



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

April 11, 2016

summary

united states

Summary

- **U.S. employment increased by 215,000 net new jobs in March.**
- **The third estimate of real U.S. GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2015 was increased from 1.0% to 1.4% at an annual rate.**
- **U.S. light motor vehicle sales fell below 17 million units (SAAR) to their lowest level since May 2015.**
- **Seattle home prices continue to rise rapidly and now exceed the 2007 peak.**
- **Washington personal income growth in 2015 slightly exceeded the national average.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the March 11 - April 10, 2016 collection period came in \$47.0 million (4.1%) above the February forecast.**
- **Cumulatively, GF-S collections are \$73.6 million (3.3%) higher than forecasted.**
- **More than half of the cumulative surplus is due to real estate excise taxes.**

United States

The labor market continued to show strength this month, with layoff announcements improving for a second consecutive month and employers again adding over 200,000 net new jobs. However, manufacturing activity remains weak, auto sales slowed and consumer confidence indicators were mixed.

The U.S. economy added 215,000 net new jobs in March. Sectors with notable employment gains included retail trade (+48,000), leisure and hospitality (+40,000), health care (+37,000), construction (+37,000), financial activities (+15,000), and administrative and support services (+14,000). Industries with net declines in employment included manufacturing (-29,000), mining (-12,000), and transportation and warehousing (-2,500). Average hourly earnings increased by seven cents and were 2.3% above their March 2015 level. Average weekly hours worked were unchanged at 34.4 hours. The March unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points to 5.0%.

The third estimate of real GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2015 was increased from 1.0% to 1.4% at an annual rate. Most of the upward revision was due to stronger personal consumption than in the previous estimate. The third estimate for annual real GDP growth in 2015 is now 2.4%, the same as for 2014.

After increasing by a revised 0.8% (SA) in January, industrial production declined by 0.5% in February. Industrial production has declined in four of the last five months and is 1.0% below its February 2015 level. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which are a proxy for business investment, decreased by 2.5% (SA) in February after a revised 3.3% increase in January.

Manufacturing activity in March, as measured by the Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), rose by 2.3 points to 51.8 (50 or higher indicates growth). This is the first time the index has been above 50 in six months. The March non-manufacturing PMI increased by 1.1 points to 54.5. Although the non-manufacturing index has remained above 50 for 74 consecutive months through March, this is the first time the index has increased in five months.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 9,000 to 267,000 (SA) in the week ending April 2nd. The four-week moving average of initial claims increased by 3,500 to 266,750. Layoff announcements in March, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, fell by nearly 22% to 48,207 from 61,599 in February. Despite the lower numbers, layoff announcements were still 31.7% above their March 2015 level.

Residential construction activity was relatively strong in March but home sales were lackluster. Housing starts increased by 5.2% (SA) compared to January and were 30.9% above their year-ago level. Housing units authorized by building permits in February decreased by 3.1% (SA) compared to January but were 6.3% above their February 2015 level. Existing home sales decreased in February by 7.1% (SA) compared to January but were 2.2% above their year-ago level. New single family home sales in February increased by 2.0% (SA) from their January level but remain 6.1% below their year-ago level. The seasonally-adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for January was 0.5% above its December level and 5.4% above its year-ago level.

After declining last month, the two major consumer confidence measures moved in opposite directions in March. The University of Michigan index of consumer sentiment fell 0.7 points to 91.0 in March, while the Conference Board index of consumer confidence increased 2.2 points to 96.2. As was true last month, the small decline in the University of Michigan survey data was attributed to somewhat stronger personal finances being outweighed by weaker overall economic conditions; the increase in the Conference Board index was due to a slightly more positive view of business and labor market conditions over the next six months.

Light motor vehicle sales decreased by 5.5% to 16.6 million units (SAAR) in March. This is the first time monthly sales have dipped below 17 million units (SAAR) since May 2015 ([see figure](#)).

