



Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast

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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.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

March 2015

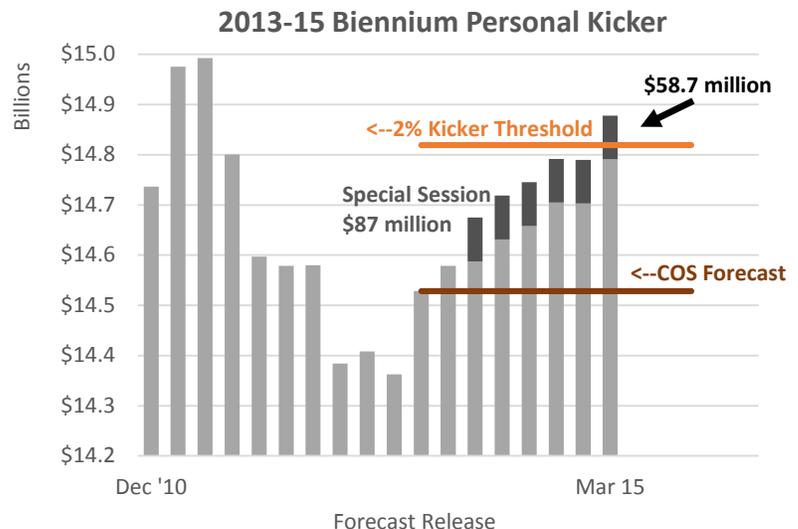
With each passing month, it is becoming more evident that the U.S. economy is finally emerging from the aftermath of the Great Recession and financial crisis. In particular, the labor market is reaching near-boom levels of job growth. Such gains are not only strong enough to keep up with population growth but are also drawing more workers into the labor force, as these individuals seek out one of the now-plentiful job openings. The combination of job growth acceleration, solid economic output and the impact from substantially lower energy prices has the typical economic forecaster more optimistic today than any other time in recent years. Taking stock of 2014 reveals a surprisingly solid economic year. 2015 is expected to be even better. While the longer-term growth prospects of the economy remain below previous expansions, primarily due to the aging workforce, it does not rule out a year or three of good growth in the near term.

While the nation's labor market acceleration began only recently, Oregon's recovery picked up considerably in 2013. The stronger pace of growth was maintained throughout 2014 and is expected to continue this year and next before demographics weigh on longer-run growth. Today, Oregon still lags the typical state relative to pre-Great Recession levels. However Oregon has regained its traditional growth advantage in expansion and is making up lost ground. More importantly, signs of a deeper labor market recovery are evident in the state. Unlike in the nation as a whole, strong job growth is bringing real wage gains to Oregon. Not only is the labor force growing with more Oregonians looking for work, but the labor force participation rate itself increased throughout 2014. The key question is whether or not Oregon can take another step up in growth, to rates seen during the typical Oregon expansion. All told, Oregon is approximately halfway back to full employment with the current pace of improvement considerably faster than the nation as a whole.

Oregon's General Fund revenues have grown at a rapid pace in recent months driven by a healthy job market together with solid growth in taxable investments and business income. In particular, advance payments of 2014 personal income taxes have been very strong in recent weeks, outstripping the December forecast. These large advanced tax payments suggest that taxpayers expect to face large tax liabilities when they file in April.

Despite strong recent collections, overall General Fund revenues still closely match the Close of Session forecast that was used by the legislature when crafting the 2013-15 state budget. Although revenues have mirrored the Close of Session forecast to date, the end of the biennium is likely to be stronger than was expected when the budget was built. An increasingly strong outlook for April 2015 tax payments, combined with revenue increases enacted during the 2013 Special Session, together suggest that 2013-15 biennial tax collections will wind up near or above the 2% personal income tax kicker threshold.

The March 2015 outlook assumes that revenues included in the personal income tax kicker base will exceed the kicker threshold by \$59 million at the end of the biennium. Should this outlook hold true, a personal income tax kicker of \$349 million will be issued. Due to actions taken by the 2011 Legislature, this potential kicker



payment will take the form of a credit on 2015 tax returns rather than being issued as a check at the end of the year.

Although a kicker payment is now the most likely outcome, there remains the distinct possibility that the kicker will not be triggered during the current biennium. There is still around \$4 billion of kicker-related revenue yet to come before the biennium ends in June. If these collections fall just 2% below expectations, the kicker threshold will not be reached.

If the March 2015 outlook comes to pass, and a kicker is triggered, it will not fundamentally change the task faced by legislative budget writers during the current session. Most of the reduction in 2015-17 income tax collections due to the kicker will be offset by larger balances heading into the biennium together with improved prospects for the regional economy over the next two years.

The primary downside risk facing the near-term revenue forecast is the uncertain future of the nationwide economic expansion. Should contractionary monetary policy or economic weakness among our trading partners slow the expansion, the strong gains in tax collections called for by the March forecast will not be realized.

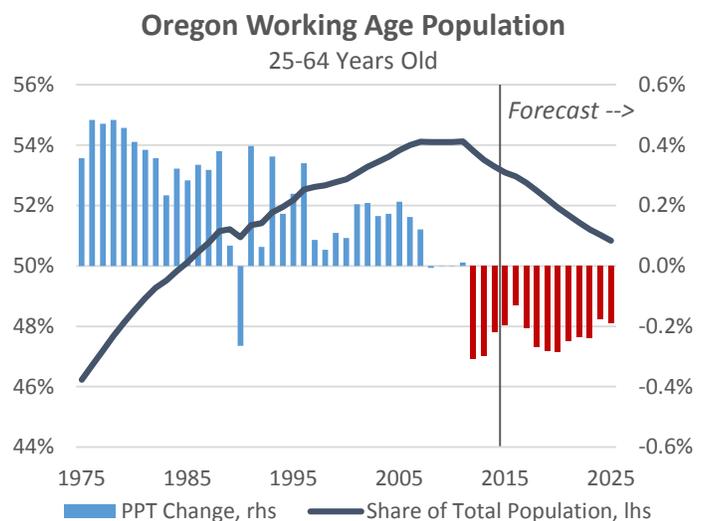
There is also a considerable amount of uncertainty surrounding the outlook for corporate excise taxes. Corporate collections are notoriously volatile, often doubling or being halved in any given year. With many significant corporate tax law changes having been passed in recent years, historical tax collections may not provide an accurate picture of what is to come. Adding to this complexity, the Oregon Department of Revenue has recently replaced its corporate tax processing system. Payment data under the new system remains limited and is subject to large errors. It is unclear when accurate data on corporate payments will be available for research purposes.

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 in the past.

Oregon’s population growth has accelerated in recent years and 2014’s growth ranked 13th fastest in the nation. Based on the current forecast, Oregon’s population will reach 4.35 million in the year 2022 with an annual rate of growth of 1.16 percent between 2014 and 2022. Such growth rates are below historical expansions when Oregon’s population regularly increased closer to 2 percent, or more.

Oregon’s economic condition heavily influences the state’s population growth. Its economy determines the ability to retain the existing work force as well as attract job seekers from national and international labor markets.

As the baby-boom generation ages into retirement, the relative share of the Oregon population in their prime working years will continue to shrink. This important demographic group will continue to grow in number, but as a share it will erode, placing downward pressure on economic and revenue growth rates moving forward.



Source: Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

U.S. Economic Summary

With each passing month, it is becoming more evident that the U.S. economy is finally emerging from the aftermath of the Great Recession and financial crisis. In particular, the labor market is reaching near-boom levels of job growth. Such gains are not only strong enough to keep up with population growth but are also drawing more workers into the labor force, as these individuals seek out one of the now-plentiful job openings. The combination of job growth acceleration, solid economic output and the impact from substantially lower energy prices has the typical economic forecaster more optimistic today than any other time in recent years. Taking stock of 2014 reveals a surprisingly solid economic year. 2015 is expected to be even better. While the longer-term growth prospects of the economy remain below previous expansions, primarily due to the aging workforce, it does not rule out a year or three of good growth in the near term.

U.S. Economic Detail

After four years of lackluster growth following the Great Recession and financial crisis, the U.S. economy exhibited some signs of breaking out in 2014. The economy did not fully return to the growth rates seen during previous expansions, however considerable progress was made. Expectations are for such gains to continue moving forward, with 2015 being the best year for economic growth in a decade or longer.

Economic output (GDP) expanded at nearly 5 percent during the middle of 2014, even though the full-year data shows a more moderate increase of 2.4 percent. A typical expansion regularly sees growth of 3 percent or more, while recent years have averaged just 2.1 percent growth.

The largest economic improvements have been seen in the labor market. The economy created over 1 million jobs in the past three months (November 2014 through January 2015) and over 3 million in the past year. These are the strongest gains the U.S. has seen since the late 1990s. Broader labor market progress is also occurring, with employers now posting a record high numbers of job openings. The rate at which workers are being laid off is at or near an all-time low. These conditions are pulling workers into the labor market, with the number of Americans with a job or looking rising at the fastest pace since the before the Great Recession.



Nationally, the last labor market measure to really show no real improvements is wage growth. Average hourly earnings have increased in line with the rate of inflation. As the labor market tightens further – more job opportunities, fewer unemployed – expect wage growth to pick up. Already, there are some stronger wage gains in certain regions and industries across the country for which the labor market is tight. Expect these gains to spread further as the economy moves closer to full employment.

One major change to the outlook in recent months has been the plunge in oil prices, and in particular the cost of gasoline. Over the past six months or so, the price of oil has fallen by 50 percent. Translated into lower spending at the pump, the U.S. Energy Information Agency estimates the typical household across the country will save \$750 in 2015, relative to 2014 prices. These savings are essentially the equivalent of a large tax cut, resulting in more income available for paying down debt, savings or spending. In fact, Moody's Analytics estimates that

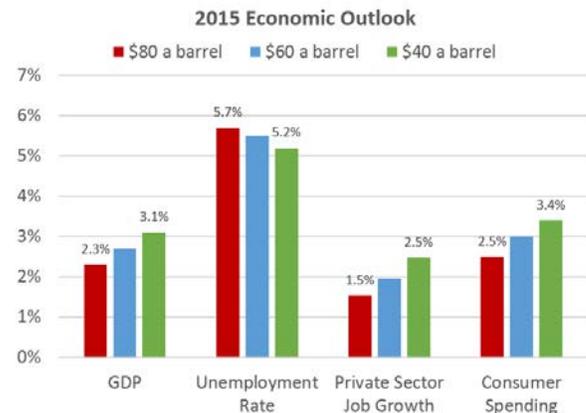
lower energy prices will boost GDP by 0.5 percentage points in 2015, while IHS Economics estimates a boost of 0.4 percentage points.

While certainly a positive development and an overall boost, lower oil prices' impact on the U.S. economy is smaller today than in the past for at least two reasons. The first, the energy intensity of the economy – how much energy is needed and used to produce goods and services – has been trending downward for decades now. Today, the U.S. uses 50-60 percent less energy for every dollar of GDP than back in the 1970s. These fundamental changes in the economy mean that swings in the price of oil have a more muted impact today to both the upside and downside, relative to the recent past.

The second reason is that the U.S. is now, once again, a major oil producer, largely through the development of fracking. A large drop in prices not only helps American consumers and their budgets, but it negatively impacts the oil producing regions of the country. Oil market analysts' estimates of the break-even cost of today's oil wells is somewhere around \$40-60 per barrel. With oil prices currently in this range, many do not expect firms to stop drilling or pumping from the existing wells. However, such low prices are a deterrent on drilling new wells, which will slow business investment and result in some employment losses. The largest oil fields in North Dakota and Texas are believed to be the best suited to withstand today's market. However the secondary, or more marginal fields will likely see the largest, negative impacts. Even so, when the positive and negative impacts of low oil prices are totaled across the country, on net the U.S. economy benefits. Certainly there will be some regions and industries that are hurt, however, on average the U.S. is positively impacted by lower oil and energy costs.

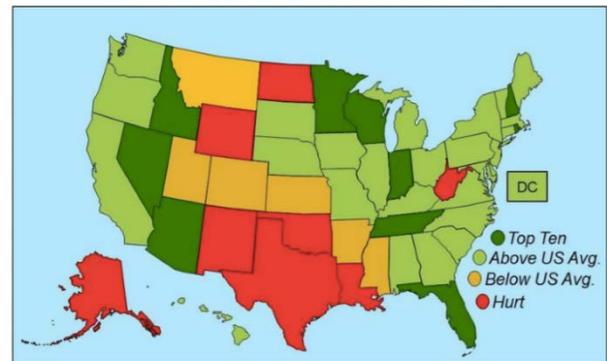
All told, lower energy costs do provide more room in household budgets for other types of spending, be it paying down debt, savings or increased spending on other items. Lower energy costs have also boosted consumer sentiment to post-Great Recession highs in recent months. While sentiment is more a reflection of gas prices, it does potentially bode well for increased consumer spending moving forward.

Unfortunately, real time economic data is not only noisy from month to month or quarter to quarter, but also prone to revisions, making it challenging to extract the trend and changes to patterns without the benefit of some hindsight. So far, it is unclear where exactly the household savings from lower gas prices are materializing. Household debt as a share of personal income has leveled off the past 2 years, indicating that the deleveraging process following a financial crises has largely run its course (see the State Comparison section for more on debt to income across the country.) The U.S. savings rate – around 4.5 to 5 percent in the past year -- remains above its mid-2000s low point, and in-line with recent experience. Retail sales have actually disappointed to the downside in recent months as well. No discernable change to recent patterns is readily apparent across these broad indicators of household budgets and spending. While one cannot yet tell a complete story of how lower energy prices are impacting households, it is certain that households are experiencing energy-related savings. These gains are and will accrue to other segments of the economy, which will be more apparent following more data and revisions.



Source: IHS Global Insight, Wall Street Journal, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Figure 3. Lower Oil Prices Will Boost Economic Activity in 42 States



Source: Based on Brown Yücel (2013).

Oregon Economic Summary

While the nation's labor market acceleration began only recently, Oregon's recovery picked up considerably in 2013. The stronger pace of growth was maintained throughout 2014 and is expected to continue this year and next before demographics weigh on longer-run growth. Today, Oregon still lags the typical state relative to pre-Great Recession levels. However Oregon has regained its traditional growth advantage in expansion and is making up lost ground. More importantly, signs of a deeper labor market recovery are evident in the state. Unlike in the nation as a whole, strong job growth is bringing real wage gains to Oregon. Not only is the labor force growing with more Oregonians looking for work, but the labor force participation rate itself increased throughout 2014. The key question is whether or not Oregon can take another step up in growth, to rates seen during the typical Oregon expansion. All told, Oregon is approximately halfway back to full employment with the pace of improvement considerably faster than the nation as a whole.

Oregon Economic Detail

The pace of Oregon's economic recovery improved considerably in 2013 as the state regained its traditional growth advantage in expansion relative to the typical state. In 2014 both the faster pace of job gains and the growth advantage were maintained. Along with stronger job growth, Oregon recently regained all of the lost jobs due to the Great Recession. Even so, not all is well with the economy, at least not yet. However, on the encouraging side, Oregon is showing signs of a deeper labor market recovery before the typical state.

Since job growth accelerated in 2013, Oregon's economy has exhibited signs of normal labor market dynamics. More jobs reduce the ranks of the unemployed and provide more job opportunities for Oregonians. As such the labor market tightens, providing workers with more bargaining power as firms have to compete more on price (wages) to attract and retain the best workers. Stronger wage growth entices even more Oregonians to search for one of the now more-plentiful and better-paying jobs. This process is currently occurring in Oregon and is likely to/hopefully will spread to the U.S. more broadly.



The key question for the Oregon economy is whether or not it can take another step up in growth. If the U.S. overall is accelerating, it is reasonable to expect Oregon will retain its typical growth advantage in expansion. With the lone exception of the Asian Financial Crisis in the late 1990s, Oregon has outperformed the typical state in expansion throughout Oregon's modern history. However, with Oregon employment already growing at near 3 percent – about three-quarters throttle relative to past expansions – is it reasonable to expect Oregon to grow faster? Potential complications are at least threefold.

First, the Great Recession was a financial crises, in which households became overburdened by debt. Balance sheet repair (deleveraging) has and is expected to be a drag on consumer spending, and economic growth more broadly. Second, aging demographics are and will weigh on growth rates moving forward. Most retirees have less income and spend less than do working-age adults. Also, net employment growth rates will be lower as

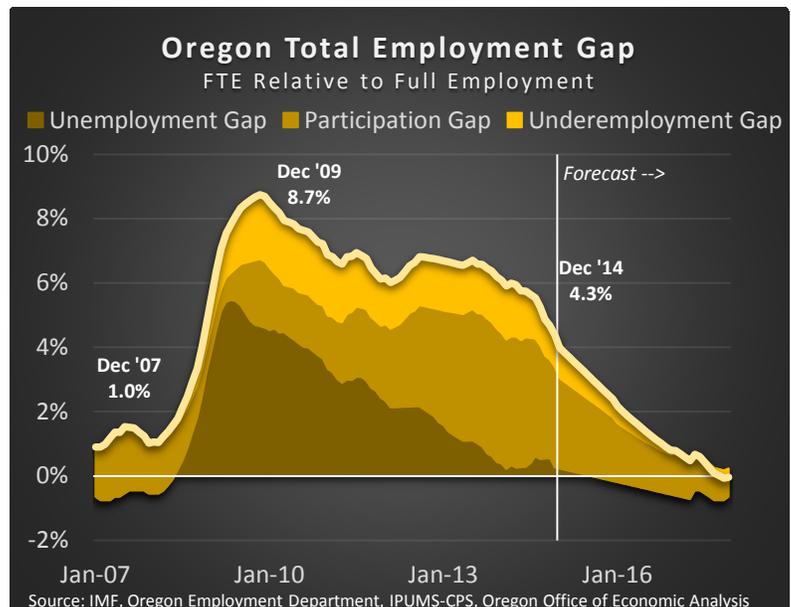
much of the employment change in the coming decade will be generational churn (Boomers retiring, Millennials taking their place) and not necessarily new job creation.

Third, and most relevant to Oregon, is the fact that the state's second tier metropolitan areas (Bend, Corvallis, Eugene, Medford and Salem) are collectively growing about as fast as they ever have. The statewide acceleration back in 2013 was due to these areas' improvements as housing revived and government stabilized. It is likely unreasonable to expect stronger growth moving forward from these same locations. For Oregon overall to accelerate further, it likely has to be due to stronger growth from the Portland MSA. While the Portland area began to recover long before the rest of the state, sustained stronger growth rates in the region have not materialized so far. It is certainly not out of the question that an acceleration of growth in Portland can occur. However, the area has consistently seen 2-3 percent growth throughout the recovery to date. All told, Oregon will retain its growth advantage vis-à-vis the typical state. However, growth will remain slower than in past expansions. Oregon's job growth rate of nearly 3 percent is expected to continue in 2015 and 2016 before longer-term demographic trends weigh on net job gains.

Total Employment Gap and the Labor Force Participation Rate

Today in Oregon, even as the total number of jobs is at an all-time high, the labor market more broadly is not fully healed, or back to full employment. Full employment occurs when all or nearly all persons willing and able to work can find a job. Two prominent measures that show labor market weaknesses are the labor force participation rate (LFPR) and the number of workers who would like full-time jobs but can only find part-time work. A new measure called the Total Employment Gap, first developed by the International Monetary Fund, tries to measure the amount of slack in the labor market by combining the LFPR, involuntary part-time workers and the standard unemployment rate. All told, Oregon's labor market is approximately half-way back to full employment. Progress is clearly being made, however the economy has not fully healed.

Currently the largest component of Oregon's Total Employment Gap is the labor force participation gap. This measure is derived by examining the differences between the state's actual LFPR and a demographically adjusted version that removes the impact of an aging population. In general the LFPR is both an important economic measure and commonly misused or understood. Given that it includes all those aged 16 years and older, it is susceptible to being pushed around by big demographic changes, like the U.S. has seen with the Baby Boomers. From the 1970s through the 1990s the LFPR increased considerably. The Boomers were in their prime working years and not coincidentally a larger share of adults were in their prime working years as well. Today, as the Boomers age into their retirement years, the LFPR is and will fall due to demography.



However, the economy certainly impacts participation rates as well. The Great Recession was severe enough and the combination of massive job loss and lackluster job gains in the early years of recovery to see the LFPR

decline above and beyond rates that can be fully explained by demographics alone. Many adults became discouraged and gave up looking for work, which pushes the LFPR down further.

The economic importance of the LFPR today is the difference between the actual LFPR (red line) and the demographically adjusted rate (gray line.) That gap is a measure of labor market slack and is included in the Total Employment Gap calculation. As stronger job and wage growth pulls more workers back into the labor market, the slack will diminish and the economy will move closer to full employment.

Oregon Labor Market

The Office of Economic Analysis examines four main sources for jobs data: the monthly payroll employment survey, the monthly household survey, monthly withholding tax receipts and the quarterly census of employment and wages. Right now all four measures of the labor market are showing relatively strong improvements with jobs being added, wages increasing and the unemployment rate declining slowly steady, but for good reasons. These rates of improvement are somewhat slower rates than customarily occurring at similar points in previous business cycles. Currently, wages in Oregon are increasing at nearly 7 percent per year, which is on par with the mid-2000s expansion but below the 1990s gains of 8 percent per year. Average wages per worker are currently increasing over 3 percent per year, which is slightly above the rate of inflation. However real wages have increased less than one half of one percent per year since 2000. As economic conditions continue to improve, expectations are that real average wages will pick up further as well.

The most recent job growth rankings, published by Arizona State University’s W.P. Carey School of Business¹, places Oregon 6th in the nation for job growth in December. Over the past year the state has added 47,400 jobs, or an increase of 2.8 percent. In 2013 Oregon ranked 11th fastest with growth of 2.1 percent.

Overall, getting a handle of the health of Oregon’s labor market is being somewhat complicated by technical issues within the underlying payroll jobs data. For this reason the employment data in our office’s forecast is adjusted for two important technical purposes: seasonality at the detailed industry level and the upcoming benchmark revisions².



¹ <http://research.wpcarey.asu.edu/seidman/current-state-rankings/>

² Each year the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics revise the employment data – a process known as benchmarking. The current establishment survey (CES), also known as the monthly payroll survey, is benchmarked against the quarterly census of employment and wages (QCEW), a series that contains all employees covered by unemployment insurance. The monthly CES is based on a sample of firms, whereas the QCEW contains approximately 96 percent of all employees, or nearly a complete count of employment in Oregon. The greatest benefit of the CES is the timeliness – monthly employment

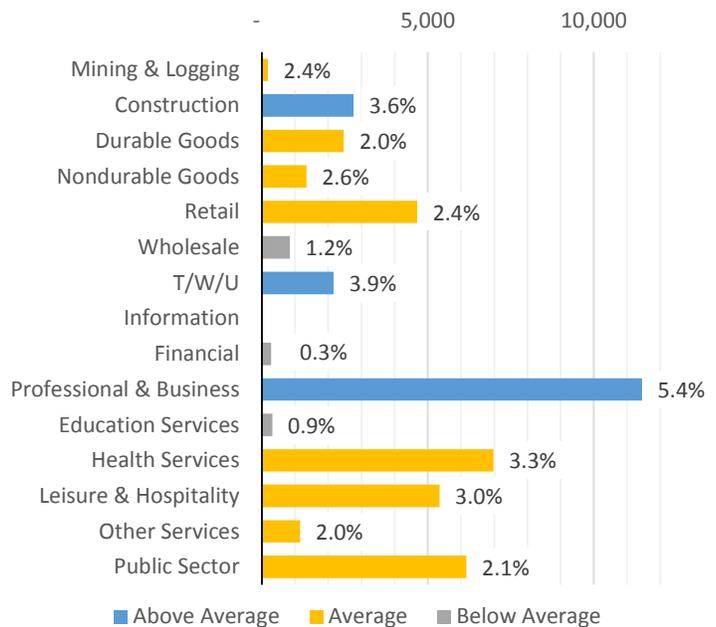
In the fourth quarter, total nonfarm employment increased 2.7 percent over the past year with the private sector growing at 2.8 percent and the public sector at 2.1 percent. The graph on the right illustrates the number of job gains by major industry by the length of the bar. The percentage increase these changes represent is noted as well. The bars are color coded by growth rate relative to total employment growth. Industries with blue colored bars are growing at rates much faster than total employment, yellow bars represent industries which are growing approximately in line with the average, while grey bar industries are growing at rates significantly less than the average.

As has been the case in the recovery to date, jobs in the large service sector have led growth in terms of outright job gains and above-average growth rates. These include jobs in professional and business services, health services, and leisure and hospitality industries. These three industries have gained 23,800 jobs in the past year and account for 52 percent of all job gains across the state. The good news is in the past year and a half, this share is becoming smaller as other industries continue to strengthen.

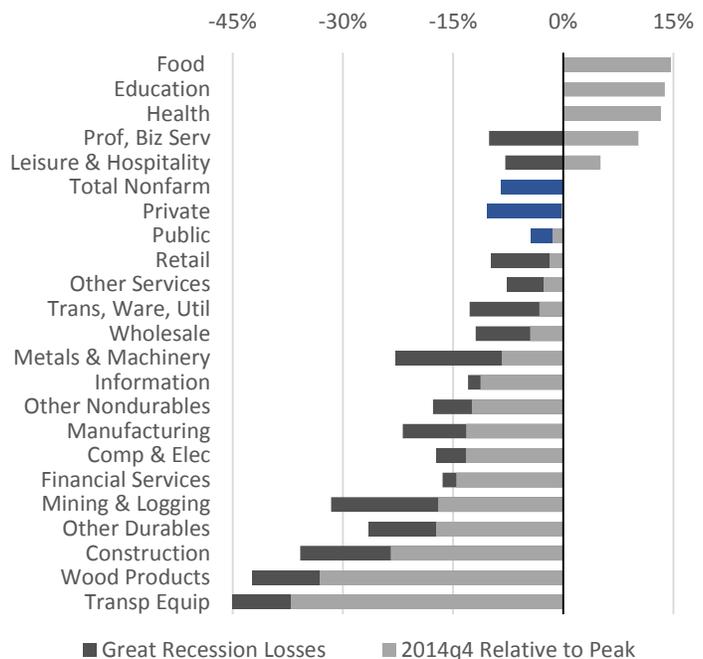
In terms of illustrating how each industry has fared over the Great Recession and so far in recovery, the graph on the right shows both the depths of recessionary losses³ and where each industry stands today relative to pre-recession peak levels.

