



# ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

July 13, 2015

summary

## Summary

- **U.S. real GDP growth for the first quarter of the year was revised up to -0.2% at an annual rate.**
- **U.S. employment expanded by 223,000 net new jobs in June, but April and May employment was revised down by 60,000.**
- **U.S. building permits hit a post-recession high of 1.25 million units in May.**
- **U.S. manufacturing activity remains lackluster.**
- **Washington personal income growth lagged the nation in the first quarter.**
- **Washington car and truck sales reached a new post-recession high in June.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the June 11 - July 10, 2015 collection period came in \$20.6 million (1.5%) above the June forecast.**
- **During the collection period, there were \$7.3 million in net large refunds that were not included in the forecast. Without these refunds, collections would have been \$27.9 million (2.0%) higher than forecasted.**
- **Cumulatively, collections are now \$17.4 million (0.5%) higher than forecasted. Without the abovementioned refunds, collections would have been \$24.7 million (0.7%) higher than forecasted.**

## United States

Housing construction and sales data were strong for a second straight month, first quarter GDP growth was revised up (but remains negative), and consumer confidence improved this month. While the labor market continued to expand, new jobs added in June plus data revisions to April and May data indicate a rather weak net gain of 163,000 jobs. While the Eurozone has reached a deal with Greece on a new bailout and the large declines in Chinese stock markets have stopped for now, these events have created substantial uncertainty.

Nonfarm employment increased by 223,000 net new jobs in June, while April and May employment data were revised down by a total of 60,000 jobs. Over the past three months, job gains have averaged 221,000 per month; this compares to a monthly average of 260,000 new jobs per month in 2014. Sectors with notable employment gains in June included health care (+40,000), retail trade (+33,000), professional and technical services (+24,000), leisure and hospitality (+22,000), temporary help services (+20,000), and transportation and warehousing (+17,000). Employment declined in several sectors, including commercial banking (-6,000), fabricated metal products (-5,000), and mining (-4,000). Average hourly wages and average weekly hours worked were both unchanged from May.

The unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 5.3% in June. The lower unemployment rate was largely driven by a decline in the labor force. The June labor force participation rate (the fraction of the population over age 16 working or looking for a job) declined to 62.6%, its lowest level since October 1977.

The third estimate of real GDP growth for the first quarter of 2015 was revised up from the second estimate of -0.7% to -0.2% at an annual rate. Upward revisions in personal consumption expenditures, exports business inventory investment and nonresidential fixed investment more than offset the upward revision in imports. The Atlanta Federal Reserve

united states

Bank’s “GDP Now” forecast for the second quarter is predicting 2.3% real GDP growth (SAAR) as of July 7th, up from the June 11th forecast of 1.9%. Our June forecast predicted 2.8% growth.

To date, the impacts of Greece’s protracted negotiations regarding its debt payments and the large declines in Chinese stock markets have had a limited negative effect on the U.S. economy. If Greece’s agreement with the Eurozone unravels or if the recent gain in Chinese stock values reverses itself, there is a potential to negatively impact U.S. financial markets; any decline in Chinese share values could also negatively impact U.S. exports.

Industrial production in May decreased by 0.2% (SA) compared to April. Revised data indicate that industrial production has been flat or decreased every month this year through May. Nondurable manufacturing was a major source of weakness, while durable manufacturing (led by motor vehicles and parts) posted a 0.2% increase over April. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which are a proxy for business investment, decreased by 0.4% in May (SA) after a revised 0.7% decrease in April.

Manufacturing activity in June, as measured by the Institute for Supply Management’s Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), increased by 0.7 points to 53.5 (50 or higher indicates growth). Manufacturing activity has expanded for 30 consecutive months. The June non-manufacturing PMI increased by 0.3 points to 56.0. Non-manufacturing activity has now expanded for 65 consecutive months through June.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased by 15,000 to 297,000 (SA) in the week ending June 27th. The four-week moving average of initial claims increased by 4,500 to 279,500. Although initial claims for unemployment have increased in the last two weeks, they are 5.1% lower than their year-ago level. Layoff announcements in June, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, increased by 9.3% compared to May. The retail sector had the largest number of job cuts, accounting for 40% of June layoff announcements.

