

Wisconsin Economic Outlook

May 2015

AT A GLANCE

- The U.S. and Wisconsin economies should continue growing in 2015. Strengthening job markets and lower oil prices add support to consumption growth.
- Wisconsin’s unemployment rate will remain below the national rate.
- Wisconsin employment grew 1.3% in 2014. The forecast calls for steady growth between 2015 and 2017.
- Wisconsin personal income grew 2.1% in 2013, slightly above growth nationwide. It is expected to increase 3.4% in 2014 and 3.0% in 2015.

OVERVIEW

The U.S. and Wisconsin economies showed momentum toward the end of 2014 with the labor markets showing healthy job gains, while falling oil prices helping consumption. This trend should continue in 2015 despite the rising dollar.

The Wisconsin economy grew at a steady pace in 2014 and it will continue to do so in 2015. Personal income grew 2.1% in 2013, just above the 2.0% growth in the Great Lakes region and the 2.0% growth nationwide. Wisconsin personal income should

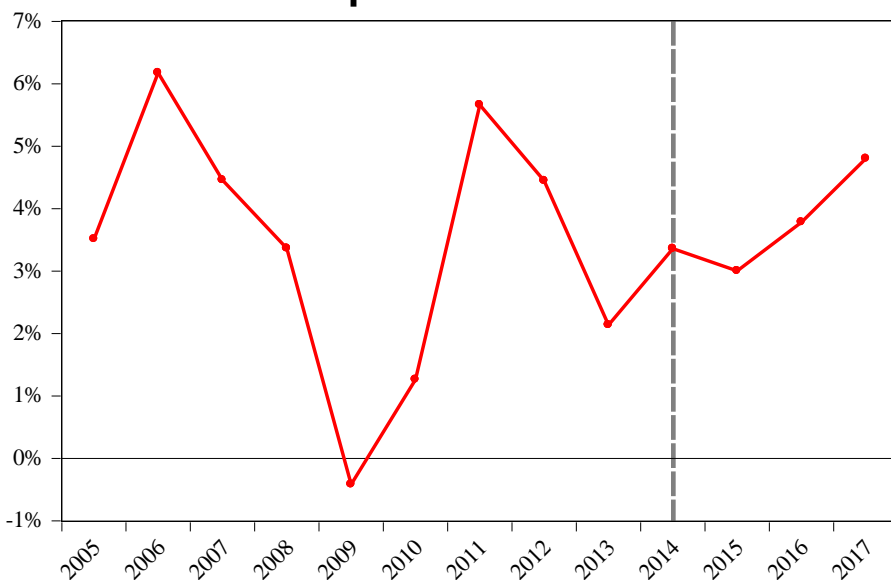
post growth of 3.4% in 2014 and 3.0% in 2015.

Employment in Wisconsin added 37,200 jobs in 2014, after adding nearly 30,000 jobs per year in 2012 and 2013. Wisconsin employment grew 1.3% in 2014. The forecast calls for steady growth between 2015 and 2017.

The national economy showed strong fundamentals in 2014. IHS Global Insight anticipates continued growth in 2015 despite some minor negative impact from a stronger dollar. U.S. job creation was very

strong in 2014 at 1.9%, ending the year with a strong quarter that added nearly a million jobs. Solid growth of the labor force and low oil prices are fueling strong consumer spending. This will continue through 2015. Real GDP is expected to grow at 3.0%, the highest annual gain in this expansion. Exports will be a small drag on the economy as the dollar strengthens in 2015. The housing sector continues to grow. The risks to this forecast are weakened global growth and slow wage growth that restrains household formation. Overall, IHS Global Insight expects national real GDP growth of 2.7% in 2016 and 2.6% in 2017.

Wisconsin Personal Income Expected to Grow



EMPLOYMENT

The Wisconsin jobs recovery continued in 2014 and the forecast calls for this trend to continue. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) data shows that total employment increased 1.3% in 2014 following the nationwide strong growth of the labor markets. The forecast expects even stronger labor markets in 2015. Wisconsin employment will grow 1.5% in 2015, while the national employment increases 2.3%.

The forecast for Wisconsin and U.S. employment calls for an improvement of the labor markets in 2015. Low oil prices, improved consumer sentiment and consumer spending, and a recovering housing sector give steam to this economic expansion.

