



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

October 11, 2016

summary

Summary

- **U.S. labor markets added 156,000 net new jobs in September, below the average of 192,000 over the last three months.**
- **U.S. real GDP growth for the second quarter of 2016 was revised up from 1.1% to 1.4% (SAAR).**
- **U.S. residential home sales and construction activity slowed in August.**
- **Washington personal income has been revised higher and growth remains strong.**
- **Washington housing construction appears to be slowing and manufacturing is struggling.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the September 11 - October 10, 2016 collection period came in \$30.4 million (2.3%) above the September forecast.**
- **Revenue Act collections came in \$22.5 million (1.9%) higher than forecasted and other collections came in \$7.9 million (5.0%) higher than forecasted.**

United States

Labor market indicators were mixed this month. Job growth has slowed and layoff announcements were up, but initial claims for unemployment insurance remain low. The third estimate of GDP growth for the second quarter was revised up slightly and the Purchasing Managers Index for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries increased. However, housing starts and home sales were all weaker.

The U.S. economy added 156,000 net new jobs in September; employment gains in July and August were revised down by a total of 7,000 jobs. In the last three months, job gains have averaged 192,000 per month. Sectors with notable employment gains in September included health care (+33,000), food services and drinking places (+30,000), professional and technical services (+30,000), construction (+23,000), temporary help services (+23,000), and retail trade (+22,000). Industries with net declines in employment in September included local government education (-14,000), manufacturing (-13,000), social assistance (-11,000), transportation and warehousing (-9,000), and state government excluding education (-4,000).

Average hourly earnings increased by six cents in September and were 2.6% above their year-ago level. The average work week in September increased by 0.1 hours to 34.4 hours. The unemployment rate in September was 5.0%, up from 4.9% in August.

The third estimate of real GDP growth for the second quarter of 2016 was revised up from 1.1% to 1.4% at a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR). The September economic forecast expects GDP growth to increase to 3.0% for the third quarter of 2016.

After increasing in both June and July, industrial production declined by 0.4% (SA). Industrial production is 1.1% below its August 2015 level. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which is a proxy for business investment, increased by 0.9% (SA) in August according to Census data.

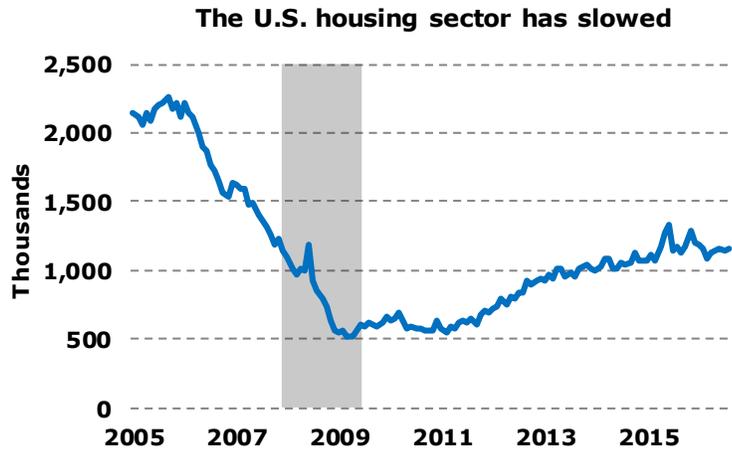
After contracting in August, manufacturing activity expanded in September. The Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) increased by 2.1 points to 51.5

united states

(50 or higher indicates growth). After declining for two months, the non-manufacturing PMI increased by 5.7 points to 57.1 in September. The non-manufacturing has remained above 50 for 80 consecutive months.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 5,000 to 249,000 (SA) in the week ending October 1st. The four-week moving average of initial claims decreased by 2,500 to 253,500. This is the lowest level for the four-week moving average since December 1973. Layoff announcements in September, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, increased by 38% to 44,324 from 32,188 in August. Year-to-date layoff announcements are still 12% below the same period in 2015.