Currently, five major industries, which account for 40 percent of statewide jobs, are at all-time highs. Private sector education, health, and food

Oregon Employment Growth
2013q4 to 2014q4



Oregon Employment by Industry



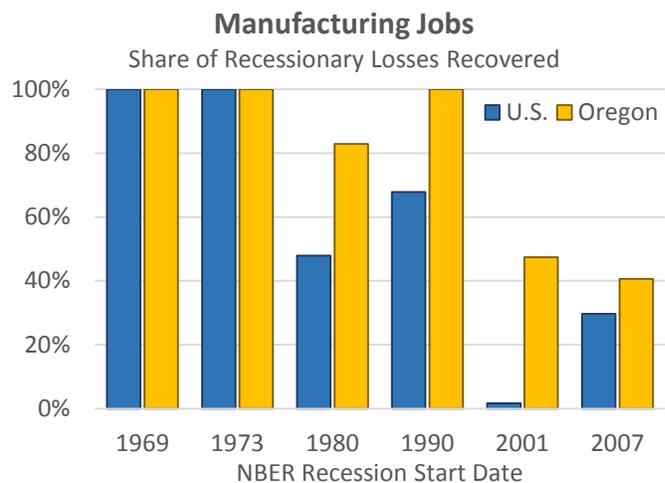
estimates are available with only a one month lag – and these estimates are reasonably accurate. However the further removed from the latest benchmark, the larger the errors. The QCEW is less timely as the data is released approximately 3-4 months following the end of the quarter. The greatest benefit of the QCEW is that is a near 100 percent count of statewide employment. For these reasons, the CES is usually used to discuss recent monthly employment trends, however once a year the data is revised to match the historical QCEW employment trends. The last month of official benchmark data is September 2013. The QCEW is currently available through September 2014, thus the preliminary benchmark used here covers the October 2013 – September 2014 period.

³ Each industry’s pre-recession peak was allowed to vary as, for example, construction and housing-related industries began losing jobs earlier than other industries or the recession’s official start date per NBER.

manufacturing never really suffered recessionary losses – although their growth did slow during the recession. Professional and business services and leisure and hospitality have each regained all of their losses and are leading growth today.

With the Great Recession being characterized by a housing bubble, it is no surprise to see wood products, construction, mining and logging and financial services (losses are mostly real estate agents) among the hardest hit industries. These housing and related sectors are now beginning to recover, although they still have much ground to make up. Transportation equipment manufacturing suffered the worst job cuts and is likely a structural decline due to the RV industry’s collapse⁴. With that being said, the subsectors tied to aerospace are doing well and the ship and boat building subsector is growing again. Metals and machinery manufacturing, along with mining and logging, have shown the largest improvements since the depths of the recession.

Coming off such a deep recession, and with a strong manufacturing cycle today, the goods-producing industries have and will exhibit stronger growth than in past cycles. Although, even with relatively strong manufacturing gains today, the industry is unlikely to fully regain all of its lost jobs. Oregon manufacturers typically outperform those in other states, in large part due to the local industry make-up. Oregon does not rely upon old auto makers or textile mills. The state’s manufacturing industry is comprised of newer technologies like aerospace and semiconductors. Similarly Oregon’s food processing industry continues to boom.



Source: BLS, NBER, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

All told, each of Oregon’s major industries has experienced some growth in recovery, albeit uneven. As the economy continues to recover there will be net winners and net losers when it comes to jobs, income and sales. Business cycles have a way of restructuring the economy.

For additional information on the most recent quarter’s employment forecast errors, please refer to Table A.1 in Appendix A.

Leading Indicators

Both of the Oregon-specific composite leading indicators, along with U.S. leading indicators, are signaling continued economic growth. Our office’s Oregon Index of Leading Indicators (OILI) and the University of Oregon’s Index of Economic Indicators have exhibited the same general pattern of fits and starts, but an upward trend nevertheless.

While the indicators have been mostly positive for five years now, a few have flipped directions recently. On the positive side, new business filings in Oregon continue to increase in recent months. After falling during the recession and stagnating through the early stages of recovery, the number of new filings has started to increase again in the past year and a half. Historically, innovation and new technologies have largely been driven by entrepreneurs and start-ups, although existing firms investing in research and development play a big role as well. Looking forward, having more new businesses in the state is a positive sign and seeing the decline in new business

⁴ <http://oregoneconomicanalysis.com/2012/07/10/rv-workers-and-reemployment/>

formation not only stop, but actually improve is a welcomed development. Hopefully some of these firms are working on developing and/or delivering new products and services that meet the needs of tomorrow in addition to today.

On the negative side, the semiconductor book-to-bill ratio has slowed and in fact is below 1 in three of the past four months. This marks the first time in about two years that billings outnumbered bookings of future orders for the manufacturers of semiconductor equipment for more than one month. Within the industry, analysts and firms alike are indicating that the current chip cycle is waning. Slower sales are to be expected from industry businesses as a result.

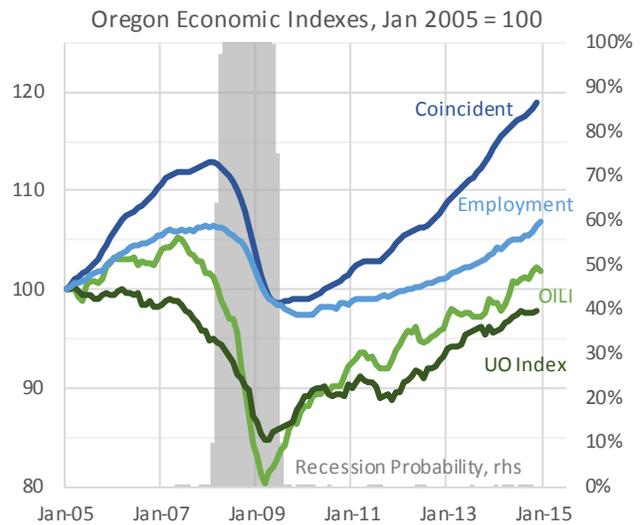
At the national level, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia’s leading index incorporates many of the same variables, in particular housing permits, new claims for unemployment insurance, the Institute of Supply Management survey and the interest rate spread. These indicators similarly point toward continued expansion for the U.S. Furthermore the most recent probability of recession⁵, calculated in real time by University of Oregon professor Jeremy Piger, is just 0.1 percent for the U.S.

Short-term Outlook

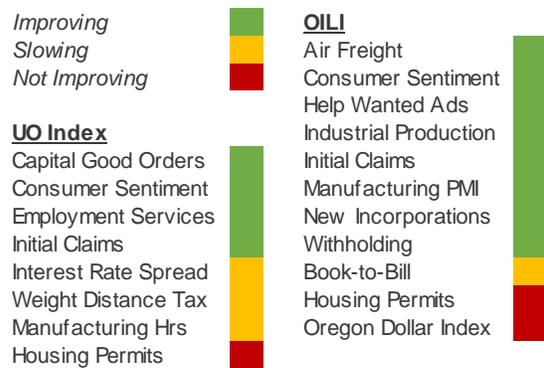
Job growth in Oregon remained relatively strong throughout 2014, and the outlook is for this growth to persist for another two years before longer-run demographic trends weigh on growth rates. The general character of the forecast remains the same as three months ago, however the employment outlook has been raised for 2015 and 2016. This upward revisions reflects the combination of strong actual growth and lower energy prices, which will boost consumer spending locally and help reinforce the expansion.

Even with this revision, should this outlook come to pass, this economic expansion will not reach the rates of growth that Oregon has become accustomed to during previous expansions. During the 1990s, employment grew at over 3 percent per year. During the housing boom, Oregon averaged nearly 2.5 percent over the entire expansion. So far in the aftermath of the Great Recession, Oregon has averaged just under 2 percent job growth and the forecast calls for peak growth rates of 2.6 percent over the 2014-2016 time frame.

Private sector growth, measured by the number of jobs created, will be dominated by the large, service sector industries like professional and business services, leisure and hospitality and health. Nevertheless, goods-producing industries, while smaller, are expected to grow at above-average rates. Job growth in mining and



Individual Indicators



⁵ http://pages.uoregon.edu/jpiger/us_recession_probs.htm/

logging, construction and manufacturing – led by durable goods – will outpace the average industry in both 2014 and 2015 as the recovery continues to strengthen.

Public sector employment at the local, county and state level for both education and non-education workers has recently begun growing in Oregon, as state and local revenues continue to grow along with an improving economy. Over the forecast horizon, government employment growth is expected to stay in line with population growth and increased demand for public services.

Along with an improving labor market, stronger personal income gains will come. 2013 personal income is estimated to have increased by just 2.3 percent. This largely reflects the pulling forward of investment-type income into 2012 in anticipation of increased federal tax rates in 2013. Personal income is expected to increase by 5.0 percent in 2014, 4.8 percent in 2016 and 5.6 percent in 2016.

As the economy continues to improve, household formation will increase, which will help drive up demand for new houses. Household formation has remained suppressed as individuals and families turned to rental markets and doubled up during the recession. As these individuals find work in an improving economy, their desire to live on their own or away from their parents will lead to increased housing demand. Much of the increase in young Oregonians living at home can be attributed to higher college enrollments. As the Millennials continue to age beyond their early 20s, demand for housing (both rental and ownership) will increase further.

Economic Forecast Summary

| | | Quarterly | | | | | Annual | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2014:3 | 2014:4 | 2015:1 | 2015:2 | 2015:3 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Personal Income, Nominal | U.S. | 3.6 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| <i>% change</i> | Oregon | 3.5 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Wages and Salaries, Nominal | U.S. | 3.7 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| <i>% change</i> | Oregon | 3.4 | 8.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Population | U.S. | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| <i>% change</i> | Oregon | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Housing Starts | U.S. | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.08 | 1.15 | 1.19 | 0.93 | 0.99 | 1.16 | 1.35 | 1.50 |
| <i>U.S. millions, Oregon thousands</i> | Oregon | 15.2 | 17.0 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 19.7 | 22.2 |
| Unemployment Rate | U.S. | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| | Oregon | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Total Nonfarm Employment | U.S. | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| <i>% change</i> | Oregon | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Private Sector Employment | U.S. | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| <i>% change</i> | Oregon | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 |

Housing starts in the fourth quarter totaled nearly 17,000 at an annual pace. This largely follows a one-time increase in multi-family starts in the Portland MSA, above and beyond typical trends in recent years. Regardless, a level of about 21,000 is the long-run average for the state prior to the housing bubble, and the forecast calls for strong growth in the coming few years with starts reaching 16,700 in 2015 and 19,700 in 2016. Over the extended horizon, starts are expected to average a little more than 23,000 per year to meet demand for a larger population and also, partially, to catch-up for the underbuilding that has occurred in recent years. As of today, new home construction is cumulatively about one year behind the stable growth levels of prior decades even after accounting for the overbuilding during the boom.

A more complete summary of the Oregon economic outlook and forecast changes relative to the previous outlook are available as Table A.2 and A.3 in Appendix A.

Forecast Comparison

Besides the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis, there are a number of other economic forecasters who produce an Oregon outlook. A comparison of these forecasts is provided below for employment growth and personal income growth. Arizona State University compiles these outlooks as part of the Western Blue Chip⁶, with the exception being IHS Economics (formerly IHS Global Insight).

Overall, each forecast certainly expects the economic expansion to continue. Both our office and the Western Blue Chip Consensus expect strong employment gains in 2015

| Oregon Forecast Comparison | | | | Mar 2015 | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Forecaster | Employment | | | Personal Income | | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| IHS Economics | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Western Blue Chip Consensus | 3.3 | 3.6 | | 4.9 | 5.2 | |
| Oregon Office of Economic Analysis | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 |

and 2015, even as IHS Economics is forecasting deceleration. One large difference in the outlook is that the Western Blue Chip Consensus calls for a full return to Oregon’s previous expansions’ growth rates of 3-4 percent. Such growth would bring about much stronger labor market improvements and return the state to full employment in about a year. Our office’s outlook has the state returning to full employment in about two years. Either way, growth along these lines is strong enough to make meaningful impacts on the economy.

Even so, personal income growth is expected to remain relatively modest, topping out in the mid- to high-5 percent range. Previous expansions in Oregon saw growth routinely in the 6 to 8 percent range. Two contributing factors here are lower rates of inflation (the forecasts are nominal, not real) than in previous decades and lower wage gains for nearly all workers in the slack labor market.

Forecast Risks

The economic and revenue outlook is never certain. Our office 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:

- Federal fiscal policy. Federal fiscal policy remains a risk. The good news for Oregon is that outside of outright land ownership, the federal government has a relatively small physical presence in the state. This means that direct spending reductions are less likely to hurt Oregon. Of course, it also limits the local benefit from any potential increases in federal spending. In terms of federal grants as a share of state revenue, Oregon ranks 29th highest. For federal procurement as a share of the economy, Oregon ranks 48th highest. Oregon ranks below average in terms of military-dependent industries as well. The one area that Oregon ranks above average is in terms of direct federal employment, ranking 19th highest among all states. Oregon also is exposed to an above-average share of federal transfer payments to households. Transportation funding is also a major local concern. Overall, the direct impact may be less than in other states but the impact will be felt nevertheless, particularly as our closest neighbors have large federal and military workforces.
- Strength and durability of the housing market recovery. The housing market in recent years has underwent an unusual pattern of growing briskly (2012) to stalling out (2013) to recovering with moderate

⁶ <http://wpcarey.asu.edu/bluechip/western/oregon.cfm>

growth (2014.) How long this lasts and what strength of gains has direct implications for regional economies within in the state – namely the medium sized metros and more rural areas. As the recovery continues, some of the same underlying dynamics of growth will reappear. Chief among them is low inventory, which is not keeping up with demand. As such, home prices are rising. There remains much more room for improvement before the market (sales of both existing homes and new construction activity) reflects anything approaching normal levels. While foreclosures and long-term delinquency rates remain relatively high, when compared with pre-recession levels, the market has passed the peak of foreclosures and is working through the backlog of distressed properties. Oregon, with the rest of the nation, will see sizable improvements of construction activity in 2015 and 2016.

- Ongoing European debt problems and potential financial market contagion or instability. The European high debt, low growth, austerity cycle has continued, more or less, for the past four years. So long as Europe is able to continue to muddle through the process, the situation acts as a drag on domestic and global economic growth, however no more so than it already is. With that being said, the potential for another financial crisis unfortunately still looms large as a catastrophic scenario. Domestic 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. In such a scenario, Oregon will suffer the consequences along with the rest of the nation.
- Commodity price inflation. Prices for many major commodities are trending down, but remain atypically high from a historical perspective. Future commodity prices will be tied to growth. Should the global expansion pick up speed, a return to high rates of commodity inflation is possible. Always worrisome is the possibility of higher oil (and gasoline) prices. While consumer spending has held up pretty consistently in this recovery, anytime there is a surge in gas prices, it eats away at consumers' disposable income, leaving less income to spend on all other, non-energy related goods and services.
- Federal timber payments. With the temporary reinstatement over, the loss of these federal funds is impacting Oregon counties, particularly in the southern region of the state. It is clear that federal policymakers will not reinstate the program the same as before, however negotiations are ongoing for more sustainable timber harvests and related revenue. In the meantime, reductions in public employment and services are being felt in the impacted counties. For more information from a historical perspective, see two recent blog posts, [here](#) and [here](#)⁷.
- 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 Ukraine, and commodity price spikes and inflationary pressures in emerging markets. In particular, with China now a top destination for Oregon exports, the state of the Chinese economy – and its real estate market – has spillover effects to the Oregon economy. The recent economic slowdown across much of Asia is a growing threat to the Pacific Northwest's growth prospects.
- 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

⁷ <http://oregoneconomicanalysis.wordpress.com/2012/01/23/historical-look-at-oregons-wood-product-industry>
<http://oregoneconomicanalysis.wordpress.com/2013/05/28/timber-counties/>

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.

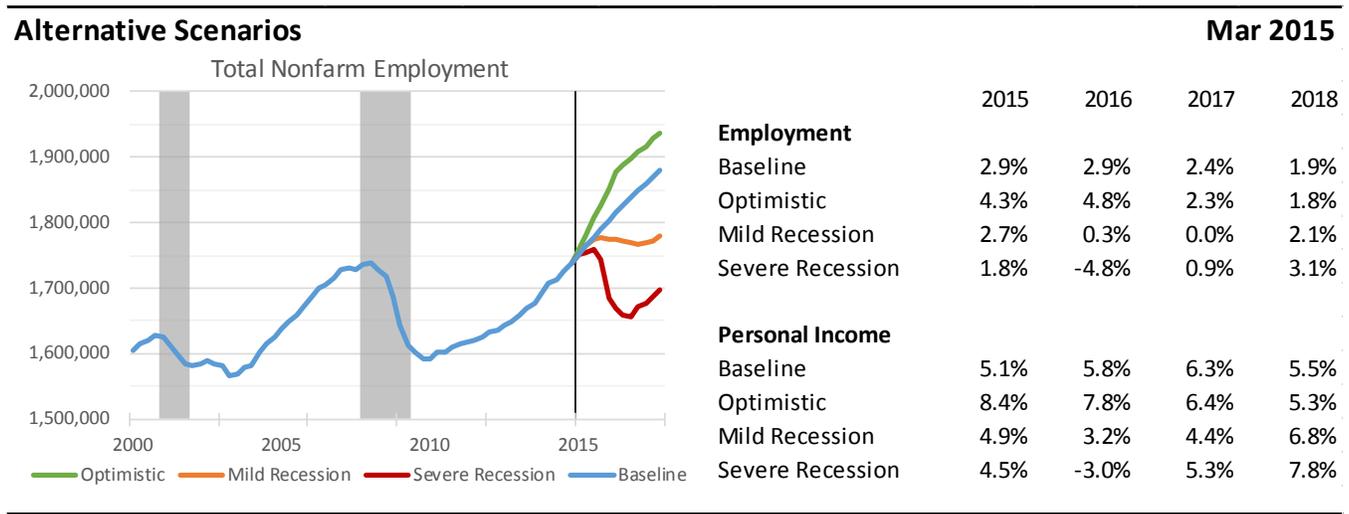
- Initiatives, referendums, and referrals. Generally, the ballot box and legislative changes bring a number of unknowns that could have sweeping impacts on the Oregon economy and revenue picture.

Alternative Scenarios

The baseline forecast is our outlook of the most likely path for the Oregon economy. As with any forecast, however, many other scenarios are possible. In conjunction with the Legislative Revenue Office, this forecast provides three alternative scenarios, which are modeled on growth patterns over previous business cycles.

Optimistic Scenario: The recovery gathers steam and pulls the economy further away from the aftermath of the Great Recession and into a stronger cyclical expansion. The lackluster economic growth seen in recent years recedes into the rearview mirror of history and the U.S. economy builds momentum through the spring. The economy is soon firing on all cylinders. Economic growth is above potential in 2015 and 2016, resulting in stronger job and income gains. This stronger growth leads to more consumer spending and more business investment.

In Oregon, job gains are broad based with strong growth in all private sector industries. 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 late 2015 or about a year earlier than the baseline.



Mild Recession Scenario: The economic acceleration of the past two years proves temporary and soon Oregon is returning to very slow employment and GDP growth in 2015. The housing market stalls (again), removing one driver of growth. The Fed’s tightening in mid-2015 causes emerging market turmoil and capital flight. The U.S. dollar strengthens, helping to choke off the manufacturing cycle. These factors are enough weight on the lackluster recovery that by late-2015 the economy slides back into recession. Job losses ensue in 2016, and while not severe – about 15,000 jobs in Oregon – it takes a toll on business income, housing starts and personal income.

The unemployment rate returns to over 8 percent. The net effect of the mild recession is an extended period of prolonged economic weakness, not unlike Japan's so-called Lost Decade(s). Although inflation is expected to remain positive, a key difference.

Severe Recession Scenario: The economy is not able to reach escape velocity from the lackluster recovery to date, and with a newly stalled housing recovery removing one pillar of growth, increasing turmoil in domestic and international markets, and the Fed's premature tightening in 2015, the economy is soon in free-fall. While the catalyst may be different, the economic effect is similar to late 2008 and early 2009, although not quite as severe when the dust settles. This is little comfort when the unemployment spikes back to over 10 percent and more than 100,000 Oregonians lose their jobs in 2015-16. Besides the domestic economic headwinds and Federal Reserve tightening, the likely culprit in this scenario is a meltdown of the financial markets sparked by the European sovereign debt crisis or other geopolitical shock. Economic growth in the U.S., while fairly steady, is not nearly strong enough to withstand an external financial shock of this magnitude. Further economic effects of a recession this size are personal income losses of around 4.8 percent, about three-quarters the size of the Great Recession losses in Oregon. Housing starts plummet to near historical low levels of construction and home prices decline further. 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 that the state will have under built housing during this time period.

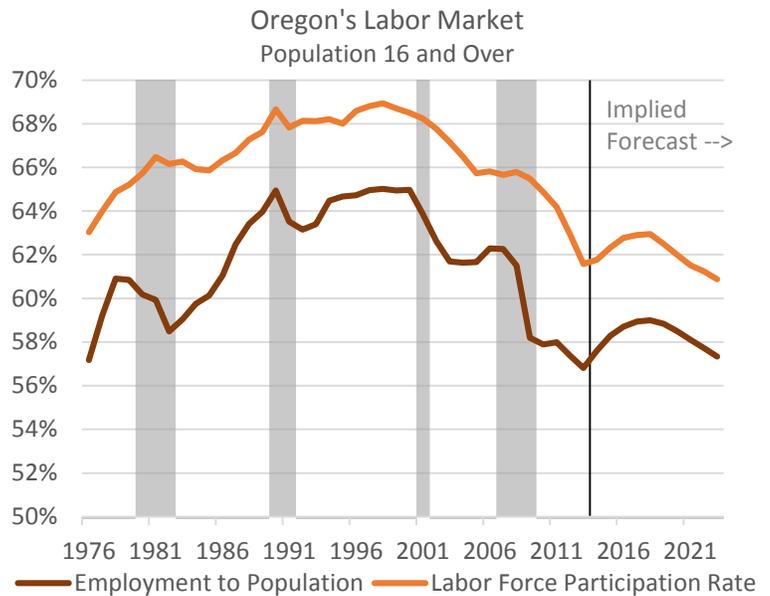
Extended Outlook

IHS Economics projects Oregon's economy to fare well relative to the rest of the country in the coming years. The state's Real Gross State Product is projected to be the fastest among all states across the country in terms of growth with gains averaging 3.8 percent over the next five years through 2019. Total employment is expected to be the tenth strongest among all states at an annualized 1.8 percent, while manufacturing employment will be the second fastest in the country at 1.7 percent. Total personal income growth is expected to be 5.3 percent per year, the tenth fastest among all states, according to IHS Economics.

OEA is somewhat 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. OEA has identified three main avenues of economic growth that are important to continue to monitor over the extended horizon: the state's dynamic labor supply, the state's industrial structure and the current number of start-ups, or new businesses.

Oregon has typically benefited 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). Relative prices of housing also contribute to migration flows in and out of the state. For Oregon's recent history – data available from 1976 – the labor force in the state has both grown faster than the nation overall and the labor force participation rate has been higher. However three recent trends show potentially worrisome signs.

First, the labor force participation rate has declined significantly during and after the Great Recession at both the national and state level. Second, since 2005, Oregon's labor force participation rate no longer exceeds the national rate as it had for the prior 30 years. Third, during the Great Recession and through the early stages of recovery, the number of individuals in Oregon's labor force held relatively steady, however in the past year that number is actually declining. All three of these labor force signals are potentially worrisome when it comes to Oregon's dynamic labor supply. However, how much is attributable to the severe nature of the business cycle, from which one could reasonably expect a rebound, and how much is a fundamental shift in Oregon's economy is unknown at this time.



With that being said, our office's baseline outlook calls for some improvement in the near-term for both the labor force participation rate and the employment to population ratio. These gains are due to the shorter run cyclical rebound in the economy, before longer-run demographic trends will weigh on these measures. Focusing just on the prime working age cohorts reveals stronger improvements.

Oregon's industrial structure is very similar to the U.S. overall, even moreso than nearly all other states. Oregon's manufacturing industry is larger and weighted toward semiconductors and wood products, relative to the nation which is much more concentrated in transportation equipment. However, these industries which have been Oregon's strength in both the recent past and historically, are now expected to grow the slowest moving forward. Productivity and output from the state's technology producers is expected to continue growing quickly, however employment is not likely to follow suit. Similarly, the timber industry remains under pressure from both market based conditions and federal regulations. Barring major changes to either, the slow to downward trajectory of the industry in Oregon is likely to continue.



Industry concentration = 2012 employment location quotient at 4 digit NAICS level
 Each column represents approximately 1/11 of Oregon traded sector employment
 Source: BLS, Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis calculations

With that being said, certainly not all hope is lost. Many industries in which Oregon has a larger concentration than typical state are expected to perform well over the coming decade. These industries include management of companies, food and beverage manufacturing, published software along with gains in crop production and nurseries. The state's real challenges and opportunities will come in industries in which Oregon does not have a relatively large concentration (the orange bars in the graph). These industries, like consulting, computer system design, financial investment, and scientific R&D, are expected to grow quickly in the decade

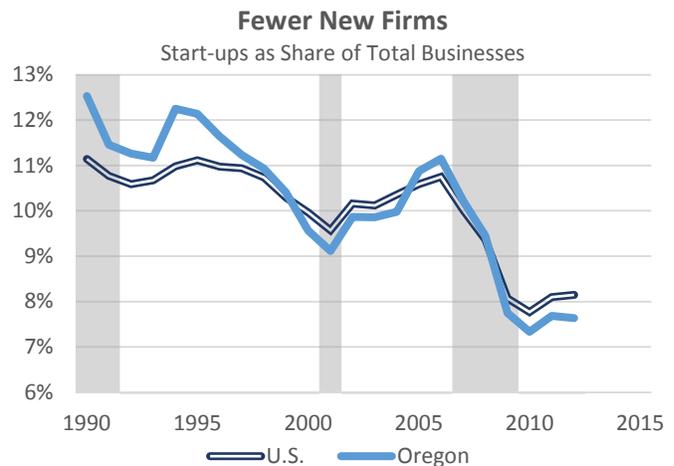
ahead. To the extent that Oregon is behind the curve than the state may not fully realize these gains in they rely more on clusters and concentrations of similar firms that may already exist elsewhere in the country.

Another area of potential concern that may impact longer term economic growth is that of new business formation. Over the past year, the number of new business license applications with the Oregon Secretary of State have begun to grow again. However, these applications remain low relative to historical standards. Similar trends are seen in data available from the U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics. These indicators of entrepreneurship, and business formation all show that the recessionary declines are over, but that not much progress has been made in terms of regaining lost ground.

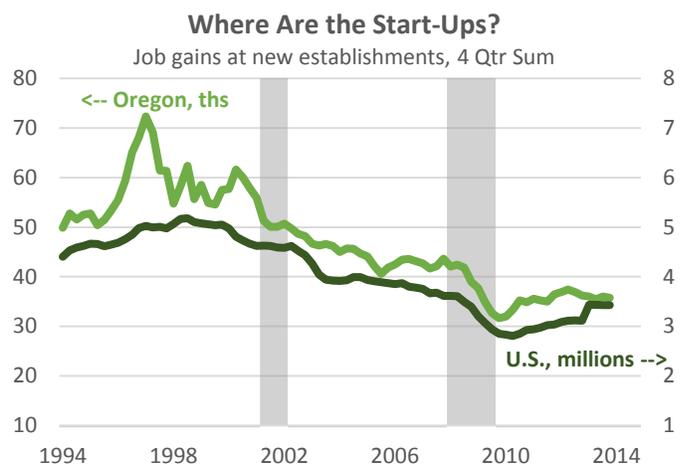
The share of all businesses that are start-ups, either in Oregon or across the nation, is effectively at an all-time low, with data starting in the late 1970s. Associated start-up employment follows a similar pattern. The concern is that new businesses are generally considered the source of innovation and new ideas, products and services that help propel economic growth. To the extent that lower start-up rates indicates that R&D more broadly is not being undertaken, slower growth is to be expected moving forward. However, if the larger firms that have won out in today's marketplace are investing in R&D and making those innovations themselves, then the worries about the number of start-ups today is overstated. It can be hard to say which is the correct view. However seeing these longer run, downward trends in new business formation warrants, at the very least, concern about future growth prospects.

