Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

802 Stratton Ofc. Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706

MONTHLY BRIEFING FOR THE MONTH ENDED: FEBRUARY 2021

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

The Impact of the Pandemic on 2020 Gaming Statistics

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The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted many aspects of economic activity throughout Illinois. This has especially been the case as it relates to the State's gaming related revenue sources, particularly Illinois' casino and video gaming industries. The following provides a brief overview of the 2020 performance of these revenue sources and how their performance compares with other competing industries.

Data from the Illinois Gaming Board shows that the adjusted gaming receipts (AGR) from Illinois' ten operating casinos fell a staggering 54.4% over the past calendar year, from $1.354 billion in 2019 to only $618 million in 2020. This decline is, of course, in large part due to the suspension of gaming operations between March 16th and June 30th and again between November 19th and January 15th in response to COVID-19 mitigation guidelines implemented by Governor Pritzker. And even between these two suspension periods, gaming only returned on a limited basis with attendance restrictions.

Looking at the casinos individually, the impact of the pandemic was felt by all ten of Illinois' operating casinos. As shown in the following table, the annual declines over the past year ranged from a 48.8% decline at Des Plaines' Rivers Casino to a 63.8% decline at Rock Island's Jumer's Casino. While the Rivers Casino had the smallest decline in terms of percentage change, Illinois' largest revenue generating casino lost, by far, the most revenues when comparing annual totals, with an AGR decline of nearly $220 million in 2020.

Statistical Summary of the Midwestern Gaming States										
ILLINOIS CASINOS										
$ IN MILLIONS	CY 2012 AGR	CY 2013 AGR	CY 2014 AGR	CY 2015 AGR	CY 2016 AGR	CY 2017 AGR	CY 2018 AGR	CY 2019 AGR	CY 2020 AGR	1-Yr. Change
ALTON ARGOSY - Alton	$71.0	$64.3	$56.5	$54.6	$49.1	$48.0	$46.8	$39.0	$17.3	-55.6%
PAR-A-DICE - E. Peoria	$116.3	$107.3	$94.0	$90.0	$82.5	$78.9	$76.2	$72.8	$31.2	-57.1%
JUMER'S - Rock Island	$87.9	$81.6	$76.7	$76.7	$75.6	$70.5	$68.2	$66.3	$24.0	-63.8%
HOLLYWOOD CASINO - Joliet	$141.5	$131.3	$122.6	$125.3	$121.3	$123.3	$118.1	$115.6	$47.1	-59.2%
HARRAH'S - Metropolis	$97.7	$85.5	$81.8	$83.4	$80.4	$79.5	$71.5	$68.4	$34.4	-49.7%
HARRAH'S - Joliet	$212.1	$202.4	$199.1	$186.0	$183.7	$182.9	$178.1	$171.6	$73.9	-57.0%
HOLLYWOOD CASINO - Aurora	$151.9	$141.9	$126.9	$121.2	$120.5	$121.0	$116.9	$114.6	$48.7	-57.5%
CASINO QUEEN - E. St. Louis	$131.2	$124.6	$110.5	$105.0	$109.2	$102.1	$96.4	$99.5	$39.5	-60.3%
GRAND VICTORIA - Elgin	$212.4	$194.3	$171.8	$171.5	$163.6	$168.7	$160.8	$156.0	$71.1	-54.4%
RIVERS CASINO - Des Plaines	$416.7	$418.9	$425.5	$425.0	$428.4	$433.0	$441.8	$450.5	$230.7	-48.8%
TOTALS	**$1,638.6**	**$1,552.0**	**$1,465.4**	**$1,438.8**	**$1,414.4**	**$1,407.9**	**$1,374.9**	**$1,354.4**	**$617.8**	**-54.4%**
CHICAGO REGION TOTALS	$1,134.6	$1,088.8	$1,045.8	$1,029.1	$1,017.6	$1,029.0	$1,015.7	$1,008.4	$471.5	-53.2%
CHICAGO REGION W/O DES PLAINES	$717.9	$669.9	$620.3	$604.1	$589.1	$595.9	$573.9	$557.9	$240.8	-56.8%
ST. LOUIS REGION TOTALS	$202.2	$188.8	$167.1	$159.6	$158.4	$150.1	$143.3	$138.5	$56.7	-59.0%

In terms of tax revenues generated from Illinois' casinos, the declines have been even more pronounced. From 2019 to 2020, tax revenues from the ten operating casinos (including all State and local statutory distributions) fell a combined 68.8%, from $455 million to $142 million. The primary reason why tax revenues have declined at a much more pronounced rate is due to the implementation of a new tax structure in July 2020.

