



# ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

December 12, 2016

summary

## Summary

- **U.S. labor markets added 178,000 net new jobs in November; average hourly earnings were 2.5% above their year-ago level.**
- **National consumer confidence surveys from the Conference Board and University of Michigan both indicated greater optimism in November.**
- **U.S. residential housing starts and building permits as well as existing home sales were all stronger in October.**
- **Washington job growth remains strong.**
- **Seattle area consumer price inflation is well above the national average.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the November 11 - December 10, 2016 collection period came in \$30.8 million (1.5%) above the November forecast.**
- **Most of the surplus in collections arose from real estate excise taxes, which came in \$21 million higher than forecasted due to strong sales of large commercial properties.**

## United States

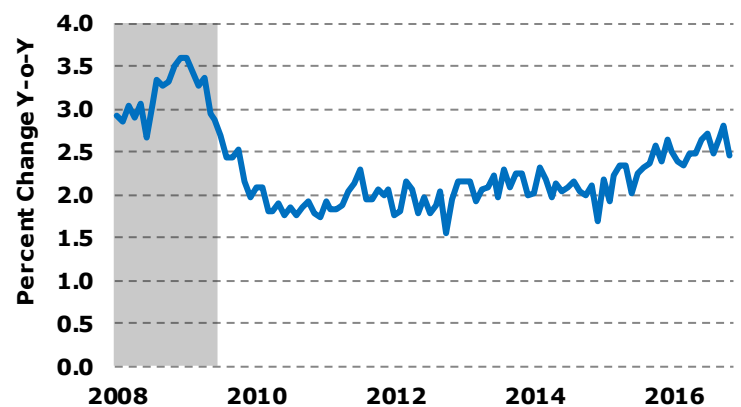
This was another month of solid job gains and lower layoff announcements. Consumer confidence strengthened, manufacturing data were generally improved and housing starts and permits were stronger. The second estimate of GDP growth for the third quarter was revised up to 3.2% but was elevated by likely one-time gains in exports and inventories.

The U.S. economy added 178,000 net new jobs in November; employment gains in September and October were revised down by a total of 2,000 jobs. In the last three months, job gains have averaged 176,000 per month. Sectors with notable employment gains in November included administrative and support services (+36,000), leisure and hospitality (+29,000), health care (+28,000), professional and technical services (+24,000), construction (+19,000), local government (+14,000), educational services (+9,000) and transportation and warehousing (+9,000). Industries with net declines in employment in November included information (-10,000), retail trade (-8,000) and manufacturing (-4,000).

Average hourly earnings decreased by three cents in November but were 2.5% above their year-ago level ([see figure](#)). The average work week in November was unchanged at 34.4 hours. The unemployment rate in November was 4.6%, down from 4.9% in October.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 10,000 to 258,000 (SA) in the week ending December 3rd. The four-week moving average of initial claims increased by 1,000 to 252,500. Layoff announcements in November, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, fell to 26,936 from 30,952 in October. Year-to-date layoff announcements are 5.5% below the January – November period in 2015.

Hourly earnings growth remains positive



united states

After a revised 0.2% (SA) decrease in September, industrial production was flat in October. Industrial production is 0.9% below its October 2015 level. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which is a proxy for business investment, increased by 0.2% (SA) in October according to Census data.

Manufacturing activity expanded for a third consecutive month in November. The Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) increased by 1.3 points to 53.2 (50 or higher indicates growth). The non-manufacturing PMI partially increased by 2.4 points to 57.2 in November, its highest level since October 2015. The non-manufacturing index has remained above 50 for 82 consecutive months.

The second estimate of real GDP growth for the third quarter of 2016 was 3.2%, up from the initial estimate of 2.9% at a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR). The upward revision was primarily due to stronger personal consumption expenditures. While this is the strongest GDP growth in two years, growth in the next quarter is likely to be slower as the positive contributions from exports and inventories are unlikely to be repeated in the fourth quarter.

