



# ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

February 11, 2016

summary

united states

## Summary

- **U.S. employment increased by 151,000 net new jobs in January, down from an average gain of 279,000 in the previous three months.**
- **The first estimate of U.S. real GDP growth for the fourth quarter was a weak 0.7% at an annual rate.**
- **U.S. manufacturing remains weak, with the Purchasing Manager' Index of manufacturing activity indicating a fourth consecutive month of contraction.**
- **Washington exports are declining.**
- **Seattle inflation is outpacing the U.S. city average.**
- **Washington car and truck sales continue to rise.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the January 11 - February 10, 2016 collection period came in \$23.7 million (1.5%) above the November forecast.**
- **During the period, there was a \$27.9 million audit payment that was not included in the forecast. Without this payment, collections would have been \$4.2 million (0.3%) lower than forecasted.**
- **Cumulatively, collections are now \$39.0 million (0.8%) higher than forecasted.**

## United States

Economic data were generally weaker than last month. Labor market indicators such as job growth and layoff announcements worsened, GDP growth slowed, and manufacturing activity continued to contract. Areas with stronger economic data included increased home sales, a continued decline in oil and gasoline prices, and higher auto sales.

After employment gains averaging 279,000 per month in the last quarter of 2015, nonfarm employment increased by only 151,000 net new jobs in January. Sectors with notable employment gains in January included retail trade (+58,000), leisure and hospitality (+44,000), health care (+37,000), manufacturing (+29,000), professional and technical services (+25,000), financial activities (+18,000), and construction (+18,000). Industries with net declines in employment included educational services (-38,000), employment services (-29,000), couriers and messengers (-14,000), state government (-10,000), and mining (-7,000). Average hourly earnings increased by twelve cents (2.5% above their January 2015 level) and average weekly hours worked increased by 0.1 hours to 34.6 hours. The unemployment rate in January decreased from 5.0% to 4.9%.

The first estimate of real GDP growth for the fourth quarter was 0.7% at an annual rate. Weaker consumer spending, business investment and exports contributed to the anemic fourth quarter growth. For all of 2015, real GDP grew at a 2.4% rate, the same as 2014.

Industrial production continued to decline in December, falling by 0.4% (SA) compared to November and by 1.8% compared to its December 2014 level. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which are a proxy for business investment, decreased by 4.3% (SA) in December after decreasing by a revised 0.9% in November.

Manufacturing activity in January, as measured by the Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), strengthened by 0.2 points to 48.2 (50 or higher indi-

cates growth). This is the fourth consecutive month that manufacturing activity has contracted. The January non-manufacturing PMI decreased by 2.3 points to 53.5. Despite the decline, the index remains above 50; non-manufacturing activity has now expanded for 72 consecutive months through January.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 16,000 to 269,000 (SA) in the week ending February 6th. The four-week moving average of initial claims decreased by 3,500 to 281,250. Layoff announcements in January, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, more than tripled to 75,114 from 23,622 in December. Job cuts in the retail and energy sectors accounted for more than half of the layoff announcements.

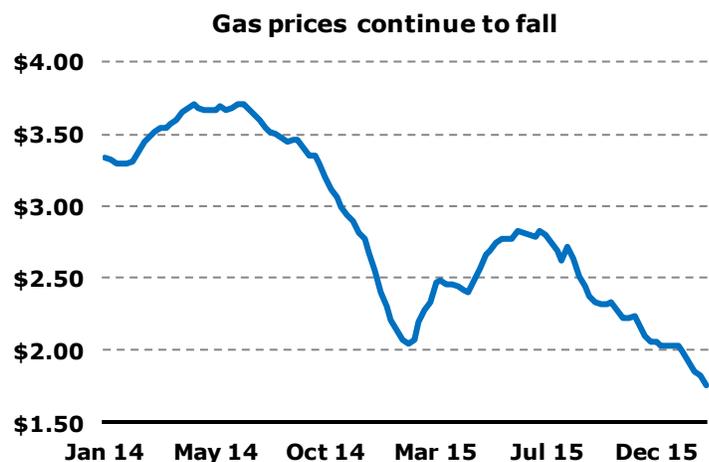
Home sales in December were strong while construction activity was slightly weaker. However, 2015 was a very positive year for residential real estate. December housing starts decreased by 2.5% (SA) compared to November but total starts for 2015 were 10.8% above their 2014 level. Housing units authorized by building permits in December decreased by 3.9% (SA) compared to November; total 2015 building permits were 12.0% above their 2014 level. Existing home sales increased in December by 14.7% (SA) compared to November. The 5.46 million sales of homes and condominiums in 2015 were the highest annual total since 2006. New single family home sales in December were also strong, increasing by 10.8% (SA) above their November level. A total of 501,000 new single family homes were sold in 2015, the highest level since 2007. The seasonally-adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for November was 0.9% above its October level and 5.3% above its year-ago level.