U.S. housing data indicated slower activity in August. August housing starts decreased by 5.8% (SA) compared to July and were 0.9% above their year-ago level. Housing units authorized by building permits in August were nearly unchanged from July, decreasing by 0.4% (SA); building permits were 2.3% below their August 2015 level ([see figure](#)). Existing home sales decreased in August by 0.9% (SA) compared to July, their second consecutive monthly decline. Existing home sales are now 0.8% above August 2015 sales. Following a very strong July, new single family home sales in August decreased by 7.9% to 609,000 (SAAR) but remained 20.6% above their year-ago level. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for July was 0.4% above its June level and 5.1% above its year-ago level.



Two key measures of consumer confidence both indicated greater optimism in September. The University of Michigan (UM) index of consumer sentiment increased by 1.4 points to 91.2. The Conference Board index of consumer confidence increased 2.3 points to 104.1, its highest level since August 2007. The Conference Board survey noted more positive consumer assessments regarding the labor market, while the increase in the UM index was attributed to more positive views on household finances and prospects for the economy.

Light motor vehicle sales increased to 17.8 million units in September, increasing 4.5% (SAAR) from August but still 1.6% below their September 2015 level. Domestic vehicles accounted for nearly 80% of September sales.

Petroleum spot prices for both U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) and European benchmark Brent were relatively unchanged over the last month. Brent spot prices are down by less than \$1 per barrel since early September while WTI prices increased by slightly over \$1 per barrel during that period. For the week ending September 30th, spot prices were \$47 per barrel for both WTI and Brent. Gasoline prices are slightly higher, up about \$0.07 per gallon (regular, all formulations) over the last month to \$2.27 per gallon for the week ending October 10th.

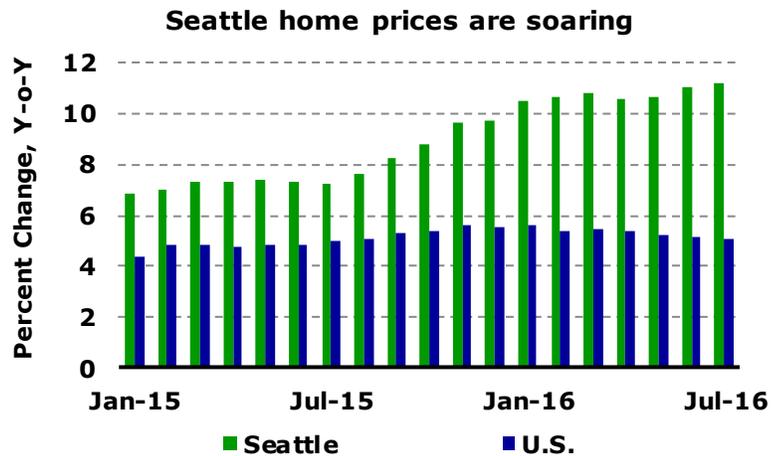
The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index increased 5.7% (SA) in August following a revised 2.1% decline in July. The index is 5.9% above its August 2015 level. Rail shipments remained weak this month. Total rail carloads for September were 0.3% (SA) above their August level, while intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were down 0.8% (SA) compared to August. Relative to their year-ago levels, carloads decreased by 6.3% while intermodal units declined by 4.9%.

WASHINGTON

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose 15,300 (seasonally adjusted) in June, July, and August, which represents a solid 1.9% annual rate of growth. This was down from a very strong 3.1% average growth rate during the previous year. The construction sector added 1,300 jobs in the three-month period but manufacturing employment declined 1,400. Aerospace more than accounted for the decline with a reduction of 1,500 jobs. As is usually the case, the bulk of the job growth was in private, service-providing sectors which added 12,200 jobs in the last three months. Government payrolls expanded by 3,200 jobs in June, July, and August.

Washington housing construction got off to a weak start in the third quarter of 2016. The number of housing units authorized by building permits in July and August averaged 34,400 units (SAAR) in July and August of which 21,000 were single-family and 13,500 were multi-family. The September forecast assumed an average rate of 22,600 single-family units and 17,900 multi-family units for a total of 40,500 units for the third quarter as a whole (SAAR).