U.S. housing data again were generally quite positive this month. Housing units authorized by building permits in October were 0.3% (SA) above their September level and 4.6% above their October 2015 level. After two consecutive months of decline, October housing starts increased by 25.5% (SA) compared to September and by 23.3% compared to their year-ago level. Existing home sales in October were 2.0% (SA) above their September level and 5.9% above October 2015 sales. October's 5.6 million sales rate (SAAR) was the highest since February 2007. New single family home sales decreased by 1.9% from a revised 574,000 (SAAR) in September to 563,000 in October. However, new single family home sales are still 17.8% above their year-ago level. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for September was 0.8% above its August level and 5.5% above its year-ago level.

Two key measures of consumer confidence both indicated more optimism in November. The University of Michigan (UM) index of consumer sentiment increased by 6.6 points to 93.8. After declining in October, the Conference Board index of consumer confidence increased 6.3 points to 107.1 in November. The Conference Board survey noted a more optimistic view of both current and near-term economic conditions, while the increase in the UM index was attributed to more positive views on both personal finances and the national economy.

Light motor vehicle sales decreased slightly to 17.9 million units in November, 0.8% (SAAR) below October sales and 2.1% below their year-ago levels. Light trucks accounted for nearly 60% of November sales.

Petroleum spot prices for both U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) and European benchmark Brent increased in the last three weeks. For the week ending December 2nd, Brent spot prices are up by \$4 per barrel compared to early November while WTI prices increased by slightly over \$3 per barrel; spot prices were roughly \$49 per barrel for both WTI and Brent. Gasoline prices dropped slightly over the last month before returning to their early November level. For the week ending December 12th, gasoline was \$2.24 per gallon (regular, all formulations).

The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index decreased 0.3% (SA) in October following a revised 6.3% decrease in September. The index is 0.9% below its October 2015 level. Overall rail shipments in November were at their highest level since October 2015. Rail carloads for November were 2.7% (SA) above their October level and 1.3% above their year-ago level. Intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were up 3.2% (SA) compared to October and 2.8% above their October 2015 level.

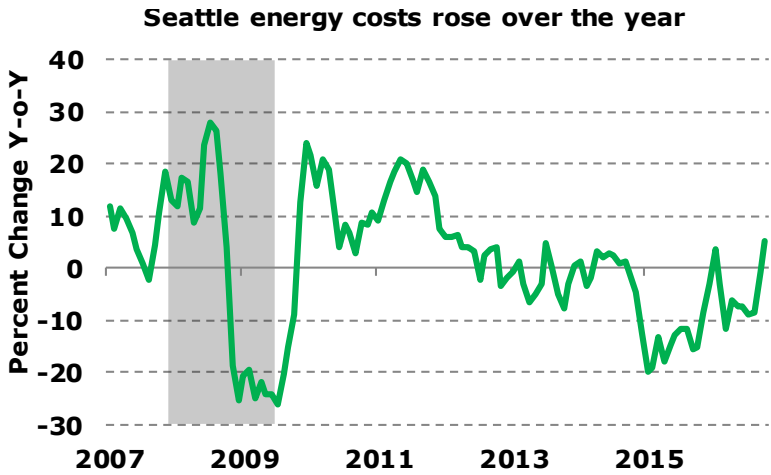
WASHINGTON

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose 13,500 (seasonally adjusted) in September and October, which represents a solid 2.5% annual rate of growth. This was down only slightly from a 2.9% average growth rate during the previous year. The construction sector added 1,900 jobs in the two-month period but manufacturing employment declined 2,700. Aerospace accounted for most of the decline with a reduction of 2,100 jobs. As is usually the case, the bulk of the job growth was in private, service-providing sectors which added 12,800 jobs in the last two months. Government payrolls expanded by 1,500 jobs in September and October.

Washington housing construction got off to a strong start in the fourth quarter of 2016, though mostly as a result of a surge in multi-family permits. In October, 52,700 units (SAAR) were permitted of which 21,200 were single family and 31,500 were multi-family. The November forecast assumed an average rate of 21,500 single-family units and 17,700 multi-family units for a total of 39,200 units for the fourth quarter as a whole (SAAR).

Seattle home prices continue to rise rapidly. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices rose 0.8% in August and 0.7% in September following four monthly increases that averaged just 0.4%. As we have been saying, we believe the slowdown in April through July was due to problems with the seasonal adjustment process. A more reliable measure is the over-the-year growth which shows an 11.1% increase in prices since the previous September, more than double the 5.1% increase in the Composite-20 index. Seattle home prices are up 52.9% since the November 2011 trough and prices now exceed the May 2007 peak by 6.2%.