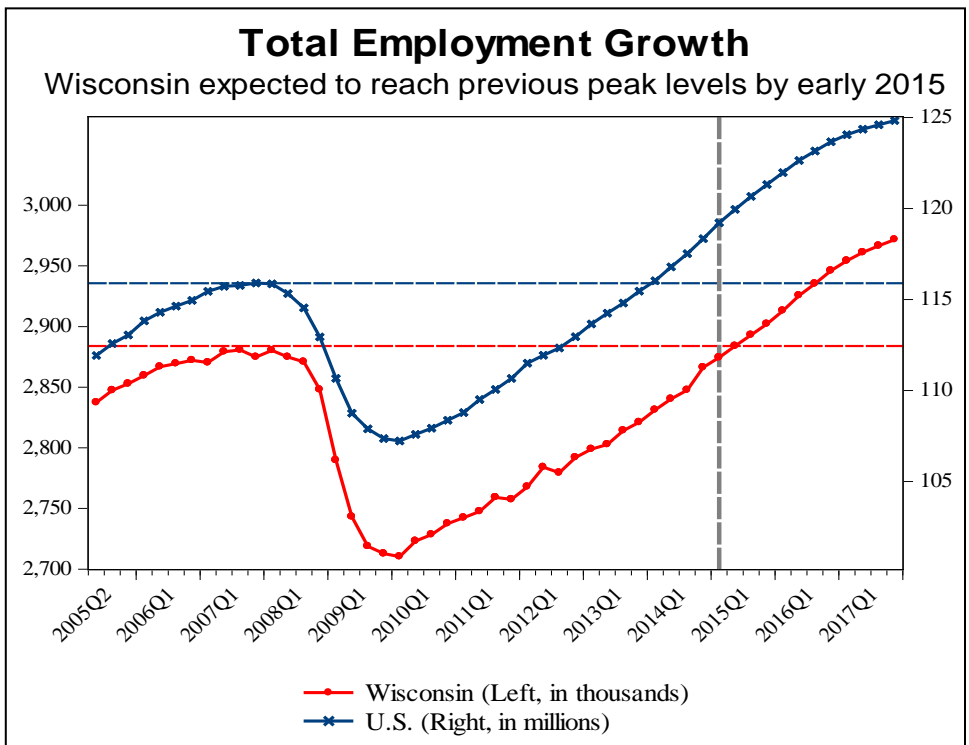
EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

Trade, Transportation and Utilities, Wisconsin's largest employment sector, grew 1.0% in 2013 and 1.3% in 2014. The forecast calls for growth of 1.4% in 2015 and 0.6% in 2016.

Employment in the Trade, Transportation and Utilities sector fell in 2010 to 93% of its peak level in 2007 in Wisconsin and nationwide. The sector started to recover in 2010. By the end of 2014, Wisconsin recovered 19,000 of the 41,000 jobs lost in the last recession. It will have recovered 72% of the jobs lost by the end of 2017. The nation should recover its previous peak by early 2015.

Manufacturing, Wisconsin's second largest employment sector showed a strong recovery out of the last recession. It has now recovered slightly more than half of the jobs lost in the recession. Jobs in the manufacturing sector grew 1.6% in 2014. The forecast expects continuing manufacturing employment growth of 1.4% this year and stronger growth of 1.7% in 2016 and milder growth in 2017 (1.2%). By the end of the forecast period, Wisconsin manufacturing employment will be 96% of its employment level of early 2006. Nationwide, manufacturing jobs will represent close to 90% of its 2006 peak level.

The **Education and Health Services** sector was the only private sector not to fall

