



# ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

May 11, 2017

summary

## Summary

- **U.S. labor markets added 211,000 net new jobs in April.**
- **U.S. real GDP grew at a weak 0.7% (SAAR) in the first quarter.**
- **Nationally, average hourly earnings continued a trend of modest growth, increasing seven cents in April.**
- **Seattle home prices continue to rise very rapidly.**
- **Washington real GDP growth was significantly higher than the national average in 2016.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the April 11 - May 10, 2017 collection period came in \$52.3 million (3.5%) above the March forecast.**
- **Cumulatively, collections are now \$44.4 million (1.6%) higher than forecasted.**

## United States

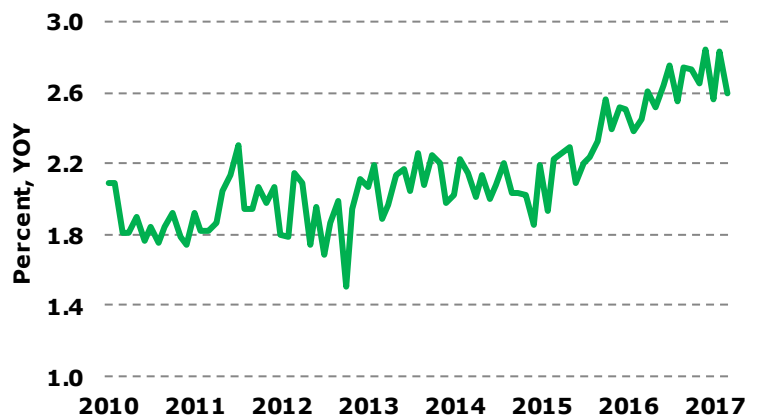
Despite weak first quarter GDP growth, most economic data are generally positive this month. The labor market bounced back, consumer confidence remains at high levels and housing data were again generally positive.

The U.S. economy added 211,000 net new jobs in April. Employment gains in February and March were revised down by a total of 6,000 jobs. Sectors with notable employment gains in April included accommodation and food services (+34,000), professional and technical services (+23,000), local government (+23,000), arts, entertainment and recreation (+21,000), health care (+20,000), financial activities (+19,000), social assistance (+17,000) and administrative and waste services (+15,000). Industries with net employment declines in April included information (-7,000), Federal government (-6,000), building material and garden supply retailers (-5,000) and nonresidential specialty trade contractors (-5,000).

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 2,000 to 236,000 (SA) in the week ending May 6th. The four-week moving average of initial claims increased by 500 to 243,500. Layoff announcements in April, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, decreased 15.5% to 36,602 from 43,310 in March. The retail sector led all industries, accounting for nearly 32% of the April job cuts.

Average hourly earnings continue to slowly trend up, increasing by seven cents in April. Average hourly earnings are 2.5% above their year-ago level ([see figure](#)). The average workweek in April increased by 0.1 hours to 34.4 hours. The unemployment rate in April was 4.4%, down from 4.5% in March.

**Average Hourly Earnings Are Increasing**



united states

Manufacturing activity continued to expand in April but at a slower rate. The Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) decreased by 2.4 points to 54.8 (50 or higher indicates growth). The non-manufacturing PMI for April increased by 2.3 points from March to 57.5. The non-manufacturing index has remained above 50 for 88 consecutive months.

Industrial production increased by 0.5% (SA) in March following a revised 0.1% (SA) increase in February. Industrial production is now 1.5% above its March 2016 level. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which is a proxy for business investment, increased by 0.5% (SA) in March and were 1.5% (SA) below their year-ago level according to U.S. Census Bureau data.

The first estimate of real GDP growth for the first quarter of 2017 was only 0.7% at a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR). Consumer spending grew at the weakest rate since late 2009, but investment in nonresidential structures and equipment were both stronger than in recent quarters. Real GDP for 2016 grew 1.6%.

