



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

July 11, 2016

summary

Summary

- **The U.S. economy added 287,000 net new jobs in June, the largest monthly increase since October 2015.**
- **The U.S. Purchasing Managers' Index indicated a fourth consecutive month of manufacturing expansion, but industrial production remains below its year-ago level.**
- **U.S. light motor vehicle sales declined by 4.5% in June.**
- **Washington's unemployment rate has flattened due to strong labor force growth.**
- **Washington's GDP growth is well above the national average thanks to electronic shopping.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the June 11 - July 10, 2016 collection period came in \$67.4 million (4.7%) above the June forecast.**
- **Large audit payments and refunds that were not included in the forecast added \$27.3 million to collections. Without the net payment, collections would have been \$40.1 million (2.8%) higher than forecasted.**

United States

The jobs market bounced back strongly this month after very weak job gains in May. Other employment-related indicators, such as low initial claims for unemployment insurance and moderate layoff announcements, were also positive this month. First quarter GDP growth was revised up a second time but remains weak. Other positives this month included a slight decline in oil and gasoline prices, some improvements in the manufacturing sector, and strong existing home sales. Residential construction activity was weaker this month, while consumer confidence data gave conflicting signals for a second straight month.

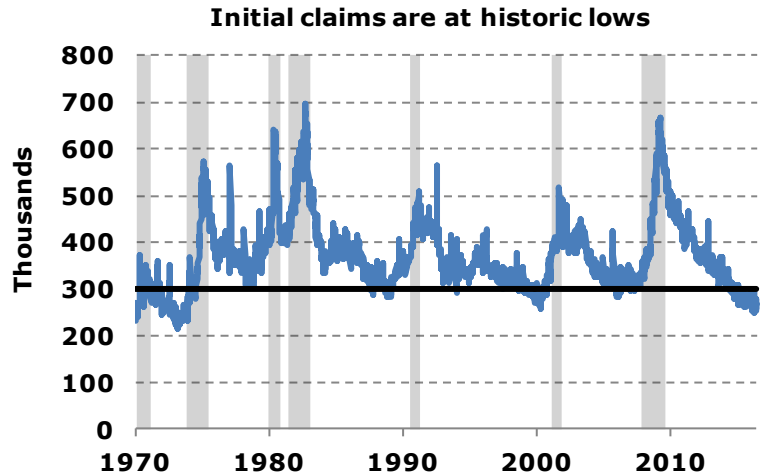
The U.S. economy added 287,000 net new jobs in June, a major turnaround after May data showed the smallest increase in jobs since September 2010. Employment gains in April and May were revised down by a total of 6,000 jobs. The return of striking information workers added 35,100 to the monthly job gain in June after subtracting that amount in May. Sectors with notable employment gains in June included leisure and hospitality (+59,000), information (+44,000), health care (+39,000), retail trade (+30,000), social assistance (+20,000), professional and technical services (+17,000), local government (+17,000), administrative and support services (+16,000), and financial activities (+16,000). Industries with net declines in employment in June included transportation and warehousing (-9,000) and mining (-6,000). Average hourly earnings increased by two cents and were 2.6% above their June 2015 level. The average work week in June remained at 34.4 hours for a fifth consecutive month. The unemployment rate was 4.9% in June, up from 4.7% in May.

The third estimate of real GDP growth for the first quarter of 2016 was 1.1% at a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR), up from the second estimate 0.8%. In the fourth quarter of 2015, real GDP grew 1.4% (SAAR).

After a revised increase of 0.6% (SA) in April, industrial production declined by 0.4% in May. Industrial production is 1.4% below its May 2015 level. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which are a proxy for business investment, decreased by 0.4% (SA) in May following a revised 0.9% (SA) decline in April.

united states

Manufacturing activity in June, as measured by the Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), increased by 1.3 points to 53.2 (50 or higher indicates growth). Manufacturing activity has now expanded for four consecutive months. After declining in May, the non-manufacturing PMI increased by 3.6 points to 56.5 in June. The non-manufacturing sector continues to expand as the index has remained above 50 for 77 consecutive months.



Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 16,000 to 254,000 (SA) in the week ending July 2nd. The four-week moving average of initial claims decreased by 2,500 to 264,750. This marks 70 consecutive weeks of initial claims below 300,000, the longest streak since 1973 ([see figure](#)). Layoff announcements in June, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, increased by 28% to 38,536 from 30,157 in May. However, job cuts remain below the 12 month average and continue to suggest a positive employment environment.

Existing home sales had a strong month but residential construction activity weakened. May housing starts decreased by 0.3% (SA) compared to April but were 9.5% above their May 2015 level. Housing units authorized by building permits in May increased by 0.7% (SA) over April; building permits were 10.1% below their May 2015 level. Existing home sales increased in May by 1.8% (SA) compared to April. At 5.53 million units (SAAR), existing homes sales in May were at their fastest pace since February 2007. New single-family home sales in May declined by 6.0% (SA), following very strong sales in April; they were 8.7% above their year-ago level. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for April was 0.1% above its March level and 5.0% above its year-ago level.

Two key indicators of consumer optimism painted a conflicting picture in June. The University of Michigan index of consumer sentiment, which had increased in May, declined by 1.2 points to 93.5 in June. The Conference Board index of consumer confidence, which had decreased in May, was up by 5.6 points to 98.0 in June. The Conference Board survey described consumers as cautiously optimistic about economic growth in the short-term, while the decrease in the University of Michigan index was attributed to less positive consumer views on prospects for the economy.

Light motor vehicle sales were 16.7 million units (SAAR) in June, a decline of 4.5% compared to May. This makes only the second month in the last twelve in which sales have been below the 17 million unit mark.

Petroleum spot prices for both U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) and European benchmark Brent, which have been rising since late January, dipped this month. Brent spot prices fell about \$2 per barrel since early June while WTI prices decreased by nearly \$1 per barrel over that period. For the week ending July 1st, the spot price for WTI was \$48 per barrel; Brent was \$47 per barrel. Gasoline prices have also dipped, down about \$0.13 per gallon (regular, all formulations) since June 6th. Gasoline was \$2.25 per gallon for the week ending July 11th.

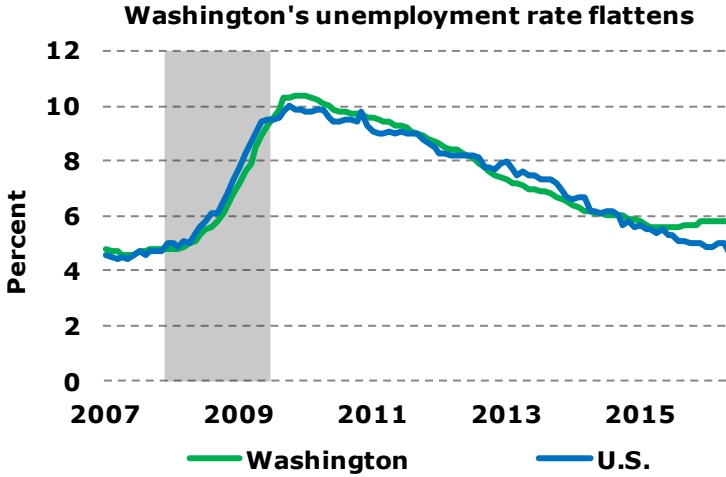
The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index increased 2.7% (SA) in May following a revised 1.7% drop in April. The index is 5.7% above its May 2015 level. Rail ship-

ments remain weak this month. Shipments by rail carload increased for a second straight month and were 2.9% (SA) above their May level. However, they are still 8.2% below their year-ago level. Intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers), which were up last month, were 3.7% (SA) below their May level and 7.3% below their June 2015 level.

WASHINGTON

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose 20,200 (seasonally adjusted) in February, March, April, and May, which represents a solid 1.9% annual rate of growth. This was down from a very strong 2.7% average growth rate during the previous year. The construction sector added 2,400 jobs in the four-month period but manufacturing employment declined 2,400 of which 1,700 were in the aerospace sector. As is usually the case, the bulk of the job growth was in private, service-providing sectors which added 15,300 jobs in the last four months. Government payrolls also expanded by 5,000 jobs in February, March, April, and May.