The housing market continued to show strength in May, with increases in building permits, existing home sales and new home sales. Housing units authorized by building permits in May increased by 11.8% (SA) compared to April to 1.25 million units. This is the highest level for building permits since November 2007 ([see figure](#)). Housing starts decreased by 11.1% (SA) in May compared to April but remained above 1 million units for a second straight month. New single family home sales increased for a second consecutive month, with May sales increasing by 2.2% (SA) over their April level. Existing home sales in May increased by 5.1% (SA) compared to their April level and are at their highest level since November 2009. The seasonally-adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for April was essentially unchanged from its March level and is 4.2% above its year-ago level.



After several months where the major consumer confidence measures moved in opposite directions, June data suggest a consistent improvement in consumer views regarding the economy. The Conference Board index of consumer confidence, which increased modestly in May, rose by 6.8 points to 101.4 in June. The University of Michigan consumer sentiment

survey, which had decreased in May, rose by 5.4 points to 96.1 in June. The increase in the Conference Board index was attributed to an improvement in views regarding business and employment, while the increase in the University of Michigan index was due to consumers holding more favorable expectations regarding the national economy, personal finances, and buying conditions.

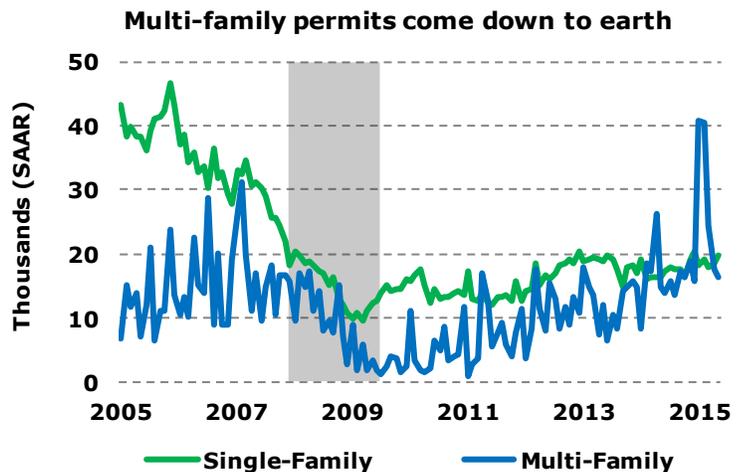
Light motor vehicle sales in June decreased slightly from 17.8 million units to 17.2 million units (SAAR). Despite the small dip, June sales remain above the 16.9 million unit average monthly sales for the last 12 months.

Oil prices dropped slightly over the last month, with the spot price for U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) decreasing by less than \$2 per barrel to \$58 while spot prices for European benchmark Brent oil declined by less than \$2 per barrel to \$60 for the week ending July 3rd. Gasoline prices increased slightly through early June before dropping to \$2.79 per gallon (regular, all formulations) for the week ending July 6th, about \$0.01 per gallon above the early June price.

The American Trucking Association’s truck tonnage index increased 1.1% in May following a revised 1.4% (SA) decline in April. Compared to May 2014, truck tonnage was up 1.8%; weak manufacturing output and inventory reductions were cited as factors limiting growth in tonnage. Despite another month with declining shipments of coal, rail carloads in June were 0.9% (SA) above their May level. Intermodal rail units in June (shipping containers or truck trailers) were 0.3% (SA) above their May level.

**WASHINGTON**

In the month since the June forecast was released, the Washington economy added 5,600 jobs, 1,200 fewer than the 6,800 expected in the forecast but still a solid 2.2% rate of growth (SAAR). Most of the jobs created in May were in private, service-providing sectors which added 5,200 jobs. The manufacturing sector lost 900 jobs of which 400 were in aerospace manufacturing. Construction employment rose 900 in May and government employment increased 500. The state’s unemployment rate continues to fall, declining from 5.5% in April to 5.4% in May.



Housing construction got off to a very strong start in 2015 as the number of units authorized by building permits soared to 53,600 (SAAR) in the first quarter of 2015, the highest quarterly rate since the first quarter of 2007. The first quarter strength should be viewed cautiously for a couple of reasons. First, the weather was unseasonably mild. Second, the strength was in the volatile multi-family segment. The second quarter appears to be headed for a more sustainable level. Permits in April and May averaged 36,200 units (SAAR) of which 19,200 were single-family units and 17,000 were multi-family units (see figure). The June forecast predicted an average rate of 37,400 for the second quarter as a whole.

