



# ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

July 11, 2017

summary

## Summary

- **The U.S. labor market added 222,000 net new jobs in June.**
- **U.S. real GDP in the first quarter was revised up from 1.2% to 1.4% (SAAR).**
- **Nationally, residential construction activity slowed.**
- **Washington's unemployment rate declined to an all-time low 4.5% in May.**
- **Seattle area home prices continue to rise very rapidly.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the June 11 - July 10, 2017 collection period came in \$24.1 million (1.5%) above the June forecast.**
- **During the period, there were \$14.6 million in net large refunds that were not included in the forecast. Had the refunds not occurred, collections would have been \$38.7 million (2.5%) higher than forecasted.**

## United States

Nationally, economic data were generally positive this month. Employment growth was strong, layoff announcements declined and manufacturing activity continued to expand. First quarter GDP growth was revised up but remained well below 2%. Home sales were up but residential construction activity dipped and auto sales continued to slow.

The U.S. economy added 222,000 net new jobs in June. Employment gains in April and May were revised up by a total of 47,000 jobs. Sectors with notable employment gains in June included health care (+36,000), local government (+35,000), accommodation and food services (+30,000), social assistance (+23,000), professional and technical services (+19,000), construction (+16,000), and employment services (+14,000). Industries with net employment declines in June included educational services (-14,000), clothing and clothing accessory stores (-8,000), nondurable goods manufacturing (-8,000), state government education (-5,000), and business support services (-4,000).

Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased by 4,000 to 248,000 (SA) in the week ending July 1st. The four-week moving average of initial claims increased by 750 to 243,000. Layoff announcements in June, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, decreased 6.0% to 31,105 from a revised 33,092 in May. This is the lowest number of monthly job cut announcements so far this year.

Average hourly earnings continue to advance, increasing by four cents in June. Average hourly earnings are 2.5% above their year-ago level. The average workweek in June increased by 0.1 hours to 34.5 hours. The unemployment rate in June was 4.4%, up from 4.3% in May.

Manufacturing activity continued to expand in June. The Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) increased by 2.9 points to 57.8 (50 or higher indicates growth). The non-manufacturing PMI for June increased by 0.5 points from May to 57.4. The non-manufacturing index has remained above 50 for 90 consecutive months.

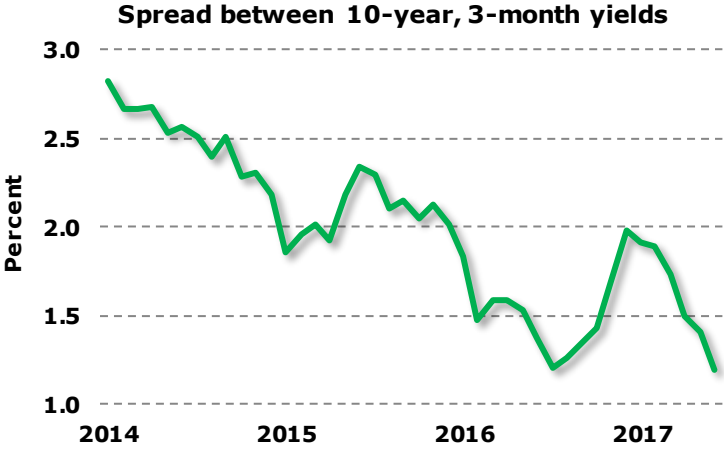
Industrial production was unchanged in May following a revised 1.1% (SA) increase in April. Industrial production is 2.2% above its May 2016 level. New orders for core capital

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goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which is a proxy for business investment, increased by 0.2% (SA) in May and were 1.4% (SA) above their year-ago level according to U.S. Census Bureau data.

The third estimate of real GDP growth for the first quarter of 2017 was revised up from 1.2% to 1.4% at a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR). Increases in consumer spending and exports were larger than in the second estimate.

The difference between short and long-term interest rates has been trending down since 2014 (see figure). The yield on 10-year U.S. Treasury bonds has increased from its record low of 1.37% in early July 2016 to 2.38% on July 10th. However, the yield on three-month Treasury bonds has generally been rising since late 2015 and has doubled in the last six months.



