



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

April 16, 2018

summary

Summary

- **The U.S. labor market added 103,000 net new jobs in March.**
- **U.S. manufacturing activity expanded for a 19th consecutive month.**
- **U.S. residential construction activity slowed in February.**
- **Washington leads the nation in personal income growth.**
- **Washington initial claims for unemployment insurance reached a new all-time low.**
- **Major General Fund-State (GF-S) revenue collections for the March 10 - April 10, 2018 collection period came in \$40.4 million (3.1%) below the February forecast.**
- **Collections for this period were affected by a mid-March change in the Department of Revenue's tax reporting system. During the change there was a one-time extension of the due date for monthly returns, which moved some revenue out of March collections figures. In addition, collection patterns under the new system may also differ from that of the old system in ways not yet accounted for in the forecast.**
- **Cumulatively, collections are now \$15.0 million (0.6%) lower than forecasted.**

United States

Economic data this month suggest that the expansion continues but at perhaps a slightly slower pace. Consumer confidence remains at high levels, manufacturing activity continued to expand and auto sales were up. However, job creation slowed, layoff announcements were at a nearly two-year high and residential construction activity was weak.

The U.S. economy added 103,000 net new jobs in March, the smallest increase since September 2017. Employment data for January and February were revised down by 50,000 jobs. Sectors with notable employment gains in March included manufacturing (+22,000), health care (+22,000), professional and technical services (+19,000), wholesale trade (+11,000), and administrative and support services (+10,000). Industries with net employment declines in March included construction (-15,000), general merchandise stores (-13,000), and educational services (-9,000).

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 9,000 to 233,000 (SA) in the week ending April 7th. The four-week moving average of initial claims increased by 1,750 to 22,250. Layoff announcements in March, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, totaled 60,357 or 70.6% higher than in February. This the highest monthly total since April 2016.

Average hourly earnings increased by eight cents in March and are 2.7% above their year-ago level. The average workweek in March was unchanged at 34.5 hours. The unemployment rate in March was unchanged at 4.1%.

The third estimate of real GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2017 was increased from 2.5% to 2.9% at an annual rate. GDP growth for all of 2017 was 2.3%.

united states

Manufacturing activity expanded for a 19th consecutive month in March (see figure). The Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) decreased by 1.5 points to 59.3 (50 or higher indicates growth). The non-manufacturing PMI for March decreased by 0.7 points from February to 58.8. The non-manufacturing index has remained above 50 for 98 consecutive months.



Industrial production increased by 1.1% (SA) in February following a revised 0.3% decrease in January. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which is a proxy for business investment, increased by 1.4% (SA) in February and were 4.5% (SA) above their year-ago level according to U.S. Census Bureau data.

U.S. residential construction activity was weaker this month while existing home sales improved. Housing units authorized by building permits in February were 5.7% (SA) below their January level but 6.5% above their year-ago level. February housing starts decreased by 7.0% (SA) compared to January and were 4.0% below their February 2017 level. Existing home sales increased by 3.0% in February (SA) compared to January and are 1.1% above their February 2017 level. New single-family home sales decreased for a third consecutive month, dropping 0.6% in February relative to January but rising 0.5% over the year. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for January was 0.5% above its December 2017 level and 6.1% above its year-ago level.

Two key measures of consumer confidence moved in opposite directions this month. The University of Michigan index of consumer sentiment increased by 1.7 points in March to 101.4, its highest level since 2004. Consumer sentiment was strongest among lower-income households, while upper income households cited significant concerns about government economic policies. The Conference Board index of consumer confidence decreased by 2.3 points in March to 127.7. Compared to February, survey respondents were less optimistic about current business conditions.

Light motor vehicle sales rose in March, increasing by 41,000 units to 17.5 million units (SAAR) compared to February sales and 3.9% over the year. Trucks continue to account for the majority of sales, making up over 67% of March light vehicle sales.

Petroleum spot prices in the U.S. have increased compared to early March. For the week ending April 6th, U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate was \$63 per barrel, up \$1 per barrel from last month. European benchmark Brent was \$67 per barrel, a gain of \$1 per barrel since early March. Gasoline prices also rose over the last month, climbing fourteen cents to \$2.69 per gallon (regular, all formulations) for the week ending April 9th.

