.6%) over the year. These gains were concentrated in Deschutes and Klamath counties. Across the region, leisure and hospitality was the other industry with employment gains (+380).

The region's 10.5 percent unemployment rate in the third quarter of 2011 improved by 1.3 percentage points from the previous year. However, Central Oregon had the second-highest jobless rate of all regions.

***Mild but Negative Employment Declines Resurface in Eastern Oregon:
Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa counties***

Eastern Oregon first saw quarterly over-the-year job losses in the middle of 2008. Losses did not reach the steep levels seen in other regions, but did persist for 10 consecutive quarters. After small gains in the fourth quarter of 2010 and first quarter of 2011, the employment trend turned negative in the middle of 2011. Employment in the second quarter declined 1.0 percent over the year, and the third quarter brought a somewhat smaller loss (-0.5%).

Two of the region's eight counties showed employment growth between the third quarters of 2010 and 2011. Morrow (+5.3%) had the greatest increase, and Umatilla (+1.3%) saw a smaller improvement. Baker (-4.1%), Wallowa (-3.6%), and Union (-3.2%) experienced the largest employment declines in the third quarter. Losses were somewhat slower in Grant (-2.8%) and Harney (-2.5%), and milder in Malheur (-0.7%).

In five of 11 broad industries in Eastern Oregon, employment levels rose between September 2010 and September 2011. Manufacturing showed the largest increase in jobs (+360 or +4.9%), but construction (+120 or +11.9%) posted the fastest rate of industry growth in the region. Construction jobs were mostly added in Morrow County. Other regional sectors with notable employment gains included educational and health services (+180), and trade, transportation, and utilities (+110). The region's most substantial employment losses occurred in government. The sector dropped 290 jobs (-1.6%). Leisure and hospitality declined by 240 jobs, or 4.0 percent.

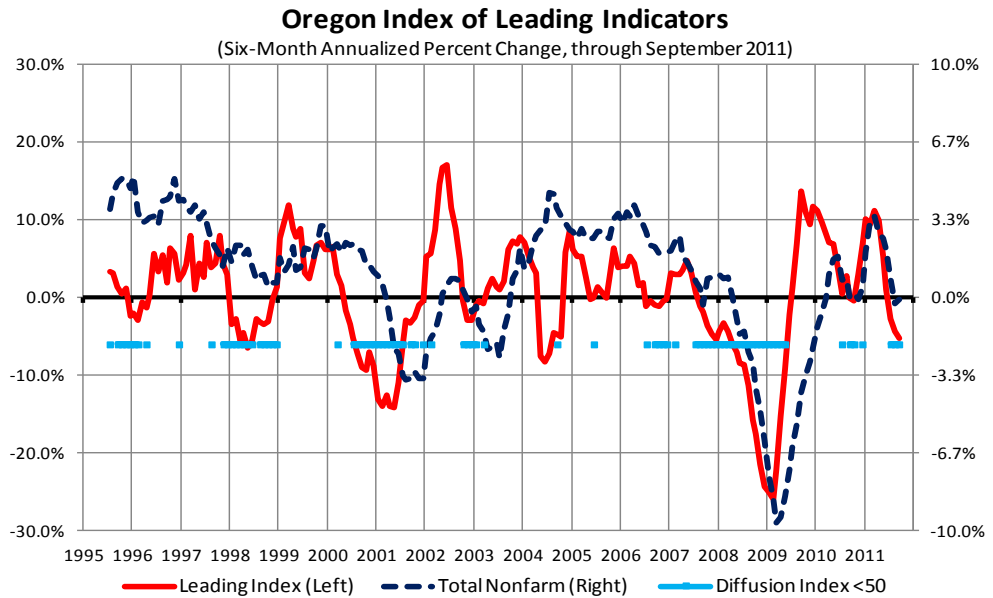
In the third quarter of 2011, Eastern Oregon's unemployment rate was 8.9 percent, a 0.3 percentage point decline from the previous year. Eastern Oregon's jobless rate was second-lowest for all regions.

Information on employment in Oregon's 15 workforce regions and 36 counties is available at www.QualityInfo.org. For more information, contact Gail Kiles Krumenauer, Economist, Gail.K.Krumenauer@state.or.us, 503-947-3098.

Oregon Index of Leading Indicators

For five consecutive months from March through August of this year, the two leading indexes in Oregon declined, with September bringing a small rebound to the positive. Both our office's Oregon Index of Leading Indicators² and the University of Oregon's [Index of Economic Indicators](#) followed a very similar pattern (see Graph O.3 below).

Graph O.2



In September 2011, the six month percentage change in OILI was -5.2 percent, following a revised -4.4 percent change the prior month. On a month-over-month basis, five of the eleven indicators improved in September from their August levels. However, on a six month basis (which the overall Index is calculated based on) only three of the eleven indicators are indicating growth. The one indicator in both indexes that is driving the declines is consumer sentiment. Consumer confidence measures are notoriously suspect gauges of future economic activity. Consumer sentiment plummeted in July and August following the debt ceiling debacle at the national level. Both September and October have brought improvements in consumer sentiment. OILI's declines are also largely due to the declines in the semiconductor book-to-bill ratio and the purchasing managers' index. While the purchasing managers' index has fallen, it remains in expansionary territory, consistent with slow growth.

Individual Indicators

Sustained Improvement ■
Continued, Choppy Growth ■
Slowing or Slight Decline ■
No Improvement ■

OILI (OEA)

Industrial Production ■
 Oregon Dollar Index ■
 Withholding ■
 Initial Unemployment Claims ■
 Air Freight Tonnage ■
 Book-To-Bill Ratio ■
 Consumer Sentiment ■
 Purchasing Managers Index ■
 Help Wanted Ads ■
 Housing Permits ■
 New Incorporations ■

Univ Oregon Index

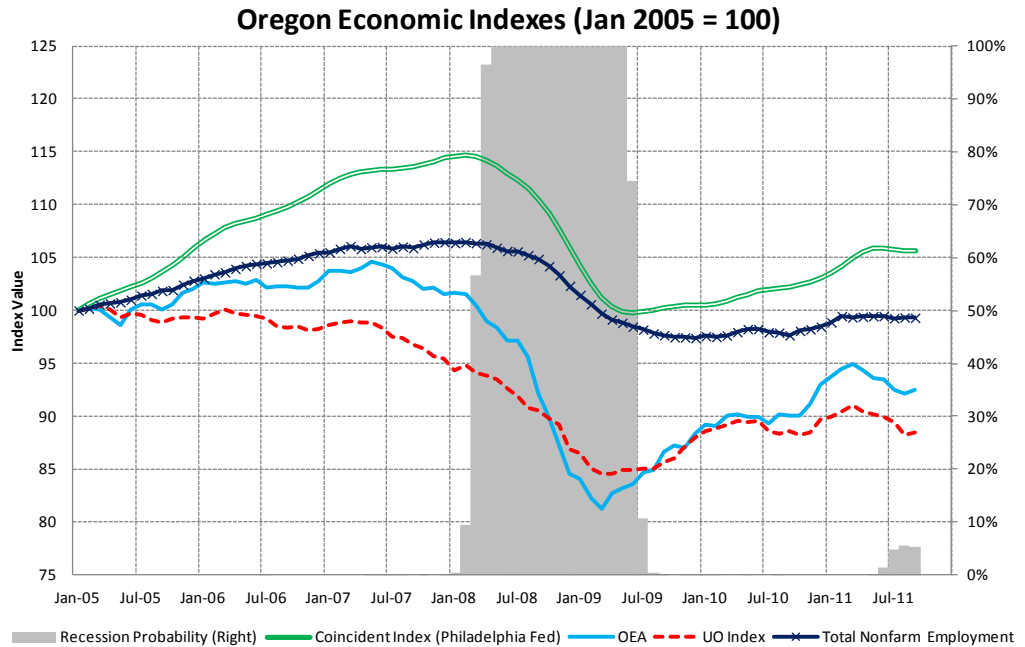
Capital Goods Orders ■
 Initial Unemployment Claims ■
 Employment Services ■
 Interest Rate Spread ■
 Weight Distance Tax ■
 Consumer Sentiment ■
 Housing Permits ■

² The OILI applies the Conference Board's methodology for the U.S. National Leading Index to Oregon-specific components. The eleven components incorporated in the OILI include: Semiconductor book-to-bill ratio, Oregon housing permits, Institute for Supply Management's purchasing managers index, University of Michigan consumer sentiment index, Oregon withholding, new Oregon incorporations, Oregonian help-wanted index, Portland International Airport air freight tonnage, Oregon trade-weighted dollar index, Industrial Production Index, and initial Oregon unemployment claims.

While a number of the indicators do fluctuate up and down on a monthly basis, over the past two years they have broadly fallen into four categories. The first category is for continued, sustained improvements which indicate future employment growth. Included in this category are Industrial Production, Oregon Dollar Index and Oregon Withholding. The second category is for mostly sustained improvements with some larger deviations around this trend. The only indicator in this category is New Initial Unemployment Claims. Overall, claims have fallen over 40 percent since their peak in early 2009, however the improvement has been piecemeal with only 18 out of the past 30 months moving in the right direction. The third category is for indicators which showed

sizable gains initially, however these indicators have now leveled off or declined slightly in recent months. Included in this category are Air Freight, Consumer Sentiment, Purchasing Managers Index and Book-To-Bill ratio. Finally, the fourth category includes indicators that have not shown any real improvement over the past two years and these indicators continue to remain at low levels. Include in this category are Help Wanted Ads, New Incorporations and Housing Permits.

Graph O.3



In terms of growth rates, the sharp declines seen in both the OEA and UO indexes in the summer months were consistent with what has been seen at the onset of past recessions. However, both indices are now trending upwards, led by their most tangible and trustworthy components. Nevertheless, the weak job growth the state has seen recently is projected to continue through early next year in our forecast. Unfortunately, not much in the Index or its individual components runs strongly counter to this view.

Short-Term Outlook

Overview

The U.S. economy continues to grow. The country has weathered several global disruptions, adding jobs month after month, albeit at a disappointing rate. Over the past year, the nation has added on average 125,000 jobs per month. While these gains are barely enough to keep up with population growth and will not bring down the unemployment rate quickly, at least the economy is not losing more ground. The U.S. has a very large, very diverse economy that can withstand outside forces and continue to improve. This is particularly true at this point in the business cycle

when U.S. firms and households have a considerable amount of pent up demand following months of forced austerity.

At the moment, most of the most important measures consumer spending, business investment, industrial production and hiring are still moving in the right direction despite the economic body blows of the past two years. However, these measures do not usually give advanced warning of turning points in the business cycle as the leading indicators discussed in the previous section attempt to do.

In the baseline (most likely) outlook, the Eurozone is expected to fall into recession. The U.S. will continue to grow at relatively slow rates. However, should European affairs take a turn for the worse, with either a disorderly default or a dismantling of the common currency, any resulting financial panic would send the U.S and the rest of the world back into recession. Interbank lending is fundamental to the modern world of finance as the fall of 2008 proved, when banks refuse to lend to each other a liquidity crisis occurs and global credit markets freeze, sending the global economy into freefall. While European financial markets and stress indicators, such as the TED spread, are only about half way between what one could consider normal and what occurred in the fall of 2008, they remain somewhat elevated and a cause for concern. See this informative post by Felix Salmon for more information: <http://blogs.reuters.com/felix-salmon/2011/11/14/europes-liquidity-crisis/>. Fortunately, there has been little tightening of lending standards in the U.S. to date.

Another potential negative shock to the U.S. economy is federal fiscal policy. At the moment, U.S. wage earners are enjoying a temporary payroll tax cut equal to 2 percent for 2011 as part of the package passed in December 2010. This tax cut is scheduled to expire at the end of 2011 and the continuation of the reduction is one of the only fiscal assumptions made in our baseline outlook. Should the tax cut expire as planned or if the federal government begins to tighten fiscal policy explicitly – other than to discuss spending reductions in concept only – this will create a drag on economic growth in the near term. Regardless of the long-term benefits, cutting public spending in the near term will in fact slow growth, and may even lead to another recession given the fragile nature of the expansion.

Although the bulk of the current economic data points toward continued growth, the downside risks are not only mounting but coming more into focus. Most U.S. forecasters place the probability of a near term U.S. recession at or near 40 percent; with a slow and uneven recovery still being the base case. Similarly, OEA is not forecasting a recession for the Oregon economy. Nevertheless, contingency planning is a must. OEA forecasts an employment increase of 0.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2011 and 1.4 percent in the first quarter of 2012. Job gains will remain subdued in 2012, improving at a 1.3 percent pace, following 1.5 percent gains in 2011.

Near-term Oregon Forecast Comparisons

Table O.2 compares OEA's forecast to other published forecasts. While all forecasters see improvements in jobs for 2012, IHS Global Insight has a more subdued increase while the local forecast group has a more robust outlook. The local forecasts are available via the [Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast](#) published by Arizona State University's W.P. Carey School of Business for all forecasters except IHS Global Insight.

Table O.2**Oregon Total Nonfarm Employment and Personal Income Growth**

Forecaster	Date of Forecast	Employment			Personal Income		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
IHS Global Insight	October 2011	1.4	0.7	1.5	5.1	3.6	3.6
Wells Fargo & Co.	October 2011	1.5	2.0	N/A	3.9	4.1	N/A
John Mitchell	October 2011	1.7	N/A	N/A	4.9	N/A	N/A
Conerly Consulting	October 2011	1.8	3.2	N/A	4.4	4.6	N/A
Portland General Electric	October 2011	2.0	2.5	N/A	4.0	4.5	N/A
OEI	October 2011	1.5	1.3	2.5	4.9	3.8	4.4
Consensus*	October 2011	1.9	2.6	N/A	4.5	4.5	N/A

*Consensus forecast from Western Blue Chip forecast

Personal income growth holds steady in 2012 along with continual improvement in the overall labor market. It total, like national forecasters, Oregon forecasters have lowered their outlook in recent months relative to earlier forecasts primarily due to the pessimism surrounding Europe. Should a major financial event occur in Europe that pulls the U.S. back into recession, Oregon would follow.

Oregon Forecast Summary

Table O.3 provides a quick summary of the latest economic forecast in the near term on both a quarterly and annual frequency.

Table O.3

Oregon Forecast Summary

	Quarterly					Annual					
	2011:2	2011:3	2011:4	2012:1	2012:2	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Personal Income (\$ billions)											
Nominal Personal Income	146.5	147.1	148.3	150.0	151.5	135.5	139.8	146.8	152.3	159.0	168.0
% change	3.9	1.5	3.3	4.7	4.1	(3.9)	3.2	4.9	3.8	4.4	5.7
Real Personal Income (base year=2005)	128.9	128.6	129.8	131.0	132.0	124.1	125.9	129.0	132.3	135.8	140.5
% change	0.6	(0.9)	3.8	3.6	3.3	(4.1)	1.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.5
Nominal Wages and Salaries	74.1	74.3	75.1	75.9	76.8	70.3	71.6	74.3	77.3	81.5	86.3
% change	2.9	1.0	4.1	4.6	4.6	(5.3)	1.9	3.7	4.0	5.5	5.9
Other Indicators											
Per Capita Income (\$1,000)	38.0	38.0	38.3	38.7	39.0	35.5	36.4	38.0	39.1	40.5	42.3
% change	3.4	0.6	2.6	4.0	3.3	(4.6)	2.6	4.3	3.0	3.4	4.5
Average Wage rate (\$1,000)	44.5	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	43.0	44.0	44.9	46.4	47.8	49.3
% change	0.7	6.3	3.6	3.2	2.5	0.9	2.4	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.2
Population (Millions)	3.86	3.87	3.87	3.88	3.89	3.82	3.84	3.86	3.89	3.92	3.97
% change	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1
Housing Starts (Thousands)	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.1	10.5	13.9
% change	(7.6)	3.0	(12.3)	20.0	(9.8)	(40.6)	0.7	0.7	5.0	29.8	33.1
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	11.1	10.8	9.7	9.2	8.6	7.8
Point Change	(0.8)	0.2	0.0	(0.2)	(0.1)	4.6	(0.3)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.8)
Employment (Thousands)											
Total Nonfarm	1,624.5	1,623.9	1,626.3	1,632.0	1,640.5	1,612.9	1,599.8	1,624.1	1,644.8	1,685.4	1,729.4
% change	0.7	(0.1)	0.6	1.4	2.1	(6.2)	(0.8)	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.6
Private Nonfarm	1,328.9	1,332.7	1,337.3	1,343.1	1,351.3	1,313.4	1,300.3	1,330.6	1,355.5	1,394.4	1,436.2
% change	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.5	(7.6)	(1.0)	2.3	1.9	2.9	3.0
Construction	69.5	69.8	69.8	70.0	70.1	74.1	67.7	69.4	70.2	72.0	79.3
% change	6.0	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	(21.3)	(8.6)	2.4	1.2	2.6	10.1
Manufacturing	168.5	167.0	165.4	165.7	166.6	167.2	163.8	166.9	167.2	171.2	175.1
% change	4.2	(3.5)	(3.7)	0.6	2.3	(14.3)	(2.0)	1.9	0.2	2.4	2.2
Durable Manufacturing	118.3	117.2	117.1	117.4	118.4	117.9	114.8	117.2	118.9	122.9	126.3
% change	7.3	(3.6)	(0.3)	1.0	3.3	(17.4)	(2.7)	2.1	1.5	3.4	2.8
Wood Product Manufacturing	18.8	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.1	21.0	19.9	18.7	19.3	20.9	22.5
% change	(6.7)	(10.7)	4.9	6.9	6.9	(21.5)	(4.9)	(6.2)	3.4	8.1	7.6
High Tech Manufacturing	36.4	36.6	36.7	37.1	37.5	35.4	35.0	36.4	37.8	39.3	39.2
% change	6.6	2.1	0.5	4.1	4.7	(8.8)	(1.3)	4.1	3.7	3.9	(0.2)
Transportation Equipment	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.9	11.7
% change	7.7	(14.2)	(1.2)	1.3	2.0	(32.3)	(0.1)	0.7	(0.3)	6.1	7.9
Nondurable Manufacturing	50.2	49.8	48.3	48.3	48.3	49.3	49.0	49.7	48.3	48.3	48.7
% change	(2.9)	(3.3)	(11.6)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(5.8)	(0.5)	1.4	(2.9)	0.0	0.8
Private nonmanufacturing	1,160.4	1,165.7	1,171.8	1,177.4	1,184.7	1,146.2	1,136.5	1,163.7	1,188.2	1,223.2	1,261.2
% change	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.5	(6.5)	(0.8)	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1
Retail Trade	188.8	186.9	187.6	187.6	188.0	183.4	183.4	187.6	188.4	191.5	193.2
% change	4.0	(4.0)	1.6	(0.1)	0.9	(6.8)	(0.0)	2.3	0.5	1.6	0.9
Wholesale Trade	72.2	72.3	72.9	73.7	74.4	75.3	72.7	72.4	74.6	76.9	79.1
% change	0.3	0.4	3.7	4.2	3.8	(6.5)	(3.5)	(0.4)	3.1	3.1	2.8
Information	32.9	33.6	33.4	33.9	33.7	33.1	32.2	33.2	33.7	34.6	34.9
% change	0.5	9.0	(2.3)	6.0	(2.0)	(7.1)	(2.6)	3.0	1.7	2.7	0.8
Professional and Business Services	185.4	185.4	186.6	186.8	187.7	180.1	181.3	185.9	188.4	196.5	211.3
% change	(2.0)	(0.2)	2.6	0.6	1.9	(8.2)	0.7	2.6	1.3	4.3	7.6
Health Services	202.7	204.1	206.1	207.6	209.8	192.9	197.0	203.5	210.5	218.4	224.7
% change	3.7	2.7	4.0	2.9	4.4	1.9	2.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	2.9
Leisure and Hospitality	167.3	170.8	172.4	173.6	175.0	162.9	161.8	169.1	175.5	178.3	179.6
% change	3.4	8.7	3.7	3.0	3.2	(5.7)	(0.7)	4.5	3.8	1.6	0.8
Government	295.6	291.2	289.0	289.0	289.1	299.5	299.5	293.5	289.4	291.0	293.2
% change	(3.4)	(5.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	0.2	0.5	(0.0)	(2.0)	(1.4)	0.6	0.8

Goods Producing Sectors

[References to specific businesses and organizations are from public news sources and from compiled news items published in [Around the State](#), Workforce Analysis Section, Oregon Employment Department.]

The wood products industry is currently struggling, with only one job growth quarter out of the past 21 quarters (5 years). The Random Lengths Composite Price (Random Lengths Publications, June 2011) for lumber is \$260 per thousand feet in October compared to \$262 per thousand feet in September. Prices seem to be stabilizing but are down almost 14 percent from the start of the year. Some of the price stabilization is related to an increase in softwood log exports, particularly to China. The more lucrative export market is causing some supply problems for Oregon wood mills. Swanson Group is shutting its sawmills in Glendale and Roseburg and their plywood mills in Glendale and Springfield in November as part of their normal seasonal downtime. These moves affect a total of 700 employees. While technically in the logging industry, the Central Point based Erickson Air Crane announced it will lay off 119 employees, and the company is closely tied to the wood products industry. Fuqua Homes mothballed its plants in both Bend and Boonville, Missouri. Seneca Sawmill Co. both Swanson Group's sawmill in Noti and will employ about 100 of the mill's 125 employees, while the others will be transferred to Swanson's Springfield plywood mill. This industry is projected to lose 6.2 percent of workers in 2011, and then add workers at 3.4 percent in 2012 and 8.1 percent in 2013. Although these seem like high growth rates in 2012 and especially in 2013, employment is still 33.3 percent lower than jobs levels in 2006.

The computer and electronic product sector has slowed somewhat in the most recent quarter following a blistering pace from the fall of 2010 to the summer of 2011. The semiconductor equipment book-to-bill ratio is now all the way down to 0.75 in September. This is the lowest measure in the past two years. Overall, industry sales are projected to stay at relatively high levels through 2012. Hiring in this sector will likely be dominated over time by the Intel expansions. Parent company Danaher Corp announced a number of layoffs at Tektronix in Washington County as the company cuts costs. Alpha and Omega Semiconductor plans to buy Integrated Device Technology's computer chip plant in Hillsboro and will make its own semiconductors at the site, which employs 275 workers. The computer and electronic product sector will add jobs on an annual average basis in 2011 at the rate of 4.1 percent. Job growth continues through 2012 with growth rates of 3.7 percent and picks up to 3.9 percent in 2013.

The transportation equipment sector has been especially hard hit through this recession, however more recent news is positive. Daimler Trucks North America, formerly Freightliner, will hire 350 workers at its Swan Island plant in Portland and an additional 75 employees at its nearby corporate headquarters. The Reading Group plans to expand its Portland operation from 50 employees up to as many as 100 by 2014. Job growth projections are 0.7 percent in 2011, -0.3 percent in 2012, and 6.1 percent in 2013. These job growths are from very low levels, leaving employment in 2013 over 30 percent below 2006 job levels.

The metals and machinery sector had an exceptionally strong first half of 2011. Job gains are projected at 5.3 percent in 2011, 1.4 percent in 2012, and 1.9 percent in 2013.

Other durables sector has shown some job growth in the most recent quarters. This sector includes makers of glass, concrete, cement, small electrical appliances, medical equipment, and other small miscellaneous products. This sector will add jobs at a rate of 2.6 percent in 2011,

however these industries will lose jobs in 2012 at a 3.7 percent pace and in 2013 at a 1.7 percent pace.

Food processing is a very volatile job sector, but has generally been on the upswing even through the recession. Pressure Safe LLC will open in Wood Village and its plant will use high pressure technology to sterilize and preserve meats and other products. The food processing sector is expected to increase jobs by 5.2 percent in 2011. We believe that this is especially strong and related to difficulty in seasonal factors this year. Consequently, we are pulling back job growth in 2012 with a decline of 7.1 percent. Job growth will be positive again with 0.7 percent growth in 2013.

Other nondurables, which include paper and allied products, will lose 2.2 percent jobs in 2011, then basically remain flat the next two years with gains of 1.5 percent jobs in 2012 and losses of 0.6 percent jobs in 2013. Recent openings within the industry include new breweries such as Harvester Brewing, Sasquatch Brewing Company, and Alameda opening a production brewery, all in Portland. Klamath Basin Brewing is hiring additional workers in Klamath Falls as the company's sales have increased 40 percent in the past year. Coastal Mountain Springs, a bottled water company, opened in McMinnville.

Although construction jobs are up 2.2 percent in the first three quarters of the year relative to 2010, the forecast moving forward will not be as robust. Part of the reason for this is the building of the Intel D1X plant in Hillsboro. Jobs ramped up the first half of this year and will stay up likely through 2012. But additional workers will be a much slower pace going forward compared to the initial build up. While residential building permits are actually up 1.75 percent for year-to-date September 2011 compared to the same period last year, single family units are down 12.9 percent. With the housing market still a ways to go to begin a recovery, the construction outlook remains subdued. Jobs in this industry will grow 2.4 percent in 2011 but weaker growth in 2012 at 1.2 percent. Improvements in residential and commercial real estate should help to raise job growth to 2.6 percent in 2013.

Service Producing Sectors

Trade, transportation, and utilities sector is projected to increase jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent in 2011, with improving growth of 1.5 percent in 2012 and 2.5 percent in 2013. While Retail is generally adding jobs over the past two years, including 2.1 percent this past year, the industry lost 1,900 jobs in the third quarter. Harry & David plans to add 700 seasonal production jobs and another 1,400 call center positions in Medford. Construction began on Northgate Marketplace in Medford, which will be anchored by Trader Joe's, REI, PETCO and Ulta when the first phase is completed in fall 2012. The Roseburg Walmart will expand and be remodeled into a supercenter, adding 85 employees to its current workforce of 160. Not all the news in the retail industry is positive in recent months. Target will close a store in NE Portland. Talbots will close both its Bend and downtown Portland stores. Retail jobs are expected to increase 2.3 percent in 2011. Jobs will still grow in 2012 at 0.5 percent and 1.6 percent in 2013. Wholesale jobs are expected to slightly decrease at 0.4 percent in 2011, and then add jobs at a rate of 3.1 percent in 2012 and 3.1 percent in 2013.

The information sector, which includes traditional publishers such as newspapers and publishers of software, has had a very strong past year. While the sector has gained only 1,500 jobs the past four quarters, that represents a 4.5 percent gain, making the industry one of the leading sectors in Oregon. Google will build a 15,000 square foot data storage warehouse in The Dalles. The

outlook for this sector is growth of 3.0 percent in 2011, 1.7 percent in 2012, and 2.7 percent in 2013.

The financial sector will take some time to recover as the residential and commercial markets are slow to recover, however recent news has indicated a number of new bank branches around the state. Announcements include: Chase in Beaverton, Bend and Redmond, Riverview Community Bank in Gresham, and First Independent Bank opening two branches in Portland. Umpqua Bank opened a mortgage center in Salem. BankSimple announced it will move its headquarters from Brooklyn to Portland. It already had a five-person office in the Pearl District and plans to move a dozen employees to Portland by year's end. The financial sector is projected to gain jobs at the rate of 0.7 percent in 2011, with stronger growth of 1.4 percent in 2012, and growth of 4.0 percent in 2013.

Professional and business services increased over 9 percent in the first quarter, declined over 2 percent in the second quarter and held steady in the third quarter.. This sector is expected to add jobs at a moderate pace in the fourth quarter, bringing the yearly average job growth to 2.6 percent for 2011. Steady growth will continue with 1.3 percent in 2012 and 4.3 percent in 2013.

While education and health services have only lost jobs during one quarter during the recession, the first quarter of 2009, relatively slow job growth ensued during 2010. Job growth has picked up in 2011. This sector is projected to have job growth of 3.2 percent in 2011, 3.0 percent in 2012, and 3.4 percent in 2013. Coquille Valley Hospital is currently building a new three-story facility at a cost of \$26.5 million in Coos County. It is expected to open spring 2012.

Leisure and hospitality had very strong first three quarters of the year, not characteristic of this sector. This will boost up the yearly average but not likely to continue at the same pace moving forward. News articles are filled with small restaurants opening around the state and relatively few closures. Over the past three months there have been at least 102 announcements of new openings or expansions while only 15 closure announcements. Job growth is estimated to be 4.5 percent in 2011, 3.8 percent in 2012, and 1.6 percent in 2013.

The government sector will decline by 2.0 percent in 2011 and 1.4 percent in 2012, before adding jobs at 0.6 percent in 2013. All levels of government are facing budget reductions. The federal budget is under pressure from Congress to lower expenditures. There is no mood on Capitol Hill for further stimulus funds to state and local governments. Local governments are under great pressure to balance budgets by mainly cutting costs. News reports from around the state are almost universal in the job layoffs, mainly in the area of local government education. State government employment is forecasted to slightly increase by 0.7 percent in 2011, due to increased enrollment at state institutions of higher education. But state jobs will drop by 1.3 percent in 2012 and essentially flat in 2013 with declines of 0.1 percent. Local government jobs will fall by 2.2 percent in 2011 followed by further declines of 1.5 percent in 2012. Local government job growth picks up slightly to 1.0 percent in 2013.

Population growth has slowed with the economy and is projected to be below the U.S. growth rate in 2011 at 0.5 percent. Population growth picks up at 0.8 percent in 2012 and 0.9 percent in 2013, but still below rates seen in 2005 through 2007.

Personal Income Components

Personal income is forecast to grow by 4.9 percent in 2011, followed by growth of 3.8 percent in 2012, and 4.4 percent in 2013. The 2011 growth gets a boost from the slowly recovering economy and the social security tax cut. This boost is somewhat dampened by the slower growth in transfer payments as federal stimulus funds have faded. Growth in 2012 is somewhat weaker

than 2011 due to a better economy outlook pushing it up while the sunset of the social security tax cut is pushing it down. Economic growth continues to push up growth rates in 2013.

Wage and salary income will increase 3.7 percent in 2011. The slow job recovery keeps this component at a slowly climbing rate. The job picture continues to improve and wage and salary income will increase 4.0 percent in 2012. 2013 will see stronger growth with 5.5 percent gains.

The forecast of various personal income components is provided in Appendix A. Nonfarm proprietors' income, which includes income of small businesses, has picked up considerably in 2011 with an expected growth rate of 6.1 percent. The growth rate in this income component will slow a bit in 2012 with growth of 2.3 percent and slightly faster in 2013 at 3.7 percent. Transfer payments will slow as the economy recovers and the temporary social security tax cut, as previously mentioned, will push up personal income growth rates in 2011 and lower the growth for 2012.

Per capita income in Oregon will stay below the U.S. average throughout the forecast horizon. Oregon's economy is expected to grow faster than the U.S. economy starting in 2011 with job growth outpacing the U.S. and personal income growth will be above starting in 2012. Oregon's per capita income will gain on the U.S. average through 2013 but then the stronger population growth will take over and Oregon's relative position will be little changed in 2020 compared to 2013.

Forecast Changes Relative to the September 2011 Forecast

Table O.4 provides a summary of forecast changes compared to the September 2011 forecast.