Seattle area consumer price inflation is well above the national average. Over the last year, from October 2015 to October 2016, consumer prices in the Seattle area rose 2.4% compared to 1.6% for the U.S. city average. Core prices, which exclude food and energy, were up 2.6% in Seattle compared to 2.2% for the nation. The higher Seattle inflation is due to more rapid growth in shelter costs. During the year, shelter costs in Seattle rose 5.7% compared to 3.5% for the nation. With shelter excluded, Seattle inflation was the same as the U.S. city average at 0.7% over the year. Until recently, lower energy costs have been helping to keep the headline rate down both nationally and in the Seattle area but this effect is ending. Seattle energy costs rose over the year in October for only the second time in the past two years (see figure).



In a sign conditions may be turning around for the state’s manufacturers, the Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) remained in positive territory for a third consecutive month. The index, which measures conditions in the manufacturing sector, increased from 51.4 in September to 53.1 in October and 53.3 in November (index values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contraction). The production, orders, employment, and deliveries components all increased in November while only the deliveries component declined.

Washington car and truck sales increased in November but remain below their post-recession peak. Seasonally adjusted new vehicle registrations increased 3.6% in November following a 1.0% decrease in October. Car and truck sales are up 4.4% over the year but are still down 5.2% since the post-recession peak in January.

**REVENUE COLLECTIONS**

**Overview**

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the November 11 - December 10, 2016 collection period came in \$30.8 million (1.5%) above the November forecast. Most of the surplus in collections arose from real estate excise taxes, which came in \$21 million higher than forecasted due to strong sales of large commercial properties.

**Revenue Act**

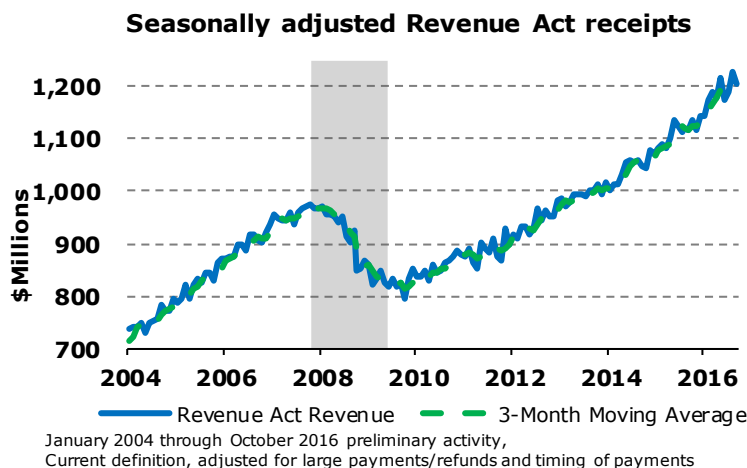
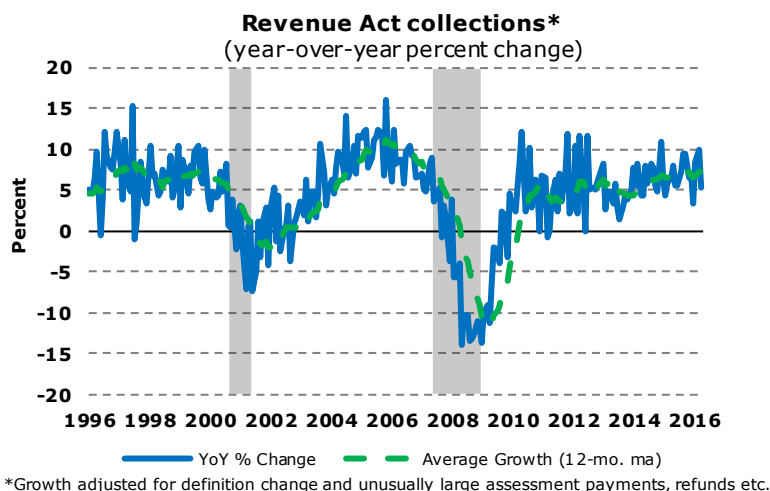
Revenue Act taxes consist of the sales, use, business and occupation (B&O), utility, and tobacco products taxes along with associated penalty and interest payments. The revenue collections reported here are for the November 11, 2016 – December 10, 2016 collection period. Collections correspond primarily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