Nationally, residential construction and sales data were positive this month. Housing units authorized by building permits in March were 3.6% (SA) above their February level and 17.0% above their year-ago level. March housing starts decreased by 6.8% (SA) compared to February but were 9.2% above their March 2016 level. Existing home sales in March were 4.4% (SA) above their February level and 5.9% above their March 2016 level. New single-family home sales increased from a revised 587,000 (SAAR) in February to 621,000 in March, an increase of 5.8% and 15.6% above their year-ago level. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for February 2017 was 0.4% above its January 2017 level and 5.7% above its year-ago level.

Two key measures of consumer confidence moved in opposite directions in April but remain at high levels. The University of Michigan index of consumer sentiment increased by 0.1 points to 97.0, while the Conference Board index of consumer confidence decreased 4.6 points to 120.3. The Conference Board survey indicated that consumers' assessment of current business and, to a lesser extent, labor market conditions had declined and that there was somewhat less optimism regarding the outlook for the economy over the next six months. The University of Michigan survey noted improved finances for half of all households in the past two months, the best report for that measure in over 15 years.

Light motor vehicle sales rose slightly to 16.8 million units (SAAR) in April, up 1.6% from March sales but 3.0% below year-ago sales. Domestic vehicles accounted for over 78% of April sales.

After rising through mid-April, petroleum spot prices slowly declined for three consecutive weeks. European benchmark Brent was \$49 per barrel for the week ending May 5th, down nearly \$3 from the end of March while U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate declined by \$2 over this period to \$47 per barrel. Gasoline prices have decreased since mid-April, falling by \$0.05 to \$2.37 per gallon (regular, all formulations) for the week ending May 8th.

The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index decreased 1.0% (SA) in March following a 0.1% decrease in February. The index is 0.7% above its March 2016 level. Rail carloads for April were 1.0% (SA) below their March level but 8.8% above their year-ago level. Intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were 0.5% (SA) lower than in March but 3.2% above their April 2016 level.

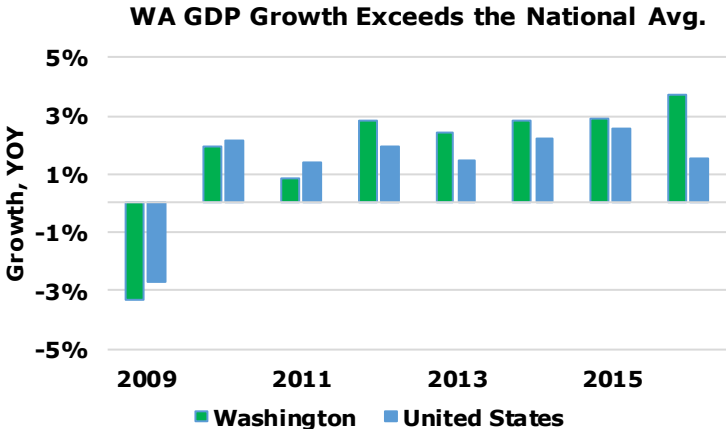
**WASHINGTON**

We have just one month of new Washington employment data since the March forecast was released. Total nonfarm payroll employment rose 8,000 (seasonally adjusted) in March, which was 2,800 more than the 5,200 expected in the March forecast. The variance in employment growth in March was mostly due to the construction sector, which added 1,600 jobs. The forecast had assumed no change in construction employment. Manufacturing employment declined by only 100 in March as aerospace cutbacks subsided while government payrolls expanded by 600 jobs. As is usually the case, the majority of the employment increase was due to private, services-providing industries, which added 5,800 net new jobs in March.

As expected in the forecast, Washington housing construction came down to earth in the first quarter of 2017 after a fourth quarter spike. The number of housing units authorized by building permits fell from 51,900 units (SAAR) in the fourth quarter of 2016 to an average of 40,800 units (SAAR) in January, February, and March. The first quarter results were almost exactly on target with 22,000 single-family units and 18,800 multi-family units. The March forecast assumed 40,800 units (SAAR) in the first quarter, consisting of 22,200 single-family and 18,600 multi-family units.

Seattle home prices continue to rise very rapidly. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices rose 1.9% in February following increases of 1.7% in January and 1.5% in December. Recent growth is probably overstated due to problems with the seasonal adjustment process. A more reliable measure is the over-the-year growth, which shows a 12.1% increase in prices since the previous February, more than double the 5.8% increase in the Composite-20 index. Seattle home prices are up 63.8% since the November 2011 trough and now exceed the May 2007 peak by 13.9%.