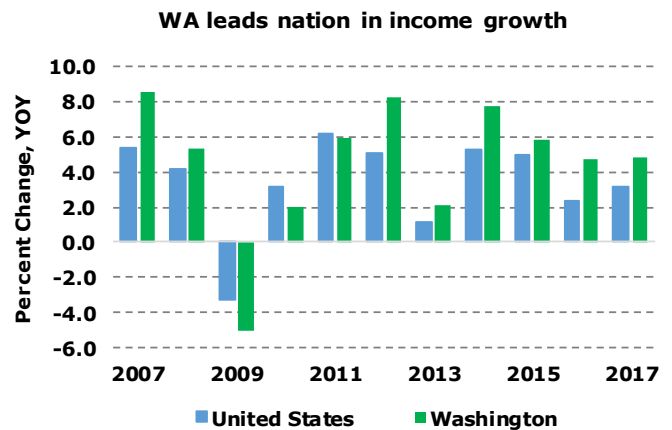
The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index decreased 2.6% (SA) in February and was 5.7% above its year-ago level. Rail carloads for March were 1.8% (SA) above their February level and 2.8% above their year-ago level. Intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were 0.1% (SA) higher than in February and 7.2% above their March 2017 level.

WASHINGTON

We have two months of new Washington employment data since the February forecast was released. Total nonfarm payroll employment rose 11,800 (seasonally adjusted) in February and March, which was 900 less than the 12,800 expected in the February forecast. Private, service-providing sectors accounted for most of the job growth by adding 8,500 net new jobs. The manufacturing sector added 1,100 jobs and construction added 1,000 jobs. Government employment increased by 1,300 in February and March.

Washington initial claims for unemployment insurance reached a new all-time low. The four-week moving average of seasonally adjusted claims declined to just under 5,800 in the week ending April 7, 2018 from just over 5,800 in the previous week. The current level of claims is the lowest on record in the series that dates back to 1987 and is well below the trough of 7,200 reached during the last expansion. Claims have fallen 65% since the peak in early 2009.

In March, after the forecast was complete, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released preliminary annual personal income estimates for 2017. The 4.8% growth rate in Washington personal income was the highest among the states and District of Columbia and was significantly higher than the 3.1% growth rate for the U.S. as a whole (see figure). The difference between Washington personal income growth and U.S. personal income growth was mostly due to two sectors: retail trade (which includes electronic shopping) and information (which includes software publishing and other IT information services such as internet publishing and web search portals). Retail trade earnings increased 15.3 percent in Washington compared with 2.9 percent for the nation and information earnings rose 8.9 percent in Washington compared with 2.4 percent for the nation.



Seattle area consumer price inflation remains above the national average. Over the last year, from February 2017 to February 2018, consumer prices in the Seattle area rose 3.3% compared to 2.3% for the U.S. city average. Core prices, which exclude food and energy, were up 3.3% in Seattle compared to 1.9% for the nation. The higher Seattle inflation is due to more rapid growth in shelter costs. During the year, shelter costs in Seattle rose 6.1% compared to 3.1% for the nation. Excluding shelter, Seattle inflation was slightly below the national average at 1.7% compared to 1.8%.

So far this year Washington housing construction has been very close to the February forecast. In January and February, an average of 42,700 units (SAAR) were permitted of which 24,800 were single family and 17,900 were multi-family. The February forecast assumed an average rate of 43,200 units for the first quarter as a whole (SAAR) consisting of 23,500 single-family units and 19,700 multi-family units.

According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices rose 1.6% in December compared to 0.8% in the Composite-20 index. The over-the-year growth was 12.8% in in Seattle, which was more than double the 6.3% increase in the Composite-20 index. Seattle home prices are now up 81% since the December 2011 trough and now exceed the May 2007 peak by 26%.

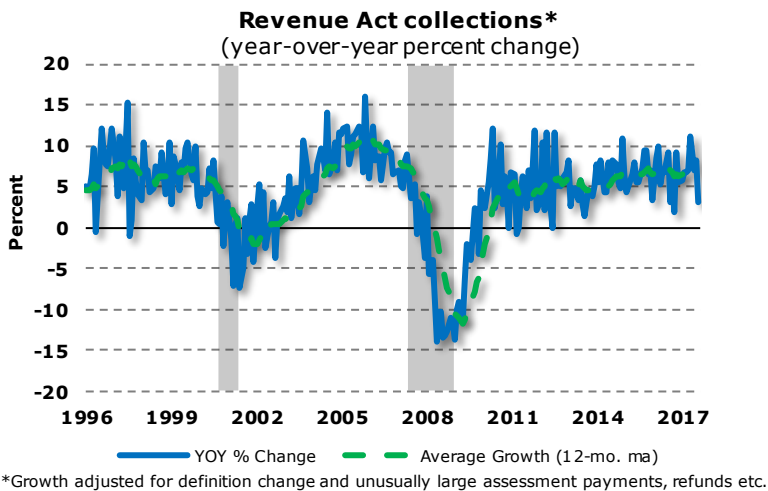
The Institute of Supply Management – Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) remains very strong. The index, which measures conditions in the manufacturing sector, decreased slightly from a four-year high 68.3 in February to 68.0 in March (index values above 50 indicate growth while values below 50 indicate contraction). The production, orders, employment, and inventory components all indicated expansion. Only the deliveries component was below 50 in March.