Finally, 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.

One primary long-run concern for policymakers, think tanks and Oregon's economy is that very little progress on raising per capita income is projected out to 2020. In and of itself, a higher per capita income level would better fund public services for citizens. The benefit side of the state's relatively low income figures is that local firms do not have to pay higher wages, thus helping support the firms' balance sheets as well. It is not purely a lose-lose proposition. The Oregon Employment Department has published a detailed look at Oregon's per capita personal income entitled Why Oregon Trails the Nation⁸.



Source: Census Bureau, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis



Source: BLS, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

⁸ <http://olmis.emp.state.or.us/olmisj/PubReader?itemid=00007366>

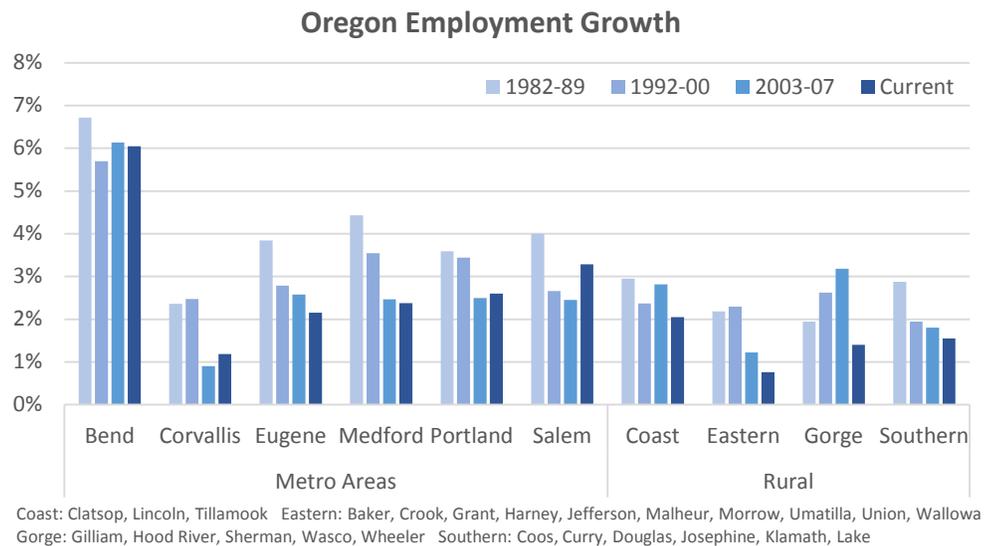
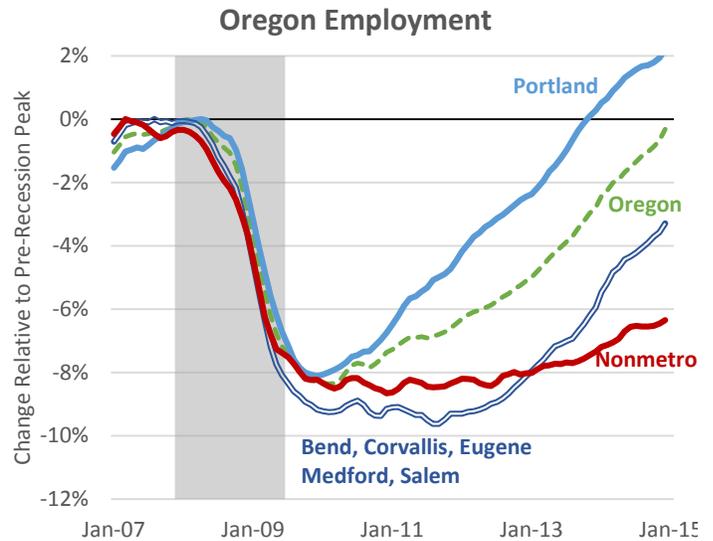
Oregon Regional Trends

Job growth continues to pick up across Oregon as the two major weights on the recovery lift. Housing and government play an outsized role in many of Oregon’s rural economies, not because these areas have so many of these jobs. Rather because they have lower industrial diversification than larger metropolitan areas that also include ballets, advertising firms and the like. As such, with the public sector moving to a more neutral position, rather than a drag in terms of employment losses, and the housing market recovering, albeit slowly in recent months, more areas of the state are sharing in the overall economic expansion.

Today 4 out of every 5 counties in Oregon have added jobs over the past year, matching the shares seen during previous expansions. The rate of growth has improved significantly as well outside of the Portland MSA. Over the past 30 years, employment growth in the Portland MSA and the rest of the state have tended to track closely with two exceptions. First, the 2001 recession hit the Portland MSA harder than the state or nation due to its concentration of high-technology and manufacturing firms. Second, in the aftermath of the Great Recession, Portland, along with the nation’s other large metropolitan areas, saw job growth return first, likely due to its heavier concentration in service industries such as professional and business, leisure and hospitality and health, which have outperformed the average industry in recent years.

However, as the economic expansion continues and even gathers steam, the state’s second tier metros – Bend, Corvallis, Eugene, Medford, and Salem – are now growing faster than Portland, and more importantly back to their housing boom era growth rates. Collectively, these same metros are growing about as fast as they ever have, even if individual performance varies. In particular, Bend and Salem are currently adding jobs at extremely fast rates. While Eugene and Medford are seeing solid gains, these rates of growth remain below previous expansions.

Rural Oregon continues to see economic improvements, however not as strong as their metropolitan counterparts. Job growth in the state’s non-metro counties is currently at 1.1 percent, its strongest pace since



prior to the Great Recession. During the housing boom, Oregon's rural counties added jobs at a 2 percent rate, however. While economic performance varies across the different rural areas of the state, each one is currently seeing relatively smaller gains than in the past. Part of this is due to the nature of the business cycle, in which housing and government were particularly impacted. Part of this is also due to demographics, in which Oregon's and the nation's rural populations are typically older than in most metropolitan areas. As rural Boomers age into retirement, there are few working age adults and households to take their place.

For on Oregon's regional trends please see our website⁹ and the Oregon Employment Department's website¹⁰.

⁹ <http://oregoneconomicanalysis.com/regional/>

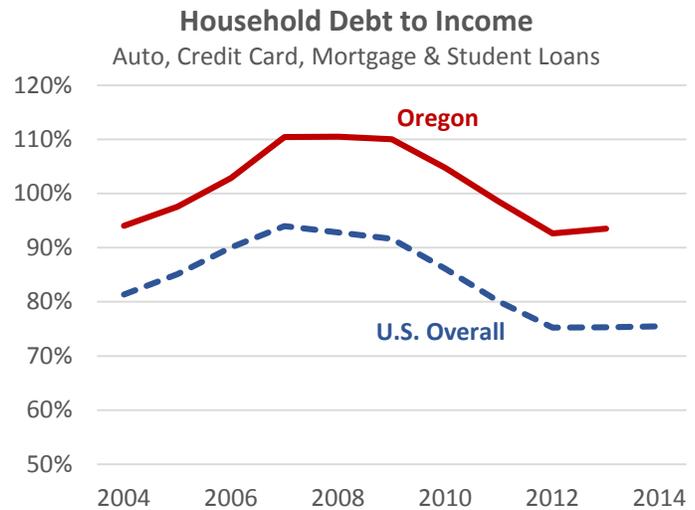
¹⁰ <http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

State Comparisons

One very important economic measure is that of household debt (relative to income) and its impact on consumer spending and economic activity more broadly. As economists have discussed quite a bit in recent years, the typical American household became overburdened by their debt during the housing boom. This became even more apparent once the bust came, with falling employment and income. The process of household deleveraging has been underway both nationally and here in Oregon. Unfortunately the underlying debt data by state is not as readily available like it is at the national level, however the Federal Reserve Bank of New York recently published 2013 state debt data. It is important to point out that about three-quarters of household debt is mortgage debt. Thus states with higher home prices, or a higher share of households with a mortgage, tend to have higher overall debt burdens, even relative to income.

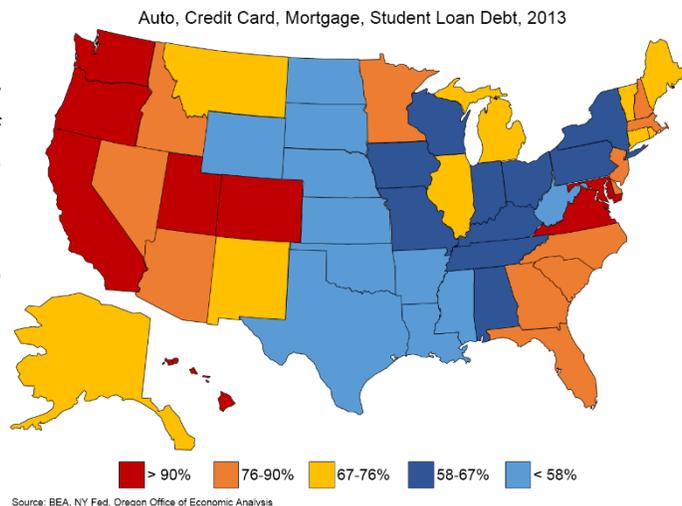
More importantly, how have these numbers changed over the years? Are households across the country really back at sustainable levels of debt? A couple of points. First, yes, household debt overall and relative to income is lower than during the housing bubble era. Second, much of this improvement has come in mortgage debt, however it is not like households have made double payments in recent years. We know a significant portion of the decline is due to foreclosures. The silver lining to losing the house is you also lose the debt. Third, with very low interest rates the costs of financing debts is also very low. The Fed's debt service and financial obligation ratios are at or near all-time lows. So the effective level of debt, measured by what a household has to pay to finance it, is even lower today than the headline numbers indicate.

All told, after falling for five straight years, the debt to income ratio in the typical state held steady in 2013. In fact, more states' debt to income ratio increased by more than 1 percentage point than decreased by a similar amount for the first time since 2007. These new, state level numbers do indicate and back up the national trends. It does appear that the process of household deleveraging has ended.



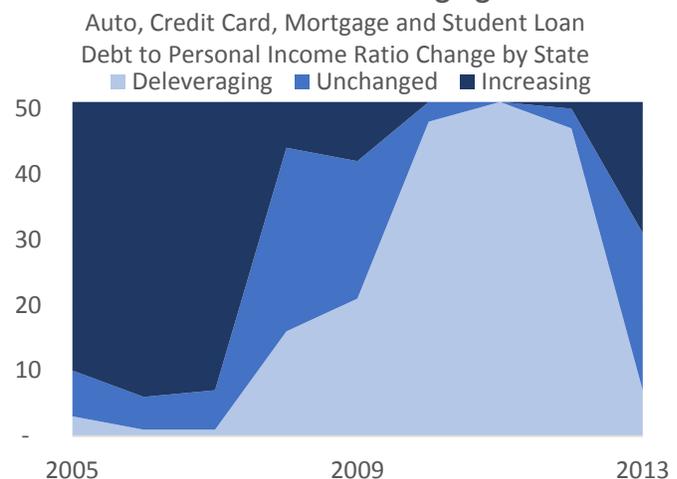
Source: BEA, NY Fed, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Household Debt to Income Ratio



Source: BEA, NY Fed, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

State Household Deleveraging Over?



Source: BEA, NY Fed, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

REVENUE OUTLOOK

Revenue Summary

Oregon's General Fund revenues have grown at a rapid pace in recent months driven by a healthy job market together with solid growth in taxable investments and business income. In particular, advance payments of 2014 personal income taxes have been very strong in recent weeks, outstripping the December forecast. These large advanced tax payments suggest that taxpayers expect to face large tax liabilities when they file in April.

Despite strong recent collections, overall General Fund revenues still closely match the Close of Session forecast that was used by the legislature when crafting the 2013-15 state budget. Although revenues have mirrored the Close of Session forecast to date, the end of the biennium is likely to be stronger than was expected when the budget was built. An increasingly strong outlook for April 2015 tax payments, combined with revenue increases enacted during the 2013 Special Session, together suggest that 2013-15 biennial tax collections will wind up near or above the 2% personal income tax kicker threshold.

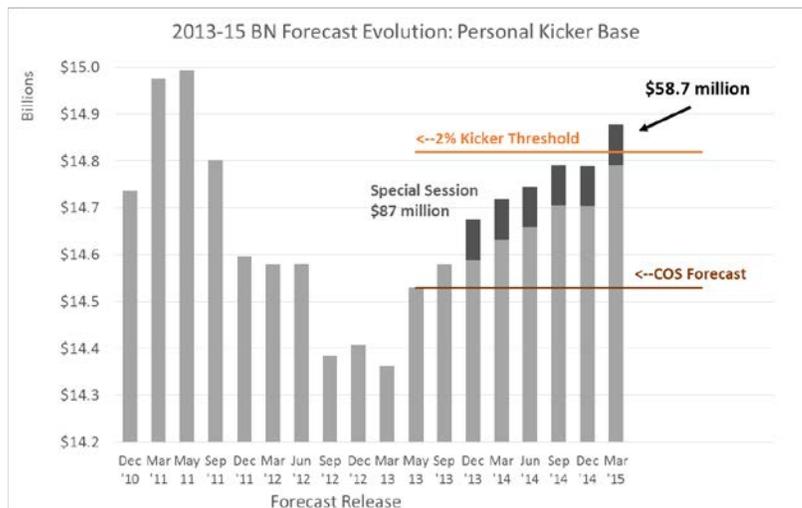
The March 2015 outlook assumes that revenues included in the personal income tax kicker base will exceed the kicker threshold by \$59 million at the end of the biennium. Should this outlook hold true, a personal income tax kicker of \$349 million will be issued. Due to actions taken by the 2011 Legislature, this potential kicker payment will take the form of a credit on 2015 tax returns rather than being issued as a check at the end of the year.

Although a kicker payment is now the most likely outcome, there remains the distinct possibility that the kicker will not be triggered during the current biennium. There is still around \$4 billion of kicker-related revenue yet to come before the biennium ends in June. If these collections fall just 2% below expectations, the kicker threshold will not be reached.

If the March 2015 outlook comes to pass, and a kicker is triggered, it will not fundamentally change the task faced by legislative budget writers during the current session. Most of the reduction in 2015-17 income tax collections due to the kicker will be offset by larger balances heading into the biennium together with improved prospects for the regional economy over the next two years.

The primary downside risk facing the near-term revenue forecast is the uncertain future of the nationwide economic expansion. Should contractionary monetary policy or economic weakness among our trading partners slow the expansion, the strong gains in tax collections called for by the March forecast will not be realized.

There is also a considerable amount of uncertainty surrounding the outlook for corporate excise taxes. Corporate collections are notoriously volatile, often doubling or being halved in any given year. With many significant corporate tax law changes having been passed in recent years, historical tax collections may not provide an accurate picture of what is to come. Adding to this complexity, the Oregon Department of Revenue has recently replaced its corporate tax processing system. Payment data under the new system remains limited and is subject to large errors. It is unclear when accurate data on corporate payments will be available for research purposes.



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 in the past.

2013-15 General Fund Revenues

General Fund revenues have closely matched expectations thus far during the 2013-15 biennium. Through the end of calendar year 2014, actual revenues have differed from the Close of Session forecast by less than \$25 million.

General Fund revenue growth is expected to remain rapid as fiscal year 2015 unfolds. In particular, the April personal income tax filing season is expected to show large gains relative to last year. After a healthy tax season, the March forecast expects that both personal and corporate tax kickers will be triggered.

The forecast for gross General Fund revenues for 2013-15 is now \$16,001 million. This represents an increase of \$88.5 million (+0.6%) from the December 2014 forecast. The March 2015 forecast for the 2013-15 biennium is \$358 million (2.3%) above the Close of Session forecast.

Personal Income Tax

Personal income tax collections were \$1,730 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2015, \$69 million (4.2%) above the latest forecast. Compared to the year-ago level, total personal income tax collections grew by 10.6% relative to a forecast that called for 6.2% growth. Final and other income tax payments were up 46% relative to last year, suggesting strong gains in taxable business and investment income. Table B.8 in Appendix B presents a comparison of actual and projected personal income tax revenues for the October-December quarter.

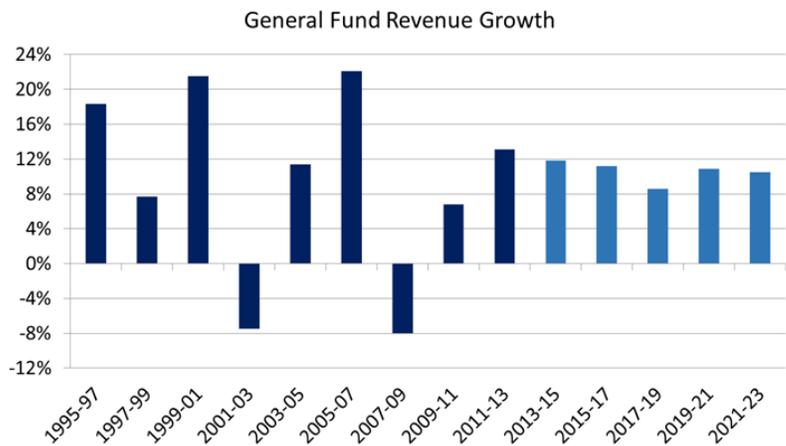
Excluding corporate excise taxes and central service charges, the General Fund forecast is now \$349 million above the Close of Session forecast. Around one-fourth of this change is due to the impact of law changes, and most of the rest can be traced to a more optimistic economic outlook for Fiscal Year 2015. Should the aggressive growth outlook for Fiscal Year 2015 come to pass, revenues will end up \$59 million above of the personal income tax kicker threshold.

Corporate Excise Tax

Corporate excise tax collections equaled \$257 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2015, \$21.4 million above the December forecast. Compared to one year ago, net corporate receipts were up 42.6% with the forecast calling for an increase of 20.9%.

Corporate tax collections remain at a record level. Profitability remains strong in most industries, recent law changes have supported collections, and a new Department of Revenue tax processing system is currently overstating revenues. Even without these issues, corporate tax collections and underlying profits are subject to boom-bust cycles, injecting a considerable amount of downside risk into the outlook.

Nevertheless, healthy corporate tax collections are expected during the upcoming biennium, due to tax reform, continued economic growth, and a decline in the stock of outstanding Business Energy Tax Credits. Oregon’s



economy is expected to continue to grow, and corporate tax collections are typically very sensitive to the business cycle.

Following the rapid growth seen in recent months, expectations for corporate income tax collections for 2013-15 are now only \$4.3 million higher than what was called for in the Close of Session forecast. However, due to a law change affecting the distribution of corporate tax collections into the Rainy Day Fund, the General Fund portion of corporate tax collections is now above the Close of Session forecast. During past budget cycles, this would have led to corporate kicker payments of \$55.7 million. Now, however, should these unanticipated revenues be realized, the funds will be directed to education programs.

Table R.1

2013-15 General Fund Forecast Summary

| (Millions) | 2013 COS Forecast | December 2014 Forecast | March 2015 Forecast | Change from Prior Forecast | Change from COS Forecast |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Structural Revenues | | | | | |
| Personal Income Tax | \$13,558.2 | \$13,832.9 | \$13,914.3 | \$81.4 | \$356.1 |
| Corporate Income Tax | \$1,056.6 | \$1,060.4 | \$1,060.9 | \$0.5 | \$4.3 |
| All Other Revenues | \$1,027.9 | \$1,019.1 | \$1,025.8 | \$6.6 | -\$2.1 |
| Gross GF Revenues | \$15,642.6 | \$15,912.4 | \$16,000.9 | \$88.5 | \$358.3 |
| Offsets and Transfers | -\$120.8 | -\$73.2 | -\$74.1 | -\$1.0 | \$46.7 |
| Administrative Actions ¹ | -\$18.2 | -\$3.3 | -\$3.3 | \$0.0 | \$14.9 |
| Legislative Actions | -\$136.9 | -\$136.7 | -\$136.7 | \$0.0 | \$0.2 |
| Net Available Resources | \$15,910.1 | \$16,174.8 | \$16,262.4 | \$87.6 | \$352.2 |
| Confidence Intervals | | | | | |
| 67% Confidence | +/- 1.6% | | \$256.0 | \$15.74B to \$16.26B | |
| 95% Confidence | +/- 3.2% | | \$512.0 | \$15.49B to \$16.51B | |

1 Reflects cost of cashflow management actions, exclusive of internal borrowing.

Other Sources of Revenue

Among other primary sources of revenue, estate taxes and video lottery sales have been coming in above expectations in recent months, leading to an increase in the forecast. However, the outlook both revenue streams remains down relative to the Close of Session forecast. Unlike most forms of discretionary spending, spending on the Oregon Lottery and other forms of gaming across the U.S. has yet to recover much at all. After an additional downward revision in March, the outlook for state court fees also remains well below the Close of Session forecast.

Extended General Fund Outlook

Table R.2 exhibits the long-run forecast for General Fund revenues through the 2021-23 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 2011-13 | | Forecast 2013-15 | | Forecast 2015-17 | | Forecast 2017-19 | | Forecast 2019-21 | | Forecast 2021-23 | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | Biennium | % Chg | Biennium | % Chg |
| Personal Income Taxes | 12,118.2 | 15.8% | 13,914.3 | 14.8% | 15,489.7 | 11.3% | 17,359.3 | 12.1% | 19,228.8 | 10.8% | 21,181.5 | 10.2% |
| Corporate Income Taxes | 883.9 | 6.8% | 1,060.9 | 20.0% | 1,102.9 | 4.0% | 1,045.5 | -5.2% | 1,103.6 | 5.6% | 1,182.4 | 7.1% |
| All Others | 1,153.9 | -5.9% | 1,025.8 | -11.1% | 1,003.7 | -2.1% | 1,036.2 | 3.2% | 1,112.6 | 7.4% | 1,178.5 | 5.9% |
| Gross General Fund | 14,156.0 | 13.1% | 16,000.9 | 13.0% | 17,596.3 | 10.0% | 19,441.0 | 10.5% | 21,445.1 | 10.3% | 23,542.4 | 9.8% |
| <i>Offsets and Transfers</i> | <i>(12.0)</i> | | <i>(74.1)</i> | | <i>(104.9)</i> | | <i>(101.9)</i> | | <i>(40.7)</i> | | <i>(43.7)</i> | |
| Net Revenue | 14,144.0 | 13.0% | 15,926.8 | 12.6% | 17,491.4 | 9.8% | 19,339.1 | 10.6% | 21,404.4 | 10.7% | 23,498.7 | 9.8% |

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

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 in the past.

General Fund revenues are expected to total \$17,491 million in 2015-17 biennium, an increase of 9.8 percent from the prior period, and \$124 million below the December forecast. The downward forecast revision is due to the impact of kicker credits that are not fully offset by the improved economic outlook. In 2017-19 biennium, revenue growth is expected to recover to 10.6%, followed by rates of around 10% in subsequent biennia. The slowdown in long-run revenue growth is largely due to the impact of demographic changes and changes in savings behavior. In particular, the labor force will lose many very productive workers with a lifetime of experience over the coming years. Table B.2 in Appendix presents a more detailed look at the long-term General Fund revenue forecast.

Tax Law Assumptions

The revenue forecast is based on existing law, including measures and actions signed into law during the 2013 Oregon Legislative Session, the October 2013 Special Legislative Session and the 2014 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 2013 Legislative Session can be found in Appendix B Table B.3. For a detailed treatment of the components of the 2013 Legislatively Enacted Budget, see: [LFO 2013-15 Budget Summary](#). For summary of the revenue impacts for the October 2013 special session see: [LRO HB3601 Revenue Impact Statement](#).

The treatment of the corporate taxes represents an important current area of policy uncertainty. Changes to the corporate minimum tax and pass-through income tax rates for small businesses have yet to be fully reflected in the data. There is also significant uncertainty regarding the size of expiring Business Energy Tax Credits. Also, policymakers and the court system are currently determining if firms can be asked to pay excise taxes based on

a single sales apportionment factor. Depending on the future treatment of corporate tax liability, the outlook for collections could be lowered on the order of \$100 million per biennium.

Other recent tax law changes involve the treatment of court fees and criminal fines. These changes have significantly increased the amount of judicial related funds flowing into the General Fund, but the exact magnitude of the impact remains unclear.

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. The current forecast relies on estimates taken from the Oregon Department of Revenue's 2015-17 Tax Expenditure Report together with periodic updates produced by the Legislative Revenue Office.

Alternative Scenarios

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 downside risk facing the revenue outlook is the threat that the U.S. economic recovery will lose steam in the near term. Such a scenario, however it played out, would result in drastic revenue losses. Two recessionary scenarios are displayed in table R.2b. In a severe recession, biennial revenues could come in as much as \$2 billion lower than predicted¹¹.

¹¹ The methodology for computing alternative scenarios has been changed to reflect recent work done by the Legislative Revenue Office. Assumptions: Recessions begin in 2015 and return to baseline income by 2022. The moderate recession scenario assumes personal income growth will be reduced by one-half relative to the baseline in 2015 and 2016. The severe recession scenario assumes personal income will decline in 2015 by as much as it did in 2009. The percentage deviation in personal income taxes is 1.4 times the deviation in personal income. The percentage deviation in corporate income taxes is 2.0 times the deviation in personal income.