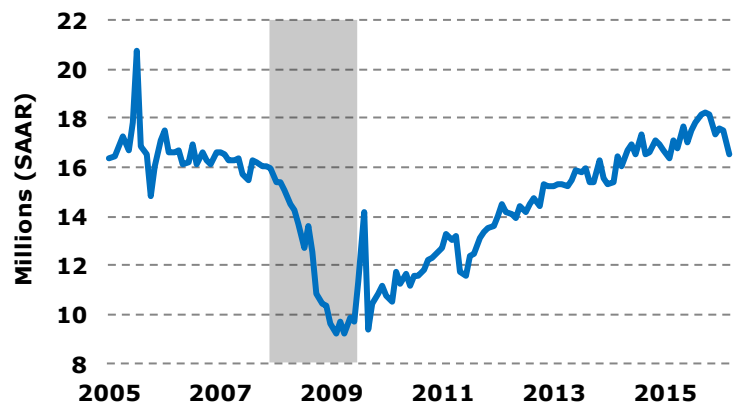
Petroleum spot prices for both U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) and European benchmark Brent have edged up since mid-February. For the week ending April 1st, WTI was \$37 per barrel (up \$2 since last month) and Brent was \$37 per barrel (less than a \$1 increase since last month). Gasoline prices have also been rising since mid-February, increasing \$0.36 per gallon (regular, all formulations) from their February 15th low of \$1.72 per gallon to \$2.08 per gallon for the week ending April 4th.

The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index increased 7.2% (SA) in February to 144 (2000 = 100), an all-time high. The index is 8.6% above its February 2015 level. March shipments by rail carload were 3.0% (SA) below their February level and 13.6% below their year-ago level. Intermodal rail units in March (shipping containers or truck trailers) were 4.5% (SA) below their February level and 6.9% below their year-ago level.

WASHINGTON

We have just one month of new Washington employment data since the February forecast was released. Total nonfarm payroll employment rose 3,600 (seasonally adjusted) in February, 900 fewer than the 4,500 net new jobs expected in the forecast. The increase in employment in February was in private, service-providing sectors which added 2,800 jobs. The construction sector added 2,100 jobs in February but the manufacturing sector lost 2,300

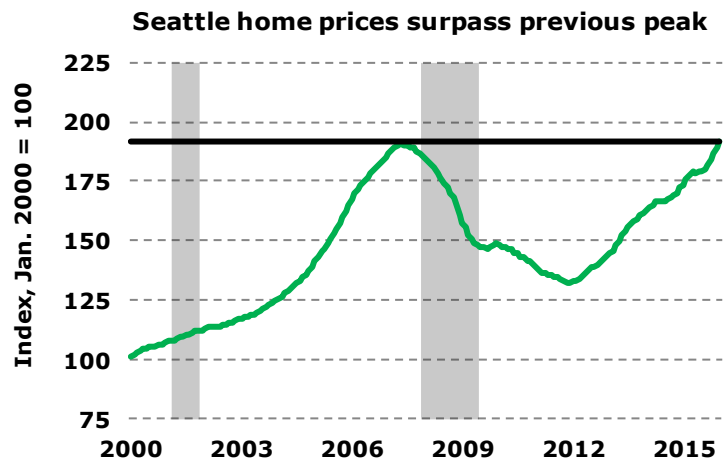
Vehicle sales fell in March



jobs of which 1,000 were in aerospace. Government payrolls grew by 1,100 jobs in February.

Washington housing construction was weaker than expected in the first two months of the first quarter due to an unexpected drop in multi-family construction but single-family construction continues to improve. Washington housing permits averaged 36,000 units (SAAR) in January and February, down from an average rate of 36,600 units in the fourth quarter. The February forecast expected an average rate of 37,400 units for the first quarter as a whole. Multi-family permits averaged 13,700 units in January and February, down from 15,200 units in the fourth quarter and lower than the 17,000 expected in the February forecast for the first quarter. Single-family permits, however, averaged 22,200 units in January and February compared to the forecast for 20,400 units for the quarter. Single-family permits in both January and February were higher than in any single month since November 2007.

Seattle home prices continue to rise rapidly and now exceed the 2007 peak (see figure). According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices rose 1.5% in January and are up 10.8% over the previous January. Seattle home prices are up 45.1% since the November 2011 trough and prices now exceed the May 2007 peak by 0.8%.



Seattle area consumer price inflation remains moderate thanks to declining energy costs. Over the

last year, from February 2015 to February 2016, consumer prices in the Seattle area rose 2.2% compared to 1.0% for the U.S. city average. Core prices, which exclude food and energy, were up 2.8% in Seattle compared to 2.3% for the nation. The higher Seattle inflation is largely due to more rapid growth in shelter costs. During the year, shelter costs in Seattle rose 5.6% compared to 3.3% for the nation. However, even with shelter excluded, Seattle inflation was higher at +0.4% compared to -0.2% for the U.S. city average.