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$1.9 million (0.2%) below the November forecast. During the period, \$13.5 million in large refunds and \$17.1 million in large payments that were expected in the forecast did not occur. Another \$9.3 million in large payments that were not included in the forecast, however, did occur. Net payments from large one-time transactions were therefore \$5.7 million higher than expected. Without these extra payments, collections would have been \$7.6 million (0.7%) below the forecast. The forecasted \$17.1 million payment and \$9.6 million of the expected refunds are still expected to occur at later dates.

Adjusted for large payments in the current period, collections grew 5.4% year over year ([see figure](#)). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth decreased to 7.2%. Seasonally adjusted collections decreased over the month ([see figure](#)).

As shown in the “Key Revenue Variables” table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 6.3% year over year. The preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 6.8%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 5.5%.

Total tax payments as of November 30th from electronic filers who also paid in the November 11 – December 10 collection period of last year were up 5.3% year over year (payments are mainly Reve-

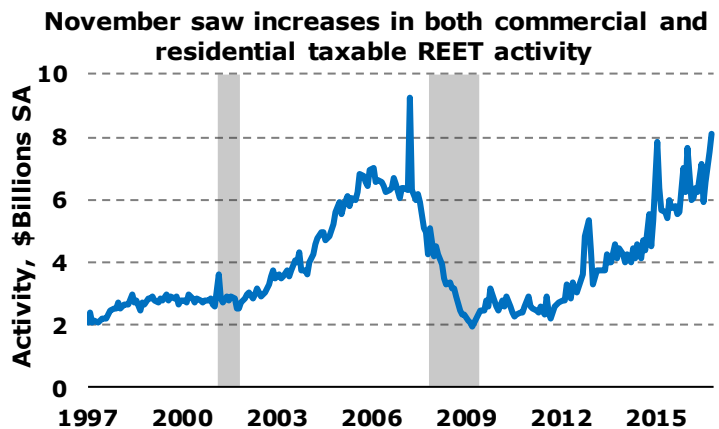


nue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well). Last month payments were up 6.7% year over year. Some details of payments from electronic filers:

- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 5.3% year over year. Last month, payments grew 6.3% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 3.7% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 11.4% year over year. Much of this month’s slower growth stemmed from unusually high payments last year.
- Other retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were nonstore retailers (+15.5%), drug and health stores (+9.3%), electronics and appliances stores (+9.1%), building materials and garden equipment (+7.3%) and furniture and home furnishings (+7.3%). Growth in the drug and health stores category was boosted by the July 1 closure of unlicensed medicinal marijuana dispensaries and the shift of much of that business to existing licensed cannabis retailers. No retail trade sector had a year-over-year decline in payments.
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 5.3% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 7.0%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the accommodation and food services sector increased by 2.1% year over year. Last month receipts from the sector increased 8.6% year over year.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector increased by 7.0% year over year. Last month payments increased 19.0% year over year. The month saw a large year-over-year increase in payments from the transportation equipment sector due to a smaller amount of credits being taken this year. Payments from the petroleum refining sector also increased moderately. Excluding the transportation and petroleum sectors, payments from the remaining manufacturing sectors decreased by 3.6% year over year.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 5.2% year over year. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 6.0%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 9.6% year over year. Last month, payments increased 14.0% year over year.

**DOR Non-Revenue Act**

November DOR non-Revenue Act collections came in \$33.0 million (3.8%) above the November forecast. Most of this month’s surplus stemmed from real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$21.3 million (33.4%) higher than forecasted. Sales of large commercial property (property valued at \$10 million or more) totaled \$1.5 billion, up slightly from last month’s total of \$1.4 billion. Collections from residential sales also came in higher than forecasted. Seasonally adjusted activity increased from last month’s already elevated level ([see figure](#)).



Source: ERFC, data through November 2016 preliminary activity

Transfers of unclaimed property into the GF-S were \$11.0 million (37.3%) higher than forecasted. Property tax receipts came in \$0.9 million (0.1%) higher than forecasted.

