

ECONOMIC and REVENUE UPDATE FY 2007



Commission on Government
Forecasting and Accountability
703 Stratton Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

November 15, 2006

CGFA Commission Members

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CGFA Background & Responsibilities

- Bi-Partisan, joint legislative commission, provides the General Assembly with information relevant to the Illinois economy, taxes and other sources of revenue and debt obligations of the State.
- Preparation of annual revenue estimates with periodic updates;
- Analysis of the fiscal impact of revenue bills;
- Preparation of State Debt Impact Notes;
- Periodic assessment of capital facility plans;
- Annual estimates of the liabilities of the State's group health insurance program and approval of contract renewals promulgated by the Department of Central Management Services;
- Implement the provisions of the State Facility Closure Act;
- Annual estimates of public pension funding requirements and preparation of pension impact notes.

CHART 1: Change in Real GDP

- The economy slowed sharply further in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. As shown in the chart, real GDP rose at a slight 1.6% annual rate, down from the already slowed 2.6% rate in the previous quarter.
- Several factors accounted for the deceleration but two in particular dominated - - a further falloff in residential investment and an increase in imports. These were major subtractions from the 4% contribution made from the other sectors including consumer, business and government spending.
- Residential investment has been declining now for four consecutive quarters. The key question is whether or not housing activity is nearing a bottom or whether there is more air to be let out of the housing bubble.

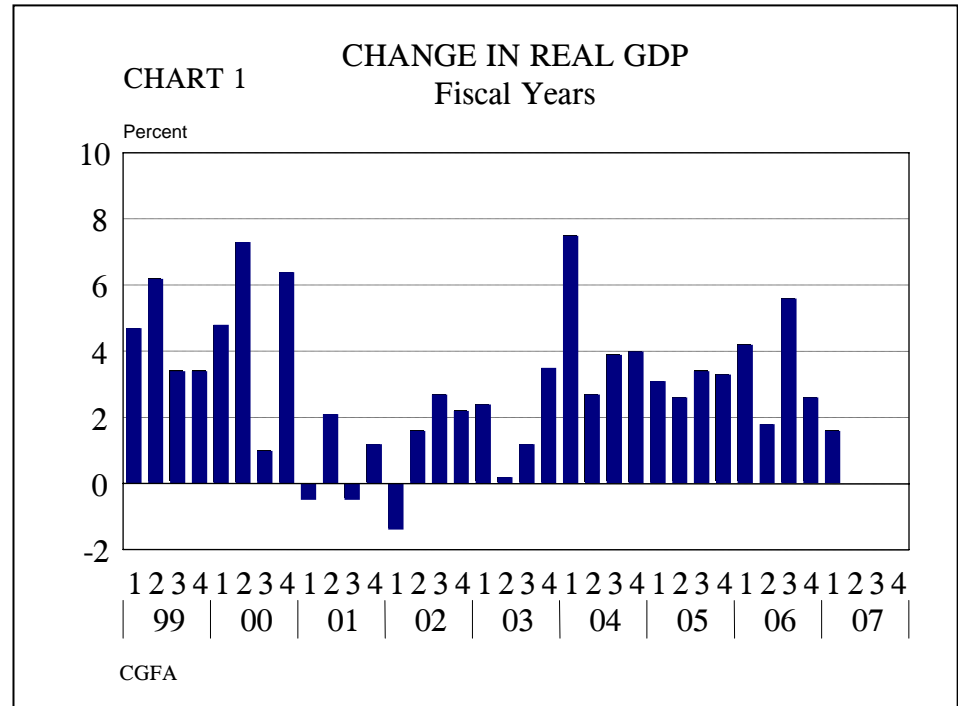


CHART 2: Illinois Building Permits

- There is growing evidence that the pace of housing activity is falling further. Year-to-date home sales in Illinois were off 7.4%, with September sales down 19.5% from a year earlier. At the same time, the median home price in the State in September was \$199,900, a 9.7% reduction from the \$217,100 a year earlier and the lowest median price in two years.
- This weakening trend is likely to continue as single-family building permits in the State, a precursor to future activity, continue a steep downward trend. While the level is higher, the steepness of the decline in building permits is reminiscent of that which preceded the 1990-91 recession.
- On the positive side, mortgage interest rates remain relatively low and there is some evidence that the backlog of houses is being reduced, although houses remain on the market longer and price reductions are common.

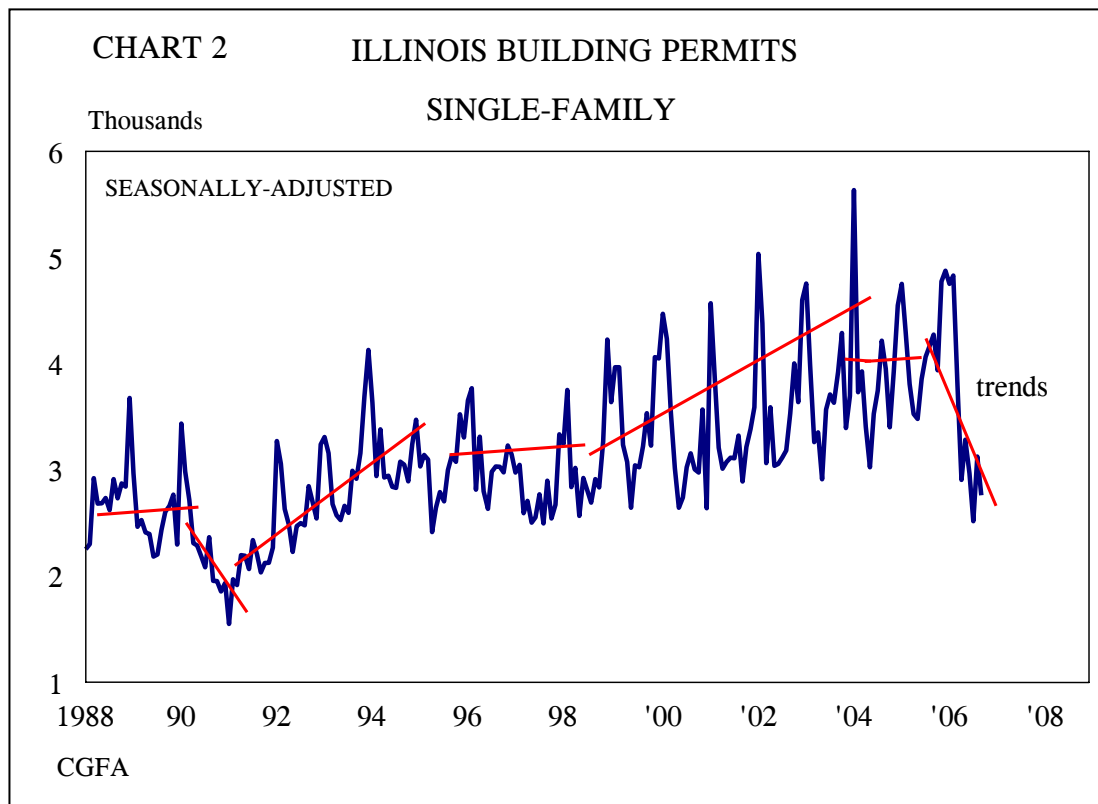


CHART 3: Illinois Exports

- In contrast to housing, Illinois exports have been a strengthening sector and are expected to continue this trend.
- Illinois ranks fifth in overall exports, so this is important to the State.
- Nevertheless, while exports have been strong, it has been a surge in imports that overpowered that gain.
- A significant factor behind the import surge was due to the spike in energy prices. That impact may have been overstated last quarter, however, as the report reflected only two months of data and may have missed the sharp decline in oil prices that started in September. Indeed, oil prices currently are about \$20 a barrel below its peak.