According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices increased 0.9% in April 2015. Seattle area home prices have declined only once (last May) since November 2011. April’s index was 7.4% higher than the previous

April and was 35.6% higher than the November 2011 trough. The steady gains in the Seattle area index have brought local home prices back to just 5.8% below the May 2007 peak.

In June the Bureau of Economic Analysis released new estimates of state personal income through the first quarter of 2015. Washington personal income grew at a 3.2% rate (SAAR) in the first quarter which ranked 34th among the states (including the District of Columbia) and was below the 3.8% annual rate for the U.S. as a whole. Washington's below average growth in the first quarter was due mostly to the information sector where software wages decreased sharply. Excluding information earnings, Washington's first quarter growth was 3.7%.

Also in June the BEA released new estimates of implicit regional price deflators and real personal income for states and metropolitan areas. Washington's per capita income of \$47,717 in 2013 was 6.6% above the national average and ranked 13th among the states and District of Columbia. However, prices in Seattle were 3.2% above the national average and 11th highest among the states and District of Columbia. After accounting for the higher than average cost of living in Washington, the differential relative to the U.S. was 3.4% which ranked 22nd among the states and District of Columbia. The higher than average price level in Washington is mainly due to the cost of housing.

The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) declined sharply from 60.3 in May to 51.4 in June (index values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contractions). The employment component declined from 55.0 to 44.4, indicating a net employment decline in the sector for the first time since July of last year. Inventories and deliveries both turned negative as well. The production and orders components also declined in June but both remain solidly positive with readings above 60. The last time the ISM-WW index was below 50 was July 2009.

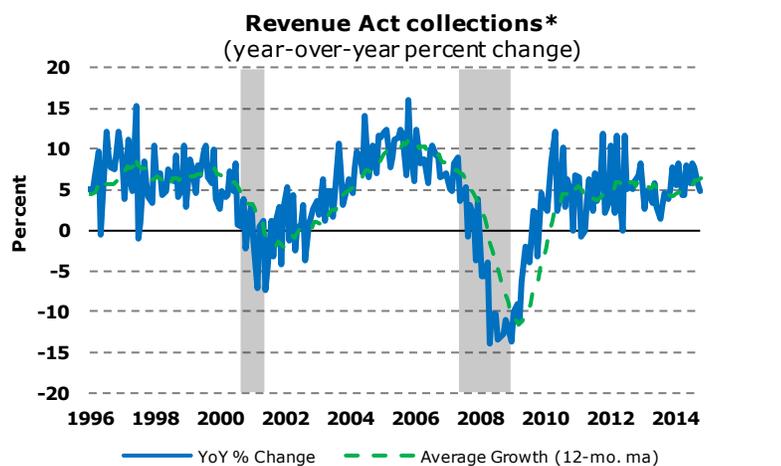
Washington car and truck sales reached a new post-recession high in June. Washington new vehicle registrations jumped 4.0% in June to 300,600 (SAAR). The last time more than 300,000 (SAAR) new vehicles were registered in a month was November 2007, just before the onset of the Great Recession.

**REVENUE COLLECTIONS**

**Overview**

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the June 11 - July 10, 2015 collection period came in \$20.6 million (1.5%) above the June forecast. During the collection period, there were \$7.3 million in net large refunds that were not included in the forecast (the net of all large payments and refunds). Without these refunds, collections would have been \$27.9 million (2.0%) higher than forecasted.

Cumulatively, collections are now \$17.4 million (0.5%) higher than forecasted. Without the above-mentioned refunds, collections would have been \$24.7 million (0.7%) 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 June 11 – July 10, 2015 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the May economic activity of monthly filers.

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$4.5 million (0.4%) below the June forecast. During the period, however, large payments and refunds that were not included in the forecast summed to a net refund of \$7.3 million. If the net refund had not occurred, collections would have been \$2.8 million (0.3%) higher than forecasted.

Cumulatively, collections are now \$11.4 million (0.6%) below the forecast. Without the net refund mentioned above, collections would have been \$4.2 million (0.2%) lower than forecasted.