TABLE R2b

March 2015

Alternative Cyclical Revenue Forecast (\$ millions)

| | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Fiscal Year |
| Baseline Case | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Income | | | | | | | | | |
| Level | 168.46 | 177.47 | 188.46 | 199.77 | 210.36 | 221.03 | 231.55 | 242.10 | 253.36 |
| % change | 5.1% | 5.3% | 6.2% | 6.0% | 5.3% | 5.1% | 4.8% | 4.6% | 4.6% |
| Taxes | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Income | 7,286 | 7,451 | 8,039 | 8,463 | 8,897 | 9,382 | 9,847 | 10,331 | 10,851 |
| Corporate Excise & Income | 566 | 553 | 550 | 525 | 521 | 543 | 561 | 583 | 600 |
| Other General Fund | 514 | 497 | 507 | 507 | 530 | 544 | 569 | 579 | 599 |
| Total General Fund | 8,367 | 8,501 | 9,095 | 9,494 | 9,947 | 10,468 | 10,977 | 11,493 | 12,050 |
| % change | 9.6% | 1.6% | 7.0% | 4.4% | 4.8% | 5.2% | 4.9% | 4.7% | 4.8% |
| Moderate Recession | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Income | | | | | | | | | |
| Level | 168.5 | 173.1 | 179.4 | 192.2 | 204.8 | 216.9 | 228.9 | 240.0 | 251.5 |
| % change | 5.1% | 2.8% | 3.6% | 7.1% | 6.5% | 5.9% | 5.5% | 4.8% | 4.8% |
| Taxes | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Income | 7,286 | 7,197 | 7,498 | 8,016 | 8,566 | 9,137 | 9,691 | 10,195 | 10,724 |
| <i>Deviation from baseline</i> | | -254 | -541 | -447 | -331 | -244 | -155 | -136 | -126 |
| Corporate Excise & Income | 566 | 526 | 497 | 485 | 493 | 523 | 548 | 572 | 591 |
| <i>Deviation from baseline</i> | | -27 | -53 | -40 | -28 | -20 | -13 | -10 | -9 |
| Other General Fund | 514 | 497 | 507 | 507 | 530 | 544 | 569 | 579 | 599 |
| Total General Fund | 8,367 | 8,220 | 8,502 | 9,008 | 9,588 | 10,204 | 10,809 | 11,346 | 11,915 |
| % change | 9.6% | -1.8% | 3.4% | 5.9% | 6.4% | 6.4% | 5.9% | 5.0% | 5.0% |
| <i>Deviation from baseline</i> | | -281 | -593 | -486 | -359 | -265 | -168 | -146 | -135 |
| Severe Recession | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Income | | | | | | | | | |
| Level | 168.5 | 161.7 | 170.1 | 184.9 | 199.3 | 213.5 | 227.7 | 238.7 | 250.2 |
| % change | 5.1% | -4.0% | 5.2% | 8.7% | 7.8% | 7.1% | 6.6% | 4.8% | 4.8% |
| Taxes | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Income | 7,286 | 6,526 | 6,943 | 7,578 | 8,243 | 8,937 | 9,619 | 10,119 | 10,645 |
| <i>Deviation from baseline</i> | | -925 | -1,096 | -884 | -654 | -445 | -228 | -212 | -206 |
| Corporate Excise & Income | 566 | 455 | 443 | 447 | 466 | 506 | 542 | 566 | 585 |
| <i>Deviation from baseline</i> | | -98 | -107 | -78 | -55 | -37 | -19 | -16 | -15 |
| Other General Fund | 514 | 497 | 507 | 507 | 530 | 544 | 569 | 579 | 599 |
| Total General Fund | 8,367 | 7,478 | 7,893 | 8,531 | 9,239 | 9,987 | 10,731 | 11,264 | 11,829 |
| % change | 9.6% | -10.6% | 5.5% | 8.1% | 8.3% | 8.1% | 7.5% | 5.0% | 5.0% |
| <i>Deviation from baseline</i> | | -1,023 | -1,203 | -963 | -708 | -482 | -246 | -228 | -221 |

Lottery Earnings

Revenues and available resources from Lottery games and programs are projected to total \$1,061.8 million, an increase of \$13.1 million from the December outlook and \$2.3 million above the Close of Session forecast (0.2 %). The near-term increase is the result of both higher than expected sales for video and traditional products alike. Please see Table B.9 in Appendix B for the full extended outlook for lottery earnings.

Overall, video lottery dominates total lottery earnings, accounting for approximately 85 percent of all lottery transfers in the past three years. Over the past decade, video lottery has underwent three distinct phases and is entering into a fourth.

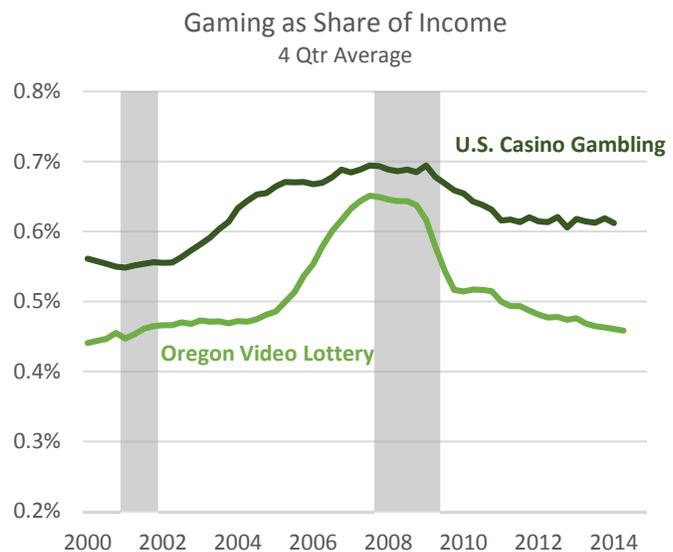
The first, during the housing boom era, followed the implementation of line games back in 2005. Not only was video lottery new to the marketplace and experienced somewhat of a novelty factor intrigue from consumers, it

also coincided with an economic expansion. Growth in the early years of line games was in the double digits and spending as a share of statewide income increased by 40 percent.

The second phase followed the onset of the Great Recession and enactment of the smoking ban in Oregon. During this time, video lottery sales plummeted 23 percent from pre-recession highs to the depths of the recession; the same magnitude of losses seen in slot machines in Clark County, Nevada, home of Las Vegas.

The third phase covered the initial years of recovery, fiscal years 2010 to 2014. Even as Oregon video lottery sales rebounded at approximately three times the rate seen in Clark County, Nevada, growth still averaged just 1.2 percent. Similar sales trends were seen nationwide across the gaming industry, although Oregon's slow growth was better than most where sales were flat to down.

Even as consumers remain cautious with their disposable income, other forms of discretionary spending and entertainment spending have advanced at faster rates. Gaming trends are relatively flat across nearly all states, except for the few locations with new or remodeled casinos. Among mature gaming destinations, revenues continue to decline. The industry is extremely competitive and the share of consumer budgets spent on gaming has not increased. These pressures are unlikely to relent in the near future as more and more jurisdictions turn to gaming as a potential revenue source. See our office's recent report on gaming and tax collections across the country: *Betting the Minimum*¹².



This fiscal year marks a new phase in Oregon video lottery history with the capital replacement plan. During this biennium and the next, Lottery will replace the 12,000 existing video lottery terminals throughout the state, some of which will be nine years old when they are replaced. Due to advancements in technology, like a lot of industries, the current machines are becoming obsolete in the marketplace. This replacement plan is expected to cost approximately \$215 million over four years, of which Lottery will self-fund \$85 million. The remaining \$130 million will be deducted from Lottery earnings prior to being transferred for general revenue purposes. The biennial impact of the replacement plan is \$71.2 million in 2013-15, or about 6.3 percent of available revenue to be transferred, and \$59.2 million in 2015-17, or about 5 percent.

In terms of the new video lottery terminals, the baseline outlook has assumed that older machines would be replaced on a regular basis, given the wear and tear on the machines over time and as technology improves. Clearly this has not been the case, and may be one contributing factor to slow sales growth in recent years. As such, the baseline forecast is taking more of a wait and see approach to the new machines in terms of the longer-run sales outlook. However, as the first wave of these new video lottery terminals has been deployed across Oregon, there does appear to be a sizable initial sales bump. How strong and how long does it last are still open ended questions at this time. The current forecast builds in a one-time novelty factory increase in sales this fiscal year. However, sales growth next year slows as a result (from 5.5 percent to just 0.3 percent.) From there the

¹² <http://oregoneconomicanalysis.com/2014/10/09/betting-the-minimum-gaming-in-the-u-s-and-state-revenues/>

outlook accelerates somewhat, along with a continually improving economy, to reach longer term growth rates of 3.5 percent per year.

Such an outlook does leave room for both upside and downside risks. Should the combination of a stronger economy and the new terminals unlock permanently higher sales over a longer period, instead of one-time novelty factor bump, then the forecast will need to be revised up. Possibly considerably so. However, sales growth has been lackluster to disappointing across the country. Even in brand new casinos, after a year or two of strong growth, sales start to plateau or even fall in some locations.

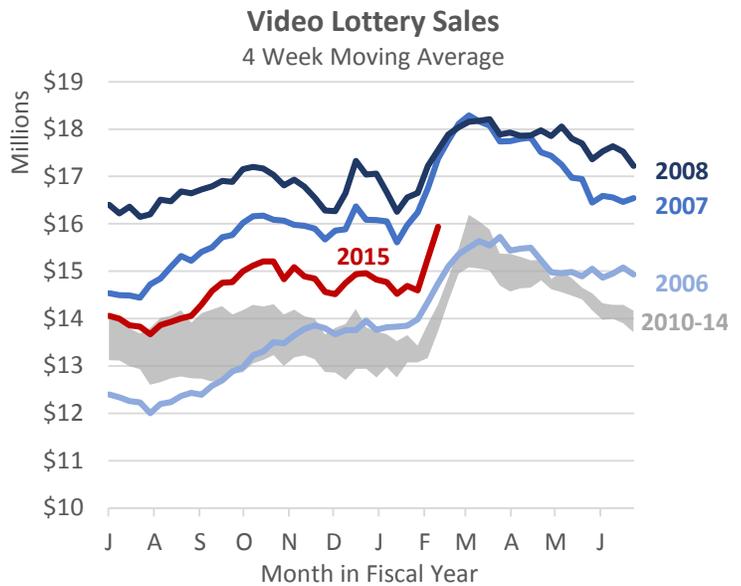
Given all of these trends, the outlook for video lottery has been reduced in recent years. However not completely down to growth along the lines of the adult population (our office’s pessimistic scenario.) Such changes to the outlook have reduced available resources over the 10 year horizon. Overall, expectations are certainly for video lottery sales to continue to increase, however, much like the broader economic outlook, at rates of growth lower than in the past. Fiscal year 2015 is on track to be a very solid year, however how much is due to the novelty factor of new terminals is a topic our office and Lottery will continue to monitor closely.

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

Budgetary Reserves

The state currently administers two general reserve accounts, the Oregon Rainy Day Fund¹³ (ORDF) and the Education Stability Fund¹⁴ (ESF). This section updates balances and recalculates the outlook for these funds based on the March revenue forecast.

Following the close of the 2011-13 BN, the two reserve funds totaled \$69.4 million. Given the



Oregon's Budgetary Reserves

| (Millions) | 2011-13 Biennium | 2013-15 Biennium | 2015-17 Biennium |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Rainy Day Fund | | | |
| Beginning Balance | \$10.4 | \$61.9 | \$211.9 |
| Net Deposits ³ | \$50.8 | \$148.6 | \$169.2 |
| Interest | \$0.6 | \$1.5 | \$15.4 |
| Ending Balance¹ | \$61.8 | \$211.9 | \$396.5 |
| Education Stability Fund | | | |
| Beginning Balance | \$5.1 | \$7.4 | \$178.6 |
| Net Deposits | \$184.8 | \$171.2 | \$176.4 |
| Interest ² | \$0.6 | \$1.1 | \$12.4 |
| Withdrawals | -\$182.9 | -\$1.1 | -\$12.4 |
| Ending Balance | \$7.6 | \$178.6 | \$355.0 |
| Total Reserves | \$69.4 | \$390.5 | \$751.5 |
| Percent of General Fund Revenues | 0.5% | 2.5% | 4.3% |

¹³ 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.

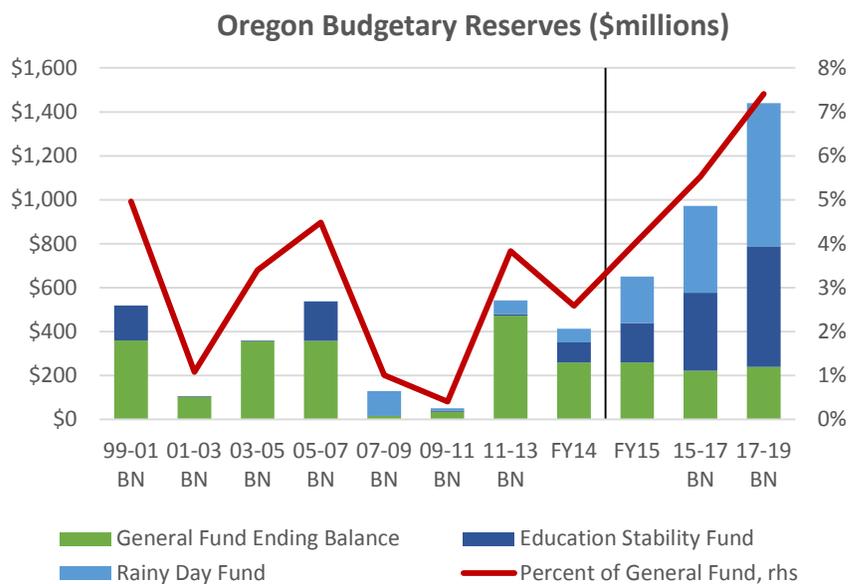
¹⁴ The ESF gained its current reserve structure and mechanics via constitutional amendment in 2002. The ESF receives 18 percent of lottery earnings, deposited on a quarterly basis – 5% of which are deposited in the Oregon Growth sub-account. The ESF does not retain interest earnings. The ESF has similar triggers as the ORDF, 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.

General Fund’s positive ending balance for 2011-13, one percent of appropriations, \$136.9 million, was deposited into the ORDF during 2013-15.

As of this forecast, the two reserve funds currently total \$336 million, plus a projected General Fund ending balance of \$347.7 million. Additional deposits are still to come in 2013-15 as well. The ORDF will receive will receive an estimated \$11.9 million deposit due to the increases in corporate tax rates from Measure 67. The ESF is expected to receive an additional \$42.2 million based on Lottery sales. Assuming no further administrative actions, the two reserve funds are forecasted to total \$390.5 million at the end of 2013-15, or 2.5 percent of General Fund revenues. Including the projected ending balance brings effective budgetary reserves \$650.7 million, or 4.1 percent.

Such levels of reserve balances are about as big as Oregon has been able to accumulate, at least in the state’s recent history. However, that does not indicate they are sufficient to withstand a recession’s impact on the state budget. Reserve balances of approximately 7 percent are generally accepted to be able to withstand a recession of average size. (This figure is based on a one standard deviation change in revenues. Larger reserves would be needed to insure against a more severe recession.) Provided the economic expansion continues, Oregon’s reserves are projected to reach 7 percent of expenditures at the end of the 2017-19 biennium.

B.10 in Appendix B provides more details for Oregon’s budgetary reserves.



POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC OUTLOOK

Population and Demographic Summary

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 to 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 and 2010. Oregon's national ranking in population growth rate has dropped further to 20th between 2010 and 2014 lagging behind all of the neighboring states. Slow population growth during the decade preceding the 2010 Census characterized by 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. As a result of recent economic downturn and sluggish recovery, Oregon's population increased at a slow pace in the recent past. However, Oregon's population growth in 2014 rebounded nicely and ranked 13th fastest in the nation. Based on the current forecast, Oregon's population will reach 4.35 million in the year 2022 with an annual rate of growth of 1.16 percent between 2014 and 2022.

Oregon's economic condition heavily influences the state's population growth. Its economy determines the ability to retain existing 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 number of 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 include a major recession and a net loss of population during the early years, 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 32 percent in 2010, lowest since early 1980s when we actually had negative net migration. As a sign of slow to modest economic gain, the ratio of net migration-to-population change will increase gradually and will reach 79 percent by the end of the forecast horizon due largely to rising number of deaths among elderly population associated with increasing elderly population. Although economy and employment situation in Oregon looked stagnant in the recent past, migration situation was not similar to the early 1980s pattern of negative net migration. Potential Oregon out-migrants had no better place to go since other states were also in the same boat in terms of economy and employment. California is the number one state of origin of migrants to Oregon. As California's housing market improves, we expect positive impact on Oregon's net migration.

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 coverage and delivery. Growth in many age groups will show the effects of the baby-boom and their echo generations during the period of 2014-2022. 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 to the record high levels 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 in the near future exceeding 5 percent annual rate of growth due to the direct impact of the baby-boom generation entering the retirement age and smaller pre-baby boom cohort exiting the 65-74 age group. Reversing several years of slow growth and shrinking population, the elderly aged 75-84 started to show a positive growth as the effect of depression era birth-cohort will dissipate. An

unprecedented fast pace of growth of population in this age group will begin once the baby-boom generation starts to mature into 65-74 age group. 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 1.5 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 has gradually tapered off to below zero percent rate of growth by 2012 and will remain at slow or below zero growth phase for several years. The size of this older working-age population will remain virtually unchanged at the beginning to the end of the forecast period. 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 1.5 percent annual average rate during the forecast horizon mainly because of the exiting smaller birth cohort following the baby-boom cohort. The young adult population (aged 18-24) will remain nearly unchanged over the forecast period. 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 colleges 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 past years and will grow in the future at well below the overall state average. The growth rate for children under the age of five has remained below or near zero percent in the recent past due to the sharp decline in the number of births. This cohort of children will see steady positive growth only after 2015. Although the number of children under the age of five declined in the recent years, 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 years. 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.

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-period population. Further iterations subject the in-and-out migrants to the same mortality and fertility rates.

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 2011-2013 postcensal totals from the Population Research Center, Portland State University. The numbers of births and deaths through 2013 are from Oregon's Center for Health Statistics.

Annual numbers of births are determined from 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 2010. Male and female life expectancies for the 2010-2022 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 at births of 77.4 and the female life expectancy of 81.8 in 2010 are projected to improve to 79.0 years for males and 83.25 years for females by the year 2022.

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, income/wage data from Oregon and neighboring states, and past trends. Distribution of migrants by age and sex is based on detailed data from the American Community Survey. The annual net migration between 2014 and 2022 is expected to remain in the range of 33,700 to 38,800, averaging 37,000 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 2010 and 2011 were the lowest in over two decades. Oregon's population growth is expected a gradual recovery in the future. Migration is intrinsically related to economy and employment situation of the state. Still, high unemployment and job loss in the recent past 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 were not faring any better either. Hence the potential out-migrants had very limited destination choices. As Oregon's economy gets better, net migration and population growth will increase. However, the future growth will not look like high growth period of 1990s. The role of net migration in Oregon's population growth will get more prominence as the natural increase will decline considerably due to rapid increase in the number of deaths associated with ageing population.

APPENDIX A: ECONOMIC FORECAST DETAIL

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Table A.1 – Employment Forecast Tracking

Total Nonfarm Employment, 4th quarter 2014

(Employment in thousands, Annualized Percent Change)

| | Preliminary Estimate | | Forecast | | Forecast Error | | Y/Y Change |
|--|----------------------|-------|----------|-------|----------------|-------|------------|
| | level | % ch | level | % ch | level | % | % ch |
| Total Nonfarm | 1,737.8 | 3.0 | 1,732.1 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 2.7 |
| Total Private | 1,440.9 | 3.2 | 1,437.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 2.8 |
| Mining and Logging | 7.9 | 12.8 | 8.1 | 7.0 | (0.2) | (3.1) | 2.4 |
| Construction | 80.4 | 4.3 | 77.1 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| Manufacturing | 180.5 | 3.4 | 180.7 | 2.5 | (0.2) | (0.1) | 2.2 |
| Durable Goods | 126.9 | 2.8 | 127.2 | 2.9 | (0.2) | (0.2) | 2.0 |
| Wood Product | 22.2 | 4.7 | 22.2 | 2.6 | (0.0) | (0.2) | 2.6 |
| Metals and Machinery | 36.1 | 1.5 | 36.4 | 3.7 | (0.3) | (0.9) | 1.1 |
| Computer and Electronic Product | 36.5 | 1.8 | 36.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | (0.7) |
| Transportation Equipment | 11.6 | 3.1 | 11.4 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 6.5 |
| Other Durable Goods | 20.6 | 4.9 | 20.7 | 2.9 | (0.1) | (0.5) | 5.4 |
| Nondurable Goods | 53.6 | 4.7 | 53.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.6 |
| Food | 26.9 | 5.2 | 27.0 | 0.5 | (0.1) | (0.4) | 2.0 |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 26.7 | 4.1 | 26.5 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 3.1 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 327.8 | 2.2 | 328.4 | 3.5 | (0.6) | (0.2) | 2.4 |
| Retail Trade | 197.8 | 1.5 | 198.4 | 4.2 | (0.5) | (0.3) | 2.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 72.4 | 2.7 | 72.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities | 57.5 | 4.4 | 57.6 | 3.7 | (0.1) | (0.2) | 3.9 |
| Information | 32.1 | 2.3 | 31.9 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | (0.4) |
| Financial Activities | 92.2 | 0.4 | 92.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Professional & Business Services | 224.7 | 5.3 | 223.7 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 5.4 |
| Educational & Health Services | 251.8 | 3.6 | 249.3 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| Educational Services | 34.8 | (0.9) | 34.6 | (3.9) | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Health Services | 217.0 | 4.4 | 214.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 3.3 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 183.9 | 2.4 | 186.2 | 6.6 | (2.2) | (1.2) | 3.0 |
| Other Services | 59.5 | 2.9 | 59.9 | 4.2 | (0.3) | (0.5) | 2.0 |
| Government | 296.9 | 2.2 | 294.9 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 2.1 |
| Federal | 27.5 | 2.1 | 27.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | (0.1) |
| State | 85.8 | 4.6 | 84.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| State Education | 32.6 | 2.9 | 32.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Local | 183.6 | 1.1 | 182.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| Local Education | 95.2 | (0.1) | 93.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 |

Table A.2 – Short-Term Oregon Economic Summary

| | Quarterly | | | | | Annual | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2014:3 | 2014:4 | 2015:1 | 2015:2 | 2015:3 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Personal Income (\$ billions) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nominal Personal Income | 165.1 | 167.6 | 169.7 | 171.5 | 173.7 | 156.6 | 164.4 | 172.7 | 182.8 | 194.3 | 205.0 |
| % change | 3.5 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Real Personal Income (base year=2005) | 151.3 | 153.8 | 156.2 | 157.5 | 158.6 | 145.9 | 151.1 | 158.1 | 164.3 | 171.2 | 177.1 |
| % change | 2.2 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.4 |
| Nominal Wages and Salaries | 84.9 | 86.7 | 87.8 | 89.0 | 90.3 | 80.4 | 84.8 | 89.7 | 95.5 | 101.2 | 106.8 |
| % change | 3.4 | 8.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| Other Indicators | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per Capita Income (\$1,000) | 41.5 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 43.1 | 39.9 | 41.4 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 47.2 | 49.3 |
| % change | 2.1 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| Average Wage rate (\$1,000) | 48.9 | 49.2 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 47.8 | 48.8 | 50.1 | 51.8 | 53.6 | 55.6 |
| % change | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Population (Millions) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.93 | 3.97 | 4.02 | 4.07 | 4.11 | 4.16 |
| % change | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Housing Starts (Thousands) | 15.2 | 17.0 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 19.7 | 22.2 | 23.2 |
| % change | (25.3) | 56.0 | (22.5) | 23.5 | (0.5) | 31.3 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 18.1 | 12.7 | 4.4 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Point Change | 0.2 | (0.1) | (0.3) | 0.0 | (0.1) | (1.1) | (0.8) | (0.4) | (0.3) | (0.2) | 0.1 |
| Employment (Thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Nonfarm | 1,724.9 | 1,737.8 | 1,751.2 | 1,763.5 | 1,776.4 | 1,674.1 | 1,720.8 | 1,770.2 | 1,821.3 | 1,865.3 | 1,901.2 |
| % change | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Private Nonfarm | 1,429.6 | 1,440.9 | 1,452.5 | 1,463.9 | 1,475.9 | 1,385.1 | 1,427.0 | 1,470.2 | 1,517.7 | 1,558.1 | 1,590.7 |
| % change | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
| Construction | 79.5 | 80.4 | 80.7 | 81.1 | 81.8 | 74.1 | 80.3 | 81.6 | 84.6 | 86.9 | 88.8 |
| % change | (4.0) | 4.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Manufacturing | 179.0 | 180.5 | 182.1 | 182.8 | 183.7 | 175.1 | 179.1 | 183.3 | 187.4 | 189.9 | 191.2 |
| % change | 0.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Durable Manufacturing | 126.0 | 126.9 | 128.2 | 128.7 | 129.4 | 123.3 | 125.9 | 129.1 | 132.6 | 134.7 | 135.6 |
| % change | 1.8 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | 21.9 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 22.6 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.2 |
| % change | (0.2) | 4.7 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.5 | (0.6) |
| High Tech Manufacturing | 36.4 | 36.5 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 36.6 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.9 |
| % change | (0.4) | 1.8 | 6.4 | (1.2) | 0.9 | (1.0) | (0.5) | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.4 | (0.0) |
| Transportation Equipment | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| % change | 9.8 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | (2.4) | 4.8 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Nondurable Manufacturing | 53.0 | 53.6 | 53.9 | 54.1 | 54.3 | 51.8 | 53.2 | 54.2 | 54.8 | 55.2 | 55.6 |
| % change | (2.0) | 4.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Private nonmanufacturing | 1,250.6 | 1,260.3 | 1,270.3 | 1,281.1 | 1,292.2 | 1,210.0 | 1,247.9 | 1,286.9 | 1,330.3 | 1,368.3 | 1,399.5 |
| % change | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| Retail Trade | 197.1 | 197.8 | 199.6 | 201.5 | 203.4 | 191.7 | 196.2 | 202.4 | 209.6 | 215.4 | 220.3 |
| % change | 2.7 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 72.0 | 72.4 | 73.1 | 73.7 | 74.3 | 71.4 | 72.0 | 74.0 | 76.1 | 77.7 | 78.8 |
| % change | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Information | 31.9 | 32.1 | 32.3 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 32.2 | 31.9 | 32.8 | 33.8 | 34.5 | 34.9 |
| % change | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 0.0 | (0.7) | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| Professional and Business Services | 221.8 | 224.7 | 227.4 | 230.1 | 232.9 | 209.4 | 220.9 | 231.5 | 242.1 | 252.0 | 261.4 |
| % change | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Health Services | 214.7 | 217.0 | 218.3 | 219.7 | 221.1 | 208.5 | 213.8 | 220.4 | 225.7 | 230.6 | 234.5 |
| % change | 4.8 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 182.9 | 183.9 | 185.6 | 187.3 | 189.0 | 176.5 | 182.5 | 188.1 | 195.1 | 201.6 | 207.0 |
| % change | 0.7 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| Government | 295.3 | 296.9 | 298.7 | 299.6 | 300.5 | 289.0 | 293.8 | 300.0 | 303.5 | 307.1 | 310.4 |
| % change | 4.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | (0.7) | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 |