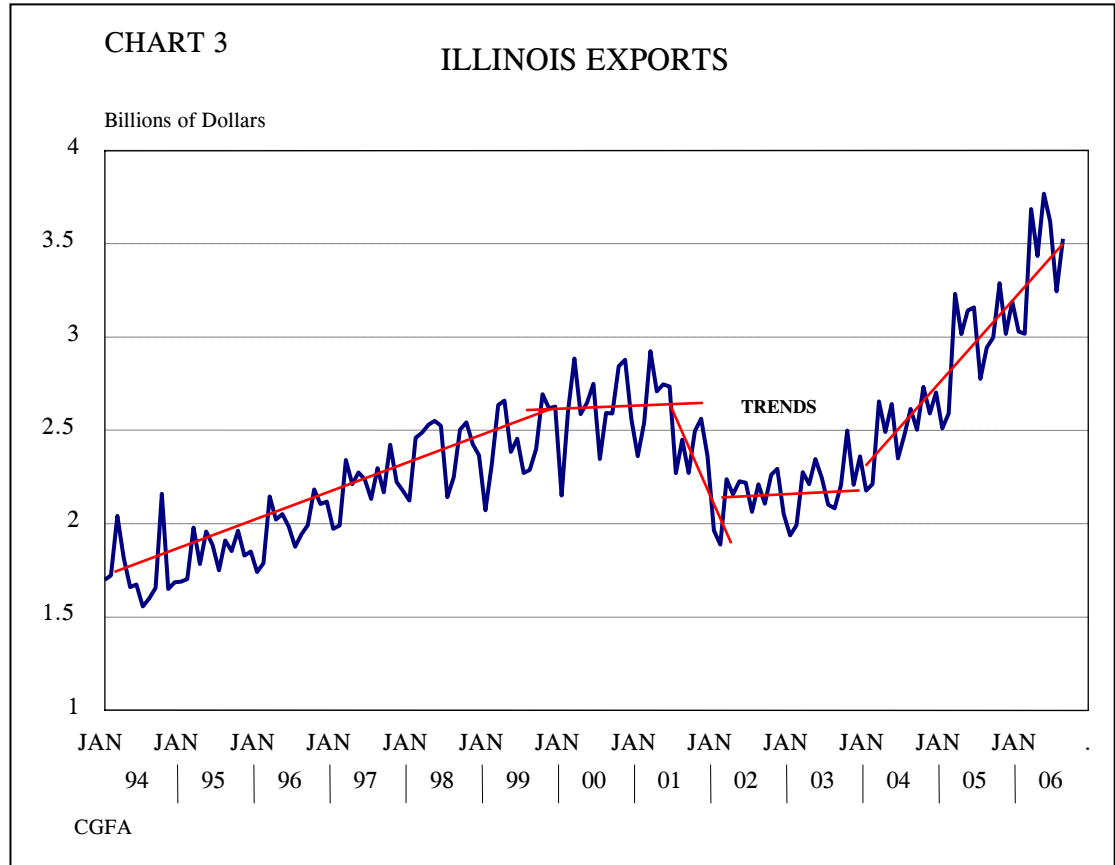


CHART 4: Purchasing Managers Index

- With housing declining and imports soaring, both subtracting from growth, attention has turned to business spending to pick up the slack. This was expected reflecting soaring corporate profits, record stock prices, and tightening capacity.
- Businesses have been expanding --when more than 50% report an increase -- since the fall of 2003 or 60 consecutive months illustrated by the Purchasing Managers Index shown in Chart 4.
- Even so, the national index, reported out on November 1, was the lowest recorded since June 2003 while the Chicago Index fell back to the levels of the summer of 2005.
- The Chicago area index, while volatile, closely mirrors that of the overall index and, while weakening, both are anticipated to show further gains in FY 2007.

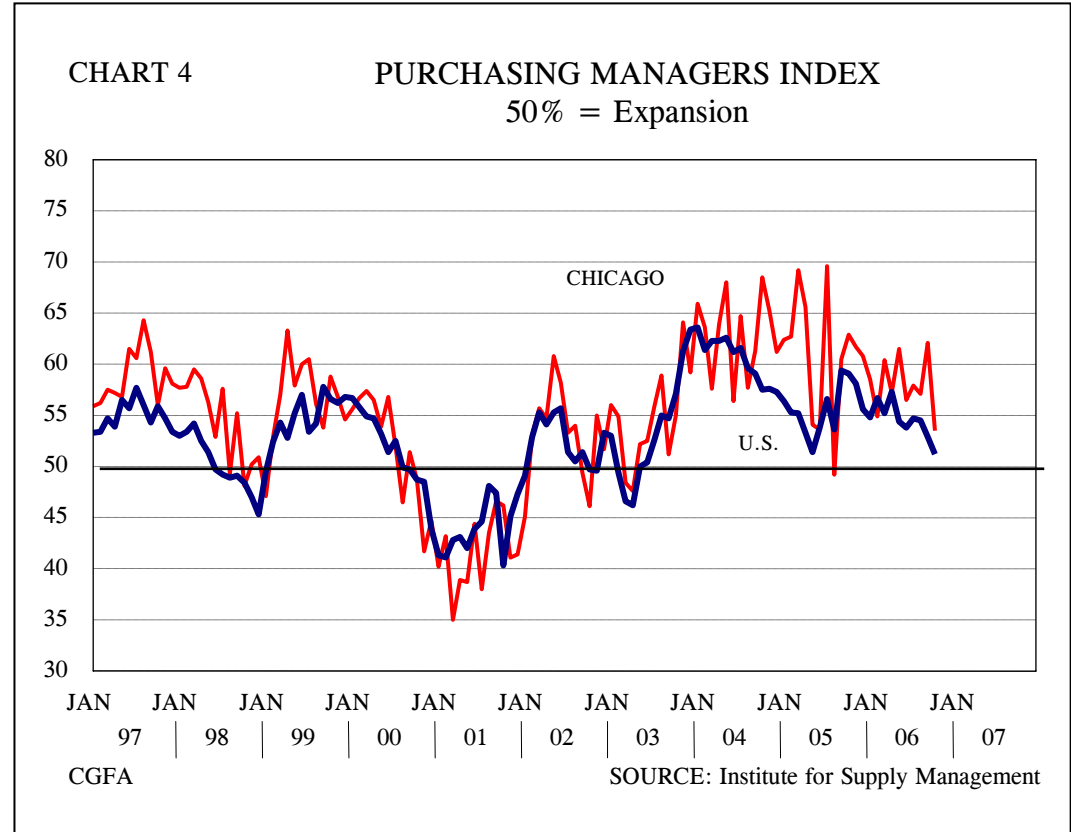


CHART 5: Non-Manufacturing Index

- While most analysts' attention centers on the manufacturing sector, which is the most cyclical, the U. S. service sector accounts for the bulk of the overall economy.
- Chart 5 shows the non-manufacturing sector.
- The index of non-manufacturing activity continued to expand in October for the 43rd consecutive month.
- Even so, the strength of this measure has weakened in the past few months.