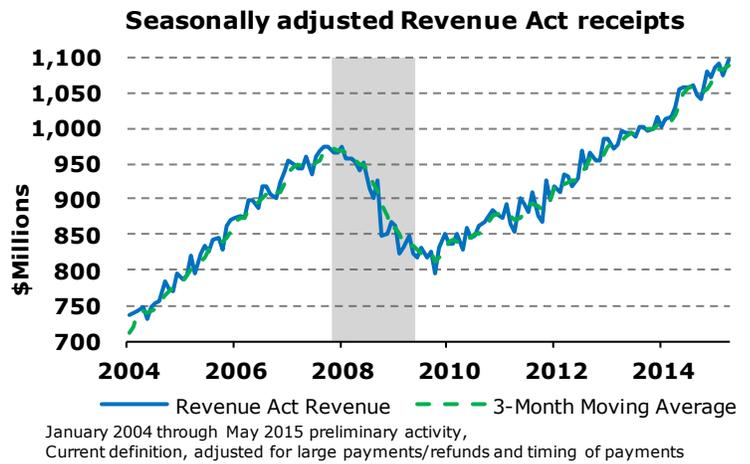
Adjusted for large one-time payments and refunds, collections grew 4.9% year over year (see figure). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth increased to 6.3%. Seasonally adjusted collections increased (see figure).

As shown in the “Key Revenue Variables” table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 2.8% 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 -0.9%.

Total tax payments as of June 29th from electronic filers who also paid in the June 11 – July 10 collection period of last year were up 3.8% year over year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well).

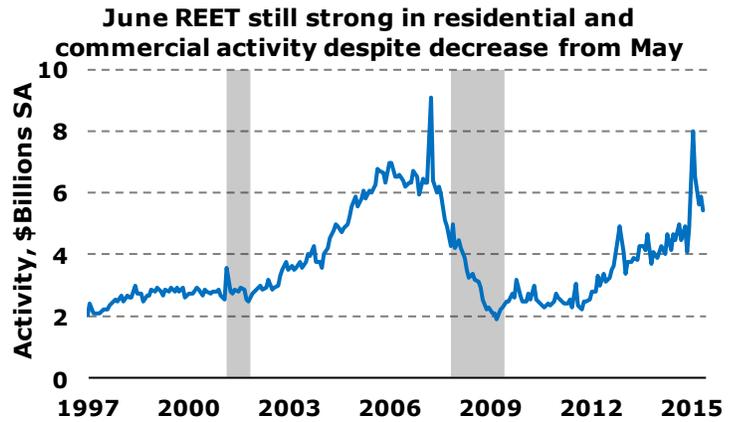
Some details of payments from electronic filers:

- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 6.0% year over year. Last month, payments grew 3.8% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 10.3% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 9.7% year over year.
- Other retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were nonstore retailers (+14.7%), drug and health stores (+8.9%) and building materials and garden equipment (+7.2%). Two retail trade sectors had year-over-year declines in payments: miscellaneous retailers (-2.2%) and gas stations and convenience stores (-1.9%).
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 2.4% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 6.8%.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector decreased by 26.9% year over year. Last month payments decreased 18.1% year over year. This month once again saw a large year-over-year decrease in payments from the petroleum refining sector due to price decreases in refined products. Payments from the transportation equipment sector also showed a large decline but the decline was due to credits taken this year which



were not taken in the year-ago period rather than a decrease in taxable activity. Excluding the transportation and petroleum sectors, payments from the remaining manufacturing sectors increased by 1.5% year over year.

- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 6.0% year over year. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 9.5%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 11.9% year over year. Last month, payments increased 15.2% year over year.



Source: ERFRC, data through June 2015 preliminary activity

### DOR Non-Revenue Act

June collections came in \$25.1 million (7.8%) above the forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$26.9 million (2.1%) above the forecast.

Most of this month’s surplus was from real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$21.7 million (30.5%) higher than forecasted. Of this amount, \$5.8 million came from payments from Pierce County that arrived too late to be counted last month. Large sales of commercial property were higher than expected, with sales of property valued at \$10 million or more totaling \$732 million, and residential sales were also stronger than forecasted. Seasonally adjusted activity decreased from last month’s already elevated level ([see figure](#)). Cumulatively, collections are \$27.6 million (21.7%) above the forecast.

Property tax receipts came in \$8.6 million (5.6%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are \$5.8 million (0.6%) above the forecast.

Cigarette tax receipts came in \$5.3 million (17.1%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are \$3.4 million (4.9%) above the forecast.