Table A.3 – Oregon Economic Forecast Change

Oregon Forecast Change (Current vs. Last)

| | Quarterly | | | | | Annual | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2014:3 | 2014:4 | 2015:1 | 2015:2 | 2015:3 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Personal Income (\$ billions) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nominal Personal Income | 165.1 | 167.6 | 169.7 | 171.5 | 173.7 | 156.6 | 164.4 | 172.7 | 182.8 | 194.3 | 205.0 |
| % change | (0.2) | 0.2 | 0.0 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Real Personal Income (base year=2005) | 151.3 | 153.8 | 156.2 | 157.5 | 158.6 | 145.9 | 151.1 | 158.1 | 164.3 | 171.2 | 177.1 |
| % change | (0.2) | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | (0.0) | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nominal Wages and Salaries | 84.9 | 86.7 | 87.8 | 89.0 | 90.3 | 80.4 | 84.8 | 89.7 | 95.5 | 101.2 | 106.8 |
| % change | (0.7) | 0.1 | (0.1) | (0.2) | (0.2) | 0.0 | (0.2) | (0.1) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Other Indicators | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per Capita Income (\$1,000) | 41.5 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 43.1 | 39.9 | 41.4 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 47.2 | 49.3 |
| % change | (0.2) | 0.2 | 0.0 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Average Wage rate (\$1,000) | 48.9 | 49.2 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 47.8 | 48.8 | 50.1 | 51.8 | 53.6 | 55.6 |
| % change | 0.0 | (0.3) | (0.5) | (0.7) | (0.6) | 0.0 | (0.1) | (0.6) | (0.4) | (0.4) | (0.5) |
| Population (Millions) | 3.98 | 3.99 | 4.00 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.93 | 3.97 | 4.02 | 4.07 | 4.11 | 4.16 |
| % change | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Housing Starts (Thousands) | 15.2 | 17.0 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 19.7 | 22.2 | 23.2 |
| % change | 2.9 | 20.8 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 6.5 | (0.0) | 5.8 | 7.5 | 1.9 | (2.5) | (3.3) |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Point Change | (0.0) | 0.0 | (0.2) | (0.1) | (0.1) | 0.0 | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.4) | (0.4) | (0.5) |
| Employment (Thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Nonfarm | 1,724.9 | 1,737.8 | 1,751.2 | 1,763.5 | 1,776.4 | 1,674.1 | 1,720.8 | 1,770.2 | 1,821.3 | 1,865.3 | 1,901.2 |
| % change | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Private Nonfarm | 1,429.6 | 1,440.9 | 1,452.5 | 1,463.9 | 1,475.9 | 1,385.1 | 1,427.0 | 1,470.2 | 1,517.7 | 1,558.1 | 1,590.7 |
| % change | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Construction | 79.5 | 80.4 | 80.7 | 81.1 | 81.8 | 74.1 | 80.3 | 81.6 | 84.6 | 86.9 | 88.8 |
| % change | 3.3 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.7 | (0.0) | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 179.0 | 180.5 | 182.1 | 182.8 | 183.7 | 175.1 | 179.1 | 183.3 | 187.4 | 189.9 | 191.2 |
| % change | (0.3) | (0.1) | 0.0 | (0.3) | (0.5) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.4) | (0.2) | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Durable Manufacturing | 126.0 | 126.9 | 128.2 | 128.7 | 129.4 | 123.3 | 125.9 | 129.1 | 132.6 | 134.7 | 135.6 |
| % change | (0.2) | (0.2) | 0.0 | (0.5) | (0.7) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.5) | (0.2) | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | 21.9 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 22.6 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.2 |
| % change | (0.7) | (0.2) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | (0.2) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| High Tech Manufacturing | 36.4 | 36.5 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 36.6 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.9 |
| % change | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | (0.1) | (0.0) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 |
| Transportation Equipment | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| % change | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Nondurable Manufacturing | 53.0 | 53.6 | 53.9 | 54.1 | 54.3 | 51.8 | 53.2 | 54.2 | 54.8 | 55.2 | 55.6 |
| % change | (0.6) | 0.2 | 0.1 | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.0) | (0.1) | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Private nonmanufacturing | 1,250.6 | 1,260.3 | 1,270.3 | 1,281.1 | 1,292.2 | 1,210.0 | 1,247.9 | 1,286.9 | 1,330.3 | 1,368.3 | 1,399.5 |
| % change | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Retail Trade | 197.1 | 197.8 | 199.6 | 201.5 | 203.4 | 191.7 | 196.2 | 202.4 | 209.6 | 215.4 | 220.3 |
| % change | 0.4 | (0.3) | (0.2) | (0.1) | 0.1 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 72.0 | 72.4 | 73.1 | 73.7 | 74.3 | 71.4 | 72.0 | 74.0 | 76.1 | 77.7 | 78.8 |
| % change | (0.3) | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Information | 31.9 | 32.1 | 32.3 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 32.2 | 31.9 | 32.8 | 33.8 | 34.5 | 34.9 |
| % change | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | (0.1) | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Professional and Business Services | 221.8 | 224.7 | 227.4 | 230.1 | 232.9 | 209.4 | 220.9 | 231.5 | 242.1 | 252.0 | 261.4 |
| % change | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Health Services | 214.7 | 217.0 | 218.3 | 219.7 | 221.1 | 208.5 | 213.8 | 220.4 | 225.7 | 230.6 | 234.5 |
| % change | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 182.9 | 183.9 | 185.6 | 187.3 | 189.0 | 176.5 | 182.5 | 188.1 | 195.1 | 201.6 | 207.0 |
| % change | (0.2) | (1.2) | (0.9) | (1.0) | (0.9) | 0.0 | (0.3) | (0.9) | (0.3) | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Government | 295.3 | 296.9 | 298.7 | 299.6 | 300.5 | 289.0 | 293.8 | 300.0 | 303.5 | 307.1 | 310.4 |
| % change | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |

Table A.4 – Annual Economic Forecast

Mar 2015 - Personal Income

(Billions of Current Dollars)

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Total Personal Income* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 145.8 | 153.1 | 156.6 | 164.4 | 172.7 | 182.8 | 194.3 | 205.0 | 215.7 | 226.4 | 236.8 | 247.6 |
| % Ch | 5.9 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| U.S. | 13,202.0 | 13,887.7 | 14,166.9 | 14,715.3 | 15,355.6 | 16,125.5 | 17,015.8 | 17,846.7 | 18,748.0 | 19,723.6 | 20,668.6 | 21,616.5 |
| % Ch | 6.2 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Wage and Salary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 74.0 | 77.3 | 80.4 | 84.8 | 89.7 | 95.5 | 101.2 | 106.8 | 112.5 | 118.0 | 123.3 | 128.8 |
| % Ch | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| U.S. | 6,633.2 | 6,932.1 | 7,124.7 | 7,434.2 | 7,800.3 | 8,206.3 | 8,623.3 | 9,034.1 | 9,488.5 | 9,978.4 | 10,463.9 | 10,941.9 |
| % Ch | 4.0 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Other Labor Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 18.2 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 22.3 | 23.6 | 24.8 | 26.0 | 27.1 | 28.3 | 29.4 |
| % Ch | 2.4 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| U.S. | 1,142.0 | 1,160.5 | 1,193.9 | 1,226.3 | 1,258.6 | 1,305.3 | 1,366.4 | 1,425.4 | 1,478.8 | 1,535.9 | 1,596.9 | 1,659.4 |
| % Ch | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Nonfarm Proprietor's Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 10.1 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 18.8 |
| % Ch | 3.2 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.8 |
| U.S. | 1,068.1 | 1,187.9 | 1,253.5 | 1,318.6 | 1,404.3 | 1,470.3 | 1,517.1 | 1,566.0 | 1,648.4 | 1,739.6 | 1,830.4 | 1,921.1 |
| % Ch | 8.2 | 11.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Dividend, Interest and Rent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 28.0 | 30.1 | 30.8 | 32.0 | 33.4 | 35.6 | 39.1 | 41.6 | 43.6 | 45.5 | 47.2 | 49.0 |
| % Ch | 10.7 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| U.S. | 2,399.2 | 2,621.6 | 2,675.6 | 2,772.0 | 2,880.5 | 3,065.1 | 3,355.2 | 3,584.4 | 3,765.4 | 3,929.9 | 4,072.1 | 4,226.7 |
| % Ch | 12.0 | 9.3 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Transfer Payments | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 29.2 | 29.6 | 30.7 | 32.5 | 33.9 | 35.4 | 37.2 | 39.2 | 41.5 | 44.1 | 46.8 | 49.5 |
| % Ch | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| U.S. | 2,274.3 | 2,329.2 | 2,406.1 | 2,538.3 | 2,645.9 | 2,772.3 | 2,888.5 | 3,018.7 | 3,176.8 | 3,349.8 | 3,522.5 | 3,708.2 |
| % Ch | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Contributions for Social Security | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 11.6 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 21.4 | 22.6 | 23.7 |
| % Ch | (7.6) | 4.4 | 16.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| U.S. | 423.9 | 437.3 | 578.4 | 611.4 | 645.9 | 686.8 | 729.7 | 772.2 | 817.9 | 865.2 | 912.6 | 959.8 |
| % Ch | (17.6) | 3.2 | 32.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Residence Adjustment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | (2.5) | (2.6) | (2.8) | (3.0) | (3.1) | (3.4) | (3.6) | (3.8) | (4.0) | (4.2) | (4.4) | (4.5) |
| % Ch | 10.1 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Farm Proprietor's Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| % Ch | 1,621.5 | (5.2) | (34.0) | 21.0 | (26.5) | 31.5 | 9.6 | 2.7 | (0.9) | (3.0) | 1.7 | (8.6) |
| Per Capita Income (Thousands of \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 37.8 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 41.4 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 47.2 | 49.3 | 51.2 | 53.1 | 54.9 | 56.7 |
| % Ch | 5.3 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| U.S. | 42.3 | 44.2 | 44.7 | 46.1 | 47.7 | 49.7 | 52.0 | 54.2 | 56.4 | 58.9 | 61.3 | 63.6 |
| % Ch | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.8 |

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

**Mar 2015 - Employment By Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)**

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Nonfarm | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 1,619.9 | 1,640.1 | 1,674.1 | 1,720.8 | 1,770.2 | 1,821.3 | 1,865.3 | 1,901.2 | 1,931.0 | 1,955.8 | 1,975.8 | 1,997.3 |
| % Ch | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| U.S. | 131.8 | 134.1 | 136.4 | 138.9 | 141.7 | 144.2 | 146.0 | 146.9 | 148.2 | 150.0 | 151.4 | 152.6 |
| % Ch | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Private Nonfarm | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 1,324.9 | 1,349.2 | 1,385.1 | 1,427.0 | 1,470.2 | 1,517.7 | 1,558.1 | 1,590.7 | 1,617.0 | 1,636.9 | 1,655.2 | 1,673.4 |
| % Ch | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| U.S. | 109.8 | 112.2 | 114.5 | 117.0 | 119.8 | 122.2 | 123.7 | 124.5 | 125.5 | 126.8 | 128.0 | 129.0 |
| % Ch | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Mining and Logging | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| % Ch | 4.6 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| U.S. | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| % Ch | 11.8 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 5.0 | (2.3) | (0.2) | 4.4 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 68.6 | 69.9 | 74.1 | 80.3 | 81.6 | 84.6 | 86.9 | 88.8 | 90.4 | 91.6 | 92.7 | 93.9 |
| % Ch | 1.4 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| U.S. | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.3 |
| % Ch | 0.2 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 168.1 | 171.9 | 175.1 | 179.1 | 183.3 | 187.4 | 189.9 | 191.2 | 191.6 | 192.0 | 192.2 | 192.5 |
| % Ch | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| U.S. | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 |
| % Ch | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | (0.2) | (0.4) | (0.3) | (0.4) | (0.7) |
| Durable Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 118.6 | 121.6 | 123.3 | 125.9 | 129.1 | 132.6 | 134.7 | 135.6 | 135.7 | 135.6 | 135.5 | 135.5 |
| % Ch | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | (0.0) | (0.1) | 0.0 |
| U.S. | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| % Ch | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.4) | (0.5) | (0.8) |
| Wood Products | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 19.3 | 19.8 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 22.6 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 22.6 | 22.4 |
| % Ch | (3.7) | 2.6 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.5 | (0.6) | (1.2) | (0.6) | (0.5) | (0.8) |
| U.S. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| % Ch | (1.6) | 0.7 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 0.6 | (0.2) |
| Metal and Machinery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 33.3 | 34.7 | 35.5 | 35.9 | 36.6 | 37.7 | 38.8 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.4 |
| % Ch | 6.9 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| U.S. | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| % Ch | 5.7 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (0.1) |
| Computer and Electronic Products | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 36.4 | 37.0 | 36.6 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 38.1 |
| % Ch | 4.1 | 1.6 | (1.0) | (0.5) | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.4 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| U.S. | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| % Ch | 0.8 | (1.3) | (1.9) | (0.9) | (0.2) | (0.5) | (0.3) | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Transportation Equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 10.7 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.9 |
| % Ch | 5.2 | 3.4 | (2.4) | 4.8 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | (1.9) | (3.1) | (2.8) | (1.4) |
| U.S. | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| % Ch | 3.6 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | (0.5) | (2.4) | (4.2) | (3.5) | (3.1) | (3.0) | (3.4) |
| Other Durables | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 18.9 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 20.2 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 22.6 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 23.6 | 23.7 |
| % Ch | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| U.S. | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| % Ch | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 1.0 | (0.3) | (0.2) | (0.3) | (0.4) | (0.4) |
| Nondurable Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 49.5 | 50.2 | 51.8 | 53.2 | 54.2 | 54.8 | 55.2 | 55.6 | 55.9 | 56.3 | 56.6 | 57.0 |
| % Ch | 1.2 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| U.S. | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| % Ch | (0.2) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | (0.1) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (0.2) | (0.2) | (0.2) | (0.5) |
| Food Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 24.2 | 24.8 | 25.9 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 27.8 | 27.9 | 28.1 |
| % Ch | 1.7 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| U.S. | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| % Ch | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | (0.1) | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Other Nondurable | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 25.3 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 27.7 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 28.9 |
| % Ch | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| U.S. | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| % Ch | (0.6) | (0.2) | 0.0 | (0.2) | (0.4) | (1.0) | (0.4) | (0.1) | (0.6) | (0.8) | (0.9) | (1.1) |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 305.9 | 310.0 | 317.9 | 325.2 | 334.9 | 345.8 | 354.9 | 362.2 | 367.9 | 371.6 | 375.1 | 378.3 |
| % Ch | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| U.S. | 25.1 | 25.5 | 25.9 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 27.6 |
| % Ch | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | (0.1) |

**Mar 2015 - Employment By Industry
(Oregon - Thousands, U.S. - Millions)**

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Retail Trade | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 184.8 | 187.1 | 191.7 | 196.2 | 202.4 | 209.6 | 215.4 | 220.3 | 223.8 | 225.9 | 228.0 | 230.2 |
| % Ch | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| U.S. | 14.7 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| % Ch | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | (0.1) | (0.8) | (0.4) | (0.1) | (0.4) | (0.5) |
| Wholesale Trade | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 67.7 | 68.8 | 71.4 | 72.0 | 74.0 | 76.1 | 77.7 | 78.8 | 79.9 | 80.8 | 81.8 | 82.5 |
| % Ch | 1.0 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| U.S. | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| % Ch | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 53.4 | 54.1 | 54.9 | 56.9 | 58.4 | 60.1 | 61.8 | 63.0 | 64.3 | 64.9 | 65.3 | 65.6 |
| % Ch | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| U.S. | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| % Ch | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Information | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 31.7 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 31.9 | 32.8 | 33.8 | 34.5 | 34.9 | 35.3 | 35.8 | 36.2 | 36.7 |
| % Ch | (0.1) | 1.5 | 0.0 | (0.7) | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| U.S. | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| % Ch | (1.2) | 0.1 | 0.3 | (0.4) | 0.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | (1.2) | 0.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Financial Activities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 91.7 | 90.5 | 91.5 | 91.9 | 93.9 | 97.0 | 99.3 | 100.4 | 101.3 | 101.9 | 102.3 | 102.6 |
| % Ch | (1.6) | (1.3) | 1.1 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| U.S. | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| % Ch | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | (0.9) | (1.3) | (0.3) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Professional and Business Services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 195.2 | 202.1 | 209.4 | 220.9 | 231.5 | 242.1 | 252.0 | 261.4 | 269.2 | 276.7 | 283.8 | 290.6 |
| % Ch | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| U.S. | 17.3 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 20.2 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 21.9 | 22.6 | 23.3 | 23.9 |
| % Ch | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Education and Health Services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 234.3 | 238.0 | 242.6 | 248.4 | 255.5 | 261.4 | 266.7 | 271.1 | 275.1 | 278.7 | 282.8 | 286.7 |
| % Ch | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| U.S. | 20.2 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 21.5 | 22.0 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.5 |
| % Ch | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Educational Services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 33.0 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 35.7 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 38.1 |
| % Ch | 3.8 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| U.S. | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| % Ch | 3.1 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | (0.4) | (1.4) | (0.8) | (1.0) | (1.1) | (1.3) | (1.3) |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 201.2 | 204.3 | 208.5 | 213.8 | 220.4 | 225.7 | 230.6 | 234.5 | 238.2 | 241.3 | 245.1 | 248.7 |
| % Ch | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| U.S. | 17.0 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 20.3 |
| % Ch | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 165.6 | 170.1 | 176.5 | 182.5 | 188.1 | 195.1 | 201.6 | 207.0 | 211.2 | 213.1 | 213.9 | 215.3 |
| % Ch | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| U.S. | 13.4 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.0 |
| % Ch | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Other Services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 56.8 | 57.3 | 58.1 | 59.1 | 60.6 | 62.3 | 63.9 | 65.2 | 66.1 | 66.7 | 67.2 | 67.7 |
| % Ch | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| U.S. | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| % Ch | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | (0.6) | (0.0) | (0.2) | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Government | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 295.0 | 291.0 | 289.0 | 293.8 | 300.0 | 303.5 | 307.1 | 310.4 | 314.0 | 319.0 | 320.6 | 323.9 |
| % Ch | (1.6) | (1.4) | (0.7) | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| U.S. | 22.1 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.6 |
| % Ch | (1.8) | (0.8) | (0.3) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Federal Government | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 28.8 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 27.0 | 28.7 | 27.1 | 27.0 |
| % Ch | (5.7) | (2.5) | (2.0) | (0.5) | 0.7 | (0.3) | (0.6) | (0.7) | (0.4) | 6.2 | (5.6) | (0.3) |
| U.S. | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| % Ch | (3.9) | (1.3) | (2.0) | (1.8) | (0.5) | (1.4) | (1.4) | (1.5) | (1.1) | 5.5 | (5.7) | (0.6) |
| State Government, Oregon | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| State Total | 80.6 | 80.1 | 81.1 | 84.5 | 86.3 | 87.0 | 87.6 | 88.4 | 89.2 | 90.0 | 90.8 | 91.7 |
| % Ch | 1.0 | (0.6) | 1.3 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| State Education | 31.1 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 33.2 | 33.4 | 33.5 |
| % Ch | 4.5 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Local Government, Oregon | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Total | 185.6 | 182.8 | 180.4 | 182.0 | 186.1 | 189.1 | 192.2 | 194.9 | 197.7 | 200.3 | 202.7 | 205.2 |
| % Ch | (2.1) | (1.5) | (1.3) | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Local Education | 97.0 | 95.1 | 93.6 | 94.5 | 96.4 | 98.9 | 101.0 | 102.6 | 104.0 | 105.2 | 106.4 | 107.7 |
| % Ch | (3.3) | (1.9) | (1.6) | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |

Mar 2015 - Other Economic Indicators

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| GDP (Bil of 2009 \$), | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chain Weight (in billions of \$) | 15,020.6 | 15,369.2 | 15,710.3 | 16,089.0 | 16,587.5 | 17,031.2 | 17,486.1 | 17,899.5 | 18,402.4 | 18,924.9 | 19,410.7 | 19,882.7 |
| % Ch | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Price and Wage Indicators | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP Implicit Price Deflator, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chain Weight U.S., 2009=100 | 103.3 | 105.2 | 106.7 | 108.4 | 110.3 | 112.4 | 114.6 | 116.9 | 119.3 | 121.8 | 124.2 | 126.6 |
| % Ch | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Personal Consumption Deflator, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chain Weight U.S., 2009=100 | 104.1 | 106.1 | 107.3 | 108.8 | 109.3 | 111.3 | 113.5 | 115.8 | 118.2 | 120.7 | 123.2 | 125.6 |
| % Ch | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| CPI, Urban Consumers, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982-84=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland-Salem, OR-WA | 224.6 | 229.8 | 235.5 | 240.4 | 242.3 | 247.0 | 252.2 | 257.6 | 263.1 | 268.7 | 274.7 | 280.5 |
| % Ch | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| U.S. | 224.9 | 229.6 | 233.0 | 236.7 | 237.0 | 242.6 | 248.4 | 254.6 | 260.7 | 267.3 | 273.7 | 279.7 |
| % Ch | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Oregon Average Wage | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rate (Thous \$) | 45.3 | 46.7 | 47.8 | 48.8 | 50.1 | 51.8 | 53.6 | 55.6 | 57.6 | 59.7 | 61.8 | 63.9 |
| % Ch | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| U.S. Average Wage | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage Rate (Thous \$) | 50.3 | 51.7 | 52.2 | 53.5 | 55.0 | 56.9 | 59.1 | 61.5 | 64.0 | 66.5 | 69.1 | 71.7 |
| % Ch | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Housing Indicators | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FHFA Oregon Housing Price Index | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 Q1=100 | 348.0 | 347.1 | 372.4 | 405.3 | 406.6 | 410.2 | 420.0 | 435.7 | 454.5 | 474.8 | 495.8 | 516.5 |
| % Ch | (6.9) | (0.3) | 7.3 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| FHFA National Housing Price Index | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 Q1=100 | 312.3 | 312.0 | 324.9 | 346.2 | 370.8 | 382.6 | 394.2 | 403.5 | 412.9 | 424.4 | 436.9 | 453.5 |
| % Ch | (3.7) | (0.1) | 4.1 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| Housing Starts | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon (Thous) | 8.0 | 10.9 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 19.7 | 22.2 | 23.2 | 23.7 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 24.6 |
| % Ch | 5.3 | 35.5 | 31.3 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 18.1 | 12.7 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 | (0.6) |
| U.S. (Millions) | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| % Ch | 4.5 | 28.1 | 18.6 | 6.9 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 11.0 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 1.8 | (0.5) | 0.0 |
| Other Indicators | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 9.7 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Point Change | (1.0) | (0.8) | (1.1) | (0.8) | (0.4) | (0.3) | (0.2) | 0.1 | (0.1) | (0.4) | (0.2) | 0.0 |
| U.S. | 8.9 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Point Change | (0.7) | (0.9) | (0.7) | (1.2) | (0.7) | (0.3) | (0.1) | 0.1 | (0.0) | (0.2) | (0.1) | 0.0 |
| Industrial Production Index | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S, 2002 = 100 | 93.6 | 97.1 | 99.9 | 104.2 | 107.8 | 111.8 | 115.1 | 117.7 | 121.3 | 125.0 | 128.2 | 131.3 |
| % Ch | 3.3 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Prime Rate (Percent) | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| % Ch | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 31.6 | 38.9 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Population (Millions) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 3.86 | 3.89 | 3.93 | 3.97 | 4.02 | 4.07 | 4.11 | 4.16 | 4.21 | 4.26 | 4.31 | 4.36 |
| % Ch | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| U.S. | 312.3 | 314.5 | 316.7 | 319.0 | 321.7 | 324.3 | 326.9 | 329.5 | 332.2 | 334.8 | 337.4 | 340.0 |
| % Ch | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Timber Harvest (Mil Bd Ft) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 3,649.0 | 3,595.0 | 3,523.0 | 3,760.0 | 4,274.0 | 4,314.9 | 4,375.3 | 4,423.9 | 4,480.8 | 4,500.7 | 4,512.4 | 4,544.0 |
| % Ch | 13.1 | (1.5) | (2.0) | 6.7 | 13.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 |

APPENDIX B: REVENUE FORECAST DETAIL

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Table B.1 General Fund Revenue Statement - 2013-15

Table B.1a

General Fund Revenue Statement -- 2013-15

| | Estimate at COS 2013 | Forecasts Dated: 12/1/2014 | | | Forecasts Dated: 3/1/2015 | | | Difference | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | Total 2013-15 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | Total 2013-15 | 03/1/2015 Less 12/1/2014 | 03/1/2015 Less COS |
| Taxes | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Income Taxes | 13,558,172,000 | 6,628,021,000 | 7,204,866,000 | 13,832,887,000 | 6,628,021,000 | 7,286,253,000 | 13,914,274,000 | 81,387,000 | 356,102,000 |
| Shared Service Fund (Gainshare) | (57,542,000) | (24,142,000) | (38,111,000) | (62,253,000) | (24,142,000) | (38,111,000) | (62,253,000) | 0 | (4,711,000) |
| Corporate Income Taxes | 1,056,570,000 | 494,759,000 | 565,610,000 | 1,060,369,000 | 494,759,000 | 566,098,000 | 1,060,857,000 | 488,000 | 4,287,000 |
| Rainy Day Fund Transfer (Minimum Tax) | (63,298,000) | (5,385,000) | (5,513,000) | (10,898,000) | (4,873,000) | (6,985,000) | (11,858,000) | (960,000) | 51,440,000 |
| Insurance Taxes | 107,754,000 | 60,157,000 | 56,873,000 | 117,030,000 | 60,157,000 | 56,813,000 | 116,970,000 | (60,000) | 9,216,000 |
| Estate Taxes | 207,982,000 | 85,491,000 | 103,571,000 | 189,062,000 | 85,491,000 | 112,571,000 | 198,062,000 | 9,000,000 | (9,920,000) |
| Cigarette Taxes | 69,049,000 | 36,624,000 | 35,401,000 | 72,025,000 | 36,624,000 | 35,733,000 | 72,357,000 | 332,000 | 3,308,000 |
| Other Tobacco Products Taxes | 59,366,000 | 30,350,000 | 29,850,000 | 60,200,000 | 30,350,000 | 29,669,000 | 60,019,000 | (181,000) | 653,000 |
| Other Taxes | 1,262,000 | 1,122,000 | 623,000 | 1,745,000 | 1,122,000 | 634,000 | 1,756,000 | 11,000 | 494,000 |
| Fines and Fees | | | | | | | | | |
| State Court Fees | 143,819,000 | 61,405,000 | 64,456,000 | 125,861,000 | 60,136,000 | 59,717,000 | 119,853,000 | (6,008,000) | (23,966,000) |
| Secretary of State Fees | 55,031,000 | 26,245,000 | 27,481,000 | 53,726,000 | 26,245,000 | 27,481,000 | 53,726,000 | 0 | (1,305,000) |
| Criminal Fines & Assessments | 46,578,000 | 22,810,000 | 26,957,000 | 49,767,000 | 24,215,000 | 28,618,000 | 52,833,000 | 3,066,000 | 6,255,000 |
| Securities Fees | 20,244,000 | 11,462,000 | 11,606,000 | 23,068,000 | 11,462,000 | 12,590,000 | 24,052,000 | 984,000 | 3,808,000 |
| Central Service Charges | 8,152,000 | 3,640,000 | 4,076,000 | 7,716,000 | 3,640,000 | 4,076,000 | 7,716,000 | 0 | (436,000) |
| Liquor Apportionment | 250,959,000 | 121,426,000 | 129,493,000 | 250,919,000 | 121,426,000 | 129,493,000 | 250,919,000 | 0 | (40,000) |
| Interest Earnings | 9,961,000 | 4,236,000 | 5,645,000 | 9,881,000 | 4,236,000 | 5,145,000 | 9,381,000 | (500,000) | (580,000) |
| Miscellaneous Revenues | 15,500,000 | 3,204,000 | 6,000,000 | 9,204,000 | 3,204,000 | 6,000,000 | 9,204,000 | 0 | (6,296,000) |
| One-time Transfers | 32,200,000 | 43,208,000 | 5,700,000 | 48,908,000 | 43,208,000 | 5,700,000 | 48,908,000 | 0 | 16,708,000 |
| Gross General Fund Revenues | 15,642,599,000 | 7,634,160,000 | 8,278,208,000 | 15,912,368,000 | 7,634,296,000 | 8,366,591,000 | 16,000,887,000 | 88,519,000 | 358,288,000 |
| Offsets and Transfers Total | (120,840,000) | (29,527,000) | (43,624,000) | (73,151,000) | (29,015,000) | (45,096,000) | (74,111,000) | (960,000) | 46,729,000 |
| Net General Fund Revenues | 15,521,759,000 | 7,604,633,000 | 8,234,584,000 | 15,839,217,000 | 7,605,281,000 | 8,321,495,000 | 15,926,776,000 | 87,559,000 | 405,017,000 |
| Plus Beginning Balance | 543,497,392 | | | 475,651,424 | | | 475,651,424 | 0 | (67,845,968) |
| Less Anticipated Administrative Actions* | (18,222,166) | | | (3,326,977) | | | (3,326,977) | 0 | 14,895,189 |
| Plus Legislatively Adopted Actions** | (136,886,136) | | | (136,721,357) | | | (136,721,357) | 0 | 164,779 |
| Available Resources | 15,910,148,090 | | | 16,174,820,090 | | | 16,262,379,090 | 87,559,000 | 352,231,000 |
| Legislatively Adopted Budget | 15,608,670,298 | | | 15,914,664,891 | | | 15,914,664,891 | 0 | 305,994,593 |
| Plus Administrative Actions | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 | NA | 0 |
| Projected Expenditures | 15,608,670,298 | | | 15,914,664,891 | | | 15,914,664,891 | NA | 305,994,593 |
| Estimated Ending Balance | 301,477,792 | | | 260,155,199 | | | 347,714,199 | 87,559,000 | 46,236,407 |

Notes: Other taxes include General Fund portions of the Eastern and Western Oregon Severance Taxes, and Amusement Device Tax. Detailed entries may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Administrative Actions equal expenses associated with cashflow management, exclusive of internal borrowing.