In March, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released preliminary annual state personal income estimates for 2015. According to these estimates, Washington personal income rose to \$366.8 billion in 2015 from \$350.3 billion in 2014. The 4.7% increase in Washington personal income was the 11th largest among the states and District of Columbia and slightly exceeded the 4.4% increase for the U.S. as a whole. On a per capita basis, Washington personal income grew 3.1% which was less than the 3.5% for the nation. The reason for the relatively weak growth in Washington appears to be transfer receipts which grew only 3.9% in Washington compared to 5.3% in the U.S. despite much stronger population growth in Washington. The other two income components grew faster in Washington than in the U.S. Washington earnings grew 5.1% compared to 4.2% for the nation and Washington property income (dividends, interest, and rent) grew 4.2% compared to 4.0% for the nation.

The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) improved in March and remained in positive territory for a fourth consecutive month. The index, which measures conditions in the manufacturing sector, increased to 55.7 in March from 55.4 in February (index values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contraction). The production, orders, and inventory components rose in March but the employment and deliveries components declined.

Washington car and truck sales declined for a second consecutive month in March from January's post-recession high. Seasonally adjusted new vehicle registrations declined 3.7% in February to 327,600 and 5.7% in March to 309,000 (SAAR) from 340,300 in January. March 2016 registrations were still up 5.3% over March 2015.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the March 11 - April 10, 2016 collection period came in \$47.0 million (4.1%) above the February forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$73.6 million (3.3%) higher than forecasted. More than half of the cumulative surplus came from real estate excise taxes.

Revenue Act

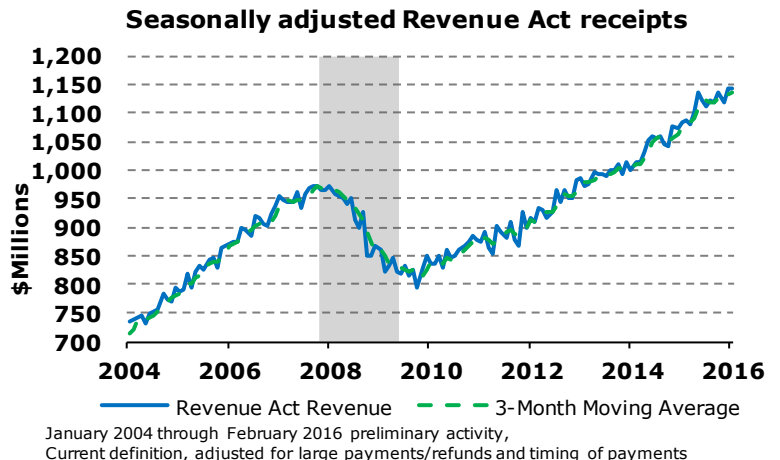
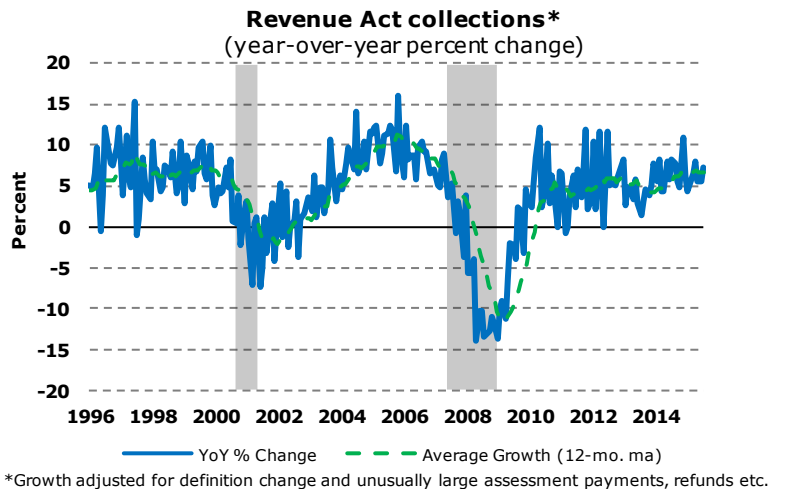
Revenue Act taxes consist of the sales, use, business and occupation (B&O), utility, and tobacco products taxes along with associated penalty and interest payments. The revenue collections reported here are for the March 11 - April 10, 2016 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the February economic activity of monthly filers.

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$24.4 million (2.4%) above the February forecast. During the period, there was a \$7.1 million audit payment that was not included in the forecast. Without this payment, collections would have been \$17.3 million (1.7%) higher than forecasted.

Cumulatively, Revenue Act collections are now \$25.3 million (1.3%) higher than forecasted. Adjusted for this month's audit payment, collections would have been \$18.2 million (0.9%) higher than forecasted.