Initially, under the 2019 enacted gaming expansion legislation (P.A 101-0031), a modified tax structure (which effectively lowers taxes by reducing graduated tax rates and by taxing table games and electronic gaming devices separately) was to go into effect once new casinos were put into operation. However, P.A. 101-0648 (enacted a year later in June 2020) allowed this reduced tax structure to go into effect in July 2020. Without the availability of new revenues from the pending new casinos to offset this tax reduction, the result was a decline in tax revenues. This decline was thereby significantly worsened by the suspension and limitations set in place due to the pandemic.

From a State general funds revenue perspective, the impact that these factors have had on State casino transfers into the Education Assistance Fund has been substantial. Before tax revenues are transferred from the State Gaming Fund to the Education Assistance Fund (one the State's general funds), administrative expenses used to enforce the Illinois Gambling Act and the Video Gaming Act are removed from the tax total. These administrative expenses have escalated in recent years due to the proliferation of video gaming throughout the State and the pending expansion of gaming via new casinos, racinos, and sports wagering. More expenses means less monies available to be transferred to the Education Assistance Fund.

The lack of revenues generated in 2020 due to the pandemic created a shortfall in the amount necessary to pay for these administrative expenses in FY 2020. This meant that FY 2021 revenues were needed to backfill this shortage. This shortfall has been further exacerbated by the lack of revenues in FY 2021 due to the second suspension of gaming operations. All of these factors combined have resulted in the expectation that there will be little to no revenues transferred into the State's general funds from casinos in FY 2021. [The enacted FY 2021 budget already assumed a lower value of $101 million to account for the previous mentioned tax rate changes]. To put things in perspective, prior to the pandemic, this transfer amount had been over $250 million in recent years.

Even before COVID-19, the vast majority of casinos in Illinois have been struggling to see improvement in revenues in recent years. Aside from the Rivers Casino in Des Plaines, all of the other nine casinos had experienced declines over the past several years with eight of the nine experiencing double digit losses. While there are various reasons for this, the most prominent factor is due to the proliferating competition from video gaming throughout Illinois.

However, even the growing video gaming industry has been stammered by the pandemic. Similar to the casinos, video gaming terminals across the State were forced to suspend operations during two periods of 2020. This resulted in a decline in video gaming revenues of 32.3% in CY 2020. This is despite the fact that the number of video gaming terminals in operation have grown from 33,294 at the end of 2019 to 37,159 terminals at the end of 2020. A history of video gaming statistics since its inception in 2012 is shown in the following table.

