



# ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

February 12, 2018

summary

## Summary

- **The U.S. labor market added 200,000 net new jobs in January.**
- **U.S. GDP grew at a 2.6% annual rate in the fourth quarter of 2017.**
- **U.S. housing starts in 2017 were 2.4% above their 2016 level.**
- **Washington exports were up over the year for the first time in nearly three years.**
- **Seattle area consumer price inflation remains above the national average.**
- **Major General Fund-State (GF-S) revenue collections for the January 10 - February 10, 2018 collection period came in \$63.4 million (3.7%) above the November forecast.**
- **During the period there were \$34.4 million in net large one-time payments not included in the forecast. Without these payments, collections would have been \$29.0 million (1.7%) higher than forecasted.**
- **Cumulatively, collections are now \$184.9 million (3.5%) higher than forecasted.**
- **Since the November 2017 forecast, there have been \$41.7 million in net large one-time payments not included in the forecast. Without these payments, collections would have been \$143.4 million (2.7%) higher than forecasted.**

## United States

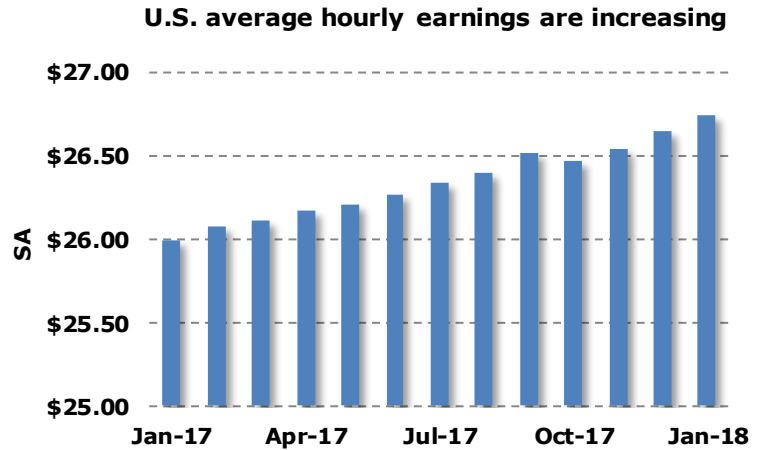
The labor market continued to expand this month, with low initial unemployment claims, additional jobs, and stronger growth in wages. Although residential construction activity slowed in December, total housing starts in 2017 were higher than in 2016. Consumer confidence remains strong. While manufacturing continued to expand, auto sales dipped this month.

The U.S. economy gained 200,000 net new jobs in January. Employment data for November and December were revised down by 24,000 jobs. Sectors with notable employment gains in January included construction (+36,000), accommodation and food services (+33,000), health care (+21,000), manufacturing (+15,000), retail trade (+15,000) and transportation and warehousing (+11,000). Industries with net employment declines in January included state government (-11,000), accounting and bookkeeping services (-10,000), performing arts and spectator sports (-4,000), telecommunication (-3,000), and commercial banking (-3,000).

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 9,000 to 221,000 (SA) in the week ending February 3rd. The four-week moving average of initial claims decreased by 10,000 to 234,500, its lowest level since March 1973. Layoff announcements in January, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, totaled 44,653 or 37.7% higher than in December. The retail trade sector led all industries with 15,378 job cuts in January.

united states

Average hourly earnings increased by nine cents in January and are 2.9% above their year-ago level (see figure). The average workweek in January decreased by 0.2 hours to 34.3 hours. The unemployment rate in January was unchanged at 4.1%.



The advance estimate of real GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2017 was 2.6% at an annual rate. Growth in personal consumption expenditures, nonresidential fixed investment, exports, residential fixed investment, state and local government spending, and federal government spending were partly offset by a negative contribution from private inventory investment and increased imports. GDP growth for all of 2017 was 2.3%.

Manufacturing activity continued to expand in January although at a slightly slower pace. The Institute for Supply Management’s Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) decreased by 0.2 points to 59.1 (50 or higher indicates growth). The non-manufacturing PMI for January increased by 3.9 points from December to 59.9. The non-manufacturing index has remained above 50 for 96 consecutive months.

Industrial production increased by 0.9% (SA) in December following a revised 0.1% decline in November. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which is a proxy for business investment, decreased by 0.6% (SA) in December but were 3.5% (SA) above their year-ago level according to U.S. Census Bureau data.