Washington car and truck sales increased in March after three consecutive monthly declines. Seasonally adjusted new vehicle registrations increased 2.6% to 307,800 (SAAR) in March following declines of 4.9%, 5.9%, and 0.2% in December, January, and February. Registrations are down 8.4% from the post-recession high of 336,200 in November but up 1.4% over the year.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

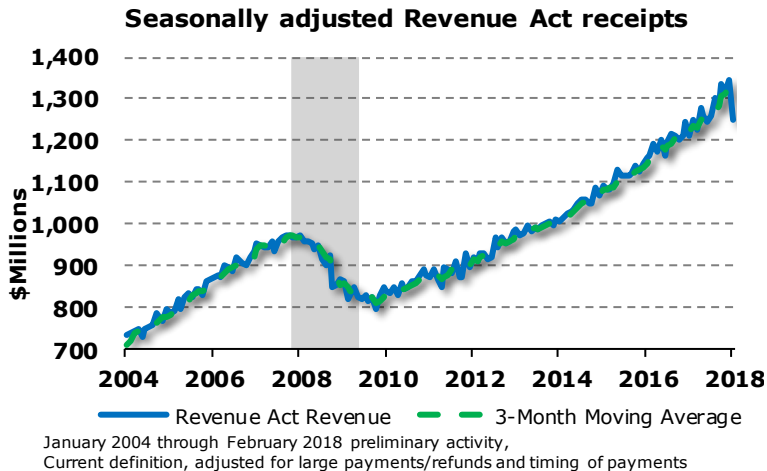
Major General Fund-State (GF-S) revenue collections for the March 10 - April 10, 2018 collection period came in \$40.4 million (3.1%) below the February forecast. Collections for this period, however, were affected by a mid-March change in the Department of Revenue’s tax reporting system. During the change there was a one-time extension of the due date for monthly returns, which moved some revenue out of March collections figures and into those of next month. In addition, collection patterns under the new system may also differ from that of the old system in ways not yet accounted for in the forecast.



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, 2018 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the February economic activity of monthly filers.

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$34.6 million (3.1%) below the February forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$13.6 million (1.1%) lower than forecasted. During the prior collection period there was an \$11.7 million refund that was not included in the forecast. Without this refund, cumulative collections would have been \$1.9 million (0.1%) lower than forecasted.



Collections grew 3.0% year over year (see figure). There were no

large one-time payments or refunds in the current or year-ago periods. The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth remained at 6.6%. Seasonally adjusted collections decreased from last month's level (see figure).

As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table the preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 4.0%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 5.1%.

Due to the change-over to the new tax reporting system in mid-March, details of excise tax payments by industry are not available this month.

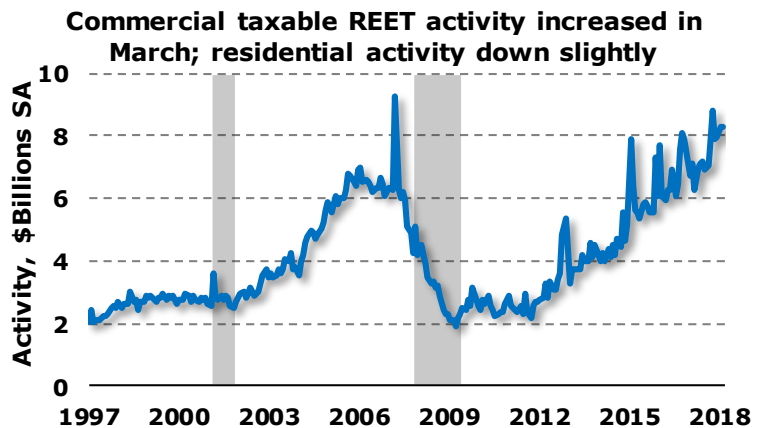
DOR Non-Revenue Act

March DOR non-Revenue Act collections came in \$6.2 million (3.4%) below the forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$3.4 million (1.1%) lower than forecasted.