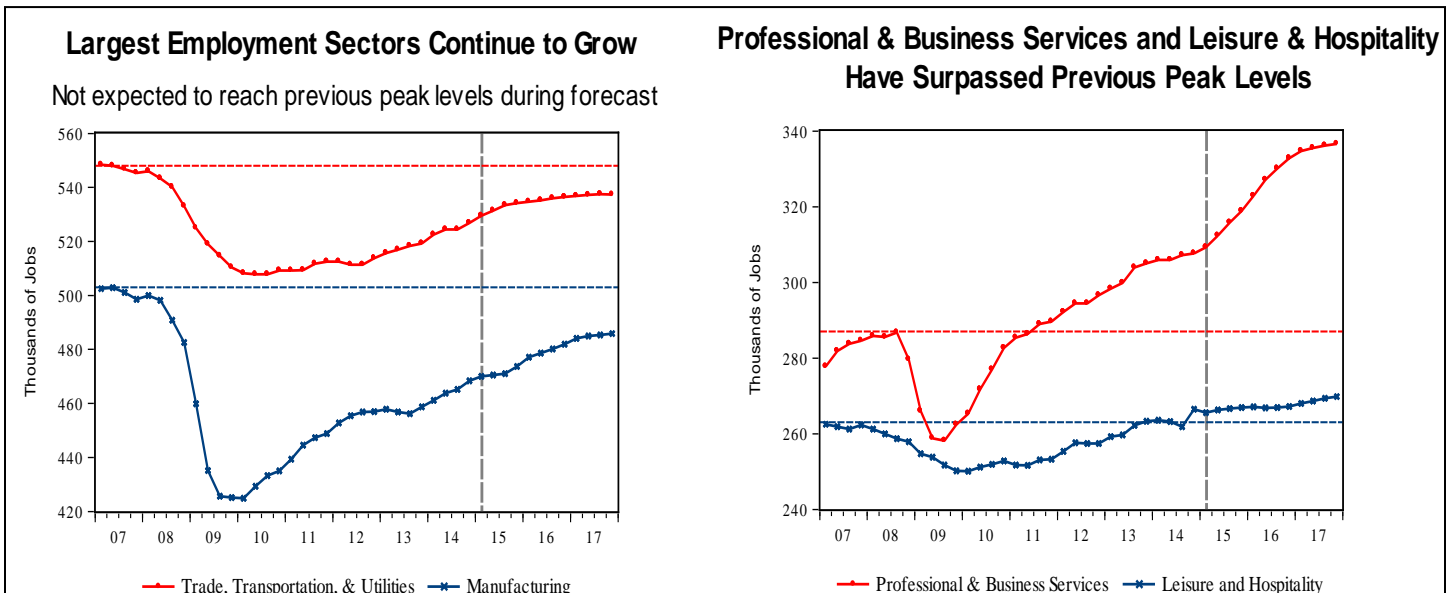


during the recession due to growth in the health care subsector. Job gains in this sector were steady since 2012, growing 1.4% in 2013 and 1.5% in 2014. The forecast calls for stronger growth of 1.7% each year in 2015 and 2016, with softer growth of 1.2% in the last year of the forecast period.

The **Professional and Business Services** sector grew 2.5% in 2013 and 1.6% in 2014, driven by extraordinary growth in temporary jobs. This sector recovered the number of jobs lost during the last recession by mid-2011. The forecast expects this sec-

tor to grow at a strong pace throughout the forecast period. The forecast calls for 2.4% growth in 2015, 4.5% in 2016, and 2.3% in 2017.

Employment in **Leisure and Hospitality** increased 1.0% in 2014. The forecast calls for continued and steady growth of 1.0% in 2015 and a slower pace of growth for the last two years of the forecast period: 0.3% in 2016 and 0.7% in 2017. This sector recovered all the jobs lost during the last recession by late 2013.



The **Other Services** sector grew 0.6% in 2014 after a mild decline of 0.1% in 2013. This sector was not hit as hard as other sectors during the last recession, falling less than 1.0% in 2009 and 2010. However, the sector has not yet reached its pre-recession level. The forecast calls for mild growth throughout the forecast period with an average growth of 0.3% between 2015 and 2017.

Jobs in the **Financial Activities** sector have been flat for the last three years, increasing 0.1% in 2014 after falling 0.2% in 2013. The forecast expects a rebound in 2015 with growth of 1.3% followed by flat growth through 2017. The sector lost almost 13,000 jobs between 2007 and 2013, and by the end of the forecast period, is expected to be 6,000 jobs short of its pre-recession level.

Wisconsin employment in the **Construction** sector added more than 10,000 jobs in the last two years, growing 5.4% in 2013 and 5.2% in 2014. The forecast expects this strong recovery to continue as the improved labor market fuels household formation. Construction employment will grow an average of 5.1% between 2015 and 2017.

Employment in the **Information** sector grew 1.6% in 2013 and 1.2% in 2014. The forecast expects information sector employment to show healthy growth in 2015 (1.1%), but the growth rate will be weaker in the last two years of the forecast averaging growth of 0.4% in 2016 and 2017.

The **Natural Resources and Mining** sector accounts for only 0.1% of total employment in Wisconsin. This sector showed strong employment growth for the fourth consecutive year. Natural Resources and Mining jobs grew 6.5% in 2013 and 9.9% in 2014. Its outlook shows continued strong growth throughout the forecast period with an average growth of 4.7% between 2015 and 2017.

Employment in the **Government** sector posted its first annual growth in five years. Following a 0.6% increase in 2014, government employment will grow an average of 0.6% throughout the rest of the forecast period.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Wisconsin’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 4.8% in February 2015, one percentage point lower than the 5.8% unemployment rate one year earlier.

Since then it has declined to its current rate. Wisconsin’s unemployment rate has been consistently below the national rate since mid-2007.

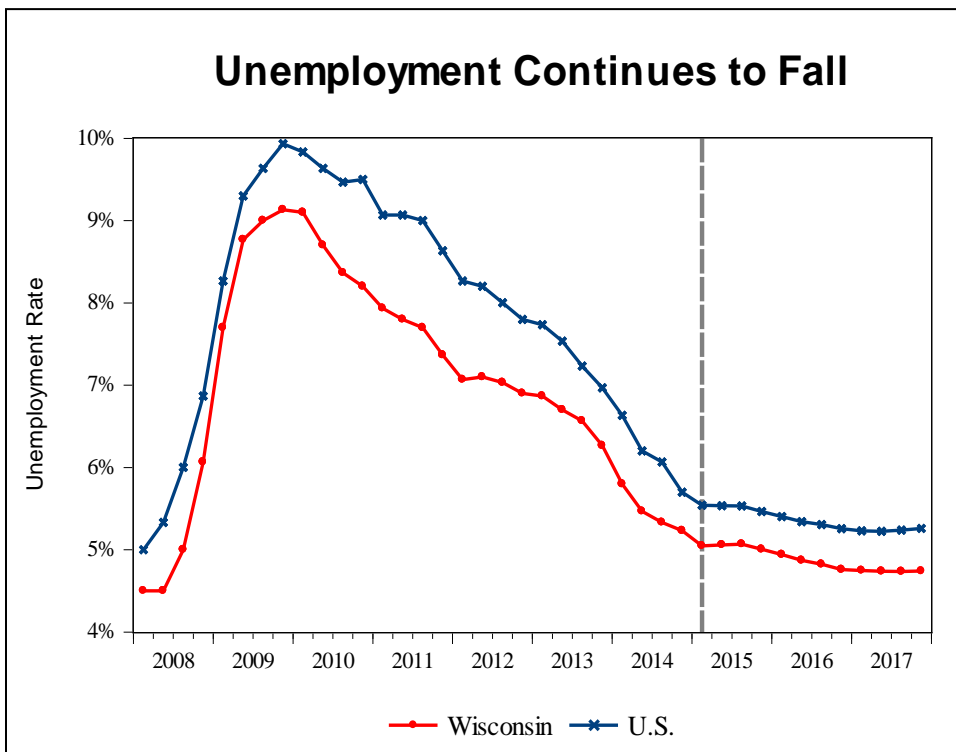
The unemployment rate should average 5.0% in 2015 and slightly below 5% in 2016. By the end of the forecast period, the Wisconsin unemployment rate should be 4.7%. The decline of the unemployment rate since 2013 is mostly the result of job gains being larger than the increases of the labor force.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) releases alternative measures of labor underutilization nationally and for states. The most inclusive of these measures is the U-6 rate, which measures the total unemployed plus all marginally attached workers and those working part-time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers. This measure adjusts for the distortion of a decline in the unemployment rate due to people leaving the labor force and people working part-time because they cannot find a full time job. BLS publishes this alternative measure for the states on annual averages. The Wisconsin U-6 rate decreased from 12.1% in 2012 to 10.3% in 2014. At the national level, the U-6 rate was higher, declining in the same period from 13.8% to 12.0%.