Illinois Video Gaming Statistics by Calendar Year

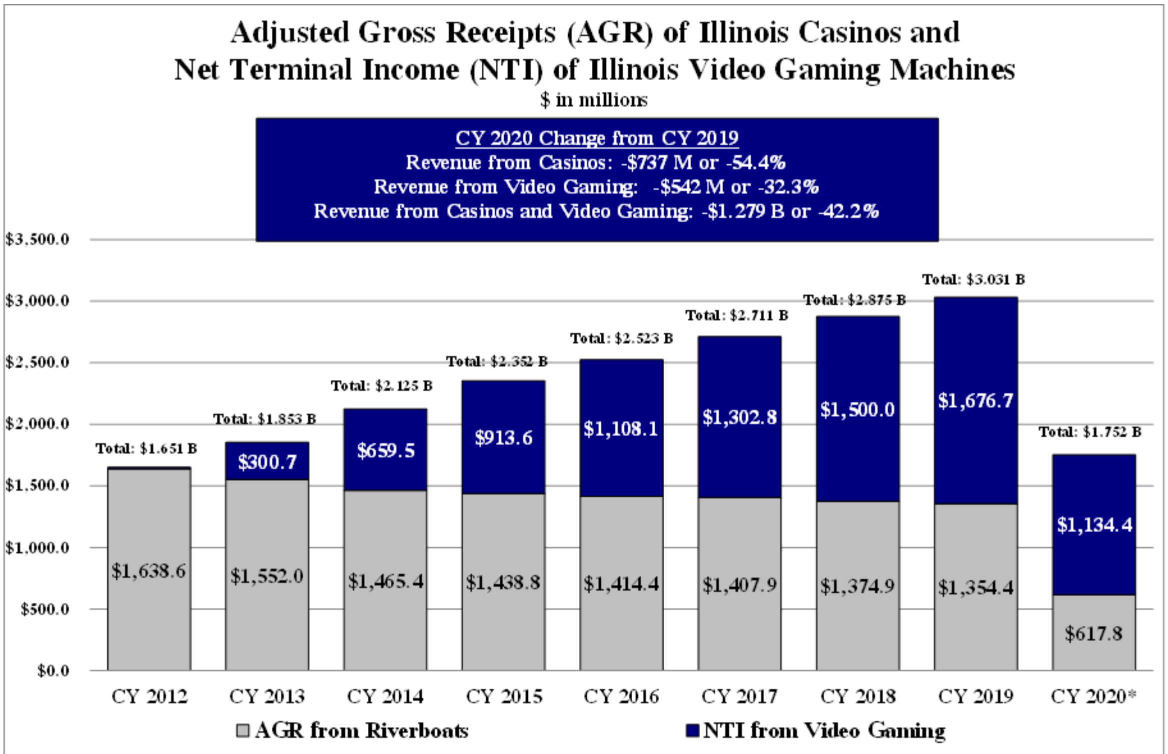
Fiscal Year	Terminals in Operation at End of Year	Net Terminal Income ($ in mil)	NTI per Terminal per Day	Tax Revenue* ($ in mil)	State Share of Total* ($ in mil)	Local Share of Total* ($ in mil)
CY 2012	2,293	$12.3	$14.70	$3.7	$3.1	$0.6
CY 2013	13,974	$300.7	$58.95	$90.2	$75.2	$15.0
CY 2014	19,182	$659.5	$94.20	$197.9	$164.9	$33.0
CY 2015	22,135	$913.6	$113.08	$274.1	$228.4	$45.7
CY 2016	24,841	$1,108.1	$122.22	$332.4	$277.0	$55.4
CY 2017	28,271	$1,302.8	$126.25	$390.8	$325.7	$65.1
CY 2018	30,694	$1,500.0	$133.89	$450.0	$375.0	$75.0
CY 2019	33,294	$1,676.7	$137.97	$528.2	$444.4	$83.8
CY 2020**	37,159	$1,134.4	$133.90	$381.9	$325.2	$56.7
2020 vs 2019		-32.3%		-27.7%	-26.8%	-32.3%

* Prior to July 1, 2019, tax imposed on video gaming net terminal income was at 30% in which 5/6 of the tax revenues went to the Capital Projects Fund and the remaining 1/6 went to local governments. Beginning on July 1, 2019, an additional tax of 3% began, bringing the tax to 33%. On July 1, 2020, the tax increased to 34%. Revenues from the additional tax are to be deposited into the Capital Projects Fund.