Seattle home prices continue to rise rapidly. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices rose 0.3% in July following increases of 0.4%, 0.2%, and 0.5% in April, May, and June. While the last four months have exhibited weaker growth than in earlier months, we believe this is due to problems with the seasonal adjustment process. A more reliable measure is the over-the-year growth which shows an 11.2% increase in prices since the previous July which is more the double the 5.1% increase in the Composite-20 index ([see figure](#)). Seattle home prices are up 50.5% since the November 2011 trough and prices now exceed the May 2007 peak by 4.6%.



In September, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released state personal income estimates for the second quarter of 2016. According to these estimates, Washington personal income rose to \$388.0 billion (SAAR) in the second quarter of 2016 from \$383.9 billion in the first quarter. The reported 4.4% growth rate (SAAR) in Washington personal income was the 19th largest among the states and District of Columbia and only slightly exceeded the 4.1% growth rate for the U.S. as a whole. However, the reported second quarter earnings growth was severely 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 6.0% rate in the second quarter which puts it 1st among the states and District of Columbia and well above the national average rate of 4.0%.

The September personal income release also incorporated the impact of the annual revision to the national income and product accounts. The revisions covered the period from 1998 through the first quarter of 2016. The estimate for 2015 personal income was revised up \$5.029 billion (1.4%) compared to the June BEA release. Increases of \$3.416 billion and \$2.777 billion in the estimates for earnings by place of residence and property income (dividends, interest, and rent) were partially offset by a reduction in the estimate for transfer payments. The upward revision to earnings is nearly entirely due to new estimates for

proprietors' income while the downward revision to transfer payments is more than accounted for by a lower estimate for Medicaid.

The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) edged back into positive territory in September after negative growth in August. The index, which measures conditions in the manufacturing sector, increased from 47.7 in August to 51.4 in September (index values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contraction). The production, orders, employment, and deliveries components all increased in September while the inventory component declined. Manufacturing has fluctuated around the 50 mark since mid-2015.

Washington car and truck sales rebounded in September but remain below the post-recession peak. Seasonally adjusted new vehicle registrations rose 3.9% in September following declines of 0.9% in July and 0.3% in August. Car and truck sales are down 7.6% since the post-recession peak in January but are up 3.5% over the year.

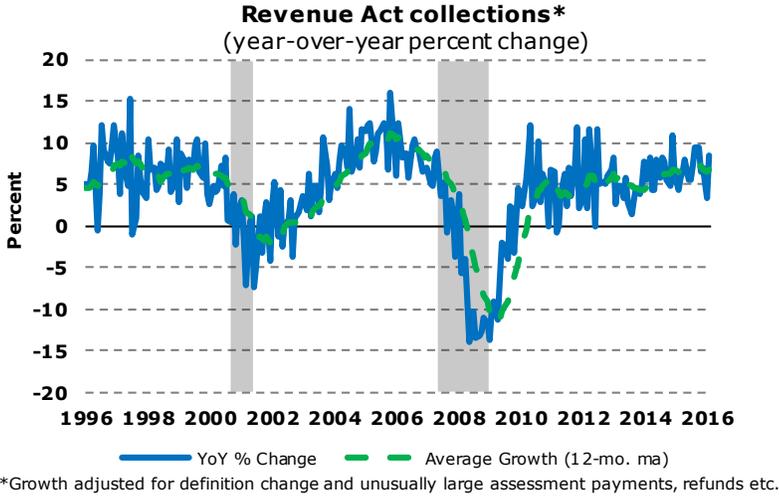
REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the September 11 - October 10, 2016 collection period came in \$30.4 million (2.3%) above the September forecast. Revenue Act collections came in \$22.5 million (1.9%) higher than forecasted and other collections came in \$7.9 million (5.0%) 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 September 11, 2016 – October 10, 2016 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the August economic activity of monthly filers.



Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$22.5 million (1.9%) above the September forecast. Adjusted for large payments in the current and year-ago periods, collections grew 8.4% year over year (see figure). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth increased to 6.9%. Seasonally adjusted collections increased over the month (see figure).