Washington's unemployment rate held steady at 5.8% in May. The rate is up 0.2 percentage points since May 2015 unlike the U.S. unemployment rate, which has continued to decline (see figure). This is in spite of significantly stronger employment growth in Washington. The explanation for this apparent contradiction is that while employment growth in Washington has been strong at 2.5% over the year, labor force growth has been even stronger at 2.7%. Last May, Washington's labor force grew only 1.6% over the year. The rapid labor force growth in the most recent year is due to a combination of migration into Washington State and rising labor force participation.



Washington housing permits got off to a very strong start in the second quarter of 2016 with an average of 44,100 units (SAAR) permitted in April and May of which 22,800 were single family and 21,300 were multi-family. The June forecast expects an average of 22,500 single-family units (SAAR) and 20,100 multi-family units for a total of 42,600 for the second quarter as a whole.

Seattle home prices continue to rise rapidly and now exceed the 2007 peak. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices rose 0.9% in April and are up 10.6% over the previous April. Seattle home prices are up 49.5% since the November 2011 trough and now exceed the May 2007 peak by 3.9%.

Washington's real GDP grew 2.9% in 2015 which ranked eighth among the states and District of Columbia and was well above the U.S. rate of 2.4%. The above average growth in Washington GDP in 2015 can be explained almost entirely by the retail trade sector which grew 9.4% in Washington compared to 3.6% for the nation as a whole. Washington retail trade output was supported by very strong growth in electronic shopping.

The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) remained in negative territory in June for the second consecutive month. The index, which measures conditions in the manufacturing sector, declined from 49.2 in May to 49.1 in June (index

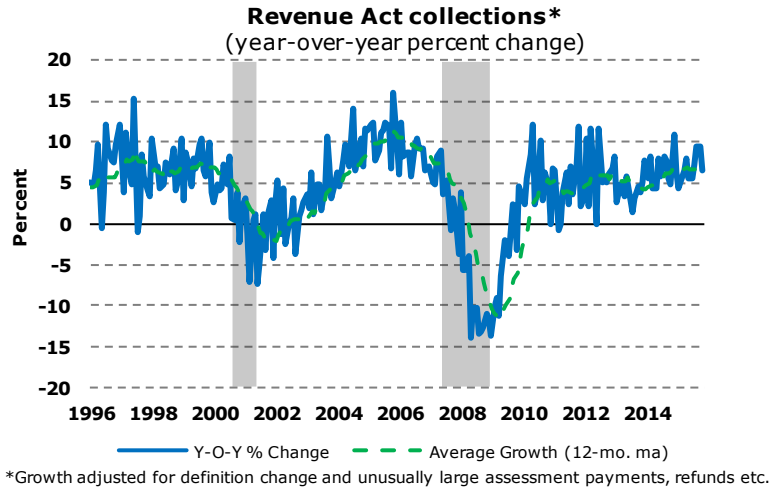
values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contraction). The production, orders, and employment components all declined in June while the inventory and deliveries components increased.

Washington car and truck sales increased in May and June after three consecutive monthly declines but remain below their recent peak. Seasonally adjusted new vehicle registrations rose 3.2% in May and 0.6% in June but are still 10.1% below the January peak. June 2016 registrations are 2.1% higher than in June 2015.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the June 11 - July 10, 2016 collection period came in \$67.4 million (4.7%) above the June forecast. Large audit payments and refunds that were not included in the forecast added a net of \$27.3 million to collections. Without the net payment, collections would have been \$40.1 million (2.8%) higher than forecasted.



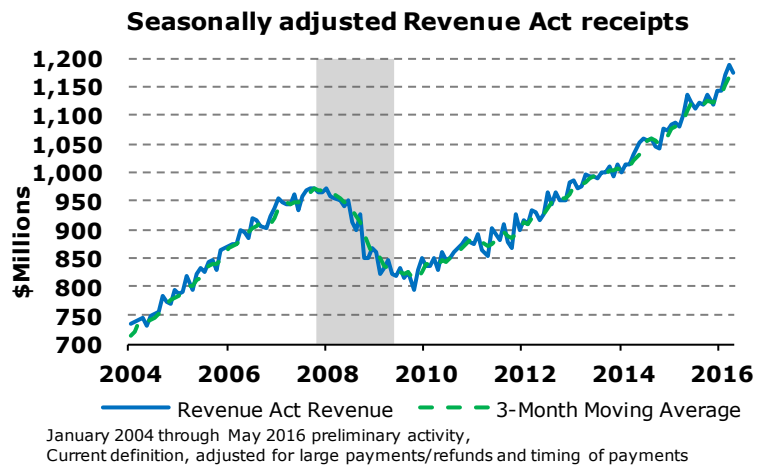
Revenue Act

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, 2016 – July 10, 2016 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the May economic activity of monthly filers.