After increasing in December, the two major consumer confidence measures moved in opposite directions in January. The University of Michigan index of consumer sentiment declined 0.6 points to 92.0 in January, while the Conference Board index of consumer confidence rose 1.8 points to 98.1. The University of Michigan survey data cited the negative impact of stock market volatility and slower economic growth on consumer sentiment; the increase in the Conference Board index was due to a slightly more optimistic view of business conditions and the labor market over the next six months.

Light motor vehicle sales increased by 1.4% in January to 17.6 million units (SAAR). Monthly sales have exceeded 17 million units (SAAR) since May 2015.

Petroleum spot prices for both U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) and European benchmark Brent continue to decline. For the week ending February 5th, WTI was \$31 per barrel (down nearly \$6 since last month) and Brent was \$32 per barrel (down \$4 since last month). Gasoline prices are also continuing to fall (see chart), dropping nearly \$0.24 since early January to \$1.76 per gallon (regular, all formulations) for the week ending February 8th.

The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index increased 1.0% (SA) in December following a 0.9% (SA) decrease in November. Compared to December 2014, the seasonally adjusted index increased by 1.1%. January shipments by rail carload were 1.1% (SA) below their December level and 15.9% below their year-ago level. Intermodal rail units in January (shipping containers or truck trailers) were 6.4% (SA) above their December level and 3.3% above their year-ago level.



**WASHINGTON**

washington

We have two months of new Washington employment data since the November forecast was released. Total nonfarm payroll employment rose 13,600 (seasonally adjusted) in November and December, 4,900 more than the 8,700 expected in the November forecast. Private, service-providing sectors added 8,300 jobs in the last two months. The construction sector added 2,300 jobs in the last two months and the manufacturing sector added 700 jobs thanks to an increase of 500 in aerospace. Government payrolls expanded by 2,200 jobs in November and December.

Washington housing permits improved to 36,600 units (SAAR) in the fourth quarter of 2015 from 36,200 units in the third quarter. The November forecast projected 36,400 units in the fourth quarter. Single-family permits totaled 21,500 units in the fourth quarter compared to the forecast of 19,600 units but 15,200 multi-family units were permitted compared to the forecast of 16,800 units. The estimates for all four quarters of 2015 have been adjusted to reflect the preliminary annual estimate from the Census Bureau.

Seattle home prices surged in August, September, October, and November after three months of essentially no change. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices jumped 0.8% in August, 0.9% in September, 1.3% in October, and 1.2% in November following changes of -0.4%, 0.2%, and 0.0% in May, June, and July. Seattle home prices are up 9.7% over the previous November and are 40.8% higher than the November 2011 trough. Seattle area home prices have recovered to just 2.2% below the May 2007 peak.

Fourth quarter exports were down 11.4% from the fourth quarter of 2014. Transportation equipment exports (mostly Boeing planes) declined 6.3% over the year. Exports other than transportation equipment were 18.1% lower than a year ago. The drop likely reflects the negative influence of a stronger dollar and weak economic growth abroad. For the year as a whole, Washington exports fell 4.5% from 2014 to 2015. This was the first annual decline in Washington exports since 2009.

Seattle area consumer price inflation remains moderate thanks to declining energy costs. Over the last year, from December 2014 to December 2015, consumer prices in the Seattle area rose 2.2% compared to 0.7% for the U.S. city average. Core prices, which exclude food and energy, were up 2.8% in Seattle compared to 2.1% for the nation ([see figure](#)). The higher Seattle inflation is largely due to more rapid growth in shelter costs. During the year, shelter costs in Seattle rose 5.0% compared to 3.2% for the nation. However, even with shelter excluded, Seattle inflation was higher at +0.6% compared to -0.6% for the nation.