Personal income was lowered by 1.2 percent to 2.4 percent over the forecast horizon primarily due historical revisions by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The BEA revised the National Income and Product Accounts for the U.S. back in July,³ however, these national revisions had yet to make their way into the state level data until the most recent quarterly personal income release. The revisions resulted in Oregon personal income being lowered in 2009 by 2.2 percent and 2010 by 1.7 percent. Also contributing to the lowered forecast is a slightly slower job growth outlook and thus lower wage growth in aggregate. Real personal income was not lowered to the same degree as nominal personal income after 2012 due to lower forecasts for inflation.

OEA also revised down employment numbers in each of the years 2011-2020, by amounts between 0.2 and 0.9 percents. This was due to the lower near term economic outlook, lower job counts for the third quarter of 2011 and a lower national employment forecast.

Housing starts were somewhat better in the first three quarters of this year than forecasted, however the housing starts forecast remains essentially unchanged. OEA has repeatedly forecasted for a very subdued housing starts forecast in the coming years with expectations of starts returning to their long-run average levels in mid-2016.

For the second consecutive quarter, the construction outlook is raised for 2011. Higher estimated third quarter job counts relative to forecast and no change in the national outlook for 2011. Construction jobs outlook is raised between 0.5 and 0.8 percent for 2012 through 2014, then a slight revision downwards for 2015 through 2020. The job levels in construction rise on a yearly average starting with 2011 and are still below the peak levels in 2007 through the end of the forecast horizon (2020).

³ For more information regarding the U.S. revisions to GDP, please see the July 29th, 2011 Office of Economic Analysis blog post: <http://oregoneconomicanalysis.wordpress.com/2011/07/29/gdp-revisions/>

The manufacturing outlook is lowered slightly for the rest of 2011 and lowered more in the outer years. The downward revision reflects a more subdued outlook for manufacturing in the next 18 months.

Private nonmanufacturing is lowered ever slightly for 2011-2020. The downward revisions are mostly due to lower professional and business services and wholesale trade.

The government sector employment is relatively unchanged with minimal lowering of the forecast. The forecast level is maintained to reflect the lagged effect of the recession on public sector budgets compared to the private sector.

Table O.4

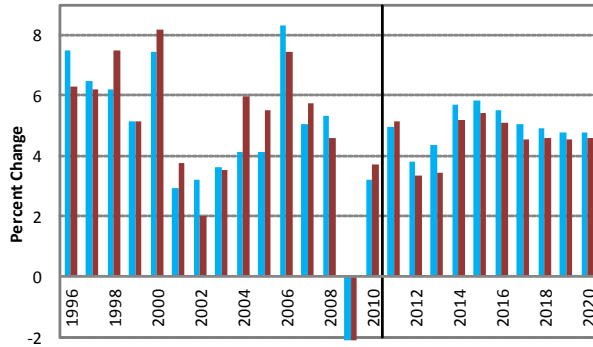
Oregon Forecast Change (Current vs. Last)

	Quarterly					Annual					
	2011:2	2011:3	2011:4	2012:1	2012:2	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Personal Income (\$ billions)											
Nominal Personal Income	146.5	147.1	148.3	150.0	151.5	135.5	139.8	146.8	152.3	159.0	168.0
% change	(0.8)	(1.2)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(2.3)	(2.4)
Real Personal Income (base year=2005)	128.9	128.6	129.8	131.0	132.0	124.1	125.9	129.0	132.3	135.8	140.5
% change	(0.9)	(1.6)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(2.0)	(2.3)
Nominal Wages and Salaries	74.1	74.3	75.1	75.9	76.8	70.3	71.6	74.3	77.3	81.5	86.3
% change	0.8	0.3	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.7)	0.0	0.4	0.4	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.0)
Other Indicators											
Per Capita Income (\$1,000)	38.0	38.0	38.3	38.7	39.0	35.5	36.4	38.0	39.1	40.5	42.3
% change	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(2.2)	(1.6)	(1.0)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(2.2)
Average Wage rate (\$1,000)	44.5	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	43.0	44.0	44.9	46.4	47.8	49.3
% change	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Population (Millions)	3.86	3.87	3.87	3.88	3.89	3.82	3.84	3.86	3.89	3.92	3.97
% change	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Housing Starts (Thousands)	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.1	10.5	13.9
% change	(6.7)	1.2	2.4	5.7	2.2	(0.3)	(0.2)	(1.5)	2.7	2.1	1.0
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	11.1	10.8	9.7	9.2	8.6	7.8
Point Change	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.1
Employment (Thousands)											
Total Nonfarm	1,624.5	1,623.9	1,626.3	1,632.0	1,640.5	1,612.9	1,599.8	1,624.1	1,644.8	1,685.4	1,729.4
% change	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.8)	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.4)
Private Nonfarm	1,328.9	1,332.7	1,337.3	1,343.1	1,351.3	1,313.4	1,300.3	1,330.6	1,355.5	1,394.4	1,436.2
% change	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.5)
Construction	69.5	69.8	69.8	70.0	70.1	74.1	67.7	69.4	70.2	72.0	79.3
% change	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4
Manufacturing	168.5	167.0	165.4	165.7	166.6	167.2	163.8	166.9	167.2	171.2	175.1
% change	0.0	0.2	(1.1)	(1.5)	(1.9)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.3)	(2.0)	(2.7)	(2.4)
Durable Manufacturing	118.3	117.2	117.1	117.4	118.4	117.9	114.8	117.2	118.9	122.9	126.3
% change	(0.0)	(1.5)	(2.0)	(2.3)	(2.8)	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	(3.0)	(3.7)	(3.3)
Wood Product Manufacturing	18.8	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.1	21.0	19.9	18.7	19.3	20.9	22.5
% change	(0.0)	(3.5)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)	0.0	(0.0)	(1.8)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(2.8)
High Tech Manufacturing	36.4	36.6	36.7	37.1	37.5	35.4	35.0	36.4	37.8	39.3	39.2
% change	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
Transportation Equipment	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.9	11.7
% change	(0.1)	(4.8)	(3.2)	(0.8)	(1.2)	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(1.7)
Nondurable Manufacturing	50.2	49.8	48.3	48.3	48.3	49.3	49.0	49.7	48.3	48.3	48.7
% change	0.0	4.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	0.5	(0.1)	(0.1)
Private nonmanufacturing	1,160.4	1,165.7	1,171.8	1,177.4	1,184.7	1,146.2	1,136.5	1,163.7	1,188.2	1,223.2	1,261.2
% change	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.8)	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.2)
Retail Trade	188.8	186.9	187.6	187.6	188.0	183.4	183.4	187.6	188.4	191.5	193.2
% change	(0.1)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.4)	0.0	0.0	(0.8)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(1.0)
Wholesale Trade	72.2	72.3	72.9	73.7	74.4	75.3	72.7	72.4	74.6	76.9	79.1
% change	(0.1)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.4)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.7)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(0.9)
Information	32.9	33.6	33.4	33.9	33.7	33.1	32.2	33.2	33.7	34.6	34.9
% change	0.1	1.4	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.3	(0.8)	0.6	1.5
Professional and Business Services	185.4	185.4	186.6	186.8	187.7	180.1	181.3	185.9	188.4	196.5	211.3
% change	(0.0)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(2.4)	(2.6)	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(0.8)
Health Services	202.7	204.1	206.1	207.6	209.8	192.9	197.0	203.5	210.5	218.4	224.7
% change	0.0	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.8	0.9
Leisure and Hospitality	167.3	170.8	172.4	173.6	175.0	162.9	161.8	169.1	175.5	178.3	179.6
% change	(0.2)	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	(0.0)	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8
Government	295.6	291.2	289.0	289.0	289.1	299.5	299.5	293.5	289.4	291.0	293.2
% change	(0.1)	0.1	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)

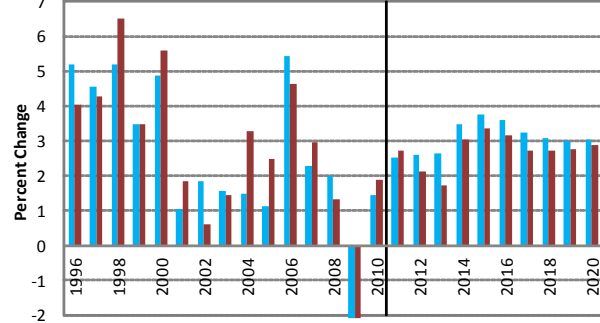
Graph O.4

Oregon and U.S. Economic Forecasts
■ Oregon ■ U.S.

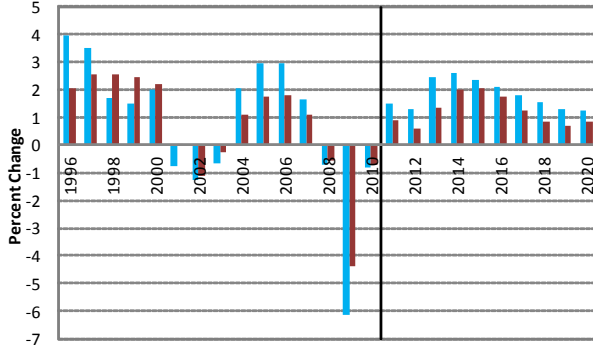
Total Personal Income



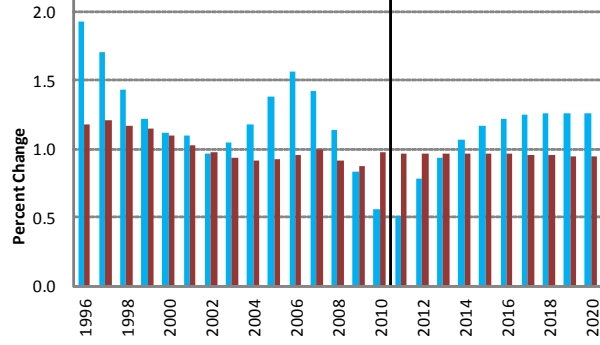
Real Total Personal Income
 2005 Chain Weighted Dollars



Total Nonfarm Employment



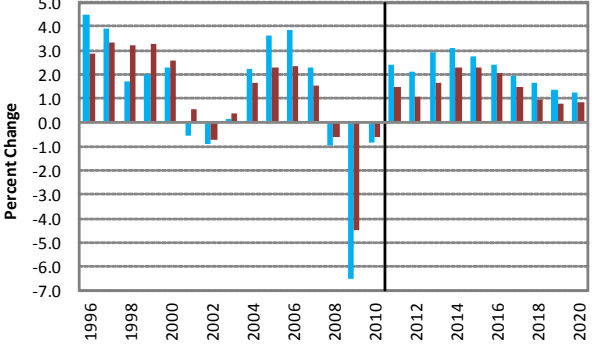
Population



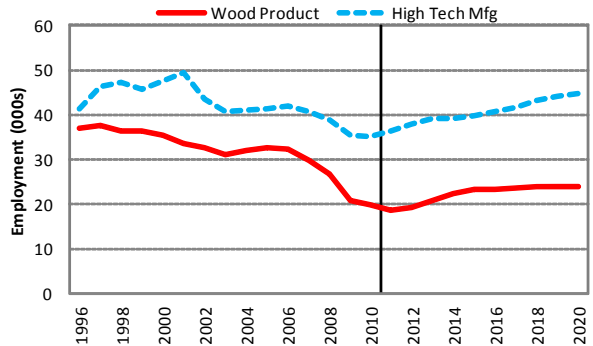
Manufacturing Employment



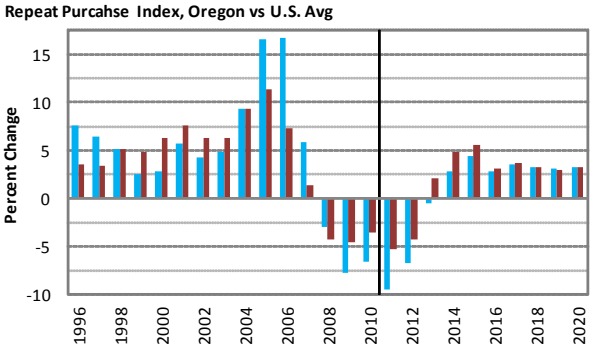
Private Non-manufacturing Employment

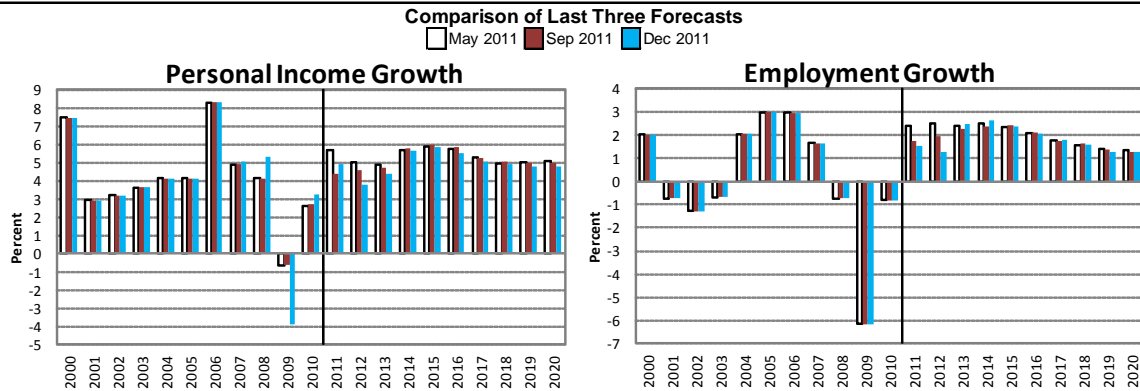


Select Industry Employment



Housing Prices





Alternative Scenarios

The baseline forecast is our projection of the most likely outcome for the Oregon economy. As with any forecast, however, other scenarios are possible. Currently, risks are heightened considerably and concentrated on the downside. The Optimistic scenario is one in which the expansion gathers steam and employment and income growth accelerate through the end of the year. The Pessimistic scenario is one in which the U.S. (and Oregon) falls back into recession with declining consumer spending and job losses. These scenarios are not based on statistical error band calculations around the baseline forecast, but rather are based on business cycles that reflect likely avenues for growth or potential causes of weakness in the near term.

Optimistic Scenario: The recovery gathers steam and pulls the economy away from recession and into a stronger cyclical expansion. Economic growth is above potential for the rest of 2011 and all of 2012, resulting in stronger job and income gains. The temporary factors blamed for the slowdown in early 2011 do prove temporary as any supply chain issues resulting from the Japanese earthquake subside and commodity prices remain at current levels. The turbulence and volatility of equity markets in early August prove transitory and markets rebound strongly to finish the year with positive gains.

In Oregon, job gains are broad based with strong growth in all private sector industries. Public sector employment still contracts in the near term given the fixed budget outlook, however losses are smaller than in the baseline as improving tax revenues prevent the most severe cutbacks. The unemployment rate declines faster than under the baseline scenario as individuals are able to find employment more readily and income growth accelerates. The increase in employment and income support a self-sustaining economic expansion in which new income fuels increased consumer spending (and debt reduction) which begets further increases in employment. Such an expansion increases housing demand as newly employed households (and increasing income for existing households) find their own homes after doubling-up with family and friends during the recession. This results in working down the existing inventory overhang more quickly and new construction returns to normal levels by early 2015.

Pessimistic Scenario: The true double dip recession. The U.S. economy, after growing at less than 1.0 percent in the first half of 2011, stalls and falls back into recession beginning in late 2011 or early 2012. The equity market volatility and high gasoline prices cause consumers to retrench further, sending household spending to a screeching halt which results in falling sales and rising inventories. Given this outcome, businesses decide to cut expenses, with labor costs being one of

the largest and most readily available expenses to cut. The vicious recessionary cycle of falling demand leading to layoffs renews.

Oregon would certainly join in any recession at the U.S. level. Although the likelihood of a recession is uncomfortably high, a near term downturn would probably not be very pronounced. Given the lackluster expansion to date, we do not have very far to fall. Few excesses have been built up, and many cyclically sensitive industries such as construction have yet to recover at all.

As such, the magnitude of the recession would likely be fairly mild by historical standards. However it certainly will not go unnoticed, especially given the underwhelming expansion to date. Employment would decline 2.3 percent which is slightly larger than the 1990 recession in Oregon and approximately half the depth of the 2001 recession in the state. However, this employment decline would erase all the job gains the state has seen in the past eighteen months, leaving the state with the same level of total nonfarm employment first reached in the fall of 1999, which would be a time span of nearly 13 years. The unemployment rate rises above 10 percent and remains there for two additional years, until the fall of 2013. The unemployment rate does not fall below 8 percent until late 2017, which would mark nine full years above that level.

Furthermore, the housing market would take longer to recover. Home prices decline another 11 percent, while new home construction's rebound is delayed another year, resulting in further sluggish growth in the near term. On the bright side, when construction does rebound, it will result in a surge of new home building that will rise above the state's long term average level of building due to pent-up demand for housing and the fact that the state will have under built housing during this time period.

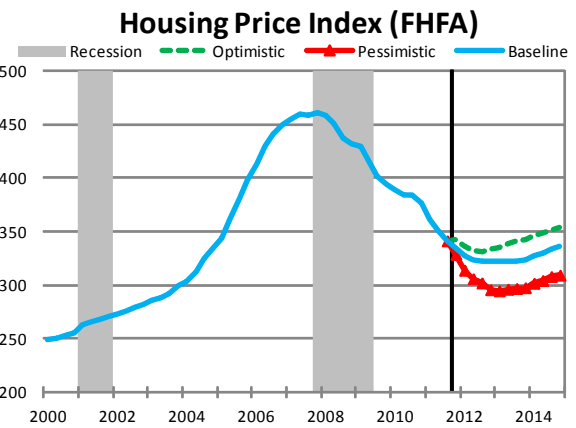
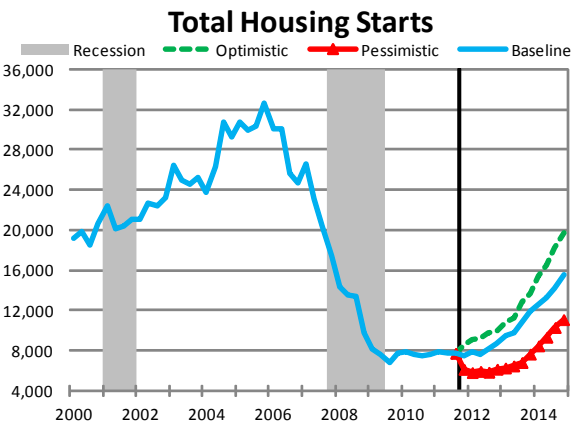
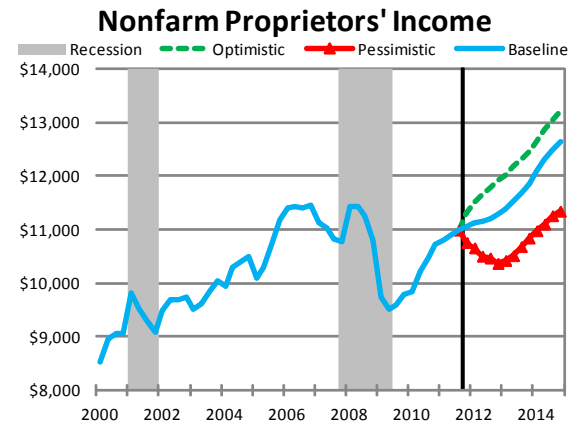
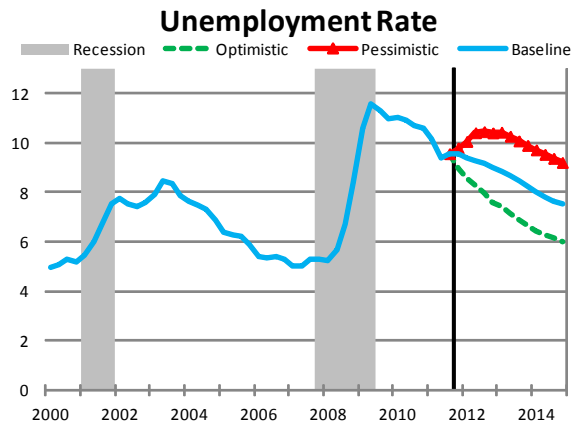
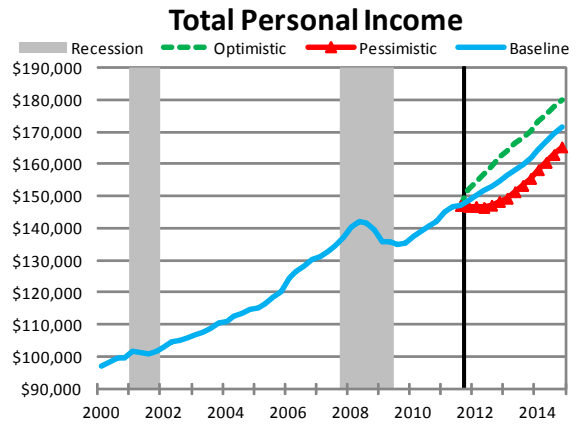
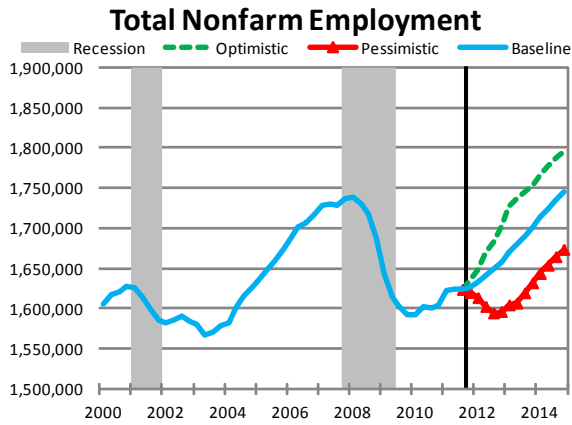
Table O.5 details both the quarterly and annual outlook for select Oregon economic variables under the two alternative scenarios. Graph O.3 illustrates these near-term scenarios for each of the variables.

Table O.5

Alternative Scenario Summary

	Quarterly						Annual				
	2011:2	2011:3	2011:4	2012:1	2012:2	2012:3	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Baseline											
Total Nonfarm Employment (thousands)	1,624.5	1,623.9	1,626.3	1,632.0	1,640.5	1,649.1	1,599.8	1,624.1	1,644.8	1,685.4	1,729.4
% change	0.7%	-0.1%	0.6%	1.4%	2.1%	2.1%	-0.8%	1.5%	1.3%	2.5%	2.6%
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	10.8	9.7	9.2	8.6	7.8
Point Change	(0.8)	0.2	0.0	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.8)
Total Personal Income (\$ billions)	146.5	147.1	148.3	150.0	151.5	153.1	139.8	146.8	152.3	159.0	168.0
% change	3.9%	1.5%	3.3%	4.7%	4.1%	4.1%	3.2%	4.9%	3.8%	4.4%	5.7%
Nonfarm Proprietors' Income (\$ billions)	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	10.3	10.9	11.2	11.6	12.4
% change	3.7%	3.3%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	6.8%	6.1%	2.3%	3.7%	6.6%
Housing Starts	7,680.4	7,737.7	7,488.5	7,837.2	7,637.2	8,091.6	7,630.5	7,685.3	8,067.9	10,468.9	13,938.5
% change	-7.6%	3.0%	-12.3%	20.0%	-9.8%	26.0%	0.7%	0.7%	5.0%	29.8%	33.1%
Housing Price Index (1980 Q1 = 100)	351.3	341.2	334.6	327.6	323.7	322.6	383.5	347.1	323.9	322.4	331.5
% change	-10.7%	-10.9%	-7.5%	-8.2%	-4.6%	-1.4%	-6.5%	-9.5%	-6.7%	-0.5%	2.8%
Optimistic Scenario											
Total Nonfarm Employment (thousands)	1,624.5	1,623.9	1,634.8	1,647.8	1,669.1	1,683.8	1,599.8	1,626.2	1,676.1	1,740.7	1,781.5
% change	0.7%	-0.1%	2.7%	3.2%	5.3%	3.6%	-0.8%	1.7%	3.1%	3.9%	2.3%
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.6	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	10.8	9.5	8.1	7.0	6.2
Point Change	(0.8)	0.2	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(0.8)
Total Personal Income (\$ billions)	146.5	147.1	151.8	154.3	156.7	159.3	139.8	147.6	158.1	167.2	176.5
% change	3.9%	1.5%	13.4%	6.8%	6.3%	6.9%	3.2%	5.6%	7.1%	5.8%	5.5%
Nonfarm Proprietors' Income (\$ billions)	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.8	10.3	11.0	11.7	12.2	12.9
% change	3.7%	3.3%	11.7%	7.1%	5.8%	4.2%	6.8%	6.6%	6.5%	4.5%	5.8%
Housing Starts	7,680.4	7,737.7	8,573.8	9,048.2	9,187.9	9,719.8	7,630.5	7,956.6	9,477.2	12,151.2	17,453.4
% change	-7.6%	3.0%	50.7%	24.0%	6.3%	25.2%	0.7%	4.3%	19.1%	28.2%	43.6%
Housing Price Index (1980 Q1 = 100)	351.3	341.2	342.5	336.3	332.3	331.0	383.5	349.1	333.1	339.3	350.0
% change	-10.7%	-10.9%	1.5%	-7.1%	-4.7%	-1.5%	-6.5%	-9.0%	-4.6%	1.9%	3.2%
Pessimistic Scenario											
Total Nonfarm Employment (thousands)	1,624.5	1,623.9	1,620.2	1,613.6	1,602.6	1,594.6	1,599.8	1,622.5	1,601.8	1,615.8	1,659.0
% change	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-1.6%	-2.7%	-2.0%	-0.8%	1.4%	-1.3%	0.9%	2.7%
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.8	9.7	10.3	10.2	9.5
Point Change	(0.8)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	(0.3)	(1.1)	0.6	(0.2)	(0.7)
Total Personal Income (\$ billions)	146.5	147.1	146.8	146.8	146.5	147.2	139.8	146.4	147.2	152.4	161.7
% change	3.9%	1.5%	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.8%	1.9%	3.2%	4.7%	0.6%	3.5%	6.1%
Nonfarm Proprietors' Income (\$ billions)	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.9	10.5	10.6	11.2
% change	3.7%	3.3%	-8.2%	-3.7%	-5.7%	-1.3%	6.8%	5.3%	-3.3%	1.1%	5.2%
Housing Starts	7,680.4	7,737.7	6,134.1	5,816.5	5,933.8	5,852.4	7,630.5	7,346.7	5,938.2	6,806.8	9,800.1
% change	-7.6%	3.0%	-60.5%	-19.2%	8.3%	-5.4%	0.7%	-3.7%	-19.2%	14.6%	44.0%
Housing Price Index (1980 Q1 = 100)	351.3	341.2	328.6	313.8	305.9	301.9	383.5	345.6	304.3	296.2	305.7
% change	-10.7%	-10.9%	-14.0%	-16.9%	-9.7%	-5.0%	-6.5%	-9.9%	-12.0%	-2.6%	3.2%

Graph O.3



Forecast Risks

The economic and revenue outlook is never certain. We will continue to monitor and recognize the potential impacts of risk factors on the Oregon economy. Although far from comprehensive, we have identified several major risks now facing the Oregon economy in the list below:

- *Contagion of the credit crunch and financial market instability.* As more time passes, this downside risk becomes less likely to occur. Credit markets are easing, but consumers and businesses still have difficulty getting loans. To the extent that credit markets take longer to come back to some sort of state of normalcy, the current recovery could be slower than projected or thrown off track. Housing and commercial real estate may take longer for credit conditions to improve. Oregon will suffer the consequences along with the rest of the nation.
- *Prolonged housing market instability.* Signs are starting to emerge that the housing market has hit bottom, at least in terms of housing starts, but prices may have further to fall. Foreclosures and delinquency rates are still relatively high. Oregon, with the rest of the nation, will still see corrections to the housing market in 2011. The question is whether the job growth will kick in to alleviate the downward pressures from declining housing prices and oversupply of homes. The housing market appears to be the biggest threat to a sustained economic recovery in Oregon.
- *Commodity price inflation.* With world economies starting to recover and emerging markets still strong, the stage is set for higher commodity prices. Food prices are near their 2008 highs. Oil prices have recently topped \$100 a barrel, however WTI is now slightly lower. Industrial metals are also on the rise. This could be a repeat of commodity price spikes that took place in 2007-2008. The risk is how disruptive this will be on businesses and whether the commodity price inflation will lead to general inflation. With a weak recovery that needs to build strength, the commodity inflation could throw this off track. Then again, if this is only a change in relative prices and wage costs do not accelerate, this commodity inflation could be short lived.
- *Loss of federal timber payments to Oregon counties.* President Obama included a reduced federal timber payment package in the 2012 federal budget. The amount has been reduced by 10 percent and reduces by 20 percent over five years. Questions remain as to whether this item will survive further budget changes from Congress. If the federal timber payments do not survive, the last payments to counties will be this October. While this temporary reinstatement helps cover short term budgets for Oregon counties, finding or replacing this dwindling revenue source will be imperative as any loss of public services could have adverse impacts on economic activity.
- *Global Spillovers Both Up and Down.* The international list of risks seems to change by the day: sovereign debt problems in Europe, equity and property bubbles in places like South America and Asia, political unrest in the Middle East, and commodity price spikes and inflationary pressures in emerging markets. The natural disaster in Japan has caused slight supply chain disruptions to Oregon firms but the coming reconstruction phase may bring new business. Also internationally we have economies recovering, incomes rising, and demand for U.S. and Oregon exports are rising. Whether the downside risks will dissipate and the recoveries take hold will influence the direction of strength of U.S. and Oregon economic recoveries. With China now the top destination for Oregon exports, the state of the Chinese economy has spillover effects to the Oregon economy.

- *Undoing the Federal Policy Used to Combat the Financial Crisis and Recession.* Bailouts, tax cuts, monetary quantitative easing, and other fiscal packages most likely prevented a more serious economic downturn. But the clean-up after the storm can have its own risks to the economy. Exit strategies will have to be carefully implemented to prevent premature tightening and choking off the recovery or acting too late to avoid an inflationary environment. All states, including Oregon, face the same risks.
- *Initiatives, referendums, and referrals.* Generally, the ballot box and legislative changes bring a number of unknowns that could have sweeping impacts on the Oregon economy and revenue picture.

Extended Outlook

IHS Global Insight projects Oregon's Gross State Product to have the second highest growth rate in the nation over the coming years. OEA is less bullish, but expects Oregon to maintain a growth advantage relative to other states. However, this advantage will be somewhat smaller than the state has enjoyed in past decades.

Oregon has typically benefitted from an influx of households from other states, including an ample supply of skilled workers. Households continue to move to Oregon even when local jobs are scarce, as long as the unemployment rate is equally bad elsewhere (particularly in California).

In addition to its dynamic labor supply, Oregon also enjoys the long-term advantages of low electricity costs, a central location between the large markets of California, Vancouver and Asia, clean water, low business rents and living costs, and an increasingly diverse industrial base.

The primary long-run concern for Oregon's economy is that very little progress on raising per capita income is projected out to 2020.