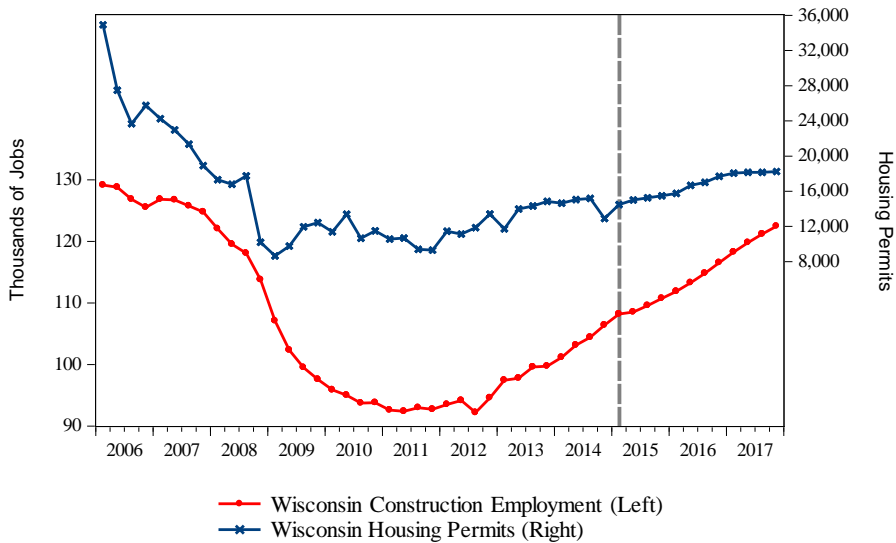
HOUSING

U.S. housing starts grew 18.9% in 2013 and 6.9% in 2014. IHS Global Insight is forecasting 17.0% and 16.0% growth in 2015 and 2016, respectively. Most median price indexes for existing home sales continue to show positive growth between 4% and 6%.

Wisconsin **building permits** continue their sixth year of growth with a 14.7% increase in 2013 and 5.4% in 2014. Building permits were at 14,500 in 2014 which is up 6,000 from the bottom in early 2009, but still 28,000 units lower than its peak in 2003. The forecast calls for 9.2% growth of building permits in 2015 and 13.0% in 2016. By the end of the forecast period, Wisconsin permits will reach a level of 20,000 units, which accounts for half of the previous peak level of 40,000 units in 2003.



Construction Jobs Recovery is Strong in the Last Two Years



2015, driven by the fall of oil prices. It will stabilize below 2.0% through 2017. Thus, when the impact of inflation is taken into account, real personal income increased 0.9% in 2013 and is expected to show growth of 2.0% in 2014 and 3.2% in 2015.

PERSONAL INCOME COMPONENTS

Wisconsin **wages and salaries** grew 2.9% in 2013 in Wisconsin and 2.8% nationwide. Wisconsin’s forecast calls for total wages growth of 3.2% in 2014 and 3.9% in 2015, compared to 4.5% and 4.9% nationwide. Wages and salaries account for slightly more than half of total personal income. Adjusting for inflation, 2013 total wage income grew 1.6% in Wisconsin and nationwide. The forecast expects Wisconsin real wages to grow 1.8% in 2014 and 4.0% in 2015.

Supplements to wages and salaries consist of employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds and employer contributions for government social insurance. It posted strong growth the last three years, growing 4.0% in 2013, but will decelerate in the next two years. Wisconsin supplements should increase 2.6% in 2014 and 3.0% in 2015 but will resume stronger growth above 3.7% the following two years.

