



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

January 11, 2017

summary

Summary

- **U.S. labor markets added 156,000 net new jobs in December; average hourly earnings were 2.9% above their year-ago level.**
- **National consumer confidence surveys from the Conference Board and University of Michigan increased for a second straight month in December.**
- **U.S. residential construction activity was weaker in November, with lower housing starts and building permits.**
- **Washington multi-family housing construction was higher than expected in October and November.**
- **Washington personal income growth was weak in the third quarter of 2016 but strong over the year.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the December 11 - January 10, 2017 collection period came in \$52.8 million (3.8%) above the November forecast.**
- **During the period, large one-time payments and refunds not included in the forecast added \$17.9 million to collections. Without these net payments, collections would have been \$35.0 million (2.5%) higher than forecasted.**
- **Cumulatively, collections are now \$83.6 million (2.4%) higher than forecasted. Adjusted for net large payments and an expected refund which has been delayed, cumulative collections are \$66.6 million (1.9%) higher than forecasted.**

United States

This was another month of largely positive economic news. Consumer confidence improved for a second straight month, manufacturing data were mixed but generally stronger and the labor market posted a solid if slightly weaker than expected employment increase. Although homes sales were stronger this month, residential construction activity slowed.

The U.S. economy added 156,000 net new jobs in December; employment gains in October and November were revised up by a total of 19,000 jobs. Job gains for 2016 averaged 180,000 per month compared to a monthly average of 229,000 in 2015. Sectors with notable employment gains in December included health care (+43,000), leisure and hospitality (+24,000), social assistance (+20,000), manufacturing (+17,000), transportation and warehousing (+15,000), financial activities (+13,000), and local government (+11,000). Industries with net declines in employment in December included general merchandise stores (-24,000), temporary help services (-16,000), accounting and bookkeeping (-13,000), membership organizations (-8,000), information (-6,000), repair and maintenance services (-4,000), construction (-3,000), and mining (-2,000).

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 28,000 to 235,000 (SA) in the week ending December 31st. The four-week moving average of initial claims decreased by 5,750 to 256,750. Layoff announcements in December, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, increased to 33,627 from 26,936 in November. However, total annual layoff announcements in 2016 were 12% below their 2015 level.

Average hourly earnings increased by ten cents in December and were 2.9% above their year-ago level. This was the largest year over year wage increase since June 2009. The average work week in December was unchanged at 34.4 hours. The unemployment rate in

united states

December was 4.7%, up from 4.6% in November. The annual labor force participation rate (the fraction of the population aged 16 or older that is working or looking for a job) showed some slight improvement in 2016 ([see figure](#)).

Manufacturing activity expanded for a fourth consecutive month in December. The Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) increased by 1.5 points to 54.7 (50 or higher indicates growth). The non-manufacturing PMI for December was unchanged from November at 57.2. The non-manufacturing index has remained above 50 for 83 consecutive months.

After a revised 0.1% (SA) increase in October, industrial production declined by 0.4% (SA) in November. Industrial production is 0.6% below its November 2015 level. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which is a proxy for business investment, increased by 0.9% (SA) in November according to U.S. Census Bureau data. This follows a revised 0.5% (SA) increase in October.

The third estimate of real GDP growth for the third quarter of 2016 was 3.5%, up from the second estimate of 3.2% at a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR). The upward revision was due to stronger nonresidential fixed investment, consumer spending and state and local government spending than previously estimated. 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.

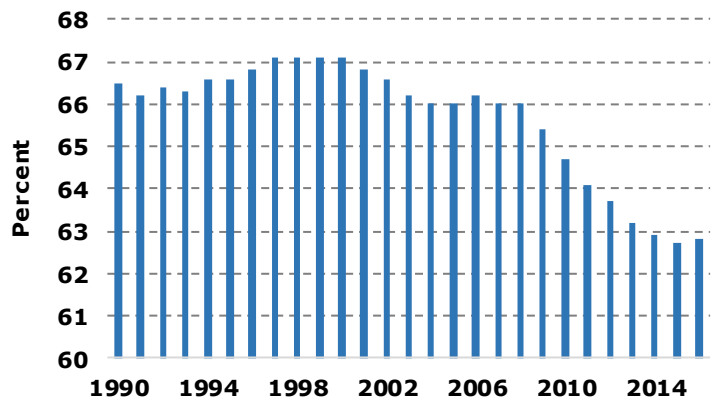
U.S. housing data again were mixed this month, with weaker construction activity but stronger sales. Housing units authorized by building permits in November were 4.7% (SA) below their October level and 6.6% below their November 2015 level. After a very strong October, housing starts in November decreased by 18.7% (SA) over the month and by 6.9% compared to their year-ago level. Existing home sales in November were 0.7% (SA) above their October level and 15.4% above November 2015 sales. New single family home sales increased by 5.2% over their October level to 592,000 (SAAR) in November. New single family home sales are 16.5% above their November 2015 level. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for October was 0.9% above its September level and 5.6% above its year-ago level.