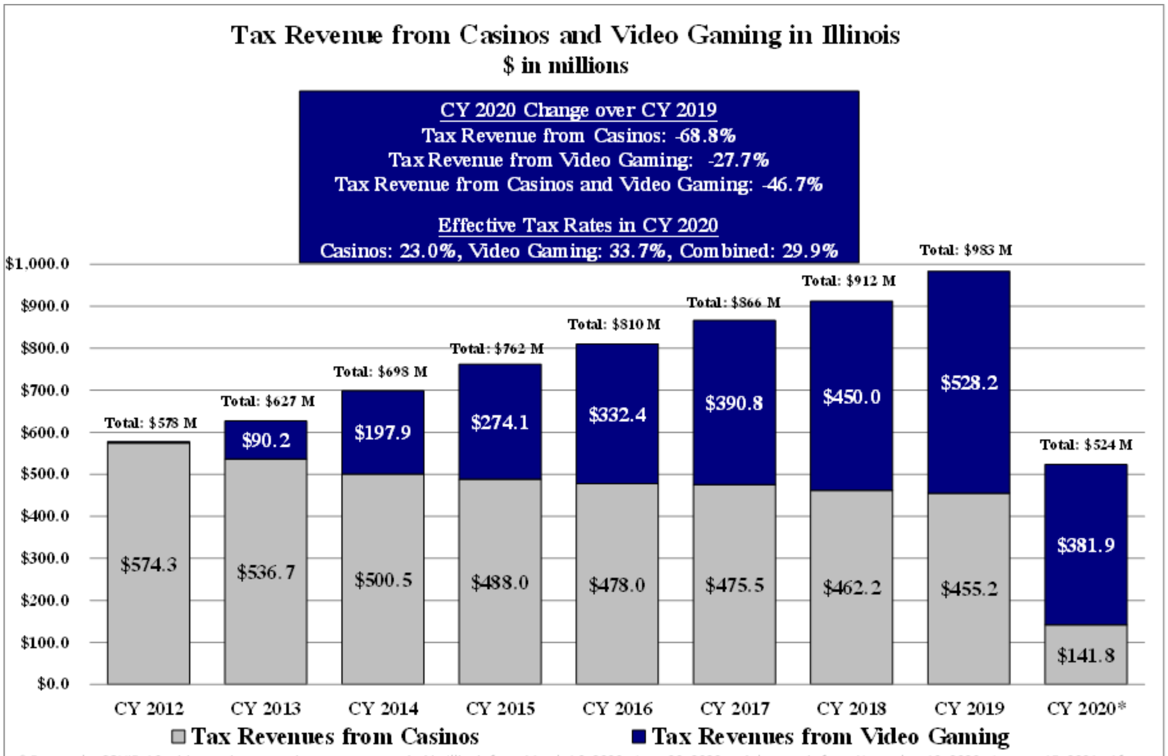
**Due to COVID-19, play was suspended between March 16th and June 30th of 2020 and then again from November 19th thru January 15, 2021. After January 15, 2021, play was allowed to resume in a region once its region met certain COVID-19 guidelines.

While video gaming's total net terminal income levels were down 32.3%, the decline in video gaming tax revenue was not as severe at -27.7%. The reason being the tax rate imposed on video gaming net terminal income was increased on July 1, 2020 from 33% to 34%. This rate increase was the first of two tax increases that were implemented by P.A. 101-0031 (the tax was first increased from 30% to 33% in July 2019). Because of these recent tax increases, significant tax revenues were expected. However, the ramifications from the pandemic prevented this large increase from occurring.

The following two charts display the dramatic drop in gaming dollars and related tax revenues in 2020 for these revenue sources. Prior to the pandemic, despite the fact that casino revenues have been declining, when combined with the flourishing video gaming numbers, total gaming revenues had risen to over $3.0 billion in 2019. But the lack of revenues from these two sources in 2020 resulted in a combined 42.2% decline to under $1.8 billion. Similarly, total tax revenues had risen to $983 million in 2019, but in 2020, this combined tax total fell all the way to $524 million, a combined falloff in tax revenues of 46.7%.



* Due to the COVID-19 crisis, gaming operations were suspended in Illinois from March 16, 2020 - June 30, 2020 and then again from November 19, 2020 - January 15, 2021. After January 16, 2021, play was allowed to resume in a region once its region met certain COVID-19 guidelines.



* Due to the COVID-19 crisis, gaming operations were suspended in Illinois from March 16, 2020 - June 30, 2020 and then again from November 19, 2020 - January 15, 2021. After January 16, 2021, play was allowed to resume in a region once its region met certain COVID-19 guidelines.