Proprietors’ income posted strong growth of 7.2% in 2013, driven mainly by strong farm income growth. The forecast expects an increase of 5.3% in 2014 and minimal

According to the Wisconsin Realtors Association (WRA), **existing home sales** fell in 2014 after two years of strong growth. Wisconsin’s existing home sales fell 1.4% in 2014, after growing 21.0% in 2012 and 11.0% in 2013. The median price of existing homes continues to show improvements with as 6.7% gain in 2013 and 3.3% growth in 2014. The median price in 2014 averaged \$145,400.

INCOME OUTLOOK

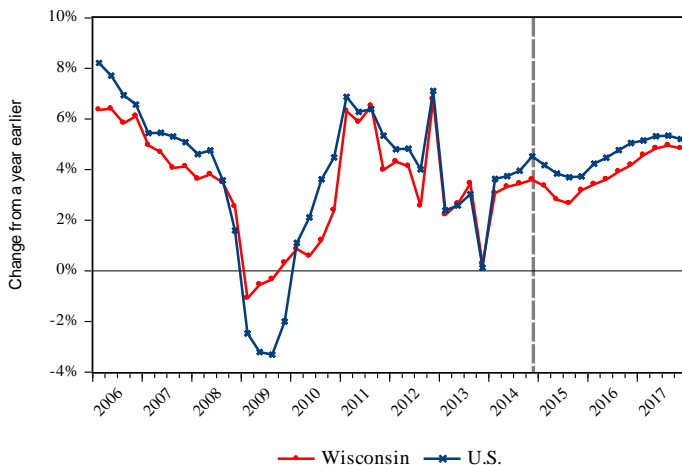
The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) published revised state income data in December 2014. The revised data shows that Wisconsin personal income in 2013 grew 2.1%, slightly above the 2.0% growth

at the national level. Wisconsin’s 2013 growth was mainly driven by strong growth of 7.2% in proprietor’s income, as well as healthy 2.9% growth in wages and salaries. Wisconsin personal income grew 5.7% in 2011 and 4.4% in 2012, compared to a 6.2% and 5.2% increases at the national level, respectively.

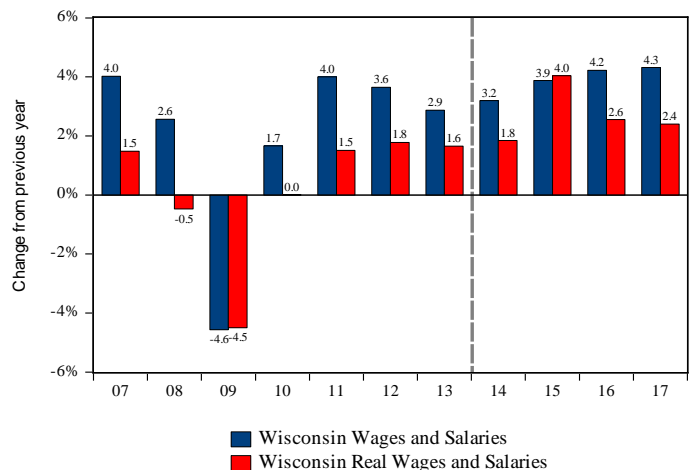
The outlook calls for Wisconsin personal income to grow 3.4% in 2014 and 3.0% in 2015, slightly below the forecasted growth of national personal income.

Inflation, as measured by the total personal consumption expenditures price index, was at 1.2% in 2013 and 1.3% in 2014. The forecast expects inflation to drop to 0.5% in

Personal Income Growth



Wages and Salaries Growth



growth in 2015 (0.1%). Proprietor's income will resume growth in 2016 posting an average growth rate of 4.3% the last two years of the forecast period.

Interest income declined slightly in 2013 (-0.6%) after two years of mild growth. IHS Global Insight expects the Federal Reserve to start increasing interest rates by mid-2015. Wisconsin interest income will show small growth in 2014 and will decline in 2015. As interest rates recover, interest income will increase 5.8% in 2016 and 16.1% in 2017.

Personal interest income fell 13% from its peak of \$21.2 billion in 2008 to \$18.2 billion in 2010. This component of personal income is expected to recover its previous peak level by 2017.

Dividend income fell 0.6% in 2013 following two years with excellent growth of 24.4% in 2011 and 19.9% in 2012. Wisconsin dividend income fell by a third during the last recession, but in two years, had

already recovered its previous peak by 2012. The forecast expects dividend income to grow 4.2% in 2014 and 5.1% in 2015. The outlook shows dividend income at the end of the forecast period to be 22.0% higher than its previous peak.

Rental income showed strong growth since 2008, following the downturn of the housing sector. Rental income more than tripled in seven years growing \$3.2 billion in 2007 to \$10.7 billion in 2013. The forecast calls for one more year of strong growth, increasing 7.7% in 2014. As the housing market recovers and interest rates increase, rental income will stay relatively flat between 2015 and 2017.

Personal current transfer receipts grew 2.3% in 2013. Transfer receipts will show an average growth rate of 3.6% between 2014 and 2017.