Two key measures of consumer confidence both strengthened for a second straight month in December. The University of Michigan (UM) index of consumer sentiment increased by 4.4 points to 98.2. The Conference Board index of consumer confidence rose 4.3 points to 113.7. The Conference Board survey noted more optimism regarding near-term economic conditions but a slightly less positive view of current business and labor market conditions, while the increase in the UM index was attributed to more positive views on both current conditions and expectations for the future.

Light motor vehicle sales increased to 18.43 million units (SAAR) in December, 3.1% above November sales. Full-year sales for 2016 were a record 17.55 million units, 0.4% above the previous record of 17.50 million units in 2015.

Petroleum spot prices for both U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) and European benchmark Brent increased over the last month. For the week ending January 6th, Brent

Labor force participation increased in 2016



spot prices are up by \$6 per barrel to \$55 compared to early December while WTI prices increased by almost \$5 per barrel to \$53. Gasoline prices have also increased over the last month, rising about \$0.15 to \$2.39 per gallon (regular, all formulations) for the week ending January 9th.

The American Trucking Association’s truck tonnage index increased 8.2% (SA) in November following a 0.3% decrease in October. The index is 5.7% above its November 2015 level. Rail carloads for December were 2.0% (SA) below their November level and 0.1% above their year-ago level. Intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were up 1.7% (SA) compared to November and 6.7% above their December 2015 level. For all of 2016, rail carloads were 8.4% below their 2015 level while intermodal units were 1.6% lower than in 2015.

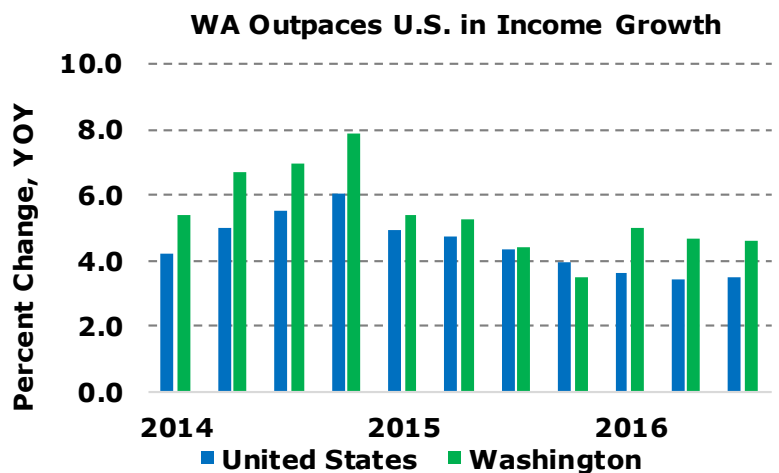
WASHINGTON

We have just one month of new Washington employment data since the November forecast was released. Total nonfarm payroll employment rose 5,800 (seasonally adjusted) in November, which was 1,900 more than the 3,900 expected in the forecast. The manufacturing sector accounted for much of the variance in job growth with an increase of 400 jobs in November; the forecast had expected a reduction of 1,800 manufacturing jobs. The aerospace sector was expected to shed 2,000 jobs but instead lost only 600. Construction employment increased 1,400 and government payrolls expanded by 1,200 jobs. Private, service-providing sectors added only 2,800 jobs in November compared to the forecast of a 5,100 increase.

Washington housing construction got off to a very strong start in the fourth quarter of 2016. The number of housing units authorized by building permits in October and November averaged 21,600 single-family units and 29,000 multi-family units permitted for a total of 50,600 units (SAAR). The forecast expected 21,500 single-family and 17,700 multi-family units for a total of 39,200 units in the fourth quarter as a whole. It is worth noting that the variance was nearly entirely in the multi-family segment.