The Oregon Employment Department has published a detailed look at Oregon's per capita personal income entitled *Why Oregon Trails the Nation*; it can be found at:

<http://olmis.emp.state.or.us/olmisj/PubReader?itemid=00007366>

Oregon Regional Profile

The accompanying regional and county tables (Table O.6 through O.9) highlight the social, economic, and demographic diversity in the state. This section is a regular feature following the Oregon Economic Review and Forecast. Please review these tables in each quarterly issue as they include updated data every quarter.

Table O.6

Oregon's Economic Profile by County and Region

Geography	2009		2010		2009 Per capita personal income	2010 Average wage per job
	Total Employment		Unemployment Rate			
Oregon	1,759,757	1,769,599	11.1%	10.8%	\$36,191	\$40,742
Portland 5-County	863,542	868,964	10.2%	9.9%	\$40,246	\$46,237
Clackamas	181,878	183,020	10.3%	10.1%	\$43,646	\$41,395
Columbia	21,428	21,563	13.2%	12.3%	\$33,325	\$32,467
Multnomah	353,106	355,323	10.4%	10.1%	\$40,490	\$46,232
Washington	264,220	265,878	9.4%	9.1%	\$39,465	\$51,351
Yamhill	42,910	43,180	11.5%	10.8%	\$32,894	\$33,927
Willamette Valley	428,144	430,645	11.3%	10.9%	\$32,916	\$36,162
Benton	40,314	40,990	7.9%	7.3%	\$37,922	\$42,683
Lane	161,814	162,524	12.2%	11.1%	\$33,562	\$35,475
Linn	48,519	49,141	13.8%	13.3%	\$29,451	\$34,826
Marion	140,983	141,375	11.0%	11.2%	\$32,876	\$36,422
Polk	36,514	36,615	9.4%	9.3%	\$30,056	\$29,891
Coast	84,631	85,550	11.0%	11.1%	\$33,004	\$30,250
Clatsop	18,896	19,141	9.0%	9.4%	\$33,545	\$30,878
Coos	24,937	25,265	12.9%	12.6%	\$31,614	\$30,491
Curry	8,261	8,311	13.0%	12.7%	\$34,683	\$29,025
Lincoln	20,857	20,900	10.5%	10.8%	\$33,810	\$29,665
Tillamook	11,680	11,933	9.4%	9.7%	\$32,773	\$30,517
Southern	159,721	159,686	13.7%	13.4%	\$32,700	\$33,089
Douglas	39,901	39,941	15.5%	14.6%	\$31,686	\$32,742
Jackson	89,507	89,555	12.7%	12.6%	\$34,314	\$34,039
Josephine	30,313	30,190	14.3%	14.2%	\$29,981	\$30,432
Central	144,247	144,186	13.6%	13.3%	\$33,097	\$33,325
Crook	7,839	7,593	18.0%	17.5%	\$26,116	\$31,193
Deschutes	69,808	69,207	14.7%	14.4%	\$35,966	\$35,307
Gilliam	1,146	1,154	6.8%	6.7%	\$37,450	\$39,011
Hood River	12,859	13,319	8.1%	8.3%	\$33,446	\$28,093
Jefferson	7,973	8,120	14.8%	14.1%	\$29,059	\$32,347
Klamath	26,940	26,879	13.9%	13.4%	\$29,387	\$32,297
Lake	3,234	3,336	12.5%	13.2%	\$31,269	\$31,323
Sherman	957	965	9.0%	10.0%	\$41,049	\$47,246
Wasco	12,893	12,983	9.0%	9.3%	\$33,979	\$30,873
Wheeler	598	630	9.0%	10.8%	\$27,339	\$24,466
Eastern	79,474	80,566	10.6%	10.6%	\$29,243	\$31,781
Baker	6,860	6,910	10.2%	10.2%	\$29,098	\$29,264
Grant	2,998	3,038	13.5%	13.4%	\$31,669	\$30,175
Harney	2,969	3,030	16.1%	15.5%	\$29,447	\$30,248
Malheur	11,761	11,987	10.8%	10.9%	\$23,960	\$28,960
Morrow	5,280	5,344	9.2%	8.9%	\$29,686	\$36,788
Umatilla	35,081	35,502	9.6%	9.9%	\$30,193	\$33,846
Union	11,205	11,374	11.5%	10.4%	\$31,163	\$30,198
Wallowa	3,320	3,381	11.9%	12.0%	\$32,725	\$27,615

Sources: Total employment and unemployment rateS: Oregon Employment Department;
per capita personal income: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis;
average wage per job: Oregon Employment Department.

Table O.7

Oregon's Population

STATE/COUNTY	April 1, 2000	April 1, 2010	2000-20010	April 1, 2010		
	Total Population	Total Population	% change	% of minority population	Children <18 as % of total population	Minority children as a % of all children
OREGON	3,421,399	3,831,074	12.0%	21.5%	22.6%	33.9%
Portland PMSA	1,572,771	1,789,580	13.8%	25.1%	23.0%	37.4%
Clackamas	338,391	375,992	11.1%	15.5%	23.7%	24.0%
Columbia	43,560	49,351	13.3%	9.7%	23.5%	15.5%
Multnomah	660,486	735,334	11.3%	27.9%	20.5%	43.7%
Washington	445,342	529,710	18.9%	30.3%	25.6%	42.4%
Yamhill	84,992	99,193	16.7%	20.9%	25.0%	30.8%
Willamette Valley	851,395	944,704	11.0%	20.8%	22.7%	33.8%
Benton	78,153	85,579	9.5%	16.4%	17.8%	23.7%
Lane	322,959	351,715	8.9%	15.3%	19.8%	25.3%
Linn	103,069	116,672	13.2%	12.9%	24.1%	21.3%
Marion	284,834	315,335	10.7%	31.3%	26.4%	47.7%
Polk	62,380	75,403	20.9%	19.5%	24.3%	30.3%
Coast	188,287	193,730	2.9%	13.4%	18.6%	25.1%
Clatsop	35,630	37,039	4.0%	12.8%	20.5%	22.0%
Coos	62,779	63,043	0.4%	13.0%	18.9%	23.5%
Curry	21,137	22,364	5.8%	11.3%	15.7%	23.0%
Lincoln	44,479	46,034	3.5%	15.6%	17.3%	30.7%
Tillamook	24,262	25,250	4.1%	13.3%	19.8%	26.2%
Southern	357,394	393,586	10.1%	13.7%	21.2%	23.5%
Douglas	100,399	107,667	7.2%	10.5%	20.5%	17.6%
Jackson	181,269	203,206	12.1%	16.3%	21.8%	27.9%
Josephine	75,726	82,713	9.2%	11.4%	20.4%	19.8%
Central	274,353	327,342	19.3%	17.1%	23.0%	28.2%
Crook	19,182	20,978	9.4%	10.6%	21.9%	18.7%
Deschutes	115,367	157,733	36.7%	11.6%	23.0%	19.2%
Gilliam	1,915	1,871	-2.3%	7.8%	18.9%	16.7%
Hood River	20,411	22,346	9.5%	34.2%	26.0%	49.8%
Jefferson	19,009	21,720	14.3%	38.2%	25.3%	58.3%
Klamath	63,775	66,380	4.1%	18.9%	22.3%	31.1%
Lake	7,422	7,895	6.4%	12.9%	19.3%	24.6%
Sherman	1,934	1,765	-8.7%	8.4%	19.8%	18.3%
Wasco	23,791	25,213	6.0%	22.4%	23.2%	37.6%
Wheeler	1,547	1,441	-6.9%	9.3%	18.0%	20.1%
Eastern	177,199	182,132	2.8%	24.0%	24.6%	37.2%
Baker	16,741	16,134	-3.6%	7.4%	20.3%	12.7%
Grant	7,935	7,445	-6.2%	6.6%	19.2%	11.3%
Harney	7,609	7,422	-2.5%	10.4%	22.4%	15.4%
Malheur	31,615	31,313	-1.0%	36.4%	25.6%	53.6%
Morrow	10,995	11,173	1.6%	35.4%	28.6%	50.5%
Umatilla	70,548	75,889	7.6%	30.6%	26.6%	44.5%
Union	24,530	25,748	5.0%	9.1%	22.5%	14.3%
Wallowa	7,226	7,008	-3.0%	5.5%	18.8%	10.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Minority population includes all race/ethnic group other than White alone who are Not Hispanic or Latino.

Table O.8

Oregon's Public Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment Statistics					
Enrollment					
STATE/COUNTY	Oct. 1, 2010	Oct. 1, 2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010
	enrollment	enrollment	% change	% eligible for free or reduced price lunch	Operating expenditure per student
OREGON	561,331	561,698	-0.1%	50.5%	\$9,230
Portland PMSA	258,689	257,985	0.3%	44.3%	\$9,152
Clackamas	57,996	58,394	-0.7%	35.3%	\$8,497
Columbia	8,241	8,281	-0.5%	42.8%	\$8,628
Multnomah	90,766	90,357	0.5%	53.8%	\$10,137
Washington	85,155	84,165	1.2%	39.0%	\$8,722
Yamhill	16,531	16,788	-1.5%	51.3%	\$8,485
Willamette Valley	142,548	142,667	-0.1%	53.2%	\$9,198
Benton	8,772	8,873	-1.1%	37.4%	\$9,278
Lane	45,223	45,638	-0.9%	51.5%	\$9,379
Linn	21,406	21,361	0.2%	47.0%	\$7,986
Marion	60,474	60,068	0.7%	59.2%	\$9,512
Polk	6,673	6,727	-0.8%	51.2%	\$8,949
Coast	24,240	24,379	-0.6%	56.9%	\$10,164
Clatsop	4,898	4,954	-1.1%	51.5%	\$10,449
Coos	8,453	8,511	-0.7%	54.6%	\$9,331
Curry	2,469	2,457	0.5%	59.8%	\$10,943
Lincoln	5,181	5,179	0.0%	61.5%	\$10,074
Tillamook	3,239	3,278	-1.2%	61.6%	\$11,454
Southern	53,508	53,449	0.1%	57.5%	\$8,941
Douglas	14,474	14,576	-0.7%	60.5%	\$9,471
Jackson	28,194	27,995	0.7%	54.6%	\$8,510
Josephine	10,840	10,878	-0.3%	60.8%	\$9,324
Central	49,464	49,788	-0.7%	57.9%	\$9,257
Crook	2,932	3,113	-5.8%	60.8%	\$8,100
Deschutes	24,180	23,964	0.9%	51.9%	\$8,305
Gilliam	247	246	0.4%	48.2%	\$17,008
Hood River	3,989	4,026	-0.9%	58.4%	\$10,574
Jefferson	3,461	3,582	-3.4%	79.6%	\$10,460
Klamath	9,625	9,697	-0.7%	66.5%	\$9,995
Lake	1,068	1,126	-5.2%	42.5%	\$10,514
Sherman	234	248	-5.6%	54.7%	\$16,407
Wasco	3,505	3,546	-1.2%	57.4%	\$10,120
Wheeler	223	240	-7.1%	61.0%	\$16,339
Eastern	30,354	30,407	-0.2%	60.9%	\$9,763
Baker	2,354	2,348	0.3%	51.6%	\$10,078
Grant	962	988	-2.6%	51.3%	\$14,133
Harney	1,156	1,290	-10.4%	50.2%	\$10,826
Malheur	5,027	5,107	-1.6%	69.4%	\$10,661
Morrow	2,389	2,426	-1.5%	69.4%	\$9,780
Umatilla	13,736	13,580	1.1%	63.5%	\$8,983
Union	3,854	3,796	1.5%	50.6%	\$9,420
Wallowa	876	872	0.5%	46.3%	\$10,695

Source: Oregon Department of Education

Note: excludes pre-kindergarten enrollment

Operating expenditure per student calculated by dividing school-year expenditure by October 1 enrollment count.

County/region total do not add to the state total due to county not assigned cases.

Table O.9**2010 Annual Average Covered Employment by Industry and by Region**

Employment	Region						
	Oregon	Portland 5-	Willamette	Coast	Southern	Central	Eastern
		County	Valley				
Natural Resources & Mining	46,295	12,053	15,409	2,394	4,087	6,264	5,966
Construction	66,130	35,883	14,047	2,753	4,719	4,936	2,039
Manufacturing	163,214	94,898	33,703	6,229	12,452	8,706	7,099
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	305,157	162,030	61,413	12,447	28,354	22,345	13,201
Information	32,116	19,668	5,730	692	2,301	1,893	606
Financial Activities	79,242	49,556	14,032	2,352	5,453	4,957	1,826
Professional & Business Services	180,940	112,373	32,229	4,358	10,936	10,462	3,712
Education & Health Services	221,832	115,010	52,317	7,596	21,079	17,276	7,520
Leisure & Hospitality	161,889	81,446	32,054	12,267	14,396	15,565	5,617
Other Services	61,430	32,313	13,906	2,560	5,151	4,108	1,859
Government	279,841	117,108	83,072	16,015	23,121	22,543	17,929
Total	1,598,764	832,637	357,979	69,677	132,080	119,138	67,392

Distribution	Region						
	Oregon	Portland 5-	Willamette	Coast	Southern	Central	Eastern
		County	Valley				
Natural Resources & Mining	2.9%	1.4%	4.3%	3.4%	3.1%	5.3%	8.9%
Construction	4.1%	4.3%	3.9%	4.0%	3.6%	4.1%	3.0%
Manufacturing	10.2%	11.4%	9.4%	8.9%	9.4%	7.3%	10.5%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	19.1%	19.5%	17.2%	17.9%	21.5%	18.8%	19.6%
Information	2.0%	2.4%	1.6%	1.0%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%
Financial Activities	5.0%	6.0%	3.9%	3.4%	4.1%	4.2%	2.7%
Professional & Business Services	11.3%	13.5%	9.0%	6.3%	8.3%	8.8%	5.5%
Education & Health Services	13.9%	13.8%	14.6%	10.9%	16.0%	14.5%	11.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	10.1%	9.8%	9.0%	17.6%	10.9%	13.1%	8.3%
Other Services	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%	3.9%	3.4%	2.8%
Government	17.5%	14.1%	23.2%	23.0%	17.5%	18.9%	26.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Oregon Employment Department

Note: Employment includes only covered employment.

Oregon total includes multi-county employment not shown in individual regions.

Total includes a small number of non-classifiable jobs not shown in individual industries.

Definition of regions:

Portland 5-County: Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties.

Willamette Valley: Benton, Lane, Linn, Marion, and Polk counties.

Coast: Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Lincoln, and Tillamook counties.

Southern: Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine counties.

Central: Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Sherman, Wasco, and Wheeler counties.

Eastern: Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Union, Umatilla, and Wallowa counties.

II. REVENUE FORECAST

Summary

The growing pessimism and uncertainty felt among economic forecasters has yet to be reflected in Oregon's personal income tax collections. Personal income tax revenues have grown at double-digit rates for more than a year, and have shown few signs of slowing down so far this fall. Strength in personal income tax collections is more than making up for weakness in corporate income tax collections and lottery transfers. Overall, Oregon's recent growth in tax revenues ranks among the top handful of states, with only energy producing regions faring better.

Heading into 2012, many of the factors supporting Oregon's strong revenue gains will go away. Not only has growth in employment and wages slowed, many nonwage forms of taxable income are weakening as well. The declines in stock prices and business income seen at the end of the summer will lead to less growth in taxable capital gains and bonuses this year. Also, households have depended on a wide range of alternative taxable income sources in recent years to help replace lost labor income. Some of these sources, including unemployment insurance payments and tax-deferred savings accounts such as IRAs, have been heavily tapped, and will weaken going forward.

Given these challenges, revenue growth is expected to be cut in half in the months ahead. Income tax collections are expected to increase by roughly \$600 million over the current biennium, matching the growth seen in fiscal year 2011 alone.

Such a slowdown in collections has been assumed in the outlook for several months. The current outlook is only marginally more pessimistic than was the September forecast. However, the risks to the outlook are clearly skewed to the downside. There is at least a one in three chance that the U.S. economy will slip back into recession, which would certainly drag Oregon's regional economy down with it. In such a scenario, the forecast for tax revenues would fall on the order of \$1 billion.

After the smoke clears, revenue growth in Oregon and other states will face considerable downward pressure over the 10-year extended forecast horizon. As the baby boom population cohort works less and spends less, traditional state tax instruments such as personal income taxes and general sales taxes will become less effective, and revenue growth will fail to match the pace seen during recent periods of economic expansion.

A. 2011-13 General Fund Revenues

Led by personal income tax collections, general fund revenues are posting large gains entering the 2011-13 biennium. Temporary factors will help support healthy growth in personal income tax collections in the near term, but growth in collections will lose a steam in the second half of the biennium. Corporate tax collections are now falling rapidly, with the boom in underlying corporate profits having come to an end.

Largely due to a weaker outlook for global demand, expected revenues for the 2011-13 biennium are somewhat weaker than what was predicted in the September 2011 forecast. The forecast for General Fund revenues for 2011-13 is now \$13,732 million. This represents a decrease of \$84.3 million (-0.6%) from the September 2011 forecast.

Table R.1

2011-13 General Fund Forecast Summary					
(Millions)	2011 COS Forecast	September 2011 Forecast	December 2011 Forecast	Change from Prior Forecast	Change from COS Forecast
Structural Revenues					
Personal Income Tax	\$12,193.6	\$12,035.1	\$12,001.4	-\$33.7	-\$192.2
Corporate Income Tax	\$894.2	\$875.5	\$821.4	-\$54.2	-\$72.9
All Other Revenues	\$944.2	\$928.8	\$932.3	\$3.6	-\$11.9
Gross GF Revenues	\$14,032.0	\$13,839.4	\$13,755.1	-\$84.3	-\$276.9
Administrative Actions ¹	-\$23.1	-\$23.1	-\$23.1	\$0.0	\$0.0
Legislative Actions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Net Available Resources	\$14,008.9	\$13,816.3	\$13,731.9	-\$84.3	-\$276.9
Confidence Intervals					
67% Confidence	+/- 7.8%		\$1,068.0	\$12.69B to \$14.82B	
95% Confidence	+/- 15.5%		\$2,136.0	\$11.62B to \$15.89B	
1 Reflects cost of cashflow management actions, exclusive of internal borrowing.					

The forecast for the 2011-13 biennium is now \$277 million below the Close of Session forecast. Given the strong employment gains seen at the time, the Close of Session forecast was somewhat more optimistic than other recent forecasts produced before or since.

Personal Income Tax

Personal income tax collections were \$1,236 million for the first quarter of fiscal year 2012, \$28.9 million (2.0%) above the latest forecast. Compared to the year-ago level, total personal income tax collections were up 12.0% relative to a forecast of 9.8% growth. Table B.8 in Appendix B presents a comparison of actual and projected personal income tax revenues for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011.

Although personal income tax collections have been tracking ahead of projections for several months, the forecast for total personal income tax receipts during the current biennium was reduced by \$34 million from the September forecast. This small revision can be traced to weaker expectations for growth, and disappointing recent job counts.

Corporate Income Tax

Corporate income taxes equaled \$121 million for the first quarter of fiscal year 2012, \$12.0 million below the September forecast. Quarterly corporate receipts were 7.9% lower than figures from a year ago. Table B.8 in Appendix B presents a comparison of actual and projected corporate income tax revenues for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011.

Corporate profits, and associated tax collections, are cooling off rapidly after reaching record highs. Profits and corporate tax collections are notoriously volatile, with collections often cut in half in the year immediately following profit booms. The expectation for a sharp correction in corporate income tax collections over the coming year has been built into recent forecasts. With collections tracking behind the forecast, and a weaker profit outlook, particularly among financial

institutions, the decline in corporate income taxes is now expected to be more pronounced. As a result, the September outlook for 2011-13 was revised downward by \$54 million (6.2%).

Non-income Tax Sources of Revenue

All other revenues will total \$932 million for the biennium, an increase of \$4 million (0.4%) from the prior forecast. Downward revisions to the outlook for cigarette taxes and criminal fines and assessments were offset by a stronger outlook for court fees and a recently enacted bottle surcharge for alcohol.

B. Extended General Fund Revenue Outlook

Table R.2 exhibits the long-run forecast for General Fund revenues through the 2019-21 biennium. Users should note that the potential for error in the forecast increases substantially the further ahead we look.

Table R.2

General Fund Revenue Forecast Summary (Millions of Dollars, Current Law)												
Revenue Source	Forecast 2009-11		Forecast 2011-13		Forecast 2013-15		Forecast 2015-17		Forecast 2017-19		Forecast 2019-21	
	Biennium	% Chg	Biennium	% Chg	Biennium	% Chg	Biennium	% Chg	Biennium	% Chg	Biennium	% Chg
Personal Income Taxes	10,467.2	3.7%	12,001.4	14.7%	13,689.5	14.1%	15,526.3	13.4%	17,306.3	11.5%	19,137.9	10.6%
Corporate Income Taxes	827.6	20.9%	821.4	-0.8%	1,070.0	30.3%	1,079.8	0.9%	1,092.3	1.2%	1,164.2	6.6%
All Others	318.2	-63.1%	932.3	193.0%	907.8	-2.6%	953.6	5.0%	1,011.7	6.1%	1,087.2	7.5%
Total General Fund	11,613.1	-0.2%	13,755.1	18.4%	15,667.3	13.9%	17,559.7	12.1%	19,410.3	10.5%	21,389.3	10.2%
<i>Kicker Distributions</i>	-		-		-		-		-		-	
Total Revenue	11,613.1	-8.7%	13,755.1	18.4%	15,667.3	13.9%	17,559.7	12.1%	19,410.3	10.5%	21,389.3	10.2%

Other taxes include General Fund portions of the Eastern Oregon Severance Tax, Western Oregon Severance Tax and Amusement Device Tax.
Commercial Fish Licenses & Fees and Pari-mutual Receipts are included in Other Revenues

General Fund revenues will total \$15,667 million in 2013-15, an increase of 13.9% percent from the prior period, and \$265 million (1.7%) below the September forecast. In 2015-17, revenue growth will moderate to 12.1%, followed by 10.5% growth in 2017-19 and slower rates of around 10% to in subsequent biennia. The slowdown in long-run revenue growth is largely due to the impact of demographic changes. Revenues in 2015-17 and beyond are expected to be smaller than in the September forecast, largely due to the downgraded outlook for global demand. Table B.2 in Appendix presents a more detailed look at the long-term General Fund revenue forecast

C. Tax Law Assumptions

The revenue forecast is based on existing law, including actions signed into law during the 2011 Oregon Legislative Session. OEA makes routine adjustments to the forecast to account for legislative and other actions not factored into the personal and corporate income tax models. These adjustments can include expected kicker refunds, when applicable, as well as any tax law changes not yet present in the historical data. A summary of actions taken during the 2011 Legislative Session can be found in Appendix B Table B.3.

Although based on current law, many of the tax policies that impact the revenue forecast are not set in stone. In particular, sunset dates for many large tax credits have been scheduled. As credits are allowed to disappear, considerable support is lent to the revenue outlook in the outer years of the forecast. To the extent that tax credits are extended and not allowed to expire when their sunset dates arrive, the outlook for revenue growth will be reduced.

D. Forecast Risks

The latest revenue forecast for the current biennium represents the most probable outcome given available information. OEA feels that it is important that anyone using this forecast for decision-making purposes recognize the potential for actual revenues to depart significantly from this projection.

Currently, the overwhelming risk facing the revenue outlook is the threat that the U.S. economy will slip back into recession in the near term. Such a scenario, however it played out, would result in drastic revenue losses.

In our recessionary scenario, job cuts and income losses begin across a range of industries this fall. Over the next year, all 30,000 jobs Oregon gained since the previous trough in 2009 would be lost. A recession of this magnitude would not be a severe one, with job losses around half the size of what were seen in 2001-03. The working assumption is that there are few excesses to be wrung out, with auto sales, construction activity, business inventories and the like all fairly lean. Job losses would be most concentrated among manufacturing, leisure/hospitality, retailing and government enterprises.

Should a recession of this nature ensue, FY2011-13 biennial income tax revenues would be reduced on the order \$833 million. In addition to income taxes, which we can formally model under alternative scenarios, other general fund taxes would also decline, lowering the general fund by an additional \$100 to \$200 million in 2013-15.

Table R.2a

R.2a Alternative Scenarios for Major General Fund Revenues

	Baseline	Compared to Baseline				Growth Rates		
		Pessimistic	Losses	Optimistic	Gains	Baseline	Pessimistic	Optimistic
Personal Income Taxes								
(\$ thousands)								
FY 2011	5,524,015	5,524,015	0	5,524,015	0			
FY 2012	5,865,021	5,502,507	-362,514	6,276,716	411,695	6.2%	-0.4%	13.6%
FY 2013	6,136,362	5,765,279	-371,083	6,579,265	442,902	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%
FY 2014	6,590,976	6,214,558	-376,417	7,099,645	508,670	7.4%	7.8%	7.9%
FY 2015	7,098,476	6,713,093	-385,383	7,674,707	576,231	7.7%	8.0%	8.1%
Corporate Excise Taxes								
(\$ thousands)								
FY 2011	468,606	468,606	0	468,606	0			
FY 2012	404,323	355,998	-48,325	444,594	40,271	-13.7%	-24.0%	-5.1%
FY 2013	417,028	366,015	-51,013	458,118	41,089	3.1%	2.8%	3.0%
FY 2014	517,102	464,838	-52,265	561,461	44,359	24.0%	27.0%	22.6%
FY 2015	552,912	498,679	-54,232	597,373	44,461	6.9%	7.3%	6.4%

Note: Optimistic and Pessimistic alternatives do not reflect statistical ranges, but rather likely scenarios for near term business cycles that are stronger/weaker than the baseline.

E. Lottery Earnings Forecast

Table R.3 presents a summary of lottery earnings and distribution for the 2011-13 biennium. Projected lottery earnings will total \$1,099.2 million, a decrease of \$25.4 million from the prior forecast. Overall lackluster collections stem from video lottery sales, which dominate overall lottery earnings. Although growth has been relatively slow, lottery revenues have stabilized and returned to continued growth in fiscal year 2011. Revenue fell sharply in the wake of the recession and enactment of the smoking ban. Including the beginning balance and other earnings, total available resources equal \$1,101.9 million. After adjusting for programs that receive a strict percentage of lottery transfers and incorporating changes to distributions made during the 2011 session, the current forecast for the ending balance is \$8.0 million.

Table R.3
2011-13 Lottery Fund Forecast Summary

	Close of 2011 Session	Sept 2011 Forecast	Dec 2011 Forecast	Changes from:	
				Sept 2011 Forecast	Close of 2011 Session
Transfers of Lottery Earnings					
Traditional Games	\$128.5	\$128.7	\$120.1	-\$8.6	-\$8.4
Video Lottery	\$991.8	\$987.9	\$971.1	-\$16.8	-\$20.7
Administrative Savings	\$8.0	\$8.0	\$8.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Transfers	\$1,128.3	\$1,124.6	\$1,099.2	-\$25.4	-\$29.1
Economic Development Fund					
Beginning Balance	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.0
Transfers from Lottery	\$1,128.3	\$1,124.6	\$1,099.2	-\$25.4	-\$29.1
Other earnings ¹	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Available Resources	\$1,131.0	\$1,127.3	\$1,101.9	-\$25.4	-\$29.1
Dedicated Distributions ²	\$432.9	\$427.8	\$423.3	-\$4.6	-\$9.6
Other Legislatively Adopted Allocations	\$670.6	\$670.6	\$670.6	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Distributions	\$1,103.5	\$1,098.4	\$1,093.9	-\$4.6	-\$9.6
Ending Balance	\$27.5	\$28.8	\$8.0	-\$20.8	-\$19.5

Footnotes:

1. Includes interest earnings and reversions.

2. Includes Education Stability Fund (18%), Parks and Natural Resources Fund (15%), Sports Lottery (1%), Gambling Addiction (1%), and County Distributions

In the current biennium, video lottery sales are forecasted to grow slowly as employment and income grow is likewise relatively slow. Over the extended forecast horizon, video lottery sales are expected to grow at rates similar to overall consumer spending. This has not been the case in past years, with gains in video lottery having outstripped spending on other items throughout their history. Eventually as video games lose some of their novelty, sales growth will slow to more

sustainable levels. The extended outlook for lottery earnings can be found in Table B.9 in Appendix B.

F. Overview of Budgetary Reserves

The state currently administers two general reserve accounts, the Oregon Rainy Day Fund (ORDF) and the Education Stability Fund (ESF). This section updates balances and recalculates the outlook for these funds based on the December revenue forecast.

Established by the 2007 Legislature, the ORDF is funded from ending balances each biennium, up to one percent of appropriations. The Legislature can deposit additional funds, as it did in first populating the ORDF with surplus corporate income tax revenues from the 2005-07 biennium. The ORDF also retains interest earnings. Withdrawals from the ORDF require one of three triggers, including a decline in employment, a projected budgetary shortfall, or declaration of a state of emergency, plus a three-fifths vote. Withdrawals are capped at two-thirds of the balance as of the beginning of the biennium in question. Fund balances are capped at 7.5 percent of General Fund revenues in the prior biennium.

The ESF gained its current reserve structure and mechanics via constitutional amendment in 2002. The ESF receives 18 percent of lottery earnings⁴, deposited on a quarterly basis. The ESF does not retain interest earnings. The ESF has similar triggers as the ORDF (in fact, the ORDF was modeled on the ESF), but does not have the two-thirds cap on withdrawals. The ESF balance is capped at five percent of General Fund revenues collected in the prior biennium.

Budgetary Reserve Outlook

Table R.4 presents projected balances for the ORDF and ESF. In 2009-11, \$115.7 million from the ORDF and \$84.3 million from the ESF were transferred to the State School Fund. The ORDF ended 2009-11 with a balance of \$10.4 million, while the ESF ended the biennium with a balance of \$5.1 million. The General Fund ending balance for 2009-11, \$35.2 million, was deposited into the ORDF at the beginning of the 2011-13 BN.

In 2011-13, the ESF is expected to see deposits of \$188.0 million based on Lottery sales, while scheduled withdrawals this biennium total \$182.7 million. The projected ending balances for both the ORDF and ESF total \$56.7 million this biennium.

B.10 in Appendix B provides detailed information for Oregon's budgetary reserves.

Table R.4
Oregon's Budgetary Reserves

(Millions)	2009-11 Biennium	2011-13 Biennium	2013-15 Biennium
Rainy Day Fund			
Beginning Balance	\$112.5	\$10.4	\$45.9
Net Deposits ³	-\$103.4	\$35.2	\$197.5
Interest	\$1.3	\$0.3	\$6.5
Ending Balance¹	\$10.4	\$45.9	\$249.9
Education Stability Fund			
Beginning Balance	\$0.0	\$5.1	\$10.7
Net Deposits	\$101.4	\$188.0	\$203.5
Interest ²	\$1.0	\$0.5	\$4.6
Withdrawals	-\$97.4	-\$182.7	-\$4.6
Ending Balance	\$5.1	\$10.7	\$214.3
Total Reserves	\$15.5	\$56.7	\$464.2

Footnotes:

1. Under current law, only 2/3rds of the beginning balance is available for withdrawal. Withdrawal subject to economic and financial triggers.
2. Education Stability Fund interest is distributed to the Oregon Education Fund (75%) and the State Scholarship Commission (25%).
3. Includes transfer of ending General Fund balances, up to 1% of budgeted appropriations, as well as private donations.