In May, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates by state through 2016. The 3.7% growth rate in Washington real GDP in 2016 was the largest among the states and District of Columbia and was significantly higher than the 1.5% growth rate for the U.S. as a whole ([see figure](#)). This was the fifth consecutive year Washington GDP growth has exceeded the national average after lagging in 2009, 2010, and 2011. The 2.2 percentage point differential between Washington GDP growth and U.S. GDP growth in 2016 was mostly due to two sectors: information (which includes software publishing and other IT information services) and retail trade (which includes electronic shopping). Between the two of them, these sectors contributed 1.4 percentage points more to Washington GDP growth than to U.S. GDP growth.



The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) moved decisively back into positive territory in March and April. The index, which measures conditions in the manufacturing sector, increased from 48.6 in February to 59.2 in both March and April (index values above 50 indicate growth while values below 50 indicate contraction). The production, orders, employment, and deliveries components all indicated expansion in April while only the inventories component indicated contraction.

Washington car and truck sales rebounded in March after declines in the first two months of the year. Seasonally adjusted new vehicle registrations rose 4.7% in March following declines of 5.8% and 4.8% in January and February. Car and truck sales are down 8.6% since the post-recession peak in January 2016 and 1.0% over the year.

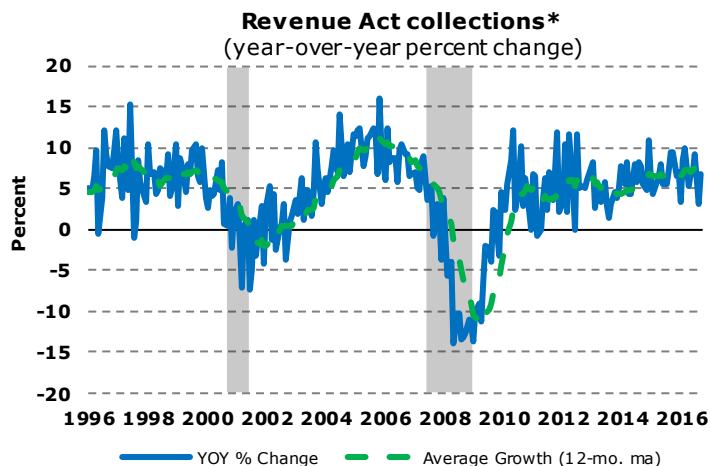
**REVENUE COLLECTIONS**

**Overview**

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the April 11 - May 10, 2017 collection period came in \$52.3 million (3.5%) above the March forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$44.4 million (1.6%) higher than forecasted.

**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 April 11 – May 10, 2017 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the March economic activity of monthly filers and first quarter activity of quarterly filers.



\*Growth adjusted for definition change and unusually large assessment payments, refunds etc.

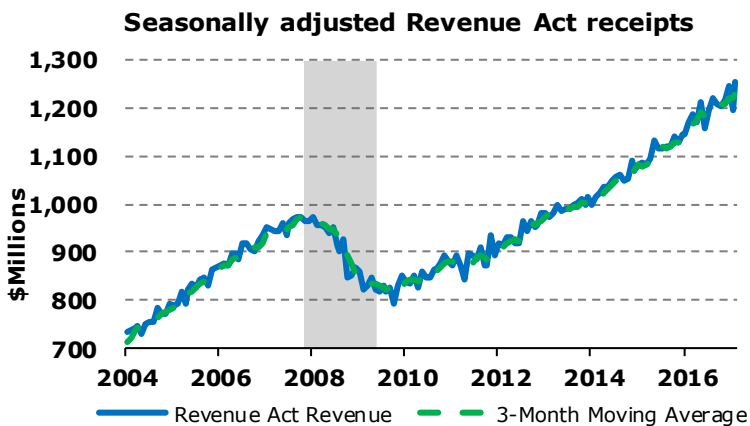
Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$52.1 million (4.2%) above the March forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$39.2 million (1.7%) higher than forecasted. Adjusted for last month’s expected \$3.5 million refund that has yet to occur, collections would have been \$35.7 million (1.5%) higher than forecasted.