Liquor taxes came in \$4.1 million (18.6%) higher than forecasted, mostly reversing last month’s shortfall. Cumulative collections are now \$0.8 million (2.1%) lower than forecasted. Adjusted for an increase in this year’s distribution of taxes to local governments, tax receipts for May sales increased by 30.8% year over year. Unadjusted receipts increased by 30.6% year over year as reported in the “Key Revenue Variables” table.

Refunds of unclaimed property from the GF-S were \$5.7 million higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, transfers of unclaimed property into the GF-S are \$8.1 million lower than forecasted.

Other revenue came in \$8.9 million (19.2%) lower than forecasted. This shortfall, however, was anticipated in last month’s report due to a large amount of early receipts of the Public Utility District privilege tax during that period. Cumulatively, “other” revenues are now only \$1.1 million (1.5%) lower than forecasted.

### Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for June came in \$0.4 million (6.5%) lower than the June forecast. Cumulatively, receipts are \$0.8 million (9.1%) higher than forecasted.

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.3 million (4.8%) above the forecast. Cumulatively, receipts are \$1.3 million (9.5%) above the forecast.

## Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2015						2013	2014
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	-	-0.2	-	-	-	2.2	2.4
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	105.9	105.8	105.8	105.3	105.1	-	99.9	104.1
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	4.5	3.5	2.6	2.0	1.4	-	2.9	4.2
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	53.5	52.9	51.5	51.5	52.8	53.5	53.9	55.7
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	56.7	56.9	56.5	57.8	55.7	56.0	54.7	56.2
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,080	900	954	1,165	1,036	-	928	1,001
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	21.6	-5.4	-0.9	12.1	5.1	-	18.4	7.8
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	16.7	16.2	17.1	16.5	17.8	17.2	15.6	16.5
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	8.9	5.4	4.0	2.8	6.3	1.5	7.6	6.0
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	234.7	235.2	235.7	236.0	237.0	-	233.0	236.7
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-	1.5	1.6
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	239.9	240.2	240.8	241.4	241.8	-	233.8	237.9
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	1.8	1.7
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.7	109.0	-	107.3	108.8
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	1.2	1.3
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	140.8	141.1	141.2	141.4	141.6	141.8	137.5	140.6
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.20	0.27	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.22	2.39	3.12
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	7.4	6.2
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	1.88	1.98	2.04	1.94	2.20	2.36	2.35	2.54
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.03
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	92.1	93.3	94.9	93.9	93.3	93.9	84.5	86.3
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	17.5	192.4	52.9	-156.7	82.4	-	680.2	483.6
<i>FYTD sum</i>	194.2	386.6	439.5	282.8	365.2	-	-	-
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-42.4	-37.2	-50.6	-40.7	-41.9	-	-478.4	-508.3
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-42.4	-79.7	-130.3	-171.0	-212.8	-	-	-

\*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

	2015						2013	2014	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.			
<b>Employment</b>								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,120.9	3,122.9	3,130.8	3,138.9	3,143.4	-	3,027.2	3,110.0	
Change from Previous Month (000)	10.9	2.0	7.9	8.1	4.5	-	73.7	82.8	
Construction	172.8	172.9	174.4	175.7	176.4	-	152.7	167.8	
Change from Previous Month	5.0	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.6	-	8.4	15.0	
Manufacturing	289.0	289.2	289.0	288.3	287.4	-	287.6	289.0	
Change from Previous Month	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.8	-	2.9	1.4	
Aerospace	93.1	93.1	92.8	92.4	92.0	-	95.0	93.8	
Change from Previous Month	-0.7	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-	-1.7	-1.2	
Software	55.2	54.9	55.0	55.0	55.2	-	54.9	55.1	
Change from Previous Month	0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	2.2	0.1	
All Other	2,604.0	2,605.9	2,612.4	2,619.8	2,624.3	-	2,531.9	2,598.1	
Change from Previous Month	5.9	1.9	6.5	7.4	4.5	-	60.1	66.3	
<b>Other Indicators</b>								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	-	245.5	-	247.6	-	-	241.6	246.0	
	-	1.1%	-	0.4%	-	-	1.2%	1.8%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	59.0	59.6	42.3	36.2	36.1	-	30.9	33.9	
	115.3%	72.4%	26.6%	-15.4%	15.0%	-	9.8%	10.0%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	119.4	120.2	119.9	120.1	120.6	-	114.8	117.9	
	2.9%	4.1%	2.9%	2.5%	2.9%	-	3.0%	2.7%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	52.1	57.2	57.2	57.1	57.6	-	40.7	47.8	
	18.2%	31.8%	29.6%	22.0%	21.5%	-	30.1%	17.3%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	41.3	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.1	-	41.6	41.1	
	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	-	-0.9%	-1.1%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	25.2	25.3	25.5	25.3	25.4	-	24.3	25.2	
	0.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	-	0.8%	3.4%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	23.7	24.1	24.4	24.7	24.1	25.1	22.1	23.4	
	3.0%	11.9%	15.5%	4.7%	3.4%	5.0%	11.5%	5.5%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	31.6	34.3	31.6	30.7	31.6	30.0	40.1	35.8	
	-13.5%	-16.9%	-17.5%	-16.8%	-15.4%	-7.1%	-10.0%	-10.9%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	-	362.6	-	-	-	332.7	351.5	
	-	-	5.3%	-	-	-	2.5%	5.7%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	-	270.6	-	-	-	252.1	266.0	
	-	-	8.7%	-	-	-	8.4%	5.5%	