Adjusted for large one-time payments and refunds in the current and year-ago periods, collections grew 7.3% year over year (see figure). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth remained at 6.6%. Seasonally adjusted collections were nearly unchanged from last month (see figure).

As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 7.8% year over year. The preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 7.7%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 7.8%.



Total tax payments as of March 29th from electronic filers who also paid in the March 11 – April 10 collection period of last year were up 8.1% year over year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well). Year-over-year growth for February activity was aided by this year's Leap Day. This February had one more Monday than last year, which will boost businesses differently depending on their operating hours, billing, and days of strongest activity.

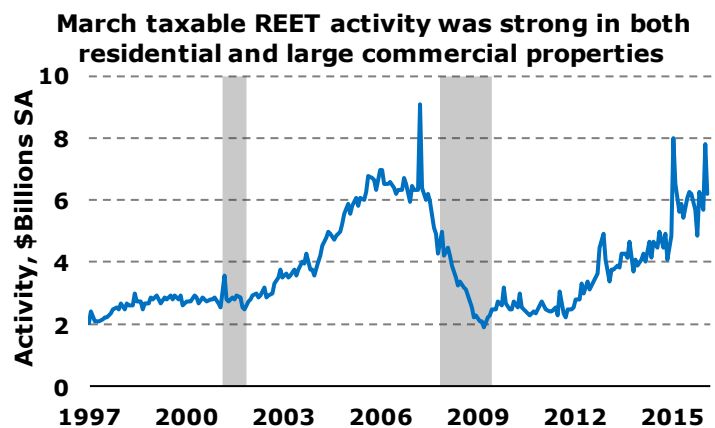
Some details of payments from electronic filers:

- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 5.9% year over year. Last month, payments grew 4.9% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 10.6% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 11.8% year over year.
- Other retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were nonstore retailers (+20.3%), furniture and home furnishings (+18.9%), drug and health stores (+9.1%), electronics and appliances (+9.1%) and building materials and garden equipment (+7.5%).
- Two retail trade sectors had year-over-year declines in payments. Payments from the apparel and accessories sector declined by 6.6%, but this was due to strong payments last year. Payments from gas stations and convenience stores declined by 0.6%.
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 9.3% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 4.7%.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector decreased by 4.3% year over year. Last month payments decreased 0.9% year over year. The month saw moderate year-over-year declines in payments from both the petroleum refining and transportation equipment sectors. Excluding the transportation and petroleum sectors, payments from the remaining manufacturing sectors increased by 7.3% year over year.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 10.5% year over year. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 5.1%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the accommodation and food services sector increased by 8.4% year over year. Last month receipts from the sector increased 3.7% year over year.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 15.4% year over year. Last month, payments increased 5.9% year over year.

DOR Non-Revenue Act

March collections came in \$22.1 million (15.7%) above the February forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$47.8 million (19.8%) higher than forecasted.

As was the case last month, most of the surplus was from real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$14.9 million (27.8%) higher than forecasted. Sales of property valued at \$10



Source: ERFC, data through March 2016 preliminary activity

ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

million or more totaled \$575.8 million, bringing in \$6.8 million in GF-S revenue. Other sales, primarily residential, were also above their forecasted value. Seasonally adjusted activity declined after last month's large spike ([see figure](#)), but remain high. Cumulatively, collections are \$38.9 million (41.1%) higher than forecasted.

Property tax receipts came in \$2.8 million (9.4%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are \$1.8 million (4.8%) higher than forecasted.

Transfers of unclaimed property into the GF-S were \$1.6 million higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, however, transfers are \$1.3 million lower than forecasted.

Liquor taxes came in \$1.3 million (7.7%) higher than forecasted. Adjusted for an increase in this year's distribution of taxes to local governments, liquor tax receipts, which represent February sales, increased by 6.0% year over year. Unadjusted receipts decreased by 0.8% year over year as reported in the "Key Revenue Variables" table. Cumulatively, receipts are \$0.7 million (2.0%) higher than forecasted.

Cigarette tax receipts came in \$0.3 million (0.8%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are \$1.6 million (3.0%) higher than forecasted.

Other DOR revenue came in \$1.1 million (12.0%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are \$6.1 million (28.7%) higher than forecasted.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for March came in \$57,000 (7.4%) higher than the forecast. Cumulatively, receipts are \$68,000 (5.5%) higher than forecasted.

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.4 million (6.7%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, revenue is \$0.5 million (4.0%) higher than forecasted.