Cigarette tax receipts came in \$3.9 million (14.7%) higher than forecasted. The surplus was due to a lower-than-expected level of deferred payments for tax stamps rather than an increase in stamp sales. This is expected to decrease receipts next month. Liquor taxes came in \$0.7 million (3.8%) higher than forecasted.

Other DOR revenue came in \$4.9 million (52.8%) lower than forecasted due to a shortfall in leasehold excise tax collections.

**Other Revenue**

Department of Licensing receipts for November came in \$32,000 (11.3%) higher than forecasted. Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.3 million (4.3%) lower than forecasted.

revenue collections



## Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2016						2014	2015
	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	1.4	-	-	3.2	-	-	2.4	2.6
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	104.2	104.6	104.5	104.2	104.3	-	104.9	105.2
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-	2.9	0.3
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	53.2	52.6	49.4	51.5	51.9	53.4	55.7	51.4
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	56.5	55.5	51.4	57.1	54.8	57.8	56.2	57.2
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,195	1,218	1,164	1,054	1,323	-	1,001	1,108
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	-1.5	6.2	2.8	-11.4	23.3	-	7.8	10.7
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	16.8	17.9	17.0	17.8	18.0	17.9	16.5	17.4
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	-1.2	1.7	-4.4	-1.6	-0.9	-2.1	6.0	5.7
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	239.9	239.8	240.3	241.0	241.9	-	236.7	237.0
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	-	1.6	0.1
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	247.5	247.7	248.3	248.6	249.0	-	237.9	242.2
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	-	1.7	1.8
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	110.7	110.7	110.9	111.1	111.4	-	109.2	109.5
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	-	1.5	0.3
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	144.2	144.4	144.6	144.8	145.0	145.1	140.4	143.1
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.27	0.25	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.18	3.02	2.74
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.6	6.2	5.3
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	1.64	1.50	1.56	1.63	1.76	2.14	2.54	2.14
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.33	0.45	0.03	0.05
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	97.5	98.0	97.2	98.1	99.1	101.3	85.9	95.1
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	-6.3	112.8	107.1	-33.4	44.2	-	483.6	439.1
<i>FYTD sum</i>	507.3	620.1	727.2	693.9	44.2	-	-	-
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-44.7	-39.6	-40.6	-36.2	-42.6	-	-490.2	-500.4
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-250.0	-289.6	-330.2	-366.4	-409.0	-	-	-