\*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

	2014					2015						
	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	May 11- Jun 10	Jun 11- Jul 10*
<b>Department of Revenue-Total</b>	1,268,929	1,210,597	1,203,314	1,353,300	1,888,207	1,233,297	1,454,827	1,064,106	1,087,585	1,343,402	1,926,298	1,391,287
	2.9	6.4	6.5	6.6	5.3	4.4	10.2	6.4	6.7	4.4	4.6	3.4
<b>Revenue Act</b>	1,122,275	1,083,581	1,065,180	1,130,438	1,021,344	998,484	1,306,827	933,831	947,271	1,110,525	990,113	1,041,782
	5.1	7.7	5.5	9.4	4.4	7.2	9.2	3.8	5.9	5.2	1.3	2.8
Retail Sales Tax	704,761	705,114	701,594	732,094	660,261	641,066	827,783	596,069	610,013	707,839	643,264	701,348
	5.9	8.0	7.3	10.2	4.8	9.7	10.2	6.3	9.7	6.5	1.4	5.5
Business and Occupation Tax	321,404	283,898	272,284	304,831	266,733	266,628	368,586	238,168	237,899	308,125	258,442	255,090
	3.6	6.7	1.4	7.8	1.8	4.0	11.2	-0.9	1.4	9.3	2.7	-0.9
Use Tax	53,515	54,167	48,739	50,336	52,174	42,066	55,055	45,715	46,407	47,092	48,210	46,087
	5.4	21.4	7.5	13.8	20.7	-7.8	-2.7	11.6	3.8	-8.4	7.5	-1.6
Public Utility Tax	28,917	28,631	28,784	29,537	27,857	28,193	41,766	39,250	34,550	34,963	32,317	28,975
	4.9	1.9	3.6	12.1	-6.9	-3.7	0.6	-8.7	-14.9	-11.0	-2.0	-2.5
Tobacco Products Tax	4,697	3,993	4,637	4,246	4,166	3,111	3,649	3,510	3,586	4,370	3,541	3,001
	-6.6	3.4	-0.9	8.0	28.7	-22.4	11.7	-2.8	19.3	-1.7	-10.5	-12.2
Penalties and Interest	8,981	7,778	9,142	9,395	10,154	17,420	9,987	11,118	14,816	8,137	4,339	7,281
	-1.4	-23.4	-1.5	-21.6	2.9	47.8	-19.4	-0.6	-5.8	-41.2	-56.2	-31.3
<b>Non-Revenue Act**</b>	146,654	127,016	138,134	222,862	866,863	234,813	148,000	130,275	140,314	232,877	936,185	349,505
	-11.2	-3.5	14.8	-5.8	6.3	-5.8	19.3	30.8	12.2	0.6	8.3	5.3
Liquor Sales/Liter	18,401	25,694	19,420	20,714	19,946	21,026	31,373	18,620	18,420	18,898	14,475	25,964
	-8.1	7.4	-6.1	9.2	-2.6	1.2	6.1	-4.7	0.4	26.2	-24.5	30.6
Cigarette	39,369	32,512	37,156	36,096	30,311	33,727	38,862	22,640	21,000	33,954	36,889	36,289
	7.3	-7.5	17.6	-6.5	1.2	-3.0	8.5	0.1	-24.7	5.5	11.8	6.6
Property (State School Levy)	11,348	6,477	8,600	41,765	728,464	111,864	11,455	6,447	30,415	93,229	791,712	162,494
	3.9	-23.1	-8.3	-28.7	7.5	-13.5	-6.6	4.9	6.1	-17.2	7.6	-4.2
Real Estate Excise	62,522	55,473	63,283	59,079	53,383	55,561	42,057	68,343	58,972	67,633	61,865	93,063
	-25.1	5.3	33.0	-0.9	22.8	2.1	31.1	122.9	43.8	42.7	11.3	37.6
Unclaimed Property	-3,693	-4,491	-2,252	41,199	27,012	479	3,144	2,776	700	-338	-2,446	-5,671
	50.6	73.9	125.9	-1.9	-13.7	-156.4	-152.4	-60.8	-128.4	-109.9	-49.1	79.3
Other	18,707	11,351	11,927	24,009	7,748	12,156	21,108	11,448	10,807	19,502	33,691	37,365
	13.8	-18.7	-1.1	28.0	-37.8	11.3	4.0	-15.5	-6.6	-6.4	29.5	-15.0
<b>Department of Licensing**</b>	3,202	1,060	586	372	235	296	270	386	704	1,213	3,871	5,236
	-11.5	-2.8	16.2	8.9	17.0	10.9	-12.2	12.8	25.7	12.6	3.6	-10.5