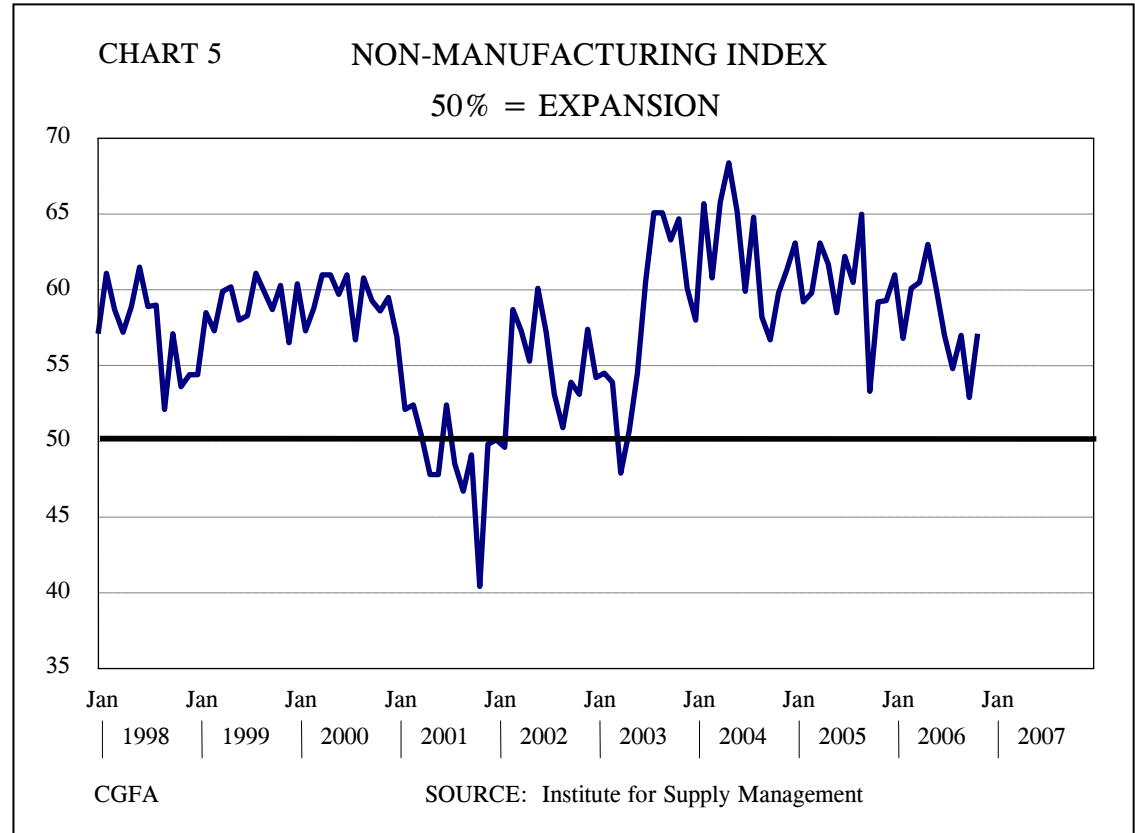


CHART 6: Consumer Confidence

- While housing is deteriorating and there are signs of business spending moderating, ultimately whether there is an economic soft landing or a more severe weakening will depend on the performance of the consumer.
- Confidence measures are used as an indicator of consumer spending which generally accounts for about two-thirds of overall economic activity.
- Despite a plethora of international crises and other uncertainties, consumer attitudes as measured by both the University of Michigan and the Conference Board has held up and with the recent decline in energy prices has even strengthened in recent months.

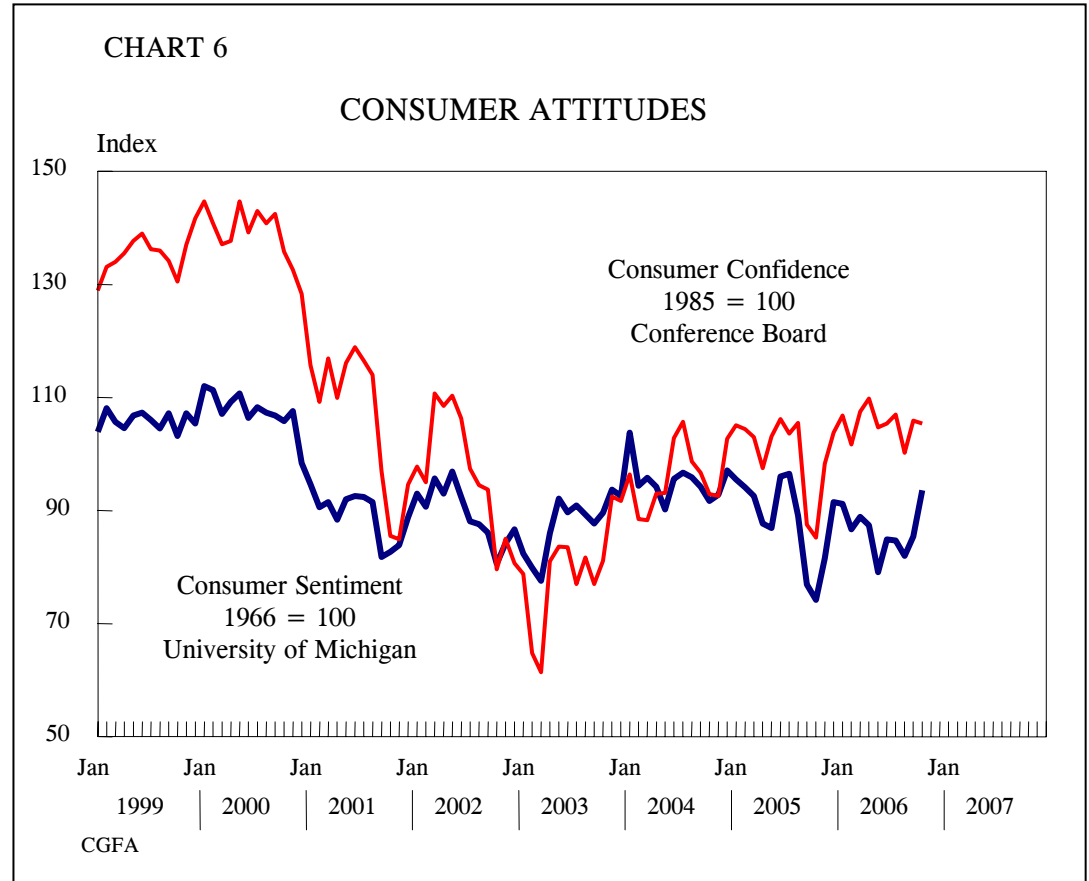


CHART 7: Unemployment Rates

- In September, Illinois' unemployment rate fell to 4.4%, the lowest level since 2000, and below the national unemployment rate of 4.6% that month. National data just released for October, however, had substantial revisions and now show the national rate dropped to a five year low of 4.4%.
- As shown in the chart, the State unemployment rate had remained higher than the national rate since around 1999.
- However, prior to that in the mid 1990s, Illinois' unemployment rate had held below the national average on a rather consistent basis. Thus, the current dip is not without precedent.

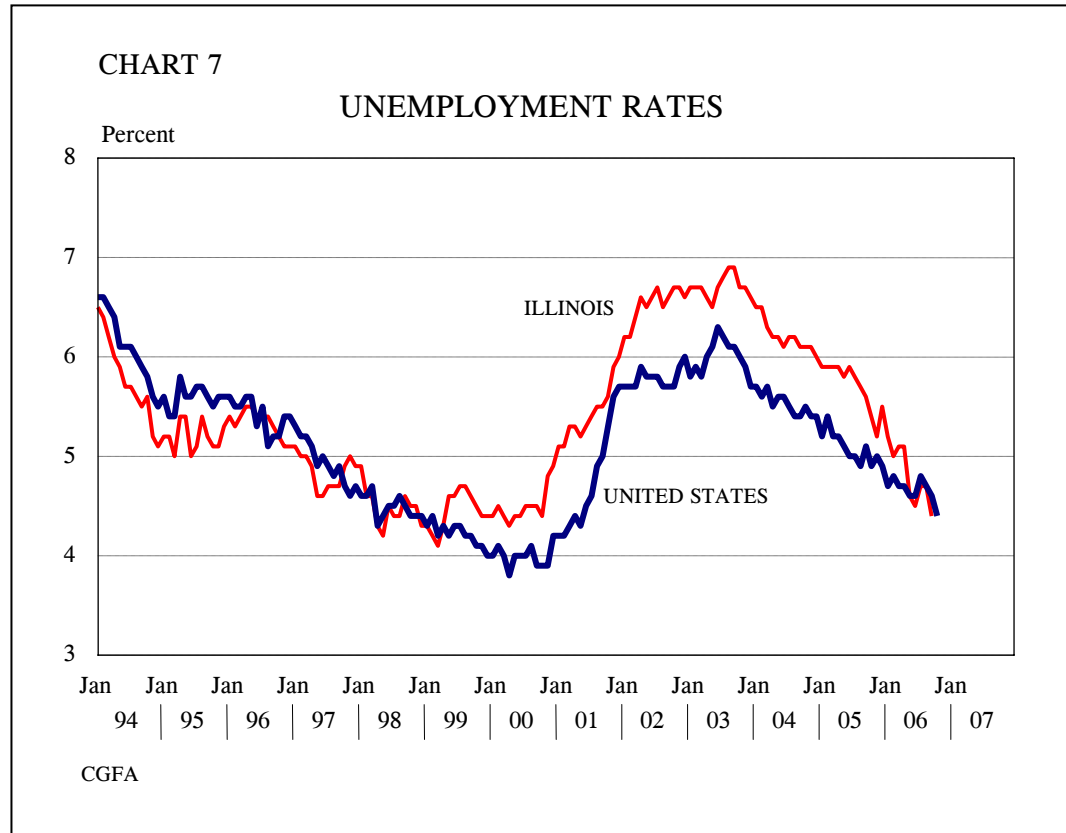


CHART 8: Wages & Salaries

- In addition to a low unemployment rate, wages and salaries have begun to rise at a faster pace.
- As shown in the chart, civilian workers in the private sector saw wages and salaries rise 3.2% in the year ended September, up from 2.3% in 2005 and the highest since 2001.
- Higher employment and wages have been major factors behind the rise in economically sensitive State revenues as well as buoying consumer attitudes.