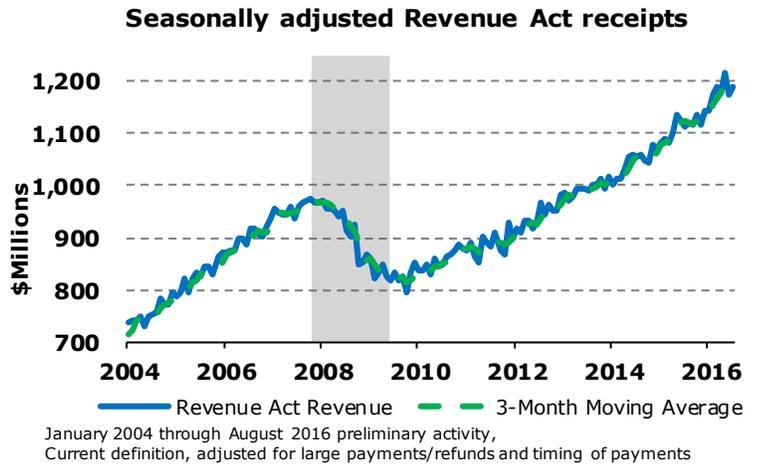
As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 8.2% year over year. The preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 8.8% and the preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 7.3%.

Total tax payments as of September 28th from electronic filers who also paid in the September 11 – October 10 collection period of last year were up 7.7% year over year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well). Last month payments were up 1.7% year over year. Much of the difference in growth rates between this month and last month is due to the differing numbers of weekdays in those

months from year to year. August 2016 had 23 weekdays, while August 2015 had only 21, and July 2016 had only 20 non-holiday weekdays while July 2015 had 22.

Some details of payments from electronic filers:

- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 7.1% year over year. Last month, payments grew 2.2% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 6.9% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 4.9% year over year.
- Other retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were food and beverage stores (+16.6%), drug and health stores (+14.3%), nonstore retailers (+13.8%), building materials and garden equipment (+13.2%) and furniture and home furnishings (+8.3%). Growth in the drug and health stores category was boosted by the July 1 closure of unlicensed medicinal marijuana dispensaries and the shift of much of that business to existing licensed cannabis retailers.
- One retail trade sector had a year-over-year decline in payments: sporting goods, toys, books and music stores (-1.9%).
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 8.0% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 1.4%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the accommodation and food services sector increased by 3.8% year over year. Last month receipts from the sector also increased 3.8% year over year.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector decreased by 6.6% year over year. Last month payments decreased 16.2% year over year. The month saw a large year-over-year decrease in payments from the transportation equipment sector and a moderate decrease in payments from the petroleum refining sector. Excluding the transportation and petroleum sectors, payments from the remaining manufacturing sectors increased by a strong 7.4% year over year.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 9.2% year over year. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 2.9%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 19.2% year over year.



DOR Non-Revenue Act

September collections came in \$8.1 million (5.3%) above the September forecast. This month’s collections would have shown a shortfall had it not been for a surplus in real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$8.3 million (11.0%) higher than forecasted. Sales of large commercial property (property valued at \$10 million or more) totaled \$505 million, down from last month but still above their forecasted total. Collections from resi-

dential sales also came in above the forecast. Seasonally adjusted activity increased over the month ([see figure](#)).

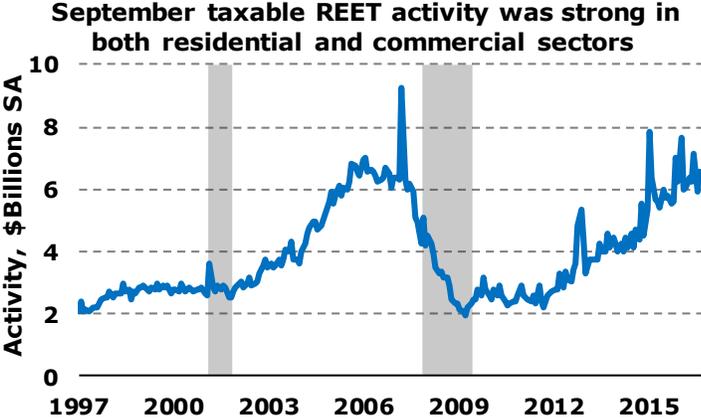
Liquor taxes came in \$0.1 million (0.6%) higher than forecasted. Cigarette tax receipts came in \$0.8 million (2.1%) lower than forecasted.