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$58.7 million (5.3%) above the June forecast. During the period, however, large refunds and audit payments that were not included in the forecast added a net of \$27.3 million to collections. Without the net payment, collections would have been \$31.4 million (2.9%) higher than forecasted.

Adjusted for large one-time payments and refunds in the current and year-ago periods, collections grew 6.4% year over year ([see figure](#)). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth increased to 7.2%. 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 11.3% year over year. The preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 12.3%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 9.9%.

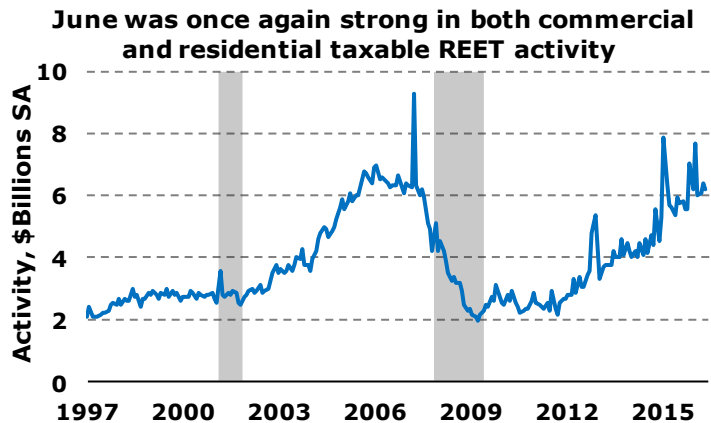


Total tax payments as of June 29th from electronic filers who also paid in the June 11 – July 10 col-

lection period of last year were up 7.1% 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 3.7% year over year. Last month, payments grew 8.9% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 3.8% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 14.0% year over year. This month's lower growth was likely due to both May 2016 having one less Saturday than May 2015 and the fact that last year's Memorial Day was on May 25th. Last year's early Memorial Day allowed holiday sales for the rest of that week to be counted in May, whereas this year's sales spilled over into June. Other consumer-oriented sectors were likely to have been affected similarly.
- Retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were nonstore retailers (+18.1%), furniture and home furnishings (+11.0%) and electronics and appliances (+8.7%).
- Two retail trade sectors had year-over-year declines in payments: gas stations and convenience stores (-3.4%) and apparel and accessories (-3.1%).
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 9.3% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 5.5%.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector increased by 3.5% year over year. Last month payments increased 0.7% year over year. The month a saw a moderate year-over-year increase in payments from the transportation equipment sector and a moderate decline in payments from the petroleum refining sector. Excluding the transportation and petroleum sectors, payments from the remaining manufacturing sectors increased by 6.1% year over year.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 9.7% year over year. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 5.9%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the accommodation and food services sector increased by 4.2% year over year. Last month receipts from the sector increased 6.3% year over year.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 19.6% year over year. Last month, payments increased 14.9% year over year.



Source: ERFC, data through June 2016 preliminary activity

DOR Non-Revenue Act

June collections came in \$8.5 million (2.6%) above the June forecast. As has often been the case this year, most of the surplus was due to real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$9.8 million (11.8%) higher than forecasted even though the forecast was increased in June. Sales of both commercial and residential property were strong. Sales of

large commercial property (property valued at \$10 million or more) totaled \$776 million, down only slightly from last month's elevated level of \$829 million. Seasonally adjusted activity decreased slightly over the month ([see figure](#)).

Liquor taxes came in \$0.2 million (1.1%) higher than forecasted. Cigarette tax receipts came in \$1.1 million (3.1%) lower than forecasted.