Although U.S. housing starts and sales weakened this month, 2017 as a whole saw more residential construction and sales than 2016. Housing units authorized by building permits in December were 0.1% (SA) below their November level but total 2017 building permits increased by 4.7% compared to 2016. December housing starts decreased by 8.2% (SA) compared to November but total 2017 starts were 2.4% above their 2016 level. Existing home sales in December slipped 3.6% (SA) compared to November but total 2017 sales increased by 1.1% compared to 2016. After very strong November sales, new single-family home sales decreased by 9.2% in December. However, 608,000 new homes were sold in 2017, which is 8.3% above 2016 sales. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for November was 0.7% above its September level and 6.2% above its year-ago level.

Two key measures of consumer confidence remain at levels suggesting consumer sentiment remains strong. The University of Michigan index of consumer sentiment was largely unchanged, falling by 0.2 points in January to 95.7. The Conference Board index of consumer confidence increased by 2.3 points in January to 125.4. Compared to December, survey respondents were more optimistic about business and job prospects in the coming months but their assessment of current conditions decreased slightly.

Light motor vehicle sales in January decreased to 17.2 million units (SAAR), 3.4% below December sales and 1.6% below year-ago sales. Domestic vehicles accounted for nearly 78% of January light vehicle sales.

Petroleum spot prices in the U.S. are approximately \$4 higher per barrel compared to early January. European spot prices increased and then decreased over the month, re-

turning to early January levels. For the week ending February 2nd, U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate was \$65 per barrel while European benchmark Brent was \$68 per barrel. Gasoline prices increased over the last month, rising twelve cents to \$2.64 per gallon (regular, all formulations) for the week ending February 5th.

The American Trucking Association’s truck tonnage index decreased 5.7% (SA) in December, its first drop since September. However, the index rose 3.7% for all of 2017. Rail carloads for January were 2.1% (SA) below their December 2017 level and 1.8% below their year-ago level. Intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were 0.8% (SA) lower than in December 2017 but 4.3% above their January 2017 level.

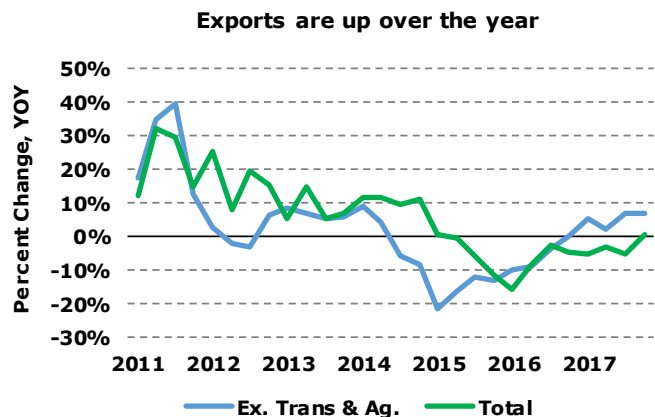
**WASHINGTON**

We have two months of new Washington employment data since the November forecast was released. Total nonfarm payroll employment rose 11,700 (seasonally adjusted) in November and December, which was 2,500 less than the 14,200 expected in the November forecast. Private, service-providing sectors accounted for most of the job growth by adding 8,100 net new jobs. The manufacturing sector added 900 jobs and construction added 1,000 jobs. Government employment increased by 1,700 in November and December.

Washington housing construction in the fourth quarter was stronger than expected in the November forecast because of very strong multi-family activity. Of the 7,800 variance in total units (SAAR), 7,500 was due to stronger-than-expected multi-family construction and only 300 to stronger-than-expected single-family construction. In October, November, and December, 51,700 units (SAAR) were permitted of which 24,500 were single family and 27,200 were multi-family. The November forecast assumed an average rate of 43,900 units for the fourth quarter as a whole (SAAR) consisting of 24,200 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 0.9% in November compared to 0.7% in the Composite-20 index. Over the last three months, the local rate has slightly trailed the large-city average suggesting that Seattle home price appreciation may finally be cooling. However, the over-the-year growth was 12.7% in in Seattle, which was still nearly double the 6.4% increase in the Composite-20 index. Seattle home prices are now up 76% since the December 2011 trough and now exceed the May 2007 peak by 22%.