RELATED INCOME MEASURES

Wisconsin **disposable personal income** (total after-tax income received by persons available for spending or saving) increased 1.2% in 2013. Wisconsin disposable personal income should grow 3.1% in 2014, while stronger personal income growth along with modest tax growth will yield growth rates of 2.4% and 3.4% for 2015 and 2016, respectively.

State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data is released on an annual basis. The latest data show that Wisconsin real GDP increased 1.7% in 2013, compared to 2.2% nationwide. The forecast expects 2014 Wisconsin real GDP growth of 2.1%, while the nation grew 2.4% driven by strong consumption spending. Over the next two years, real Wisconsin GDP will grow 2.8% in 2015 and 2.3% in 2016, slightly below the respective 3.0% and 2.7% expected nationwide.

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BACKGROUND: U.S. ECONOMY

IHS Global Insight, Inc (March 2015)

GDP	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Real GDP (\$ Billions, 2009 Dollars)	14,783.8	15,020.6	15,369.2	15,710.3	16,085.4	16,561.3	17,014.3	17,463.8
% Change	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.6
GDP (\$ Billions, Current Dollars)	14,964.4	15,517.9	16,163.2	16,768.1	17,418.3	18,152.6	18,972.6	19,814.0
% Change	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.4
Employment and Prices								
Payroll Employment (Thousands)	130.3	131.8	134.1	136.4	139.0	142.2	144.8	146.6
% Change	-0.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.2
Unemployment Rate	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.2
Consumer Price Index (% Change)	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	-0.7	2.1	2.4
Employment Cost Index (% Change)	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.1
Industrial Production (% Change)	5.7	3.3	3.8	2.9	4.2	2.5	3.3	3.2
Retail Gasoline Prices (incl. Taxes, \$/gallon)	2.84	3.58	3.70	3.58	3.42	2.17	2.43	2.65
Financial Markets								
Three Month Treasury Bills (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.5	3.2
30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate (%)	4.7	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.0	5.0	5.8
Income and Profits								
Personal Income (\$ Billions)	12,429.4	13,202.0	13,887.7	14,166.9	14,729.1	15,297.8	16,006.9	16,848.6
% Change	2.8	6.2	5.2	2.0	4.0	3.9	4.6	5.3
Wages & Salaries (\$ Billions)	6,377.5	6,633.2	6,932.1	7,124.7	7,445.9	7,807.7	8,199.9	8,608.6
% Change	2.0	4.0	4.5	2.8	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.0
Corporate Profits, Before Tax (\$ Billions)	1,746.4	1,816.6	2,022.8	2,106.9	2,086.4	2,278.0	2,361.0	2,294.3
% Change	25.0	4.0	11.4	4.2	-1.0	9.2	3.6	-2.8

Most of the direct benefits to consumer spending from lower gasoline prices have already been injected into the economy.

The fourth-quarter inhibitor to real GDP growth was a widening trade deficit. The first-quarter inhibitor it will be a precipitously declining rig count. Neither negative will hit with as much impact for the remainder of the year.

Employment growth continues to boom, pushing the Federal Reserve to increasingly consider June as the month when the first interest-rate hike occurs.

Key Assumption in IHS Global Insight's March 2015 Forecast:

- **Fiscal policy:** Additional debt-ceiling limits or suspensions will be enacted before the mid-March 2015 deadline, and no new or significant budget initiatives will be enacted.
- **Federal Reserve:** The Fed's first tightening action will occur in June 2015 with the federal funds rate hitting 1.00% by the end of 2015 and reaching peak of 3.75% by the end of 2017.
- **Foreign GDP growth:** Real GDP growth for the major-currency trading partners is assumed to average 2.0% annually from 2015 through 2025.
- **Energy:** The Brent price will be \$53/barrel in the first quarter and fall to \$44/barrel by the second quarter of 2015. This will be the low point of oil prices during the forecast period. Brent prices will slowly rise to \$100/barrel by the end of 2020 and continue to \$136/barrel by 2025.
- **Exchange rates:** The inflation-adjusted, trade-weighted value of the dollar is expected to rise 3.8% between first quarter 2015 and first-quarter 2016.

APPENDIX 1

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT FORECAST: INDUSTRY DETAIL
(THOUSANDS OF WORKERS)