⁴ Five percent of these transfers are deposited to the Oregon Growth sub-account. Due to the illiquid nature of this sub-account, only funds in the main account are included in the figures presented here.

APPENDIX A: ECONOMIC FORECAST DETAIL

Table A.1 Annual Forecast 1.....66

Table A.2 Quarterly Forecast 1 70

Table A.1 Annual Forecast**TABLE A.1****Dec 2011 - Personal Income****(Billions of Current Dollars)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Personal Income*												
Oregon	135.5	139.8	146.8	152.3	159.0	168.0	177.8	187.5	197.0	206.7	216.5	226.9
% Ch	(3.9)	3.2	4.9	3.8	4.4	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8
U.S.	11,930.2	12,373.5	13,008.4	13,442.5	13,903.8	14,622.1	15,416.7	16,199.1	16,933.1	17,707.8	18,509.2	19,359.6
% Ch	(4.3)	3.7	5.1	3.3	3.4	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6
Wage and Salary												
Oregon	70.3	71.6	74.3	77.3	81.5	86.3	91.1	95.7	100.4	104.8	109.5	114.3
% Ch	(5.3)	1.9	3.7	4.0	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4
U.S.	6,270.4	6,408.2	6,660.2	6,859.0	7,135.8	7,490.3	7,867.2	8,230.9	8,581.1	8,919.0	9,266.8	9,638.0
% Ch	(4.3)	2.2	3.9	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.0
Other Labor Income												
Oregon	17.2	17.7	18.3	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.2	23.4	24.6	25.7	26.8	27.9
% Ch	(1.1)	2.7	3.4	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.3
U.S.	1,073.1	1,090.0	1,112.3	1,156.3	1,213.9	1,280.4	1,353.7	1,427.0	1,497.7	1,564.0	1,628.2	1,695.5
% Ch	2.0	1.6	2.1	4.0	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.1	4.1
Nonfarm Proprietor's Income												
Oregon	9.7	10.3	10.9	11.2	11.6	12.4	12.9	13.4	14.0	14.6	15.2	15.9
% Ch	(14.0)	6.8	6.1	2.3	3.7	6.6	4.6	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6
U.S.	902.0	984.2	1,044.7	1,083.6	1,135.7	1,222.2	1,292.6	1,351.6	1,420.7	1,494.3	1,573.1	1,660.0
% Ch	(13.8)	9.1	6.1	3.7	4.8	7.6	5.8	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5
Dividend, Interest and Rent												
Oregon	25.5	26.3	28.0	29.1	29.6	30.7	32.7	34.5	36.2	37.6	39.3	41.0
% Ch	(15.5)	3.0	6.7	4.0	1.4	3.7	6.6	5.5	5.0	3.9	4.4	4.3
U.S.	2,013.6	2,071.4	2,202.5	2,278.3	2,314.7	2,423.1	2,624.5	2,797.2	2,954.4	3,104.4	3,255.8	3,411.1
% Ch	(13.6)	2.9	6.3	3.4	1.6	4.7	8.3	6.6	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.8
Transfer Payments												
Oregon	27.1	28.8	29.6	30.8	32.1	34.3	36.3	38.7	40.8	42.7	45.2	47.9
% Ch	19.0	6.2	2.8	4.2	4.3	6.7	6.0	6.6	5.3	4.8	5.8	5.9
U.S.	2,096.8	2,259.0	2,335.6	2,402.6	2,498.4	2,668.8	2,842.7	3,052.9	3,246.1	3,454.0	3,671.7	3,904.4
% Ch	14.4	7.7	3.4	2.9	4.0	6.8	6.5	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3
Contributions for Social Security												
Oregon	12.2	12.7	12.1	13.0	13.7	14.4	15.1	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.7	17.3
% Ch	(3.5)	3.8	(4.6)	6.8	5.4	5.4	4.8	3.6	4.0	(0.6)	3.5	3.4
U.S.	506.1	513.6	426.4	450.9	501.0	549.5	637.3	701.7	775.9	811.9	848.9	888.4
% Ch	(2.1)	1.5	(17.0)	5.7	11.1	9.7	16.0	10.1	10.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Residence Adjustment												
Oregon	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(3.3)	(3.4)
% Ch	(17.4)	5.0	7.1	2.8	4.9	5.7	5.3	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.5
Farm Proprietor's Income												
Oregon	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
% Ch	(89.2)	73.9	27.5	125.3	59.7	23.7	8.0	4.1	2.9	30.7	1.2	0.5
Per Capita Income (Thousands of \$)												
Oregon	35.5	36.4	38.0	39.1	40.4	42.2	44.2	46.0	47.8	49.5	51.2	53.0
% Ch	(4.6)	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.4	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5
U.S.	38.8	39.8	41.4	42.4	43.5	45.3	47.3	49.2	50.9	52.8	54.6	56.6
% Ch	(5.1)	2.7	4.1	2.3	2.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6

* Personal Income includes all classes of income minus Contributions for Social Security

TABLE A.1

Dec 2011 - Employment By Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Nonfarm												
Oregon	1,612.9	1,599.8	1,624.1	1,644.8	1,685.4	1,729.4	1,770.0	1,806.6	1,838.9	1,867.5	1,891.5	1,915.4
% Ch	(6.2)	(0.8)	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3
U.S.	130.8	129.8	131.0	131.8	133.5	136.2	138.9	141.4	143.1	144.3	145.3	146.5
% Ch	(4.4)	(0.7)	0.9	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8
Private Nonfarm												
Oregon	1,313.4	1,300.3	1,330.6	1,355.5	1,394.4	1,436.2	1,474.5	1,508.6	1,537.6	1,563.0	1,583.8	1,602.8
% Ch	(7.6)	(1.0)	2.3	1.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.2
U.S.	108.2	107.3	108.9	110.1	111.9	114.4	117.0	119.2	120.8	121.8	122.7	123.6
% Ch	(5.3)	(0.8)	1.5	1.0	1.6	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7
Natural Resources and Mining												
Oregon	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9
% Ch	(21.3)	(1.6)	2.0	1.6	2.1	0.5	0.1	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.8)
U.S.	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
% Ch	(9.4)	1.6	11.0	(2.3)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.8)	(3.7)	(2.6)	(2.0)
Construction												
Oregon	74.1	67.7	69.4	70.2	72.0	79.3	85.3	88.5	90.4	92.0	93.2	94.5
% Ch	(21.3)	(8.6)	2.4	1.2	2.6	10.1	7.5	3.8	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.3
U.S.	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.0
% Ch	(16.0)	(8.1)	(0.5)	(4.1)	0.4	10.3	13.2	8.7	4.8	2.6	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing												
Oregon	167.2	163.8	166.9	167.2	171.2	175.1	178.9	182.0	185.1	188.5	190.8	192.2
% Ch	(14.3)	(2.0)	1.9	0.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.7
U.S.	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5
% Ch	(11.6)	(2.7)	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	(0.3)
Durable Manufacturing												
Oregon	117.9	114.8	117.2	118.9	122.9	126.3	129.8	132.5	135.0	137.9	139.6	140.7
% Ch	(17.4)	(2.7)	2.1	1.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.8
U.S.	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
% Ch	(13.9)	(2.9)	3.0	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	(0.1)
Wood Products												
Oregon	21.0	19.9	18.7	19.3	20.9	22.5	23.2	23.4	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.1
% Ch	(21.5)	(4.9)	(6.2)	3.4	8.1	7.6	3.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
U.S.	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
% Ch	(21.3)	(4.8)	(2.5)	(1.3)	9.1	16.8	13.2	6.2	3.1	1.3	0.2	(0.1)
Metal and Machinery												
Oregon	32.0	31.1	32.8	33.2	33.9	34.3	35.0	36.0	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.7
% Ch	(17.6)	(2.7)	5.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.9	3.1	1.9	0.2	(0.2)
U.S.	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
% Ch	(14.4)	(2.4)	5.3	1.7	0.9	2.9	3.5	2.4	0.4	(0.3)	0.6	0.5
Computer and Electronic Products												
Oregon	35.4	35.0	36.4	37.8	39.3	39.2	39.8	40.7	41.7	43.2	44.1	44.9
% Ch	(8.8)	(1.3)	4.1	3.7	3.9	(0.2)	1.5	2.3	2.5	3.5	2.1	1.7
U.S.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
% Ch	(8.6)	(3.2)	2.2	1.8	2.4	(0.4)	0.8	0.3	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.0
Transportation Equipment												
Oregon	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.9	11.7	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.6
% Ch	(32.3)	(0.1)	0.7	(0.3)	6.1	7.9	5.2	(1.7)	(3.0)	(0.3)	0.3	(1.3)
U.S.	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
% Ch	(16.2)	(1.3)	3.3	5.8	7.1	5.7	3.0	(2.7)	(3.2)	(1.5)	(1.0)	(2.1)
Other Durables												
Oregon	19.4	18.6	19.0	18.3	18.0	18.6	19.5	20.2	20.8	21.4	22.0	22.4
% Ch	(17.3)	(4.1)	2.6	(3.7)	(1.7)	3.2	4.7	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.0
U.S.	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
% Ch	(14.6)	(4.6)	1.7	6.0	6.2	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.2
Nondurable Manufacturing												
Oregon	49.3	49.0	49.7	48.3	48.3	48.7	49.2	49.6	50.1	50.7	51.2	51.5
% Ch	(5.8)	(0.5)	1.4	(2.9)	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7
U.S.	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
% Ch	(7.6)	(2.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.1)	0.3	0.1	(0.4)	(0.6)
Food Manufacturing												
Oregon	23.3	24.1	25.3	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.4	24.7	25.0	25.3	25.5
% Ch	(0.6)	3.3	5.2	(7.1)	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9
U.S.	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
% Ch	(1.6)	(0.6)	(0.0)	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.2
Other Nondurable												
Oregon	26.0	25.0	24.4	24.8	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.0
% Ch	(10.1)	(3.9)	(2.2)	1.5	(0.6)	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5
U.S.	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
% Ch	(10.2)	(3.1)	(0.4)	0.1	(0.5)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(1.2)
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities												

TABLE A.1

Dec 2011 - Employment By Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Retail Trade												
Oregon	183.4	183.4	187.6	188.4	191.5	193.2	196.3	200.2	203.1	205.3	206.0	205.6
% Ch	(6.8)	(0.0)	2.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	(0.2)
U.S.	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.9
% Ch	(5.0)	(0.7)	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.6	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Wholesale Trade												
Oregon	75.3	72.7	72.4	74.6	76.9	79.1	80.9	82.6	84.0	84.9	85.7	86.3
% Ch	(6.5)	(3.5)	(0.4)	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.8
U.S.	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
% Ch	(6.0)	(2.3)	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.8
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities												
Oregon	53.5	52.1	52.7	54.2	56.7	58.6	60.2	62.0	63.8	65.0	65.7	66.0
% Ch	(8.8)	(2.7)	1.3	2.8	4.6	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.6
U.S.	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
% Ch	(5.3)	(1.3)	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.5	0.4	0.3
Information												
Oregon	33.1	32.2	33.2	33.7	34.6	34.9	35.5	35.9	36.6	37.2	37.5	37.8
% Ch	(7.1)	(2.6)	3.0	1.7	2.7	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
U.S.	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
% Ch	(6.0)	(3.3)	(1.3)	0.6	2.3	0.7	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3
Financial Activities												
Oregon	95.7	92.7	93.4	94.6	98.4	99.1	99.6	100.4	101.3	102.0	102.2	102.3
% Ch	(6.1)	(3.1)	0.7	1.4	4.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1
U.S.	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6
% Ch	(4.6)	(1.8)	(0.4)	0.5	0.8	(0.4)	(0.1)	0.1	0.3	(0.3)	(0.4)	0.1
Professional and Business Services												
Oregon	180.1	181.3	185.9	188.4	196.5	211.3	223.5	232.8	240.4	246.7	254.0	262.2
% Ch	(8.2)	0.7	2.6	1.3	4.3	7.6	5.8	4.2	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.2
U.S.	16.6	16.7	17.2	17.4	18.0	19.2	20.3	21.0	21.7	22.2	22.8	23.5
% Ch	(6.6)	0.7	2.9	1.2	3.6	6.9	5.4	3.9	3.0	2.4	2.8	3.1
Education and Health Services												
Oregon	223.6	228.4	235.7	242.7	250.9	257.4	263.4	271.6	279.3	286.6	292.9	299.0
% Ch	1.8	2.1	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.1
U.S.	19.2	19.6	20.0	20.3	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.6	22.0	22.4	22.6	22.8
% Ch	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8
Educational Services												
Oregon	30.7	31.4	32.2	32.2	32.4	32.6	32.9	33.2	33.5	34.0	34.4	34.8
% Ch	1.6	2.5	2.5	(0.1)	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3
U.S.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
% Ch	1.6	1.9	1.9	(1.0)	(1.7)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(1.4)
Health Care and Social Assistance												
Oregon	192.9	197.0	203.5	210.5	218.4	224.7	230.6	238.5	245.8	252.6	258.5	264.1
% Ch	1.9	2.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.2
U.S.	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.5	17.8	18.2	18.7	19.2	19.6	19.8	20.0
% Ch	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.2	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.1
Leisure and Hospitality												
Oregon	162.9	161.8	169.1	175.5	178.3	179.6	181.1	181.9	182.4	182.8	183.3	183.7
% Ch	(5.7)	(0.7)	4.5	3.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
U.S.	13.1	13.0	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1
% Ch	(2.7)	(0.4)	1.3	2.1	0.4	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Other Services												
Oregon	57.7	57.5	57.5	58.9	60.2	61.5	62.6	63.4	64.1	64.9	65.6	66.3
% Ch	(5.0)	(0.4)	0.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
U.S.	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
% Ch	(2.7)	(0.0)	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.6)
Government												
Oregon	299.5	299.5	293.5	289.4	291.0	293.2	295.5	298.1	301.3	304.5	307.7	312.6
% Ch	0.5	(0.0)	(2.0)	(1.4)	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.6
U.S.	22.6	22.5	22.0	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.6
% Ch	0.3	(0.3)	(2.0)	(0.9)	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.4
Federal Government												
Oregon	30.0	30.4	28.0	27.6	27.5	27.3	27.1	27.0	26.9	27.0	27.0	28.6
% Ch	1.4	1.5	(8.0)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.2)	0.3	(0.1)	6.2
U.S.	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
% Ch	2.5	4.8	(4.6)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(2.0)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(0.9)	5.5
State Government, Oregon												
State Total	78.2	79.7	80.2	79.2	79.1	79.7	80.4	81.2	82.1	83.0	83.9	84.7
% Ch	2.0	1.9	0.7	(1.3)	(0.1)	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
State Education	29.0	29.8	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.8	32.1	32.6	33.2	33.8	34.5	35.1
% Ch	2.3	2.8	4.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9
Local Government, Oregon												
Local Total	191.4	189.4	185.2	182.5	184.4	186.1	188.0	189.9	192.2	194.5	196.9	199.2
% Ch	(0.3)	(1.0)	(2.2)	(1.5)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Local Education	102.8	100.3	95.7	94.0	97.0	99.1	100.7	102.2	103.7	105.2	106.6	108.1
% Ch	0.5	(2.5)	(4.5)	(1.9)	3.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

TABLE A.1**Dec 2011 - Other Economic Indicators**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GDP (Bil of 2005 \$),												
Chain Weight (in billions of \$)	12,703.1	13,088.0	13,308.0	13,491.4	13,810.0	14,298.3	14,778.8	15,200.1	15,586.0	15,950.7	16,344.7	16,769.6
% Ch	(3.5)	3.0	1.7	1.4	2.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6
Price and Wage Indicators												
GDP Implicit Price Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2005=100	109.7	111.0	113.4	115.0	116.4	118.5	120.7	123.0	125.2	127.3	129.4	131.5
% Ch	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Personal Consumption Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2005=100	109.2	111.1	113.7	115.1	117.1	119.5	121.9	124.2	126.4	128.7	130.9	133.1
% Ch	0.2	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
CPI, Urban Consumers, 1982-84=100												
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	215.6	218.3	224.7	227.6	231.8	236.6	241.4	246.0	250.9	255.8	261.1	266.4
% Ch	0.1	1.3	2.9	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
U.S.	214.5	218.1	224.7	227.6	232.0	237.3	242.4	246.9	251.2	255.6	260.0	264.2
% Ch	(0.3)	1.6	3.0	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
Oregon Average Wage												
Rate (Thous \$)	43.0	44.0	44.9	46.4	47.8	49.3	50.8	52.2	53.9	55.4	57.1	58.8
% Ch	0.9	2.4	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.1
U.S. Average Wage												
Wage Rate (Thous \$)	47.9	49.4	50.9	52.1	53.4	55.0	56.6	58.2	60.0	61.8	63.8	65.8
% Ch	0.1	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Housing Indicators												
FHFA Oregon Housing Price Index												
Housing Index 1987 Q1=100	410.3	383.5	347.1	323.9	322.4	331.5	346.0	355.6	368.1	380.2	391.8	404.8
% Ch	(7.7)	(6.5)	(9.5)	(6.7)	(0.5)	2.8	4.4	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3
FHFA National Housing Price Index (1980Q1=100)												
	344.4	332.3	314.9	301.5	307.7	322.5	340.4	351.1	364.1	375.9	387.0	399.8
% Ch	(4.6)	(3.5)	(5.2)	(4.3)	2.1	4.8	5.6	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.3
Housing Starts												
Oregon (Thous)	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.1	10.5	13.9	18.8	22.6	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.2
% Ch	(40.6)	0.7	0.7	5.0	29.8	33.1	34.8	20.0	11.6	0.7	(0.2)	(0.2)
U.S. (Millions)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
% Ch	(38.4)	5.6	0.4	13.3	41.8	41.0	21.2	7.6	2.5	(1.5)	(1.1)	(0.9)
Other Indicators												
Industrial Production Index												
U.S, 2002 = 100	85.5	90.1	93.4	94.8	97.8	102.3	106.2	109.1	111.4	113.9	116.8	120.0
% Ch	(11.2)	5.3	3.6	1.6	3.2	4.6	3.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7
Prime Rate (Percent)												
	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.2	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
% Ch	(36.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	30.3	48.1	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Population (Millions)												
Oregon	3.82	3.84	3.86	3.89	3.92	3.97	4.01	4.06	4.11	4.16	4.22	4.27
% Ch	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
U.S.	307.8	310.8	313.8	316.9	319.9	323.0	326.2	329.3	332.5	335.6	338.8	342.0
% Ch	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Timber Harvest (Mil Bd Ft)												
Oregon	2,820.0	3,210.0	3,189.2	3,385.4	3,841.9	4,036.2	4,106.5	4,138.2	4,219.5	4,291.1	4,367.1	4,404.7
% Ch	(18.0)	13.8	(0.6)	6.2	13.5	5.1	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	0.9

Table A.2 Quarterly Forecast

TABLE A.2

Dec 2011 - Personal Income

(Billions of Current Dollars)

	2009:1	2009:2	2009:3	2009:4	2010:1	2010:2	2010:3	2010:4	2011:1	2011:2	2011:3	2011:4
Total Personal Income												
Oregon	135.9	135.8	134.8	135.3	137.4	139.0	140.7	142.2	145.1	146.5	147.1	148.3
% Ch	(10.4)	(0.3)	(3.0)	1.7	6.2	4.8	5.0	4.2	8.5	3.9	1.5	3.3
U.S.	11,964.4	11,944.1	11,874.1	11,938.2	12,137.7	12,325.6	12,453.2	12,577.6	12,846.9	12,992.6	13,042.9	13,151.3
% Ch	(11.6)	(0.7)	(2.3)	2.2	6.9	6.3	4.2	4.1	8.8	4.6	1.6	3.4
Wage and Salary												
Oregon	70.9	70.4	69.9	69.9	70.6	71.4	72.1	72.4	73.6	74.1	74.3	75.1
% Ch	(11.7)	(2.4)	(3.1)	0.1	3.9	4.9	4.0	1.5	6.8	2.9	1.0	4.1
U.S.	6,280.5	6,278.2	6,251.3	6,271.4	6,301.6	6,399.8	6,454.5	6,477.0	6,578.2	6,656.9	6,682.1	6,723.6
% Ch	(12.7)	(0.1)	(1.7)	1.3	1.9	6.4	3.5	1.4	6.4	4.9	1.5	2.5
Other Labor Income												
Oregon	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.5	17.6	17.8	17.9	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.5
% Ch	(3.3)	(1.9)	(1.3)	(0.2)	8.2	2.8	2.9	2.5	7.0	0.9	1.8	3.8
U.S.	1,071.0	1,071.7	1,073.5	1,076.2	1,083.4	1,087.6	1,092.0	1,096.8	1,103.0	1,108.7	1,114.3	1,123.4
% Ch	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	3.3
Nonfarm Proprietor's Income												
Oregon	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1
% Ch	(33.7)	(9.8)	4.0	8.6	2.2	16.3	9.5	9.8	3.4	3.7	3.3	2.5
U.S.	923.1	888.2	889.9	907.0	937.1	979.7	998.7	1,021.4	1,029.5	1,039.2	1,049.1	1,061.0
% Ch	(28.0)	(14.3)	0.8	7.9	14.0	19.5	8.0	9.4	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.6
Dividend, Interest and Rent												
Oregon	27.0	25.5	24.8	24.8	25.8	26.2	26.4	26.7	27.5	28.0	28.2	28.5
% Ch	(30.8)	(20.6)	(10.0)	0.2	16.1	7.9	1.9	4.7	13.0	7.0	2.7	5.0
U.S.	2,130.3	2,007.2	1,955.0	1,961.9	2,037.4	2,073.6	2,076.1	2,098.3	2,162.2	2,199.2	2,215.5	2,232.9
% Ch	(30.3)	(21.2)	(10.0)	1.4	16.3	7.3	0.5	4.3	12.7	7.0	3.0	3.2
Transfer Payments												
Oregon	25.5	27.5	27.5	27.8	28.4	28.3	28.8	29.5	29.2	29.6	29.6	29.9
% Ch	37.0	36.8	(0.7)	5.3	8.3	(1.1)	7.3	9.1	(3.6)	5.5	0.1	4.3
U.S.	1,987.2	2,124.1	2,123.4	2,152.5	2,208.9	2,249.1	2,279.2	2,298.9	2,309.0	2,327.3	2,357.0	2,349.1
% Ch	31.0	30.5	(0.1)	5.6	10.9	7.5	5.5	3.5	1.8	3.2	5.2	(1.3)
Contributions for Social Security												
Oregon	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.5
% Ch	(7.1)	(2.0)	(2.3)	0.2	10.6	4.9	4.6	2.5	(26.5)	3.0	3.1	12.8
U.S.	507.4	507.5	505.0	504.6	508.5	513.1	515.7	517.2	420.1	426.0	428.5	431.1
% Ch	(6.4)	0.0	(1.9)	(0.3)	3.1	3.7	2.1	1.1	(56.5)	5.7	2.4	2.4
Residence Adjustment												
Oregon	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)
% Ch	(44.7)	(6.2)	(4.8)	0.4	18.9	7.3	1.3	0.2	24.8	2.3	1.2	1.7
Farm Proprietor's Income												
Oregon	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
% Ch	(100.0)	(83.6)	1,792,766.3	(41.0)	(89.9)	(100.0)	#####	(78.5)	(94.4)	(89.7)	47,327.2	(92.1)

TABLE A.2

Dec 2011 - Personal Income
(Billions of Current Dollars)

	2012:1	2012:2	2012:3	2012:4	2013:1	2013:2	2013:3	2013:4	2014:1	2014:2	2014:3	2014:4
Total Personal Income												
Oregon	150.0	151.5	153.1	154.7	156.2	158.1	159.9	161.7	164.4	166.7	169.2	171.6
% Ch	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	6.9	5.7	6.0	5.7
U.S.	13,279.9	13,389.0	13,494.8	13,606.3	13,693.5	13,829.9	13,972.0	14,119.9	14,330.8	14,519.9	14,727.0	14,930.9
% Ch	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.6	4.0	4.2	4.3	6.1	5.4	5.8	5.7
Wage and Salary												
Oregon	75.9	76.8	77.7	78.7	79.8	81.0	82.1	83.3	84.5	85.7	87.0	88.2
% Ch	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.8
U.S.	6,775.2	6,828.8	6,884.8	6,947.0	7,016.4	7,092.9	7,174.4	7,259.5	7,351.0	7,442.0	7,535.9	7,632.5
% Ch	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2
Other Labor Income												
Oregon	18.7	18.9	19.1	19.4	19.6	19.9	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.5
% Ch	5.7	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.9	5.6	4.8	5.2	6.3
U.S.	1,138.9	1,149.8	1,162.3	1,174.3	1,189.4	1,206.0	1,222.3	1,238.0	1,254.3	1,271.2	1,288.9	1,307.4
% Ch	5.6	3.9	4.4	4.2	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8
Nonfarm Proprietor's Income												
Oregon	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.6
% Ch	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.7	3.0	5.6	5.7	6.3	7.1	8.0	5.6	5.3
U.S.	1,070.9	1,079.2	1,087.2	1,097.3	1,108.0	1,126.1	1,144.0	1,164.5	1,187.5	1,213.9	1,233.7	1,253.5
% Ch	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.8	4.0	6.7	6.5	7.3	8.2	9.2	6.7	6.6
Dividend, Interest and Rent												
Oregon	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.9	30.3	30.9	31.4
% Ch	5.6	2.6	2.2	1.8	0.3	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.6	5.4	8.1	6.7
U.S.	2,260.0	2,274.3	2,284.6	2,294.2	2,299.5	2,309.3	2,318.7	2,331.2	2,352.2	2,391.0	2,448.7	2,500.7
% Ch	4.9	2.5	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.7	1.7	2.2	3.6	6.8	10.0	8.8
Transfer Payments												
Oregon	30.3	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.7	32.0	32.3	32.6	33.8	34.1	34.5	34.8
% Ch	6.0	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	15.4	3.9	3.9	3.7
U.S.	2,374.4	2,390.2	2,411.9	2,434.0	2,464.1	2,487.8	2,509.5	2,532.0	2,627.5	2,654.9	2,682.6	2,710.3
% Ch	4.4	2.7	3.7	3.7	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.6	16.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Contributions for Social Security												
Oregon	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.6
% Ch	10.1	3.3	3.7	4.2	10.1	4.6	2.8	4.2	10.7	3.8	3.1	3.9
U.S.	445.2	448.4	452.6	457.5	493.6	498.8	502.4	509.1	539.7	546.2	552.3	559.7
% Ch	13.8	2.9	3.8	4.4	35.5	4.3	3.0	5.4	26.3	4.9	4.5	5.5
Residence Adjustment												
Oregon	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.7)
% Ch	2.7	3.3	4.3	5.0	4.6	6.0	5.0	5.6	5.3	6.3	5.9	5.8
Farm Proprietor's Income												
Oregon	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
% Ch	479.0	219.6	116.5	74.5	52.6	39.9	31.8	26.1	30.7	16.6	12.9	9.7

TABLE A.2**Dec 2011 - Personal Income
(Billions of Current Dollars)**

	2015:1	2015:2	2015:3	2015:4	2016:1	2016:2	2016:3	2016:4	2017:1	2017:2	2017:3	2017:4
Total Personal Income												
Oregon	174.4	176.7	178.9	181.1	184.2	186.5	188.6	190.9	193.5	195.9	198.2	200.5
% Ch	6.8	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.9	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7
U.S.	15,133.9	15,324.2	15,510.9	15,697.8	15,925.0	16,108.0	16,288.5	16,475.1	16,650.4	16,840.5	17,027.8	17,214.0
% Ch	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4
Wage and Salary												
Oregon	89.4	90.5	91.7	92.8	93.9	95.1	96.2	97.4	98.6	99.8	100.9	102.1
% Ch	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8
U.S.	7,730.0	7,822.4	7,913.5	8,002.9	8,097.5	8,186.7	8,275.5	8,363.9	8,454.7	8,539.4	8,623.2	8,707.2
% Ch	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.0
Other Labor Income												
Oregon	21.8	22.1	22.3	22.6	22.9	23.2	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.4	24.7	25.0
% Ch	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7
U.S.	1,326.4	1,344.3	1,362.6	1,381.4	1,399.6	1,417.8	1,436.1	1,454.4	1,472.2	1,489.1	1,506.2	1,523.2
% Ch	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.6
Nonfarm Proprietor's Income												
Oregon	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.2
% Ch	3.8	4.6	3.1	2.9	3.4	4.7	4.0	4.8	3.9	5.0	3.7	4.6
U.S.	1,269.0	1,287.4	1,300.6	1,313.2	1,326.3	1,343.8	1,358.9	1,377.4	1,393.1	1,413.1	1,428.6	1,447.9
% Ch	5.0	5.9	4.2	3.9	4.0	5.4	4.5	5.6	4.7	5.9	4.4	5.5
Dividend, Interest and Rent												
Oregon	32.0	32.4	33.0	33.4	33.9	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.5	36.0	36.5	36.8
% Ch	6.8	6.0	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.5	4.4
U.S.	2,554.5	2,599.9	2,647.2	2,696.4	2,740.5	2,779.1	2,816.3	2,853.0	2,894.6	2,934.7	2,975.9	3,012.4
% Ch	8.9	7.3	7.5	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.0
Transfer Payments												
Oregon	35.9	36.2	36.5	36.8	38.2	38.5	38.9	39.3	40.1	40.6	41.0	41.5
% Ch	13.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	15.9	3.5	3.6	4.1	8.8	4.5	4.5	4.5
U.S.	2,800.2	2,827.1	2,856.6	2,886.8	2,999.3	3,033.8	3,069.5	3,109.1	3,184.4	3,224.9	3,266.4	3,308.7
% Ch	13.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	16.5	4.7	4.8	5.3	10.0	5.2	5.2	5.3
Contributions for Social Security												
Oregon	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.4
% Ch	9.7	2.3	3.2	3.1	6.2	1.0	4.0	4.1	7.1	0.9	3.8	3.9
U.S.	627.2	634.0	640.4	647.8	691.9	698.4	704.7	711.7	766.8	772.9	778.7	785.3
% Ch	57.7	4.4	4.1	4.7	30.1	3.8	3.6	4.1	34.8	3.2	3.0	3.5
Residence Adjustment												
Oregon	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.1)
% Ch	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3
Farm Proprietor's Income												
Oregon	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
% Ch	6.8	6.0	4.7	3.6	5.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.5