Of course, Illinois is not alone in the dramatic drop in casino revenues during 2020. States across the country were also forced to close their gaming operations for extended periods of time due to the pandemic. As shown in the table below, looking at the revenue totals from some of the most prominent gaming states across the country, every one of them saw double-digit declines, ranging from an 18.4% decline in Mississippi to a 57.3% decline in Michigan. Illinois' decline of 42.2% (including casino and video gaming revenues) was more severe than the overall average annual percentage change of -36.1%.

Adjusted Gross Receipts from Commercial Gaming
(Including Casinos, Racinos, and Video Gaming Revenues)
$ in billions

	(Midwest States)				(Other Prominent Gaming States)								
CY	**IL***	**IN**	**IA**	**MO**	**LA***	**MI**	**MS**	**NV**	**NJ**	**NY**	**Ohio**	**PA**	**Total**
2016	$2.5	$2.1	$1.4	$1.7	$3.1	$1.4	$2.1	$11.3	$2.3	$2.0	$1.7	$3.2	$34.9
2017	$2.7	$2.2	$1.5	$1.7	$3.1	$1.4	$2.1	$11.6	$2.4	$2.3	$1.8	$3.2	$36.0
2018	$2.9	$2.2	$1.5	$1.8	$3.2	$1.4	$2.1	$11.9	$2.5	$2.6	$1.9	$3.2	$37.1
2019	$3.0	$2.1	$1.5	$1.7	$3.1	$1.5	$2.2	$12.0	$2.7	$2.7	$1.9	$3.3	$37.7
2020	$1.8	$1.5	$1.1	$1.3	$2.2	$0.6	$1.8	$7.9	$1.5	$1.2	$1.4	$1.9	$24.1
						Annual % Change							
CY	**IL***	**IN**	**IA**	**MO**	**LA***	**MI**	**MS**	**NV**	**NJ**	**NY**	**Ohio**	**PA**	**Total**
2016	7.2%	-0.8%	1.5%	0.7%	-3.9%	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	-5.6%	3.4%	2.9%	1.2%	0.7%
2017	7.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	1.1%	-2.0%	2.8%	5.9%	16.5%	5.0%	0.4%	3.2%
2018	6.1%	-0.1%	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	3.1%	2.2%	3.0%	5.3%	10.2%	4.9%	0.7%	3.1%
2019	5.4%	-1.8%	0.0%	-1.4%	-2.3%	0.7%	3.5%	1.0%	5.8%	5.5%	4.2%	0.6%	1.6%
2020	**-42.2%**	**-29.7%**	**-23.3%**	**-26.9%**	**-28.2%**	**-57.3%**	**-18.4%**	**-34.6%**	**-43.7%**	**-56.6%**	**-25.8%**	**-43.1%**	**-36.1%**

* Includes Video Gaming Revenues

One observation to note is that Illinois' declines in 2020 were notably worse than the neighboring states of Indiana (-29.7%), Iowa (-23.3%), and Missouri (-26.9%). The primary reason for this is because these bordering states did not have the same extent of "shutdowns" that Illinois had. For example, all three of these states reopened casinos in June, whereas Illinois waited until July to reopen its casinos and video gaming terminals. In addition, none of these bordering states suspended operations during November and December like Illinois. Although these states had attendance restrictions similar to Illinois that caused their revenues to be below their typical levels for these months, the revenues that did come in during the challenging months of November and December helped soften the blow in an otherwise dismal year for their gaming revenues.

However, there are many opportunities in the months ahead for gaming revenues to see significant improvement. First of all, as of mid-January 2021, casinos and video gaming terminals across the State have reopened. Although attendance limitations remain, revenues should pick up in 2021 barring no additional setbacks. The increasing availability and administration of the vaccine will hopefully provide enough improvement in COVID-19 cases that no further shutdowns will be required.