For the first time in nearly three years Washington exports were up over the year (see figure). Exports increased 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 2017 compared to the fourth quarter of 2016. The last year-over-year increase was in the first quarter of 2015. Transportation equipment exports (mostly Boeing planes) edged up 0.8%, which was the first over-the-year increase since the second quarter of 2015. Exports of agricultural products fell 9.3% over the year but exports of all other commodities (mostly manufacturing) increased 6.8% over the year.



Seattle area consumer price inflation remains above the national average. Over the last year, from December 2016 to December 2017, consumer prices in the Seattle area rose

3.5% compared to 2.1% for the U.S. city average. Core prices, which exclude food and energy, were up 3.2% in Seattle compared to 1.8% 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 5.5% compared to 3.2% for the nation. Excluding shelter, Seattle inflation was still above the national average at 2.3% compared to 1.6%.

The Institute of Supply Management – Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) declined in January but remained in positive territory. The index, which measures conditions in the manufacturing sector, decreased from 65.8 in December to 60.8 in January (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 January.

Washington car and truck sales declined for the second consecutive month in January after five consecutive monthly increases. Seasonally adjusted new vehicle registrations decreased 4.9% in December and 5.9% in January to 300,800 units (SAAR) from a post-recession high of 336,200 in November. Car and truck sales are down 0.2% compared to January 2017.

**REVENUE COLLECTIONS**

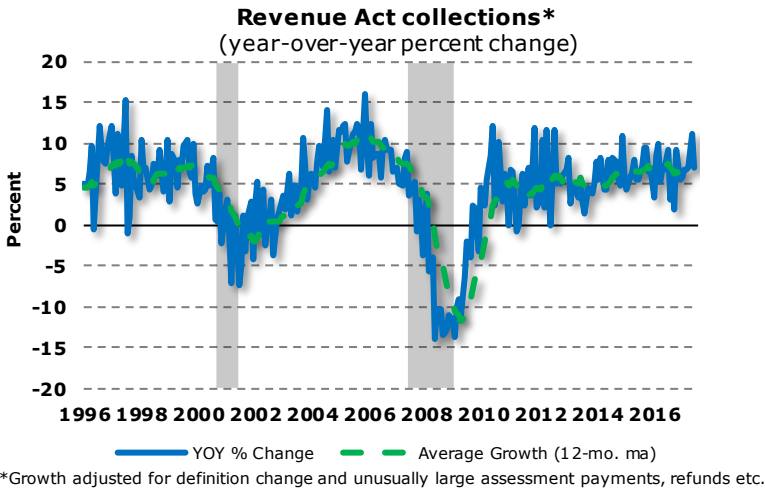
**Overview**

Major General Fund-State (GF-S) revenue collections for the January 10 - February 10, 2018 collection period came in \$63.4 million (3.7%) above the November forecast. During the period there were \$34.4 million in net large one-time payments not included in the forecast. Without these payments, collections would have been \$29.0 million (1.7%) higher than forecasted.

Cumulatively, collections are now \$184.9 million (3.5%) higher than forecasted. Since the November 2017 forecast, there have been \$41.5 million in net large one-time payments not included in the forecast. Without these payments, collections would have been \$143.4 million (2.7%) higher than forecasted.

**Revenue Act**

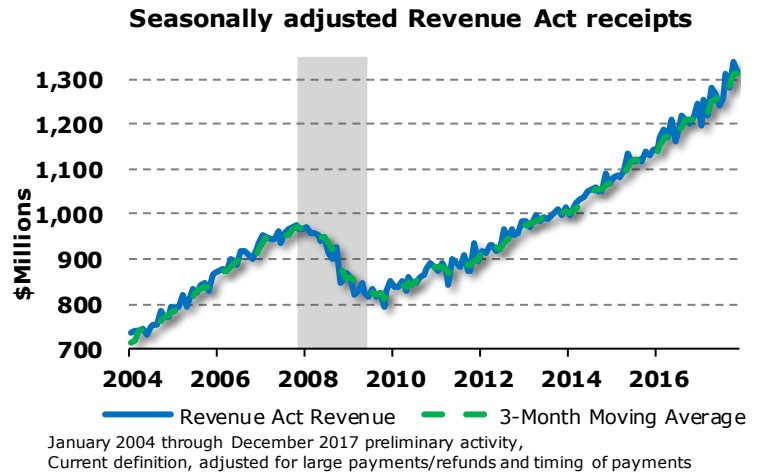
Revenue Act taxes consist of the sales, use, business and occupation (B&O), utility, and tobacco products taxes along with associated penalty and interest payments. The revenue collections reported here are for the January 10 – February 10, 2018 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the December 2017 economic activity of monthly filers, fourth quarter 2017 activity of quarterly filers, and 2017 activity of annual filers.



Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$50.1 million (3.2%) above the November forecast. During the period there were \$34.4 million in net large one-time payments not included in the forecast. Without these payments, collections would have been \$15.7 million (1.0%) higher than forecasted.

Cumulatively, collections are now \$134.5 million (3.3%) higher than forecasted. Since the November forecast, there have been \$41.5 million in net large one-time payments not included in the forecast. Without these payments, collections would have been \$91.0 million (2.3%) higher than forecasted.

Adjusted for large audit payments, collections grew 6.9% year over year (see figure). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth remained at 6.7%. Seasonally adjusted collections decreased from last month's elevated level (see figure).



As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 9.3% year over year. The preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 5.5%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 15.1%.

Total tax payments as of January 29th from electronic filers who also paid in the January 11 – February 10 collection period of last year were up 6.5% year over year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well). Last month payments were up 10.4% year over year. Some details of payments from electronic filers:

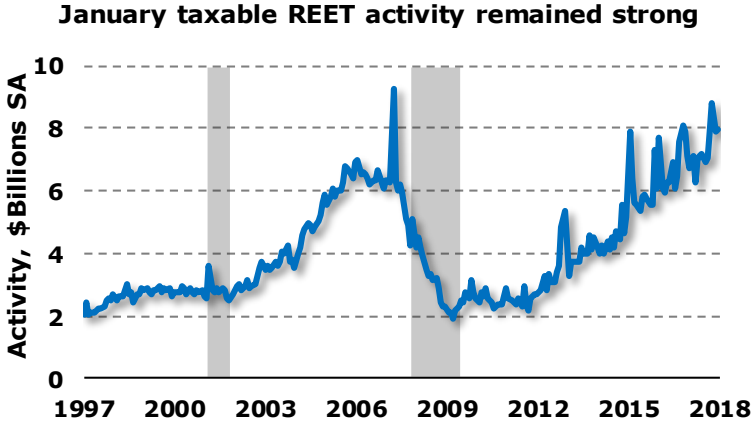
- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 5.5% year over year. Last month, payments grew 11.5% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 7.8% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 8.0% year over year.
- Retail trade sectors that showed especially strong growth in payments were furniture and home furnishings (+10.4%), nonstore retailers (+10.2%), gas stations and convenience stores (+9.8%) and building materials and garden equipment (+8.9%). No sector had a year-over-year decline in payments.
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 7.2% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 9.8%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the accommodation and food services sector increased by 7.7% year over year. Last month receipts from the sector increased 5.8% year over year.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector increased by 4.2% year over year. Last month payments increased 18.2% year over year. The month saw a moderately large year-over-year increase in payments from the petroleum refining sector and a small decrease in payments from the transportation equipment sector. The increase in payments from the petroleum sector was due to a year-over-year increase in oil and gas prices, which increased taxes on gross receipts as well as Hazardous Substance Tax payments. Excluding the transportation and petroleum sectors, payments from the remaining manufacturing sectors increased by 6.4% year over year.

- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 12.5% year over year. Last month receipts from the construction sector increased 10.4% year over year.

**DOR Non-Revenue Act**

January DOR non-Revenue Act collections came in \$13.2 million (8.8%) above the forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$51.6 million (3.9%) above than forecast.

This month’s surplus was mainly due to real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$10.3 million (17.9%) higher than forecasted. Sales of large commercial property (property valued at \$10 million or more) came in higher than expected at \$833 million, down from last month’s revised sales of \$924 million. Collections from residential sales also came in higher than forecasted. Seasonally adjusted activity increased slightly from last month’s level ([see figure](#)). Cumulatively, collections are now \$44.1 million (21.1%) higher than forecasted.



Source: ERFC, data through January 2018 preliminary activity

Cigarette tax receipts came in \$3.9 million (13.1%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$2.2 million (2.4%) higher than forecasted.