The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) remained in positive territory for a second consecutive month. The index, which measures conditions in the manufacturing sector, rose to 57.2 in January from 54.5 in December and 50.0 in November (index values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contraction). The previous three months were all below 50. Prior to August 2015, the index had been above 50 in every month since July 2009. The employment and inventories components improved in January but the production, orders, and deliveries components worsened.

Washington car and truck sales reached a yet another post-recession high. Seasonally adjusted new vehicle registrations increased 7.1% in January to 340,300 (SAAR). Registrations were up 19.0% over the previous January.

**REVENUE COLLECTIONS**

**Overview**

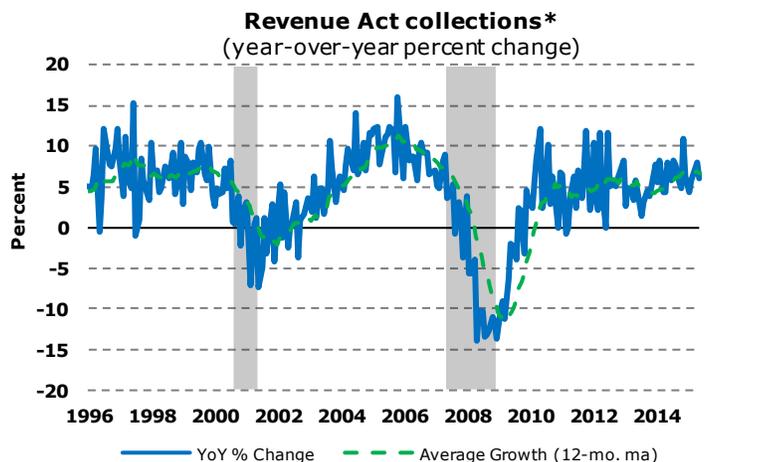
Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the January 11 - February 10, 2016 collection period came in \$23.7 million (1.5%) above the November forecast. During the period, there was a \$27.9 million audit payment that was not included in the forecast. Without this payment, collections would have been \$4.2 million (0.3%) lower than forecasted.

Cumulatively, collections are now \$39.0 million (0.8%) higher than forecasted. A \$10.8 million audit payment that was included in the forecast, however, has been delayed but is still expected to occur. Adjusted for the delayed payment and other large refunds and payments since November, collections would have been \$30.6 million (0.6%) higher than forecasted.

**Revenue Act**

Revenue Act taxes consist of the sales, use, business and occupation (B&O), utility, and tobacco products taxes along with associated penalty and interest payments. The revenue collections reported here are for the January 11 - February 10, 2016 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the December 2015 economic activity of monthly filers, fourth quarter 2015 activity of quarterly filers and 2015 activity of annual filers.

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$27.4 million (2.0%) above the November forecast. During the period, there was a \$27.9 million audit payment that was not included in the forecast. Without this payment, collections would have been \$0.5 million (0.0%) lower than forecasted.



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

Cumulatively, Revenue Act collections are now \$0.5 million (0.0%) higher than forecasted. A \$10.8 million audit payment that was included in the forecast, however, has been delayed but is still expected to occur. Adjusted for the delayed payment and other large refunds and payments since November, collections would have been \$7.9 million (0.2%) lower than forecasted.

Adjusted for large one-time payments and refunds in the current and year-ago periods, collections grew 6.2% year over year (see figure). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth decreased to 6.7%. Seasonally adjusted collections decreased slightly over the month (see figure).

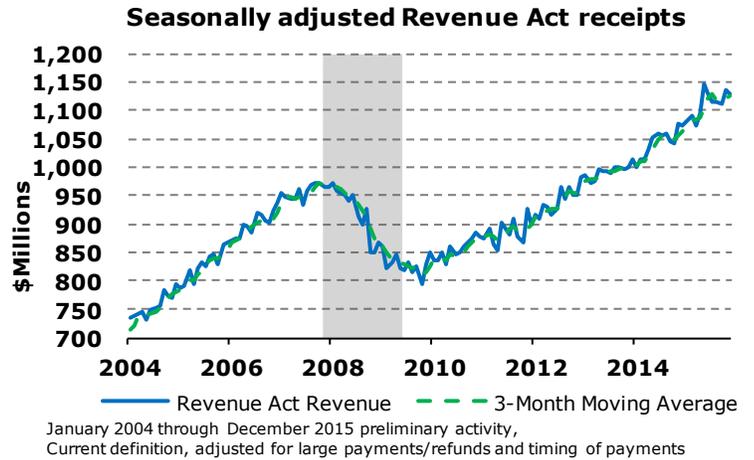
As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 8.3% year over year. The preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 8.2%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 5.6%.