Beyond the reopening of these facilities, a huge expansion of gaming opportunities is on the horizon due to the enactment of P.A. 101-0031 in June 2019. This Act made a number of changes to boost gaming revenues in Illinois, including the authorization for six new casinos across Illinois [including a 4,000 position Chicago Casino] and racinos at Illinois' horse tracks. While some of these authorized casinos have yet to make much progress towards implementation so far (such as the Chicago Casino), a few locations have already cleared the initial hurdles necessary to open in the not-too-distant future.

For example, in February 2021, the Gaming Board determined that Rockford's Hard Rock Casino is preliminarily suitable for a license, which allows construction on the new casino to begin. The law allows for temporary facilities to be used while permanent structures are being built, which means it is plausible that revenues could be generated from a Rockford casino within the next year or so. However, before this could occur, the casino still needs to fulfill all requirements in the approval process to receive the issuance of a casino license.

Several other gaming enhancements stemming from P.A. 101-0031 have already been implemented including: increased gaming positions at existing locations (specifically, the Rivers Casino); increased betting and terminal limits at video gaming establishments; and, the development of a new legalized wagering format in Illinois: sports wagering.

Upon its legalization, the initial hope was that the State would begin to generate revenues from sports wagering during the popular spring 2020 sports season, including the NCAA basketball tournament, the NBA playoffs, and the major league baseball season. This goal became moot when these major events were postponed or canceled because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Because of this, very little tax revenues ($12,224 to be exact) were reported to be received from the sports wagering tax in FY 2020. However, now that many sports have returned to action, significant revenues from sports wagering in Illinois are beginning to be seen.

For example, the Illinois Gaming Board announced in February 2021 that the wagering handle in Illinois for Super Bowl LV was over $45.6 million. This resulted in adjusted gross receipts totaling nearly $7.7 million. At the 15% tax rate, this meant that $1.15 million in tax revenues were generated from this one event. These tax revenues are deposited into the Sports Wagering Fund to be transferred to the Capital Projects Fund. And, with the popular NCAA tournament coming in the weeks ahead, additional amounts of significant revenues could follow.

The year 2020 will forever be footnoted as the year that gaming revenues were severely impacted by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Assuming that the effects of the virus will continue to fade, there could be noticeable improvements in revenues generated from gaming in 2021 and in the years to come. However, questions remain on the extent that gaming revenues will increase given the plethora of gaming opportunities that already exist and the unknown lasting ramifications of the virus on the economy and discretionary spending.

Economy: Inflation Concerns Are Growing

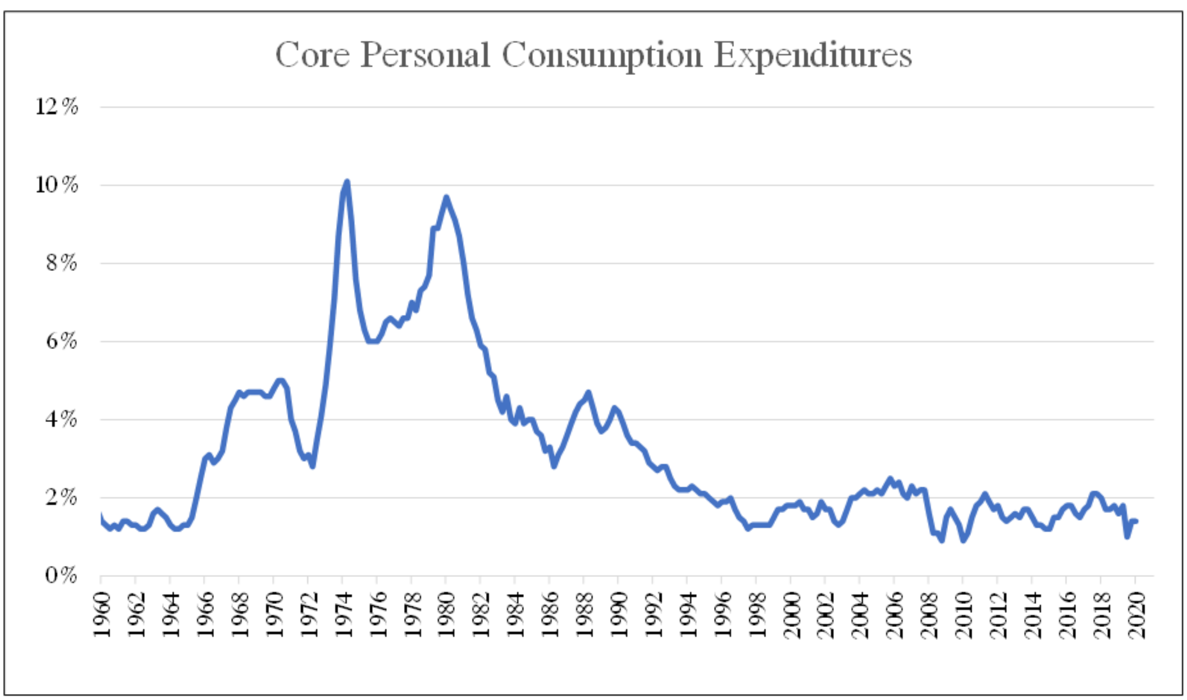
Julie Bae, Pension Analyst and Economic Specialist