Key U.S. Economic Variables

| | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | | |
| Real GDP (SAAR) | - | - | 1.4 | - | - | - | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100) | 105.2 | 104.5 | 104.1 | 104.7 | 104.2 | - | 104.9 | 105.2 |
| Y/Y % Change | -0.4 | -2.0 | -2.3 | -1.2 | -1.6 | - | 2.9 | 0.3 |
| ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth) | 50.1 | 48.6 | 48.0 | 48.2 | 49.5 | 51.8 | 55.7 | 51.4 |
| ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth) | 59.1 | 55.9 | 55.8 | 53.5 | 53.4 | 54.5 | 56.2 | 57.2 |
| Housing Starts (SAAR, 000) | 1,071 | 1,176 | 1,159 | 1,120 | 1,178 | - | 1,001 | 1,107 |
| Y/Y % Change | -0.7 | 16.8 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 30.9 | - | 7.8 | 10.7 |
| Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.) | 18.2 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 17.4 |
| Y/Y % Change | 10.0 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 7.0 | -3.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100) | 237.9 | 238.3 | 238.0 | 238.1 | 237.7 | - | 236.7 | 237.0 |
| Y/Y % Change | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | - | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100) | 243.7 | 244.1 | 244.5 | 245.2 | 245.9 | - | 237.9 | 242.2 |
| Y/Y % Change | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | - | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| IPD for Consumption (2009=100) | 109.8 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 109.9 | 109.8 | - | 109.1 | 109.4 |
| Y/Y % Change | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | - | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.) | 142.6 | 142.9 | 143.1 | 143.3 | 143.6 | 143.8 | 140.4 | 143.1 |
| Monthly Change | 0.30 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 3.02 | 2.74 |
| Unemployment Rate (SA, percent) | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent) | 2.07 | 2.26 | 2.24 | 2.09 | 1.78 | 1.89 | 2.54 | 2.14 |
| Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent) | 0.02 | 0.13 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100) | 96.8 | 98.2 | 99.0 | 101.2 | 99.8 | 97.8 | 86.2 | 95.4 |
| Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)* | 136.6 | 64.6 | 14.4 | -55.2 | 192.6 | - | 483.6 | 439.1 |
| FYTD sum | 136.6 | 201.1 | 215.6 | 160.4 | 353.0 | - | | |
| US Trade Balance (\$ bil.) | -45.5 | -43.6 | -44.7 | -45.9 | -47.1 | - | -508.3 | -539.8 |
| YTD Sum | -451.5 | -495.1 | -539.8 | -45.9 | -92.9 | - | | |

*Federal Fiscal Year runs from October 1st to September 30th.

**Weighted average of U.S. dollar foreign exchange values against currencies of major U.S. trading partners, Federal Reserve.