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, 0.7% in September, and 0.9% in October 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 a 10.7% increase in prices since the previous October, more than double the 5.1% increase in the Composite-20 index. Seattle home prices are up 54.3% since the November 2011 trough and prices now exceed the May 2007 peak by 7.2%.

In December, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) re-released state personal income estimates for the third quarter of 2016. According to these estimates, Washington personal income rose to \$391.9 billion (SAAR) in the third quarter of 2016 from \$389.0 billion in the second quarter. The reported 3.1% growth rate (SAAR) in Washington personal income was the 44th largest among the



states and District of Columbia and trailed the 4.5% growth rate for the U.S. as a whole. The difference between the U.S. and Washington growth rates can be more than explained by retail trade earnings which declined at a 21.8% annual rate in Washington compared to a 2.1% increase for the nation. The reason given by the BEA for the decline in retail trade earnings was a large lump sum payment in the second quarter that they did not believe was repeated in the third quarter. Over the year, Washington personal income grew 4.6% which was 4th highest among the states and DC and easily surpassed the 3.5% rate for the U.S. as a whole ([see figure](#)).

The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) slipped back into negative territory in December after three months of growth. The index, which measures conditions in the manufacturing sector, decreased from 53.3 in November to 47.3 in December (index values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contraction). The production, employment, and inventories components indicated contraction in December while the deliveries component indicated expansion. The orders component was neutral at 50. Manufacturing has fluctuated around the 50 mark since mid-2015.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the December 11, 2016 - January 10, 2017 collection period came in \$52.8 million (3.8%) above the November forecast. During the period, large one-time payments and refunds not included in the forecast added \$17.9 million to collections. Without these net payments, collections would have been \$35.0 million (2.5%) higher than forecasted.

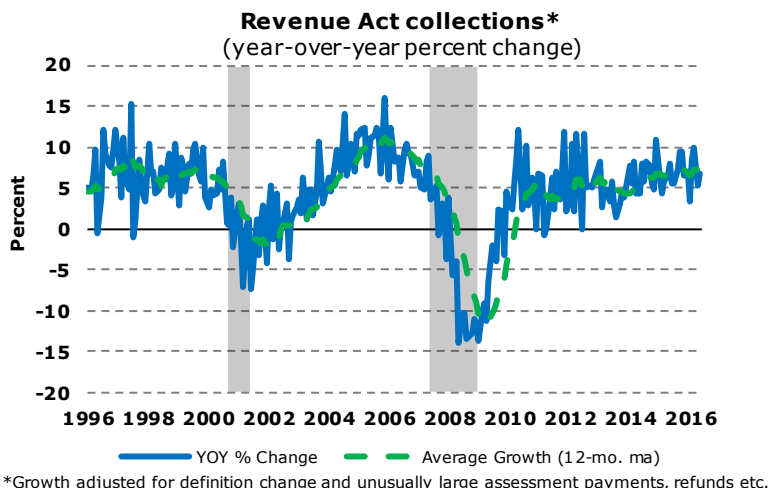
Cumulatively, collections are now \$83.6 million (2.4%) higher than forecasted. Adjusted for net large payments and an expected refund which has been delayed, cumulative collections are \$66.6 million (1.9%) higher than forecasted.

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 December 11, 2016 - January 10, 2017 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the November economic activity of monthly filers.

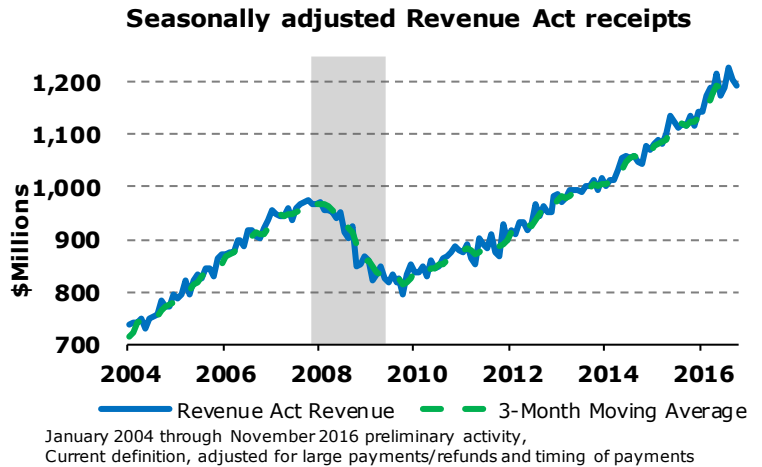
Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$38.2 million (3.4%) above the November forecast. During the period, however, large one-time payments and refunds not included in the forecast added \$17.9 million to collections. Without these net payments, collections would have been \$20.3 million (1.8%) higher than forecasted.