Total tax payments as of January 27th from electronic filers who also paid in the January 11 - February 10 collection period of last year were up 3.7% 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 4.3% year over year. Last month, payments grew 4.7% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 11.9% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 6.3% year over year.
- Other retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were building materials and garden equipment (+9.6%), nonstore retailers (+8.9%) and furniture and home furnishings (+7.4%).
- Three retail trade sectors had year-over-year declines in payments. Gas stations and convenience stores (-2.2%) has been showing declines for several months due to the year-over-year decline in gas prices. Payments from food and beverage stores declined by 1.1%, which may be related to continuing difficulties from the Safeway-Albertsons merger and Haggen bankruptcy. Payments from the electronics and appliances sector declined by 8.0%, but much of this decline was due to a restructuring by a large taxpayer.
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 3.3% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 9.0%.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector decreased by 12.0% year over year. Last month payments decreased 3.5% year over year. This month saw a moderate year-over-year decrease in payments from the petroleum refining sector due to price decreases in refined products. There was a large year-over-year decrease in payments from the transportation equipment sector, but this decrease was due to extraordinarily high payments last year. Excluding the transportation and petroleum sectors, payments from the remaining manufacturing sectors increased by 4.5% year over year.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 4.8% year over year. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 10.3%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the accommodation and food services sector increased by 6.2% 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 9.4% year over year. Last month, payments increased 16.4% year over year.

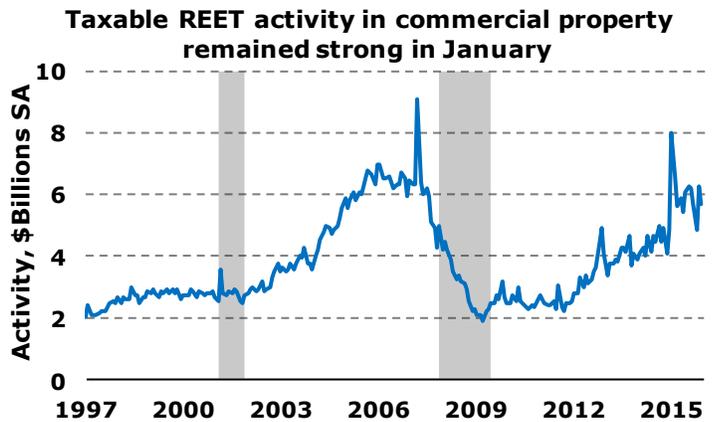


**DOR Non-Revenue Act**

January collections came in \$3.7 million (2.8%) below the forecast. Cumulatively, however, collections are \$39.6 million (3.1%) higher than forecasted.

Real estate excise tax (REET) collections came in \$3.2 million (7.3%) higher than fore-

casted. The surplus once again came from large sales of commercial property. Sales of property valued at \$10 million or more totaled \$793 million, bringing in \$9.4 million in GF-S revenue. Such sales were forecasted to generate only \$3.5 million. Other sales were slightly below their forecasted value. Seasonally adjusted activity decreased from December's elevated level ([see figure](#)). Cumulatively, collections are now \$19.2 million (11.0%) higher than forecasted.



Source: ERFC, data through January 2016 preliminary activity

Liquor taxes came in \$1.8 million (6.1%) higher than forecasted. Adjusted for an increase in this year's distribution of taxes to local governments, tax receipts, which represent December sales, increased by 5.7% year over year. Unadjusted receipts increased by 0.1% year over year as reported in the "Key Revenue Variables" table. Cumulatively, collections are \$1.4 million (2.0%) higher than forecasted.

Cigarette tax receipts came in \$0.1 million (0.3%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, however, collections are now \$9.5 million (10.0%) higher than forecasted.

Refunds of unclaimed property from the GF-S were \$3.0 million higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, however, net transfers of unclaimed property into the GF-S are \$15.0 million (62.1%) higher than forecasted.

Property tax receipts came in \$1.6 million (13.8%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are \$0.2 million (0.0%) higher than forecasted.

Other DOR revenue came in \$4.1 million (22.3%) lower than forecasted due to a shortfall in leasehold excise tax payments and a delayed payment of tribal cigarette taxes. Cumulatively, collections are \$5.7 million (14.0%) lower than forecasted.