U.S. residential construction activity slowed this month but home sales improved. Housing units authorized by building permits in May were 4.9% (SA) below their April level and 0.8% below their year-ago level. May housing starts decreased by 5.5% (SA) compared to April and were 2.4% below their May 2016 level. Existing home sales in May were 1.1% (SA) above April and 2.7% above their year-ago level. New single-family home sales increased to 610,000 (SAAR) in May, 2.9% above April sales and 8.9% above their year-ago level. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for April was 0.2% above its March level and 5.5% above its year-ago level.

Two key measures of consumer confidence again moved in opposite directions this month. After two consecutive increases, the University of Michigan (UM) index of consumer sentiment decreased by 2.0 points in June to 95.1. After two monthly declines, the Conference Board index of consumer confidence increased 1.3 points in June to 118.9. For both the Conference Board and University of Michigan indexes, consumers viewed current economic conditions more favorably than in May but had greater concerns about the outlook for the future.

Light motor vehicle sales in June were essentially flat, declining by 0.1% (SAAR) relative to May. Sales dropped by 1.8% compared to June 2016 sales. June was the fourth consecutive month with sales below 17 million units (SAAR).

Petroleum spot prices have dropped approximately \$6 per barrel since late May. For the week ending June 30th, European benchmark Brent was \$46 per barrel while U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate was \$45 per barrel. Gasoline prices decreased over the last month, dropping nearly seven cents to \$2.30 per gallon (regular, all formulations) for the week ending July 10th.

The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index increased 6.5% (SA) in May following a revised 1.5% decrease in April. The index is 4.8% above its May 2016 level, its largest year-over-year gain since November 2016. Rail carloads for June were 1.4% (SA) above their May level and 6.9% above their year-ago level. Intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were 1.3% (SA) higher than in May and 7.9% above their June 2016 level.

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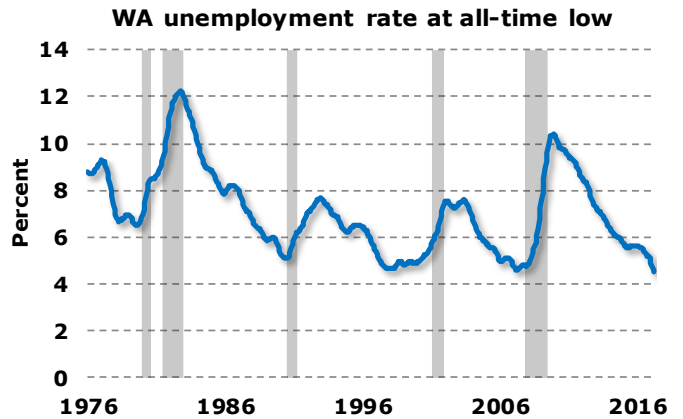
**WASHINGTON**

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose 17,200 (seasonally adjusted) in March, April, and May, which represents a solid 2.1% annual rate of growth. This was down from a very strong 2.6% average growth rate during the previous year. As is usually the case, most of the net new jobs were in private, service-providing sectors, which added 13,200 jobs in the three-month period. Manufacturing lost 1,800 jobs due to a decline of 2,100 jobs in aerospace. Construction employment increased 2,600 in the three-month period and government payrolls expanded by 3,100 jobs.

Washington's unemployment rate declined to 4.5% in May from 4.6% in April and 5.6% in May 2016. May's unemployment rate was the lowest in the series that extends back to 1976 ([see figure](#)).

Washington housing construction got off to a strong start in the second quarter of 2017. In April and May, 45,700 units (SAAR) were permitted of which 22,800 were single-family units and 23,000 were multi-family units.

The June forecast assumed an average rate of 45,300 units (SAAR) for the second quarter as a whole, consisting of 22,600 single-family units and 22,700 multi-family units.



Seattle area home prices continue to rise very rapidly. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices rose 1.1% in April compared to a 0.3% increase in the Composite-20 index. However, the over-the-month changes are problematic due to seasonal adjustment issues. A more reliable measure is the over-the-year growth, which shows a 12.9% increase in prices since the previous April, more than double the 5.6% increase in the Composite-20 index. Seattle home prices are up 67% since the November 2011 trough and now exceed the May 2007 peak by 16%.