Collections grew 6.8% year over year (see figure). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth decreased to 6.9%. Seasonally adjusted collections increased after last month’s decline (see figure).

As shown in the “Key Revenue Variables” table, the preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 7.1%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 5.8%.

Total tax payments as of April 27<sup>th</sup> from electronic filers who also paid in the April 11 – May 10 collection period of last year were up 5.2% year over year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well). Last month payments were up 2.1% year over year. Some details of payments from electronic filers:

- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 6.0% year over year. Last month, payments grew 0.6% year over year.



January 2004 through March 2017 preliminary activity, Current definition, adjusted for large payments/refunds and timing of payments

- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 11.8% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 1.8% year over year.
- Retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were nonstore retailers (+15.9%), furniture and home furnishings (+10.2%) and gas stations and convenience stores (+9.3%). No retail trade sectors had year-over-year declines in payments.
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 4.8% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 3.0%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the accommodation and food services sector increased by 5.9% year over year. Last month receipts from the sector increased 1.7% year over year.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector increased by 4.4% year over year. Last month payments increased 6.2% year over year. The month once again saw a large year-over-year increase in payments from the petroleum refining sector and a moderate decrease in payments from the transportation equipment sector. Excluding the transportation and petroleum sectors, payments from the remaining manufacturing sectors decreased by 4.0% year over year.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 9.5% year over year. Last month, payments increased 3.9% year over year.

**DOR Non-Revenue Act**

April DOR non-Revenue Act collections came in \$0.9 million (0.4%) below the March forecast. Cumulatively, however, collections are \$4.8 million (1.2%) higher than forecasted.

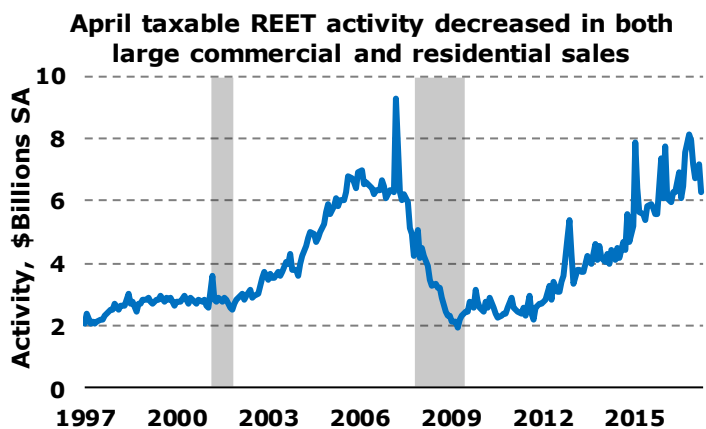
Most of the shortfall was due to cigarette tax receipts, which came in \$5.2 million (16.6%) lower than forecasted. The shortfall was expected after last month’s surplus in collections, but it was larger than anticipated. This month’s shortfall seems largely due to the timing of stamp purchases rather than a decrease in sales and is therefore expected to be made up somewhat over the next two months. Cumulatively, collections are now \$3.7 million (6.2%) lower than forecasted.

Refunds of unclaimed property from the GF-S were responsible for the rest of the shortfall, coming in \$1.0 million higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, outward transfers are \$2.6 million higher than forecasted.

Liquor taxes came in \$2.2 million (12.0%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are now \$2.3 million (6.1%) higher than forecasted.

Property tax receipts came in \$1.9 million (1.9%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$2.3 million (1.7%) higher than forecasted.

Real estate excise tax (REET) collections came in \$0.5 million (0.8%) higher than forecasted. Sales of large commercial property (property valued at \$10 million or more) came in lower than expected at \$269 million, down from



Source: ERFRC, data through April 2017 preliminary activity

last month's revised total of \$668 million. Collections from residential sales came in slightly higher than forecasted. Seasonally adjusted activity decreased from last month's level ([see figure](#)). Cumulatively, collections are now \$2.7 million (2.0%) higher than forecasted.

Other DOR revenue came in \$0.8 million (4.6%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$3.8 million (14.2%) higher than forecasted.