The shortfall was mainly due to liquor taxes, which came in \$8.6 million (43.1%) lower than forecasted. The reason for the shortfall, however, was a one-time extension of the due date of the March 25th combined excise tax return to April 5th due to the abovementioned change in the DOR tax reporting system. This extension did not affect the other large non-Revenue Act taxes. Taxes filed under the extension will therefore show up in next month's collections, which should lower or eliminate the shortfall. Cumulatively, collections are currently \$6.8 million (17.1%) lower than forecasted.

Property tax receipts came in \$6.3 million (12.3%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$6.5 million (11.3%) lower than forecasted.

Real estate excise tax (REET) collections came in \$6.4 million (8.2%) higher than forecasted. Sales of large commercial property (property valued at \$10 million or more) came in higher than expected at \$1.06 billion, up sharply from last month's revised sales of \$611 million. Collections from residential sales came in lower than forecasted. Seasonally adjusted activity remained close to last month's level (see figure).



Source: ERFC, data through March 2018 preliminary activity

Cigarette tax receipts came in \$0.1 million (0.5%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, however, receipts are \$4.0 million (7.5%) lower than forecasted.

Transfers of unclaimed property into the GF-S were \$0.5 million higher than expected. Cumulatively, transfers are now \$3.7 million higher than forecasted.

Other DOR revenue came in \$1.6 million (15.8%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, however, other revenue is \$1.5 million (6.4%) lower than forecasted.

Other Revenue

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.5 million (9.6%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, revenue is now \$2.0 million (20.5%) higher than forecasted.

Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2017			2018			2016	2017
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	1.5	2.3
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	104.8	105.3	105.7	105.5	106.5	-	102.1	103.7
<i>YOY % Change</i>	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.9	4.3	-	-1.9	1.6
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	58.7	58.2	59.7	59.1	60.8	59.3	51.5	57.6
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	60.1	57.4	55.9	59.7	59.5	58.8	54.9	57.0
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,261	1,299	1,207	1,329	1,236	-	1,177	1,208
<i>YOY % Change</i>	-5.0	13.1	-4.8	7.5	-4.0	-	6.3	2.6
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	18.1	17.5	17.9	17.2	17.1	17.5	17.5	17.3
<i>YOY % Change</i>	1.2	-1.0	-1.7	-1.6	-2.2	3.9	0.5	-1.4
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	246.6	247.6	248.0	249.2	249.6	249.5	240.0	245.2
<i>YOY % Change</i>	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.3	2.1
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	253.4	253.7	254.4	255.3	255.8	256.2	247.6	252.2
<i>YOY % Change</i>	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.8
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	113.3	113.5	113.6	114.1	114.3	-	110.8	112.7
<i>YOY % Change</i>	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	1.2	1.7
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	147.2	147.5	147.6	147.8	148.1	148.2	145.4	147.6
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.27	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.33	0.10	2.34	2.19
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.9	4.4
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.36	2.35	2.40	2.58	2.86	2.84	1.84	2.33
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	1.09	1.25	1.34	1.43	1.59	1.73	0.32	0.95
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	96.7	96.9	96.6	94.7	95.0	95.3	99.1	98.5
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	63.2	138.5	23.2	-49.2	215.2	208.7	693.9	665.7
<i>FYTD sum</i>	63.2	201.8	225.0	175.7	391.0	599.7		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-49.1	-50.9	-53.9	-56.7	-57.6	-	-504.8	-568.4
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-463.7	-514.5	-568.4	-625.1	-682.7	-		