Table B.1b

General Fund Revenue Statement -- 2015-17

| | Forecasts Dated: 12/1/2014 | | | Forecasts Dated: 3/1/2015 | | | Difference 03/1/2015 Less 12/1/2014 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | Total 2015-17 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | Total 2015-17 | |
| Taxes | | | | | | | |
| Personal Income Taxes | 7,634,658,000 | 8,001,989,000 | 15,636,647,000 | 7,450,776,000 | 8,038,894,000 | 15,489,670,000 | (146,977,000) |
| Shared Service Fund (Gainshare) | (42,066,000) | (52,828,000) | (94,894,000) | (42,066,000) | (52,828,000) | (94,894,000) | 0 |
| Corporate Income Taxes | 542,454,000 | 537,513,000 | 1,079,967,000 | 553,281,000 | 549,604,000 | 1,102,885,000 | 22,918,000 |
| Rainy Day Fund Transfer (Minimum Tax) | (4,962,000) | (4,862,000) | (9,824,000) | (5,170,000) | (4,852,000) | (10,022,000) | (198,000) |
| Insurance Taxes | 59,534,000 | 61,835,000 | 121,369,000 | 58,266,000 | 59,741,000 | 118,007,000 | (3,362,000) |
| Estate Taxes | 99,064,000 | 103,062,000 | 202,126,000 | 99,064,000 | 103,062,000 | 202,126,000 | 0 |
| Cigarette Taxes | 32,731,000 | 29,711,000 | 62,442,000 | 32,731,000 | 29,711,000 | 62,442,000 | 0 |
| Other Tobacco Products Taxes | 31,097,000 | 31,963,000 | 63,060,000 | 31,097,000 | 31,963,000 | 63,060,000 | 0 |
| Other Taxes | 618,000 | 613,000 | 1,231,000 | 618,000 | 613,000 | 1,231,000 | 0 |
| Fines and Fees | | | | | | | |
| State Court Fees | 66,911,000 | 62,494,000 | 129,405,000 | 66,625,000 | 61,765,000 | 128,390,000 | (1,015,000) |
| Secretary of State Fees | 27,588,000 | 27,839,000 | 55,427,000 | 27,588,000 | 27,839,000 | 55,427,000 | 0 |
| Criminal Fines & Assessments | 21,190,000 | 25,043,000 | 46,233,000 | 23,335,000 | 27,578,000 | 50,913,000 | 4,680,000 |
| Securities Fees | 11,186,000 | 11,608,000 | 22,794,000 | 11,216,000 | 11,611,000 | 22,827,000 | 33,000 |
| Central Service Charges | 4,076,000 | 4,076,000 | 8,152,000 | 4,076,000 | 4,076,000 | 8,152,000 | 0 |
| Liquor Apportionment | 126,772,000 | 131,947,000 | 258,719,000 | 126,772,000 | 131,947,000 | 258,719,000 | 0 |
| Interest Earnings | 6,974,000 | 7,969,000 | 14,943,000 | 6,974,000 | 7,969,000 | 14,943,000 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Revenues | 6,200,000 | 6,400,000 | 12,600,000 | 6,200,000 | 6,400,000 | 12,600,000 | 0 |
| One-time Transfers | 2,440,000 | 2,440,000 | 4,880,000 | 2,440,000 | 2,440,000 | 4,880,000 | 0 |
| Gross General Fund Revenues | 8,673,493,000 | 9,046,502,000 | 17,719,995,000 | 8,501,059,000 | 9,095,213,000 | 17,596,272,000 | (123,723,000) |
| Offsets and Transfers Total | (47,028,000) | (57,690,000) | (104,718,000) | (47,236,000) | (57,680,000) | (104,916,000) | (198,000) |
| Net General Fund Revenues | 8,626,465,000 | 8,988,812,000 | 17,615,277,000 | 8,453,823,000 | 9,037,533,000 | 17,491,356,000 | (123,921,000) |
| Plus Beginning Balance | | | 260,155,199 | | | 347,714,199 | 87,559,000 |
| Less Anticipated Administrative Actions* | | | (20,200,000) | | | (20,200,000) | 0 |
| Plus Legislatively Adopted Actions** | | | (159,146,649) | | | (159,146,649) | 0 |
| Available Resources | | | 17,696,085,550 | | | 17,659,723,550 | (36,362,000) |

Table B.2 General Fund Revenue Forecast by Fiscal Year

| General Fund Revenue Forecast | | | | | | | | | | March 2015 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (\$Millions) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal Years | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
| | Fiscal Year |
| Taxes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Income | 6,628.0 | 7,286.3 | 7,450.8 | 8,038.9 | 8,462.5 | 8,896.8 | 9,381.8 | 9,847.0 | 10,330.9 | 10,850.6 |
| Offsets and Transfers | (24.1) | (38.1) | (42.1) | (52.8) | (63.6) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Corporate Excise & Income | 494.8 | 566.1 | 553.3 | 549.6 | 525.0 | 520.5 | 542.8 | 560.9 | 582.6 | 599.8 |
| Offsets and Transfers | (4.9) | (7.0) | (5.2) | (4.9) | (19.1) | (19.2) | (20.0) | (20.6) | (21.4) | (22.3) |
| Insurance | 60.2 | 56.8 | 58.3 | 59.7 | 61.6 | 62.9 | 64.5 | 66.2 | 67.4 | 68.8 |
| Estate | 85.5 | 112.6 | 99.1 | 103.1 | 107.1 | 115.3 | 120.8 | 127.6 | 134.9 | 142.6 |
| Cigarette | 36.6 | 35.7 | 32.7 | 29.7 | 27.9 | 25.4 | 23.6 | 21.3 | 19.5 | 16.8 |
| Other Tobacco Products | 30.3 | 29.7 | 31.1 | 32.0 | 32.9 | 33.8 | 34.7 | 35.7 | 36.7 | 37.7 |
| Other Taxes | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Other Revenues | | | | | | | | | | |
| Licenses and Fees | 122.1 | 128.4 | 128.8 | 128.8 | 125.7 | 131.0 | 127.8 | 133.5 | 129.2 | 134.9 |
| Charges for Services | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Liquor Apportionment | 121.4 | 129.5 | 126.8 | 131.9 | 126.0 | 129.7 | 133.6 | 137.6 | 141.8 | 146.0 |
| Interest Earnings | 4.2 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 11.8 | 17.5 | 24.4 | 32.7 | 35.0 | 38.0 |
| Others | 46.4 | 11.7 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| Gross General Fund | 7,634.3 | 8,366.6 | 8,501.1 | 9,095.2 | 9,494.1 | 9,946.9 | 10,468.2 | 10,976.9 | 11,492.5 | 12,049.9 |
| Net General Fund | 7,605.3 | 8,321.5 | 8,453.8 | 9,037.5 | 9,411.4 | 9,927.7 | 10,448.2 | 10,956.2 | 11,471.1 | 12,027.6 |
| Biennial Totals | 2013-15 | Percent | 2015-17 | Percent | 2017-19 | Percent | 2019-21 | Percent | 2021-23 | Percent |
| | Biennium | Change |
| Taxes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Income | 13,914.3 | 14.8% | 15,489.7 | 11.3% | 17,359.3 | 12.1% | 19,228.8 | 10.8% | 21,181.5 | 10.2% |
| Corporate Excise & Income | 1,060.9 | 20.0% | 1,102.9 | 4.0% | 1,045.5 | -5.2% | 1,103.6 | 5.6% | 1,182.4 | 7.1% |
| Insurance | 117.0 | 18.1% | 118.0 | 0.9% | 124.6 | 5.5% | 130.8 | 5.0% | 136.2 | 4.2% |
| Estate Taxes | 198.1 | -2.7% | 202.1 | 2.1% | 222.4 | 10.0% | 248.4 | 11.7% | 277.4 | 11.7% |
| Cigarette | 72.4 | -3.0% | 62.4 | -13.7% | 53.3 | -14.7% | 44.9 | -15.7% | 36.3 | -19.1% |
| Other Tobacco Products | 60.0 | 3.0% | 63.1 | 5.1% | 66.6 | 5.6% | 70.4 | 5.7% | 74.4 | 5.7% |
| Other Taxes | 1.8 | -26.9% | 1.2 | -29.9% | 1.2 | -0.4% | 1.2 | 0.0% | 1.2 | 0.0% |
| Other Revenues | | | | | | | | | | |
| Licenses and Fees | 250.5 | -6.1% | 257.6 | 2.8% | 256.7 | -0.3% | 261.3 | 1.8% | 264.1 | 1.1% |
| Charges for Services | 7.7 | -33.4% | 8.2 | 5.6% | 8.2 | 0.0% | 8.2 | 0.0% | 8.2 | 0.0% |
| Liquor Apportionment | 250.9 | 7.7% | 258.7 | 3.1% | 255.7 | -1.2% | 271.3 | 6.1% | 287.8 | 6.1% |
| Interest Earnings | 9.4 | -41.8% | 14.9 | 59.3% | 29.3 | 95.9% | 57.1 | 95.1% | 73.0 | 27.8% |
| Others | 58.1 | -69.2% | 17.5 | -69.9% | 18.3 | 4.6% | 19.1 | 4.4% | 19.9 | 4.2% |
| Gross General Fund | 16,000.9 | 13.0% | 17,596.3 | 10.0% | 19,441.0 | 10.5% | 21,445.1 | 10.3% | 23,542.4 | 9.8% |
| Net General Fund | 15,926.8 | 12.6% | 17,491.4 | 9.8% | 19,339.1 | 10.6% | 21,404.4 | 10.7% | 23,498.7 | 9.8% |

Table B.3 Summary of 2013 Legislative Session Adjustments

| | 13-15 | 15-17 | Biennia 17-19 | 19-21 | 21-23 | Staff Measure Summary | Revenue Impact Statement |
|--|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Personal Income Tax Impacts (Millions) | | | | | | | |
| 1099 Penalties – HB 2464 | \$0.8 | \$1.1 | \$1.2 | \$1.3 | \$1.4 | HB 2464 | HB 2464 |
| Federal Reconnect – HB 2494 | -\$0.7 | \$0.4 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | HB 2492 | HB 2492 |
| DOR Enforcement – SB 5538 | \$33.1 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | | SB 5538 |
| <i>Tax Credits - HB 3367</i> | | | | | | HB 3367 | HB 3367 |
| Earned Income | -\$42.2 | -\$75.2 | -\$75.8 | -\$37.5 | \$0.0 | | |
| Medical Deduction | \$3.0 | \$5.0 | \$6.0 | \$8.0 | \$10.0 | | |
| Married-Filing Separate | \$4.0 | \$5.0 | \$5.0 | \$6.0 | \$6.0 | | |
| Political Contributions | -\$6.3 | -\$15.5 | -\$13.7 | -\$5.6 | \$0.0 | | |
| Cultural Trust | -\$3.3 | -\$6.6 | -\$6.8 | -\$3.4 | \$0.0 | | |
| Pension Income | -\$0.9 | -\$1.7 | -\$1.7 | -\$0.9 | \$0.0 | | |
| Rural Medical Provider | -\$1.0 | -\$3.6 | -\$2.9 | -\$2.3 | -\$1.9 | | |
| Rural EMT | -\$0.2 | -\$0.3 | -\$0.3 | -\$0.2 | \$0.0 | | |
| Employer Provider Scholar. | \$0.0 | -\$0.1 | -\$0.1 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | | |
| Farmworkers Housing | \$0.0 | -\$0.1 | -\$0.2 | -\$0.3 | -\$0.2 | | |
| Mobile Home Closure | \$0.0 | -\$0.1 | -\$0.1 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | | |
| Mobile Home Gains | \$0.0 | -\$0.1 | -\$0.1 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | | |
| Film & Video Credit | -\$7.6 | \$-7.6 | -\$3.8 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | | |
| Personal Income Tax Total | -\$21.3 | -\$100.2 | -\$93.3 | -\$34.9 | \$15.3 | | |
| Corporate Income Tax Impacts (Millions) | | | | | | | |
| Out of State Banks – HB 3477 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | \$1.0 | HB 3477 | HB 3477 |
| 1099 Penalties – HB 2464 | \$0.2 | \$0.1 | \$0.1 | \$0.1 | \$0.1 | HB 2464 | HB 2464 |
| Tax Havens – HB 2460 | \$18.0 | \$42.0 | \$49.0 | \$51.0 | \$55.0 | HB 2460 | HB 2460 |
| Fire Insurance – HB 2084 | -\$1.4 | -\$2.0 | -\$2.2 | -\$2.3 | -\$2.4 | HB 2084 | HB 2084 |
| <i>Tax Credits - HB 3367</i> | | | | | | HB 3367 | HB 3367 |
| Farmworkers Housing. | -\$0.2 | -\$0.5 | -\$0.7 | -\$0.9 | -\$0.8 | | |
| Sunset Workers Comp | \$1.5 | \$3.0 | \$3.0 | \$3.0 | \$3.0 | | |
| Corporate Income Tax Total | \$19.1 | \$43.6 | \$50.2 | \$51.9 | \$55.9 | | |
| Other Tax/Revenue Impacts (Millions) | | | | | | | |
| Program Change Bill – HB 2322 | \$47.5 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | HB 2322 | HB 2322 |
| Criminal Fines – HB 2562 | -\$9.2 | -\$9.4 | -\$9.6 | -\$9.8 | -\$10.0 | HB 2562 | HB 2562 |
| Other Tax Total | \$38.3 | -\$9.4 | -\$9.6 | -\$9.8 | -\$10.0 | | |

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 | | | | | | | | | |
| | March 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | 1,287,030 | 1,348,171 | 1,269,562 | 5,140,271 | 1,262,589 | 1,364,547 | 1,354,116 | 1,321,413 | 5,302,666 |
| %CHYA | 7.8% | 7.6% | 6.8% | 4.2% | 6.6% | 2.2% | 6.0% | 0.4% | 4.1% | 3.2% |
| EST. PAYMENTS | 194,674 | 185,239 | 199,238 | 299,646 | 878,797 | 205,533 | 159,104 | 278,341 | 321,896 | 964,874 |
| %CHYA | 8.3% | 24.7% | -3.8% | 5.3% | 7.2% | 5.6% | -14.1% | 39.7% | 7.4% | 9.8% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS ¹ | 85,889 | 87,233 | 117,628 | 627,762 | 918,512 | 72,224 | 91,338 | 123,456 | 785,542 | 1,072,560 |
| %CHYA | 38.0% | 6.7% | 2.4% | 3.3% | 6.0% | -15.9% | 4.7% | 5.0% | 25.1% | 16.8% |
| REFUNDS | 64,687 | 156,272 | 530,800 | 360,618 | 1,112,377 | 52,211 | 109,503 | 536,506 | 383,176 | 1,081,397 |
| %CHYA | -29.9% | 3.1% | 22.7% | 5.9% | 9.4% | -19.3% | -29.9% | 1.1% | 6.3% | -2.8% |
| OTHER | (165,933) | - | - | 193,614 | 27,681 | (193,614) | - | - | 201,367 | 7,753 |
| TOTAL | 1,285,451 | 1,403,230 | 1,134,237 | 2,029,966 | 5,852,884 | 1,294,521 | 1,505,486 | 1,219,407 | 2,247,042 | 6,266,457 |
| %CHYA | 10.8% | 10.1% | -1.6% | 4.9% | 6.0% | 0.7% | 7.3% | 7.5% | 10.7% | 7.1% |

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 | 2015:2 | FY 2015 |
| WITHHOLDING | 1,333,946 | 1,435,630 | 1,442,755 | 1,420,313 | 5,632,644 | 1,455,822 | 1,558,453 | 1,529,274 | 1,506,722 | 6,050,271 |
| %CHYA | 5.7% | 5.2% | 6.5% | 7.5% | 6.2% | 9.1% | 8.6% | 6.0% | 6.1% | 7.4% |
| EST. PAYMENTS | 221,695 | 214,342 | 247,826 | 357,218 | 1,041,080 | 264,823 | 206,303 | 305,744 | 374,481 | 1,151,351 |
| %CHYA | 7.9% | 34.7% | -11.0% | 11.0% | 7.9% | 19.5% | -3.8% | 23.4% | 4.8% | 10.6% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS ¹ | 83,096 | 112,495 | 139,923 | 730,795 | 1,066,309 | 92,647 | 164,239 | 142,786 | 922,027 | 1,321,699 |
| %CHYA | 15.1% | 23.2% | 13.3% | -7.0% | -0.6% | 11.5% | 46.0% | 2.0% | 26.2% | 24.0% |
| REFUNDS | 67,098 | 197,448 | 472,018 | 354,437 | 1,091,001 | 100,729 | 198,522 | 550,506 | 411,320 | 1,261,077 |
| %CHYA | 28.5% | 80.3% | -12.0% | -7.5% | 0.9% | 50.1% | 0.5% | 16.6% | 16.0% | 15.6% |
| OTHER | (201,367) | - | - | 180,356 | (21,011) | (180,356) | - | - | 204,365 | 24,009 |
| TOTAL | 1,370,272 | 1,565,018 | 1,358,485 | 2,334,246 | 6,628,021 | 1,532,207 | 1,730,473 | 1,427,298 | 2,596,275 | 7,286,253 |
| %CHYA | 5.9% | 4.0% | 11.4% | 3.9% | 5.8% | 11.8% | 10.6% | 5.1% | 11.2% | 9.9% |
| | 2015:3 | 2015:4 | 2016:1 | 2016:2 | FY 2016 | 2016:3 | 2016:4 | 2017:1 | 2017:2 | FY 2017 |
| WITHHOLDING | 1,540,614 | 1,612,676 | 1,651,259 | 1,595,719 | 6,400,268 | 1,631,608 | 1,707,927 | 1,737,926 | 1,677,480 | 6,754,941 |
| %CHYA | 5.8% | 3.5% | 8.0% | 5.9% | 5.8% | 5.9% | 5.9% | 5.2% | 5.1% | 5.5% |
| EST. PAYMENTS | 285,034 | 254,338 | 377,084 | 405,695 | 1,322,151 | 300,761 | 268,371 | 397,769 | 425,774 | 1,392,675 |
| %CHYA | 7.6% | 23.3% | 23.3% | 8.3% | 14.8% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 4.9% | 5.3% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS ¹ | 82,384 | 119,286 | 118,874 | 882,905 | 1,203,449 | 81,655 | 116,271 | 129,524 | 1,023,634 | 1,351,083 |
| %CHYA | -11.1% | -27.4% | -16.7% | -4.2% | -8.9% | -0.9% | -2.5% | 9.0% | 15.9% | 12.3% |
| REFUNDS | 92,477 | 193,949 | 666,517 | 534,220 | 1,487,163 | 115,157 | 244,281 | 611,247 | 500,221 | 1,470,906 |
| %CHYA | -8.2% | -2.3% | 21.1% | 29.9% | 17.9% | 24.5% | 26.0% | -8.3% | -6.4% | -1.1% |
| OTHER | (204,365) | - | - | 216,436 | 12,071 | (216,436) | - | - | 227,537 | 11,101 |
| TOTAL | 1,611,190 | 1,792,351 | 1,480,700 | 2,566,535 | 7,450,776 | 1,682,430 | 1,848,287 | 1,653,972 | 2,854,204 | 8,038,894 |
| %CHYA | 5.2% | 3.6% | 3.7% | -1.1% | 2.3% | 4.4% | 3.1% | 11.7% | 11.2% | 7.9% |
| | 2017:3 | 2017:4 | 2018:1 | 2018:2 | FY 2018 | 2018:3 | 2018:4 | 2019:1 | 2019:2 | FY 2019 |
| WITHHOLDING | 1,715,306 | 1,795,540 | 1,833,976 | 1,771,464 | 7,116,286 | 1,811,346 | 1,896,072 | 1,933,644 | 1,867,179 | 7,508,242 |
| %CHYA | 5.1% | 5.1% | 5.5% | 5.6% | 5.3% | 5.6% | 5.6% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 5.5% |
| EST. PAYMENTS | 315,647 | 281,653 | 417,446 | 446,676 | 1,461,422 | 331,142 | 295,480 | 437,697 | 464,011 | 1,528,330 |
| %CHYA | 4.9% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 3.9% | 4.6% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS ¹ | 90,339 | 129,819 | 137,266 | 1,065,886 | 1,423,310 | 94,737 | 135,221 | 140,915 | 1,125,921 | 1,496,794 |
| %CHYA | 10.6% | 11.7% | 6.0% | 4.1% | 5.3% | 4.9% | 4.2% | 2.7% | 5.6% | 5.2% |
| REFUNDS | 109,070 | 226,016 | 651,017 | 565,123 | 1,551,226 | 115,794 | 241,357 | 691,942 | 600,492 | 1,649,585 |
| %CHYA | -5.3% | -7.5% | 6.5% | 13.0% | 5.5% | 6.2% | 6.8% | 6.3% | 6.3% | 6.3% |
| OTHER | (227,537) | - | - | 240,278 | 12,741 | (240,278) | - | - | 253,264 | 12,986 |
| TOTAL | 1,784,686 | 1,980,996 | 1,737,672 | 2,959,180 | 8,462,534 | 1,881,154 | 2,085,417 | 1,820,314 | 3,109,882 | 8,896,766 |
| %CHYA | 6.1% | 7.2% | 5.1% | 3.7% | 5.3% | 5.4% | 5.3% | 4.8% | 5.1% | 5.1% |
| | 2019:3 | 2019:4 | 2020:1 | 2020:2 | FY 2020 | 2020:3 | 2020:4 | 2021:1 | 2021:2 | FY 2021 |
| WITHHOLDING | 1,909,243 | 1,998,548 | 2,043,843 | 1,974,639 | 7,926,273 | 2,019,072 | 2,113,515 | 2,152,740 | 2,078,255 | 8,363,581 |
| %CHYA | 5.4% | 5.4% | 5.7% | 5.8% | 5.6% | 5.8% | 5.8% | 5.3% | 5.2% | 5.5% |
| EST. PAYMENTS | 346,994 | 309,947 | 458,183 | 494,494 | 1,609,618 | 367,368 | 328,128 | 484,898 | 518,944 | 1,699,338 |
| %CHYA | 4.8% | 4.9% | 4.7% | 6.6% | 5.3% | 5.9% | 5.9% | 5.8% | 4.9% | 5.6% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS ¹ | 101,258 | 142,439 | 154,613 | 1,139,667 | 1,537,976 | 103,794 | 145,668 | 159,194 | 1,145,782 | 1,554,438 |
| %CHYA | 6.9% | 5.3% | 9.7% | 1.2% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 3.0% | 0.5% | 1.1% |
| REFUNDS | 122,600 | 255,632 | 713,183 | 615,172 | 1,706,588 | 131,212 | 274,373 | 740,315 | 638,561 | 1,784,461 |
| %CHYA | 5.9% | 5.9% | 3.1% | 2.4% | 3.5% | 7.0% | 7.3% | 3.8% | 3.5% | 4.6% |
| OTHER | (253,264) | - | - | 267,833 | 14,570 | (267,833) | - | - | 281,897 | 14,063 |
| TOTAL | 1,981,631 | 2,195,302 | 1,943,456 | 3,261,461 | 9,381,850 | 2,091,188 | 2,312,937 | 2,056,517 | 3,386,317 | 9,846,960 |
| %CHYA | 5.3% | 5.3% | 6.8% | 4.9% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 5.4% | 5.8% | 3.8% | 5.0% |
| | 2021:3 | 2021:4 | 2022:1 | 2022:2 | FY 2022 | 2022:3 | 2022:4 | 2023:1 | 2023:2 | FY 2023 |
| WITHHOLDING | 2,125,099 | 2,224,500 | 2,261,521 | 2,182,487 | 8,793,607 | 2,231,720 | 2,336,108 | 2,373,412 | 2,290,179 | 9,231,418 |
| %CHYA | 5.3% | 5.3% | 5.1% | 5.0% | 5.1% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 5.0% |
| EST. PAYMENTS | 382,494 | 341,302 | 505,926 | 542,657 | 1,772,380 | 402,298 | 358,973 | 532,098 | 570,325 | 1,863,693 |
| %CHYA | 4.1% | 4.0% | 4.3% | 4.6% | 4.3% | 5.2% | 5.2% | 5.2% | 5.1% | 5.2% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS ¹ | 107,198 | 150,922 | 159,082 | 1,191,444 | 1,608,646 | 107,300 | 153,068 | 162,021 | 1,245,138 | 1,667,527 |
| %CHYA | 3.3% | 3.6% | -0.1% | 4.0% | 3.5% | 0.1% | 1.4% | 1.8% | 4.5% | 3.7% |
| REFUNDS | 136,553 | 284,703 | 771,233 | 665,382 | 1,857,871 | 142,225 | 296,369 | 798,809 | 689,251 | 1,926,653 |
| %CHYA | 4.1% | 3.8% | 4.2% | 4.2% | 4.1% | 4.2% | 4.1% | 3.6% | 3.6% | 3.7% |
| OTHER | (281,897) | - | - | 296,039 | 14,143 | (296,039) | - | - | 310,649 | 14,609 |
| TOTAL | 2,196,341 | 2,432,021 | 2,155,296 | 3,547,246 | 10,330,905 | 2,303,053 | 2,551,780 | 2,268,722 | 3,727,040 | 10,850,595 |
| %CHYA | 5.0% | 5.1% | 4.8% | 4.8% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 5.3% | 5.1% | 5.0% |