### **Other Revenue**

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.3 million (4.9%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$0.5 million (3.4%) lower than forecasted.

Department of Licensing receipts for April came in \$0.6 million (36.9%) higher than forecasted due to stronger than expected vessel excise tax collections. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$0.8 million (31.4%) higher than forecasted.

## Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2016	2017						2015	2016
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.			
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	2.1	-	-	0.7	-		2.6	1.6
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	103.0	103.8	103.5	103.5	104.1	-		104.4	103.1
<i>YOY % Change</i>	-0.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.5	-		-0.7	-1.2
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	53.5	54.5	56.0	57.7	57.2	54.8		51.4	51.5
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	56.2	56.6	56.5	57.6	55.2	57.5		57.2	54.9
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,149	1,275	1,241	1,303	1,215	-		1,108	1,176
<i>YOY % Change</i>	-1.9	9.9	10.0	7.4	9.2	-		10.7	6.1
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	17.9	18.4	17.6	17.6	16.6	16.9		17.4	17.5
<i>YOY % Change</i>	-2.1	5.2	-1.6	-0.7	-0.3	-3.0		5.7	0.7
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	242.2	242.8	244.2	244.5	243.8	-		237.0	240.0
<i>YOY % Change</i>	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.4	-		0.1	1.3
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	249.5	250.0	250.8	251.3	251.0	-		242.2	247.6
<i>YOY % Change</i>	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	-		1.8	2.2
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	111.4	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.0	-		109.5	110.7
<i>YOY % Change</i>	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	-		0.3	1.1
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	145.2	145.3	145.5	145.8	145.9	146.1		143.1	145.3
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.23	0.08	0.21		2.71	2.24
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4		5.3	4.9
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.14	2.49	2.43	2.42	2.48	2.30		2.14	1.84
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.45	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.75	0.81		0.05	0.32
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	101.3	102.8	102.8	101.4	100.6	99.8		95.1	98.8
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	136.7	27.3	-51.3	192.0	176.2	-182.4		439.1	693.9
<i>FYTD sum</i>	180.9	208.2	156.9	349.0	525.2	342.8			
U.S. Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-45.5	-44.3	-48.2	-43.8	-43.7	-		-500.4	-500.6
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-456.3	-500.6	-48.2	-91.9	-135.6	-			

\*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		2017					2015	2016
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.			
<b>Employment</b>									
								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,281.5	3,283.3	3,291.5	3,294.9	3,302.9	-	3,182.1	3,283.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	7.3	1.8	8.2	3.4	8.0	-	82.7	101.2	
Construction	190.7	190.8	191.5	193.3	195.0	-	177.2	190.8	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	1.9	0.1	0.7	1.9	1.6	-	8.6	13.6	
Manufacturing	286.4	286.5	286.3	285.3	285.3	-	292.9	286.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-0.1	-	1.7	-6.4	
Aerospace	87.2	86.6	86.4	85.4	85.1	-	93.5	86.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-	-0.9	-6.9	
Software	59.6	59.6	59.7	59.9	59.8	-	57.0	59.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-	1.9	2.6	
All Other	2,744.8	2,746.4	2,754.1	2,756.3	2,762.8	-	2,655.0	2,746.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	5.0	1.6	7.7	2.2	6.5	-	70.6	91.4	
<b>Other Indicators</b>									
								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	-	256.8	-	259.5	-	-	249.4	255.0	
	-	2.6%	-	3.4%	-	-	1.4%	2.3%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	47.7	53.5	39.1	45.2	38.1	-	40.6	42.9	
	18.2%	46.7%	0.8%	32.1%	-6.0%	-	19.0%	5.6%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	122.1	121.8	122.5	121.8	122.8	-	120.1	121.5	
	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	1.6%	1.7%	-	1.8%	1.2%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	71.1	71.8	70.7	69.6	73.2	-	58.7	67.8	
	18.3%	14.3%	9.5%	5.6%	13.5%	-	23.7%	15.5%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	42.3	41.5	41.4	40.9	41.6	-	41.3	41.6	
	2.2%	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.8%	-	0.5%	0.6%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	26.6	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	-	25.5	26.4	
	3.1%	1.5%	3.7%	3.4%	3.1%	-	1.5%	3.5%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	26.8	27.2	25.6	24.4	25.5	-	25.0	26.1	
	4.0%	5.0%	-8.3%	-8.9%	-1.0%	-	7.3%	4.5%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	29.2	29.7	26.9	29.1	27.2	28.4	32.3	30.3	
	-10.0%	-7.5%	-15.5%	-3.6%	-12.3%	-6.3%	-9.5%	-6.1%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	396.8	-	-	-	-	372.1	389.9	
	-	5.3%	-	-	-	-	4.6%	4.8%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	323.0	-	-	-	-	286.2	315.3	
	-	10.3%	-	-	-	-	7.6%	10.2%	