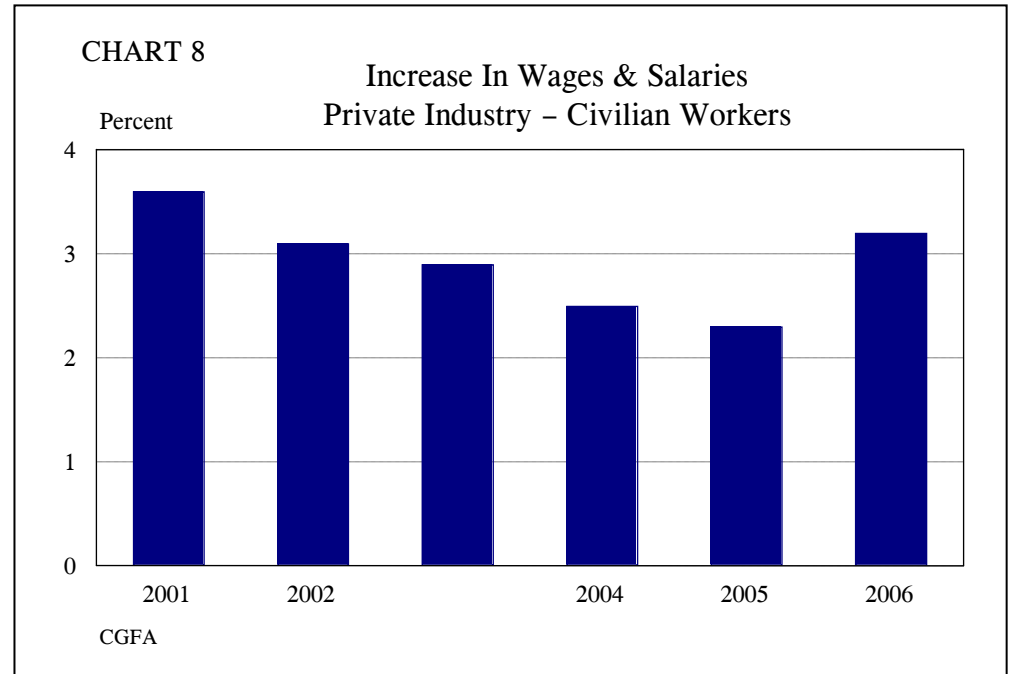


CHART 9: Illinois Employment

- The improvement in the Illinois employment picture should not be judged by its unemployment rate alone. Employment as measured by the household survey has now surpassed its previous high reached prior to the last recession. (It should be pointed out, however, that the nation surpassed its pre-recession peak by this measure by the fall of 2003.)
- When measured by the more comprehensive establishment, or payroll series, however, it shows the State has a long way to go before it regains the jobs lost during the past recession. (National data show the U.S. reached its pre-recession peak of employment by the payroll series in early 2005.) According to a report by Moody's prepared for the Commission earlier this year, *"Illinois' employment will not return to its pre-recession peak until 2008."*

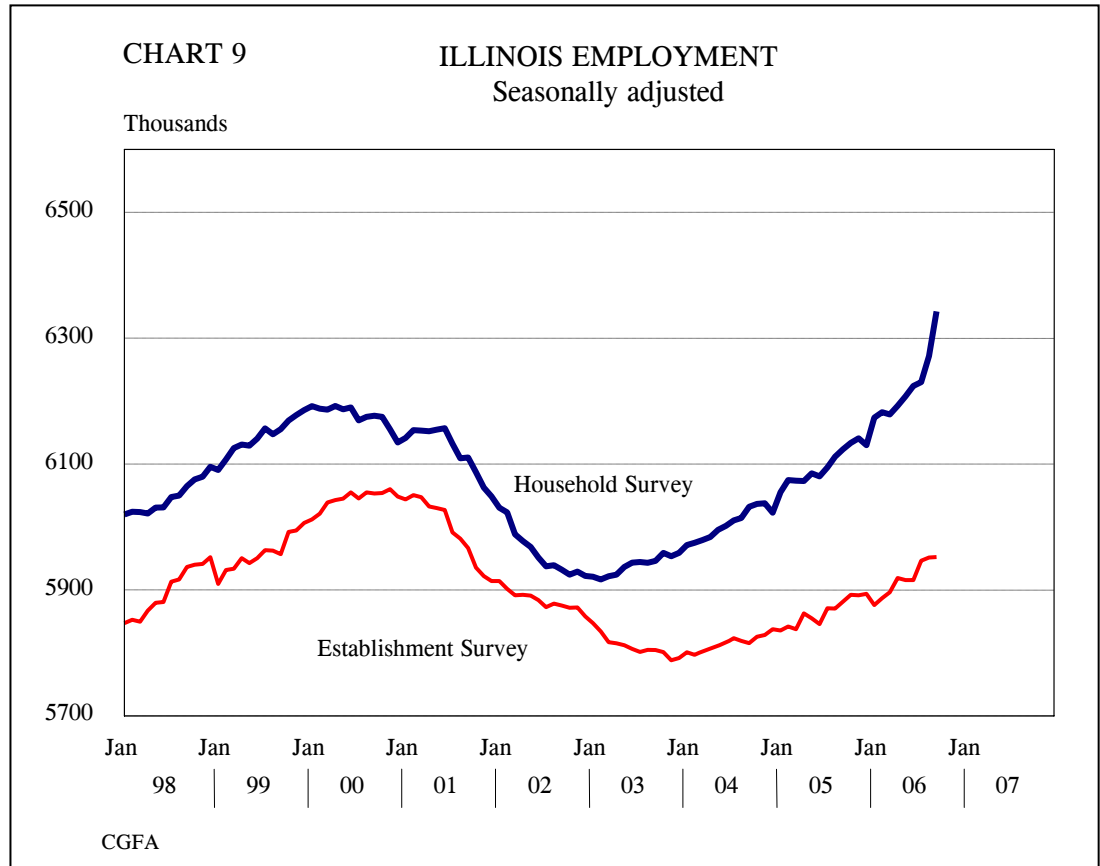


CHART 10: U.S. Interest Rates

- In response to continued economic growth and as a preemptive inflation measure, the Federal Reserve began to progressively remove the monetary stimulus it had been providing.
- As illustrated in Chart 10, key monetary policy rates were increased seventeen times since the summer of 2004, with the key overnight federal funds rate rising to 5.25% from a low of 1%. In response, the bank prime lending rate, or best rate to business, increased from 4% to 8 1/4%.
- Starting with its August meeting, the Federal Reserve has held key monetary policy rates unchanged.
- Long-term rates did not respond immediately to the short-term rate increases. Renewed concern over inflation began to increase rates until the recent weakening in economic activity, as illustrated here with the 30-year fixed mortgage interest rate.
- The Fed continues to walk a tight rope, providing enough liquidity to assure continued economic advance while restraining inflationary pressures that are rising outside of its comfort range.