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts**</b>	6,917	7,184	6,358	7,578	7,585	6,301	6,676	6,050	7,219	7,976	7,881	6,690
	-1.9	0.7	-7.7	6.4	-8.8	1.2	-7.4	-3.3	0.4	3.5	4.1	-3.7
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>1,279,049</b>	<b>1,218,841</b>	<b>1,210,259</b>	<b>1,361,250</b>	<b>1,896,026</b>	<b>1,239,893</b>	<b>1,461,772</b>	<b>1,070,542</b>	<b>1,095,508</b>	<b>1,352,591</b>	<b>1,938,051</b>	<b>1,403,212</b>
	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.3</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>June 11, 2015 - July 10, 2015</b>				
<b>July 10, 2015 Collections Compared to the June 2015 Forecast</b>				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,370,621	\$1,391,287	\$20,666	1.5%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,046,256	1,041,782	(4,474)	-0.4%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	324,365	349,505	25,140	7.8%
Liquor Sales/Liter	21,893	25,964	4,070	18.6%
Cigarette	30,983	36,289	5,305	17.1%
Property (State School Levy)	153,918	162,494	8,576	5.6%
Real Estate Excise	71,339	93,063	21,725	30.5%
Unclaimed Property	0	(5,671)	(5,671)	NA
Other	46,231	37,365	(8,865)	-19.2%
Department of Licensing (2)	5,599	5,236	(363)	-6.5%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	6,381	6,690	309	4.8%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$1,382,601</b>	<b>\$1,403,212</b>	<b>\$20,611</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

### Cumulative Variance Since the June Forecast (May 11, 2015 - July 10, 2015)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$3,302,163	\$3,317,585	\$15,422	0.5%
Revenue Act** (3)	2,043,328	2,031,895	(11,433)	-0.6%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	1,258,835	1,285,690	26,855	2.1%
Liquor Sales/Liter	41,286	40,438	(848)	-2.1%
Cigarette	69,770	73,178	3,408	4.9%
Property (State School Levy)	948,370	954,206	5,836	0.6%
Real Estate Excise	127,285	154,929	27,644	21.7%
Unclaimed Property	0	(8,117)	(8,117)	NA
Other	72,124	71,056	(1,068)	-1.5%
Department of Licensing (4)	8,348	9,107	759	9.1%
Administrative Office of the Courts	13,310	14,572	1,261	9.5%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$3,323,821</b>	<b>\$3,341,263</b>	<b>\$17,442</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

1 Collections June 11, 2015 - July 10, 2015. Collections primarily reflect May 2015 activity of monthly filers.

2 June 2015 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the June 2015 forecast; (May 11, 2015 - July 10, 2015) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the June forecast (May-June 2015) and revisions to history.

\* Based on the June 2015 economic and revenue forecast released May 18, 2015.

\*\*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.