In June, after the forecast was complete, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released state personal income estimates for the first quarter of 2017. According to these estimates, Washington personal income rose to \$401.9 billion (SAAR) in the first quarter of 2017 from \$397.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 2016. The reported 5.0% growth rate (SAAR) in Washington personal income was the sixth largest among the states and District of Columbia and was well above the 4.2% growth rate for the U.S. as a whole. However, the reported fourth quarter earnings growth was distorted by a change in the way Microsoft stock awards vest during the year. The result of the change is higher reported earnings growth in each fourth and first quarter and lower reported earnings growth in each second and third quarter. Excluding earnings from the information sector, Washington personal income grew at a 4.2% rate in the fourth quarter, which ranked 24th among the states and District of Columbia and equaled the national average 4.2% rate.

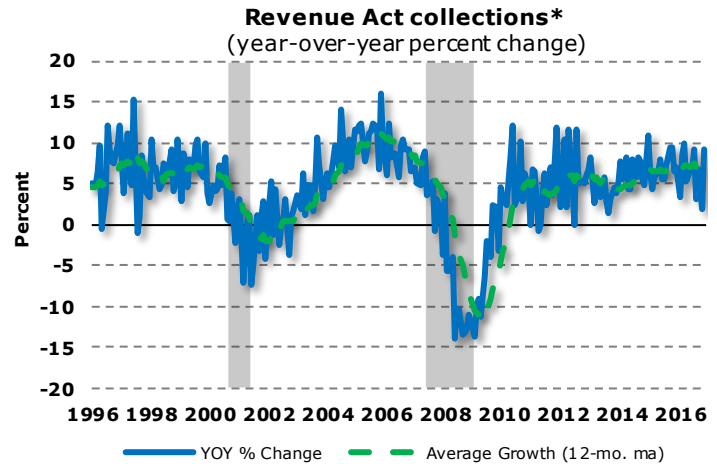
The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) moved back to neutral in June after a contractionary reading in May. The index, which measures conditions in the manufacturing sector, increased from 45.0 in in May to 50 in June (index values above 50 indicate growth while values below 50 indicate contraction). The production and orders components indicated expansion in June while the employment, inventory, and deliveries components indicated contraction. Manufacturing has fluctuated around the 50 mark since mid-2015.

Washington car and truck sales edged up in May after declines in three of the four previous months. Seasonally adjusted new vehicle registrations increased 1.4% in May after a 6.5% decline in April. Despite the uptick in May, car and truck sales are down 13.4% since the post-recession peak in January 2016 and down 5.4% over the year.

**REVENUE COLLECTIONS**

**Overview**

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the June 11 - July 10, 2017 collection period came in \$24.1 million (1.5%) above the June forecast. During the period, there were \$14.6 million in net large refunds that were not included in the forecast. Had the refunds not occurred, collections would have been \$38.7 million (2.7%) higher than forecasted.



\*Growth adjusted for definition change and unusually large assessment payments, refunds etc.

**Revenue Act**

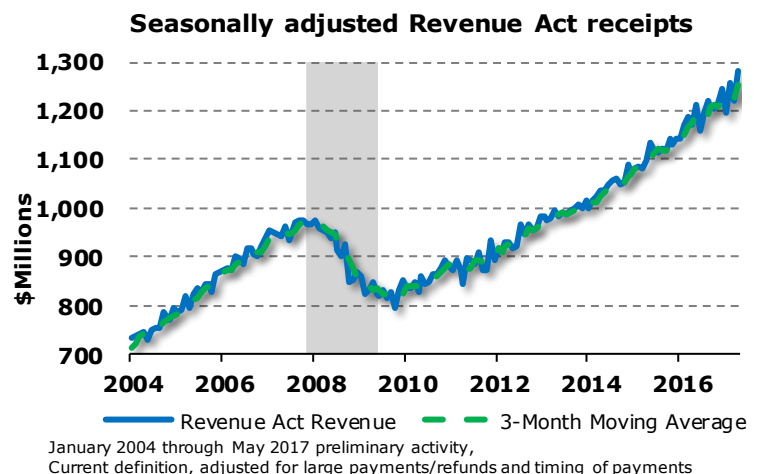
Revenue Act taxes consist of the sales, use, business and occupation (B&O), utility, and tobacco products taxes along with associated penalty and interest payments. The revenue collections reported here are for the June 11 – July 10, 2017 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the May economic activity of monthly filers.