\*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

	2016						2014	2015	
	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.			
<b>Employment</b>								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,237.8	3,244.0	3,248.0	3,254.9	3,261.5	-	3,099.4	3,186.8	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	5.3	6.2	4.1	6.8	6.7	-	78.5	87.3	
Construction	183.5	183.5	183.9	185.0	185.8	-	168.6	177.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.8	-	16.1	8.5	
Manufacturing	289.5	289.4	287.1	286.3	284.4	-	290.8	291.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.7	-0.1	-2.3	-0.7	-1.9	-	3.0	0.3	
Aerospace	91.1	91.7	90.4	90.6	88.3	-	94.4	93.2	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.6	0.6	-1.3	0.2	-2.3	-	-0.5	-1.2	
Software	59.2	59.4	59.9	59.8	60.2	-	55.2	57.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	-	0.3	2.2	
All Other	2,705.6	2,711.6	2,717.1	2,723.7	2,731.1	-	2,584.9	2,661.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	5.1	6.0	5.6	6.6	7.4	-	59.1	76.4	
<b>Other Indicators</b>								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	256.1	-	256.9	-	256.9	-	246.0	249.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	1.8%	-	2.1%	-	2.4%	-	1.8%	1.4%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	47.7	39.8	29.1	46.4	52.7	-	34.3	36.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	23.4%	21.3%	-31.9%	20.2%	43.4%	-	11.8%	6.4%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	122.1	122.6	122.3	122.6	122.3	-	118.0	120.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	3.2%	2.0%	-	2.7%	1.8%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	67.3	68.2	66.3	67.1	67.9	-	47.5	58.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	14.2%	13.9%	13.2%	15.7%	14.5%	-	16.3%	23.6%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	41.2	41.7	41.3	41.8	42.2	-	41.1	41.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-0.5%	0.4%	-0.5%	0.9%	1.9%	-	-1.1%	0.5%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	26.5	26.3	26.3	26.8	26.4	-	25.2	25.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%	3.8%	3.0%	-	3.4%	1.5%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	25.5	25.3	25.2	26.2	25.9	26.9	23.3	25.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	2.1%	-1.1%	1.3%	3.5%	-0.2%	4.4%	5.4%	7.3%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	29.9	31.6	30.7	29.0	30.6	29.3	35.7	32.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-2.0%	-5.4%	-7.1%	-13.6%	-9.9%	-10.3%	-11.0%	-9.5%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	388.0	-	-	-	-	-	355.7	372.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	4.4%	-	-	-	-	-	6.8%	4.6%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	317.5	-	-	339.2	-	-	266.0	286.2	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	9.7%	-	-	16.2%	-	-	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										
	Nov 11- Dec 10	Dec 11- Jan 10	Jan 11- Feb 10	Feb 11- Mar 10	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*
<b>Department of Revenue-Total</b>	1,980,140	1,345,874	1,545,740	1,112,384	1,184,792	1,464,935	2,093,552	1,493,853	1,514,117	1,449,879	1,369,228	1,586,367	2,068,532
	4.9	9.1	6.2	4.5	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	5.4	10.9	8.4	11.8	4.5
<b>Revenue Act</b>	1,089,367	1,051,563	1,415,044	986,724	1,021,579	1,224,759	1,118,136	1,159,028	1,333,615	1,290,996	1,208,614	1,318,426	1,157,810
	6.7	5.3	8.3	5.7	7.8	10.3	12.9	11.3	5.8	12.0	8.2	9.9	6.3
Retail Sales Tax	716,965	667,481	901,360	631,435	647,111	765,588	728,523	768,370	866,647	814,351	791,805	871,573	765,759
	8.6	4.1	8.9	5.9	6.1	8.2	13.3	12.0	6.9	7.0	8.2	11.4	6.8
Business and Occupation Tax	282,016	271,703	378,280	255,333	269,043	350,865	286,100	294,506	349,938	308,011	296,520	346,358	297,508
	5.7	1.9	2.6	7.2	13.1	13.9	10.7	11.9	2.6	7.4	4.7	7.7	5.5
Use Tax	49,311	53,414	60,703	47,952	47,779	52,962	49,549	48,043	60,321	62,941	51,801	55,977	45,870
	-5.5	27.0	10.3	4.9	3.0	12.5	2.8	-6.5	0.7	14.9	-5.2	3.7	-7.0
Public Utility Tax	23,365	35,076	53,670	29,979	38,474	38,933	32,723	29,912	32,280	27,854	25,096	24,138	27,704
	-16.1	24.4	28.5	-23.6	11.4	11.4	1.3	5.0	1.2	-8.9	-13.6	-8.9	18.6
Tobacco Products Tax	3,940	4,646	3,406	3,046	4,518	5,512	4,159	4,782	4,357	4,117	5,302	3,646	3,827
	-5.4	49.3	-6.7	-13.2	26.0	26.1	17.4	31.3	-4.2	-2.0	0.9	5.2	-2.9
Penalties and Interest	13,770	19,243	17,626	18,981	14,655	10,898	17,081	13,414	20,071	73,723	38,090	16,735	17,141
	35.6	10.5	76.5	70.7	-1.1	33.9	293.7	46.5	73.4	394.5	194.0	38.7	24.5
<b>Non-Revenue Act**</b>	890,751	294,311	130,695	125,660	163,213	240,176	975,416	334,825	180,502	158,883	160,613	267,941	910,722
	2.8	25.3	-11.7	-3.5	16.3	3.1	4.2	-4.2	2.0	2.5	9.5	22.2	2.2
Liquor Sales/Liter	14,883	24,935	31,411	17,743	18,566	20,318	18,459	20,424	22,221	23,294	22,187	20,397	19,781
	-25.4	18.6	0.1	-4.7	0.8	7.5	27.5	-21.3	9.8	-2.3	2.7	-0.3	32.9
Cigarette	33,547	38,969	31,481	23,657	31,049	32,055	31,823	34,225	35,071	35,096	35,358	35,368	30,612
	10.7	15.5	-19.0	4.5	47.9	-5.6	-13.7	-5.7	-5.5	3.2	2.9	21.4	-8.7
Property (State School Levy)	735,696	127,461	9,910	5,095	33,233	96,587	812,579	156,766	10,476	6,801	11,280	46,286	730,065
	1.0	13.9	-13.5	-21.0	9.3	3.6	2.6	-3.5	-14.8	-5.9	12.2	15.3	-0.8
Real Estate Excise	54,172	92,822	46,529	65,089	68,390	68,504	80,381	93,071	98,344	87,901	84,358	95,452	85,212
	1.5	67.1	10.6	-4.8	16.0	1.3	29.9	0.0	13.6	6.3	10.1	35.7	57.3
Unclaimed Property	39,946	2,135	-3,046	-2,923	1,647	6,945	-3,988	-4,434	-5,175	-3,059	-2,283	47,015	40,658
	47.9	346.1	-196.9	-205.3	135.1	-2,153.8	63.0	-21.8	259.7	-6.3	-33.4	10.6	1.8
Other	12,507	7,989	14,411	16,998	10,327	15,768	36,161	34,773	19,565	8,851	9,713	23,423	4,395
	61.4	-34.3	-31.7	48.5	-4.4	-19.1	7.3	-6.9	-11.9	-16.3	30.6	40.6	-64.9
<b>Department of Licensing**</b>	244	316	377	492	831	2,487	2,833	6,503	2,406	1,100	573	971	321
	3.7	6.9	39.9	27.5	18.1	105.0	-26.8	1.4	-21.0	9.0	21.0	173.5	31.6
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts**</b>	7,744	5,583	6,310	5,785	6,989	7,398	7,350	6,109	6,145	6,856	6,292	6,129	7,135
	2.1	-11.4	-5.5	-4.4	-3.2	-7.3	-6.7	-8.7	-9.5	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.9
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>1,988,128</b>	<b>1,351,773</b>	<b>1,552,426</b>	<b>1,118,662</b>	<b>1,192,611</b>	<b>1,474,819</b>	<b>2,103,735</b>	<b>1,506,465</b>	<b>1,522,668</b>	<b>1,457,835</b>	<b>1,376,093</b>	<b>1,593,467</b>	<b>2,075,987</b>
	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>