Property tax receipts came in \$1.2 million (0.8%) lower than forecasted. Refunds of unclaimed property from the GF-S were \$4.4 million higher than forecasted.

Other DOR revenue came in \$5.2 million (17.8%) higher than forecasted. The variance stemmed from the PUD privilege tax.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for June came in \$0.2 million (3.1%) higher than forecasted. Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.1 million (1.3%) higher than forecasted.

Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2016						2014	2015
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.4	2.4
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	104.6	104.4	103.4	104.0	103.6	-	104.9	105.2
Y/Y % Change	-1.3	-1.4	-2.0	-1.2	-1.4	-	2.9	0.3
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	48.2	49.5	51.8	50.8	51.3	53.2	55.7	51.4
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	53.5	53.4	54.5	55.7	52.9	56.5	56.2	57.2
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,128	1,213	1,113	1,167	1,164	-	1,001	1,108
Y/Y % Change	2.5	35.8	15.5	-2.1	9.5	-	7.8	10.7
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	17.6	17.5	16.6	17.4	17.4	16.7	16.5	17.4
Y/Y % Change	5.2	7.0	-3.3	4.0	-1.4	-2.0	6.0	5.6
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	238.1	237.7	237.9	238.9	239.4	-	236.7	237.0
Y/Y % Change	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	-	1.6	0.1
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	245.2	245.9	246.1	246.6	247.1	-	237.9	242.2
Y/Y % Change	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	-	1.7	1.8
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	109.9	109.8	109.9	110.2	110.4	-	109.1	109.4
Y/Y % Change	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	-	1.4	0.3
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	143.3	143.5	143.7	143.9	143.9	144.2	140.4	143.1
Monthly Change	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.14	0.01	0.29	3.02	2.74
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9	6.2	5.3
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.09	1.78	1.89	1.81	1.81	1.64	2.54	2.14
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.26	0.31	0.30	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.03	0.05
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	101.2	99.8	97.7	96.3	97.3	97.6	86.2	95.4
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	-55.2	192.6	108.0	-106.5	52.5	-	483.6	439.1
FYTD sum	160.4	353.0	461.0	461.0	513.6	-		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-42.3	-44.0	-35.5	-37.4	-41.1	-	-490.2	-500.4
YTD Sum	-42.3	-86.3	-121.9	-159.3	-200.4	-		