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.5 Oregon Corporate Income Tax Revenue Forecast

| TABLE B.5 | OREGON CORPORATE INCOME TAX REVENUE FORECAST - QUARTERLY COLLECTIONS | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|------------|
| | Thousands of Dollars - Not Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | | | |
| | FY | | | | | | | | | March 2014 |
| | 2005:3 | 2005:4 | 2006:1 | 2006:2 | 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 | 183,562 |
| %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 | 468,606 |
| %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 | 120,766 | 154,290 | 86,873 | 156,652 | 518,581 | 130,348 | 110,207 | 80,942 | 282,526 | 604,023 |
| %CHYA | 4.8% | -12.1% | 13.7% | -5.3% | -2.6% | 7.9% | -28.6% | -6.8% | 80.4% | 16.5% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS | 19,117 | 26,841 | 32,512 | 33,322 | 111,792 | 16,387 | 21,377 | 36,660 | 34,009 | 108,433 |
| %CHYA | -12.2% | 26.6% | -9.1% | -18.3% | -6.5% | -14.3% | -20.4% | 12.8% | 2.1% | -3.0% |
| REFUNDS | 34,927 | 91,252 | 55,051 | 18,153 | 199,384 | 33,212 | 17,832 | 25,595 | 182,929 | 259,568 |
| %CHYA | 51.0% | 1.5% | 40.9% | -42.4% | 8.6% | -4.9% | -80.5% | -53.5% | 907.7% | 30.2% |
| TOTAL | 104,955 | 89,878 | 64,335 | 171,820 | 430,989 | 113,524 | 113,751 | 92,007 | 133,606 | 452,888 |
| %CHYA | -7.9% | -15.9% | -12.0% | -1.6% | -8.0% | 8.2% | 26.6% | 43.0% | -22.2% | 5.1% |

TABLE B.5

OREGON CORPORATE INCOME TAX REVENUE FORECAST - QUARTERLY COLLECTIONS

| | Thousands of Dollars - Not Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | | | March 2014 |
|------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| | FY | | | | | | | | | FY |
| | 2013:3 | 2013:4 | 2014:1 | 2014:2 | 2014 | 2014:3 | 2014:4* | 2015:1 | 2015:2 | 2015 |
| ADVANCE PAYMENTS | 123,591 | 187,195 | 150,401 | 183,348 | 644,535 | 193,248 | 256,841 | 140,686 | 201,428 | 792,203 |
| %CHYA | -5.2% | 69.9% | 85.8% | -35.1% | 6.7% | 56.4% | 37.2% | -6.5% | 9.9% | 22.9% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS | 27,794 | 18,162 | 32,218 | 52,283 | 130,456 | 28,815 | 23,072 | 21,424 | 86,663 | 159,974 |
| %CHYA | 69.6% | -15.0% | -12.1% | 53.7% | 20.3% | 3.7% | 27.0% | -33.5% | 65.8% | 22.6% |
| REFUNDS | 20,123 | 118,303 | 109,296 | 32,511 | 280,232 | 49,952 | 155,754 | 7,503 | 172,871 | 386,079 |
| %CHYA | -39.4% | 563.4% | 327.0% | -82.2% | 8.0% | 148.2% | 31.7% | -93.1% | 431.7% | 37.8% |
| TOTAL | 131,262 | 87,054 | 73,323 | 203,120 | 494,759 | 172,111 | 124,159 | 154,607 | 115,220 | 566,098 |
| %CHYA | 15.6% | -23.5% | -20.3% | 52.0% | 9.2% | 31.1% | 42.6% | 110.9% | -43.3% | 14.4% |
| | | | | | FY | | | | | FY |
| | 2015:3 | 2015:4 | 2016:1 | 2016:2 | 2016 | 2016:3 | 2016:4 | 2017:1 | 2017:2 | 2017 |
| ADVANCE PAYMENTS | 191,417 | 173,705 | 117,614 | 206,436 | 689,173 | 183,268 | 172,726 | 117,686 | 197,909 | 671,590 |
| %CHYA | -0.9% | -32.4% | -16.4% | 2.5% | -13.0% | -4.3% | -0.6% | 0.1% | -4.1% | -2.6% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS | 32,329 | 17,155 | 16,955 | 81,242 | 147,681 | 26,470 | 15,134 | 16,909 | 75,709 | 134,222 |
| %CHYA | 12.2% | -25.6% | -20.9% | -6.3% | -7.7% | -18.1% | -11.8% | -0.3% | -6.8% | -9.1% |
| REFUNDS | 85,797 | 73,550 | 47,752 | 76,474 | 283,573 | 71,777 | 67,901 | 45,429 | 71,102 | 256,209 |
| %CHYA | 71.8% | -52.8% | 536.4% | -55.8% | -26.6% | -16.3% | -7.7% | -4.9% | -7.0% | -9.6% |
| TOTAL | 137,950 | 117,311 | 86,817 | 211,204 | 553,281 | 137,962 | 119,959 | 89,166 | 202,516 | 549,604 |
| %CHYA | -19.8% | -5.5% | -43.8% | 83.3% | -2.3% | 0.0% | 2.3% | 2.7% | -4.1% | -0.7% |
| | | | | | FY | | | | | FY |
| | 2017:3 | 2017:4 | 2018:1 | 2018:2 | 2018 | 2018:3 | 2018:4 | 2019:1 | 2019:2 | 2019 |
| ADVANCE PAYMENTS | 179,491 | 167,731 | 115,074 | 203,158 | 665,455 | 180,351 | 171,139 | 118,082 | 201,036 | 670,609 |
| %CHYA | -2.1% | -2.9% | -2.2% | 2.7% | -0.9% | 0.5% | 2.0% | 2.6% | -1.0% | 0.8% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS | 21,053 | 10,026 | 13,081 | 71,425 | 115,585 | 19,079 | 10,016 | 14,510 | 71,227 | 114,832 |
| %CHYA | -20.5% | -33.8% | -22.6% | -5.7% | -13.9% | -9.4% | -0.1% | 10.9% | -0.3% | -0.7% |
| REFUNDS | 70,341 | 65,589 | 45,070 | 75,080 | 256,080 | 72,500 | 69,653 | 47,473 | 75,290 | 264,915 |
| %CHYA | -2.0% | -3.4% | -0.8% | 5.6% | -0.1% | 3.1% | 6.2% | 5.3% | 0.3% | 3.5% |
| TOTAL | 130,203 | 112,168 | 83,085 | 199,503 | 524,960 | 126,930 | 111,503 | 85,119 | 196,973 | 520,526 |
| %CHYA | -5.6% | -6.5% | -6.8% | -1.5% | -4.5% | -2.5% | -0.6% | 2.4% | -1.3% | -0.8% |
| | | | | | FY | | | | | FY |
| | 2019:3 | 2019:4 | 2020:1 | 2020:2 | 2020 | 2020:3 | 2020:4 | 2021:1 | 2021:2 | 2021 |
| ADVANCE PAYMENTS | 184,406 | 173,084 | 120,324 | 214,163 | 691,978 | 190,115 | 181,011 | 125,781 | 213,177 | 710,084 |
| %CHYA | 2.2% | 1.1% | 1.9% | 6.5% | 3.2% | 3.1% | 4.6% | 4.5% | -0.5% | 2.6% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS | 21,176 | 11,434 | 15,785 | 79,066 | 127,460 | 23,433 | 14,034 | 18,739 | 80,961 | 137,166 |
| %CHYA | 11.0% | 14.2% | 8.8% | 11.0% | 11.0% | 10.7% | 22.7% | 18.7% | 2.4% | 7.6% |
| REFUNDS | 75,281 | 70,611 | 48,959 | 81,829 | 276,679 | 78,395 | 75,289 | 51,410 | 81,273 | 286,367 |
| %CHYA | 3.8% | 1.4% | 3.1% | 8.7% | 4.4% | 4.1% | 6.6% | 5.0% | -0.7% | 3.5% |
| TOTAL | 130,301 | 113,907 | 87,150 | 211,400 | 542,758 | 135,153 | 119,755 | 93,111 | 212,864 | 560,883 |
| %CHYA | 2.7% | 2.2% | 2.4% | 7.3% | 4.3% | 3.7% | 5.1% | 6.8% | 0.7% | 3.3% |
| | | | | | FY | | | | | FY |
| | 2021:3 | 2021:4 | 2022:1 | 2022:2 | 2022 | 2022:3 | 2022:4 | 2023:1 | 2023:2 | 2023 |
| ADVANCE PAYMENTS | 195,085 | 182,519 | 127,146 | 227,086 | 731,836 | 200,677 | 190,893 | 132,662 | 224,729 | 748,962 |
| %CHYA | 2.6% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 6.5% | 3.1% | 2.9% | 4.6% | 4.3% | -1.0% | 2.3% |
| FINAL PAYMENTS | 25,806 | 15,025 | 19,097 | 87,370 | 147,297 | 27,968 | 17,800 | 22,173 | 89,154 | 157,096 |
| %CHYA | 10.1% | 7.1% | 1.9% | 7.9% | 7.4% | 8.4% | 18.5% | 16.1% | 2.0% | 6.7% |
| REFUNDS | 80,812 | 75,511 | 52,399 | 87,787 | 296,509 | 83,974 | 80,651 | 54,988 | 86,651 | 306,265 |
| %CHYA | 3.1% | 0.3% | 1.9% | 8.0% | 3.5% | 3.9% | 6.8% | 4.9% | -1.3% | 3.3% |
| TOTAL | 140,078 | 122,033 | 93,844 | 226,668 | 582,623 | 144,671 | 128,042 | 99,848 | 227,232 | 599,793 |
| %CHYA | 3.6% | 1.9% | 0.8% | 6.5% | 3.9% | 3.3% | 4.9% | 6.4% | 0.2% | 2.9% |

* Due to the recent Department of Revenue IT system replacement, data on corporate tax payments is not available after October 2014. Recent figures represent OEA estimates.

Table B.6 Cigarette and Tobacco Tax Distribution

| TABLE B.6 | | | | | | | | | | | March 2015 | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| Cigarette & Tobacco Tax Distribution (Millions of \$) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cigarette Tax Distribution* | | | | | | | Other Tobacco Tax Distribution | | | | |
| | General Fund | Health Plan | Tobacco Use Reduction | Mental Health | State Total | Cities, Counties & Public Transit | Total | General Fund | Health Plan | Tobacco Use Reduction | State Total | |
| Distribution Forecast* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013-14 | 36.624 | 140.132 | 5.675 | 7.673 | 190.104 | 11.086 | 201.191 | 30.350 | 23.416 | 2.604 | 56.371 | |
| 2014-15 | 35.733 | 134.052 | 5.518 | 15.356 | 190.659 | 10.508 | 201.167 | 29.669 | 22.891 | 2.546 | 55.105 | |
| 2013-15 Biennium | 72.358 | 274.184 | 11.193 | 23.029 | 380.763 | 21.595 | 402.358 | 60.019 | 46.307 | 5.150 | 111.476 | |
| 2015-16 | 32.731 | 124.924 | 5.069 | 17.093 | 179.817 | 9.872 | 189.689 | 31.097 | 23.993 | 2.668 | 57.758 | |
| 2016-17 | 29.711 | 115.794 | 4.619 | 18.907 | 169.031 | 9.238 | 178.269 | 31.963 | 24.661 | 2.743 | 59.367 | |
| 2015-17 Biennium | 62.442 | 240.718 | 9.688 | 36.000 | 348.848 | 19.109 | 367.958 | 63.060 | 48.654 | 5.411 | 117.126 | |
| 2017-18 | 27.882 | 108.662 | 4.334 | 18.317 | 159.195 | 8.669 | 167.863 | 32.854 | 25.348 | 2.819 | 61.021 | |
| 2018-19 | 23.572 | 99.028 | 3.950 | 17.325 | 143.875 | 7.900 | 151.776 | 33.769 | 26.054 | 2.898 | 62.721 | |
| 2017-19 Biennium | 51.454 | 207.690 | 8.284 | 35.642 | 303.070 | 16.569 | 319.639 | 66.623 | 51.403 | 5.717 | 123.742 | |
| 2019-20 | 23.572 | 91.867 | 3.664 | 16.072 | 135.176 | 7.329 | 142.505 | 34.710 | 26.780 | 2.978 | 64.469 | |
| 2020-21 | 21.345 | 83.188 | 3.318 | 14.553 | 122.404 | 6.636 | 129.041 | 35.677 | 27.527 | 3.061 | 66.266 | |
| 2019-21 Biennium | 44.917 | 175.055 | 6.983 | 30.625 | 257.580 | 13.965 | 271.546 | 70.388 | 54.307 | 6.040 | 130.735 | |
| 2021-22 | 19.482 | 75.927 | 3.029 | 13.283 | 111.721 | 6.057 | 117.778 | 36.672 | 28.294 | 3.147 | 68.113 | |
| 2022-23 | 16.838 | 65.623 | 2.618 | 11.481 | 96.559 | 5.235 | 101.795 | 37.694 | 29.083 | 3.235 | 70.012 | |
| 2021-23 Biennium | 36.320 | 141.550 | 5.646 | 24.764 | 208.280 | 11.292 | 219.573 | 74.366 | 57.377 | 6.381 | 138.124 | |

* Prior to January 1, 2014 the cigarette tax per pack totaled \$1.18 with the following distribution. \$0.8574 to the Health Plan, \$0.22 to the state general fund, \$0.0342 to Tobacco Use Reduction and \$0.0684 to Cities, Counties and Public Transit. Following the passage of HB 3601 during the 2013 Special Session, the following changes were made to cigarette taxes. Beginning January 1, 2014 taxes per pack were raised \$0.13 to a total of \$1.31 per pack. Beginning January 1, 2016 taxes will increase an additional \$0.01 for a total of \$1.32 per pack with a further \$0.01 increase on January 1, 2018 for a total of \$1.33 per pack. The distribution of the \$0.13 increase beginning in 2014 is split \$0.10 to Mental Health, \$0.013 to the state general fund, \$0.002 to Tobacco Use Reduction and \$0.016 to the Health Plan. Beginning January 1, 2016 the full tax increase of \$0.14 per pack relative to pre-2014 tax rates, is dedicated to Mental Health. Similarly the full \$0.15 post January 1, 2018 is likewise dedicated to Mental Health.

Table B.7 Revenue Distribution to Local Governments

| TABLE B.7 | | | | | | | | | March 2015 |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------|--|
| Liquor Apportionment and Revenue Distribution to Local Governments (Millions of \$) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Liquor Apportionment Distribution | | | | | | | | Cigarette Tax Distribution ² |
| | Total Liquor Revenue Available | General Fund (56%) | Mental Health ¹ | Oregon Wine Board | City Revenue | | | Counties | |
| | | | | | Revenue Sharing | Regular | Total | | |
| 2011-12 | 194.104 | 110.200 | 8.300 | 0.283 | 23.966 | 34.237 | 58.203 | 17.118 | 11.795 |
| 2012-13 | 202.612 | 115.364 | 8.051 | 0.282 | 25.109 | 35.870 | 60.980 | 17.935 | 11.509 |
| 2011-13 Biennium | 396.716 | 225.564 | 16.351 | 0.565 | 49.075 | 70.107 | 119.183 | 35.054 | 23.304 |
| 2013-14 | 213.810 | 121.426 | 8.626 | 0.294 | 26.557 | 37.938 | 64.495 | 18.969 | 11.086 |
| 2014-15 | 227.236 | 129.493 | 9.197 | 0.344 | 28.064 | 40.092 | 68.156 | 20.046 | 10.411 |
| 2013-15 Biennium | 441.047 | 250.919 | 17.823 | 0.638 | 54.621 | 78.030 | 132.652 | 39.015 | 21.497 |
| 2015-16 | 235.505 | 126.772 | 8.818 | 0.308 | 31.693 | 45.276 | 76.969 | 22.638 | 9.872 |
| 2016-17 | 245.118 | 131.947 | 9.178 | 0.321 | 32.987 | 47.124 | 80.110 | 23.562 | 9.238 |
| 2015-17 Biennium | 480.623 | 258.719 | 17.997 | 0.629 | 64.680 | 92.400 | 157.079 | 46.200 | 19.109 |
| 2017-18 | 234.729 | 125.969 | 9.454 | 0.330 | 31.492 | 44.989 | 76.481 | 22.495 | 8.669 |
| 2018-19 | 241.771 | 129.748 | 9.737 | 0.340 | 32.437 | 46.339 | 78.776 | 23.169 | 7.900 |
| 2017-19 Biennium | 476.500 | 255.717 | 19.191 | 0.671 | 63.929 | 91.328 | 155.257 | 45.664 | 16.569 |
| 2019-20 | 249.024 | 133.641 | 10.029 | 0.351 | 33.410 | 47.729 | 81.139 | 23.864 | 7.329 |
| 2020-21 | 256.495 | 137.650 | 10.330 | 0.361 | 34.413 | 49.161 | 83.573 | 24.580 | 6.636 |
| 2019-21 Biennium | 505.519 | 271.290 | 20.360 | 0.712 | 67.823 | 96.890 | 164.712 | 48.445 | 13.965 |
| 2021-22 | 264.189 | 141.779 | 10.640 | 0.372 | 35.445 | 50.636 | 86.081 | 25.318 | 6.057 |
| 2022-23 | 272.115 | 146.033 | 10.959 | 0.383 | 36.508 | 52.155 | 88.663 | 26.077 | 5.235 |
| 2021-23 Biennium | 536.304 | 287.812 | 21.599 | 0.755 | 71.953 | 102.790 | 174.743 | 51.395 | 11.292 |

¹ Mental Health Alcoholism and Drug Services Account, per ORS 471.810

² For details on cigarette revenues see TABLE B.6 on previous page

Table B.8 Track Record for the June 2014 Forecast

Table B.8 Track Record for the December 2014 Forecast

(Quarter ending December 31, 2014)

| Personal Income Tax | | | | Forecast Comparison | | Year/Year Change | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|
| (Millions of dollars) | Actual Revenues | Latest Forecast | Percent Difference | Prior Year | Percent Change | | |
| Withholding | \$1,558.5 | \$1,506.4 | 3.5% | \$1,435.6 | 8.6% | | |
| Dollar difference | | \$52.0 | | \$122.8 | | | |
| Estimated Payments | \$206.3 | \$236.3 | -12.7% | \$214.3 | -3.8% | | |
| Dollar difference | | -\$30.0 | | -\$8.0 | | | |
| Final Payments | \$164.2 | \$111.1 | 47.8% | \$112.5 | 46.0% | | |
| Dollar difference | | \$53.1 | | \$51.7 | | | |
| Refunds | -\$198.5 | -\$192.4 | 3.2% | -\$197.4 | 0.5% | | |
| Dollar difference | | -\$6.2 | | -\$1.1 | | | |
| Total Personal Income Tax | \$1,730.5 | \$1,661.5 | 4.2% | \$1,565.0 | 10.6% | | |
| Dollar difference | | \$69.0 | | \$165.5 | | | |
| Corporate Income Tax* | | | | Forecast Comparison | | Year/Year Change | |
| (Millions of dollars) | Actual Revenues* | Latest Forecast | Percent Difference | Prior Year | Percent Change | | |
| Advanced Payments | \$256.8 | \$174.7 | 47.0% | \$187.2 | 37.2% | | |
| Dollar difference | | \$82.1 | | \$69.6 | | | |
| Final Payments | \$23.1 | \$14.1 | 63.5% | \$18.2 | 27.0% | | |
| Dollar difference | | \$9.0 | | \$4.9 | | | |
| Refunds | -\$155.8 | -\$86.1 | 80.9% | -\$118.3 | 31.7% | | |
| Dollar difference | | -\$69.7 | | -\$37.5 | | | |
| Total Corporate Income Tax | \$124.2 | \$102.7 | 20.9% | \$87.1 | 42.6% | | |
| Dollar difference | | \$21.4 | | \$37.1 | | | |
| Total Income Tax | | | | Forecast Comparison | | Year/Year Change | |
| (Millions of dollars) | Actual Revenues | Latest Forecast | Percent Difference | Prior Year | Percent Change | | |
| Corporate and Personal Tax | \$1,854.6 | \$1,764.2 | 5.1% | \$1,652.1 | 12.3% | | |
| Dollar difference | | \$90.4 | | \$202.6 | | | |

* Due to the recent Department of Revenue IT system replacment, data on corporate tax payments is not available after October 2014. Recent figures represent OEA estimates.

Table B.9 Summary of Lottery Resources

| Mar 2015 Forecast | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| TABLE B.9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Summary of Lottery Resources | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (in millions of dollars) | 2013-15 | | | 2015-17 | | 2017-19 | | 2019-21 | | 2021-23 | |
| | Current Forecast | Change from Dec-14 | Change from COS 2013 | Current Forecast | Change from Dec-14 |
| LOTTERY EARNINGS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traditional Lottery | 136.880 | 5.297 | 14.219 | 117.475 | (1.246) | 117.250 | (1.294) | 117.232 | (1.299) | 117.236 | (1.305) |
| Video Lottery | 991.278 | 7.841 | (11.644) | 1,030.723 | 7.482 | 1,075.093 | 9.370 | 1,140.944 | 9.846 | 1,221.176 | 10.382 |
| Administrative Actions | (0.065) | (0.000) | (0.065) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Video Lottery Terminal Replacement | (71.200) | 0.000 | (0.200) | (59.200) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Total Available to Transfer | 1,056.893 | 13.138 | 2.310 | 1,088.998 | 6.237 | 1,192.343 | 8.077 | 1,258.176 | 8.547 | 1,338.413 | 9.077 |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning Balance | 3.491 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 16.480 | 8.802 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Transfers from Lottery | 1,056.893 | 13.138 | 2.310 | 1,088.998 | 6.237 | 1,192.343 | 8.077 | 1,258.176 | 8.547 | 1,338.413 | 9.077 |
| Other Resources ¹ | 1.400 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2.000 | 0.000 | 2.000 | 0.000 | 2.000 | 0.000 | 2.000 | 0.000 |
| Total Available Resources | 1,061.784 | 13.138 | 2.310 | 1,107.478 | 15.039 | 1,194.343 | 8.077 | 1,260.176 | 8.547 | 1,340.413 | 9.077 |
| ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| County Economic Development | 33.849 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 39.580 | 0.287 | 41.284 | 0.360 | 44.497 | 0.384 | 48.847 | 0.415 |
| Education Stability Fund ² | 190.241 | 2.365 | 0.416 | 196.020 | 1.123 | 214.622 | 1.454 | 226.472 | 1.538 | 240.914 | 1.634 |
| Parks and Natural Resources Fund ³ | 158.534 | 1.971 | 0.346 | 163.350 | 0.935 | 178.851 | 1.211 | 188.726 | 1.282 | 200.762 | 1.362 |
| OUS Sports Lottery Account ⁴ | 8.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 10.890 | 0.062 | 11.923 | 0.081 | 12.582 | 0.085 | 13.384 | 0.091 |
| Gambling Addiction ⁴ | 10.593 | 0.000 | 0.047 | 10.890 | 0.062 | 11.923 | 0.081 | 12.582 | 0.085 | 13.384 | 0.091 |
| County Fairs | 3.669 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.648 | 0.000 | 3.648 | 0.000 | 3.648 | 0.000 | 3.648 | 0.000 |
| Other Legislatively Adopted Allocations ⁵ | 640.418 | 0.000 | 0.021 | 269.600 | 0.000 | 258.600 | 0.000 | 258.600 | 0.000 | 258.600 | 0.000 |
| Total Distributions | 1,045.304 | 4.335 | 0.830 | 693.977 | 2.470 | 720.852 | 3.187 | 747.106 | 3.375 | 779.539 | 3.59 |
| Ending Balance/Discretionary Resources | 16.480 | 8.802 | 1.480 | 413.501 | 12.569 | 473.492 | 4.890 | 513.070 | 5.171 | 560.873 | 5.485 |

Note: Some totals may not foot due to rounding.

1. Includes interest earnings on Economic Development Fund and reversions.
2. 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.
3. The Parks and Natural Resources Fund Constitutional amendment requires 15% of net proceeds be transferred to this fund.
4. One percent of net lottery proceeds are dedicated to Collegiate Athletics and Gambling Addiction programs, respectively. Certain limits are imposed by HB 5035 for 2011-13.
5. Includes Debt Service Allocations, Allocations to State School Fund and Other Agency Allocations

Table B.10 Budgetary Reserve Summary and Outlook

| Table B.10: Budgetary Reserve Summary | | March 2015 | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Rainy Day Fund | | | | | | | |
| (Millions) | <u>2011-13</u> | <u>2013-15</u> | <u>2015-17</u> | <u>2017-19</u> | <u>2019-21</u> | <u>2021-23</u> | |
| Beginning Balance | \$10.4 | \$61.9 | \$211.9 | \$396.5 | \$652.2 | \$949.5 | |
| Interest Earnings | \$0.6 | \$1.5 | \$15.4 | \$43.1 | \$65.1 | \$90.8 | |
| Deposits ¹ | \$50.8 | \$148.6 | \$169.2 | \$212.7 | \$232.1 | \$255.6 | |
| Ending Balance ² | \$61.9 | \$211.9 | \$396.5 | \$652.2 | \$949.5 | \$1,295.8 | |
| Education Stability Fund³ | | | | | | | |
| (Millions) | <u>2011-13</u> | <u>2013-15</u> | <u>2015-17</u> | <u>2017-19</u> | <u>2019-21</u> | <u>2021-23</u> | |
| Beginning Balance | \$5.1 | \$7.4 | \$178.6 | \$355.0 | \$548.2 | \$752.0 | |
| Interest Earnings ⁴ | \$0.6 | \$1.1 | \$12.4 | \$35.9 | \$51.8 | \$68.6 | |
| Deposits ⁵ | \$184.8 | \$171.2 | \$176.4 | \$193.2 | \$203.8 | \$188.1 | |
| Distributions | -\$182.9 | -\$1.1 | -\$12.4 | -\$35.9 | -\$51.8 | -\$68.6 | |
| Oregon Education Fund | -\$0.5 | -\$0.8 | -\$9.3 | -\$26.9 | -\$38.9 | -\$51.4 | |
| Oregon Student Access Comm. | -\$0.2 | -\$0.3 | -\$3.1 | -\$9.0 | -\$13.0 | -\$17.1 | |
| Withdrawals | -\$182.2 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | |
| Ending Balance | \$7.6 | \$178.6 | \$355.0 | \$548.2 | \$752.0 | \$940.1 | |
| Total Reserves | | | | | | | |
| (Millions) | <u>2011-13</u> | <u>2013-15</u> | <u>2015-17</u> | <u>2017-19</u> | <u>2019-21</u> | <u>2019-21</u> | |
| Ending Balances | \$69.4 | \$390.5 | \$751.5 | \$1,200.4 | \$1,701.5 | \$2,236.0 | |
| Percent of GF Revenues | 0.5% | 2.5% | 4.3% | 6.2% | 7.9% | 9.5% | |

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.