**Other Revenue**

Department of Licensing receipts for January came in \$79,000 (26.7%) higher than the November forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$137,000 (17.1%) higher than forecasted.

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.1 million (1.9%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are \$1.2 million (5.9%) lower than forecasted.

## Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2015					2016		2014	2015
	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	2.0	-	-	0.7	-		2.4	2.4
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	107.6	107.6	107.4	106.4	106.0	-		105.7	107.1
Y/Y % Change	1.4	0.8	0.5	-1.3	-1.8	-		3.7	1.3
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	51.1	50.2	50.1	48.6	48.0	48.2		55.7	51.4
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	59.0	56.9	59.1	55.9	55.8	53.5		56.2	57.2
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,116	1,207	1,071	1,179	1,149	-		1,001	1,107
Y/Y % Change	15.5	17.6	-0.7	17.1	6.4	-		7.8	10.6
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	17.8	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.3	17.6		16.5	17.4
Y/Y % Change	2.8	9.9	10.0	6.2	2.5	5.2		6.0	5.6
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	237.9	237.6	238.0	238.1	237.8	-		236.7	237.0
Y/Y % Change	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	-		1.6	0.1
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	242.7	243.2	243.7	244.1	244.4	-		237.9	242.2
Y/Y % Change	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	-		1.7	1.8
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	109.8	109.7	109.8	109.8	109.7	-		109.1	109.4
Y/Y % Change	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	-		1.4	0.3
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	142.2	142.3	142.6	142.9	143.1	143.3		140.4	143.1
Monthly Change	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.15		3.02	2.74
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9		6.2	5.3
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.17	2.17	2.07	2.26	2.24	2.09		2.54	2.14
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.23	0.26		0.03	0.05
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	97.3	97.9	97.0	98.4	99.2	101.2		86.3	95.6
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	64.4	-90.9	136.6	64.6	14.4	-55.2		483.6	439.1
FYTD sum	530.0	439.1	136.6	201.1	215.6	160.4			
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-48.8	-42.5	-44.6	-42.2	-43.4	-		-508.3	-531.5
YTD Sum	-358.8	-401.3	-445.9	-488.1	-531.5	-			