Liquor taxes came in \$0.6 million (1.9%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are now \$0.3 million (0.5%) lower than forecasted.

Property tax receipts came in \$1.0 million (9.8%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$1.7 million (0.2%) lower than forecasted.

Refunds of unclaimed property from the GF-S were larger than expected at \$0.5 million. Due to large transfers of unclaimed property into the GF-S in November, however, cumulative activity for the last three months is a net transfer into the GF-S of \$22.5 million, \$5.8 million (34.5%) higher than forecasted.

Other DOR revenue came in \$1.1 million (5.6%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are \$1.5 million (4.0%) higher than forecasted .

**Other Revenue**

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.1 million (1.8%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$0.8 million (4.4%) higher than forecasted.



## Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2017					2018		2016	2017
	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	3.2	-	-	2.6	-		1.5	2.3
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	104.6	104.8	106.6	106.5	107.5	-		103.1	105.1
YOY % Change	1.4	1.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	-		-1.2	2.0
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	58.8	60.8	58.7	58.2	59.7	59.1		51.5	57.6
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	55.3	59.8	60.1	57.4	55.9	59.7		54.9	57.0
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,172	1,159	1,261	1,299	1,192	-		1,177	1,207
YOY % Change	0.7	9.1	-5.0	13.1	-6.0	-		6.3	2.5
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	16.1	18.6	18.1	17.5	17.9	17.2		17.5	17.3
YOY % Change	-6.3	4.8	1.2	-1.0	-1.7	-1.6		0.5	-1.4
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	245.0	246.4	246.6	247.6	248.0	-		240.0	245.2
YOY % Change	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	-		1.3	2.1
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	252.5	252.9	253.4	253.7	254.4	-		247.6	252.2
YOY % Change	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	-		2.2	1.8
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	112.6	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.6	-		110.8	112.7
YOY % Change	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	-		1.2	1.7
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	146.9	147.0	147.2	147.5	147.6	147.8		145.4	147.6
Monthly Change	0.22	0.01	0.27	0.22	0.16	0.20		2.34	2.17
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1		4.9	4.4
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.21	2.20	2.36	2.35	2.40	2.58		1.84	2.33
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	1.03	1.05	1.09	1.25	1.34	1.43		0.32	0.95
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	95.7	95.2	96.7	97.0	96.6	94.3		99.0	98.5
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	107.7	-8.0	63.2	138.5	23.2	-		693.9	665.7
FYTD sum	673.7	665.7	63.2	201.8	225.0	-			
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-44.2	-44.8	-48.9	-50.4	-53.1	-		-504.8	-566.0
YTD Sum	-368.8	-413.6	-462.5	-512.9	-566.0	-			