*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						2014	2015	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.			
Employment								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,194.7	3,199.2	3,204.2	3,211.0	3,214.9	-	3,098.9	3,182.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	12.0	4.5	5.0	6.9	3.9	-	78.3	83.8	
Construction	180.2	182.2	182.7	182.9	182.5	-	168.4	176.8	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	3.4	2.0	0.5	0.3	-0.4	-	16.1	8.4	
Manufacturing	289.2	287.5	287.4	286.9	286.7	-	290.8	289.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.0	-1.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-	3.0	-1.6	
Aerospace	92.1	91.1	90.9	90.7	90.4	-	94.4	92.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.3	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-	-0.5	-2.0	
Software	56.7	57.2	57.4	57.5	57.6	-	55.1	56.8	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	1.7	
All Other	2,668.7	2,672.3	2,676.8	2,683.6	2,688.0	-	2,584.7	2,660.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	8.7	3.7	4.4	6.9	4.4	-	59.0	75.3	
Other Indicators								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	-	250.9	-	253.8	-	-	246.0	0.0	
	-	2.2%	-	2.5%	-	-	1.8%	0.0%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	38.5	33.5	40.8	49.3	38.8	-	34.3	36.4	
	-13.9%	-41.8%	2.8%	25.8%	5.8%	-	11.8%	5.9%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	119.2	119.6	120.3	121.4	122.1	-	118.0	120.0	
	-0.1%	-0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%	-	2.7%	1.7%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	61.4	62.5	60.8	61.0	65.1	-	47.5	58.2	
	14.0%	6.9%	4.5%	4.1%	11.1%	-	16.3%	22.5%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	41.5	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.6	-	41.1	41.3	
	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	1.2%	-	-1.1%	0.5%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.4	26.3	-	25.2	25.5	
	3.1%	3.6%	3.7%	4.1%	3.9%	-	3.4%	1.5%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	28.4	27.3	25.7	24.6	25.3	25.5	23.3	25.0	
	19.0%	13.1%	5.3%	-0.5%	3.8%	2.1%	5.4%	7.3%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	31.9	29.7	30.9	30.1	30.3	29.9	35.7	32.3	
	-1.8%	-7.9%	-1.1%	-2.3%	-3.2%	-2.0%	-11.0%	-9.5%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	-	378.9	-	-	-	350.3	367.1	
	-	-	5.6%	-	-	-	5.8%	4.8%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	-	289.4	-	-	-	266.0	286.2	
	-	-	6.9%	-	-	-	5.5%	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							
	Jun 11- Jul 10	Jul 11- Aug 10	Aug 11- Sep 10	Sep 11- Oct 10	Oct 11- Nov 10	Nov 11- Dec 10	Dec 11- Jan 10	Jan 11- Feb 10	Feb 11- Mar 10	Mar 11- Apr 10	Apr 11- May 10	May 11- Jun 10	Jun 11- Jul 10*
Department of Revenue-Total	1,391,288	1,436,951	1,307,733	1,263,435	1,418,988	1,980,140	1,345,874	1,545,740	1,112,384	1,184,792	1,464,935	2,093,552	1,493,854
	3.4	13.2	8.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	9.1	6.2	4.5	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4
Revenue Act	1,041,782	1,259,975	1,152,679	1,116,823	1,199,762	1,089,367	1,051,563	1,415,044	986,724	1,021,579	1,224,759	1,118,136	1,159,037
	2.8	12.3	6.4	4.8	6.1	6.7	5.3	8.3	5.7	7.8	10.3	12.9	11.3
Retail Sales Tax	685,970	810,922	761,391	731,630	782,233	716,965	667,481	901,360	631,435	647,111	765,588	728,523	770,016
	3.1	15.1	8.0	4.3	6.8	8.6	4.1	8.9	5.9	6.1	8.2	13.3	12.3
Business and Occupation Tax	263,160	341,117	286,835	283,300	321,516	282,016	271,703	378,280	255,333	269,043	350,865	286,100	289,318
	2.2	6.1	1.0	4.0	5.5	5.7	1.9	2.6	7.2	13.1	13.9	10.7	9.9
Use Tax	51,370	59,919	54,782	54,633	53,986	49,311	53,414	60,703	47,952	47,779	52,962	49,549	52,406
	9.6	12.0	1.1	12.1	7.3	-5.5	27.0	10.3	4.9	3.0	12.5	2.8	2.0
Public Utility Tax	28,486	31,894	30,563	29,051	26,493	23,365	35,076	53,670	29,979	38,474	38,933	32,723	28,845
	-4.2	10.3	6.7	0.9	-10.3	-16.1	24.4	28.5	-23.6	11.4	11.4	1.3	-1.3
Tobacco Products Tax	3,641	4,547	4,201	5,256	3,465	3,940	4,646	3,406	3,046	4,518	5,512	4,159	4,402
	6.5	-3.2	5.2	13.3	-18.4	-5.4	49.3	-6.7	-13.2	26.0	26.1	17.4	20.9
Penalties and Interest	9,155	11,576	14,907	12,954	12,068	13,770	19,243	17,626	18,981	14,655	10,898	17,081	14,050
	-13.6	28.9	91.7	41.7	28.5	35.6	10.5	76.5	70.7	-1.1	33.9	293.7	53.5
Non-Revenue Act**	349,506	176,975	155,054	146,613	219,226	890,751	294,311	130,695	125,660	163,213	240,176	975,416	334,817
	5.3	20.7	22.1	6.1	-1.6	2.8	25.3	-11.7	-3.5	16.3	3.1	4.2	-4.2
Liquor Sales/Liter	25,964	20,233	23,842	21,597	20,457	14,883	24,935	31,411	17,743	18,566	20,318	18,459	20,424
	30.6	10.0	-7.2	11.2	-1.2	-25.4	18.6	0.1	-4.7	0.8	7.5	27.5	-21.3
Cigarette	36,289	37,124	34,012	34,363	29,127	33,547	38,969	31,481	23,657	31,049	32,055	31,823	34,225
	6.6	-5.7	4.6	-7.5	-19.3	10.7	15.5	-19.0	4.5	47.9	-5.6	-13.7	-5.7
Property (State School Levy)	162,494	12,296	7,225	10,051	40,137	735,696	127,461	9,910	5,095	33,233	96,587	812,579	156,766
	-4.2	8.4	11.5	16.9	-3.9	1.0	13.9	-13.5	-21.0	9.3	3.6	2.6	-3.5
Real Estate Excise	93,063	86,561	82,660	76,591	70,343	54,172	92,822	46,529	65,089	68,390	68,504	80,381	93,071
	37.6	38.4	49.0	21.0	19.1	1.5	67.1	10.6	-4.8	16.0	1.3	29.9	0.0
Unclaimed Property	-5,671	-1,439	-3,266	-3,427	42,500	39,946	2,135	-3,046	-2,923	1,647	6,945	-3,988	-4,434
	79.3	-61.0	-27.3	52.2	3.2	47.9	346.1	-196.9	-205.3	135.1	-2,153.8	63.0	-21.8
Other	37,367	22,200	10,580	7,438	16,662	12,507	7,989	14,411	16,998	10,327	15,768	36,161	34,765
	-15.0	18.7	-6.8	-37.6	-30.6	61.4	-34.3	-31.7	48.5	-4.4	-19.1	7.3	-7.0
Department of Licensing**	6,416	3,044	1,009	474	355	244	316	377	492	831	2,487	2,833	5,742
	9.7	-4.9	-4.8	-19.2	-4.6	3.7	6.9	39.9	27.5	18.1	105.0	-26.8	-10.5
Administrative Office of the Courts**	6,689	6,792	7,387	6,779	6,607	7,744	5,583	6,310	5,785	6,989	7,398	7,350	6,109
	-3.7	-1.8	2.8	6.6	-12.8	2.1	-11.4	-5.5	-4.4	-3.2	-7.3	-6.7	-8.7
Total General Fund-State***	1,404,394	1,446,787	1,316,129	1,270,688	1,425,950	1,988,128	1,351,773	1,552,426	1,118,662	1,192,611	1,474,819	2,103,735	1,505,704
	3.4	13.1	8.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	9.0	6.2	4.5	8.9	9.0	8.5	7.2