*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

	2017			2018			2016	2017	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.			
Employment								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,346.7	3,351.9	3,356.6	3,365.4	3,372.5	3,377.3	3,284.3	3,356.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	9.0	5.1	4.8	8.8	7.0	4.8	98.5	72.3	
Construction	203.1	203.5	204.3	205.6	206.1	206.6	193.9	204.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	2.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	16.3	10.4	
Manufacturing	280.3	280.7	281.5	282.2	282.1	283.3	287.0	281.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-1.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	-0.1	1.1	-6.1	-5.5	
Aerospace	80.7	80.9	80.9	81.1	80.9	81.0	87.7	80.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-1.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-5.8	-6.8	
Software	61.9	62.0	62.2	62.5	63.0	63.1	60.3	62.2	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	3.2	1.9	
All Other	2,801.4	2,805.5	2,808.6	2,815.1	2,821.2	2,824.3	2,743.1	2,808.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	8.0	4.1	3.1	6.5	6.1	3.1	85.0	65.5	
Other Indicators								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	264.7	-	265.9	-	268.0	-	255.0	262.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	3.0%	-	3.5%	-	3.3%	-	2.3%	3.0%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	50.2	51.9	49.6	39.1	46.4	-	42.9	44.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	1.9%	11.8%	-4.8%	-1.3%	2.7%	-	5.5%	4.7%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	123.9	123.0	124.7	124.1	124.7	-	119.8	122.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	2.6%	2.1%	3.9%	2.8%	3.7%	-	1.4%	2.1%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	78.3	81.0	80.0	78.7	79.0	-	67.9	74.8	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	12.8%	13.8%	10.8%	10.7%	12.4%	-	15.6%	10.2%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	42.1	42.1	42.1	41.7	42.2	-	41.6	41.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	0.2%	-0.2%	1.5%	0.7%	2.6%	-	0.6%	0.3%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	27.5	28.0	28.4	28.1	28.0	-	26.4	27.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	4.2%	5.5%	5.3%	4.2%	3.2%	-	3.5%	3.6%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	26.8	28.0	26.6	25.1	25.0	25.7	26.1	25.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	4.5%	6.0%	-0.6%	-0.2%	2.5%	1.4%	4.4%	-2.8%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	23.9	25.2	24.4	27.9	27.3	26.0	30.3	27.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-18.6%	-11.8%	-15.8%	2.5%	-7.7%	-7.6%	-5.9%	-11.1%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	-	424.6	-	-	-	397.8	416.8	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-	-	5.0%	-	-	-	4.7%	4.8%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	-	352.2	-	-	-	315.9	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-	-	8.8%	-	-	-	9.3%	-	

*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

	2017					2018							
	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	1,213,050	1,541,322	2,144,883	1,573,812	1,590,439	1,438,865	1,459,366	1,698,248	2,151,574	1,572,657	1,774,474	1,298,160	1,256,772
	2.4	5.2	2.5	5.4	5.0	-0.8	6.6	7.1	4.0	9.3	9.0	8.4	3.6
Revenue Act	1,045,180	1,308,201	1,138,287	1,209,425	1,408,395	1,260,549	1,280,897	1,420,341	1,229,201	1,271,300	1,611,781	1,169,326	1,076,958
	2.3	6.8	1.8	4.3	5.6	-2.4	6.0	7.7	6.2	10.9	9.2	7.8	3.0
Retail Sales Tax	663,950	839,253	740,298	789,137	918,099	842,244	890,183	926,968	797,565	817,127	976,735	705,705	690,237
	2.6	9.6	1.6	2.7	5.9	3.4	12.4	8.4	5.9	11.7	3.2	4.1	4.0
Business and Occupation Tax	265,848	353,897	290,851	305,169	372,900	308,348	317,297	391,779	321,861	335,291	458,476	325,920	279,296
	-1.2	0.9	1.7	3.6	6.6	0.1	7.0	9.2	7.3	8.5	12.1	16.7	5.1
Use Tax	52,485	54,998	53,375	60,367	65,265	56,191	50,642	55,665	53,038	55,931	73,687	49,178	54,283
	9.8	3.8	7.7	25.7	8.2	-10.7	-2.2	-5.6	1.6	12.3	23.2	-12.9	3.4
Public Utility Tax	41,209	42,843	33,455	32,602	32,689	30,190	28,787	20,511	29,153	28,939	44,339	51,428	43,151
	7.1	10.0	2.2	9.0	1.3	8.4	14.7	-20.8	-0.2	7.6	15.3	1.6	4.7
Tobacco Products Tax	4,315	3,955	4,100	5,269	4,783	5,660	6,695	3,941	5,328	4,721	4,558	4,416	3,384
	-4.5	-28.3	-1.4	10.2	9.8	37.5	26.3	-1.9	10.2	15.0	6.7	16.9	-21.6
Penalties and Interest	17,373	13,256	16,207	16,883	14,660	17,916	-12,707	21,478	22,256	29,291	53,986	32,678	6,607
	18.5	21.6	-5.1	25.9	-27.0	-75.7	-133.4	35.0	19.1	18.0	203.9	88.1	-62.0
Non-Revenue Act**	167,870	233,121	1,006,596	364,386	182,043	178,316	178,470	277,907	922,373	301,357	162,693	128,833	179,814
	2.9	-2.9	3.2	8.8	0.9	12.2	11.1	3.7	1.3	3.0	7.0	14.7	7.1
Liquor Sales/Liter	19,143	20,787	19,486	22,334	22,107	24,496	23,854	21,058	17,722	26,629	32,140	21,407	11,354
	3.1	2.3	5.6	9.4	-0.5	5.2	7.5	3.2	-10.4	18.0	2.0	14.7	-40.7
Cigarette	30,422	26,364	31,159	37,762	30,614	38,723	33,441	24,697	33,054	29,029	33,337	22,139	26,923
	-2.0	-17.8	-2.1	10.3	-12.7	10.3	-5.4	-30.2	8.0	-7.3	19.2	3.5	-11.5
Property (State School Levy)	33,290	100,813	821,190	171,233	12,337	6,561	12,104	40,276	747,319	142,621	9,131	5,896	44,762
	0.2	4.4	1.1	9.2	17.8	-3.5	7.3	-13.0	2.4	2.5	-4.7	6.6	34.5
Real Estate Excise	73,646	68,149	96,608	107,207	99,385	101,683	89,953	99,378	87,763	96,959	67,965	65,165	84,485
	7.7	-0.5	20.2	15.2	1.1	15.7	6.6	4.1	3.0	8.6	14.5	8.0	14.7
Unclaimed Property	-1,590	-1,007	-2,821	-6,180	-3,587	-779	-448	71,678	28,236	-5,266	-474	3,210	503
	-196.5	-114.5	-29.2	39.4	-30.7	-74.5	-80.4	52.5	-30.6	1,698.6	-123.0	-178.7	-131.7
Other	12,958	18,015	40,973	32,029	21,188	7,634	19,566	20,821	8,279	11,386	20,594	11,016	11,787
	25.5	14.3	13.3	-7.9	8.3	-13.7	101.4	-11.1	88.4	6.3	-4.1	5.0	-9.0
Administrative Office of the Courts**	5,587	7,086	6,354	6,094	6,479	6,195	6,501	5,681	6,581	5,967	5,392	6,013	5,670
	-20.1	-4.2	-13.6	-0.2	5.4	-9.6	3.3	-7.3	-7.8	6.2	-7.0	11.3	1.5
Total General Fund-State***	1,218,637	1,548,408	2,151,237	1,579,905	1,596,918	1,445,061	1,465,868	1,703,928	2,158,155	1,578,624	1,779,866	1,304,173	1,262,442
	2.3	5.2	2.4	5.3	5.0	-0.8	6.6	7.0	4.0	9.3	9.0	8.4	3.6