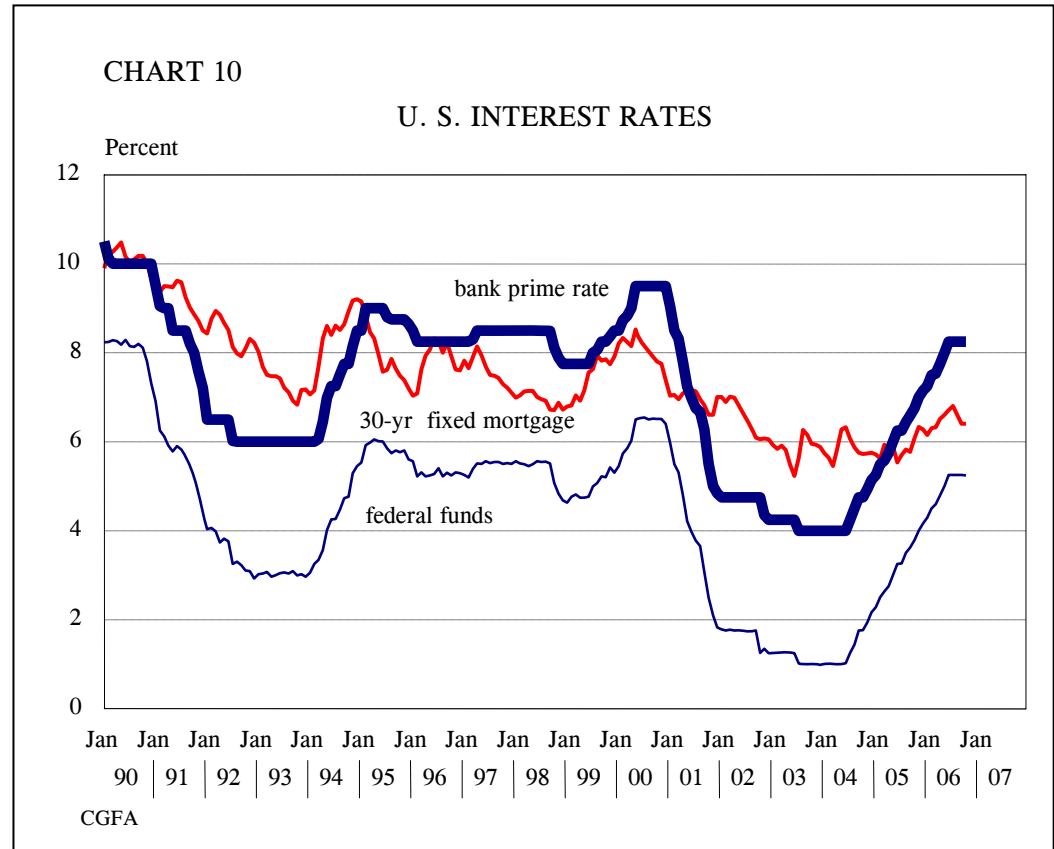


CHART 11: Change in Consumer Prices

- Overall consumer prices rose 2.1% in September from a year earlier substantially lower than in the prior two years, but due almost entirely to a steep monthly drop in energy prices that is unlikely to be repeated. Excluding the volatile food and energy sectors, the rise in prices was up 2.9% from a year earlier, the fastest price rise on this core basis since early 1996.
- The concern remains that inflationary pressures are not yet being held in check and that any renewed pickup in economic activity in light of rising wages, low unemployment, and reduced productivity would worsen this pressure.
- The Federal Reserve is trying to balance the need to quell inflationary pressures without stifling an economy already slowing. Even so, the likelihood of any near term reduction in key interest rates now seems to be put on the back burner.

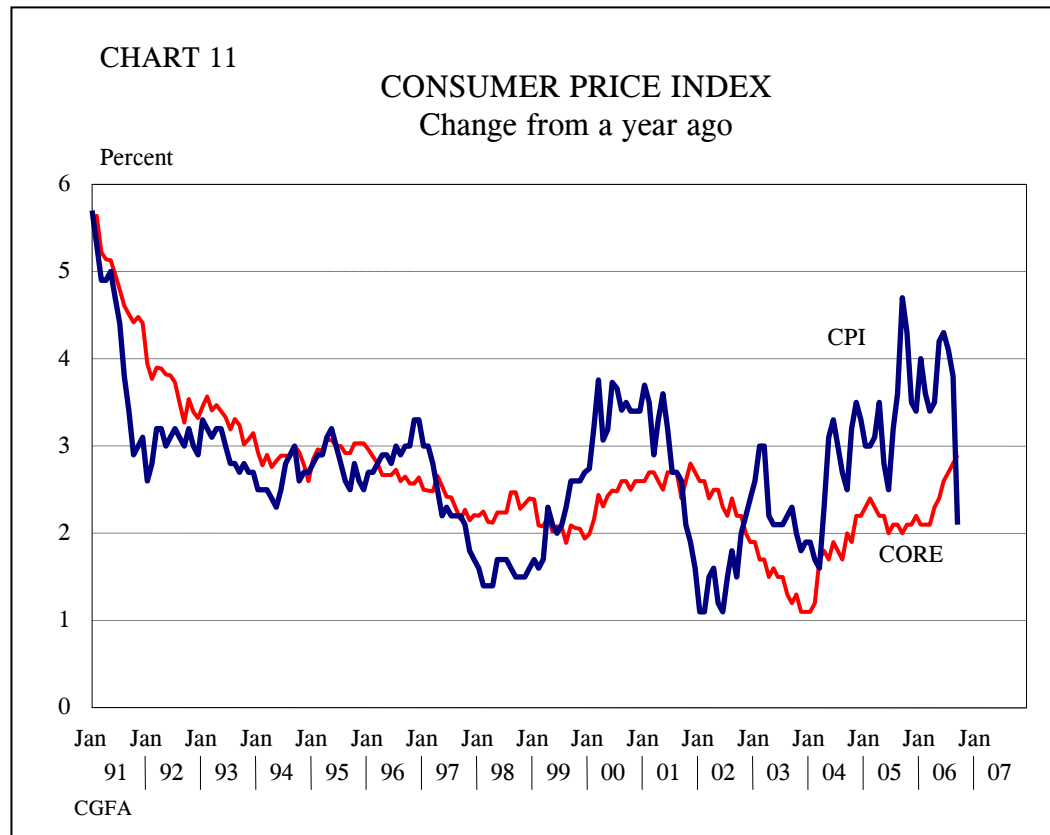


CHART 12: Illinois Leading Economic Indicator

- As shown in Chart 12, the Illinois Leading Economic Indicator, which is based upon measures of employment such as hours worked in manufacturing, new single-family building permits, and surveys of manufactures' expectations, has leveled off in recent months after having been on an upward course for over three years.
- The current leveling in the indicator should not be seen as an indication of an impending downturn but could mean only a mid course correction. However, it is similar to the period preceding the 1990 recession and thus deserves to be monitored should further weakness develop.

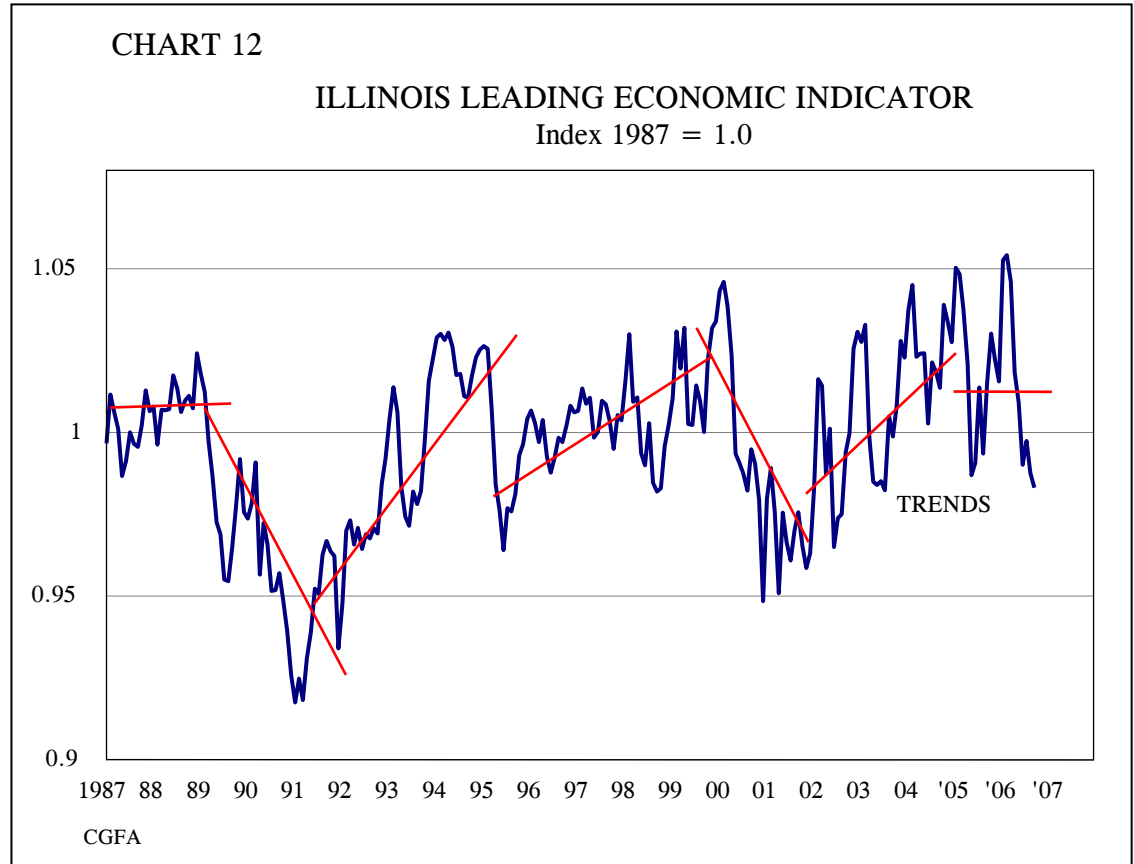
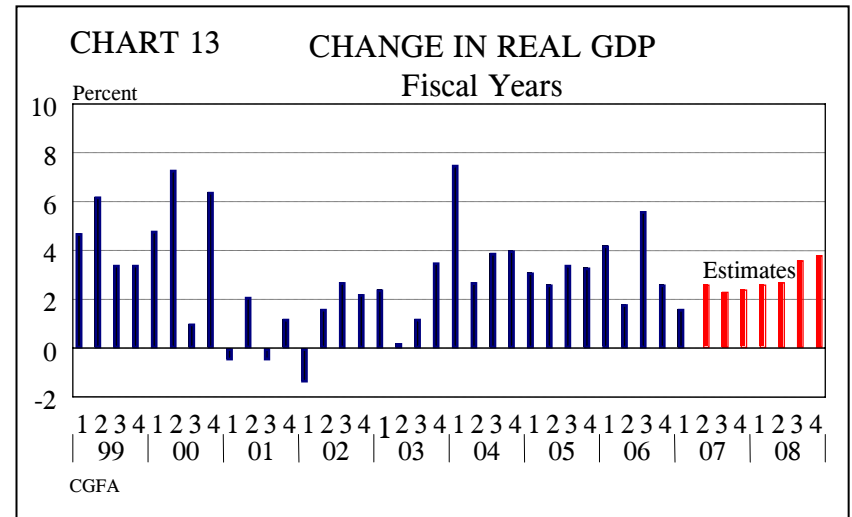