TABLE A.2**Dec 2011 - Personal Income
(Billions of Current Dollars)**

	2018:1	2018:2	2018:3	2018:4	2019:1	2019:2	2019:3	2019:4	2020:1	2020:2	2020:3	2020:4
Total Personal Income												
Oregon	203.3	205.5	207.8	210.2	212.9	215.3	217.7	220.1	223.0	225.7	228.2	230.6
% Ch	5.6	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.4
U.S.	17,424.4	17,612.1	17,801.2	17,993.5	18,214.7	18,409.7	18,606.1	18,806.2	19,044.6	19,261.9	19,463.9	19,667.9
% Ch	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.3
Wage and Salary												
Oregon	103.3	104.2	105.3	106.5	107.8	108.9	110.0	111.2	112.4	113.7	114.9	116.1
% Ch	4.6	3.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.0	4.3
U.S.	8,794.5	8,876.7	8,960.1	9,044.8	9,135.5	9,222.1	9,310.0	9,399.4	9,496.3	9,598.0	9,684.5	9,773.4
% Ch	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.7
Other Labor Income												
Oregon	25.3	25.5	25.8	26.1	26.4	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.4
% Ch	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.3
U.S.	1,539.6	1,556.0	1,572.0	1,588.2	1,604.1	1,620.2	1,636.0	1,652.3	1,668.9	1,685.9	1,705.0	1,722.2
% Ch	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.1
Nonfarm Proprietor's Income												
Oregon	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.2
% Ch	3.8	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.2	4.0	4.3
U.S.	1,464.3	1,485.1	1,503.7	1,524.1	1,543.2	1,563.6	1,582.6	1,602.8	1,626.2	1,650.8	1,670.6	1,692.3
% Ch	4.6	5.8	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.2	6.0	6.2	4.9	5.3
Dividend, Interest and Rent												
Oregon	37.0	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.1	39.5	39.9	40.3	40.7	41.2	41.6
% Ch	1.9	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.1
U.S.	3,050.3	3,085.2	3,122.3	3,159.8	3,199.8	3,236.3	3,274.0	3,313.2	3,352.7	3,391.0	3,430.6	3,470.1
% Ch	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7
Transfer Payments												
Oregon	42.0	42.5	43.0	43.5	44.4	45.0	45.5	46.0	47.1	47.6	48.2	48.7
% Ch	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	8.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.2	4.8	4.7	4.7
U.S.	3,388.5	3,431.8	3,475.7	3,519.9	3,603.8	3,648.6	3,694.0	3,740.4	3,832.3	3,880.3	3,928.1	3,976.9
% Ch	10.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	9.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	10.2	5.1	5.0	5.1
Contributions for Social Security												
Oregon	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.5
% Ch	(9.4)	(0.0)	3.6	3.6	6.7	0.4	3.4	3.4	6.6	0.6	3.2	3.3
U.S.	803.0	808.8	814.5	821.3	839.5	845.7	851.7	858.9	878.0	885.5	891.5	898.6
% Ch	9.3	2.9	2.8	3.4	9.2	3.0	2.9	3.4	9.2	3.5	2.7	3.2
Residence Adjustment												
Oregon	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)
% Ch	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.3
Farm Proprietor's Income												
Oregon	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
% Ch	175.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	(0.1)

TABLE A.2

Dec 2011 - Employment by Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)

	2009:1	2009:2	2009:3	2009:4	2010:1	2010:2	2010:3	2010:4	2011:1	2011:2	2011:3	2011:4
Total Nonfarm												
Oregon	1,643.0	1,614.1	1,601.6	1,593.0	1,592.5	1,602.9	1,600.5	1,603.3	1,621.7	1,624.5	1,623.9	1,626.3
% Ch	(10.1)	(6.9)	(3.1)	(2.1)	(0.1)	2.6	(0.6)	0.7	4.7	0.7	(0.1)	0.6
U.S.	132.8	131.0	130.0	129.4	129.3	130.0	129.9	130.1	130.5	131.0	131.1	131.2
% Ch	(6.5)	(5.5)	(3.0)	(1.6)	(0.3)	2.0	(0.2)	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.1
Private Nonfarm												
Oregon	1,342.5	1,314.7	1,301.5	1,294.8	1,294.2	1,300.4	1,301.1	1,305.5	1,323.6	1,328.9	1,332.7	1,337.3
% Ch	(12.2)	(8.0)	(3.9)	(2.0)	(0.2)	1.9	0.2	1.4	5.7	1.6	1.2	1.4
U.S.	110.2	108.3	107.4	106.9	106.8	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.3	108.9	109.2	109.3
% Ch	(7.8)	(6.7)	(3.3)	(1.9)	(0.3)	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.5
Natural Resources and Mining												
Oregon	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.9
% Ch	(42.1)	(24.9)	(14.5)	(6.6)	9.0	8.4	1.1	(3.9)	10.0	(0.3)	(8.8)	14.6
U.S.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
% Ch	(14.4)	(23.8)	(13.3)	(6.0)	6.8	14.6	13.2	9.2	7.3	18.5	11.5	1.3
Construction												
Oregon	79.7	74.7	72.1	69.8	67.8	67.7	67.6	67.8	68.5	69.5	69.8	69.8
% Ch	(28.3)	(23.1)	(12.9)	(12.4)	(11.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	1.2	3.8	6.0	1.6	0.5
U.S.	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
% Ch	(21.1)	(20.0)	(14.6)	(10.7)	(8.9)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(0.5)	0.1	1.5	(0.3)	(5.4)
Manufacturing												
Oregon	174.8	167.6	164.1	162.3	162.6	164.1	163.6	165.0	166.8	168.5	167.0	165.4
% Ch	(24.8)	(15.5)	(8.2)	(4.1)	0.7	3.7	(1.4)	3.5	4.5	4.2	(3.5)	(3.7)
U.S.	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8
% Ch	(17.6)	(15.4)	(8.2)	(4.7)	(0.8)	2.3	1.0	(0.2)	3.4	2.2	1.7	0.6
Durable Manufacturing												
Oregon	124.8	118.4	115.0	113.5	114.1	115.2	114.9	114.9	116.2	118.3	117.2	117.1
% Ch	(29.0)	(19.0)	(11.0)	(5.0)	1.9	3.9	(0.8)	(0.1)	4.5	7.3	(3.6)	(0.3)
U.S.	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
% Ch	(20.7)	(19.4)	(10.1)	(5.8)	(0.3)	3.5	2.2	0.7	5.5	3.5	2.5	1.2
Wood Products												
Oregon	22.2	21.1	20.4	20.2	20.1	20.4	19.9	19.3	19.1	18.8	18.3	18.5
% Ch	(35.1)	(17.6)	(12.5)	(5.1)	(1.7)	7.4	(10.2)	(10.9)	(3.7)	(6.7)	(10.7)	4.9
U.S.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
% Ch	(32.4)	(20.7)	(12.8)	(3.3)	(2.3)	3.7	(6.8)	(3.6)	6.3	(6.6)	(7.9)	(6.1)
Metal and Machinery												
Oregon	34.7	32.2	30.7	30.3	30.4	31.1	31.5	31.5	32.3	32.9	32.9	32.9
% Ch	(28.0)	(26.4)	(16.4)	(6.3)	2.2	8.7	5.4	0.5	10.7	7.8	(0.5)	0.5
U.S.	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
% Ch	(21.3)	(22.9)	(12.8)	(5.8)	0.4	7.4	4.4	2.8	7.7	7.5	3.2	1.4
Computer and Electronic Products												
Oregon	36.3	35.4	35.1	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	35.2	35.9	36.4	36.6	36.7
% Ch	(12.5)	(9.0)	(3.6)	(2.3)	0.4	(0.8)	0.5	3.4	7.8	6.6	2.1	0.5
U.S.	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
% Ch	(11.3)	(13.7)	(10.4)	(5.3)	(1.8)	1.2	2.0	1.6	3.9	2.3	2.2	(1.0)
Transportation Equipment												
Oregon	10.8	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.1
% Ch	(58.2)	(24.7)	(5.5)	(1.2)	9.4	5.7	(6.4)	3.8	4.3	7.7	(14.2)	(1.2)
U.S.	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
% Ch	(25.2)	(20.8)	(3.1)	(4.3)	3.4	1.5	3.8	(2.4)	6.9	2.3	5.7	5.8
Other Durables												
Oregon	20.8	19.6	18.7	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.7	18.5	19.5	19.2	18.9
% Ch	(28.3)	(21.4)	(16.2)	(9.3)	4.5	0.5	0.6	2.7	(3.0)	24.0	(6.3)	(7.2)
U.S.	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
% Ch	(21.3)	(16.6)	(10.6)	(7.2)	(2.7)	1.1	(1.4)	(0.6)	2.6	4.0	3.7	1.2
Nondurable Manufacturing												
Oregon	50.0	49.2	49.1	48.8	48.6	48.9	48.6	50.0	50.6	50.2	49.8	48.3
% Ch	(12.6)	(6.2)	(1.0)	(2.1)	(2.0)	3.1	(2.7)	12.3	4.7	(2.9)	(3.3)	(11.6)
U.S.	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
% Ch	(12.0)	(8.6)	(5.2)	(2.8)	(1.6)	0.4	(1.0)	(1.6)		0.1	0.4	(0.3)
Food Manufacturing												
Oregon	23.1	23.1	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.8	23.7	25.3	26.6	26.2	25.0	23.4
% Ch	(9.4)	1.1	7.6	(2.1)	(0.1)	7.2	(2.3)	30.7	21.8	(5.4)	(17.5)	(23.2)
U.S.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
% Ch	(4.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.9)	1.3	(0.8)	(1.7)	2.0	(0.2)	(1.3)	0.6
Other Nondurable												
Oregon	26.9	26.1	25.5	25.4	25.2	25.1	24.9	24.7	24.0	24.0	24.8	24.9
% Ch	(15.2)	(12.1)	(8.1)	(2.2)	(3.7)	(0.6)	(3.0)	(3.3)	(10.9)	(0.0)	14.1	1.4
U.S.	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
% Ch	(14.8)	(12.2)	(7.4)	(3.8)	(1.4)	0.0	(1.1)	(1.5)	(1.0)	1.9	(0.1)	(1.1)
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities												
Oregon	319.0	313.1	309.8	306.9	307.0	307.9	307.7	310.1	311.9	313.4	311.9	313.6
% Ch	(10.3)	(7.2)	(4.1)	(3.6)	0.1	1.1	(0.3)	3.1	2.4	1.9	(1.9)	2.2
U.S.	25.3	25.0	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.0
% Ch	(7.5)	(5.6)	(3.2)	(2.7)	(0.7)	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.8

TABLE A.2

Dec 2011 - Employment by Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)

	2012:1	2012:2	2012:3	2012:4	2013:1	2013:2	2013:3	2013:4	2014:1	2014:2	2014:3	2014:4
Total Nonfarm												
Oregon	1,632.0	1,640.5	1,649.1	1,657.7	1,669.2	1,680.1	1,690.4	1,701.7	1,713.5	1,724.0	1,734.6	1,745.5
% Ch	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
U.S.	131.3	131.6	131.9	132.3	132.6	133.2	133.8	134.5	135.1	135.8	136.5	137.2
% Ch	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Private Nonfarm												
Oregon	1,343.1	1,351.3	1,359.6	1,367.8	1,378.9	1,389.4	1,399.2	1,410.1	1,421.1	1,431.1	1,441.2	1,451.5
% Ch	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.9
U.S.	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.6	111.0	111.5	112.1	112.8	113.4	114.0	114.7	115.4
% Ch	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Natural Resources and Mining												
Oregon	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2
% Ch	(1.9)	0.5	2.8	3.9	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1
U.S.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
% Ch	(8.7)	(9.5)	(5.6)	(1.2)	(0.2)	1.0	0.3	0.1	(1.3)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(2.5)
Construction												
Oregon	70.0	70.1	70.4	70.4	70.6	71.3	72.4	74.0	76.5	78.4	80.4	82.0
% Ch	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.8	4.0	6.4	9.2	14.6	10.1	10.5	8.3
U.S.	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1
% Ch	(6.3)	(5.5)	(3.3)	(2.2)	(1.0)	2.7	6.2	8.8	10.2	12.7	14.4	14.8
Manufacturing												
Oregon	165.7	166.6	167.7	168.8	169.9	170.9	171.5	172.6	173.7	174.5	175.6	176.5
% Ch	0.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.3	2.6	2.7	1.7	2.5	2.1
U.S.	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3
% Ch	(0.5)	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.2
Durable Manufacturing												
Oregon	117.4	118.4	119.4	120.5	121.6	122.7	123.1	124.2	125.2	125.8	126.7	127.5
% Ch	1.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	1.6	3.6	3.3	2.0	2.9	2.6
U.S.	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0
% Ch	(0.3)	4.2	1.5	2.5	3.2	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.8	4.5	4.1	3.6
Wood Products												
Oregon	18.8	19.1	19.5	19.9	20.3	20.6	21.0	21.6	22.0	22.4	22.7	22.8
% Ch	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.8	7.3	7.8	10.9	8.8	6.3	4.8	3.3
U.S.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
% Ch	(4.8)	6.5	6.5	9.1	8.2	8.8	12.0	15.9	19.4	20.0	18.2	15.0
Metal and Machinery												
Oregon	33.0	33.1	33.3	33.5	33.6	33.8	33.9	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.4	34.5
% Ch	0.4	1.6	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5
U.S.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
% Ch	(1.5)	5.1	0.1	0.9	(0.5)	0.9	1.7	2.1	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7
Computer and Electronic Products												
Oregon	37.1	37.5	38.0	38.5	39.0	39.5	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2
% Ch	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.9	4.9	5.1	(2.9)	1.3	(0.2)	(2.3)	0.8	1.1
U.S.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
% Ch	6.7	(1.3)	1.2	0.5	9.9	2.9	(4.3)	(2.4)	(1.3)	2.7	1.7	0.3
Transportation Equipment												
Oregon	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.0
% Ch	1.3	2.0	2.7	5.6	6.5	7.6	8.5	8.1	8.8	7.6	7.0	5.7
U.S.	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
% Ch	3.0	9.3	6.5	8.2	7.7	6.4	6.1	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.4
Other Durables												
Oregon	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0
% Ch	(9.5)	0.5	(2.3)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.2)	0.7	1.5	5.1	4.1	5.4	4.8
U.S.	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
% Ch	4.2	12.2	9.5	8.2	6.6	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.5
Nondurable Manufacturing												
Oregon	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.4	48.5	48.6	48.8	48.9
% Ch	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.4	0.2	(0.3)	(0.3)	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.8
U.S.	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
% Ch	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.3)
Food Manufacturing												
Oregon	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.0
% Ch	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.0	0.5
U.S.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
% Ch	1.8	1.8	2.3	0.8	0.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.5
Other Nondurable												
Oregon	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.9
% Ch	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(1.5)	0.6	(0.4)	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.1
U.S.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
% Ch	0.3	0.6	0.2	(0.4)	(0.2)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.5)
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities												
Oregon	314.6	316.2	318.1	320.2	322.2	323.9	326.4	328.2	329.2	330.0	331.3	332.7
% Ch	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.8
U.S.	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.2
% Ch	1.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.4

TABLE A.2

Dec 2011 - Employment by Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)

	2015:1	2015:2	2015:3	2015:4	2016:1	2016:2	2016:3	2016:4	2017:1	2017:2	2017:3	2017:4
Total Nonfarm												
Oregon	1,755.0	1,764.9	1,775.4	1,784.5	1,793.4	1,802.5	1,811.0	1,819.6	1,827.5	1,835.3	1,842.6	1,850.1
% Ch	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
U.S.	137.9	138.6	139.3	139.9	140.5	141.1	141.6	142.2	142.6	142.9	143.3	143.6
% Ch	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Private Nonfarm												
Oregon	1,460.3	1,469.7	1,479.7	1,488.2	1,496.5	1,504.8	1,512.6	1,520.4	1,527.4	1,534.4	1,540.9	1,547.6
% Ch	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
U.S.	116.0	116.7	117.3	117.9	118.5	119.0	119.5	120.0	120.3	120.7	121.0	121.3
% Ch	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Natural Resources and Mining												
Oregon	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0
% Ch	0.0	(0.1)	0.2	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.1)
U.S.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
% Ch	(2.3)	(2.6)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.5)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.6)
Construction												
Oregon	83.6	84.6	86.0	87.0	87.8	88.3	88.6	89.3	89.8	90.1	90.5	91.0
% Ch	7.9	5.0	6.7	4.7	3.8	2.4	1.5	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.2
U.S.	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6
% Ch	14.0	12.7	11.3	9.9	8.6	7.6	6.3	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.5	2.9
Manufacturing												
Oregon	177.4	178.4	179.6	180.2	181.0	181.7	182.4	183.0	183.9	184.7	185.5	186.5
% Ch	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1
U.S.	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5
% Ch	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Durable Manufacturing												
Oregon	128.4	129.3	130.4	130.9	131.6	132.2	132.8	133.3	134.0	134.6	135.3	136.1
% Ch	2.7	2.8	3.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.5
U.S.	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
% Ch	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.5	0.6	(0.0)	0.6	0.1	0.3	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)
Wood Products												
Oregon	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.7
% Ch	3.2	2.0	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.4
U.S.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
% Ch	13.1	10.8	9.4	8.1	5.7	4.0	4.0	2.7	3.5	2.9	2.4	1.7
Metal and Machinery												
Oregon	34.6	34.8	35.1	35.3	35.5	35.8	36.1	36.4	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.4
% Ch	1.4	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.4
U.S.	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
% Ch	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.4	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.8)
Computer and Electronic Products												
Oregon	39.4	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.7	40.8	41.0	41.3	41.5	41.8	42.3
% Ch	1.7	2.3	4.1	0.4	3.1	2.9	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.1	2.6	5.0
U.S.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
% Ch	0.7	1.3	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.9	3.1	2.6	2.3	1.8
Transportation Equipment												
Oregon	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7
% Ch	6.6	5.0	1.8	(0.3)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.6)	(4.4)	(3.2)	(2.7)	(1.6)	(0.7)
U.S.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
% Ch	3.4	2.6	0.2	(2.6)	(3.8)	(4.2)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.2)	(2.6)	(2.2)
Other Durables												
Oregon	19.1	19.4	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	21.0
% Ch	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.8	3.4	2.7	3.7	2.5	3.5	1.8	2.4	2.1
U.S.	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
% Ch	1.3	0.6	0.9	(0.1)	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2
Nondurable Manufacturing												
Oregon	49.0	49.1	49.2	49.3	49.4	49.5	49.6	49.7	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.3
% Ch	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
U.S.	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
% Ch	0.1	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.2)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Food Manufacturing												
Oregon	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.8
% Ch	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
U.S.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
% Ch	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1
Other Nondurable												
Oregon	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.5
% Ch	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
U.S.	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
% Ch	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities												
Oregon	334.2	336.4	338.5	340.4	342.2	344.0	345.7	347.4	349.0	350.5	351.6	352.6
% Ch	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.2
U.S.	26.3	26.4	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.1
% Ch	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4

TABLE A.2

Dec 2011 - Employment by Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)

	2018:1	2018:2	2018:3	2018:4	2019:1	2019:2	2019:3	2019:4	2020:1	2020:2	2020:3	2020:4
Total Nonfarm												
Oregon	1,857.6	1,864.7	1,870.8	1,877.1	1,883.5	1,888.8	1,894.2	1,899.4	1,905.7	1,915.5	1,918.3	1,921.9
% Ch	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.1	0.6	0.8
U.S.	143.9	144.2	144.4	144.6	144.9	145.1	145.4	145.6	145.9	146.6	146.6	146.7
% Ch	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.3
Private Nonfarm												
Oregon	1,554.2	1,560.5	1,566.0	1,571.4	1,576.9	1,581.5	1,586.1	1,590.5	1,595.6	1,600.6	1,605.3	1,609.8
% Ch	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
U.S.	121.5	121.7	122.0	122.2	122.4	122.6	122.8	123.0	123.2	123.5	123.7	123.9
% Ch	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Natural Resources and Mining												
Oregon	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
% Ch	(1.3)	0.2	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)
U.S.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
% Ch	(3.6)	(3.8)	(4.1)	(4.2)	(1.3)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(2.0)	(2.5)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(1.7)
Construction												
Oregon	91.5	91.9	92.1	92.5	92.9	93.1	93.3	93.6	94.1	94.3	94.6	94.9
% Ch	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.4	1.3
U.S.	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0
% Ch	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Manufacturing												
Oregon	187.4	188.2	188.9	189.7	190.1	190.6	191.0	191.4	191.7	192.0	192.4	192.7
% Ch	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
U.S.	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5
% Ch	(0.2)	0.6	0.4	0.6	(0.3)	0.0	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Durable Manufacturing												
Oregon	136.9	137.5	138.2	138.8	139.1	139.5	139.8	140.1	140.3	140.6	140.8	141.0
% Ch	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
U.S.	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
% Ch	(0.4)	0.8	0.6	0.9	(0.2)	0.4	0.1	0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)
Wood Products												
Oregon	23.8	23.8	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.1
% Ch	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
U.S.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
% Ch	0.3	1.8	0.7	0.6	(1.1)	0.4	0.3	0.3	(0.6)	0.4	(0.5)	(1.1)
Metal and Machinery												
Oregon	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.7
% Ch	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)
U.S.	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
% Ch	(0.8)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Computer and Electronic Products												
Oregon	42.7	43.0	43.3	43.7	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.4	44.6	44.8	45.0	45.1
% Ch	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	0.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.8
U.S.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
% Ch	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.2
Transportation Equipment												
Oregon	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.5
% Ch	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.6)	(0.6)	(2.9)	(2.2)	(3.0)
U.S.	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
% Ch	(1.8)	(0.3)	(0.3)	0.1	(1.8)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(2.8)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(1.8)
Other Durables												
Oregon	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.6
% Ch	2.1	3.9	3.5	3.8	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.4
U.S.	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
% Ch	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.5	(0.0)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
Nondurable Manufacturing												
Oregon	50.5	50.6	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.2	51.2	51.3	51.4	51.5	51.6	51.7
% Ch	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
U.S.	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
% Ch	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.1	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Food Manufacturing												
Oregon	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.6
% Ch	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1
U.S.	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
% Ch	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.3	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other Nondurable												
Oregon	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.0
% Ch	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
U.S.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
% Ch	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.2)
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities												
Oregon	353.7	354.8	355.7	356.5	357.0	357.1	357.4	357.6	357.7	358.0	358.1	358.1
% Ch	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	(0.0)
U.S.	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1
% Ch	0.3	0.1	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)

TABLE A.2

**Dec 2011 - Employment by Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)**

	2009:1	2009:2	2009:3	2009:4	2010:1	2010:2	2010:3	2010:4	2011:1	2011:2	2011:3	2011:4
Retail Trade												
Oregon	186.4	183.7	182.5	181.2	182.3	182.8	183.1	185.5	187.0	188.8	186.9	187.6
% Ch	(9.6)	(5.7)	(2.6)	(2.7)	2.4	1.2	0.7	5.4	3.1	4.0	(4.0)	1.6
U.S.	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6
% Ch	(7.5)	(4.0)	(2.3)	(2.8)	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.8	(0.1)
Wholesale Trade												
Oregon	77.4	75.8	74.4	73.4	72.8	73.0	72.6	72.1	72.1	72.2	72.3	72.9
% Ch	(10.7)	(8.2)	(7.2)	(5.1)	(3.3)	1.2	(2.2)	(2.8)	0.1	0.3	0.4	3.7
U.S.	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
% Ch	(8.0)	(7.7)	(4.7)	(3.6)	(2.9)	0.1	0.6	1.4	2.5	2.1	0.6	1.6
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities												
Oregon	55.2	53.6	52.9	52.3	51.9	52.0	51.9	52.4	52.8	52.4	52.7	53.0
% Ch	(12.3)	(10.7)	(5.1)	(4.8)	(2.8)	0.9	(0.9)	4.0	2.8	(3.1)	2.8	2.0
U.S.	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9
% Ch	(6.8)	(7.7)	(4.5)	(1.5)	(2.3)	1.5	1.5	3.5	0.6	2.5	0.7	2.6
Information												
Oregon	33.7	33.4	32.9	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.4	32.8	32.9	33.6	33.4
% Ch	(7.5)	(3.2)	(6.3)	(6.4)	(2.6)	0.7	(0.6)	3.5	5.3	0.5	9.0	(2.3)
U.S.	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
% Ch	(7.5)	(8.4)	(5.6)	(2.7)	(3.5)	(2.6)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(0.2)	(3.1)	1.6
Financial Activities												
Oregon	97.3	95.6	95.0	94.8	93.4	93.0	92.5	92.2	93.2	93.4	93.5	93.4
% Ch	(8.5)	(7.0)	(2.5)	(0.8)	(5.7)	(1.8)	(2.0)	(1.4)	4.6	0.9	0.4	(0.2)
U.S.	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
% Ch	(6.7)	(6.0)	(2.9)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(0.9)	(1.1)		(0.5)	0.4	(0.7)	(0.6)
Professional and Business Services												
Oregon	185.0	179.8	177.3	178.4	179.5	181.3	181.9	182.5	186.4	185.4	185.4	186.6
% Ch	(12.5)	(10.7)	(5.5)	2.6	2.6	4.0	1.3	1.3	8.7	(2.0)	(0.2)	2.6
U.S.	16.9	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.3
% Ch	(10.0)	(8.6)	(3.4)	1.2	2.2	2.7	1.4	3.2	4.1	3.3	1.6	1.5
Education and Health Services												
Oregon	221.8	223.0	224.3	225.2	226.9	227.9	228.9	229.9	232.9	234.5	237.3	238.0
% Ch	(0.4)	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	5.3	2.7	5.0	1.2
U.S.	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1
% Ch	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3
Educational Services												
Oregon	30.3	30.5	30.9	31.0	31.4	31.5	31.4	31.5	32.0	31.7	33.2	31.9
% Ch	(0.6)	2.7	6.6	0.3	5.2	1.2	(1.3)	2.4	6.1	(3.6)	20.4	(15.0)
U.S.	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
% Ch	3.5	(1.1)	1.0	0.9	3.1	2.6	1.7	2.8	3.1	0.8	1.3	(0.4)
Health Care and Social Assistance												
Oregon	191.5	192.6	193.4	194.3	195.5	196.4	197.5	198.4	200.9	202.7	204.1	206.1
% Ch	(0.4)	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	5.1	3.7	2.7	4.0
U.S.	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9
% Ch	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.6
Leisure and Hospitality												
Oregon	165.2	163.0	162.0	161.4	161.4	162.1	162.1	161.5	165.9	167.3	170.8	172.4
% Ch	(9.2)	(5.2)	(2.5)	(1.4)	(0.1)	1.7	(0.1)	(1.5)	11.4	3.4	8.7	3.7
U.S.	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2
% Ch	(3.5)	(2.8)	(0.9)	(2.7)	(0.9)	1.9	1.6	0.4	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.2
Other Services												
Oregon	58.5	57.6	57.5	57.1	56.9	57.6	58.0	57.4	58.4	57.2	56.8	57.7
% Ch	(8.3)	(6.3)	(0.9)	(2.8)	(1.5)	5.0	3.2	(4.0)	6.7	(7.7)	(2.8)	6.6
U.S.	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
% Ch	(4.9)	(2.7)	(0.8)	(2.7)		1.6	2.2	3.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Government												
Oregon	300.5	299.4	300.1	298.2	298.3	302.5	299.5	297.8	298.1	295.6	291.2	289.0
% Ch	(0.1)	(1.5)	0.9	(2.5)	0.2	5.7	(3.9)	(2.2)	0.4	(3.4)	(5.9)	(2.9)
U.S.	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.8	22.4	22.3	22.2	22.1	22.0	21.9
% Ch	0.4	0.8	(1.7)	(0.3)	(0.3)	4.8	(5.8)	(2.6)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(2.7)	(1.2)
Federal Government												
Oregon	30.1	30.5	29.6	29.6	29.7	32.8	30.1	29.0	28.5	27.9	27.9	27.7
% Ch	2.3	5.6	(11.0)	0.1	0.4	50.1	(29.0)	(14.5)	(7.0)	(8.1)	(0.2)	(2.3)
U.S.	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
% Ch	2.7	10.5	(5.6)	2.2	6.9	49.6	(28.3)	(11.9)	0.6	(1.7)	(2.6)	(2.0)
State Government, Oregon												
State Total	78.1	78.0	77.8	78.7	79.1	79.5	79.9	80.2	80.6	80.4	80.2	79.8
% Ch	2.1	(0.6)	(0.7)	4.6	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.9	(0.6)	(0.9)	(2.4)
State Education	29.1	29.0	28.7	29.1	29.2	29.5	30.0	30.5	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.3
% Ch	3.9	(0.4)	(5.2)	5.9	2.0	3.6	6.7	7.4	4.8	3.3	1.7	0.4
Local Government, Oregon												
Local Total	192.3	190.9	192.6	189.8	189.6	190.1	189.4	188.6	189.1	187.3	183.1	181.5
% Ch	(1.2)	(2.9)	3.5	(5.6)	(0.4)	1.0	(1.4)	(1.6)	1.0	(3.8)	(8.7)	(3.3)
Local Education	103.2	101.9	104.9	101.4	100.8	100.9	100.1	99.2	99.5	98.0	93.0	92.5
% Ch	(0.3)	(5.2)	12.4	(12.8)	(2.1)	0.3	(3.2)	(3.5)	1.1	(5.8)	(18.9)	(2.1)

TABLE A.2

Dec 2011 - Employment by Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)

	2012:1	2012:2	2012:3	2012:4	2013:1	2013:2	2013:3	2013:4	2014:1	2014:2	2014:3	2014:4
Retail Trade												
Oregon	187.6	188.0	188.6	189.6	190.3	190.9	192.1	192.7	192.8	192.8	193.2	193.9
% Ch	(0.1)	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.5	1.3	0.1	(0.1)	1.0	1.4
U.S.	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0
% Ch	0.3	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.4	(1.0)	(0.4)	0.5	0.7
Wholesale Trade												
Oregon	73.7	74.4	75.0	75.5	76.0	76.6	77.3	77.9	78.4	78.9	79.3	79.8
% Ch	4.2	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
U.S.	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
% Ch	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.0	2.1	3.2	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities												
Oregon	53.3	53.8	54.5	55.1	55.9	56.5	57.0	57.5	58.0	58.4	58.7	59.0
% Ch	2.5	3.7	5.0	4.8	5.5	4.5	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.1
U.S.	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
% Ch	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8
Information												
Oregon	33.9	33.7	33.5	33.8	34.2	34.7	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.8	35.0	35.3
% Ch	6.0	(2.0)	(1.9)	2.7	5.5	5.1	2.9	(1.4)	(1.3)	1.4	2.4	2.8
U.S.	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
% Ch	8.4	(3.6)	(5.8)	2.0	5.5	7.2	2.9	(2.7)	(1.3)	1.5	2.7	3.2
Financial Activities												
Oregon	93.7	94.3	95.0	95.6	97.5	98.6	98.7	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.1	99.2
% Ch	1.1	2.7	2.9	2.7	8.2	4.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
U.S.	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
% Ch	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	(0.1)	0.1	0.5	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Professional and Business Services												
Oregon	186.8	187.7	188.9	190.0	191.4	194.3	198.0	202.1	205.8	209.6	213.2	216.9
% Ch	0.6	1.9	2.5	2.4	3.0	6.2	7.9	8.4	7.5	7.7	7.0	7.1
U.S.	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.5	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.7
% Ch	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.6	2.3	5.3	7.4	7.5	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.5
Education and Health Services												
Oregon	239.6	242.0	243.8	245.4	248.1	250.3	251.7	253.4	255.2	256.7	258.0	259.5
% Ch	2.7	4.1	2.9	2.7	4.6	3.6	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.3
U.S.	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.9	20.9
% Ch	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.6
Educational Services												
Oregon	32.0	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.8
% Ch	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.8	0.8
U.S.	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
% Ch	(1.8)	(2.3)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(1.7)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(2.7)	(3.2)	(3.4)	(3.4)
Health Care and Social Assistance												
Oregon	207.6	209.8	211.5	213.1	215.8	217.9	219.2	220.9	222.7	224.2	225.3	226.7
% Ch	2.9	4.4	3.3	3.0	5.1	4.0	2.5	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5
U.S.	16.9	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.9
% Ch	1.8	3.2	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.6	1.7	3.6	2.0	0.9	1.3
Leisure and Hospitality												
Oregon	173.6	175.0	176.3	177.1	178.1	178.3	178.2	178.5	178.9	179.5	179.8	180.3
% Ch	3.0	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.3	0.3	(0.1)	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.1
U.S.	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
% Ch	3.2	3.6	2.4	1.1	0.3	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.4)	0.0
Other Services												
Oregon	58.2	58.7	59.1	59.4	59.7	60.1	60.3	60.6	61.1	61.4	61.7	62.0
% Ch	3.7	3.5	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.2
U.S.	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
% Ch	0.6	(1.0)	1.5	1.2	0.6	(0.8)	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	(0.0)	(1.7)
Government												
Oregon	289.0	289.1	289.5	289.9	290.4	290.7	291.1	291.6	292.4	292.9	293.4	294.0
% Ch	(0.0)	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
U.S.	21.9	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.2
% Ch	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.2)	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7
Federal Government												
Oregon	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.3
% Ch	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.6)
U.S.	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
% Ch	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(2.1)
State Government, Oregon												
State Total	79.5	79.2	79.1	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.1	79.3	79.5	79.7	79.8	79.9
% Ch	(1.6)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.0)	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
State Education	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.9
% Ch	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.8
Local Government												
Local Total	181.8	182.2	182.7	183.3	183.8	184.2	184.5	185.0	185.5	185.9	186.3	186.8
% Ch	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0
Local Education	92.9	93.2	94.4	95.3	96.1	96.7	97.4	97.9	98.4	98.9	99.4	99.8
% Ch	1.6	1.5	5.0	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.6