	History					Forecast		
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Nonfarm	2,724.9	2,751.7	2,780.8	2,809.2	2,846.4	2,888.4	2,930.0	2,963.4
% Change	-0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1
Private Nonfarm	2,305.5	2,337.0	2,369.9	2,399.8	2,434.7	2,474.7	2,515.0	2,544.0
% Change	-0.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2
Natural Resources & Mining	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7
% Change	-1.9	4.2	13.6	6.5	9.9	6.2	3.5	4.5
Construction	94.6	92.7	93.6	98.6	103.8	109.3	114.1	120.4
% Change	-6.9	-2.0	1.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.5	5.5
Manufacturing	430.6	445.0	455.5	457.4	464.6	471.3	479.5	485.1
% Change	-1.3	3.3	2.4	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	508.3	510.7	512.2	517.5	524.5	532.1	535.5	537.1
% Change	-1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.3
Information	46.7	46.8	46.5	47.2	47.8	48.3	48.5	48.7
% Change	-2.8	0.2	-0.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.5
Financial Activities	152.1	150.8	150.9	150.5	150.7	152.6	153.3	153.2
% Change	-2.1	-0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.1	1.3	0.5	-0.1
Professional & Business Services	274.2	287.6	294.4	301.8	306.7	314.1	328.3	335.8
% Change	4.9	4.9	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.4	4.5	2.3
Education & Health Services	407.6	410.8	418.5	424.2	430.4	437.5	445.1	450.4
% Change	0.3	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2
Leisure & Hospitality	251.5	252.4	257.0	261.1	263.7	266.3	267.0	269.0
% Change	-0.4	0.4	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.7
Other Services	137.0	137.2	137.8	137.7	138.5	138.9	139.2	139.5
% Change	-0.8	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Government	419.4	414.7	411.0	409.4	411.7	413.7	415.0	419.4
% Change	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1
Federal Government	31.4	29.4	29.1	28.7	28.6	28.7	28.6	28.4
% Change	4.2	-6.3	-1.2	-1.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.5
State & Local Government	388.1	385.3	381.9	380.8	383.0	385.0	386.4	391.0
% Change	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.2
Household Survey Employment Measures								
Labor Force	3,074.7	3,074.3	3,073.8	3,089.2	3,096.2	3,118.0	3,145.9	3,177.4
% Change	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.0
Employment	2,810.5	2,837.5	2,858.1	2,885.5	2,927.3	2,960.7	2,993.3	3,026.7
% Change	-0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.6	7.7	7.0	6.6	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.7

APPENDIX 2

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT FORECAST: INDUSTRY DETAIL

(THOUSANDS OF WORKERS)

Quarterly Data (Seasonally Adjusted, % Change at an Annual Rate)

	History				Forecast			
	2014:1	2014:2	2014:3	2014:4	2015:1	2015:2	2015:3	2015:4
Total Nonfarm	2,831.3	2,840.3	2,847.6	2,866.4	2,874.5	2,884.0	2,893.0	2,902.2
% Change	1.4	1.3	1.0	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Private Nonfarm	2,421.7	2,429.9	2,433.8	2,453.5	2,461.2	2,470.3	2,479.1	2,488.3
% Change	1.7	1.4	0.7	3.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
Natural Resources & Mining	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
% Change	14.8	7.0	14.0	10.0	6.8	0.2	2.9	3.3
Construction	101.2	103.2	104.4	106.4	108.2	108.5	109.6	110.7
% Change	5.9	8.1	5.0	7.7	6.9	1.2	3.9	4.3
Manufacturing	461.1	463.9	465.2	468.3	470.0	470.5	471.0	473.8
% Change	2.1	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.4	2.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	522.5	524.4	524.4	526.8	529.4	531.3	533.4	534.1
% Change	2.5	1.5	0.0	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.5
Information	47.6	47.6	48.1	47.9	48.2	48.4	48.3	48.4
% Change	1.4	-0.3	4.3	-1.4	2.9	1.3	-0.8	0.5
Financial Activities	149.3	150.0	150.3	153.0	151.4	152.3	153.0	153.7
% Change	-2.4	1.8	1.0	7.4	-4.2	2.3	2.1	1.8
Professional & Business Services	305.9	305.9	307.2	307.7	309.2	312.3	315.8	318.9
% Change	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.7	2.1	4.1	4.6	3.9
Education & Health Services	428.6	429.7	430.0	433.2	435.8	437.5	438.2	438.5
% Change	2.3	1.1	0.2	3.0	2.5	1.5	0.7	0.3
Leisure & Hospitality	263.5	263.2	261.8	266.4	265.6	266.3	266.6	266.9
% Change	0.4	-0.5	-2.1	7.2	-1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4
Other Services	138.1	138.0	138.3	139.5	139.0	138.8	138.9	138.9
% Change	1.1	-0.2	0.8	3.4	-1.4	-0.4	0.1	0.1
Government	409.6	410.4	413.8	412.9	413.3	413.7	413.8	413.9
% Change	-0.2	0.8	3.3	-0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Federal Government	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.7
% Change	-0.9	0.0	0.5	2.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
State & Local Government	381.0	381.9	385.2	384.1	384.5	384.9	385.1	385.2
% Change	-0.1	0.9	3.5	-1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Household Survey Employment Measures								
Labor Force	3,087.4	3,087.3	3,099.4	3,110.7	3,109.2	3,115.5	3,121.2	3,126.1
% Change	-0.6	0.0	1.6	1.5	-0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6
Employment	2,908.7	2,918.5	2,934.1	2,948.1	2,952.3	2,957.9	2,963.0	2,969.6
% Change	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0

APPENDIX 3

WISCONSIN INCOME SUMMARY
PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCE
(\$ Billions)