CHART 13: Change in Real GDP

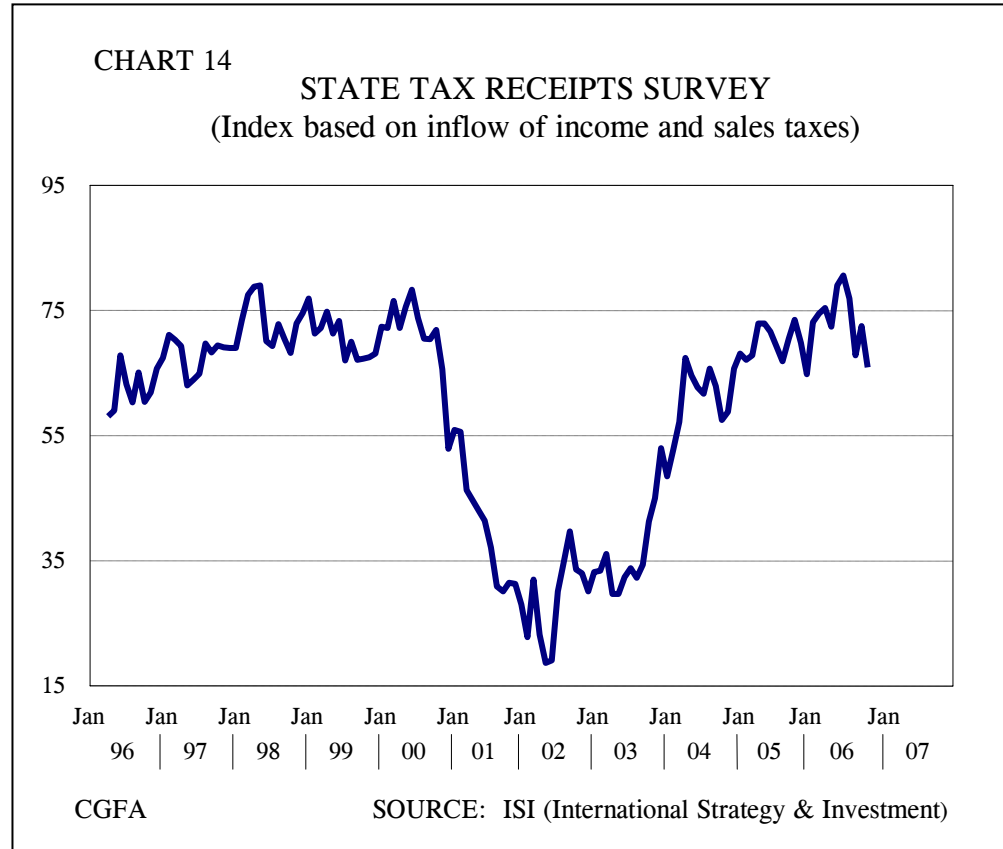
- In conclusion, the U.S. economy is expected to slow to 2.6% in FY2007 from 3.4% in FY2006.
- An early look at FY2008 shows some improvement throughout the year but average 2.7%, only modestly stronger than this fiscal year and below the long-term growth trend. (See Chart to the right and Table below.)
- Housing will have bottomed out; business spending will remain positive; imports will rise more slowly while exports show continued strength. Below-trend-growth will reduce price pressure although the unemployment rate is likely to edge up.
- Most states have benefited greatly from improved economically related sources of revenue. Some moderation in revenue growth may be expected as gains in personal and corporate income slow and sales become less robust while inflation eases.



ECONOMIC FORECASTS - November 2006						
(\$ Change from prior year levels)						
REAL (2000 \$)	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual r	Estimated	Estimated
Gross Domestic Product	1.9	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.7
Personal Consumption	2.4	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.7
Durable	4.9	7.7	5.5	5.0	3.4	1.0
Nondurable	2.3	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.0	2.9
Services	1.8	2.7	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.0
Fixed Investment	1.6	8.3	7.2	5.5	0.7	0.8
Exports	0.5	3.3	8.5	7.4	8.3	10.8
Imports	6.5	9.7	7.4	6.5	3.5	3.3
Government	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.6
Federal	7.1	7.0	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.8
State & Local	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.5	1.7
OTHER MEASURES						
Personal Income (Current \$)	2.1	4.9	6.2	5.9	6.6	5.0
Personal Consumption (Current \$)	4.3	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.3	4.7
Before Tax Profits (Current \$)	16.6	18.8	13.9	15.2	9.3	5.1
Consumer Prices	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.8	2.4	2.1
Unemployment Rate (Average)	5.9	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.9
r = revised						

CHART 14: State Tax Receipts

- Chart 14 indicates that State tax receipts have risen sharply since reaching a low in the summer of 2002.
- This survey is based upon data from 16 states --including Illinois -- that have diverse geographic and population characteristics.
- The rise was particularly noticeable starting in 2004 and has continued at this higher level, before flattening out in recent months. Given below trend economic growth forecast this fiscal year and next, gains from economic sources are likely to be less robust than experienced recently.



FY 2007 Revenue Recap

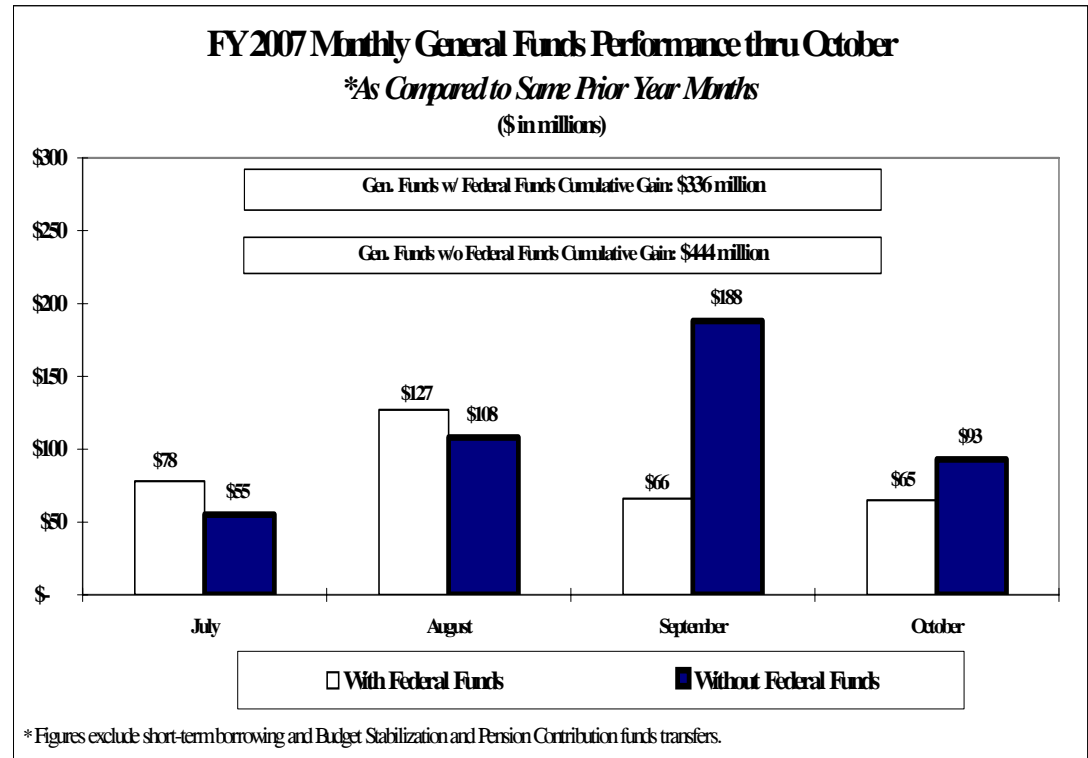
Through the first third of the fiscal year, overall general revenues are up \$336 million as most of the economically related sources enjoyed good growth. In fact, excluding the decline of \$108 million in federal sources, all other revenue sources are up \$444 million. As a result, overall general funds revenue performance through the first third of the fiscal year has been slightly better than expected.