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$16.8 million (1.4%) above the June forecast. During the period, there were \$14.6 million in net large refunds (net of two large refunds and two large one-time payments) that were not included in the forecast. Adjusted for the refunds, collections would have been \$31.3 million (2.6%) higher than forecasted.

Adjusted for the large net refund this year and large one-time payments last year, collections grew 9.3% year over year (see figure). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth increased to 6.5%. Seasonally adjusted collections increased sharply from last month’s level (see figure).

As shown in the “Key Revenue Variables” table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 4.5% year over year. The preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 4.3%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 3.6%.

Total tax payments as of June 28<sup>th</sup> from electronic filers who also paid in the June 11 – July 10 collection period of last year were up 8.5% year over year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes

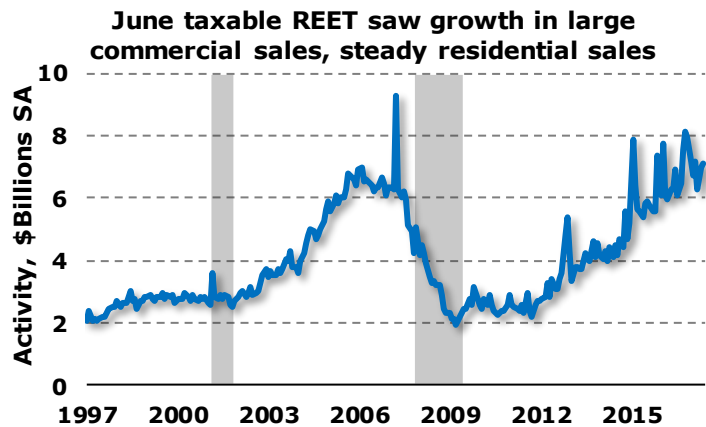


as well). Last month payments were up 3.0% year over year. Some details of payments from electronic filers:

- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 10.7% year over year. Last month, payments grew 3.9% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 10.1% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 3.1% year over year.
- Retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were nonstore retailers (+21.7%), building materials and garden equipment (+21.5%), food and beverage stores (+19.3%), drug and health stores (+13.0%), gas stations and convenience stores (+11.7%) and furniture and home furnishings (+11.5%). Strong growth in payments from food and beverage stores was partially due to weak payments last year. No retail trade sectors 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 2.5%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the accommodation and food services sector increased by 7.9% year over year. Last month receipts from the sector increased 6.1% year over year.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector increased by 4.3% year over year. Last month payments increased 7.0% year over year. The month saw moderate year-over-year increases in payments from both the petroleum refining and transportation equipment sectors. Excluding the transportation and petroleum sectors, payments from the remaining manufacturing sectors increased by 3.8% year over year.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 7.6% year over year. Last month receipts from the construction sector decreased 1.3% year over year.

**DOR Non-Revenue Act**

June DOR non-Revenue Act collections came in \$7.1 million (2.0%) above the June forecast. Most of this month’s surplus was from real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$6.5 million (6.4%) higher than forecasted. Sales of large commercial property (property valued at \$10 million or more) came in higher than expected at \$1.35 billion, up from last month’s revised total of \$943 million. Collections from residential sales came in lower than forecasted but were still strong. Seasonally adjusted activity increased slightly from last month’s level ([see figure](#)).



Source: ERFC, data through June 2017 preliminary activity

Cigarette tax receipts came in \$3.0 million (8.7%) higher than forecasted. Liquor taxes came in \$0.9 million (4.4%) higher than forecasted.

Property tax receipts came in \$0.4 million (0.2%) higher than forecasted. Refunds of unclaimed property from the GF-S were \$3.5 million (129%) higher than forecasted. Other DOR revenue came in \$0.2 million (0.6%) lower than forecasted.