TABLE A.2

Dec 2011 - Employment by Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)

	2015:1	2015:2	2015:3	2015:4	2016:1	2016:2	2016:3	2016:4	2017:1	2017:2	2017:3	2017:4
Retail Trade												
Oregon	194.6	195.8	196.9	198.0	198.9	199.8	200.6	201.4	202.2	202.9	203.5	204.0
% Ch	1.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0
U.S.	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
% Ch	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Wholesale Trade												
Oregon	80.2	80.6	81.1	81.5	82.0	82.4	82.9	83.3	83.6	83.9	84.2	84.4
% Ch	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
U.S.	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3
% Ch	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities												
Oregon	59.5	60.0	60.5	60.8	61.3	61.8	62.2	62.7	63.2	63.7	63.9	64.2
% Ch	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.7	1.8
U.S.	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
% Ch	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.8
Information												
Oregon	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.9
% Ch	2.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0
U.S.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
% Ch	4.0	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6
Financial Activities												
Oregon	99.2	99.4	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.4	100.6	100.7	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.6
% Ch	(0.2)	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9
U.S.	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
% Ch	(0.6)	0.4	1.0	(0.2)	(0.5)	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Professional and Business Services												
Oregon	219.8	222.4	224.8	227.1	229.4	231.8	234.0	236.1	237.9	239.6	241.2	242.9
% Ch	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7
U.S.	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.9
% Ch	5.1	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5
Education and Health Services												
Oregon	260.6	262.4	264.4	266.4	268.5	270.5	272.6	274.9	276.3	278.3	280.3	282.2
% Ch	1.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.7
U.S.	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2
% Ch	0.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.8
Educational Services												
Oregon	32.8	32.8	33.0	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7
% Ch	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2
U.S.	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
% Ch	(2.7)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(1.7)	(2.1)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(1.3)
Health Care and Social Assistance												
Oregon	227.8	229.5	231.4	233.4	235.4	237.4	239.4	241.6	242.9	244.8	246.7	248.5
% Ch	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.9
U.S.	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.3
% Ch	1.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.6	2.7	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.2
Leisure and Hospitality												
Oregon	180.7	180.9	181.3	181.5	181.6	181.9	182.0	182.2	182.3	182.4	182.4	182.5
% Ch	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
U.S.	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
% Ch	(0.2)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Other Services												
Oregon	62.3	62.5	62.7	62.9	63.1	63.3	63.5	63.7	63.8	64.1	64.2	64.4
% Ch	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2
U.S.	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
% Ch	(1.4)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.8)
Government												
Oregon	294.7	295.2	295.7	296.3	297.0	297.7	298.4	299.2	300.1	300.9	301.6	302.5
% Ch	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
U.S.	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.0
% Ch	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Federal Government												
Oregon	27.2	27.2	27.1	27.1	27.0	27.0	27.0	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9
% Ch	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)
U.S.	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
% Ch	(2.1)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)
State Government, Oregon												
State Total	80.1	80.3	80.4	80.6	80.9	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.8	82.0	82.2	82.5
% Ch	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
State Education	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.3	33.4
% Ch	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.7
Local Government												
Local Total	187.4	187.8	188.2	188.6	189.1	189.6	190.1	190.7	191.4	192.0	192.5	193.1
% Ch	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
Local Education	100.1	100.5	100.9	101.2	101.6	102.0	102.4	102.8	103.1	103.5	103.9	104.3
% Ch	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3

TABLE A.2

**Dec 2011 - Employment by Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)**

	2018:1	2018:2	2018:3	2018:4	2019:1	2019:2	2019:3	2019:4	2020:1	2020:2	2020:3	2020:4
Retail Trade												
Oregon	204.6	205.1	205.5	205.8	206.1	206.0	206.0	205.9	205.7	205.7	205.6	205.4
% Ch	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.1	(0.2)	(0.5)
U.S.	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9
% Ch	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Wholesale Trade												
Oregon	84.6	84.8	85.0	85.2	85.4	85.6	85.8	85.9	86.1	86.3	86.4	86.6
% Ch	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
U.S.	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
% Ch	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities												
Oregon	64.5	64.9	65.1	65.4	65.5	65.6	65.7	65.8	65.9	66.0	66.1	66.1
% Ch	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4
U.S.	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
% Ch	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Information												
Oregon	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0
% Ch	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
U.S.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
% Ch	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Financial Activities												
Oregon	101.9	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.4
% Ch	0.9	0.7	0.2	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	0.3	(0.0)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
U.S.	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
% Ch	0.0	(1.0)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.1)	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	(0.1)
Professional and Business Services												
Oregon	244.4	245.9	247.4	249.2	251.1	253.0	255.0	257.0	259.1	261.2	263.3	265.2
% Ch	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0
U.S.	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.8
% Ch	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9
Education and Health Services												
Oregon	283.9	285.9	287.5	289.0	290.7	292.2	293.7	295.1	296.7	298.1	299.7	301.3
% Ch	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.2
U.S.	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.8
% Ch	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Educational Services												
Oregon	33.8	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.4	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.8	34.9	35.0
% Ch	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.2
U.S.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
% Ch	(1.0)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(2.7)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Health Care and Social Assistance												
Oregon	250.1	252.0	253.5	254.9	256.5	257.9	259.2	260.5	262.1	263.3	264.8	266.3
% Ch	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.3
U.S.	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.1
% Ch	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8
Leisure and Hospitality												
Oregon	182.7	182.8	182.9	183.0	183.2	183.3	183.3	183.4	183.5	183.8	183.8	183.8
% Ch	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	(0.0)	0.1
U.S.	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
% Ch	(0.2)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Other Services												
Oregon	64.7	64.8	65.0	65.1	65.3	65.5	65.6	65.8	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.5
% Ch	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0
U.S.	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2
% Ch	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Government												
Oregon	303.4	304.2	304.9	305.7	306.6	307.4	308.1	308.8	310.1	314.9	313.0	312.1
% Ch	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	6.3	(2.4)	(1.1)
U.S.	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.8	23.6	23.5
% Ch	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	6.9	(3.0)	(1.7)
Federal Government												
Oregon	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.3	31.4	28.8	27.1
% Ch	1.7	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	5.7	73.6	(29.3)	(21.6)
U.S.	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.4
% Ch	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	5.2	69.0	(28.3)	(20.9)
State Government, Oregon												
State Total	82.7	82.9	83.1	83.3	83.6	83.8	84.0	84.2	84.4	84.6	84.8	85.0
% Ch	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
State Education	33.6	33.8	33.9	34.1	34.2	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.2	35.4
% Ch	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.8
Local Government												
Local Total	193.7	194.2	194.7	195.3	196.0	196.6	197.1	197.7	198.4	198.9	199.5	200.0
% Ch	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
Local Education	104.6	105.0	105.4	105.7	106.0	106.4	106.8	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.3	108.6
% Ch	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3

TABLE A.2**Dec 2011 - Other Economic Indicators**

	2009:1	2009:2	2009:3	2009:4	2010:1	2010:2	2010:3	2010:4	2011:1	2011:2	2011:3	2011:4
GDP (Bil of 2005 \$) Chain Weight												
(in billions of \$)	12,663.2	12,641.3	12,694.5	12,813.5	12,937.7	13,058.5	13,139.6	13,216.1	13,227.9	13,271.8	13,350.1	13,382.4
% Ch	(6.7)	(0.7)	1.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.5	2.3	0.4	1.3	2.4	1.0
Price and Wage Indicators												
GDP Implicit Price Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2005=100	109.7	109.6	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.3
% Ch	1.7	(0.4)	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7
Personal Consumption Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2005=100	108.2	108.7	109.5	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.1	111.7	112.7	113.7	114.3	114.2
% Ch	(1.7)	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.9	0.3	1.0	1.9	3.9	3.3	2.4	(0.4)
CPI, Urban Consumers, 1982-84=100												
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	214.0	214.2	216.8	217.6	217.3	217.8	218.5	219.9	221.8	224.4	226.1	226.4
% Ch	(3.9)	0.5	4.8	1.6	(0.7)	0.9	1.3	2.6	3.6	4.6	3.1	0.4
U.S.	212.5	213.5	215.4	216.9	217.5	217.3	218.0	219.5	222.3	224.5	226.2	225.8
% Ch	(2.4)	1.9	3.7	2.7	1.3	(0.5)	1.4	2.6	5.2	4.1	3.1	(0.8)
OR Average Wage												
Rate (Thous \$)	42.4	43.0	43.0	43.4	43.5	43.8	44.2	44.4	44.4	44.5	45.2	45.6
% Ch	(2.2)	6.2	(0.1)	3.0	1.3	2.7	4.0	1.3	0.3	0.7	6.3	3.6
U.S. Average Wage												
Rate (Thous \$)	47.3	47.9	48.1	48.5	48.7	49.2	49.7	49.8	50.4	50.8	51.0	51.3
% Ch	(6.6)	5.6	1.3	3.0	2.3	4.3	3.7	0.6	5.0	3.4	1.1	2.4
Housing Indicators												
FHFA Oregon Housing Price Index												
Index 1987 Q1=100	429.9	415.1	401.9	394.5	388.7	384.4	383.9	377.0	361.4	351.3	341.2	334.6
% Ch	(1.8)	(13.0)	(12.2)	(7.2)	(5.7)	(4.4)	(0.6)	(7.0)	(15.5)	(10.7)	(10.9)	(7.5)
FHFA National Housing Price Index												
(1980Q1=100)	355.4	347.1	338.6	336.7	332.7	330.9	334.1	331.3	322.1	316.1	311.7	309.8
% Ch	4.0	(9.1)	(9.4)	(2.2)	(4.6)	(2.2)	3.9	(3.3)	(10.7)	(7.2)	(5.5)	(2.4)
Housing Starts												
Oregon (Thous)	8.1	7.6	6.7	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5
% Ch	(53.3)	(22.1)	(39.2)	79.3	7.6	(16.9)	(8.8)	9.0	14.4	(7.6)	3.0	(12.3)
U.S. (Millions)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
% Ch	(60.5)	6.8	47.0	(13.3)	37.5	(8.0)	(11.2)	(27.8)	36.6	(6.7)	7.3	21.3
Other Indicators												
Industrial Production Index,												
U.S, 1997=100	86.7	84.1	85.2	86.3	88.0	89.5	91.0	91.7	92.8	92.9	93.8	93.9
% Ch	(18.9)	(11.5)	5.3	5.6	8.1	7.1	6.7	3.1	4.8	0.5	4.1	0.3
Prime Rate (Percent)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
% Ch	(58.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE A.2**Dec 2011 - Other Economic Indicators**

	2012:1	2012:2	2012:3	2012:4	2013:1	2013:2	2013:3	2013:4	2014:1	2014:2	2014:3	2014:4
GDP (Bil of 2005 \$) Chain Weight												
(in billions of \$)	13,419.8	13,463.6	13,510.6	13,571.6	13,644.9	13,752.1	13,864.9	13,978.2	14,101.8	14,228.9	14,363.0	14,499.5
% Ch	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Price and Wage Indicators												
GDP Implicit Price Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2005=100	114.7	114.8	115.1	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.6	117.1	117.7	118.2	118.7	119.3
% Ch	1.4	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
Personal Consumption Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2005=100	114.5	114.8	115.3	115.8	116.3	116.8	117.3	117.9	118.6	119.3	119.9	120.5
% Ch	1.1	0.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0
CPI, Urban Consumers, 1982-84=100												
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	226.6	227.0	228.1	228.7	230.5	231.3	232.3	233.1	234.8	236.0	237.3	238.4
% Ch	0.5	0.6	2.0	1.1	3.1	1.4	1.7	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.9
U.S.	226.4	226.8	228.1	229.2	230.2	231.3	232.5	233.7	235.2	236.7	238.1	239.3
% Ch	1.1	0.6	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2
OR Average Wage												
Rate (Thous \$)	45.9	46.2	46.5	46.9	47.2	47.6	48.0	48.3	48.7	49.1	49.5	49.9
% Ch	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.2
U.S. Average Wage												
Rate (Thous \$)	51.6	51.9	52.2	52.5	52.9	53.3	53.6	54.0	54.4	54.8	55.2	55.6
% Ch	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0
Housing Indicators												
FHFA Oregon Housing Price Index												
Index 1987 Q1=100	327.6	323.7	322.6	321.9	321.5	322.1	322.6	323.3	327.2	329.9	333.1	335.8
% Ch	(8.2)	(4.6)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(0.5)	0.7	0.7	0.9	4.9	3.4	3.9	3.4
FHFA National Housing Price Index												
(1980Q1=100)	300.6	300.1	302.1	303.2	304.9	306.4	308.7	310.9	316.5	320.4	324.7	328.4
% Ch	(11.3)	(0.6)	2.6	1.5	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.9	7.3	5.1	5.4	4.6
Housing Starts												
Oregon (Thous)	7.8	7.6	8.1	8.7	9.4	9.8	10.8	11.9	12.6	13.3	14.2	15.6
% Ch	20.0	(9.8)	26.0	34.0	37.9	15.5	47.8	47.3	26.9	24.5	30.8	43.1
U.S. (Millions)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
% Ch	10.7	12.3	21.3	21.7	47.7	71.1	53.8	43.8	38.8	36.0	36.4	25.1
Other Indicators												
Industrial Production Index,												
U.S., 1997=100	94.1	94.5	95.0	95.6	96.3	97.3	98.3	99.4	100.6	101.7	102.9	104.1
% Ch	0.9	1.7	2.2	2.3	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5
Prime Rate (Percent)												
% Ch	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
% Ch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	32.6	68.8	59.8	57.6

TABLE A.2**Dec 2011 - Other Economic Indicators**

	2015:1	2015:2	2015:3	2015:4	2016:1	2016:2	2016:3	2016:4	2017:1	2017:2	2017:3	2017:4
GDP (Bil of 2005 \$) Chain Weight												
(in billions of \$)	14,614.7	14,727.6	14,835.5	14,937.4	15,045.7	15,148.7	15,251.5	15,354.6	15,445.6	15,538.9	15,632.4	15,727.2
% Ch	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Price and Wage Indicators												
GDP Implicit Price Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2005=100	119.9	120.5	121.0	121.6	122.2	122.7	123.2	123.8	124.4	124.9	125.4	125.9
% Ch	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Personal Consumption Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2005=100	121.1	121.6	122.2	122.8	123.3	123.9	124.5	125.0	125.6	126.1	126.7	127.2
% Ch	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
CPI, Urban Consumers, 1982-84=100												
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	239.5	240.7	242.0	243.2	243.9	245.4	246.8	247.8	249.0	250.2	251.9	252.6
% Ch	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.7	1.2
U.S.	240.6	241.8	242.9	244.1	245.2	246.4	247.5	248.6	249.7	250.8	251.8	252.7
% Ch	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
OR Average Wage												
Rate (Thous \$)	50.3	50.6	51.0	51.3	51.7	52.0	52.4	52.8	53.2	53.6	54.1	54.5
% Ch	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
U.S. Average Wage												
Rate (Thous \$)	56.1	56.4	56.8	57.2	57.6	58.0	58.4	58.8	59.3	59.7	60.2	60.6
% Ch	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Housing Indicators												
FHFA Oregon Housing Price Index												
Index 1987 Q1=100	340.6	345.1	348.0	350.0	352.2	357.3	356.8	356.1	362.8	367.4	370.3	372.1
% Ch	5.8	5.4	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.9	(0.6)	(0.8)	7.7	5.2	3.2	1.9
FHFA National Housing Price Index												
(1980Q1=100)	334.2	339.5	342.9	345.2	347.6	353.2	352.4	351.3	358.6	363.5	366.4	368.0
% Ch	7.2	6.5	4.0	2.7	2.9	6.6	(0.9)	(1.2)	8.6	5.6	3.2	1.7
Housing Starts												
Oregon (Thous)	16.9	18.3	19.5	20.5	21.3	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.7
% Ch	38.0	37.5	28.7	23.6	16.1	18.9	10.6	18.4	14.4	6.6	5.1	5.1
U.S. (Millions)	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
% Ch	18.5	18.0	14.2	8.1	6.7	4.3	4.4	5.4	3.5	(0.6)	0.0	(1.4)
Other Indicators												
Industrial Production Index,												
U.S., 1997=100	105.0	105.8	106.6	107.3	108.1	108.8	109.4	110.1	110.6	111.2	111.7	112.3
% Ch	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Prime Rate (Percent)	5.5	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
% Ch	50.6	43.5	33.1	28.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE A.2

Dec 2011 - Other Economic Indicators

	2018:1	2018:2	2018:3	2018:4	2019:1	2019:2	2019:3	2019:4	2020:1	2020:2	2020:3	2020:4
GDP (Bil of 2005 \$) Chain Weight												
(in billions of \$)	15,811.6	15,900.9	15,995.9	16,094.6	16,192.0	16,291.4	16,395.2	16,500.3	16,606.6	16,722.8	16,823.9	16,925.3
% Ch	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4
Price and Wage Indicators												
GDP Implicit Price Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2005=100	126.5	127.1	127.6	128.1	128.7	129.2	129.7	130.2	130.7	131.2	131.7	132.2
% Ch	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Personal Consumption Deflator,												
Chain Weight U.S., 2005=100	127.8	128.4	129.0	129.5	130.1	130.6	131.1	131.7	132.2	132.8	133.3	133.9
% Ch	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
CPI, Urban Consumers, 1982-84=100												
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	253.7	255.0	256.5	257.8	259.0	260.3	261.8	263.1	264.3	265.7	267.2	268.5
% Ch	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0
U.S.	253.9	255.1	256.3	257.4	258.5	259.5	260.5	261.5	262.6	263.7	264.7	265.8
% Ch	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
OR Average Wage												
Rate (Thous \$)	54.9	55.1	55.6	56.0	56.4	56.9	57.3	57.7	58.2	58.6	59.1	59.6
% Ch	2.9	1.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.5
U.S. Average Wage												
Rate (Thous \$)	61.1	61.6	62.0	62.5	63.1	63.5	64.0	64.5	65.1	65.5	66.1	66.6
% Ch	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.5	3.4
Housing Indicators												
FHFA Oregon Housing Price Index												
Index 1987 Q1=100	375.1	381.3	381.6	382.7	386.9	394.4	392.7	393.2	399.5	407.9	405.6	406.1
% Ch	3.4	6.7	0.3	1.2	4.5	8.0	(1.7)	0.5	6.6	8.6	(2.2)	0.5
FHFA National Housing Price Index												
(1980Q1=100)	371.0	377.4	377.2	377.9	382.2	390.2	387.8	387.9	394.6	403.6	400.5	400.7
% Ch	3.3	7.2	(0.3)	0.8	4.6	8.7	(2.5)	0.1	7.1	9.5	(3.1)	0.2
Housing Starts												
Oregon (Thous)	25.2	25.2	25.6	25.4	25.1	25.2	25.5	25.4	25.3	25.2	25.4	25.1
% Ch	(7.6)	0.9	6.6	(3.2)	(4.3)	1.3	4.6	(2.0)	(1.0)	(2.0)	2.7	(3.3)
U.S. (Millions)	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
% Ch	(2.1)	(2.4)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(0.8)	0.0	(0.3)	(1.1)	(1.6)	(0.9)	(1.6)
Other Indicators												
Industrial Production Index,												
U.S, 1997=100	112.9	113.6	114.2	114.9	115.6	116.4	117.2	118.0	118.8	119.6	120.4	121.2
% Ch	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Prime Rate (Percent)												
	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
% Ch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table B.1
General Fund Revenue Statement -- 2011-13

	Estimate at COS 2011	Forecasts Dated: 9/1/2011			Forecasts Dated: 12/1/2011			Difference	
		2011-12	2012-13	Total 2011-13	2011-12	2012-13	Total 2011-13	12/1/2011 Less 9/1/2011	12/1/2011 Less COS
Taxes									
Personal Income Taxes (Before Kicker)	12,193,553,000	5,839,415,000	6,195,690,000	12,035,105,000	5,965,021,000	6,136,362,000	12,001,383,000	(33,722,000)	(192,170,000)
Implicit Kicker Offset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporate Income Taxes (Baibre Kicker)	894,243,000	429,669,000	445,846,000	875,517,000	404,323,000	417,028,000	821,351,000	(54,166,000)	(72,892,000)
Insurance Taxes	100,258,000	48,553,000	50,873,000	99,426,000	48,574,000	49,267,000	97,841,000	(1,585,000)	(2,417,000)
Estate Taxes	190,284,000	95,612,000	94,672,000	190,284,000	91,512,000	93,872,000	185,384,000	(4,900,000)	(4,900,000)
Cigarette Taxes	74,244,000	37,498,000	36,496,000	73,994,000	37,498,000	36,496,000	73,994,000	0	(250,000)
Other Tobacco Products Taxes	58,586,000	28,504,000	29,757,000	58,261,000	28,504,000	29,757,000	58,261,000	0	(325,000)
Other Taxes	1,327,000	666,000	656,000	1,322,000	666,000	656,000	1,322,000	0	(5,000)
Fines and Fees									
State Court Fees	88,237,000	43,420,000	44,817,000	88,237,000	50,022,000	43,622,000	93,644,000	5,407,000	5,407,000
Secretary of State Fees	47,039,000	22,617,000	23,610,000	46,227,000	22,617,000	23,610,000	46,227,000	0	(812,000)
Criminal Fines & Assessments	80,598,000	38,709,000	32,754,000	71,463,000	36,555,000	30,931,000	67,486,000	(3,977,000)	(13,112,000)
Securities Fees	19,070,000	9,192,000	9,822,000	19,014,000	8,872,000	9,378,000	18,250,000	(764,000)	(820,000)
Central Service Charges									
Liquor Apportionment	187,388,000	91,820,000	95,568,000	187,388,000	110,623,000	115,138,000	225,761,000	38,373,000	38,373,000
Interest Earnings	9,913,000	2,460,000	3,453,000	5,913,000	2,460,000	3,453,000	5,913,000	0	(4,000,000)
Miscellaneous Revenues ¹	15,800,000	7,800,000	8,000,000	15,800,000	7,800,000	8,000,000	15,800,000	0	0
One-time Transfers									
	60,300,000	2,200,000	58,100,000	60,300,000	26,500,000	4,800,000	31,300,000	(29,000,000)	(29,000,000)
Gross General Fund Revenues	14,031,992,000	6,703,711,000	7,135,692,000	13,839,403,000	6,747,123,000	7,007,946,000	13,765,069,000	(84,334,000)	(276,923,000)
Net General Fund Revenues	14,031,992,000	6,703,711,000	7,135,692,000	13,839,403,000	6,747,123,000	7,007,946,000	13,765,069,000	(84,334,000)	(276,923,000)
Plus Beginning Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Anticipated Administrative Actions*	(23,135,600)			(23,135,600)			(23,135,600)	0	0
Plus Legislatively Adopted Actions**	0			0			0	0	0
Available Resources	14,008,856,400			13,816,267,400			13,731,933,400	(84,334,000)	(276,923,000)
Legislatively Adopted Budget	13,562,594,263			13,562,594,263			13,562,594,263	0	0
Plus Administrative Actions	0			0			0	0	0
Projected Expenditures	13,562,594,263			13,562,594,263			13,562,594,263	0	0
Estimated Ending Balance	446,262,137			253,673,137			169,339,137	(84,334,000)	(276,923,000)

Notes: Corporate income tax figure includes Corporate Multistate taxes.
 Other taxes include General Fund portions of the Eastern Oregon Severance Tax, Western Oregon Severance Tax and Amusement Device Tax.
 Cigarette and Other Tobacco Taxes are gross tax receipts. Distributions, net of administrative costs, are reported in the Table B.6. Detailed entries may not add to totals due to rounding.
 * Administrative Actions equal expenses associated with cashflow management exclusive of internal borrowing.
 ** Includes actions taken in the 2011 legislative session.

Table B.2 General Fund Revenue Forecast by Fiscal Year

TABLE B.2 General Fund Revenue Forecast (\$Millions)													
											December 2011		
Fiscal Years		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Taxes		Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year
Personal Income		4,943.2	5,524.0	5,865.0	6,136.4	6,591.0	7,098.5	7,565.8	7,960.5	8,413.8	8,892.4	9,324.4	9,813.5
Corporate Excise & Income		359.0	468.6	404.3	417.0	517.1	552.9	539.6	540.2	536.6	555.7	571.5	592.7
Insurance		51.0	39.5	48.6	49.3	51.2	53.7	56.1	58.1	59.8	61.2	62.9	64.9
Estate		92.6	76.2	91.5	93.9	99.9	103.3	107.0	110.8	115.3	119.9	124.7	129.7
Cigarette		37.5	39.3	37.5	36.5	35.1	33.6	32.1	30.2	28.8	27.5	26.3	25.1
Other Tobacco Products		20.0	27.4	28.5	29.8	30.9	32.0	33.3	34.5	35.8	37.2	38.6	40.1
Other Taxes		1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other Revenues													
Licenses and Fees		79.5	91.7	118.1	107.5	111.7	107.7	114.5	110.4	118.0	113.6	121.4	116.7
Charges for Services		4.1	4.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Liquor Apportionment		104.4	93.9	110.6	115.1	103.4	106.5	109.7	112.9	116.3	119.8	123.4	127.1
Interest Earnings		2.9	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.3	5.6	7.0	8.0	11.8	17.5	24.4	32.7
Others		321.4	136.9	34.3	12.8	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Total General Fund		6,017.2	6,504.4	6,747.1	7,007.9	7,558.9	8,108.4	8,579.5	8,980.2	9,450.8	9,959.5	10,432.2	10,957.1
Biennial Totals													
Taxes		2009-11	2011-13	2013-15	2015-17	2017-19	2019-21	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
		Biennium	Biennium	Biennium	Biennium	Biennium	Biennium	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change
Personal Income		10,467.2	12,001.4	14.7%	13,689.5	14.1%	15,526.3	13.4%	17,306.3	11.5%	19,137.9	10.6%	
Corporate Excise & Income		827.6	821.4	-0.8%	1,070.0	30.3%	1,079.8	0.9%	1,092.3	1.2%	1,164.2	6.6%	
Insurance		90.5	97.8	8.2%	104.8	7.2%	114.3	9.0%	121.0	5.9%	127.8	5.6%	
Estate Taxes		168.9	185.4	9.8%	203.2	9.6%	217.8	7.2%	235.1	7.9%	254.3	8.2%	
Cigarette		76.8	74.0	-3.7%	68.7	-7.1%	62.3	-9.3%	56.4	-9.6%	51.4	-8.8%	
Other Tobacco Products		47.3	58.3	23.1%	62.9	7.9%	67.8	7.9%	73.0	7.7%	78.7	7.7%	
Other Taxes		2.5	1.3	-47.0%	1.3	-4.5%	1.2	-2.0%	1.2	-0.4%	1.2	0.0%	
Other Revenues													
Licenses and Fees		171.1	225.6	31.8%	219.4	-2.7%	224.9	2.5%	231.6	3.0%	238.1	2.8%	
Charges for Services		8.2	11.2	36.4%	11.2	0.0%	11.2	0.0%	11.2	0.0%	11.2	0.0%	
Liquor Apportionment		198.3	225.8	13.9%	209.8	-7.1%	222.6	6.1%	236.2	6.1%	250.5	6.1%	
Interest Earnings		4.9	5.9	20.0%	10.0	68.5%	14.9	50.0%	29.3	95.9%	57.1	95.1%	
Others		458.3	3579.2%	47.1	-89.7%	16.6	-64.8%	16.6	0.0%	16.8	1.2%	16.8	0.0%
Total General Fund		12,521.7	7.6%	13,755.1	9.9%	15,667.3	13.9%	17,559.7	12.1%	19,410.3	10.5%	21,389.3	10.2%

Note: Detailed entries may not add to totals due to rounding. Other taxes include General Fund portions of the Eastern Oregon Severance Tax, Western Oregon Severance Tax and Amusement Device Tax. Commercial Fish Licenses & Fees and Pari-mutual Receipts are included in Other