*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
June 11, 2016 - July 10, 2016				
July 10, 2016 Collections Compared to the June 2016 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,426,674	\$1,493,854	\$67,180	4.7%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,100,384	1,159,037	58,652	5.3%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	326,290	334,817	8,528	2.6%
Liquor Sales/Liter	20,196	20,424	229	1.1%
Cigarette	35,321	34,225	(1,096)	-3.1%
Property (State School Levy)	157,995	156,766	(1,229)	-0.8%
Real Estate Excise	83,255	93,071	9,816	11.8%
Unclaimed Property	0	(4,434)	(4,434)	NA
Other	29,524	34,765	5,241	17.8%
Department of Licensing (2)	5,567	5,742	174	3.1%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	6,033	6,109	76	1.3%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,438,274	\$1,505,704	\$67,430	4.7%

Cumulative Variance Since the June Forecast (June 11, 2016 - July 10, 2016)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,426,674	\$1,493,854	\$67,180	4.7%
Revenue Act** (3)	1,100,384	1,159,037	58,652	5.3%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	326,290	334,817	8,528	2.6%
Liquor Sales/Liter	20,196	20,424	229	1.1%
Cigarette	35,321	34,225	(1,096)	-3.1%
Property (State School Levy)	157,995	156,766	(1,229)	-0.8%
Real Estate Excise	83,255	93,071	9,816	11.8%
Unclaimed Property	0	(4,434)	(4,434)	NA
Other	29,524	34,765	5,241	17.8%
Department of Licensing (4)	5,567	5,742	174	3.1%
Administrative Office of the Courts	6,033	6,109	76	1.3%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,438,274	\$1,505,704	\$67,430	4.7%

1 Collections June 11, 2016 - July 10, 2016. Collections primarily reflect May 2016 activity of monthly filers.

2 June 2016 collections.

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

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the June forecast (June 2016) and revisions to history.

* Based on the June 2016 economic and revenue forecast released June 15, 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.