\*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

	2017					2018		2016	2017
	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			
<b>Employment</b>								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,342.6	3,347.8	3,359.2	3,365.3	3,370.9	-	3,284.5	3,370.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	3.0	5.2	11.4	6.1	5.6	-	99.1	86.4	
Construction	201.5	202.8	205.0	205.4	206.0	-	194.0	206.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	1.1	1.3	2.2	0.4	0.6	-	16.4	12.0	
Manufacturing	281.4	281.1	280.1	280.4	280.9	-	286.2	280.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-1.7	-0.3	-1.1	0.4	0.5	-	-6.8	-5.2	
Aerospace	82.4	82.0	80.4	80.6	80.5	-	87.4	80.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-1.1	-0.4	-1.6	0.2	-0.1	-	-6.1	-6.9	
Software	61.6	62.0	62.0	62.2	62.5	-	60.2	62.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	-	3.2	2.3	
All Other	2,798.0	2,801.8	2,812.1	2,817.2	2,821.5	-	2,744.1	2,821.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	3.3	3.9	10.3	5.1	4.3	-	86.3	77.4	
<b>Other Indicators</b>								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	263.3	-	264.7	-	265.9	-	255.0	262.7	
<i>Percentage Change</i>	2.5%	-	3.0%	-	3.5%	-	2.3%	3.0%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	48.2	38.9	51.6	53.7	51.1	-	42.9	45.2	
<i>Percentage Change</i>	58.2%	-15.4%	2.1%	12.6%	-4.5%	-	5.6%	5.2%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	123.0	123.0	123.9	123.0	124.6	-	119.8	122.3	
<i>Percentage Change</i>	1.9%	1.7%	2.6%	2.1%	3.8%	-	1.4%	2.0%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	73.3	74.4	75.3	77.7	75.9	-	67.5	73.4	
<i>Percentage Change</i>	8.8%	10.0%	8.8%	9.6%	5.7%	-	15.0%	8.8%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	42.0	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.0	-	41.6	41.7	
<i>Percentage Change</i>	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	-0.2%	1.3%	-	0.6%	0.3%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	27.2	28.0	27.5	28.0	28.6	-	26.4	27.4	
<i>Percentage Change</i>	3.2%	4.4%	4.2%	5.5%	6.0%	-	3.5%	3.7%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	25.7	26.3	26.8	28.0	26.6	25.1	26.1	25.4	
<i>Percentage Change</i>	0.5%	1.1%	4.5%	6.0%	-0.6%	-0.2%	4.4%	-2.8%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	27.5	26.9	23.9	25.2	24.4	27.9	30.3	27.0	
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-9.1%	-5.0%	-18.6%	-11.8%	-15.8%	2.5%	-5.9%	-11.1%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	418.3	-	-	-	-	397.8	-	
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	4.6%	-	-	-	-	4.7%	-	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	363.2	-	-	-	-	315.9	-	
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	11.7%	-	-	-	-	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	
	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	Dec 11- Jan 10	Jan 11- Feb 10*	
<b>Department of Revenue-Total</b>	1,627,333	1,197,559	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	1,774,524	
	5.3	7.7	2.4	5.2	2.5	5.4	5.0	-0.8	6.6	7.1	4.0	9.3	9.0	
<b>Revenue Act</b>	1,475,350	1,085,206	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	1,611,831	
	4.3	10.0	2.3	6.8	1.8	4.3	5.6	-2.4	6.0	7.7	6.2	10.9	9.3	
Retail Sales Tax	946,066	677,767	663,950	839,253	740,298	789,137	918,099	842,244	890,183	926,968	797,565	817,127	997,995	
	5.0	7.3	2.6	9.6	1.6	2.7	5.9	3.4	12.4	8.4	5.9	11.7	5.5	
Business and Occupation Tax	409,006	279,226	265,848	353,897	290,851	305,169	372,900	308,348	317,297	391,779	321,861	335,291	470,947	
	8.1	9.4	-1.2	0.9	1.7	3.6	6.6	0.1	7.0	9.2	7.3	8.5	15.1	
Use Tax	59,798	56,449	52,485	54,998	53,375	60,367	65,265	56,191	50,642	55,665	53,038	55,931	63,092	
	-1.5	17.7	9.8	3.8	7.7	25.7	8.2	-10.7	-2.2	-5.6	1.6	12.3	5.5	
Public Utility Tax	38,445	50,617	41,209	42,843	33,455	32,602	32,689	30,190	28,787	20,511	29,153	28,939	43,194	
	-28.4	68.8	7.1	10.0	2.2	9.0	1.3	8.4	14.7	-20.8	-0.2	7.6	12.4	
Tobacco Products Tax	4,271	3,778	4,315	3,955	4,100	5,269	4,783	5,660	6,695	3,941	5,328	4,721	4,736	
	25.4	24.1	-4.5	-28.3	-1.4	10.2	9.8	37.5	26.3	-1.9	10.2	15.0	10.9	
Penalties and Interest	17,763	17,369	17,373	13,256	16,207	16,883	14,660	17,916	-12,707	21,478	22,256	29,291	31,867	
	0.8	-8.5	18.5	21.6	-5.1	25.9	-27.0	-75.7	-133.4	35.0	19.1	18.0	79.4	
<b>Non-Revenue Act**</b>	151,983	112,352	167,870	233,121	1,006,596	364,386	182,043	178,316	178,470	277,907	922,373	301,357	162,693	
	16.3	-10.6	2.9	-2.9	3.2	8.8	0.9	12.2	11.1	3.7	1.3	3.0	7.0	
Liquor Sales/Liter	31,513	18,665	19,143	20,787	19,486	22,334	22,107	24,496	23,854	21,058	17,722	26,629	32,140	
	0.3	5.2	3.1	2.3	5.6	9.4	-0.5	5.2	7.5	3.2	-10.4	18.0	2.0	
Cigarette	27,967	21,382	30,422	26,364	31,159	37,762	30,614	38,723	33,441	24,697	33,054	29,029	33,337	
	-11.2	-9.6	-2.0	-17.8	-2.1	10.3	-12.7	10.3	-5.4	-30.2	8.0	-7.3	19.2	
Property (State School Levy)	9,586	5,533	33,290	100,813	821,190	171,233	12,337	6,561	12,104	40,276	747,319	142,621	9,131	
	-3.3	8.6	0.2	4.4	1.1	9.2	17.8	-3.5	7.3	-13.0	2.4	2.5	-4.7	
Real Estate Excise	59,382	60,360	73,646	68,149	96,608	107,207	99,385	101,683	89,953	99,378	87,763	96,959	67,965	
	27.6	-7.3	7.7	-0.5	20.2	15.2	1.1	15.7	6.6	4.1	3.0	8.6	14.5	
Unclaimed Property	2,058	-4,081	-1,590	-1,007	-2,821	-6,180	-3,587	-779	-448	71,678	28,236	-5,266	-474	
	-167.6	39.6	-196.5	-114.5	-29.2	39.4	-30.7	-74.5	-80.4	52.5	-30.6	1,698.6	-123.0	
Other	21,478	10,494	12,958	18,015	40,973	32,029	21,188	7,634	19,566	20,821	8,279	11,386	20,594	
	49.0	-38.3	25.5	14.3	13.3	-7.9	8.3	-13.7	101.4	-11.1	88.4	6.3	-4.1	
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts**</b>	5,796	5,404	5,587	7,086	6,354	6,094	6,479	6,195	6,501	5,681	6,581	5,967	5,392	
	-8.1	-6.6	-20.1	-4.2	-13.6	-0.2	5.4	-9.6	3.3	-7.3	-7.8	6.2	-7.0	
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>1,633,129</b>	<b>1,202,963</b>	<b>1,218,637</b>	<b>1,548,408</b>	<b>2,151,237</b>	<b>1,579,905</b>	<b>1,596,918</b>	<b>1,445,061</b>	<b>1,465,868</b>	<b>1,703,928</b>	<b>2,158,155</b>	<b>1,578,624</b>	<b>1,779,916</b>	
	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.0</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>January 11 - February 10, 2018</b>				
<b>February 10, 2018 Collections Compared to the November 2017 Forecast</b>				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,711,192	\$1,774,524	\$63,332	3.7%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,561,688	1,611,831	50,143	3.2%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	149,504	162,693	13,189	8.8%
Liquor Sales/Liter	32,766	32,140	(626)	-1.9%
Cigarette	29,464	33,337	3,873	13.1%
Property (State School Levy)	10,126	9,131	(995)	-9.8%
Real Estate Excise	57,640	67,965	10,325	17.9%
Unclaimed Property	0	(474)	(474)	NA
Other	19,508	20,594	1,086	5.6%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	5,299	5,392	93	1.8%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$1,716,491</b>	<b>\$1,779,916</b>	<b>\$63,425</b>	<b>3.7%</b>