Table B.3 Summary of 2011 Legislative Session Adjustments

	2011-13	2013-15	Biennia		2019-21	Staff Measure Summary	Revenue Impact Statement
			2015-17	2017-19			
Personal Income Tax Impacts (Millions)							
Tax Law Change							
Farmworker Credit - HB 2154	-\$0.01	-\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	HB 2154	HB 2154
BETC Administration - HB 2523	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	HB 2523	HB 2523
529 College Savings - HB 2728	\$0.00	-\$0.03	-\$0.03	-\$0.03	-\$0.03	HB 2528	HB 2528
Diesel Engine Tax Credit - HB 3170	\$0.22	\$0.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	HB 3170	HB 3170
Net Operating Loss - HB 3454	\$0.80	\$0.50	\$0.40	\$0.26	\$0.17	HB 3454	HB 3454
BETC Clarification - HB 3606	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	HB 3606	HB 3606
Tax Credits - HB 3672							
BETC	\$7.90	\$6.40	\$3.20	\$2.00	\$1.80	HB 3672	HB 3672
Biomass	-\$3.60	-\$7.60	-\$8.30	-\$4.65	\$0.00		
E-commerce Zone	-\$0.01	-\$0.02	-\$0.02	-\$0.01	\$0.00		
Film & Video	-\$6.00	-\$12.00	-\$12.00	-\$7.00	-\$0.20		
Fish Screening	-\$0.02	-\$0.04	-\$0.04	-\$0.02	\$0.00		
Oregon Investment Advantage	\$0.00	-\$0.10	-\$0.05	-\$0.02	-\$0.01		
Renewables	-\$2.00	-\$2.25	-\$2.25	-\$1.13	\$0.00		
Conservation	-\$2.30	-\$6.60	-\$8.20	-\$7.70	-\$3.50		
Transportation	-\$1.00	-\$1.90	-\$1.70	-\$0.70	-\$0.25		
RETC	-\$7.60	-\$21.20	-\$28.40	-\$20.50	\$0.00		
Federal Reconnect - SB 301	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	SB 301	SB 301
Community Jobs Initiative - SB 817	\$0.00	-\$4.60	-\$23.30	-\$25.50	-\$7.60	SB 817	SB 817
Compliance Bills							
Tax Preparers E-file - HB 2071	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	HB 2071	HB 2071
DOR Enforcement - HB 5040	\$5.50	\$5.60	\$5.60	\$5.60	\$5.60		HB 5040
Personal Income Tax Total	-\$8.13	-\$43.73	-\$75.09	-\$59.40	-\$4.02		
Corporate Income Tax Impacts (Millions)							
Tax Law Change							
Farmworker Credit - HB 2154	-\$0.02	-\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	HB 2154	HB 2154
BETC Administration - HB 2523	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	HB 2523	HB 2523
Housing Lender Credit - HB 2527	\$0.00	-\$2.80	-\$5.20	-\$7.70	-\$6.10	HB 2527	HB 2527
Ag CoopMin Tax - HB 3058	-\$1.40	-\$1.40	-\$1.40	-\$1.40	-\$1.40	HB 3058	HB 3058
Diesel Engine Tax Credit - HB 3170	\$0.09	\$0.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	HB 3170	HB 3170
BETC Clarification - HB 3606	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	HB 3606	HB 3606
Tax Credits - HB 3672							
BETC	\$11.90	\$10.00	\$4.80	\$3.10	\$2.50	HB 3672	HB 3672
Biomass	-\$0.30	-\$0.60	-\$0.70	-\$0.50	\$0.00		
Fire Insurance	-\$0.80	-\$1.60	-\$1.60	-\$1.30	\$0.00		
E-commerce Zone	-\$0.04	-\$0.08	-\$0.08	-\$0.06	\$0.00		
Long-Term Rural EZ	-\$0.10	-\$0.20	-\$0.20	-\$0.10	\$0.00		
R&D	-\$0.80	-\$1.70	-\$2.10	-\$1.70	\$0.00		
Film & Video	-\$0.20	-\$0.40	-\$0.40	-\$0.20	\$0.00		
Fish Screening	-\$0.01	-\$0.01	-\$0.01	-\$0.01	\$0.00		
Oregon Investment Advantage	\$0.00	-\$0.10	-\$0.05	-\$0.02	\$0.00		
Renewables	-\$0.50	-\$0.75	-\$0.75	-\$0.38	\$0.00		
Conservation	-\$3.20	-\$9.60	-\$12.10	-\$10.60	-\$3.50		
Transportation	-\$1.30	-\$2.90	-\$2.60	-\$0.90	-\$0.20		
Federal Reconnect - SB 301	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	SB 301	SB 301
Community Jobs Initiative - SB 817	\$0.00	-\$0.70	-\$5.50	-\$6.50	-\$2.50	SB 817	SB 817
Compliance Bills							
Tax Preparers E-file - HB 2071	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	HB 2071	HB 2071
DOR Enforcement - HB 5040	\$9.20	\$9.40	\$9.40	\$9.40	\$9.40		HB 5040
Other Transfers - SB 939	\$18.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	SB 939	SB 939
Corporate Income Tax Total	\$30.52	-\$3.38	-\$18.49	-\$18.86	-\$1.80		
Other Tax/Revenue Impacts (Millions)							
Other Transfers - SB 939	\$58.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	SB 939	SB 939
Inheritance Tax - HB 2541	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	HB 2541	HB 2541
Court Fees - HB 2710	\$33.13	\$40.43	\$42.83	\$45.40	\$47.50	HB 2710	HB 2710
Criminal Fine Account - HB 2712	\$22.20	\$20.71	\$22.05	\$23.50	\$25.50	HB 2712	HB 2712
OUS Interest Earnings - SB 242	-\$7.44	-\$22.00	-\$32.00	-\$34.00	-\$34.00	SB 242	SB 242
OLCC Transfers - SB 5522	\$2.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		SB 5522
Other Tax Total	\$108.19	\$39.14	\$32.88	\$34.90	\$39.00		

Table B.4 Oregon Personal Income Tax Revenue Forecast

TABLE B.4 OREGON PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE FORECAST - QUARTERLY COLLECTIONS										
Thousands of Dollars - Not Seasonally Adjusted										
										December 2011
	2005:3	2005:4	2006:1	2006:2	FY 2006	2006:3	2006:4	2007:1	2007:2	FY 2007
WITHHOLDING	1,064,107	1,087,942	1,177,488	1,075,476	4,405,013	1,118,878	1,172,656	1,182,336	1,088,108	4,561,977
%CHYA	8.4%	6.4%	10.5%	6.0%	7.8%	5.1%	7.8%	0.4%	1.2%	3.6%
EST. PAYMENTS	194,848	186,648	224,403	270,754	876,653	231,720	177,026	267,345	363,055	1,039,146
%CHYA	22.4%	36.4%	11.4%	0.3%	14.2%	18.9%	-5.2%	19.1%	34.1%	18.5%
FINAL PAYMENTS	51,797	68,000	88,998	787,622	996,416	55,408	89,432	100,476	779,577	1,024,893
%CHYA	16.8%	27.6%	13.8%	49.4%	41.7%	7.0%	31.5%	12.9%	-1.0%	2.9%
REFUNDS	62,638	94,755	345,524	358,699	861,617	89,254	126,707	444,768	369,456	1,030,186
%CHYA	-9.4%	17.8%	0.7%	-1.4%	0.6%	42.5%	33.7%	28.7%	3.0%	19.6%
OTHER	(149,733)	-	-	176,911	27,178	(176,911)	-	-	177,781	870
TOTAL	1,098,381	1,247,835	1,145,365	1,952,063	5,443,644	1,139,841	1,312,406	1,105,388	2,039,066	5,596,701
%CHYA	10.9%	10.2%	14.3%	22.2%	15.3%	3.8%	5.2%	-3.5%	4.5%	2.8%
	2007:3	2007:4	2008:1	2008:2	FY 2008	2008:3	2008:4	2009:1	2009:2	FY 2009
WITHHOLDING	1,115,359	1,200,822	1,196,532	1,111,034	4,623,747	1,162,107	1,182,763	1,128,994	1,089,305	4,563,169
%CHYA	-0.3%	2.4%	1.2%	2.1%	1.4%	4.2%	-1.5%	-5.6%	-2.0%	-1.3%
EST. PAYMENTS	250,749	217,163	281,441	399,475	1,148,828	264,440	174,826	217,305	263,135	919,707
%CHYA	8.2%	22.7%	5.3%	10.0%	10.6%	5.5%	-19.5%	-22.8%	-34.1%	-19.9%
FINAL PAYMENTS	57,503	129,817	104,841	971,325	1,263,486	70,306	99,430	104,105	529,995	803,836
%CHYA	3.8%	45.2%	4.3%	24.6%	23.3%	22.3%	-23.4%	-0.7%	-45.4%	-36.4%
REFUNDS	71,372	155,912	389,876	365,908	983,068	92,063	180,329	447,706	404,229	1,124,327
%CHYA	-20.0%	23.0%	-12.3%	-1.0%	-4.6%	29.0%	15.7%	14.8%	10.5%	14.4%
OTHER	(177,781)	(1,084,201)	-	182,322	(1,079,660)	(182,322)	-	-	138,521	(43,801)
TOTAL	1,174,457	307,689	1,192,938	2,298,247	4,973,332	1,222,469	1,276,690	1,002,698	1,616,726	5,118,583
%CHYA	3.0%	-76.6%	7.9%	12.7%	-11.1%	4.1%	314.9%	-15.9%	-29.7%	2.9%
	2009:3	2009:4	2010:1	2010:2	FY 2010	2010:3	2010:4	2011:1	2011:2	FY 2011
WITHHOLDING	1,092,795	1,151,673	1,157,857	1,116,552	4,518,878	1,146,189	1,196,214	1,262,781	1,218,439	4,823,622
%CHYA	-6.0%	-2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	-1.0%	4.9%	3.9%	9.1%	9.1%	6.7%
EST. PAYMENTS	176,110	161,759	186,894	265,703	790,467	179,692	148,589	207,036	284,662	819,978
%CHYA	-33.4%	-7.5%	-14.0%	1.0%	-14.1%	2.0%	-8.1%	10.8%	7.1%	3.7%
FINAL PAYMENTS	63,363	77,013	105,745	515,262	761,383	62,259	81,728	114,877	607,592	866,456
%CHYA	-9.9%	-22.5%	1.6%	-2.8%	-5.3%	-1.7%	6.1%	8.6%	17.9%	13.8%
REFUNDS	96,477	188,704	459,550	380,459	1,125,190	92,291	151,515	432,478	340,652	1,016,937
%CHYA	4.8%	4.6%	2.6%	-5.9%	0.1%	-4.3%	-19.7%	-5.9%	-10.5%	-9.6%
OTHER	(138,521)	-	-	136,193	(2,328)	(136,193)	-	-	165,933	29,740
TOTAL	1,097,271	1,201,740	990,947	1,653,251	4,943,210	1,159,655	1,275,015	1,152,216	1,935,973	5,522,860
%CHYA	-10.2%	-5.9%	-1.2%	2.3%	-3.4%	5.7%	6.1%	16.3%	17.1%	11.7%
	2011:3	2011:4	2012:1	2012:2	FY 2012	2012:3	2012:4	2013:1	2013:2	FY 2013
WITHHOLDING	1,235,508	1,275,905	1,301,030	1,241,040	5,053,484	1,261,775	1,303,908	1,372,190	1,316,295	5,254,168
%CHYA	7.8%	6.7%	3.0%	1.9%	4.8%	2.1%	2.2%	5.5%	6.1%	4.0%
EST. PAYMENTS	194,674	185,234	282,508	317,784	980,200	203,648	204,694	348,568	316,450	1,073,361
%CHYA	8.3%	24.7%	36.5%	11.6%	19.5%	4.6%	10.5%	23.4%	-0.4%	9.5%
FINAL PAYMENTS ¹	85,889	87,792	98,218	691,693	963,592	57,216	78,578	81,912	721,532	939,238
%CHYA	38.0%	7.4%	-14.5%	13.8%	11.2%	-33.4%	-10.5%	-16.6%	4.3%	-2.5%
REFUNDS	64,687	110,392	485,828	476,661	1,137,568	114,469	124,159	410,992	490,670	1,140,289
%CHYA	-29.9%	-27.1%	12.3%	39.9%	11.9%	77.0%	12.5%	-15.4%	2.9%	0.2%
OTHER	(165,933)	-	-	171,246	5,313	(171,246)	-	-	181,130	9,885
TOTAL	1,285,451	1,438,538	1,195,929	1,945,102	5,865,021	1,236,925	1,463,022	1,391,678	2,044,738	6,136,362
%CHYA	10.8%	12.8%	3.8%	0.5%	6.2%	-3.8%	1.7%	16.4%	5.1%	4.6%

Note: "Other" includes kicker and federal pension refunds, as well as July withholding accrued to June.
Tax law impacts are reflected in the collections numbers to produce more meaningful projections.

TABLE B.4

OREGON PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE FORECAST - QUARTERLY COLLECTIONS

	Thousands of Dollars - Not Seasonally Adjusted									
	2013:3	2013:4	2014:1	2014:2	FY 2014	2014:3	2014:4	2015:1	December 2011 2015:2	FY 2015
WITHHOLDING	1,338,178	1,382,906	1,454,353	1,394,941	5,570,377	1,418,135	1,465,533	1,547,282	1,485,086	5,916,036
%CHYA	6.1%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.4%	6.5%	6.2%
EST. PAYMENTS	216,413	228,152	381,156	338,332	1,164,053	231,377	243,928	408,047	371,504	1,254,857
%CHYA	6.3%	11.5%	9.3%	6.9%	8.4%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	9.8%	7.8%
FINAL PAYMENTS ¹	59,992	82,292	87,671	774,780	1,004,735	64,324	88,273	97,656	890,822	1,141,075
%CHYA	4.9%	4.7%	7.0%	7.4%	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%	11.4%	15.0%	13.6%
REFUNDS	106,219	115,218	426,460	511,041	1,158,937	110,451	120,166	447,817	547,183	1,225,618
%CHYA	-7.2%	-7.2%	3.8%	4.2%	1.6%	4.0%	4.3%	5.0%	7.1%	5.8%
OTHER	(181,130)	-	-	191,878	10,748	(191,878)	-	-	204,004	12,126
TOTAL	1,327,234	1,578,132	1,496,720	2,188,890	6,590,976	1,411,507	1,677,568	1,605,168	2,404,234	7,098,476
%CHYA	7.3%	7.9%	7.5%	7.0%	7.4%	6.3%	6.3%	7.2%	9.8%	7.7%
	2015:3	2015:4	2016:1	2016:2	FY 2016	2016:3	2016:4	2017:1	2017:2	FY 2017
WITHHOLDING	1,509,764	1,560,231	1,629,399	1,560,918	6,260,312	1,586,900	1,639,928	1,701,925	1,628,591	6,557,344
%CHYA	6.5%	6.5%	5.3%	5.1%	5.8%	5.1%	5.1%	4.5%	4.3%	4.7%
EST. PAYMENTS	254,063	267,844	447,550	398,717	1,368,175	272,673	287,464	479,899	419,996	1,460,032
%CHYA	9.8%	9.8%	9.7%	7.3%	9.0%	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%	5.3%	6.7%
FINAL PAYMENTS ¹	72,079	99,559	107,669	977,284	1,256,591	79,257	109,368	116,721	1,046,200	1,351,546
%CHYA	12.1%	12.8%	10.3%	9.7%	10.1%	10.0%	9.9%	8.4%	7.1%	7.6%
REFUNDS	116,813	127,120	491,674	594,302	1,329,910	131,447	142,664	520,231	623,267	1,417,608
%CHYA	5.8%	5.8%	9.8%	8.6%	8.5%	12.5%	12.2%	5.8%	4.9%	6.6%
OTHER	-204,004	0	0	214,624	10,620	-214,624	0	0	223,844	9,220
TOTAL	1,515,089	1,800,513	1,692,945	2,557,240	7,565,787	1,592,758	1,894,096	1,778,314	2,695,365	7,960,533
%CHYA	7.3%	7.3%	5.5%	6.4%	6.6%	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%	5.4%	5.2%
	2017:3	2017:4	2018:1	2018:2	FY 2018	2018:3	2018:4	2019:1	2019:2	FY 2019
WITHHOLDING	1,655,726	1,711,043	1,790,974	1,716,396	6,874,139	1,744,955	1,803,269	1,899,121	1,821,993	7,269,337
%CHYA	4.3%	4.3%	5.2%	5.4%	4.8%	5.4%	5.4%	6.0%	6.2%	5.7%
EST. PAYMENTS	287,226	302,806	505,428	440,913	1,536,372	301,530	317,886	530,498	461,001	1,610,915
%CHYA	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.0%	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.6%	4.9%
FINAL PAYMENTS ¹	85,724	117,997	125,153	1,110,148	1,439,022	91,730	126,034	131,735	1,157,688	1,507,187
%CHYA	8.2%	7.9%	7.2%	6.1%	6.5%	7.0%	6.8%	5.3%	4.3%	4.7%
REFUNDS	134,199	145,764	531,638	636,543	1,448,145	137,514	149,388	554,512	667,797	1,509,212
%CHYA	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.5%	2.5%	4.3%	4.9%	4.2%
OTHER	(223,844)	-	-	236,280	12,435	(236,280)	-	-	250,491	14,212
TOTAL	1,670,632	1,986,082	1,889,917	2,867,193	8,413,824	1,764,421	2,097,801	2,006,842	3,023,376	8,892,440
%CHYA	4.9%	4.9%	6.3%	6.4%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	6.2%	5.4%	5.7%
	2019:3	2019:4	2020:1	2020:2	FY 2020	2020:3	2020:4	2021:1	2021:2	FY 2021
WITHHOLDING	1,852,280	1,914,192	1,998,458	1,914,366	7,679,297	1,946,233	2,011,268	2,103,520	2,015,637	8,076,657
%CHYA	6.2%	6.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.6%	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%
EST. PAYMENTS	318,268	335,369	557,395	480,046	1,691,079	329,241	346,937	577,335	508,382	1,761,896
%CHYA	5.6%	5.5%	5.1%	4.1%	5.0%	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	5.9%	4.2%
FINAL PAYMENTS ¹	100,303	136,130	137,109	1,141,925	1,515,468	100,841	136,108	142,064	1,204,837	1,583,850
%CHYA	9.3%	8.0%	4.1%	-1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	3.6%	5.5%	4.5%
REFUNDS	141,941	154,518	579,898	697,973	1,574,330	148,405	161,526	597,099	715,832	1,622,863
%CHYA	3.2%	3.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.3%	4.6%	4.5%	3.0%	2.6%	3.1%
OTHER	-250,491	0	0	263,349	12,858	-263,349	0	0	277,342	13,993
TOTAL	1,878,419	2,231,173	2,113,064	3,101,715	9,324,371	1,964,560	2,332,787	2,225,820	3,290,366	9,813,533
%CHYA	6.5%	6.4%	5.3%	2.6%	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%	5.3%	6.1%	5.2%

Note: "Other" includes kicker and federal pension refunds, as well as July withholding accrued to June.

¹ Includes reductions related to credits realized under the Business Energy Tax Credit Program, adjustments for connecting with federal tax law, and increases related to the sunset of tax credits associated with HB2607.

Table B.5 Oregon Corporate Income Tax Revenue Forecast

TABLE B.5

OREGON CORPORATE INCOME TAX REVENUE FORECAST - QUARTERLY COLLECTIONS

	Thousands of Dollars - Not Seasonally Adjusted									December 2011
	2005:3	2005:4	2006:1	2006:2	FY 2006	2006:3	2006:4	2007:1	2007:2	FY 2007
ADVANCE PAYMENTS	119,391	183,280	59,091	163,812	525,573	129,737	236,441	59,754	162,465	588,396
%CHYA	29.6%	27.8%	46.0%	12.1%	24.5%	8.7%	29.0%	1.1%	-0.8%	12.0%
FINAL PAYMENTS	14,985	17,619	24,327	39,526	96,457	19,718	17,154	25,440	65,628	127,941
%CHYA	-9.6%	7.0%	20.9%	-14.0%	-2.7%	31.6%	-2.6%	4.6%	66.0%	32.6%
REFUNDS	16,350	108,723	19,140	39,592	183,805	22,481	199,419	38,715	49,865	310,480
%CHYA	-12.2%	-16.6%	25.9%	17.4%	-7.1%	37.5%	83.4%	102.3%	25.9%	68.9%
TOTAL	118,026	92,177	64,278	163,745	438,225	126,975	54,176	46,478	178,228	405,857
%CHYA	31.1%	212.4%	41.6%	3.4%	35.6%	7.6%	-41.2%	-27.7%	8.8%	-7.4%
					FY					FY
	2007:3	2007:4	2008:1	2008:2	2008	2008:3	2008:4	2009:1	2009:2	2009
ADVANCE PAYMENTS	133,408	205,375	64,256	155,284	558,323	100,589	145,285	63,802	97,368	407,044
%CHYA	2.8%	-13.1%	7.5%	-4.4%	-5.1%	-24.6%	-29.3%	-0.7%	-37.3%	-27.1%
FINAL PAYMENTS	23,631	45,064	35,076	52,143	155,912	23,501	26,721	22,314	21,822	94,357
%CHYA	19.8%	162.7%	37.9%	-20.5%	21.9%	-0.6%	-40.7%	-36.4%	-58.1%	-39.5%
REFUNDS	39,623	158,106	36,380	39,394	273,503	28,134	124,826	67,471	37,218	257,649
%CHYA	76.3%	-20.7%	-6.0%	-21.0%	-11.9%	-29.0%	-21.0%	85.5%	-5.5%	-5.8%
TOTAL	117,416	92,333	62,951	168,032	440,732	95,956	47,181	18,645	81,971	243,753
%CHYA	-7.5%	70.4%	35.4%	-5.7%	8.6%	-18.3%	-48.9%	-70.4%	-51.2%	-44.7%
					FY					FY
	2009:3	2009:4	2010:1	2010:2	2010	2010:3	2010:4	2011:1	2011:2	2011
ADVANCE PAYMENTS	79,579	163,877	66,451	147,313	457,220	115,286	175,561	76,405	165,354	532,606
%CHYA	-20.9%	12.8%	4.2%	51.3%	12.3%	44.9%	7.1%	15.0%	12.2%	16.5%
FINAL PAYMENTS	20,404	24,009	38,412	45,714	128,539	21,781	21,206	35,770	40,805	119,562
%CHYA	-13.2%	-10.2%	72.1%	109.5%	36.2%	6.8%	-11.7%	-6.9%	-10.7%	-7.0%
REFUNDS	29,072	137,244	40,080	25,774	232,170	23,130	89,877	39,065	31,489	183,561
%CHYA	3.3%	9.9%	-40.6%	-30.7%	-9.9%	-20.4%	-34.5%	-2.5%	22.2%	-20.9%
TOTAL	70,910	50,642	64,784	167,254	353,589	113,936	106,890	73,111	174,670	468,607
%CHYA	-26.1%	7.3%	247.5%	104.0%	45.1%	60.7%	111.1%	12.9%	4.4%	32.5%
					FY					FY
	2011:3	2011:4	2012:1	2012:2	2012	2012:3	2012:4	2013:1	2013:2	2013
ADVANCE PAYMENTS ¹	120,766	182,439	75,426	162,541	541,171	120,081	189,379	78,200	170,454	558,114
%CHYA	4.8%	3.9%	-1.3%	-1.7%	1.6%	-0.6%	3.8%	3.7%	4.9%	3.1%
FINAL PAYMENTS ¹	19,117	28,254	38,160	39,744	125,275	24,326	21,533	33,795	37,989	117,644
%CHYA	-12.2%	33.2%	6.7%	-2.6%	4.8%	27.2%	-23.8%	-11.4%	-4.4%	-6.1%
REFUNDS	34,927	121,718	61,145	44,333	262,123	45,994	119,024	54,803	38,908	258,729
%CHYA	51.0%	35.4%	56.5%	40.8%	42.8%	31.7%	-2.2%	-10.4%	-12.2%	-1.3%
TOTAL ¹	104,955	88,975	52,441	157,952	404,323	98,412	91,888	57,192	169,536	417,028
%CHYA	-7.9%	-16.8%	-28.3%	-9.6%	-13.7%	-6.2%	3.3%	9.1%	7.3%	3.1%

TABLE B.5

OREGON CORPORATE INCOME TAX REVENUE FORECAST - QUARTERLY COLLECTIONS

	Thousands of Dollars - Not Seasonally Adjusted									
										December 2011
	2013:3	2013:4	2014:1	2014:2	FY 2014	2014:3	2014:4	2015:1	2015:2	FY 2015
ADVANCE PAYMENTS ¹	139,654	205,728	85,876	186,762	618,019	147,119	215,552	87,750	191,418	641,838
%CHYA	16.3%	8.6%	9.8%	9.6%	10.7%	5.3%	4.8%	2.2%	2.5%	3.9%
FINAL PAYMENTS ¹	27,981	24,214	38,737	44,905	135,838	32,357	28,437	42,933	49,249	152,976
%CHYA	15.0%	12.4%	14.6%	18.2%	15.5%	15.6%	17.4%	10.8%	9.7%	12.6%
REFUNDS	41,058	107,356	51,330	37,011	236,755	36,315	103,879	57,663	44,046	241,903
%CHYA	-10.7%	-9.8%	-6.3%	-4.9%	-8.5%	-11.6%	-3.2%	12.3%	19.0%	2.2%
TOTAL ¹	126,577	122,586	73,283	194,656	517,102	143,161	140,109	73,020	196,621	552,912
%CHYA	28.6%	33.4%	28.1%	14.8%	24.0%	13.1%	14.3%	-0.4%	1.0%	6.9%
	2015:3	2015:4	2016:1	2016:2	FY 2016	2016:3	2016:4	2017:1	2017:2	FY 2017
ADVANCE PAYMENTS ¹	146,698	214,835	88,375	192,445	642,353	148,618	217,791	89,470	194,441	650,320
%CHYA	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%
FINAL PAYMENTS ¹	32,857	28,785	43,385	49,275	154,302	33,073	29,085	43,445	49,213	154,816
%CHYA	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.3%
REFUNDS	40,765	107,900	61,656	46,746	257,067	43,528	110,009	63,445	47,972	264,954
%CHYA	12.3%	3.9%	6.9%	6.1%	6.3%	6.8%	2.0%	2.9%	2.6%	3.1%
TOTAL ¹	138,790	135,719	70,104	194,975	539,588	138,163	136,867	69,470	195,682	540,183
%CHYA	-3.1%	-3.1%	-4.0%	-0.8%	-2.4%	-0.5%	0.8%	-0.9%	0.4%	0.1%
	2017:3	2017:4	2018:1	2018:2	FY 2018	2018:3	2018:4	2019:1	2019:2	FY 2019
ADVANCE PAYMENTS ¹	148,679	218,014	89,744	195,345	651,783	149,086	223,102	95,886	200,647	668,721
%CHYA	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	2.3%	6.8%	2.7%	2.6%
FINAL PAYMENTS ¹	33,174	29,178	43,301	49,172	154,826	33,257	29,395	43,994	50,027	156,674
%CHYA	0.3%	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%
REFUNDS	45,189	111,285	64,633	48,909	270,016	45,221	111,964	64,096	48,390	269,671
%CHYA	3.8%	1.2%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.6%	-0.8%	-1.1%	-0.1%
TOTAL ¹	136,665	135,908	68,412	195,608	536,592	137,123	140,533	75,784	202,284	555,724
%CHYA	-1.1%	-0.7%	-1.5%	0.0%	-0.7%	0.3%	3.4%	10.8%	3.4%	3.6%
	2019:3	2019:4	2020:1	2020:2	FY 2020	2020:3	2020:4	2021:1	2021:2	FY 2021
ADVANCE PAYMENTS ¹	154,019	222,231	96,700	200,680	673,630	155,391	223,509	98,615	202,475	679,990
%CHYA	3.3%	-0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	2.0%	0.9%	0.9%
FINAL PAYMENTS ¹	34,428	30,585	45,277	51,343	161,634	36,768	32,863	47,727	53,995	171,353
%CHYA	3.5%	4.0%	2.9%	2.6%	3.2%	6.8%	7.4%	5.4%	5.2%	6.0%
REFUNDS	44,521	111,071	61,916	46,270	263,779	43,198	109,483	60,467	45,470	258,618
%CHYA	-1.5%	-0.8%	-3.4%	-4.4%	-2.2%	-3.0%	-1.4%	-2.3%	-1.7%	-2.0%
TOTAL ¹	143,925	141,745	80,061	205,754	571,486	148,961	146,888	85,875	211,000	592,725
%CHYA	5.0%	0.9%	5.6%	1.7%	2.8%	3.5%	3.6%	7.3%	2.5%	3.7%

¹ Includes reductions related to credits realized under the Business Energy Tax Credit Program, adjustments for connecting with federal tax law, and increases related to the sunset of tax credits associated with HB2607.

Table B.6 Cigarette and Tobacco Tax Distribution

TABLE B.6
Cigarette & Tobacco Tax Distribution (Millions of \$)*
December 2011

Distribution Forecast*	Cigarette Tax Distribution				Other Tobacco Tax Distribution			
	State GF (22 cents) ¹	Health Plan (Measure 44) (87 cents) ¹	Tobacco Use Reduction Account (3 cents) ²	State Total	State GF	Health Plan ⁴ (Measure 44)	Tobacco Use Reduction Account ⁴	State Total
2009-10	37,517	146,676	5,851	190,043	19,956	15,532	1,727	37,215
2010-11	39,320	151,275	6,034	196,629	27,372	21,487	2,390	51,249
2009-11 Biennium	76,837	297,951	11,885	386,673	47,328	37,019	4,117	88,464
2011-12	37,498	146,141	5,829	189,469	28,504	21,992	2,446	52,943
2012-13	36,496	142,234	5,673	184,403	29,757	22,959	2,553	55,269
2011-13 Biennium	73,994	288,375	11,503	373,872	58,261	44,951	4,999	108,212
2013-14	35,114	136,847	5,459	177,419	30,870	23,817	2,649	57,336
2014-15	33,619	131,022	5,226	169,867	32,004	24,692	2,746	59,442
2013-15 Biennium	68,733	267,869	10,685	347,287	62,873	48,510	5,395	116,778
2015-16	32,134	125,234	4,995	162,363	33,279	25,676	2,856	61,810
2016-17	30,186	117,641	4,692	152,520	34,531	26,642	2,963	64,136
2015-17 Biennium	62,319	242,875	9,688	314,882	67,809	52,318	5,819	125,946
2017-18	28,827	112,348	4,481	145,656	35,843	27,654	3,076	66,573
2018-19	27,530	107,292	4,280	139,102	37,205	28,705	3,193	69,102
2017-19 Biennium	56,357	219,640	8,761	284,758	73,047	56,359	6,268	135,675
2019-20	26,291	102,464	4,087	132,842	38,619	29,796	3,314	71,728
2020-21	25,108	97,853	3,903	126,864	40,086	30,928	3,440	74,454
2019-21 Biennium	51,399	200,317	7,990	259,706	78,705	60,724	6,754	146,182

1. The 1997 Legislature specified that the temporary 10 cent tax be counted as other funds starting July 1, 1997. As a result the Health Plan received 37 cents per pack as of July 1, 1997. The 10 cent tax has expired on January 1, 2004. Voters approved 40 cents per pack tax increase dedicated to the Health Plan, effective November 1, 2002.

2. Measure 44 created the TURA and funded it with a 3 cents per pack tax effective February 1, 1997.

3. Cities, Counties, and Public Transit each receive revenue from a 2 cent per pack tax. The total amount shown equals the total 6 cents per pack dedicated to these entities.

4. Measure 44 increased the other tobacco taxes from 35% to 65% of the wholesale price, effective February 1, 1997. House Bill 3433, enacted by the 2001 Legislature, limits this tax to 50 cents per cigar. The Health Plan receives 41.54% of the revenue from the other tobacco tax collections. The TURA receives 4.62% of collections. The remainder goes to the General Fund.