\*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					2016		2014	2015
	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			
<b>Employment</b>								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,168.0	3,170.2	3,176.1	3,183.0	3,189.7	-	3,118.9	3,189.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	4.9	2.2	5.9	7.0	6.6	-	91.6	70.7	
Construction	170.9	171.1	171.9	173.4	174.2	-	167.8	174.2	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-2.0	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.8	-	15.4	6.4	
Manufacturing	289.5	289.1	287.2	287.4	287.9	-	289.5	287.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-1.0	-0.5	-1.9	0.3	0.4	-	1.8	-1.6	
Aerospace	93.1	93.1	91.5	91.7	92.0	-	93.8	92.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.8	-0.1	-1.5	0.2	0.4	-	-1.2	-1.8	
Software	55.6	56.1	56.1	56.3	56.6	-	55.0	56.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.1	1.6	
All Other	2,652.0	2,654.0	2,660.9	2,665.9	2,670.9	-	2,606.6	2,670.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	8.2	2.0	6.9	5.0	5.0	-	74.4	64.3	
<b>Other Indicators</b>								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	251.6	-	250.8	-	250.4	-	246.0	0.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	1.8%	-	1.2%	-	2.2%	-	1.8%	0.0%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	42.9	37.9	35.9	41.0	36.2	-	33.9	36.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	38.5%	9.3%	9.7%	7.4%	0.1%	-	10.0%	6.9%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	119.8	118.5	119.6	120.3	119.5	-	117.9	119.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	-	2.7%	1.7%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	59.0	58.7	59.4	58.5	60.6	-	47.5	57.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	18.9%	18.4%	22.7%	18.7%	21.6%	-	16.6%	21.9%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.1	-	41.1	41.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-	-1.1%	0.4%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	25.3	25.8	25.7	25.8	26.6	-	25.2	25.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	1.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.3%	3.2%	-	3.4%	1.5%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	24.9	25.3	26.0	25.8	26.5	28.4	23.3	25.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	3.2%	5.8%	9.6%	12.3%	6.2%	19.0%	5.4%	7.3%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	33.1	33.6	33.9	32.6	32.2	31.9	35.7	32.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-6.7%	-5.7%	-0.7%	-4.7%	-2.5%	-1.8%	-11.0%	-9.5%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	372.6	-	-	-	-	350.3	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-	5.9%	-	-	-	-	5.8%	-	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	291.9	-	-	292.7	-	266.0	286.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-	5.3%	-	-	9.7%	-	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	
	Jan 11- Feb 10	Feb 11- Mar 10	Mar 11- Apr 10	Apr 11- May 10	May 11- Jun 10	Jun 11- Jul 10	Jul 11- Aug 10	Aug 11- Sep 10	Sep 11- Oct 10	Oct 11- Nov 10	Nov 11- Dec 10	Dec 11- Jan 10	Jan 11- Feb 10*	
<b>Department of Revenue-Total</b>	1,454,827	1,064,106	1,087,585	1,343,402	1,926,298	1,391,288	1,436,608	1,307,733	1,263,435	1,418,988	1,980,140	1,345,874	1,545,740	
	10.2	6.4	6.7	4.4	4.6	3.4	13.2	8.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	9.1	6.2	
<b>Revenue Act</b>	1,306,827	933,831	947,271	1,110,525	990,113	1,041,782	1,259,975	1,152,679	1,116,823	1,199,762	1,089,367	1,051,563	1,415,044	
	9.2	3.8	5.9	5.2	1.3	2.8	12.3	6.4	4.8	6.1	6.7	5.3	8.3	
Retail Sales Tax	827,783	596,069	610,013	707,839	643,264	685,970	810,922	761,391	731,630	782,233	716,965	667,481	895,514	
	10.2	6.3	9.7	6.5	1.4	3.1	15.1	8.0	4.3	6.8	8.6	4.1	8.2	
Business and Occupation Tax	368,586	238,168	237,899	308,125	258,442	263,160	341,117	286,835	283,300	321,516	282,016	271,703	389,388	
	11.2	-0.9	1.4	9.3	2.7	2.2	6.1	1.0	4.0	5.5	5.7	1.9	5.6	
Use Tax	55,055	45,715	46,407	47,092	48,210	51,370	59,919	54,782	54,633	53,986	49,311	53,414	66,321	
	-2.7	11.6	3.8	-8.4	7.5	9.6	12.0	1.1	12.1	7.3	-5.5	27.0	20.5	
Public Utility Tax	41,766	39,250	34,550	34,963	32,317	28,486	31,894	30,563	29,051	26,493	23,365	35,076	43,033	
	0.6	-8.7	-14.9	-11.0	-2.0	-4.2	10.3	6.7	0.9	-10.3	-16.1	24.4	3.0	
Tobacco Products Tax	3,649	3,510	3,586	4,370	3,541	3,641	4,547	4,201	5,256	3,465	3,940	4,646	4,712	
	11.7	-2.8	19.3	-1.7	-10.5	6.5	-3.2	5.2	13.3	-18.4	-5.4	49.3	29.1	
Penalties and Interest	9,987	11,118	14,816	8,137	4,339	9,155	11,576	14,907	12,954	12,068	13,770	19,243	16,077	
	-19.4	-0.6	-5.8	-41.2	-56.2	-13.6	28.9	91.7	41.7	28.5	35.6	10.5	61.0	
<b>Non-Revenue Act**</b>	148,000	130,275	140,314	232,877	936,185	349,506	176,632	155,054	146,613	219,226	890,751	294,311	130,695	
	19.3	30.8	12.2	0.6	8.3	5.3	20.4	22.1	6.1	-1.6	2.8	25.3	-11.7	
Liquor Sales/Liter	31,373	18,620	18,420	18,898	14,475	25,964	20,233	23,842	21,597	20,457	14,883	24,935	31,411	
	6.1	-4.7	0.4	26.2	-24.5	30.6	10.0	-7.2	11.2	-1.2	-25.4	18.6	0.1	
Cigarette	38,862	22,640	21,000	33,954	36,889	36,289	37,124	34,012	34,363	29,127	33,547	38,969	31,481	
	8.5	0.1	-24.7	5.5	11.8	6.6	-5.7	4.6	-7.5	-19.3	10.7	15.5	-19.0	
Property (State School Levy)	11,455	6,447	30,415	93,229	791,712	162,494	12,296	7,225	10,051	40,137	735,696	127,461	9,910	
	-6.6	4.9	6.1	-17.2	7.6	-4.2	8.4	11.5	16.9	-3.9	1.0	13.9	-13.5	
Real Estate Excise	42,057	68,343	58,972	67,633	61,865	93,063	86,561	82,660	76,591	70,343	54,172	92,822	46,529	
	31.1	122.9	43.8	42.7	11.3	37.6	38.4	49.0	21.0	19.1	1.5	67.1	10.6	
Unclaimed Property	3,144	2,776	700	-338	-2,446	-5,671	-1,439	-3,266	-3,427	42,500	39,946	2,135	-3,046	
	-152.4	-60.8	-128.4	-109.9	-49.1	79.3	-61.0	-27.3	52.2	3.2	47.9	346.1	-196.9	
Other	21,108	11,448	10,807	19,502	33,691	37,367	21,857	10,580	7,438	16,662	12,507	7,989	14,411	
	4.0	-15.5	-6.6	-6.4	29.5	-15.0	16.8	-6.8	-37.6	-30.6	61.4	-34.3	-31.7	
<b>Department of Licensing**</b>	270	386	704	1,213	3,871	6,416	3,044	1,009	474	355	244	316	377	
	-12.2	12.8	25.7	12.6	3.6	9.7	-4.9	-4.8	-19.2	-4.6	3.7	6.9	39.9	
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts**</b>	6,675	6,050	7,219	7,976	7,881	6,689	6,792	7,387	6,779	6,607	7,744	5,583	6,310	
	-7.4	-3.3	0.4	3.5	4.1	-3.7	-1.8	2.8	6.6	-12.8	2.1	-11.4	-5.5	
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>1,461,771</b>	<b>1,070,541</b>	<b>1,095,508</b>	<b>1,352,591</b>	<b>1,938,050</b>	<b>1,404,394</b>	<b>1,446,444</b>	<b>1,316,129</b>	<b>1,270,688</b>	<b>1,425,950</b>	<b>1,988,128</b>	<b>1,351,773</b>	<b>1,552,426</b>	
	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	