\*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

	2016					2017							
	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	Apr 11- May 10*
<b>Department of Revenue-Total</b>	1,464,935 <i>9.0</i>	2,093,552 <i>8.7</i>	1,493,853 <i>7.4</i>	1,514,117 <i>5.4</i>	1,449,879 <i>10.9</i>	1,369,228 <i>8.4</i>	1,586,367 <i>11.8</i>	2,068,533 <i>4.5</i>	1,438,668 <i>6.9</i>	1,627,333 <i>5.3</i>	1,197,559 <i>7.7</i>	1,213,050 <i>2.4</i>	1,541,322 <i>5.2</i>
<b>Revenue Act</b>	1,224,759 <i>10.3</i>	1,118,136 <i>12.9</i>	1,159,028 <i>11.3</i>	1,333,615 <i>5.8</i>	1,290,996 <i>12.0</i>	1,208,614 <i>8.2</i>	1,318,426 <i>9.9</i>	1,157,810 <i>6.3</i>	1,145,956 <i>9.0</i>	1,475,350 <i>4.3</i>	1,085,206 <i>10.0</i>	1,045,180 <i>2.3</i>	1,308,201 <i>6.8</i>
Retail Sales Tax	765,588 <i>8.2</i>	728,523 <i>13.3</i>	768,370 <i>12.0</i>	866,647 <i>6.9</i>	814,351 <i>7.0</i>	791,805 <i>8.2</i>	871,573 <i>11.4</i>	753,027 <i>5.0</i>	731,396 <i>9.6</i>	946,066 <i>5.0</i>	677,767 <i>7.3</i>	661,670 <i>2.2</i>	820,221 <i>7.1</i>
Business and Occupation Tax	350,865 <i>13.9</i>	286,100 <i>10.7</i>	294,506 <i>11.9</i>	349,938 <i>2.6</i>	308,011 <i>7.4</i>	296,520 <i>4.7</i>	346,358 <i>7.7</i>	299,845 <i>6.3</i>	308,930 <i>13.7</i>	409,006 <i>8.1</i>	279,226 <i>9.4</i>	272,794 <i>1.4</i>	371,213 <i>5.8</i>
Use Tax	52,962 <i>12.5</i>	49,549 <i>2.8</i>	48,043 <i>-6.5</i>	60,321 <i>0.7</i>	62,941 <i>14.9</i>	51,801 <i>-5.2</i>	55,977 <i>3.7</i>	52,211 <i>5.9</i>	49,804 <i>-6.8</i>	59,798 <i>-1.5</i>	56,449 <i>17.7</i>	51,891 <i>8.6</i>	56,375 <i>6.4</i>
Public Utility Tax	38,933 <i>11.4</i>	32,723 <i>1.3</i>	29,912 <i>5.0</i>	32,280 <i>1.2</i>	27,854 <i>-8.9</i>	25,096 <i>-13.6</i>	24,138 <i>-8.9</i>	29,212 <i>25.0</i>	26,887 <i>-23.3</i>	38,445 <i>-28.4</i>	50,617 <i>68.8</i>	40,608 <i>5.5</i>	43,762 <i>12.4</i>
Tobacco Products Tax	5,512 <i>26.1</i>	4,159 <i>17.4</i>	4,782 <i>31.3</i>	4,357 <i>-4.2</i>	4,117 <i>-2.0</i>	5,302 <i>0.9</i>	3,646 <i>5.2</i>	4,836 <i>22.7</i>	4,105 <i>-11.6</i>	4,271 <i>25.4</i>	3,778 <i>24.1</i>	5,343 <i>18.3</i>	4,415 <i>-19.9</i>
Penalties and Interest	10,898 <i>33.9</i>	17,081 <i>293.7</i>	13,414 <i>46.5</i>	20,071 <i>73.4</i>	73,723 <i>394.5</i>	38,090 <i>194.0</i>	16,735 <i>38.7</i>	18,679 <i>35.6</i>	24,833 <i>29.1</i>	17,763 <i>0.8</i>	17,369 <i>-8.5</i>	12,874 <i>-12.2</i>	12,215 <i>12.1</i>
<b>Non-Revenue Act**</b>	240,176 <i>3.1</i>	975,416 <i>4.2</i>	334,825 <i>-4.2</i>	180,502 <i>2.0</i>	158,883 <i>2.5</i>	160,613 <i>9.5</i>	267,941 <i>22.2</i>	910,724 <i>2.2</i>	292,712 <i>-0.5</i>	151,983 <i>16.3</i>	112,352 <i>-10.6</i>	167,870 <i>2.9</i>	233,121 <i>-2.9</i>