\*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
<b>November 11, 2016 - December 10, 2016</b>				
<b>December 10, 2016 Collections Compared to the November 2016 Forecast</b>				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$2,037,437	\$2,068,532	\$31,095	1.5%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,159,742	1,157,810	(1,932)	-0.2%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	877,695	910,722	33,027	3.8%
Liquor Sales/Liter	19,051	19,781	730	3.8%
Cigarette	26,697	30,612	3,916	14.7%
Property (State School Levy)	729,132	730,065	933	0.1%
Real Estate Excise	63,890	85,212	21,321	33.4%
Unclaimed Property	29,616	40,658	11,042	37.3%
Other	9,309	4,395	(4,914)	-52.8%
Department of Licensing (2)	288	321	32	11.3%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	7,459	7,135	(324)	-4.3%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$2,045,184</b>	<b>\$2,075,987</b>	<b>\$30,803</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

### Cumulative Variance Since the November Forecast (November 11, 2016 - December 10, 2016)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$2,037,437	\$2,068,532	\$31,095	1.5%
Revenue Act** (3)	1,159,742	1,157,810	(1,932)	-0.2%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	877,695	910,722	33,027	3.8%
Liquor Sales/Liter	19,051	19,781	730	3.8%
Cigarette	26,697	30,612	3,916	14.7%
Property (State School Levy)	729,132	730,065	933	0.1%
Real Estate Excise	63,890	85,212	21,321	33.4%
Unclaimed Property	29,616	40,658	11,042	37.3%
Other	9,309	4,395	(4,914)	-52.8%
Department of Licensing (4)	288	321	32	11.3%
Administrative Office of the Courts	7,459	7,135	(324)	-4.3%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$2,045,184</b>	<b>\$2,075,987</b>	<b>\$30,803</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

1 Collections November 11, 2016 - December 10, 2016. Collections primarily reflect October 2016 activity of monthly filers.

2 November 2016 collections.

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

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

\* Based on the November 2016 economic and revenue forecast released November 16, 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.