\*Revenue Act components: ERFC preliminary estimates

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

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

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

## Revenue Forecast Variance

Thousands of Dollars

Period/Source	Estimate*	Actual	Difference Amount	Percent
<b>January 11, 2016 - February 10, 2016</b>				
<b>February 10, 2016 Collections Compared to the November 2015 Forecast</b>				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,522,032	\$1,545,740	\$23,708	1.6%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,387,614	1,415,044	27,430	2.0%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	134,417	130,695	(3,722)	-2.8%
Liquor Sales/Liter	29,616	31,411	1,795	6.1%
Cigarette	31,397	31,481	84	0.3%
Property (State School Levy)	11,500	9,910	(1,590)	-13.8%
Real Estate Excise	43,354	46,529	3,175	7.3%
Unclaimed Property	0	(3,046)	(3,046)	NA
Other	18,551	14,411	(4,141)	-22.3%
Department of Licensing (2)	298	377	79	26.7%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	6,430	6,310	(121)	-1.9%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$1,528,759</b>	<b>\$1,552,426</b>	<b>\$23,667</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

### Cumulative Variance Since the November Forecast (November 11, 2015 - February 10, 2016)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$4,831,629	\$4,871,754	\$40,125	0.8%
Revenue Act** (3)	3,555,474	3,555,997	522	0.0%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	1,276,155	1,315,757	39,602	3.1%
Liquor Sales/Liter	69,809	71,229	1,420	2.0%
Cigarette	94,526	103,998	9,471	10.0%
Property (State School Levy)	872,858	873,067	209	0.0%
Real Estate Excise	174,309	193,522	19,213	11.0%
Unclaimed Property	24,074	39,035	14,961	62.1%
Other	40,578	34,906	(5,672)	-14.0%
Department of Licensing (4)	800	937	137	17.1%
Administrative Office of the Courts	20,876	19,637	(1,240)	-5.9%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$4,853,306</b>	<b>\$4,892,328</b>	<b>\$39,022</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

1 Collections January 11, 2016 - February 10, 2016. Collections primarily reflect December 2015 activity of monthly filers, Q4 2015 activity of quarterly filers and 2015 activity of annual filers.

2 January 2016 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the November 2015 forecast; (November 11, 2015 - February 10, 2016) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the November forecast (November 2015 - January 2016) and revisions to history.

\* Based on the November 2015 economic and revenue forecast released November 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.