Liquor Sales/Liter	20,318 <i>7.5</i>	18,459 <i>27.5</i>	20,424 <i>-21.3</i>	22,221 <i>9.8</i>	23,294 <i>-2.3</i>	22,187 <i>2.7</i>	20,397 <i>-0.3</i>	19,781 <i>32.9</i>	22,561 <i>-9.5</i>	31,513 <i>0.3</i>	18,665 <i>5.2</i>	19,143 <i>3.1</i>	20,787 <i>2.3</i>
Cigarette	32,055 <i>-5.6</i>	31,823 <i>-13.7</i>	34,225 <i>-5.7</i>	35,071 <i>-5.5</i>	35,096 <i>3.2</i>	35,358 <i>2.9</i>	35,368 <i>21.4</i>	30,612 <i>-8.7</i>	31,328 <i>-19.6</i>	27,967 <i>-11.2</i>	21,382 <i>-9.6</i>	30,422 <i>-2.0</i>	26,364 <i>-17.8</i>
Property (State School Levy)	96,587 <i>3.6</i>	812,579 <i>2.6</i>	156,766 <i>-3.5</i>	10,476 <i>-14.8</i>	6,801 <i>-5.9</i>	11,280 <i>12.2</i>	46,286 <i>15.3</i>	730,065 <i>-0.8</i>	139,097 <i>9.1</i>	9,586 <i>-3.3</i>	5,533 <i>8.6</i>	33,290 <i>0.2</i>	100,813 <i>4.4</i>
Real Estate Excise	68,504 <i>1.3</i>	80,381 <i>29.9</i>	93,071 <i>0.0</i>	98,344 <i>13.6</i>	87,901 <i>6.3</i>	84,358 <i>10.1</i>	95,452 <i>35.7</i>	85,213 <i>57.3</i>	89,302 <i>-3.8</i>	59,382 <i>27.6</i>	60,360 <i>-7.3</i>	73,646 <i>7.7</i>	68,149 <i>-0.5</i>
Unclaimed Property	6,945 <i>-2,153.8</i>	-3,988 <i>63.0</i>	-4,434 <i>-21.8</i>	-5,175 <i>259.7</i>	-3,059 <i>-6.3</i>	-2,283 <i>-33.4</i>	47,015 <i>10.6</i>	40,658 <i>1.8</i>	-293 <i>-113.7</i>	2,058 <i>-167.6</i>	-4,081 <i>39.6</i>	-1,590 <i>-196.5</i>	-1,007 <i>-114.5</i>
Other	15,768 <i>-19.1</i>	36,161 <i>7.3</i>	34,773 <i>-6.9</i>	19,565 <i>-11.9</i>	8,851 <i>-16.3</i>	9,713 <i>30.6</i>	23,423 <i>40.6</i>	4,395 <i>-64.9</i>	10,717 <i>34.1</i>	21,478 <i>49.0</i>	10,494 <i>-38.3</i>	12,958 <i>25.5</i>	18,015 <i>14.3</i>
<b>Department of Licensing**</b>	2,487 <i>105.0</i>	2,833 <i>-26.8</i>	6,503 <i>1.4</i>	2,942 <i>-3.3</i>	1,100 <i>9.0</i>	1,413 <i>198.3</i>	433 <i>22.1</i>	-3 <i>-101.4</i>	307 <i>-2.7</i>	358 <i>-4.9</i>	407 <i>-17.3</i>	852 <i>2.6</i>	2,380 <i>-4.3</i>
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts**</b>	7,398 <i>-7.3</i>	7,350 <i>-6.7</i>	6,109 <i>-8.7</i>	6,145 <i>-9.5</i>	6,856 <i>-7.2</i>	6,292 <i>-7.2</i>	6,129 <i>-7.2</i>	7,135 <i>-7.9</i>	5,619 <i>0.7</i>	5,796 <i>-8.1</i>	5,404 <i>-6.6</i>	5,587 <i>-20.1</i>	7,086 <i>-4.2</i>
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>1,474,819</b> <b><i>9.0</i></b>	<b>2,103,735</b> <b><i>8.5</i></b>	<b>1,506,465</b> <b><i>7.3</i></b>	<b>1,523,205</b> <b><i>5.3</i></b>	<b>1,457,835</b> <b><i>10.8</i></b>	<b>1,376,933</b> <b><i>8.4</i></b>	<b>1,592,929</b> <b><i>11.7</i></b>	<b>2,075,664</b> <b><i>4.4</i></b>	<b>1,444,594</b> <b><i>6.9</i></b>	<b>1,633,488</b> <b><i>5.2</i></b>	<b>1,203,370</b> <b><i>7.6</i></b>	<b>1,219,489</b> <b><i>2.3</i></b>	<b>1,550,788</b> <b><i>5.2</i></b>