Property tax receipts came in \$1.0 million (9.3%) higher than forecasted. Refunds of unclaimed property from the GF-S were \$0.7 million higher than forecasted.

Other DOR revenue came in \$0.1 million (1.1%) higher than forecasted.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for September came in \$29,000 (5.3%) higher than forecasted. Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.2 million (3.1%) lower than forecasted.



Source: ERFC, data through September 2016 preliminary activity

Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2016						2014	2015
	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	2.4	2.6
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	103.9	103.7	104.3	104.9	104.4	-	104.9	105.2
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	-1.3	-1.2	-0.6	-0.6	-1.1	-	2.9	0.3
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	50.8	51.3	53.2	52.6	49.4	51.5	55.7	51.4
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	55.7	52.9	56.5	55.5	51.4	57.1	56.2	57.2
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,155	1,128	1,195	1,212	1,142	-	1,001	1,108
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	-3.1	6.1	-1.5	5.7	0.9	-	7.8	10.7
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	17.5	17.3	16.7	17.9	17.0	17.8	16.5	17.4
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	4.6	-2.4	-1.5	1.7	-4.4	-1.6	6.0	5.6
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	238.9	239.4	239.9	239.8	240.3	-	236.7	237.0
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	-	1.6	0.1
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	246.6	247.1	247.5	247.7	248.3	-	237.9	242.2
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	-	1.7	1.8
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	110.4	110.5	110.7	110.7	110.9	-	109.2	109.5
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	-	1.5	0.3
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	143.9	143.9	144.2	144.4	144.6	144.7	140.4	143.1
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.14	0.02	0.27	0.25	0.17	0.16	3.02	2.74
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	6.2	5.3
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	1.81	1.81	1.64	1.50	1.56	1.63	2.54	2.14
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.03	0.05
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	96.3	97.3	97.6	98.0	97.3	97.9	86.2	95.4
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	-106.5	52.5	-6.3	112.8	107.1	-	483.6	439.1
<i>FYTD sum</i>	461.0	513.6	507.3	620.1	727.2	-		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-38.6	-42.0	-44.7	-39.5	-40.7	-	-490.2	-500.4
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-163.8	-205.8	-250.5	-290.0	-330.7	-		