### Cumulative Variance Since the November Forecast (November 11, 2017 - February 10, 2018)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$5,314,662	\$5,498,755	\$184,094	3.5%
Revenue Act** (3)	3,979,833	4,112,332	132,499	3.3%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	1,334,829	1,386,423	51,595	3.9%
Liquor Sales/Liter	76,838	76,490	(347)	-0.5%
Cigarette	93,174	95,420	2,247	2.4%
Property (State School Levy)	900,747	899,071	(1,676)	-0.2%
Real Estate Excise	208,630	252,687	44,057	21.1%
Unclaimed Property	16,727	22,495	5,768	34.5%
Other	38,713	40,259	1,546	4.0%
Administrative Office of the Courts (4)	17,182	17,940	758	4.4%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$5,331,843</b>	<b>\$5,516,695</b>	<b>\$184,852</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

1 Collections January 11 - February 10, 2018. Collections primarily reflect December 2017 activity of monthly filers, fourth quarter 2017 activity of quarterly filers and 2017 activity of annual filers.

2 January 2018 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the November 2017 forecast; (November 11, 2017 - February 10, 2018) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the November forecast (November 2017 - January 2018) and revisions to history.

\* Based on the November 2017 economic and revenue forecast released November 20, 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 the Department of Revenue and the Administrative Office of the Courts.