\*Revenue Act components: ERFRC 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>April 11, 2017 - May 10, 2017</b>				
<b>May 10, 2017 Collections Compared to the March 2017 Forecast</b>				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,490,044	\$1,541,322	\$51,278	3.4%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,256,068	1,308,201	52,133	4.2%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	233,976	233,121	(855)	-0.4%
Liquor Sales/Liter	18,567	20,787	2,220	12.0%
Cigarette	31,610	26,364	(5,246)	-16.6%
Property (State School Levy)	98,958	100,813	1,854	1.9%
Real Estate Excise	67,620	68,149	529	0.8%
Unclaimed Property	0	(1,007)	(1,007)	NA
Other	17,221	18,015	794	4.6%
Department of Licensing (2)	1,738	2,380	642	36.9%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	6,755	7,086	331	4.9%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$1,498,537</b>	<b>\$1,550,788</b>	<b>\$52,251</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

### Cumulative Variance Since the March Forecast (March 11, 2017 - May 10, 2017)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$2,710,322	\$2,754,372	\$44,050	1.6%
Revenue Act** (3)	2,314,171	2,353,381	39,210	1.7%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	396,151	400,991	4,840	1.2%
Liquor Sales/Liter	37,628	39,930	2,302	6.1%
Cigarette	60,510	56,787	(3,723)	-6.2%
Property (State School Levy)	131,822	134,103	2,281	1.7%
Real Estate Excise	139,067	141,795	2,728	2.0%
Unclaimed Property	0	(2,596)	(2,596)	NA
Other	27,125	30,973	3,848	14.2%
Department of Licensing (4)	2,460	3,233	772	31.4%
Administrative Office of the Courts	13,125	12,673	(453)	-3.4%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$2,725,908</b>	<b>\$2,770,277</b>	<b>\$44,370</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

1 Collections April 11, 2017 - May 10, 2017. Collections primarily reflect March 2017 activity of monthly filers and first quarter 2017 activity of quarterly filers.

2 April 2017 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the March 2017 forecast; (March 11, 2017 - May 10, 2017) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the March forecast (March - April 2017) and revisions to history.

\* Based on the March 2017 economic and revenue forecast released March 16, 2017.

\*\*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.