July- General revenue receipts increased \$78 million to begin the fiscal year. The increase occurred despite a number of revenue sources experiencing monthly declines. A large part of the increase was the result of a transfer from the Income Tax Refund Fund in the amount of \$81 million. Absent a \$23 million gain in federal sources, all other revenue sources were up a modest \$55 million.

August- Overall general funds revenues increased \$127 million in August. The larger economic sources did well, while some of the other areas posted small losses. Similar to last year, \$276 million from the Budget Stabilization Fund was transferred into the General Fund to assist in cash flow. Excluding \$19 million in federal source gains, all other areas increased \$108 million.

September- Overall general funds revenues increased \$66 million in September. While most of the economic sources posted monthly gains, particularly income taxes, those increases in large part were offset by a \$122 million falloff in federal sources due to an unusually large month in federal receipts last year. Federal sources aside, other revenue sources posted an impressive \$188 million monthly increase.

October- Overall general funds revenues increased \$65 million in October. The economic sources again fared well, although some of those gains were offset by another monthly falloff in federal sources. Excluding a \$28 million decline in federal sources, other sources experienced a higher gain of \$93 million.



Individual Source Performance To Date

- Gross personal income taxes have performed quite well over the first third of the fiscal year with withholding and estimated payments up measurably.
- Gross corporate income taxes also have performed well thus far in FY 2007. Since the vast majority of corporate tax is not receipted until March-June, it still is difficult to predict how this volatile source will perform over the remainder of the fiscal year. However, a moderating of current rates of growth is anticipated.
- Sales tax has performed about as expected thus far this fiscal year.
- Public utility taxes are down slightly, although little to no growth was expected.
- Cigarette tax is down as expected due to this year's tax distribution change.
- Inheritance tax receipts are doing somewhat better than anticipated.
- Interest income earnings are up substantially due to higher rates of return.
- Cook County IGT is down due to the timing of the transfers as well as an anticipated total year falloff.
- While lottery transfers have disappointed and are lagging substantially, other transfers are up due to a large Income Tax Refund transfer, statutory fund sweeps, and chargeback activity.
- Federal sources are down reflecting reimbursable spending activity.

Through the first third of the fiscal year, total general funds revenues are up \$336 million. If the loss in federal sources is excluded, the picture improves to an overall gain of \$444 million. Federal sources aside, most of the economically related sources have met and in some cases are ahead of expectations. While rates of growth are expected to moderate the estimates for several sources need to be adjusted to account for year to date performance.

GENERAL FUNDS RECEIPTS: THROUGH OCTOBER				
<i>FY 2007 vs. FY 2006</i>				
<i>(\$ million)</i>				
Revenue Sources	FY 2007	FY 2006	CHANGE FROM FY 2006	% CHANGE
State Taxes				
Personal Income Tax	\$2,827	\$2,631	\$196	7.4%
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	495	410	\$85	20.7%
Sales Taxes	2,477	2,386	\$91	3.8%
Public Utility Taxes (regular)	331	338	(\$7)	-2.1%
Cigarette Tax	117	133	(\$16)	-12.0%
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	50	52	(\$2)	-3.8%
Vehicle Use Tax	13	13	\$0	0.0%
Inheritance Tax (Gross)	97	79	\$18	22.8%
Insurance Taxes and Fees	83	83	\$0	0.0%
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	65	64	\$1	1.6%
Interest on State Funds & Investments	68	42	\$26	61.9%
Cook County IGT	6	40	(\$34)	-85.0%
Other Sources	122	139	(\$17)	-12.2%
Subtotal	\$6,751	\$6,410	\$341	5.3%
Transfers				
Lottery	175	214	(\$39)	-18.2%
Riverboat transfers & receipts	225	224	\$1	0.4%
Other	321	156	\$165	105.8%
Total State Sources	\$7,472	\$7,004	\$468	6.7%
Federal Sources				
Total Federal & State Sources	\$9,011	\$8,651	\$360	4.2%
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:				
Refund Fund				
Personal Income Tax	(\$275)	(\$256)	(\$19)	7.4%
Corporate Income Tax	(\$87)	(\$82)	(\$5)	6.1%
Subtotal General Funds	\$8,649	\$8,313	\$336	4.0%
Short-Term Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	\$276	\$276	\$0	N/A
Total General Funds	\$8,925	\$8,589	\$336	3.9%

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller, State of Illinois: Some totals may not equal, due to rounding.
CGFA

6-Nov-06

FY 2007 Estimate Increased by \$60 Million

Overall receipt performance through the first third of the fiscal year has performed about as expected, albeit slightly ahead of expectations. In particular, income taxes have continued to do well, as have interest earnings and inheritance taxes. However, much of their over performance has been offset by anticipated falloffs in other areas. As a result, several estimates are being adjusted at this time to better reflect year to date activity.

- Personal income tax revised up \$66 million gross or \$60 million net of refunds
- Corporate income tax revised up \$65 million gross or \$54 million net of refunds
- Interest income revised up \$25 million
- Inheritance tax revised up \$15 million
- Lottery transfers revised down (\$40 million)
- Other transfers revised down (\$39 million)
- Other sources revised down (\$15 million)

Net Increase = \$60 million

ADJUSTMENTS TO CGFA FY 2007 ESTIMATE			
(millions)			
	CGFA FY 2007 Revised Estimate Nov-06	CGFA Estimate July-06	Change From July-06 Est.
Revenue Sources			
State Taxes			
Personal Income Tax	\$10,116	\$10,050	\$66
Corporate Income Tax	\$1,938	\$1,873	\$65
Sales Taxes	\$7,345	\$7,345	\$0
Public Utility (regular)	\$1,074	\$1,074	\$0
Cigarette Tax	\$350	\$350	\$0
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$153	\$153	\$0
Vehicle Use Tax	\$34	\$34	\$0
Inheritance Tax (gross)	\$277	\$262	\$15
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$320	\$320	\$0
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$190	\$190	\$0
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$185	\$160	\$25
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$309	\$309	\$0
<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>\$440</u>	<u>\$455</u>	<u>(\$15)</u>
Subtotal	\$22,731	\$22,575	\$156
Transfers			
Lottery	\$630	\$670	(\$40)
Riverboat Transfers & Receipts	\$700	\$700	\$0
<u>Other</u>	<u>\$841</u>	<u>\$880</u>	<u>(\$39)</u>
Total State Sources	\$24,902	\$24,825	\$77
Federal Sources	\$4,803	\$4,803	\$0
Total Federal & State Sources	\$29,705	\$29,628	\$77
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:			
Refund Fund			
Personal Income Tax	(\$986)	(\$980)	(\$6)
Corporate Income Tax	(\$339)	(\$328)	(\$11)
Subtotal General Funds	\$28,380	\$28,320	\$60
Change from Prior Year	\$1,021	\$961	
Percent Change	3.7%	3.5%	
Short-Term Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	\$276	\$276	\$0
Total General Funds	\$28,656	\$28,596	\$60
Change from Prior Year Actual	\$21	(\$39)	
Percent Change	0.1%	-0.1%	
CGFA			

CGFA vs. GOMB Comparison

The accompanying table compares the Commission's revised FY 2007 estimate with that of the enacted budget (GOMB). With the \$60 million upward revision, the Commission's forecast now stands \$50 million higher than the GOMB. A comparison of the estimates shows that the Commission is measurably higher in its forecasts of personal income tax, sales tax, and interest earnings, while being more conservative in the outlook for corporate income taxes, other sources, and overall transfers.