*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	
	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.			
Employment								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,225.9	3,229.8	3,236.6	3,242.2	3,245.1	-	3,100.3	3,187.8	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	8.5	3.9	6.8	5.6	2.9	-	78.7	87.5	
Construction	183.3	182.9	183.5	183.6	184.3	-	168.6	177.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.8	-0.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	-	16.2	8.5	
Manufacturing	290.1	289.7	290.1	290.1	288.3	-	290.9	291.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.0	-1.8	-	3.0	0.3	
Aerospace	91.9	91.7	91.2	91.7	90.2	-	94.4	93.2	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.6	-1.5	-	-0.5	-1.2	
Software	58.4	58.5	59.4	59.7	60.2	-	55.2	57.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	-	0.3	2.2	
All Other	2,694.1	2,698.7	2,703.5	2,708.9	2,712.4	-	2,585.6	2,662.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	7.7	4.5	4.9	5.4	3.5	-	59.3	76.6	
Other Indicators								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	253.8	-	256.1	-	256.9	-	246.0	249.4	
	2.5%	-	1.8%	-	2.1%	-	1.8%	1.4%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	49.3	38.8	47.7	39.8	29.1	-	34.3	36.4	
	25.8%	5.8%	23.4%	21.3%	-31.9%	-	11.8%	6.0%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	121.3	122.1	122.2	122.6	122.3	-	118.0	120.0	
	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.7%	1.9%	-	2.7%	1.7%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	64.0	66.9	67.3	68.2	66.3	-	47.5	58.7	
	9.3%	13.8%	14.3%	13.9%	13.2%	-	16.3%	23.6%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	41.4	41.7	41.2	41.7	41.3	-	41.1	41.3	
	0.3%	1.5%	-0.5%	0.4%	-0.5%	-	-1.1%	0.5%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	26.4	26.2	26.5	26.3	26.4	-	25.2	25.5	
	4.1%	3.4%	4.4%	4.1%	4.6%	-	3.4%	1.5%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	24.6	25.3	25.5	25.3	25.2	26.2	23.3	25.0	
	-0.5%	3.8%	2.1%	-1.1%	1.3%	3.5%	5.4%	7.3%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	30.1	30.3	29.9	31.6	30.7	29.0	35.7	32.3	
	-2.3%	-3.2%	-2.0%	-5.4%	-7.1%	-13.6%	-11.0%	-9.5%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	-	388.0	-	-	-	355.7	372.1	
	-	-	4.4%	-	-	-	6.8%	4.6%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	-	317.5	-	-	-	266.0	286.2	
	-	-	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								
	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	Jul 11- Aug 10	Aug 11- Sep 10	Sep 11- Oct 10*
Department of Revenue-Total	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	1,493,853	1,514,117	1,449,879	1,369,228
	5.0	4.9	4.9	9.1	6.2	4.5	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	5.4	10.9	8.4
Revenue Act	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	1,159,028	1,333,615	1,290,996	1,208,614
	4.8	6.1	6.7	5.3	8.3	5.7	7.8	10.3	12.9	11.3	5.8	12.0	8.2
Retail Sales Tax	731,630	782,233	716,965	667,481	901,360	631,435	647,111	765,588	728,523	768,370	866,647	814,351	796,008
	4.3	6.8	8.6	4.1	8.9	5.9	6.1	8.2	13.3	12.0	6.9	7.0	8.8
Business and Occupation Tax	283,300	321,516	282,016	271,703	378,280	255,333	269,043	350,865	286,100	294,506	349,938	308,011	304,116
	4.0	5.5	5.7	1.9	2.6	7.2	13.1	13.9	10.7	11.9	2.6	7.4	7.3
Use Tax	54,633	53,986	49,311	53,414	60,703	47,952	47,779	52,962	49,549	48,043	60,321	62,941	58,610
	12.1	7.3	-5.5	27.0	10.3	4.9	3.0	12.5	2.8	-6.5	0.7	14.9	7.3
Public Utility Tax	29,051	26,493	23,365	35,076	53,670	29,979	38,474	38,933	32,723	29,912	32,280	27,854	29,420
	0.9	-10.3	-16.1	24.4	28.5	-23.6	11.4	11.4	1.3	5.0	1.2	-8.9	1.3
Tobacco Products Tax	5,256	3,465	3,940	4,646	3,406	3,046	4,518	5,512	4,159	4,782	4,357	4,117	5,139
	13.3	-18.4	-5.4	49.3	-6.7	-13.2	26.0	26.1	17.4	31.3	-4.2	-2.0	-2.2
Penalties and Interest	12,954	12,068	13,770	19,243	17,626	18,981	14,655	10,898	17,081	13,414	20,071	73,723	15,321
	41.7	28.5	35.6	10.5	76.5	70.7	-1.1	33.9	293.7	46.5	73.4	394.5	18.3
Non-Revenue Act**	146,613	219,226	890,751	294,311	130,695	125,660	163,213	240,176	975,416	334,825	180,502	158,883	160,613
	6.1	-1.6	2.8	25.3	-11.7	-3.5	16.3	3.1	4.2	-4.2	2.0	2.5	9.5
Liquor Sales/Liter	21,597	20,457	14,883	24,935	31,411	17,743	18,566	20,318	18,459	20,424	22,221	23,294	22,187
	11.2	-1.2	-25.4	18.6	0.1	-4.7	0.8	7.5	27.5	-21.3	9.8	-2.3	2.7
Cigarette	34,363	29,127	33,547	38,969	31,481	23,657	31,049	32,055	31,823	34,225	35,071	35,096	35,358
	-7.5	-19.3	10.7	15.5	-19.0	4.5	47.9	-5.6	-13.7	-5.7	-5.5	3.2	2.9
Property (State School Levy)	10,051	40,137	735,696	127,461	9,910	5,095	33,233	96,587	812,579	156,766	10,476	6,801	11,280
	16.9	-3.9	1.0	13.9	-13.5	-21.0	9.3	3.6	2.6	-3.5	-14.8	-5.9	12.2
Real Estate Excise	76,591	70,343	54,172	92,822	46,529	65,089	68,390	68,504	80,381	93,071	98,344	87,901	84,358
	21.0	19.1	1.5	67.1	10.6	-4.8	16.0	1.3	29.9	0.0	13.6	6.3	10.1
Unclaimed Property	-3,427	42,500	39,946	2,135	-3,046	-2,923	1,647	6,945	-3,988	-4,434	-5,175	-3,059	-2,283
	52.2	3.2	47.9	346.1	-196.9	-205.3	135.1	-2,153.8	63.0	-21.8	259.7	-6.3	-33.4
Other	7,438	16,662	12,507	7,989	14,411	16,998	10,327	15,768	36,161	34,773	19,565	8,851	9,713
	-37.6	-30.6	61.4	-34.3	-31.7	48.5	-4.4	-19.1	7.3	-6.9	-11.9	-16.3	30.6
Department of Licensing**	474	355	244	316	377	492	831	2,487	2,833	6,503	2,406	1,100	573
	-19.2	-4.6	3.7	6.9	39.9	27.5	18.1	105.0	-26.8	1.4	-21.0	9.0	21.0
Administrative Office of the Courts**	6,779	6,607	7,744	5,583	6,310	5,785	6,989	7,398	7,350	6,109	6,145	6,856	6,292
	6.6	-12.8	2.1	-11.4	-5.5	-4.4	-3.2	-7.3	-6.7	-8.7	-9.5	-7.2	-7.2
Total General Fund-State***	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	1,506,465	1,522,668	1,457,835	1,376,093
	5.0	4.8	4.9	9.0	6.2	4.5	8.9	9.0	8.5	7.3	5.2	10.8	8.3