Cumulatively, Revenue Act collections are now \$36.2 million (1.6%) higher than forecasted. Because \$17.1 million of the large one-time payments that came in during the current collection period had been expected in the prior period, cumulative net large payments not included in the forecast are only \$10 million. A \$7 million refund that was expected in the prior period, however, has yet to occur. Adjusted for the net payments and the still-expected refund, cumulative collections are \$19.2 million (0.8%) higher than forecasted.



Adjusted for large payments in the current period, collections grew 6.8% year over year ([see figure](#)). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth decreased to 7.1%. Seasonally adjusted collections decreased over the month ([see figure](#)).

As shown in the “Key Revenue Variables” table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 9.0% year over year. The preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 10.4%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 9.6%.



Total tax payments as of December 29th from electronic filers who also paid in the December 11 – January 10 collection period of last year were up 6.6% year over year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well). Last month payments were up 5.3% year over year . Some details of payments from electronic filers:

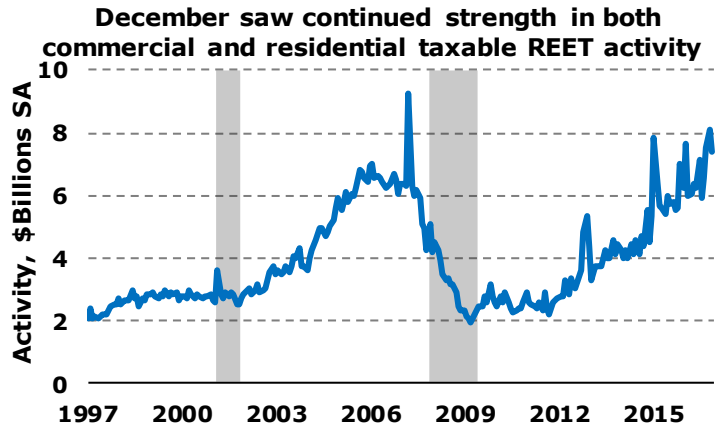
- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 6.5% year over year. Last month, payments grew 5.3% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 8.5% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 3.7% year over year.
- Other retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were food and beverage stores (+20.2%), nonstore retailers (+13.0%), drug and health stores (+11.5%) and building materials and garden equipment (+9.3%). The high growth in payments from food and beverage stores was largely due to weak payments last year. 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.
- One retail trade sector, general merchandise stores, had a year-over-year decline in payments (-0.7%).
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 6.6% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 5.3%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the accommodation and food services sector increased by 4.8% year over year. Last month receipts from the sector increased 2.1% year over year.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector increased by 3.0% year over year. Last month payments increased 7.0% year over year. The month saw a small year-over-year increase in payments from the transportation equipment sector and a moderate decrease in payments from the petroleum refining sector. Excluding the transportation and petroleum sectors, payments from the remaining manufacturing sectors increased by 6.8% year over year.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 6.9% year over year. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 5.2%.

- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 15.0% year over year. Last month, payments increased 9.6% year over year.

DOR Non-Revenue Act

December DOR non-Revenue Act collections came in \$14.8 million (5.3%) above the November forecast. Cumulatively, collections are \$47.8 million (4.1%) above the forecast.

This month’s surplus once again stemmed from real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$16.1 million (22.1%) higher than forecasted. Sales of large commercial property (property valued at \$10 million or more) totaled \$1.1 billion, down from last month’s total of \$1.4 billion. Collections from residential sales also came in higher than forecasted. Seasonally adjusted activity decreased from last month’s elevated level ([see figure](#)).