FY 2007 CGFA/GOMB ESTIMATE COMPARISON			
(millions)			
	CGFA FY 2007	GOMB FY 2007	\$
<u>Revenue Sources</u>	<u>Estimate Nov-06</u>	<u>Estimate June-06</u>	<u>Difference</u>
State Taxes			
Personal Income Tax	\$10,116	\$9,844	\$272
Corporate Income Tax	\$1,938	\$2,074	(\$136)
Sales Taxes	\$7,345	\$7,280	\$65
Public Utility (regular)	\$1,074	\$1,090	(\$16)
Cigarette Tax	\$350	\$350	\$0
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	\$153	\$152	\$1
Vehicle Use Tax	\$34	\$35	(\$1)
Inheritance Tax (gross)	\$277	\$255	\$22
Insurance Taxes & Fees	\$320	\$322	(\$2)
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	\$190	\$196	(\$6)
Interest on State Funds & Investments	\$185	\$143	\$42
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	\$309	\$309	\$0
<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>\$440</u>	<u>\$505</u>	<u>(\$65)</u>
Subtotal	\$22,731	\$22,555	\$176
Transfers			
Lottery	\$630	\$670	(\$40)
Riverboat Transfers & Receipts	\$700	\$692	\$8
<u>Other</u>	<u>\$841</u>	<u>\$933</u>	<u>(\$92)</u>
Total State Sources	\$24,902	\$24,850	\$52
Federal Sources	\$4,803	\$4,803	\$0
Total Federal & State Sources	\$29,705	\$29,653	\$52
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:			
Refund Fund*			
Personal Income Tax	(\$986)	(\$960)	(\$26)
Corporate Income Tax	(\$339)	(\$363)	\$24
Subtotal General Funds	\$28,380	\$28,330	\$50
Change from Prior Year	\$1,021	\$971	\$50
Percent Change	3.7%	3.5%	
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	\$276	\$276	\$0
Total General Funds	\$28,656	\$28,606	\$50
*Since a line by line breakout of the GOMB estimate of \$28.330 billion has not been published, the CGFA spread the \$277 million in legislated changes in the lines deemed appropriate.			
CGFA			

FY 2008 Revenue Picture -- Unspectacular Growth Foreseen

A preliminary look at the upcoming fiscal year yields anticipated revenue gains characterized as ordinary. As shown in the accompanying table, base revenues are expected to generate growth of approximately \$890 million. Unless similar fund sweeps are available next year, and chargebacks are allowed to continue, growth would suffer a drop of \$290 million, resulting in a net change of only \$600 million.

- Gross personal income taxes are forecast to rise approximately 4.5%, a rate close to its long term average and indicative of a steady job picture. The resulting gain in net revenue, assuming current refund percentage of 9.75%, equates to \$409 million.
- Gross corporate income tax growth is estimated to be significantly lower next fiscal year as profits are expected to moderate. The forecast calls for growth to fall to around 4.1%, assuming the current refund percentage of 17.5%, yields a net increase of \$66 million.
- Sales tax is expected to continue at an average growth of approximately 3.6%. That rate of growth will generate a yearly gain of \$265 million.
- A forecasted \$30 million decline in the Cook County IGT is anticipated to be offset by similar increases in other areas, i.e. inheritance tax, corporate franchise, other sources. Also impacting on next year's growth

FY 2008 Revenue Growth (\$ millions)	
Net change in income taxes	\$475
Sales tax	\$265
Misc. other sources and transfers (net)	(\$40)
Federal source revenue	<u>\$190</u>
Base Growth	\$890
Less one-time FY'07 fund sweeps/chargebacks	(\$290)
Anticipated General Funds Revenue Growth (net)	
	\$600

is the anticipated decline in the transfer from the Income Tax Refund Fund which was unexpectedly large [\$81 million] this July, but is not expected to be repeated at that level next year. As a result, a net drop of \$40 million is anticipated for all other sources and transfers

- While revenues from federal sources are dependent in large part on appropriation levels, assuming a 4% increase in overall federal monies would add approximately \$190 million to growth.
- The FY 2005 budget was crafted utilizing approximately \$200 million in funds sweeps and an estimated \$90 million in chargebacks. While statutory fund sweeps have been utilized for the past several years, the chargeback provision expires at the end of FY 2007. If similar amounts cannot be utilized next year, a year over year falloff would result.

DETAILED GENERAL FUNDS REVENUE HISTORY FY 1998 - FY 2007 ESTIMATE

(\$ million)

Revenue Sources	Actual Receipts FY 1998	Actual Receipts FY 1999	Actual Receipts FY 2000	Actual Receipts FY 2001	Actual Receipts FY 2002	Actual Receipts FY 2003	Actual Receipts FY 2004	Actual Receipts FY 2005	Actual Receipts FY 2006	CGFA Nov-06 Est. FY 2007
State Taxes										
Personal Income Tax	\$7,269	\$7,778	\$8,273	\$8,607	\$8,086	\$7,979	\$8,235	\$8,873	\$9,568	\$10,116
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	1,402	1,384	1,527	1,279	1,043	1,011	1,379	1,548	1,784	1,938
Sales Taxes	5,274	5,609	6,027	5,958	6,051	6,059	6,331	6,595	7,092	7,345
Public Utility Taxes (regular)	912	1,019	1,116	1,146	1,104	1,006	1,079	1,056	1,074	1,074
Cigarette Tax	346	403	400	400	400	400	400	450	400	350
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	57	57	128	124	123	123	127	147	152	153
Vehicle Use Tax	37	38	38	34	38	34	35	32	34	34
Inheritance Tax (Gross)	250	347	348	361	329	237	222	310	272	277
Insurance Taxes and Fees	91	208	209	246	272	313	362	342	317	320
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	118	117	139	146	159	142	163	181	181	190
Interest on State Funds & Investments	182	212	233	274	135	66	55	73	153	185
Cook County Intergovernmental Transfer	152	218	245	245	245	355	428	433	350	309
Other Sources	<u>181</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>440</u>
Subtotal	\$16,271	\$17,580	\$18,877	\$19,227	\$18,497	\$18,074	\$19,255	\$20,508	\$21,818	\$22,731
Transfers										
Lottery	560	540	515	501	555	540	570	614	670	630
Gaming Fund Transfer	170	240	330	460	470	554	661	699	689	700
Other	<u>346</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>1,159</u>	<u>918</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>841</u>
Total State Sources	\$17,347	\$18,771	\$20,236	\$20,640	\$19,976	\$19,757	\$21,645	\$22,739	\$23,923	\$24,902
Federal Sources	\$3,323	\$3,718	\$3,891	\$4,320	\$4,258	\$3,940	\$5,189	\$4,691	\$4,725	\$4,803
Total Federal & State Sources	\$20,670	\$22,489	\$24,127	\$24,960	\$24,234	\$23,697	\$26,834	\$27,430	\$28,648	\$29,705
Nongeneral Funds Distribution:										
Refund Fund										
Personal Income Tax	(\$421)	(\$552)	(\$587)	(\$611)	(\$615)	(\$638)	(\$964)	(\$894)	(\$933)	(\$986)
Corporate Income Tax	(265)	(263)	(290)	(243)	(240)	(273)	(442)	(376)	(356)	(339)
Subtotal General Funds	\$19,984	\$21,674	\$23,250	\$24,106	\$23,379	\$22,786	\$25,428	\$26,160	\$27,359	\$28,380
Change from Prior Year	\$1,130	\$1,690	\$1,576	\$856	(\$727)	(\$593)	\$2,642	\$732	\$1,199	\$1,021
Percent Change	6.0%	8.5%	7.3%	3.7%	-3.0%	-2.5%	11.6%	2.9%	4.6%	3.7%
Short-Term Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,675	\$0	\$765	\$1,000	\$0
HPF and HHSMTF Transfers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$982	\$0	\$0
Budget Stabilization Fund Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$226	\$226	\$226	\$276	\$276	\$276
Pension Contribution Fund Transfer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$1,395	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total General Funds	\$19,984	\$21,674	\$23,250	\$24,106	\$23,605	\$24,987	\$27,049	\$28,183	\$28,635	\$28,656
Change from Prior Year	\$1,130	\$1,690	\$1,576	\$856	(\$501)	\$1,382	\$2,062	\$1,134	\$452	\$21
Percent Change	6.0%	8.5%	7.3%	3.7%	-2.1%	5.9%	8.3%	4.2%	1.6%	0.1%

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