	History				Forecast			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Personal Income	220.327	232.803	243.148	248.335	256.676	264.386	274.389	287.561
% Change	1.3	5.7	4.4	2.1	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.8
Wages and Salaries	112.532	117.032	121.299	124.777	128.768	133.764	139.406	145.420
% Change	1.7	4.0	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.3
Supplements to Wages and Salaries	31.168	32.813	33.902	35.264	36.190	37.281	38.672	40.415
% Change	-1.7	5.3	3.3	4.0	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.5
Proprietor's Income	14.734	16.604	17.037	18.264	19.230	19.246	19.818	20.918
% Change	2.3	12.7	2.6	7.2	5.3	0.1	3.0	5.5
Property Income	35.842	40.201	43.677	44.614	46.137	46.985	48.795	52.223
% Change	-1.3	12.2	8.6	2.1	3.4	1.8	3.9	7.0
Rental Income	18.201	18.512	18.637	18.530	18.584	18.388	19.463	22.605
% Change	-8.7	1.7	0.7	-0.6	0.3	-1.1	5.8	16.1
Personal Dividend Income	10.350	12.874	15.431	15.337	15.982	16.801	17.814	18.079
% Change	-0.1	24.4	19.9	-0.6	4.2	5.1	6.0	1.5
Personal Interest Income	7.290	8.816	9.609	10.747	11.571	11.796	11.518	11.539
% Change	21.6	20.9	9.0	11.8	7.7	1.9	-2.4	0.2
Personal Current Transfer Receipts	41.016	39.741	41.249	42.217	43.780	45.284	46.760	48.690
% Change	4.9	-3.1	3.8	2.3	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.1
Residence Adjustment	3.440	3.682	3.726	3.692	3.837	3.999	4.196	4.401
% Change	1.3	7.0	1.2	-0.9	3.9	4.2	4.9	4.9
Contributions to Government								
Social Ins.	18.405	17.270	17.742	20.493	21.266	22.173	23.258	24.505
% Change	2.2	-6.2	2.7	15.5	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.4
Related Income Measures								
Real Personal Income (2009 \$)	216.736	223.528	229.241	231.365	235.992	243.446	248.620	255.774
% Change	-0.4	3.1	2.6	0.9	2.0	3.2	2.1	2.9
Real Per Capita Income (2009 \$)	38.097	39.155	40.045	40.288	40.957	42.111	42.870	43.975
% Change	-0.7	2.8	2.3	0.6	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.6
Per Capita Income	38.728	40.780	42.475	43.244	44.546	45.734	47.313	49.441
% Change	0.9	5.3	4.2	1.8	3.0	2.7	3.5	4.5
Personal Tax & Nontax Payments	20.560	24.079	25.705	28.209	29.829	32.014	34.205	35.924
% Change	0.3	17.1	6.8	9.7	5.7	7.3	6.8	5.0
Disposable Personal Income	199.767	208.725	217.443	220.126	226.847	232.373	240.184	251.638
% Change	1.4	4.5	4.2	1.2	3.1	2.4	3.4	4.8
GDP	254.242	263.076	272.086	282.486	292.892	304.668	317.247	328.561
% Change	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.6
Real GDP (2009 \$)	252.794	257.146	259.766	264.126	269.618	277.246	283.672	288.385
% Change	2.8	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.3	1.7

APPENDIX 4

WISCONSIN INCOME SUMMARY
PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCE

(\$ Billions)

Quarterly Data (Seasonally Adjusted, % Change at an Annual Rate)

	History				Forecast			
	2013:4	2014:1	2014:2	2014:3	2014:4	2015:1	2015:2	2015:3
Total Personal Income	250.600	252.700	256.000	258.400	259.600	261.200	263.200	265.300
% Change	1.3	3.4	5.3	3.7	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.1
Wages and Salaries	125.800	127.000	128.000	129.100	130.900	131.700	133.200	134.400
% Change	2.1	3.8	3.2	3.5	5.6	2.5	4.5	3.8
Supplements to Wages and Salaries	35.700	35.800	36.000	36.300	36.700	36.900	37.100	37.400
% Change	3.0	1.1	2.8	3.2	4.0	2.6	2.3	3.1
Proprietor's Income	18.400	18.700	19.500	19.800	19.000	18.800	19.100	19.300
% Change	0.4	5.0	19.5	5.3	-14.9	-3.1	5.7	4.9
Property Income	45.200	45.300	46.100	46.600	46.600	46.800	46.800	47.000
% Change	-0.5	1.0	7.6	3.7	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.8
Personal Current Transfer Receipts	42.400	43.100	43.700	44.100	44.200	44.900	45.200	45.400
% Change	0.2	7.2	5.1	4.0	0.5	7.2	2.2	1.8
Residence Adjustment	3.710	3.820	3.800	3.840	3.890	3.930	3.980	4.020
% Change	0.3	11.7	-1.6	3.6	6.2	3.4	5.3	4.6
Contributions to Government								
Social Ins.	20.700	21.000	21.200	21.300	21.600	21.900	22.100	22.300
% Change	2.0	7.0	2.8	3.1	4.6	5.9	3.9	3.0
Related Income Measures								
Real Personal Income (2009 \$)	232.500	233.700	235.3	236.800	238.2	241	243.200	244.000
% Change	0.3	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	4.9	3.7	1.3