**Other Revenue**

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.8 million (14.1%) higher than forecasted. Preliminary Department of Licensing receipts for June came in \$0.6 million (8.7%) lower than forecasted.

## Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2017						2015	2016
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	2.6	1.6
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	103.5	103.7	103.9	105.0	105.0	-	104.4	103.1
<i>YOY % Change</i>	0.0	0.5	1.3	2.1	2.2	-	-0.7	-1.2
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	56.0	57.7	57.2	54.8	54.9	57.8	51.4	51.5
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	56.5	57.6	55.2	57.5	56.9	57.4	57.2	54.9
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,236	1,288	1,189	1,156	1,092	-	1,107	1,177
<i>YOY % Change</i>	10.1	6.5	5.4	-0.7	-2.4	-	10.6	6.3
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	17.6	17.6	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.5	17.4	17.5
<i>YOY % Change</i>	-1.6	-0.7	-0.3	-3.0	-3.0	-1.8	5.7	0.7
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	244.2	244.5	243.8	244.2	243.8	-	237.0	240.0
<i>YOY % Change</i>	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	-	0.1	1.3
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	250.8	251.3	251.0	251.2	251.3	-	242.2	247.6
<i>YOY % Change</i>	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	-	1.8	2.2
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	112.1	112.3	112.0	112.2	112.1	-	109.5	110.7
<i>YOY % Change</i>	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	-	0.3	1.1
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	145.5	145.8	145.8	146.0	146.2	146.4	143.1	145.3
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.22	0.23	0.05	0.21	0.15	0.22	2.71	2.24
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.3	4.9
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.43	2.42	2.48	2.30	2.30	2.19	2.14	1.84
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.52	0.53	0.75	0.81	0.90	1.00	0.05	0.32
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	102.8	101.4	100.6	99.7	99.1	97.8	95.1	98.8
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	-51.3	192.0	176.2	-182.4	88.4	-	439.1	693.9
<i>FYTD sum</i>	156.9	349.0	525.2	342.8	431.2	-	-	-
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-48.8	-44.9	-45.3	-47.6	-46.5	-	-500.4	-504.8
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-48.8	-93.7	-139.0	-186.6	-233.1	-	-	-

\*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						2015	2016	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.			
<b>Employment</b>								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,288.2	3,293.2	3,303.6	3,305.3	3,310.5	-	3,183.3	3,282.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	5.8	5.0	10.4	1.7	5.1	-	82.9	99.1	
Construction	193.5	195.7	197.2	198.0	198.3	-	177.0	193.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.5	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.3	-	8.6	16.0	
Manufacturing	286.0	284.9	284.7	284.3	283.2	-	292.8	285.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.0	-1.0	-0.3	-0.4	-1.1	-	1.7	-6.9	
Aerospace	87.2	86.3	86.0	85.4	84.2	-	93.5	87.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.6	-1.2	-	-0.9	-6.1	
Software	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.7	60.7	-	57.0	61.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-1.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-	1.8	4.7	
All Other	2,748.0	2,751.7	2,761.0	2,762.4	2,768.3	-	2,656.5	2,741.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	6.3	3.7	9.3	1.3	5.9	-	70.9	85.2	
<b>Other Indicators</b>								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	-	259.5	-	261.6	-	-	249.4	255.0	
	-	3.4%	-	3.1%	-	-	1.4%	2.3%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	39.1	45.2	38.1	52.3	39.2	-	40.6	42.9	
	0.8%	32.1%	-6.0%	11.2%	-0.3%	-	19.0%	5.6%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	122.5	121.8	122.9	123.7	123.8	-	120.1	121.6	
	2.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.1%	-	1.8%	1.2%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	72.0	71.5	75.3	73.3	74.8	-	58.7	67.9	
	11.7%	8.5%	17.0%	13.2%	10.6%	-	23.7%	15.6%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	41.4	40.9	41.6	41.7	41.5	-	41.3	41.6	
	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	-0.2%	-	0.5%	0.6%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.1	27.0	-	25.5	26.4	
	3.7%	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	-	1.5%	3.5%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	25.6	24.4	25.5	23.8	24.2	-	25.0	26.1	
	-8.3%	-8.9%	-1.0%	-3.9%	-5.4%	-	7.3%	4.5%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	26.9	29.1	27.2	28.4	26.3	27.2	32.3	30.3	
	-15.5%	-3.6%	-12.3%	-6.3%	-13.9%	-9.7%	-9.5%	-6.1%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	-	401.9	-	-	-	372.1	389.9	
	-	-	4.9%	-	-	-	4.6%	4.8%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	-	324.3	-	-	-	286.2	315.3	
	-	-	12.1%	-	-	-	7.6%	10.2%	