Source: ERFC, data through December 2016 preliminary activity

Property tax receipts came in \$1.0 million (0.7%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, however, receipts are only \$25,000 (0.0%) lower than forecasted. Refunds of unclaimed property from the GF-S in December were \$0.3 million (37.3%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively net transfers of unclaimed property into the GF-S are \$10.7 million (36.3%) higher than forecasted.

Liquor taxes came in \$0.4 million (1.8%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are \$0.3 million (0.7%) higher than forecasted. Cigarette tax receipts came in \$0.6 million (1.9%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, however, receipts are \$3.3 million (5.6%) higher than forecasted.

Other DOR revenue came in \$0.9 million (9.6%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, however, other revenue is \$4.0 million (20.8%) lower than forecasted.

Other Revenue

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.1 million (1.5%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are \$0.4 million (3.1%) lower than forecasted.

Department of Licensing receipts for November came in \$40,000 (11.8%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are only \$8,000 (1.3%) lower than forecasted.

revenue collections

Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2016						2015	2016
	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	2.6	-
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	104.5	104.5	104.2	104.3	103.9	-	105.2	-
<i>YOY % Change</i>	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-	0.3	-
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	52.6	49.4	51.5	51.9	53.2	54.7	51.4	51.5
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	55.5	51.4	57.1	54.8	57.2	57.2	57.2	55.0
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,218	1,164	1,052	1,340	1,090	-	1,108	-
<i>YOY % Change</i>	6.2	2.8	-11.5	24.9	-6.9	-	10.7	-
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	17.9	17.0	17.8	18.0	17.9	18.4	17.4	17.5
<i>YOY % Change</i>	1.7	-4.4	-1.6	-0.9	-2.1	5.2	5.7	0.7
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	239.8	240.3	241.0	241.9	242.3	-	237.0	-
<i>YOY % Change</i>	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	-	0.1	-
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	247.7	248.3	248.6	249.0	249.4	-	242.2	-
<i>YOY % Change</i>	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	1.8	-
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	110.7	110.9	111.1	111.4	111.5	-	109.5	-
<i>YOY % Change</i>	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	-	0.3	-
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	144.4	144.6	144.8	144.9	145.1	145.3	143.1	145.3
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.25	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.20	0.16	2.74	2.16
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.9
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	1.50	1.56	1.63	1.76	2.14	2.49	2.14	1.84
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.33	0.45	0.51	0.05	0.32
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	98.0	97.2	98.0	99.1	101.4	102.8	95.1	98.8
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	112.8	107.1	-33.4	44.2	136.7	-	439.1	-
<i>FYTD sum</i>	620.1	727.2	693.9	44.2	180.8	-		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-39.6	-40.6	-36.2	-42.4	-45.2	-	-500.4	-
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-289.6	-330.2	-366.4	-408.8	-454.0	-		