Key Washington Economic Variables

| | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2014 | 2015 | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------------|--|
| | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | | | |
| Employment | | | | | | | | <i>End-of-period</i> | |
| Total Nonfarm (SA, 000) | 3,173.6 | 3,180.9 | 3,186.8 | 3,198.7 | 3,202.3 | - | 3,109.7 | 3,186.8 | |
| <i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i> | 5.4 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 11.9 | 3.6 | - | 89.0 | 77.1 | |
| Construction | 173.0 | 174.3 | 175.2 | 178.6 | 180.7 | - | 168.4 | 175.2 | |
| <i>Change from Previous Month</i> | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 2.1 | - | 16.1 | 6.8 | |
| Manufacturing | 287.8 | 287.9 | 288.5 | 288.4 | 286.0 | - | 290.8 | 288.5 | |
| <i>Change from Previous Month</i> | -2.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | -0.2 | -2.3 | - | 3.0 | -2.2 | |
| Aerospace | 91.5 | 91.7 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 90.7 | - | 94.4 | 92.0 | |
| <i>Change from Previous Month</i> | -2.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | -0.3 | -1.0 | - | -0.5 | -2.4 | |
| Software | 56.5 | 56.5 | 56.9 | 56.8 | 57.3 | - | 55.1 | 56.9 | |
| <i>Change from Previous Month</i> | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.5 | - | 0.2 | 1.7 | |
| All Other | 2,656.4 | 2,662.1 | 2,666.3 | 2,675.0 | 2,678.3 | - | 2,595.4 | 2,666.3 | |
| <i>Change from Previous Month</i> | 6.9 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 8.7 | 3.3 | - | 69.8 | 70.8 | |
| Other Indicators | | | | | | | | <i>Annual Average</i> | |
| Seattle CPI (1982-84=100) | 250.8 | - | 250.4 | - | 250.9 | - | 246.0 | 0.0 | |
| <i>Percentage Change</i> | 1.2% | - | 2.2% | - | 2.2% | - | 1.8% | 0.0% | |
| Housing Permits (SAAR, 000) | 36.7 | 40.9 | 37.6 | 38.5 | 33.5 | - | 34.3 | 36.2 | |
| <i>Percentage Change</i> | 9.4% | 7.0% | 0.3% | -13.9% | -41.8% | - | 11.8% | 5.6% | |
| WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100) | 119.7 | 120.2 | 119.5 | 119.1 | 119.7 | - | 118.0 | 120.0 | |
| <i>Percentage Change</i> | 0.4% | 0.2% | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.7% | - | 2.8% | 1.7% | |
| WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50) | 57.8 | 56.8 | 59.3 | 60.4 | 61.9 | - | 47.5 | 58.1 | |
| <i>Percentage Change</i> | 18.4% | 13.0% | 16.0% | 13.6% | 5.7% | - | 16.3% | 22.5% | |
| Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA) | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.1 | - | 41.1 | 41.3 | |
| <i>Percentage Change</i> | 0.0% | -0.6% | -0.3% | 0.7% | -0.1% | - | -1.1% | 0.5% | |
| Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf. | 25.7 | 25.8 | 26.6 | 26.0 | 26.3 | - | 25.2 | 25.5 | |
| <i>Percentage Change</i> | 1.9% | 1.3% | 2.8% | 3.1% | 4.0% | - | 3.4% | 1.5% | |
| New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000) | 26.0 | 25.8 | 26.5 | 28.4 | 27.3 | 25.7 | 23.3 | 25.0 | |
| <i>Percentage Change</i> | 9.6% | 12.3% | 6.2% | 19.0% | 13.1% | 5.3% | 5.4% | 7.3% | |
| Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000) | 33.9 | 32.6 | 32.2 | 31.9 | 29.7 | 30.9 | 35.7 | 32.3 | |
| <i>Percentage Change</i> | -0.7% | -4.7% | -2.5% | -1.8% | -7.9% | -1.1% | -11.0% | -9.5% | |
| Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.) | - | - | 371.9 | - | - | - | 350.3 | 366.8 | |
| <i>Percentage Change</i> | - | - | 3.8% | - | - | - | 5.8% | 4.7% | |
| Median Home Price (\$000) | - | - | 292.9 | - | - | - | 266.0 | 286.2 | |
| <i>Percentage Change</i> | - | - | 9.7% | - | - | - | 5.5% | 7.6% | |

*Employment data has been Kalman filtered and does not match figures released by the BLS