\*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

	2016						2017						
	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*
<b>Department of Revenue-Total</b>	1,493,853	1,514,117	1,449,879	1,369,228	1,586,367	2,068,533	1,438,668	1,627,333	1,197,559	1,213,050	1,541,322	2,144,883	1,575,007
	7.4	5.4	10.9	8.4	11.8	4.5	6.9	5.3	7.7	2.4	5.2	2.5	5.4
<b>Revenue Act</b>	1,159,028	1,333,615	1,290,996	1,208,614	1,318,426	1,157,810	1,145,956	1,475,350	1,085,206	1,045,180	1,308,201	1,138,287	1,210,622
	11.3	5.8	12.0	8.2	9.9	6.3	9.0	4.3	10.0	2.3	6.8	1.8	4.5
Retail Sales Tax	768,370	866,647	814,351	791,805	871,573	753,027	731,396	946,066	677,767	661,670	839,252	740,298	801,683
	12.0	6.9	7.0	8.2	11.4	5.0	9.6	5.0	7.3	2.2	9.6	1.6	4.3
Business and Occupation Tax	294,506	349,938	308,011	296,520	346,358	299,845	308,930	409,006	279,226	272,794	353,897	290,851	305,235
	11.9	2.6	7.4	4.7	7.7	6.3	13.7	8.1	9.4	1.4	0.9	1.7	3.6
Use Tax	48,043	60,321	62,941	51,801	55,977	52,211	49,804	59,798	56,449	51,891	54,998	53,375	50,981
	-6.5	0.7	14.9	-5.2	3.7	5.9	-6.8	-1.5	17.7	8.6	3.8	7.7	6.1
Public Utility Tax	29,912	32,280	27,854	25,096	24,138	29,212	26,887	38,445	50,617	40,608	42,843	33,455	33,328
	5.0	1.2	-8.9	-13.6	-8.9	25.0	-23.3	-28.4	68.8	5.5	10.0	2.2	11.4
Tobacco Products Tax	4,782	4,357	4,117	5,302	3,646	4,836	4,105	4,271	3,778	5,343	3,955	4,100	4,446
	31.3	-4.2	-2.0	0.9	5.2	22.7	-11.6	25.4	24.1	18.3	-28.3	-1.4	-7.0
Penalties and Interest	13,414	20,071	73,723	38,090	16,735	18,679	24,833	17,763	17,369	12,874	13,256	16,207	14,948
	46.5	73.4	394.5	194.0	38.7	35.6	29.1	0.8	-8.5	-12.2	21.6	-5.1	11.4
<b>Non-Revenue Act**</b>	334,825	180,502	158,883	160,613	267,941	910,724	292,712	151,983	112,352	167,870	233,121	1,006,596	364,386
	-4.2	2.0	2.5	9.5	22.2	2.2	-0.5	16.3	-10.6	2.9	-2.9	3.2	8.8
Liquor Sales/Liter	20,424	22,221	23,294	22,187	20,397	19,781	22,561	31,513	18,665	19,143	20,787	19,486	22,334
	-21.3	9.8	-2.3	2.7	-0.3	32.9	-9.5	0.3	5.2	3.1	2.3	5.6	9.4
Cigarette	34,225	35,071	35,096	35,358	35,368	30,612	31,328	27,967	21,382	30,422	26,364	31,159	37,762
	-5.7	-5.5	3.2	2.9	21.4	-8.7	-19.6	-11.2	-9.6	-2.0	-17.8	-2.1	10.3
Property (State School Levy)	156,766	10,476	6,801	11,280	46,286	730,065	139,097	9,586	5,533	33,290	100,813	821,190	171,233
	-3.5	-14.8	-5.9	12.2	15.3	-0.8	9.1	-3.3	8.6	0.2	4.4	1.1	9.2
Real Estate Excise	93,071	98,344	87,901	84,358	95,452	85,213	89,302	59,382	60,360	73,646	68,149	96,608	107,207
	0.0	13.6	6.3	10.1	35.7	57.3	-3.8	27.6	-7.3	7.7	-0.5	20.2	15.2
Unclaimed Property	-4,434	-5,175	-3,059	-2,283	47,015	40,658	-293	2,058	-4,081	-1,590	-1,007	-2,821	-6,180
	-21.8	259.7	-6.3	-33.4	10.6	1.8	-113.7	-167.6	39.6	-196.5	-114.5	-29.2	39.4
Other	34,773	19,565	8,851	9,713	23,423	4,395	10,717	21,478	10,494	12,958	18,015	40,973	32,029
	-6.9	-11.9	-16.3	30.6	40.6	-64.9	34.1	49.0	-38.3	25.5	14.3	13.3	-7.9
<b>Department of Licensing**</b>	6,503	2,942	1,100	1,413	433	-3	307	358	407	852	2,381	3,290	5,899
	1.4	-3.3	9.0	198.3	22.1	-101.4	-2.7	-4.9	-17.3	2.6	-4.3	16.1	-9.3
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts**</b>	6,109	6,145	6,856	6,292	6,129	7,135	5,619	5,796	5,404	5,587	7,086	6,354	6,094
	-8.7	-9.5	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.9	0.7	-8.1	-6.6	-20.1	-4.2	-13.6	-0.2
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>1,506,465</b>	<b>1,523,205</b>	<b>1,457,835</b>	<b>1,376,933</b>	<b>1,592,929</b>	<b>2,075,664</b>	<b>1,444,594</b>	<b>1,633,488</b>	<b>1,203,370</b>	<b>1,219,489</b>	<b>1,550,788</b>	<b>2,154,526</b>	<b>1,587,000</b>
	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.9</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>