APPENDIX C: POPULATION FORECASTS BY AGE AND SEX

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
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Table C.1 Population Forecasts Component of Change 1980-2022

STATE OF OREGON
POPULATION FORECASTS
COMPONENTS OF CHANGE 1980 -2022

| 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 | 46,256 | 12.09 | 31,689 | 8.28 | 14,567 | 6,933 | 1.81 |
| 2005-2010 | | 210,400 | | 240,225 | | 157,246 | | 82,979 | 127,421 | |
| 2011 | 3,857,625 | 20,325 | 0.53 | 45,381 | 11.80 | 32,437 | 8.43 | 12,944 | 7,381 | 1.92 |
| 2012 | 3,883,735 | 26,110 | 0.68 | 44,897 | 11.60 | 32,804 | 8.47 | 12,093 | 14,017 | 3.62 |
| 2013 | 3,919,020 | 35,285 | 0.91 | 44,969 | 11.53 | 33,168 | 8.50 | 11,801 | 23,484 | 6.02 |
| 2014 | 3,962,710 | 43,690 | 1.11 | 45,413 | 11.52 | 33,502 | 8.50 | 11,911 | 31,779 | 8.06 |
| 2015 | 4,008,100 | 45,390 | 1.15 | 45,834 | 11.50 | 34,157 | 8.57 | 11,677 | 33,714 | 8.46 |
| 2010-2015 | | 170,800 | | 226,493 | | 166,068 | | 60,425 | 110,375 | |
| 2016 | 4,054,400 | 46,300 | 1.16 | 46,257 | 11.47 | 34,695 | 8.61 | 11,562 | 34,737 | 8.62 |
| 2017 | 4,102,300 | 47,901 | 1.18 | 46,688 | 11.45 | 35,154 | 8.62 | 11,534 | 36,367 | 8.92 |
| 2018 | 4,151,000 | 48,699 | 1.19 | 47,068 | 11.41 | 35,644 | 8.64 | 11,424 | 37,276 | 9.03 |
| 2019 | 4,200,200 | 49,200 | 1.19 | 47,471 | 11.37 | 36,167 | 8.66 | 11,304 | 37,895 | 9.08 |
| 2020 | 4,249,800 | 49,600 | 1.18 | 47,849 | 11.33 | 36,777 | 8.70 | 11,072 | 38,528 | 9.12 |
| 2015-2020 | | 241,699 | | 235,333 | | 178,437 | | 56,896 | 184,803 | |
| 2021 | 4,299,000 | 49,200 | 1.16 | 48,184 | 11.27 | 37,509 | 8.78 | 10,675 | 38,525 | 9.01 |
| 2022 | 4,348,000 | 49,000 | 1.14 | 48,491 | 11.22 | 38,292 | 8.86 | 10,199 | 38,801 | 8.97 |
| 1980-1990 | | 219,200 | | 404,552 | | 233,008 | | 171,544 | 47,656 | |
| 1990-2000 | | 570,700 | | 432,703 | | 277,200 | | 155,503 | 415,197 | 41,520 |
| 2000-2010 | | 406,200 | | 467,933 | | 310,050 | | 157,883 | 248,317 | 24,832 |
| 2010-2020 | | 412,499 | | 461,827 | | 344,505 | | 117,322 | 295,178 | 29,518 |
| 2012-2022 | | 464,265 | | 468,224 | | 355,065 | | 113,159 | 351,106 | 35,111 |

Sources: 1980-1999 population - U.S. Census Bureau; 2000-2009 population - intercensal estimates by Office of Economic Analysis; population estimates 2010-2014 by Population Research Center, PSU; births and deaths 1980-14: Oregon Center for Health Statistics.

Table C.2 Population Forecasts by Age and Sex: 2000-2022

| Age | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | 2002 | | | 2003 | | | 2004 | | | 2005 | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-4 | 114,100 | 109,107 | 223,207 | 114,742 | 109,903 | 224,645 | 115,219 | 109,865 | 225,084 | 116,118 | 110,533 | 226,652 | 117,038 | 111,315 | 228,353 | 117,847 | 112,161 | 230,008 |
| 5-9 | 119,699 | 113,984 | 233,683 | 118,879 | 113,240 | 232,119 | 117,908 | 112,625 | 230,533 | 117,595 | 112,522 | 230,117 | 118,055 | 112,983 | 231,038 | 118,737 | 113,851 | 232,588 |
| 10-14 | 124,726 | 118,350 | 243,076 | 125,950 | 119,470 | 245,421 | 126,474 | 120,344 | 246,818 | 127,007 | 120,408 | 247,415 | 126,169 | 119,728 | 245,898 | 124,732 | 118,604 | 243,336 |
| 15-19 | 126,002 | 119,265 | 245,267 | 127,311 | 119,879 | 247,190 | 122,250 | 119,862 | 242,112 | 126,490 | 120,236 | 246,726 | 127,484 | 121,227 | 248,711 | 129,634 | 122,978 | 252,612 |
| 20-24 | 119,300 | 113,318 | 232,618 | 120,814 | 115,792 | 236,605 | 122,925 | 118,001 | 240,926 | 125,433 | 119,922 | 245,356 | 127,001 | 121,951 | 248,952 | 128,090 | 122,777 | 250,867 |
| 25-29 | 120,547 | 112,269 | 232,816 | 119,436 | 111,809 | 231,245 | 119,216 | 112,937 | 232,153 | 120,690 | 114,847 | 235,536 | 122,799 | 117,484 | 240,282 | 125,208 | 121,211 | 246,329 |
| 30-34 | 122,441 | 114,757 | 237,198 | 125,882 | 117,768 | 243,651 | 127,842 | 119,417 | 247,259 | 128,373 | 120,485 | 248,858 | 127,650 | 119,951 | 247,601 | 126,179 | 119,324 | 245,503 |
| 35-39 | 128,698 | 126,230 | 254,928 | 125,463 | 122,883 | 248,346 | 123,019 | 119,340 | 242,360 | 121,225 | 116,792 | 238,017 | 121,489 | 116,438 | 237,927 | 124,789 | 119,125 | 243,914 |
| 40-44 | 134,421 | 137,137 | 271,558 | 134,585 | 136,761 | 271,346 | 133,102 | 135,121 | 268,224 | 131,876 | 133,467 | 265,343 | 131,106 | 132,016 | 263,121 | 129,401 | 129,428 | 258,829 |
| 45-49 | 135,644 | 137,430 | 273,074 | 136,214 | 138,948 | 275,162 | 136,992 | 140,305 | 277,297 | 136,336 | 140,343 | 276,679 | 134,864 | 139,381 | 274,245 | 134,310 | 139,320 | 273,629 |
| 50-54 | 118,659 | 119,623 | 238,282 | 125,826 | 127,295 | 253,120 | 126,548 | 128,354 | 254,902 | 129,544 | 132,212 | 261,756 | 132,767 | 136,330 | 269,097 | 135,022 | 138,899 | 273,921 |
| 55-59 | 85,965 | 88,187 | 174,151 | 89,314 | 91,758 | 181,072 | 98,235 | 100,967 | 199,202 | 103,863 | 106,596 | 210,460 | 109,932 | 112,923 | 222,855 | 117,120 | 120,794 | 237,914 |
| 60-64 | 64,543 | 67,459 | 132,003 | 67,383 | 70,539 | 137,922 | 70,666 | 74,175 | 144,841 | 75,490 | 79,114 | 154,604 | 80,095 | 83,740 | 163,835 | 84,062 | 88,300 | 172,361 |
| 65-69 | 53,103 | 59,261 | 112,364 | 53,861 | 59,438 | 113,299 | 54,966 | 60,295 | 115,291 | 56,889 | 62,083 | 118,972 | 59,083 | 64,273 | 123,356 | 61,643 | 66,384 | 128,027 |
| 70-74 | 48,532 | 58,102 | 106,633 | 48,249 | 57,290 | 105,539 | 47,788 | 56,535 | 104,323 | 47,448 | 55,941 | 103,389 | 47,523 | 55,493 | 103,016 | 48,249 | 55,650 | 103,899 |
| 75-79 | 40,475 | 54,794 | 95,269 | 40,503 | 54,397 | 94,900 | 40,508 | 53,927 | 94,400 | 40,627 | 52,917 | 93,545 | 40,403 | 52,009 | 92,412 | 40,366 | 51,512 | 91,878 |
| 80-84 | 26,469 | 40,450 | 66,919 | 27,465 | 41,513 | 68,978 | 28,398 | 42,507 | 70,905 | 28,798 | 43,326 | 72,124 | 29,266 | 44,164 | 73,430 | 29,725 | 44,474 | 74,199 |
| 85+ | 18,517 | 39,538 | 58,055 | 19,293 | 40,549 | 59,843 | 19,854 | 41,313 | 61,167 | 20,727 | 42,323 | 63,050 | 21,444 | 43,325 | 64,769 | 22,398 | 44,689 | 67,087 |
| Total | 1,701,841 | 1,729,259 | 3,431,100 | 1,721,170 | 1,749,230 | 3,470,400 | 1,736,939 | 1,765,661 | 3,502,600 | 1,754,532 | 1,784,068 | 3,538,600 | 1,774,167 | 1,804,733 | 3,578,900 | 1,797,511 | 1,829,389 | 3,626,900 |
| Mdn. Age | 35.2 | 37.6 | 36.4 | 35.3 | 37.8 | 36.6 | 35.5 | 38.0 | 36.8 | 35.7 | 38.2 | 36.9 | 35.8 | 38.4 | 37.1 | 36.0 | 38.5 | 37.2 |
| Age | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | 2011 | | |
| | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-4 | 118,832 | 113,050 | 231,882 | 121,058 | 115,102 | 236,160 | 122,723 | 116,618 | 239,340 | 123,056 | 116,873 | 239,929 | 122,327 | 116,130 | 238,457 | 121,092 | 115,088 | 236,180 |
| 5-9 | 119,959 | 115,315 | 235,274 | 120,925 | 115,818 | 236,743 | 121,906 | 116,639 | 238,545 | 122,109 | 116,793 | 238,901 | 121,539 | 116,369 | 237,908 | 121,767 | 115,893 | 237,660 |
| 10-14 | 124,400 | 118,240 | 242,639 | 124,017 | 118,145 | 242,162 | 124,144 | 118,401 | 242,545 | 124,495 | 118,646 | 243,140 | 124,508 | 118,732 | 243,241 | 124,074 | 119,044 | 243,118 |
| 15-19 | 131,680 | 124,886 | 256,566 | 133,027 | 126,562 | 259,588 | 134,019 | 127,039 | 261,058 | 134,994 | 126,245 | 259,339 | 131,126 | 124,540 | 255,667 | 129,068 | 121,927 | 250,996 |
| 20-24 | 129,625 | 123,869 | 253,494 | 129,491 | 124,047 | 253,538 | 128,090 | 124,102 | 252,192 | 128,034 | 124,294 | 252,328 | 128,787 | 124,903 | 253,689 | 130,576 | 126,691 | 257,267 |
| 25-29 | 128,110 | 125,220 | 253,330 | 131,446 | 128,889 | 260,335 | 134,251 | 131,308 | 265,559 | 134,893 | 132,724 | 267,617 | 134,019 | 131,816 | 265,835 | 133,302 | 130,829 | 264,132 |
| 30-34 | 126,016 | 119,767 | 245,782 | 126,936 | 121,971 | 248,907 | 128,841 | 124,231 | 253,072 | 130,499 | 126,264 | 256,763 | 131,489 | 128,325 | 259,814 | 133,512 | 130,743 | 264,255 |
| 35-39 | 128,779 | 127,827 | 256,606 | 131,387 | 125,260 | 256,647 | 132,046 | 126,581 | 258,627 | 130,807 | 125,534 | 256,341 | 128,070 | 123,596 | 251,665 | 125,924 | 121,787 | 247,710 |
| 40-44 | 126,728 | 126,664 | 253,391 | 124,917 | 123,759 | 248,677 | 123,362 | 121,440 | 244,802 | 123,395 | 120,853 | 244,249 | 125,969 | 122,843 | 248,811 | 128,755 | 125,358 | 254,133 |
| 45-49 | 135,135 | 139,543 | 274,678 | 134,349 | 138,533 | 272,882 | 133,523 | 137,181 | 270,705 | 132,802 | 135,635 | 268,437 | 130,825 | 132,538 | 263,363 | 127,795 | 128,542 | 256,337 |
| 50-54 | 136,187 | 140,978 | 277,165 | 137,589 | 142,901 | 280,489 | 137,266 | 143,176 | 280,443 | 135,862 | 142,064 | 277,926 | 135,129 | 141,565 | 276,693 | 134,682 | 140,654 | 275,336 |
| 55-59 | 124,581 | 129,098 | 253,680 | 125,683 | 130,760 | 256,444 | 128,665 | 134,868 | 263,533 | 131,454 | 138,782 | 270,236 | 133,011 | 140,802 | 273,812 | 134,009 | 142,349 | 276,358 |
| 60-64 | 87,811 | 92,304 | 180,115 | 97,117 | 102,054 | 199,171 | 102,948 | 107,873 | 210,821 | 108,952 | 114,138 | 223,090 | 115,236 | 121,045 | 236,281 | 121,440 | 127,819 | 249,258 |
| 65-69 | 64,860 | 69,850 | 134,710 | 68,563 | 73,945 | 142,509 | 73,612 | 79,164 | 152,776 | 78,191 | 83,768 | 161,959 | 81,854 | 87,917 | 169,771 | 84,425 | 90,851 | 175,277 |
| 70-74 | 49,222 | 55,999 | 105,221 | 50,569 | 57,052 | 107,622 | 52,510 | 58,915 | 111,425 | 54,604 | 61,042 | 115,646 | 56,925 | 62,949 | 119,874 | 59,485 | 65,640 | 125,125 |
| 75-79 | 40,359 | 51,026 | 91,385 | 40,218 | 50,594 | 90,812 | 40,073 | 50,211 | 90,285 | 40,236 | 49,905 | 90,141 | 40,932 | 50,101 | 91,034 | 41,549 | 50,075 | 91,624 |
| 80-84 | 29,996 | 44,406 | 74,402 | 30,251 | 44,085 | 74,336 | 30,464 | 43,606 | 74,069 | 30,361 | 43,011 | 73,372 | 30,391 | 42,734 | 73,126 | 30,500 | 42,287 | 72,787 |
| 85+ | 23,554 | 46,323 | 69,877 | 24,585 | 47,794 | 72,379 | 25,325 | 49,078 | 74,403 | 26,014 | 50,369 | 76,383 | 26,800 | 51,458 | 78,258 | 27,599 | 52,275 | 79,874 |
| Total | 1,825,834 | 1,859,366 | 3,685,200 | 1,852,129 | 1,887,271 | 3,739,400 | 1,873,769 | 1,910,431 | 3,784,200 | 1,888,859 | 1,926,941 | 3,815,800 | 1,898,938 | 1,938,362 | 3,837,300 | 1,909,773 | 1,947,852 | 3,857,625 |
| Mdn. Age | 36.3 | 38.6 | 37.3 | 36.5 | 38.7 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 38.8 | 37.8 | 37.0 | 39.1 | 38.0 | 37.2 | 39.4 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 39.7 | 38.5 |
| Age | 2012 | | | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 | | |
| | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-4 | 119,516 | 113,359 | 232,875 | 118,293 | 111,849 | 230,142 | 117,925 | 111,865 | 229,790 | 117,988 | 111,813 | 229,801 | 118,792 | 112,366 | 231,158 | 119,823 | 113,380 | 233,203 |
| 5-9 | 122,733 | 116,900 | 239,634 | 124,024 | 117,953 | 241,978 | 124,719 | 118,025 | 242,744 | 125,324 | 118,232 | 243,556 | 124,917 | 117,773 | 242,690 | 124,178 | 116,699 | 240,877 |
| 10-14 | 123,603 | 118,287 | 241,890 | 123,387 | 118,207 | 241,593 | 123,395 | 118,453 | 241,848 | 122,882 | 118,214 | 241,095 | 123,487 | 118,227 | 241,714 | 123,029 | 119,847 | 244,876 |
| 15-19 | 127,517 | 120,587 | 248,104 | 126,643 | 119,875 | 246,519 | 126,823 | 119,957 | 246,780 | 127,467 | 120,463 | 247,929 | 127,590 | 121,103 | 248,693 | 127,721 | 120,967 | 248,688 |
| 20-24 | 132,853 | 128,787 | 261,640 | 135,293 | 130,705 | 265,998 | 136,695 | 132,020 | 268,715 | 136,798 | 132,000 | 268,798 | 135,959 | 130,604 | 266,562 | 135,378 | 129,927 | 265,305 |
| 25-29 | 132,463 | 129,927 | 262,390 | 132,508 | 130,402 | 262,911 | 134,520 | 132,803 | 267,323 | 137,291 | 136,243 | 273,535 | 141,436 | 141,182 | 282,618 | 145,379 | 145,362 | 290,741 |
| 30-34 | 135,689 | 133,329 | 269,018 | 137,321 | 135,074 | 272,395 | 139,890 | 137,381 | 277,271 | 141,044 | 138,353 | 279,397 | 142,461 | 139,497 | 281,958 | 143,191 | 140,382 | 283,573 |
| 35-39 | 126,018 | 122,275 | 248,293 | 128,684 | 124,339 | 253,023 | 130,842 | 126,555 | 257,397 | 134,283 | 129,708 | 263,991 | 137,487 | 132,772 | 270,259 | 140,859 | 136,190 | 277,049 |
| 40-44 | 130,795 | 126,620 | 257,415 | 131,483 | 127,467 | 258,949 | 131,028 | 126,685 | 257,713 | 129,831 | 125,150 | 254,981 | 128,373 | 123,815 | 252,187 | 128,993 | 124,723 | 253,716 |
| 45-49 | 125,434 | 124,976 | 250,410 | 123,864 | 122,179 | 246,043 | 124,295 | 121,464 | 245,758 | 126,885 | 123,427 | 250,313 | 130,641 | 126,409 | 257,050 | 133,040 | 128,133 | 261,173 |
| 50-54 | 133,446 | 139,198 | 272,644 | 132,081 | 137,546 | 269,626 | 131,562 | 136,125 | 267,687 | 129,880 | 133,382 | 263,262 | 127,471 | 130,007 | 257,478 | 125,647 | 126,719 | 252,366 |
| 55-59 | 134,402 | 143,058 | 277,460 | 134,377 | 142,746 | 277,12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table C.3 Population of Oregon: 1990-2022

| 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 | 3,857,625 | 20,325 | 0.53% |
| 2012 | 3,883,735 | 26,110 | 0.68% |
| 2013 | 3,919,020 | 35,285 | 0.91% |
| 2014 | 3,962,710 | 43,690 | 1.11% |
| 2015 | 4,008,100 | 45,390 | 1.15% |
| 2016 | 4,054,400 | 46,300 | 1.16% |
| 2017 | 4,102,300 | 47,901 | 1.18% |
| 2018 | 4,151,000 | 48,699 | 1.19% |
| 2019 | 4,200,200 | 49,200 | 1.19% |
| 2020 | 4,249,800 | 49,600 | 1.18% |
| 2021 | 4,299,000 | 49,200 | 1.16% |
| 2022 | 4,348,000 | 49,000 | 1.14% |

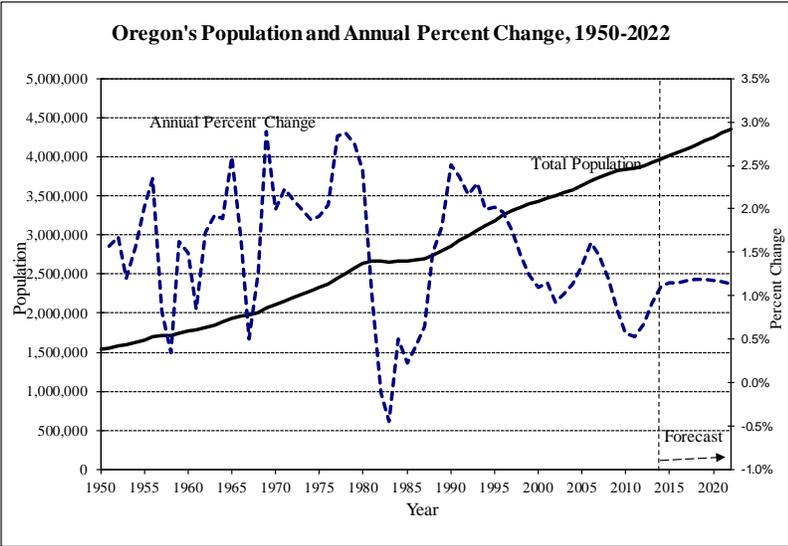


Table C.4 Children: Ages 0-4

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

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

| Year (July 1) | % Change from previous decade/yr. | | | % Change from previous decade/yr. | | | % Change from previous decade/yr. | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Population | Number | Percent | Population | Number | Percent | Population | Number | Percent |
| 1980 | 199,525 | --- | --- | 524,446 | --- | --- | 329,407 | --- | --- |
| 1990 | 209,638 | 10,113 | 5.07% | 532,727 | 8,281 | 1.58% | 268,134 | -61,273 | -18.60% |
| 2000 | 223,207 | 13,569 | 6.47% | 624,316 | 91,589 | 17.19% | 330,328 | 62,194 | 23.20% |
| 2001 | 224,645 | 1,438 | 0.64% | 624,675 | 358 | 0.06% | 336,660 | 6,333 | 1.92% |
| 2002 | 225,084 | 439 | 0.20% | 624,611 | -64 | -0.01% | 340,778 | 4,118 | 1.22% |
| 2003 | 226,652 | 1,568 | 0.70% | 624,349 | -262 | -0.04% | 345,266 | 4,487 | 1.32% |
| 2004 | 228,353 | 1,701 | 0.75% | 625,461 | 1,112 | 0.18% | 349,138 | 3,873 | 1.12% |
| 2005 | 230,008 | 1,655 | 0.72% | 628,326 | 2,865 | 0.46% | 351,076 | 1,938 | 0.55% |
| 2006 | 231,882 | 1,874 | 0.81% | 633,646 | 5,320 | 0.85% | 354,328 | 3,252 | 0.93% |
| 2007 | 236,160 | 4,278 | 1.85% | 635,720 | 2,074 | 0.33% | 356,311 | 1,983 | 0.56% |
| 2008 | 239,340 | 3,180 | 1.35% | 635,372 | -348 | -0.05% | 358,967 | 2,656 | 0.75% |
| 2009 | 239,929 | 589 | 0.25% | 633,575 | -1,797 | -0.28% | 360,134 | 1,166 | 0.32% |
| 2010 | 238,457 | -1,472 | -0.61% | 630,741 | -2,835 | -0.45% | 359,764 | -370 | -0.10% |
| 2011 | 236,180 | -2,277 | -0.95% | 628,366 | -2,375 | -0.38% | 360,675 | 911 | 0.25% |
| 2012 | 232,875 | -3,305 | -1.40% | 628,689 | 323 | 0.05% | 362,580 | 1,904 | 0.53% |
| 2013 | 230,142 | -2,733 | -1.17% | 630,162 | 1,474 | 0.23% | 365,925 | 3,346 | 0.92% |
| 2014 | 229,790 | -352 | -0.15% | 631,689 | 1,527 | 0.24% | 368,398 | 2,473 | 0.68% |
| 2015 | 229,801 | 11 | 0.00% | 632,624 | 935 | 0.15% | 368,754 | 357 | 0.10% |
| 2016 | 231,158 | 1,357 | 0.59% | 633,114 | 490 | 0.08% | 366,545 | -2,209 | -0.60% |
| 2017 | 233,203 | 2,045 | 0.88% | 634,170 | 1,056 | 0.17% | 365,577 | -969 | -0.26% |
| 2018 | 235,101 | 1,898 | 0.81% | 634,257 | 87 | 0.01% | 366,619 | 1,042 | 0.29% |
| 2019 | 237,158 | 2,056 | 0.87% | 635,020 | 762 | 0.12% | 367,844 | 1,226 | 0.33% |
| 2020 | 239,208 | 2,051 | 0.86% | 637,127 | 2,107 | 0.33% | 368,055 | 211 | 0.06% |
| 2021 | 241,326 | 2,118 | 0.89% | 639,010 | 1,883 | 0.30% | 368,586 | 531 | 0.14% |
| 2022 | 243,301 | 1,975 | 0.82% | 640,467 | 1,457 | 0.23% | 369,370 | 784 | 0.21% |

Table C.7 Criminally At Risk
Population (males): Ages 15-39

Table C.8 Prime Wage
Earners: Ages 25-44

Table C.9 Older Wage
Earners: Ages 45-64

| Year (July 1) | % Change from previous decade/yr. | | | % Change from previous decade/yr. | | | % Change from previous decade/yr. | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Population | Number | Percent | Population | Number | Percent | Population | Number | Percent |
| 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 | 652,382 | -1,109 | -0.17% | 1,030,430 | 4,304 | 0.42% | 1,057,288 | 7,138 | 0.68% |
| 2012 | 654,539 | 2,157 | 0.33% | 1,037,116 | 6,687 | 0.65% | 1,052,983 | -4,305 | -0.41% |
| 2013 | 660,449 | 5,910 | 0.90% | 1,047,278 | 10,162 | 0.98% | 1,050,537 | -2,446 | -0.23% |
| 2014 | 668,771 | 8,321 | 1.26% | 1,059,704 | 12,426 | 1.19% | 1,053,370 | 2,833 | 0.27% |
| 2015 | 676,883 | 8,113 | 1.21% | 1,071,904 | 12,200 | 1.15% | 1,058,450 | 5,080 | 0.48% |
| 2016 | 684,933 | 8,050 | 1.19% | 1,087,022 | 15,119 | 1.41% | 1,063,668 | 5,218 | 0.49% |
| 2017 | 692,528 | 7,595 | 1.11% | 1,105,078 | 18,056 | 1.66% | 1,063,101 | -568 | -0.05% |
| 2018 | 699,243 | 6,714 | 0.97% | 1,124,472 | 19,393 | 1.75% | 1,059,436 | -3,664 | -0.34% |
| 2019 | 707,250 | 8,008 | 1.15% | 1,143,972 | 19,500 | 1.73% | 1,055,294 | -4,142 | -0.39% |
| 2020 | 712,712 | 5,462 | 0.77% | 1,161,266 | 17,294 | 1.51% | 1,053,287 | -2,007 | -0.19% |
| 2021 | 719,245 | 6,533 | 0.92% | 1,178,860 | 17,594 | 1.52% | 1,052,112 | -1,174 | -0.11% |
| 2022 | 725,704 | 6,459 | 0.90% | 1,196,240 | 17,380 | 1.47% | 1,051,541 | -571 | -0.05% |

Table C.10 Elderly Population by Age Group

| Year (July 1) | % 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 | 544,686 | 2.37% | 300,402 | 3.71% | 164,410 | 0.15% | 79,874 | 2.07% |
| 2012 | 569,492 | 4.55% | 322,490 | 7.35% | 165,727 | 0.80% | 81,276 | 1.75% |
| 2013 | 594,975 | 4.47% | 344,126 | 6.71% | 168,319 | 1.56% | 82,530 | 1.54% |
| 2014 | 619,759 | 4.17% | 363,816 | 5.72% | 172,466 | 2.46% | 83,478 | 1.15% |
| 2015 | 646,567 | 4.33% | 384,688 | 5.74% | 177,402 | 2.86% | 84,477 | 1.20% |
| 2016 | 672,891 | 4.07% | 404,074 | 5.04% | 183,149 | 3.24% | 85,669 | 1.41% |
| 2017 | 701,172 | 4.20% | 423,592 | 4.83% | 190,892 | 4.23% | 86,689 | 1.19% |
| 2018 | 731,115 | 4.27% | 441,342 | 4.19% | 202,191 | 5.92% | 87,582 | 1.03% |
| 2019 | 760,913 | 4.08% | 458,829 | 3.96% | 213,760 | 5.72% | 88,324 | 0.85% |
| 2020 | 790,857 | 3.94% | 476,749 | 3.91% | 224,248 | 4.91% | 89,860 | 1.74% |
| 2021 | 819,105 | 3.57% | 493,865 | 3.59% | 233,603 | 4.17% | 91,638 | 1.98% |
| 2022 | 847,080 | 3.42% | 500,632 | 1.37% | 252,612 | 8.14% | 93,836 | 2.40% |