*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 - April 10, 2018				
April 10, 2018 Collections Compared to the February 2018 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,297,665	\$1,256,772	(\$40,893)	-3.2%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,111,607	1,076,958	(34,649)	-3.1%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	186,058	179,814	(6,244)	-3.4%
Liquor Sales/Liter	19,955	11,354	(8,601)	-43.1%
Cigarette	26,782	26,923	141	0.5%
Property (State School Levy)	51,046	44,762	(6,284)	-12.3%
Real Estate Excise	78,101	84,485	6,384	8.2%
Unclaimed Property	0	503	503	NA
Other	10,175	11,787	1,612	15.8%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	5,171	5,670	498	9.6%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,302,837	\$1,262,442	(\$40,394)	-3.1%

Cumulative Variance Since the February Forecast (February 11, 2018 - April 10, 2018)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$2,571,948	\$2,554,932	(\$17,016)	-0.7%
Revenue Act** (3)	2,259,886	2,246,284	(13,601)	-0.6%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	312,062	308,648	(3,415)	-1.1%
Liquor Sales/Liter	39,517	32,761	(6,756)	-17.1%
Cigarette	53,028	49,062	(3,966)	-7.5%
Property (State School Levy)	57,142	50,658	(6,483)	-11.3%
Real Estate Excise	138,024	149,650	11,626	8.4%
Unclaimed Property	0	3,713	3,713	NA
Other	24,351	22,803	(1,548)	-6.4%
Administrative Office of the Courts (4)	9,697	11,683	1,986	20.5%
Total General Fund-State***	\$2,581,645	\$2,566,615	(\$15,030)	-0.6%

1 Collections March 11 - April 10, 2018. Collections primarily reflect February 2018 activity of monthly filers.

2 March 2018 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the February 2018 forecast; (February 11, 2018 - April 10, 2018) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the February forecast (February - March 2018) and revisions to history.

* Based on the February 2018 economic and revenue forecast released February 15, 2018.

**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 the Department of Revenue and the Administrative Office of the Courts.