*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
September 11, 2016 - October 10, 2016				
October 10, 2016 Collections Compared to the September 2016 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,338,619	\$1,369,228	\$30,609	2.3%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,186,123	1,208,614	22,491	1.9%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	152,496	160,613	8,117	5.3%
Liquor Sales/Liter	22,058	22,187	129	0.6%
Cigarette	36,121	35,358	(763)	-2.1%
Property (State School Levy)	10,320	11,280	960	9.3%
Real Estate Excise	76,015	84,358	8,343	11.0%
Unclaimed Property	(1,626)	(2,283)	(658)	NA
Other	9,607	9,713	106	1.1%
Department of Licensing (2)	545	573	29	5.3%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	6,491	6,292	(199)	-3.1%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,345,655	\$1,376,093	\$30,438	2.3%

Cumulative Variance Since the September Forecast (September 11, 2016 - October 10, 2016)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,338,619	\$1,369,228	\$30,609	2.3%
Revenue Act** (3)	1,186,123	1,208,614	22,491	1.9%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	152,496	160,613	8,117	5.3%
Liquor Sales/Liter	22,058	22,187	129	0.6%
Cigarette	36,121	35,358	(763)	-2.1%
Property (State School Levy)	10,320	11,280	960	9.3%
Real Estate Excise	76,015	84,358	8,343	11.0%
Unclaimed Property	(1,626)	(2,283)	(658)	NA
Other	9,607	9,713	106	1.1%
Department of Licensing (4)	545	573	29	5.3%
Administrative Office of the Courts	6,491	6,292	(199)	-3.1%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,345,655	\$1,376,093	\$30,438	2.3%

1 Collections September 11, 2016 - October 10, 2016. Collections primarily reflect August 2016 activity of monthly filers.

2 September 2016 collections.

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

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

* Based on the September 2016 economic and revenue forecast released September 21, 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.