Table B.7 Revenue Distribution to Local Governments

TABLE B.7								December 2011
Revenue Distribution to Local Governments (Millions of \$)								
	Liquor Apportionment Distribution							Cigarette Tax Distribution to Cities, Counties & Public Transit ¹
	Total Liquor Revenue Available	General Fund (56%)	Available for Cities and Counties	City Revenue			Counties	
				Sharing	Regular	Total		
2009-10	173.790	97.322	76.468	24.331	34.758	59.089	17.379	11.701
2010-11	180.799	101.248	79.552	25.312	36.160	61.472	18.080	12.068
2009-11 Biennium	354.589	198.570	156.019	49.643	70.918	120.560	35.459	23.769
2011-12	197.541	110.623	86.918	27.656	39.508	67.164	19.754	11.659
2012-13	205.604	115.138	90.466	28.785	41.121	69.905	20.560	11.347
2011-13 Biennium	403.144	225.761	177.383	56.440	80.629	137.069	40.314	23.005
2013-14	184.569	103.358	81.210	25.840	36.914	62.753	18.457	10.917
2014-15	190.106	106.459	83.647	26.615	38.021	64.636	19.011	10.452
2013-15 Biennium	374.674	209.818	164.857	52.454	74.935	127.389	37.467	21.370
2015-16	195.809	109.653	86.156	27.413	39.162	66.575	19.581	9.991
2016-17	201.683	112.943	88.741	28.236	40.337	68.572	20.168	9.385
2015-17 Biennium	397.492	222.596	174.896	55.649	79.498	135.147	39.749	19.376
2017-18	207.734	116.331	91.403	29.083	41.547	70.629	20.773	8.963
2018-19	213.966	119.821	94.145	29.955	42.793	72.748	21.397	8.559
2017-19 Biennium	421.699	236.152	185.548	59.038	84.340	143.378	42.170	17.522
2019-20	220.385	123.415	96.969	30.854	44.077	74.931	22.038	8.174
2020-21	226.996	127.118	99.878	31.779	45.399	77.179	22.700	7.806
2019-21 Biennium	447.381	250.533	196.848	62.633	89.476	152.109	44.738	15.980

¹ For details on cigarette revenues see TABLE B.6 on previous page

Table B.8 Track Record for the May 2011 Forecast

Table B.8 Track Record for the September 2011 Forecast

(Quarter ending September 30, 2011)

Personal Income Tax	Forecast Comparison			Year/Year Change	
	Actual Revenues	Latest Forecast	Percent Difference	Prior Year	Percent Change
(Millions of dollars)					
Withholding	\$1,235.5	\$1,217.5	1.5%	\$1,146.2	7.8%
Dollar difference		\$18.0		\$104.9	
Estimated Payments	\$194.7	\$223.6	-12.9%	\$179.7	8.3%
Dollar difference		-\$28.9		\$20.1	
Final Payments	\$85.9	\$65.7	30.7%	\$62.3	38.0%
Dollar difference		\$20.2		\$9.1	
Refunds	-\$64.7	-\$84.3	-23.3%	-\$92.3	-29.9%
Dollar difference		\$19.6		\$27.1	
Total Personal Income Tax	\$1,451.4	\$1,422.4	2.0%	\$1,295.8	12.0%
Dollar difference		\$28.9		\$155.5	
Corporate Income Tax	Forecast Comparison			Year/Year Change	
	Actual Revenues	Latest Forecast	Percent Difference	Prior Year	Percent Change
(Millions of dollars)					
Advanced Payments	\$120.8	\$126.5	-4.5%	\$115.3	4.8%
Dollar difference		-\$5.7		\$5.5	
Final Payments	\$19.1	\$31.4	-39.1%	\$21.8	-12.2%
Dollar difference		-\$12.3		-\$2.7	
Refunds	-\$34.9	-\$40.9	-14.6%	-\$23.1	51.0%
Dollar difference		\$6.0		-\$11.8	
Total Corporate Income Tax	\$105.0	\$117.0	-10.3%	\$113.9	-7.9%
Dollar difference		-\$12.0		-\$9.0	
Total Income Tax	Forecast Comparison			Year/Year Change	
	Actual Revenues	Latest Forecast	Percent Difference	Prior Year	Percent Change
(Millions of dollars)					
Corporate and Personal Tax	\$1,556.3	\$1,539.4	1.1%	\$1,409.8	10.4%
Dollar difference		\$16.9		\$146.6	

Table B.9 Summary of Lottery Resources

	Dec 2011 Forecast											
	2011-13		2013-15		2015-17		2017-19		2019-21			
	Current Forecast	Change from Sep-11	Current Forecast	Change from Sep-11	Current Forecast	Change from Sep-11	Current Forecast	Change from Sep-11	Current Forecast	Change from Sep-11	Current Forecast	Change from Sep-11
LOTTERY EARNINGS												
Traditional Lottery ¹	120.106	(8.225)	120.545	(7.700)	119.678	(8.067)	118.942	(8.126)	118.467	(8.093)	118.467	(8.093)
Video Lottery	971.101	(14.287)	1,069.557	(18.202)	1,183.411	(15.689)	1,308.797	(24.347)	1,453.422	(27.037)	1,453.422	(27.037)
Admin. Savings	8.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Available to Transfer	1,099.206	(22.513)	1,190.102	(25.903)	1,303.089	(23.756)	1,427.739	(32.473)	1,571.889	(35.130)	1,571.889	(35.130)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND												
Beginning Balance	0.245	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Transfers from Lottery	1,099.206	(22.513)	1,190.102	(25.903)	1,303.089	(23.756)	1,427.739	(32.473)	1,571.889	(35.130)	1,571.889	(35.130)
Other Resources ²	2.461	0.000	2.000	0.000	2.000	0.000	2.000	0.000	2.000	0.000	2.000	0.000
Total Available Resources	1,101.912	(22.513)	1,192.102	(25.903)	1,305.089	(23.756)	1,429.739	(32.473)	1,573.889	(35.130)	1,573.889	(35.130)
ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES												
County Economic Development	37.119	(0.000)	41.067	(0.699)	45.439	(0.603)	50.252	(0.935)	55.805	(1.039)	55.805	(1.039)
Education Stability Fund 3	197.857	(4.052)	214.218	(4.663)	234.556	(4.276)	256.993	(5.845)	282.940	(6.323)	282.940	(6.323)
Parks and Natural Resources Fund4	164.881	(3.377)	178.515	(3.886)	195.463	(3.564)	214.161	(4.871)	235.783	(5.270)	235.783	(5.270)
OUS Sports Lottery Account5	8.826	(0.000)	11.901	(0.259)	13.031	(0.237)	14.277	(0.325)	15.719	(0.351)	15.719	(0.351)
Gambling Addition 5	10.973	(0.000)	11.901	(0.259)	13.031	(0.237)	14.277	(0.325)	15.719	(0.351)	15.719	(0.351)
County Fairs	3.600	0.000	3.648	0.000	3.648	0.000	3.648	0.000	3.648	0.000	3.648	0.000
Other Legislatively Adopted Allocations6	670.625	(0.000)	272.600	0.000	250.500	0.000	250.500	0.000	250.500	0.000	250.500	0.000
Total Distributions	1,093.880	(7.430)	733.851	(9.765)	755.668	(16.807)	804.109	(22.238)	860.114	(24.328)	860.114	(24.328)
Ending Balance/Discretionary Resources	8.033	(15.083)	458.251	(16.138)	549.421	(14.839)	625.630	(20.173)	713.774	(21.797)	713.774	(21.797)

Note: Some totals may not foot due to rounding.
 1. Includes planned raffles throughout the forecast period.
 2. Includes interest earnings on Economic Development Fund and reversions.
 3. Eighteen percent of proceeds accrue to the Ed. Stability Fund, until the balance equals 5% of GF Revenues. Thereafter, 15% of proceeds accrue to the Oregon Capital Matching Account.
 4. The Parks and Natural Resources Fund Constitutional amendment requires 15% of net proceeds be transferred to this fund.
 5. One percent of net lottery proceeds are dedicated to Collegiate Athletic and Gambling Addition programs, respectively. Certain limits are imposed by HB 5035 for 2011-13.
 6. Includes Debt Service Allocations, Allocations to State School Fund and Other Agency Allocations

Table B.10 Budgetary Reserve Summary and Outlook 1

Table B.10: Budgetary Reserve Summary and Outlook							December 2011	
Rainy Day Fund								
(Millions)	<u>2007-09</u>	<u>2009-11</u>	<u>2011-13</u>	<u>2013-15</u>	<u>2015-17</u>	<u>2017-19</u>	<u>2019-21</u>	
Beginning Balance	\$0.0	\$112.5	\$10.4	\$45.9	\$249.9	\$500.4	\$793.0	
Interest Earnings	\$18.3	\$1.3	\$0.3	\$6.5	\$32.9	\$56.0	\$82.7	
Deposits ¹	\$94.3	-\$103.4	\$35.2	\$197.5	\$217.6	\$236.5	\$259.7	
Ending Balance²	\$112.5	\$10.4	\$45.9	\$249.9	\$500.4	\$793.0	\$1,135.3	
Education Stability Fund³								
(Millions)	<u>2007-09</u>	<u>2009-11</u>	<u>2011-13</u>	<u>2013-15</u>	<u>2015-17</u>	<u>2017-19</u>	<u>2019-21</u>	
Beginning Balance	\$178.9	\$0.0	\$5.1	\$10.7	\$214.3	\$437.1	\$681.1	
Interest Earnings ⁴	\$17.2	\$1.0	\$0.5	\$4.6	\$28.1	\$50.2	\$73.2	
Deposits ⁵	-\$178.9	\$101.4	\$188.0	\$203.5	\$222.8	\$244.0	\$197.8	
Distributions	-\$17.1	-\$97.4	-\$182.7	-\$4.6	-\$28.1	-\$50.2	-\$73.2	
Oregon Education Fund	-\$12.8	-\$0.7	-\$0.4	-\$3.4	-\$21.1	-\$37.6	-\$54.9	
State Scholarship Commission	-\$4.3	-\$0.2	-\$0.1	-\$1.1	-\$7.0	-\$12.5	-\$18.3	
Withdrawals	\$0.0	-\$96.4	-\$182.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Ending Balance	\$0.0	\$5.1	\$10.7	\$214.3	\$437.1	\$681.1	\$878.9	
Total Reserves								
(Millions)	<u>2007-09</u>	<u>2009-11</u>	<u>2011-13</u>	<u>2013-15</u>	<u>2015-17</u>	<u>2017-19</u>	<u>2019-21</u>	
Ending Balances	\$112.6	\$15.5	\$56.7	\$464.2	\$937.5	\$1,474.1	\$2,014.2	
Percent of GF Revenues	1.0%	0.1%	0.4%	3.0%	5.3%	7.6%	9.4%	
Footnotes:								
1. Includes transfer of ending General Fund balances, up to 1% of budgeted appropriations, as well as private donations. Assumes future appropriations equal to 98.75 percent of available resources. Starting with 2013-15, projected corporate income taxes above the rate of 6.6% for the biennium are deposited on or before June 30 of each odd-numbered year.								
2. Available funds in a given biennium equal 2/3rds of the beginning balance under current law.								
3. Excludes funds in the Oregon Growth and the Oregon Resource and Technology Development subaccounts.								
4. Interest earnings are distributed to the Oregon Education Funds (75%) and the State Scholarship Fund (25%).								
5. Contributions to the ESF are capped at 5% of the prior biennium's General Fund revenue total. Quarterly contributions are made until the balance exceeds the cap. Includes withdrawals of \$393.8 million in FY 2008-09 and a future withdrawal of \$84.3 million in FY 2010-11 for the State School Fund. For FY 2011-12, includes a withdrawal of \$100 million to the 2011-12 School Year Subaccount.								

APPENDIX C: POPULATION FORECASTS BY AGE AND SEX

Table C.1 Population Forecasts Component of Change 1980-2020 1 102

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OREGON'S POPULATION FORECASTS BY AGE AND SEX

Procedure and Assumptions

Population forecasts by age and sex are developed using the cohort-component projection procedure. The population by single year of age and sex is projected based on the specific assumptions of vital events and migrations. Oregon's estimated population of July 1, 2010 based on the most recent decennial census is the base for the forecast. To explain the cohort-component projection procedure very briefly, the forecasting model "survives" the initial population distribution by age and sex to the next age-sex category in the following year, and then applies age-sex-specific birth and migration rates to the mid-year population. Further iterations subject the in-and-out migrants to the same population.

Populations by age-sex detail for the years 2000 through 2009, called intercensal estimates, in the following tables are developed by OEA based on 2000 and 2010 censuses and intercensal totals from the Population Research Center, Portland State University. The numbers of births and deaths through 2009-10 are from Oregon's Center for Health Statistics. The total populations for the period 2011 to 2020 are generated as part of the economic and revenue forecast of OEA.

Annual numbers of births are determined based on the age-specific fertility rates projected based on Oregon's past trends and past and projected national trends. Oregon's total fertility rate is assumed to remain below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman during the forecast period, tracking at slightly lower than the national rate.

Life Table survival rates are developed for the year 2008. Male and female life expectancies for the 2010-2020 period are projected based on the past three decades of trends and national projected life expectancies. Gradual improvements in life expectancies are expected over the forecast period. At the same time, the difference between the male and female life expectancies will continue to shrink. The male life expectancy of 77.1 and the female life expectancy of 81.7 in 2010 are projected to improve to 78.5 years for males and 82.9 years for females by the year 2020.

Estimates and forecasts of the number of net migrations are based on the residuals from the difference between population change and natural increase (births minus deaths) in a given forecast period. The migration forecasting model uses Oregon's employment, unemployment rates and income/wage data from Oregon and other states. Distribution of migrants by age and sex is based on detailed data from the American Community Survey. The annual net migration between 2010 and 2020 is expected to remain in the range of 6,500 to 37,000, averaging 27,950 persons annually. Slowdown in Oregon's economy in the recent years resulted in smaller net migration and slow population growth. Estimated population growth and net migration rates in 2011 are the lowest in over two decades. This slow population growth, as a result of slow economy and high unemployment rate, is expected to continue in the near future. Migration is intrinsically related to economy and employment situation of the state. Still, current high unemployment and job loss have impacted net migration and population growth, but not to the extent in the early 1980s. Main reason for this is the fact that other states of potential destination for Oregon out-migrants are not faring any better either. Hence the potential out-migrants have very limited destination choices.

Table C.1 Population Forecasts Component of Change 1980-2020

STATE OF OREGON
POPULATION FORECASTS
COMPONENTS OF CHANGE 1980 -2020

Year (July 1)	Population	Population Change		Births		Deaths		Natural	Net Migration	
		Number	Percent	Number	Rate/1000	Number	Rate/1000	Increase	Number	Rate/1000
1980	2,641,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1981	2,668,000	26,800	1.01	43,196	16.27	21,870	8.24	21,326	5,474	2.06
1982	2,664,900	-3,100	-0.12	42,261	15.85	21,548	8.08	20,713	-23,813	-8.93
1983	2,653,100	-11,800	-0.44	40,378	15.19	22,039	8.29	18,339	-30,139	-11.33
1984	2,666,600	13,500	0.51	39,611	14.89	22,702	8.54	16,909	-3,409	-1.28
1985	2,672,600	6,000	0.23	39,296	14.72	23,531	8.81	15,765	-9,765	-3.66
1980-1985		31,400		204,742		111,690		93,052	-61,652	
1986	2,683,500	10,900	0.41	39,332	14.69	23,403	8.74	15,929	-5,029	-1.88
1987	2,701,000	17,500	0.65	38,702	14.38	23,695	8.80	15,007	2,493	0.93
1988	2,741,300	40,300	1.49	39,120	14.38	24,752	9.10	14,368	25,932	9.53
1989	2,790,600	49,300	1.80	40,648	14.70	24,705	8.93	15,943	33,357	12.06
1990	2,860,400	69,800	2.50	42,008	14.87	24,763	8.76	17,245	52,555	18.60
1985-1990		187,800		199,810		121,318		78,492	109,308	
1991	2,928,500	68,100	2.38	42,682	14.75	24,944	8.62	17,738	50,362	17.40
1992	2,991,800	63,300	2.16	42,427	14.33	25,166	8.50	17,261	46,039	15.55
1993	3,060,400	68,600	2.29	41,442	13.69	26,543	8.77	14,899	53,701	17.75
1994	3,121,300	60,900	1.99	41,487	13.42	27,564	8.92	13,923	46,977	15.20
1995	3,184,400	63,100	2.02	42,426	13.46	27,552	8.74	14,874	48,226	15.30
1990-1995		324,000		210,464		131,769		78,695	245,305	
1996	3,247,100	62,700	1.97	43,196	13.43	28,768	8.95	14,428	48,272	15.01
1997	3,304,300	57,200	1.76	43,625	13.32	29,201	8.91	14,424	42,776	13.06
1998	3,352,400	48,100	1.46	44,696	13.43	28,705	8.62	15,991	32,109	9.65
1999	3,393,900	41,500	1.24	45,188	13.40	29,848	8.85	15,340	26,160	7.76
2000	3,431,100	37,200	1.10	45,534	13.34	28,909	8.47	16,625	20,575	6.03
1995-2000		246,700		222,239		145,431		76,808	169,892	
2001	3,470,400	39,300	1.15	45,536	13.20	29,934	8.67	15,602	23,698	6.87
2002	3,502,600	32,200	0.93	44,995	12.91	30,828	8.84	14,167	18,033	5.17
2003	3,538,600	36,000	1.03	45,686	12.98	30,604	8.69	15,082	20,918	5.94
2004	3,578,900	40,300	1.14	45,599	12.81	30,721	8.63	14,878	25,422	7.14
2005	3,626,900	48,000	1.34	45,892	12.74	30,717	8.53	15,175	32,825	9.11
2000-2005		195,800		227,708		152,804		74,904	120,896	
2006	3,685,200	58,300	1.61	46,946	12.84	30,771	8.42	16,175	42,125	11.52
2007	3,739,400	54,200	1.47	49,404	13.31	31,396	8.46	18,008	36,192	9.75
2008	3,784,200	44,800	1.20	49,659	13.20	32,008	8.51	17,651	27,149	7.22
2009	3,815,800	31,600	0.84	47,960	12.62	31,382	8.26	16,578	15,022	3.95
2010	3,837,300	21,500	0.56	46,241	12.08	31,573	8.25	14,668	6,832	1.79
2005-2010		210,400		240,210	467,918	157,130	309,934	83,080	127,320	
2011	3,856,800	19,500	0.51	45,875	11.92	32,925	8.56	12,950	6,550	1.70
2012	3,887,000	30,200	0.78	47,174	12.18	32,699	8.45	14,475	15,725	4.06
2013	3,923,500	36,500	0.94	48,001	12.29	33,001	8.45	15,000	21,500	5.51
2014	3,965,300	41,800	1.07	48,462	12.29	33,335	8.45	15,127	26,673	6.76
2015	4,011,800	46,500	1.17	49,020	12.29	33,732	8.46	15,288	31,213	7.83
2010-2015		174,500		238,531		165,692		72,839	101,661	
2016	4,060,600	48,800	1.22	49,663	12.30	34,181	8.47	15,482	33,317	8.25
2017	4,111,200	50,600	1.25	50,345	12.32	34,656	8.48	15,689	34,911	8.54
2018	4,163,000	51,800	1.26	51,008	12.33	35,166	8.50	15,841	35,959	8.69
2019	4,215,600	52,600	1.26	51,681	12.34	35,715	8.53	15,966	36,634	8.74
2020	4,268,600	53,000	1.26	52,335	12.34	36,338	8.57	15,998	37,002	8.72
2015-2020		256,800		255,032		176,056		78,976	177,824	
1980-1990		219,200		404,552		233,008		171,544	47,656	
1990-2000		570,700		432,703		277,200		155,503	415,197	
2000-2010		406,200		467,918		309,934		157,984	248,216	
2010-2020		431,300		493,563		341,747		151,815	279,484	

Sources: 1980-1999 population - U.S. Census Bureau; 2000-2010 population - intercensal estimates by Office of Economic Analysis based on 2010 Census and post-censal estimates by Population Research Center, PSU; births and deaths 1980-10: Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

Table C.3 Population of Oregon: 1980-2020

Population of Oregon: 1990-2020			
Year (July 1)	Total Population	Change from previous year	
		Number	Percent
1990	2,860,400	-	-
1991	2,928,500	68,100	2.38%
1992	2,991,800	63,300	2.16%
1993	3,060,400	68,600	2.29%
1994	3,121,300	60,900	1.99%
1995	3,184,400	63,100	2.02%
1996	3,247,100	62,700	1.97%
1997	3,304,300	57,200	1.76%
1998	3,352,400	48,100	1.46%
1999	3,393,900	41,500	1.24%
2000	3,431,100	37,200	1.10%
2001	3,470,400	39,300	1.15%
2002	3,502,600	32,200	0.93%
2003	3,538,600	36,000	1.03%
2004	3,578,900	40,300	1.14%
2005	3,626,900	48,000	1.34%
2006	3,685,200	58,300	1.61%
2007	3,739,400	54,200	1.47%
2008	3,784,200	44,800	1.20%
2009	3,815,800	31,600	0.84%
2010	3,837,300	21,500	0.56%
2011	3,856,800	19,500	0.51%
2012	3,887,000	30,200	0.78%
2013	3,923,500	36,500	0.94%
2014	3,965,300	41,800	1.07%
2015	4,011,800	46,500	1.17%
2016	4,060,600	48,800	1.22%
2017	4,111,200	50,600	1.25%
2018	4,163,000	51,800	1.26%
2019	4,215,600	52,600	1.26%
2020	4,268,600	53,000	1.26%

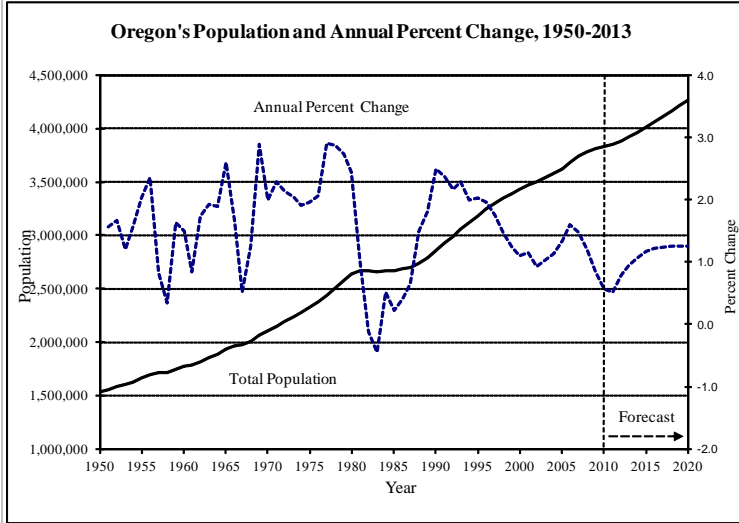


Table C.4 Children: Ages 0-4

Year (July 1)	Children: Ages 0-4		
	Population	Number	% Change from previous decade/yr.
1980	199,525	---	---
1990	209,638	10,113	5.07%
2000	223,207	13,569	6.47%
2001	224,645	1,438	0.64%
2002	225,084	439	0.20%
2003	226,652	1,568	0.70%
2004	228,353	1,701	0.75%
2005	230,008	1,655	0.72%
2006	231,882	1,874	0.81%
2007	236,160	4,278	1.85%
2008	239,340	3,180	1.35%
2009	239,929	589	0.25%
2010	238,457	-1,472	-0.61%
2011	236,705	-1,752	-0.73%
2012	235,960	-745	-0.31%
2013	236,380	420	0.18%
2014	238,614	2,234	0.94%
2015	242,059	3,445	1.44%
2016	246,658	4,599	1.90%
2017	250,403	3,744	1.52%
2018	253,792	3,389	1.35%
2019	257,264	3,472	1.37%
2020	260,751	3,487	1.36%

Table C.5 School Age Population: Ages 5-17

Year (July 1)	School Age Population: Ages 5-17		
	Population	Number	% Change from previous decade/yr.
1980	524,446	---	---
1990	532,727	8,281	1.58%
2000	624,316	91,589	17.19%
2001	624,675	358	0.06%
2002	624,611	-64	-0.01%
2003	624,349	-262	-0.04%
2004	625,461	1,112	0.18%
2005	628,326	2,865	0.46%
2006	633,646	5,320	0.85%
2007	635,720	2,074	0.33%
2008	635,372	-348	-0.05%
2009	633,575	-1,797	-0.28%
2010	630,741	-2,835	-0.45%
2011	628,550	-2,191	-0.35%
2012	629,710	1,160	0.18%
2013	631,908	2,199	0.35%
2014	634,156	2,248	0.36%
2015	636,192	2,036	0.32%
2016	638,579	2,386	0.38%
2017	642,117	3,539	0.55%
2018	645,926	3,809	0.59%
2019	650,955	5,029	0.78%
2020	657,507	6,552	1.01%

Table C.6 Young Adult Population: Ages 18-24

Year (July 1)	Young Adult Population: Ages 18-24		
	Population	Number	% Change from previous decade/yr.
1980	329,407	---	---
1990	268,134	-61,273	-18.60%
2000	330,328	62,194	23.20%
2001	336,660	6,333	1.92%
2002	340,778	4,118	1.22%
2003	345,266	4,487	1.32%
2004	349,138	3,873	1.12%
2005	351,076	1,938	0.55%
2006	354,328	3,252	0.93%
2007	356,311	1,983	0.56%
2008	358,967	2,656	0.75%
2009	360,134	1,166	0.32%
2010	359,764	-370	-0.10%
2011	360,420	656	0.18%
2012	362,449	2,029	0.56%
2013	365,131	2,682	0.74%
2014	366,444	1,312	0.36%
2015	366,142	-301	-0.08%
2016	363,608	-2,534	-0.69%
2017	362,488	-1,120	-0.31%
2018	363,509	1,021	0.28%
2019	364,871	1,361	0.37%
2020	365,361	491	0.13%

Table C.7 Criminally At Risk Population:

Table C.8 Prime Wage Earners:

Table C.9 Older Wage Earners:

Males Ages 15-39

Ages 25-44

Ages 45-64

Year (July 1)	Criminally "At Risk" Population: Males Ages 15-39			Prime Wage Earners: Ages 25-44			Older Wage Earners: Ages 45-64		
	Population	Number	% Change from previous decade/yr.	Population	Number	% Change from previous decade/yr.	Population	Number	% Change from previous decade/yr.
1980	561,931	---	---	790,750	---	---	491,249	---	---
1990	544,738	-17,193	-3.06%	926,326	135,576	17.15%	531,181	39,932	8.13%
2000	616,988	72,250	13.26%	996,500	70,174	7.58%	817,510	286,329	53.90%
2001	618,906	1,918	0.31%	994,587	-1,913	-0.19%	847,276	29,766	3.64%
2002	620,252	1,347	0.22%	989,996	-4,591	-0.46%	876,242	28,966	3.42%
2003	622,211	1,959	0.32%	987,755	-2,241	-0.23%	903,499	27,257	3.11%
2004	626,423	4,212	0.68%	988,932	1,177	0.12%	930,032	26,533	2.94%
2005	633,901	7,478	1.19%	994,575	5,644	0.57%	957,826	27,793	2.99%
2006	644,210	10,309	1.63%	1,004,110	9,535	0.96%	985,638	27,813	2.90%
2007	652,287	8,077	1.25%	1,014,565	10,455	1.04%	1,008,986	23,348	2.37%
2008	657,248	4,961	0.76%	1,022,060	7,495	0.74%	1,025,501	16,515	1.64%
2009	657,327	79	0.01%	1,024,971	2,911	0.28%	1,039,689	14,188	1.38%
2010	653,491	-3,836	-0.58%	1,026,126	1,155	0.11%	1,050,150	10,461	1.01%
2011	652,091	-1,400	-0.21%	1,029,979	3,853	0.38%	1,056,985	6,835	0.65%
2012	654,603	2,511	0.39%	1,037,038	7,059	0.69%	1,052,880	-4,105	-0.39%
2013	659,821	5,218	0.80%	1,046,130	9,092	0.88%	1,049,827	-3,053	-0.29%
2014	666,724	6,903	1.05%	1,056,366	10,236	0.98%	1,051,463	1,635	0.16%
2015	674,038	7,314	1.10%	1,067,013	10,647	1.01%	1,055,765	4,303	0.41%
2016	681,626	7,587	1.13%	1,080,820	13,807	1.29%	1,060,361	4,596	0.44%
2017	688,884	7,258	1.06%	1,098,082	17,262	1.60%	1,059,736	-625	-0.06%
2018	695,381	6,497	0.94%	1,116,347	18,265	1.66%	1,055,610	-4,126	-0.39%
2019	703,247	7,866	1.13%	1,134,487	18,140	1.62%	1,051,067	-4,543	-0.43%
2020	708,594	5,347	0.76%	1,150,175	15,688	1.38%	1,048,739	-2,329	-0.22%

Table C.10 Elderly Population by Age Group

Year (July 1)	Elderly Population by Age Group							
	%Change from previous decade/yr.		%Change from previous decade/yr.		%Change from previous decade/yr.		%Change from previous decade/yr.	
	Ages 65+		Ages 65-74		Ages 75-84		Ages 85+	
1980	305,841	---	185,863	---	91,137	---	28,841	---
1990	392,369	28.29%	224,772	20.93%	128,813	41.34%	38,784	34.48%
2000	439,239	11.95%	218,997	-2.57%	162,187	25.91%	58,055	49.69%
2001	442,558	0.76%	218,838	-0.07%	163,878	1.04%	59,843	3.08%
2002	445,890	0.75%	219,614	0.35%	165,109	0.75%	61,167	2.21%
2003	451,080	1.16%	222,361	1.25%	165,669	0.34%	63,050	3.08%
2004	456,984	1.31%	226,373	1.80%	165,842	0.10%	64,769	2.73%
2005	465,089	1.77%	231,926	2.45%	166,077	0.14%	67,087	3.58%
2006	475,596	2.26%	239,931	3.45%	165,787	-0.17%	69,877	4.16%
2007	487,657	2.54%	250,131	4.25%	165,148	-0.39%	72,379	3.58%
2008	502,959	3.14%	264,201	5.63%	164,354	-0.48%	74,403	2.80%
2009	517,502	2.89%	277,606	5.07%	163,513	-0.51%	76,383	2.66%
2010	532,062	2.81%	289,645	4.34%	164,159	0.40%	78,258	2.45%
2011	544,161	2.27%	300,122	3.62%	164,168	0.01%	79,870	2.06%
2012	568,963	4.56%	322,077	7.32%	165,429	0.77%	81,457	1.99%
2013	594,122	4.42%	343,380	6.61%	167,874	1.48%	82,868	1.73%
2014	618,257	4.06%	362,557	5.58%	171,747	2.31%	83,953	1.31%
2015	644,627	4.27%	382,992	5.64%	176,438	2.73%	85,197	1.48%
2016	670,573	4.03%	401,975	4.96%	181,932	3.11%	86,666	1.72%
2017	698,374	4.15%	421,094	4.76%	189,355	4.08%	87,925	1.45%
2018	727,815	4.22%	438,500	4.13%	200,263	5.76%	89,053	1.28%
2019	756,956	4.00%	455,554	3.89%	211,396	5.56%	90,005	1.07%
2020	786,067	3.85%	472,896	3.81%	221,458	4.76%	91,714	1.90%