*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						2015	2016	
	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Employment								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,244.4	3,248.4	3,255.3	3,261.2	3,267.0	-	3,186.4	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	6.0	4.0	6.9	5.8	5.8	-	87.2	-	
Construction	183.4	183.9	185.0	185.8	187.2	-	177.0	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	-	8.5	-	
Manufacturing	289.4	287.1	286.4	284.6	285.0	-	291.0	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.1	-2.3	-0.7	-1.8	0.4	-	0.3	-	
Aerospace	91.7	90.4	90.6	88.3	87.7	-	93.2	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.6	-1.3	0.2	-2.3	-0.6	-	-1.2	-	
Software	59.5	59.9	59.9	60.1	60.1	-	57.3	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	-	2.2	-	
All Other	2,712.1	2,717.5	2,724.1	2,730.7	2,734.7	-	2,661.0	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	5.9	5.4	6.6	6.6	4.0	-	76.3	-	
Other Indicators								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	-	256.9	-	256.9	-	-	249.4	-	
	-	2.1%	-	2.4%	-	-	1.4%	-	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	39.8	29.1	46.4	52.7	48.5	-	36.6	-	
	21.3%	-31.9%	20.2%	43.4%	18.7%	-	6.6%	-	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	122.6	122.3	122.7	122.4	122.3	-	120.1	-	
	1.6%	1.8%	3.2%	2.0%	1.7%	-	1.8%	-	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	68.1	66.3	67.1	67.9	69.3	-	58.7	-	
	13.9%	13.2%	15.6%	14.5%	15.7%	-	23.6%	-	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	41.7	41.3	41.8	42.2	42.5	-	41.3	-	
	0.4%	-0.5%	0.9%	1.9%	2.7%	-	0.5%	-	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	26.3	26.3	26.8	26.4	26.6	-	25.5	-	
	4.1%	4.3%	3.8%	3.0%	3.3%	-	1.5%	-	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	25.3	25.2	26.2	25.9	26.9	-	25.0	-	
	-1.1%	1.3%	3.5%	-0.2%	4.4%	-	7.3%	-	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	31.6	30.7	29.0	30.6	29.3	29.8	32.3	30.3	
	-5.4%	-7.1%	-13.6%	-9.9%	-10.3%	-7.2%	-9.5%	-6.1%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	-	391.9	-	-	-	372.1	-	
	-	-	4.6%	-	-	-	4.6%	-	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	-	339.2	-	-	-	286.2	-	
	-	-	16.2%	-	-	-	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											
	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	Dec 11- Jan 10*
Department of Revenue-Total	1,345,874 9.1	1,545,740 6.2	1,112,384 4.5	1,184,792 8.9	1,464,935 9.0	2,093,552 8.7	1,493,853 7.4	1,514,117 5.4	1,449,879 10.9	1,369,228 8.4	1,586,367 11.8	2,068,533 4.5	1,438,668 6.9
Revenue Act	1,051,563 5.3	1,415,044 8.3	986,724 5.7	1,021,579 7.8	1,224,759 10.3	1,118,136 12.9	1,159,028 11.3	1,333,615 5.8	1,290,996 12.0	1,208,614 8.2	1,318,426 9.9	1,157,810 6.3	1,145,956 9.0
Retail Sales Tax	667,481 4.1	901,360 8.9	631,435 5.9	647,111 6.1	765,588 8.2	728,523 13.3	768,370 12.0	866,647 6.9	814,351 7.0	791,805 8.2	871,573 11.4	753,027 5.0	736,677 10.4
Business and Occupation Tax	271,703 1.9	378,280 2.6	255,333 7.2	269,043 13.1	350,865 13.9	286,100 10.7	294,506 11.9	349,938 2.6	308,011 7.4	296,520 4.7	346,358 7.7	299,845 6.3	297,922 9.6
Use Tax	53,414 27.0	60,703 10.3	47,952 4.9	47,779 3.0	52,962 12.5	49,549 2.8	48,043 -6.5	60,321 0.7	62,941 14.9	51,801 -5.2	55,977 3.7	52,211 5.9	49,178 -7.9
Public Utility Tax	35,076 24.4	53,670 28.5	29,979 -23.6	38,474 11.4	38,933 11.4	32,723 1.3	29,912 5.0	32,280 1.2	27,854 -8.9	25,096 -13.6	24,138 -8.9	29,212 25.0	38,949 11.0
Tobacco Products Tax	4,646 49.3	3,406 -6.7	3,046 -13.2	4,518 26.0	5,512 26.1	4,159 17.4	4,782 31.3	4,357 -4.2	4,117 -2.0	5,302 0.9	3,646 5.2	4,836 22.7	5,621 21.0
Penalties and Interest	19,243 10.5	17,626 76.5	18,981 70.7	14,655 -1.1	10,898 33.9	17,081 293.7	13,414 46.5	20,071 73.4	73,723 394.5	38,090 194.0	16,735 38.7	18,679 35.6	17,608 -8.5
Non-Revenue Act**	294,311 25.3	130,695 -11.7	125,660 -3.5	163,213 16.3	240,176 3.1	975,416 4.2	334,825 -4.2	180,502 2.0	158,883 2.5	160,613 9.5	267,941 22.2	910,724 2.2	292,712 -0.5
Liquor Sales/Liter	24,935 18.6	31,411 0.1	17,743 -4.7	18,566 0.8	20,318 7.5	18,459 27.5	20,424 -21.3	22,221 9.8	23,294 -2.3	22,187 2.7	20,397 -0.3	19,781 32.9	22,561 -9.5
Cigarette	38,969 15.5	31,481 -19.0	23,657 4.5	31,049 47.9	32,055 -5.6	31,823 -13.7	34,225 -5.7	35,071 -5.5	35,096 3.2	35,358 2.9	35,368 21.4	30,612 -8.7	31,328 -19.6
Property (State School Levy)	127,461 13.9	9,910 -13.5	5,095 -21.0	33,233 9.3	96,587 3.6	812,579 2.6	156,766 -3.5	10,476 -14.8	6,801 -5.9	11,280 12.2	46,286 15.3	730,065 -0.8	139,097 9.1
Real Estate Excise	92,822 67.1	46,529 10.6	65,089 -4.8	68,390 16.0	68,504 1.3	80,381 29.9	93,071 0.0	98,344 13.6	87,901 6.3	84,358 10.1	95,452 35.7	85,213 57.3	89,302 -3.8
Unclaimed Property	2,135 346.1	-3,046 -196.9	-2,923 -205.3	1,647 135.1	6,945 -2,153.8	-3,988 63.0	-4,434 -21.8	-5,175 259.7	-3,059 -6.3	-2,283 -33.4	47,015 10.6	40,658 1.8	-293 -113.7
Other	7,989 -34.3	14,411 -31.7	16,998 48.5	10,327 -4.4	15,768 -19.1	36,161 7.3	34,773 -6.9	19,565 -11.9	8,851 -16.3	9,713 30.6	23,423 40.6	4,395 -64.9	10,717 34.1
Department of Licensing**	316 6.9	377 39.9	492 27.5	831 18.1	2,487 105.0	2,833 -26.8	6,503 1.4	2,406 -21.0	1,100 9.0	573 21.0	971 173.5	321 31.6	304 -3.9
Administrative Office of the Courts**	5,583 -11.4	6,310 -5.5	5,785 -4.4	6,989 -3.2	7,398 -7.3	7,350 -6.7	6,109 -8.7	6,145 -9.5	6,856 -7.2	6,292 -7.2	6,129 -7.2	7,135 -7.9	5,619 0.7
Total General Fund-State***	1,351,773 9.0	1,552,426 6.2	1,118,662 4.5	1,192,611 8.9	1,474,819 9.0	2,103,735 8.5	1,506,465 7.3	1,522,668 5.2	1,457,835 10.8	1,376,093 8.3	1,593,467 11.7	2,075,989 4.4	1,444,590 6.9