*Percentage Change is Year-over-Year

Key Revenue Variables

Thousands of Dollars

| | 2015 | | | | | 2016 | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Mar 11- Apr 10 | Apr 11- May 10 | May 11- Jun 10 | Jun 11- Jul 10 | Jul 11- Aug 10 | Aug 11- Sep 10 | Sep 11- Oct 10 | Oct 11- Nov 10 | Nov 11- Dec 10 | Dec 11- Jan 10 | Jan 11- Feb 10 | Feb 11- Mar 10 | Mar 11- Apr 10* |
| Department of Revenue-Total | 1,087,585 | 1,343,402 | 1,926,298 | 1,391,288 | 1,436,608 | 1,307,733 | 1,263,435 | 1,418,988 | 1,980,140 | 1,345,874 | 1,545,740 | 1,112,384 | 1,184,792 |
| | 6.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 13.2 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 8.9 |
| Revenue Act | 947,271 | 1,110,525 | 990,113 | 1,041,782 | 1,259,975 | 1,152,679 | 1,116,823 | 1,199,762 | 1,089,367 | 1,051,563 | 1,415,044 | 986,724 | 1,021,579 |
| | 5.9 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 8.3 | 5.7 | 7.8 |
| Retail Sales Tax | 610,013 | 707,839 | 643,264 | 685,970 | 810,922 | 761,391 | 731,630 | 782,233 | 716,965 | 667,481 | 901,360 | 631,435 | 656,740 |
| | 9.7 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 15.1 | 8.0 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 8.6 | 4.1 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 |
| Business and Occupation Tax | 237,899 | 308,125 | 258,442 | 263,160 | 341,117 | 286,835 | 283,300 | 321,516 | 282,016 | 271,703 | 378,280 | 255,333 | 256,439 |
| | 1.4 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 7.2 | 7.8 |
| Use Tax | 46,407 | 47,092 | 48,210 | 51,370 | 59,919 | 54,782 | 54,633 | 53,986 | 49,311 | 53,414 | 60,703 | 47,952 | 48,842 |
| | 3.8 | -8.4 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 1.1 | 12.1 | 7.3 | -5.5 | 27.0 | 10.3 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| Public Utility Tax | 34,550 | 34,963 | 32,317 | 28,486 | 31,894 | 30,563 | 29,051 | 26,493 | 23,365 | 35,076 | 53,670 | 29,979 | 38,579 |
| | -14.9 | -11.0 | -2.0 | -4.2 | 10.3 | 6.7 | 0.9 | -10.3 | -16.1 | 24.4 | 28.5 | -23.6 | 11.7 |
| Tobacco Products Tax | 3,586 | 4,370 | 3,541 | 3,641 | 4,547 | 4,201 | 5,256 | 3,465 | 3,940 | 4,646 | 3,406 | 3,046 | 3,706 |
| | 19.3 | -1.7 | -10.5 | 6.5 | -3.2 | 5.2 | 13.3 | -18.4 | -5.4 | 49.3 | -6.7 | -13.2 | 3.3 |
| Penalties and Interest | 14,816 | 8,137 | 4,339 | 9,155 | 11,576 | 14,907 | 12,954 | 12,068 | 13,770 | 19,243 | 17,626 | 18,981 | 17,273 |
| | -5.8 | -41.2 | -56.2 | -13.6 | 28.9 | 91.7 | 41.7 | 28.5 | 35.6 | 10.5 | 76.5 | 70.7 | 16.6 |
| Non-Revenue Act** | 140,314 | 232,877 | 936,185 | 349,506 | 176,632 | 155,054 | 146,613 | 219,226 | 890,751 | 294,311 | 130,695 | 125,660 | 163,213 |
| | 12.2 | 0.6 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 20.4 | 22.1 | 6.1 | -1.6 | 2.8 | 25.3 | -11.7 | -3.5 | 16.3 |
| Liquor Sales/Liter | 18,420 | 18,898 | 14,475 | 25,964 | 20,233 | 23,842 | 21,597 | 20,457 | 14,883 | 24,935 | 31,411 | 17,743 | 18,566 |
| | 0.4 | 26.2 | -24.5 | 30.6 | 10.0 | -7.2 | 11.2 | -1.2 | -25.4 | 18.6 | 0.1 | -4.7 | 0.8 |
| Cigarette | 21,000 | 33,954 | 36,889 | 36,289 | 37,124 | 34,012 | 34,363 | 29,127 | 33,547 | 38,969 | 31,481 | 23,657 | 31,049 |
| | -24.7 | 5.5 | 11.8 | 6.6 | -5.7 | 4.6 | -7.5 | -19.3 | 10.7 | 15.5 | -19.0 | 4.5 | 47.9 |
| Property (State School Levy) | 30,415 | 93,229 | 791,712 | 162,494 | 12,296 | 7,225 | 10,051 | 40,137 | 735,696 | 127,461 | 9,910 | 5,095 | 33,233 |
| | 6.1 | -17.2 | 7.6 | -4.2 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 16.9 | -3.9 | 1.0 | 13.9 | -13.5 | -21.0 | 9.3 |
| Real Estate Excise | 58,972 | 67,633 | 61,865 | 93,063 | 86,561 | 82,660 | 76,591 | 70,343 | 54,172 | 92,822 | 46,529 | 65,089 | 68,390 |
| | 43.8 | 42.7 | 11.3 | 37.6 | 38.4 | 49.0 | 21.0 | 19.1 | 1.5 | 67.1 | 10.6 | -4.8 | 16.0 |
| Unclaimed Property | 700 | -338 | -2,446 | -5,671 | -1,439 | -3,266 | -3,427 | 42,500 | 39,946 | 2,135 | -3,046 | -2,923 | 1,647 |
| | -128.4 | -109.9 | -49.1 | 79.3 | -61.0 | -27.3 | 52.2 | 3.2 | 47.9 | 346.1 | -196.9 | -205.3 | 135.1 |
| Other | 10,807 | 19,502 | 33,691 | 37,367 | 21,857 | 10,580 | 7,438 | 16,662 | 12,507 | 7,989 | 14,411 | 16,998 | 10,327 |
| | -6.6 | -6.4 | 29.5 | -15.0 | 16.8 | -6.8 | -37.6 | -30.6 | 61.4 | -34.3 | -31.7 | 48.5 | -4.4 |
| Department of Licensing** | 704 | 1,213 | 3,871 | 6,416 | 3,044 | 1,009 | 474 | 355 | 244 | 316 | 377 | 491 | 831 |
| | 25.7 | 12.6 | 3.6 | 9.7 | -4.9 | -4.8 | -19.2 | -4.6 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 39.9 | 27.3 | 18.1 |
| Administrative Office of the Courts** | 7,219 | 7,976 | 7,881 | 6,689 | 6,792 | 7,387 | 6,779 | 6,607 | 7,744 | 5,583 | 6,310 | 5,785 | 6,989 |
| | 0.4 | 3.5 | 4.1 | -3.7 | -1.8 | 2.8 | 6.6 | -12.8 | 2.1 | -11.4 | -5.5 | -4.4 | -3.2 |
| Total General Fund-State*** | 1,095,508 | 1,352,591 | 1,938,050 | 1,404,394 | 1,446,444 | 1,316,129 | 1,270,688 | 1,425,950 | 1,988,128 | 1,351,773 | 1,552,426 | 1,118,661 | 1,192,611 |
| | 6.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 13.1 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 9.0 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 8.9 |