\*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, 2017 - July 10, 2017</b>				
<b>July 10, 2017 Collections Compared to the June 2017 Forecast</b>				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,551,099	\$1,575,007	\$23,908	1.5%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,193,852	1,210,622	16,770	1.4%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	357,247	364,386	7,139	2.0%
Liquor Sales/Liter	21,402	22,334	933	4.4%
Cigarette	34,735	37,762	3,026	8.7%
Property (State School Levy)	170,844	171,233	389	0.2%
Real Estate Excise	100,754	107,207	6,453	6.4%
Unclaimed Property	(2,703)	(6,180)	(3,477)	128.6%
Other	32,215	32,029	(186)	-0.6%
Department of Licensing (2)	6,464	5,899	(565)	-8.7%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	5,340	6,094	754	14.1%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$1,562,903</b>	<b>\$1,587,000</b>	<b>\$24,097</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

### Cumulative Variance Since the June Forecast (June 11, 2017 - July 10, 2017)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,551,099	\$1,575,007	\$23,908	1.5%
Revenue Act** (3)	1,193,852	1,210,622	16,770	1.4%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	357,247	364,386	7,139	2.0%
Liquor Sales/Liter	21,402	22,334	933	4.4%
Cigarette	34,735	37,762	3,026	8.7%
Property (State School Levy)	170,844	171,233	389	0.2%
Real Estate Excise	100,754	107,207	6,453	6.4%
Unclaimed Property	(2,703)	(6,180)	(3,477)	128.6%
Other	32,215	32,029	(186)	-0.6%
Department of Licensing (4)	6,464	5,899	(565)	-8.7%
Administrative Office of the Courts (4)	5,340	6,094	754	14.1%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$1,562,903</b>	<b>\$1,587,000</b>	<b>\$24,097</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

1 Collections June 11, 2017 - July 10, 2017. Collections primarily reflect May 2017 activity of monthly filers

2 June 2017 collections.

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

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the June forecast (June 2017) and revisions to history.

\* Based on the June 2017 economic and revenue forecast released June 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 larger state agencies: the Department of Revenue, Department of Licensing, Lottery Commission and Administrative Office of the Courts.