*Revenue Act components: ERFC preliminary estimates

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

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

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

Revenue Forecast Variance

Thousands of Dollars

Period/Source	Estimate*	Actual	Difference Amount	Percent
December 11, 2016 - January 10, 2017				
January 10, 2017 Collections Compared to the November 2016 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,385,698	\$1,438,668	\$52,970	3.8%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,107,793	1,145,956	38,163	3.4%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	277,905	292,712	14,806	5.3%
Liquor Sales/Liter	22,976	22,561	(415)	-1.8%
Cigarette	31,941	31,328	(613)	-1.9%
Property (State School Levy)	140,055	139,097	(958)	-0.7%
Real Estate Excise	73,156	89,302	16,146	22.1%
Unclaimed Property	0	(293)	(293)	NA
Other	9,777	10,717	940	9.6%
Department of Licensing (2)	344	304	(40)	-11.8%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	5,704	5,619	(85)	-1.5%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,391,746	\$1,444,590	\$52,844	3.8%

Cumulative Variance Since the November Forecast (November 11, 2016 - January 10, 2017)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$3,423,135	\$3,507,201	\$84,066	2.5%
Revenue Act** (3)	2,267,535	2,303,765	36,231	1.6%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	1,155,600	1,203,435	47,835	4.1%
Liquor Sales/Liter	42,028	42,342	314	0.7%
Cigarette	58,637	61,940	3,303	5.6%
Property (State School Levy)	869,187	869,162	(25)	0.0%
Real Estate Excise	137,047	174,515	37,469	27.3%
Unclaimed Property	29,616	40,365	10,749	36.3%
Other	19,086	15,111	(3,975)	-20.8%
Department of Licensing (4)	632	624	(8)	-1.3%
Administrative Office of the Courts	13,163	12,754	(409)	-3.1%
Total General Fund-State***	\$3,436,930	\$3,520,579	\$83,649	2.4%

1 Collections December 11, 2016 - January 10, 2017. Collections primarily reflect November 2016 activity of monthly filers.

2 December 2016 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the November 2016 forecast; (November 11, 2016 - January 10, 2017) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the November forecast (November - December 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.