*Revenue Act components: ERFC preliminary estimates

**Monthly Revenues (month of beginning of collection period)

*** Detail may not add due to rounding. The GFS total in this report includes only collections from larger state agencies: the DOR, Lottery Commission, AOC and DOL.

Note: *Italic figures refer to Year-over-Year percent change.*

Revenue Forecast Variance

Thousands of Dollars

| Period/Source | Estimate* | Actual | Difference Amount | Percent |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| March 11, 2016 - April 10, 2016 | | | | |
| April 10, 2016 Collections Compared to the February 2016 Forecast | | | | |
| Department of Revenue-Total | \$1,138,312 | \$1,184,792 | \$46,480 | 4.1% |
| Revenue Act** (1) | 997,193 | 1,021,579 | 24,386 | 2.4% |
| Non-Revenue Act(2) | 141,119 | 163,213 | 22,094 | 15.7% |
| Liquor Sales/Liter | 17,231 | 18,566 | 1,335 | 7.7% |
| Cigarette | 30,788 | 31,049 | 262 | 0.8% |
| Property (State School Levy) | 30,385 | 33,233 | 2,849 | 9.4% |
| Real Estate Excise | 53,493 | 68,390 | 14,897 | 27.8% |
| Unclaimed Property | 0 | 1,647 | 1,647 | NA |
| Other | 9,222 | 10,327 | 1,104 | 12.0% |
| Department of Licensing (2) | 774 | 831 | 57 | 7.4% |
| Administrative Office of the Courts (2) | 6,547 | 6,989 | 442 | 6.7% |
| Total General Fund-State*** | \$1,145,633 | \$1,192,611 | \$46,979 | 4.1% |

Cumulative Variance Since the February Forecast (February 11, 2016 - April 10, 2016)

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Department of Revenue-Total | \$2,224,133 | \$2,297,175 | \$73,042 | 3.3% |
| Revenue Act** (3) | 1,983,036 | 2,008,303 | 25,267 | 1.3% |
| Non-Revenue Act(4) | 241,097 | 288,873 | 47,775 | 19.8% |
| Liquor Sales/Liter | 35,610 | 36,309 | 700 | 2.0% |
| Cigarette | 53,111 | 54,707 | 1,596 | 3.0% |
| Property (State School Levy) | 36,569 | 38,328 | 1,760 | 4.8% |
| Real Estate Excise | 94,583 | 133,480 | 38,896 | 41.1% |
| Unclaimed Property | 0 | (1,276) | (1,276) | NA |
| Other | 21,225 | 27,325 | 6,100 | 28.7% |
| Department of Licensing (4) | 1,254 | 1,322 | 68 | 5.5% |
| Administrative Office of the Courts | 12,277 | 12,774 | 497 | 4.0% |
| Total General Fund-State*** | \$2,237,664 | \$2,311,272 | \$73,608 | 3.3% |

1 Collections March 11, 2016 - April 10, 2016. Collections primarily reflect February 2016 activity of monthly filers.

2 March 2016 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the February 2016 forecast; (February 11, 2016 - April 10, 2016) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the February forecast (February - March 2016) and revisions to history.

* Based on the February 2016 economic and revenue forecast released February 17, 2016.

**The Revenue Act consists of the retail sales, B&O, use, public utility, tobacco products taxes, and penalty and interest.

*** Detail may not add due to rounding. The General Fund-State total in this report includes only collections from larger state agencies: the Department of Revenue, Department of Licensing, Lottery Commission and Administrative Office of the Courts.