It has been over a year since the COVID-19 recession began in February of 2020. After going through a brutal loss of 31.4% in the second quarter and an immediate, rapid rebound of 33.4% in the third quarter last year, the economy appears headed for a recovery. Overall, the U.S. economy shrank by 3.5% in 2020, compared to 2019. This was the worst growth since one year after World War II. In January, personal income rose 10% and consumer spending jumped by 2.4%, the biggest increase since June of 2020, both of which mostly resulted from the COVID-19 relief payments by Congress. Housing markets are still robust, partly supported by low mortgage rates.

However, the employment report in January showed weaker-than-expected data. The unemployment rate fell to 6.3% from 6.7% mostly due to a decrease in the labor force (i.e. people gave up looking for jobs). The economy gained 49,000 jobs, which was lower than expected. Inflation, currently at 1.5%, is persistently below the Fed's average goal of 2%. Having said that, the outlook on the U.S. economy has improved as daily COVID-19 infection cases are falling and more dosages of the vaccines are being administered. In addition, $1.9 trillion is ready to be pumped into the economy once a third COVID-19 relief bill passes Congress. However, the recovery rate will not be as fast as the rate seen in the third quarter of the previous year.

Despite the cautious optimism, inflation concerns are growing among some economists and investors. They argue that if inflation grows too fast, the Fed has to increase the interest rates sooner than expected to control it. That could have unintended consequences of causing another recession. In response to these concerns, the 10-year Treasury yield rapidly climbed to as high as 1.6%, the highest level since February of last year. The stock markets, especially the NASDAQ with tech stocks, experienced dips in recent weeks as well.

Inflation represents a decline in the purchasing power of a currency over a period of time. If inflation rises, it costs more for consumers to buy the same product or service than it did previously, thus decreasing the purchasing power. However, inflation is not always bad. In fact, economists say that moderate inflation is needed to encourage spending, which is important for economic growth. The Fed's goal to maintain inflation at 2% also reflects this concept. Then, why are the inflation fears mounting?



As shown in the chart on the previous page, U.S. inflation has been low – either below or slightly above 2% – for decades according to the Core Personal Consumption Expenditures price index (PCE, excluding food and energy), the Fed's preferred measurement for inflation. Currently, it is running at 1.5%. Unlike the trend that we have seen over the past few decades, inflation peaked twice to roughly 10% both in 1975 and 1981.

Those with concerns say because inflation has stayed low for a long time does not mean it will continue to stay low. Larry Summers, a former Treasury Secretary, recently wrote in the Washington Post that the massive COVID-19 relief packages would start "*inflationary pressures of a kind we have not seen in a generation, with consequences for the value of the dollar and financial stability*." Bill Dudley, a former president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, wrote an article for Bloomberg to express his concerns over inflation as well, one of which was demand exceeding supply once the economy reopens. Due to restrictions and social distancing in place during the pandemic, companies had to lay off their employees and reduce productivity, reducing supply. When demand is regained once the economy reopens, a limited supply will not meet a potential demand surge. This could pressure prices upward and create inflation.

In contrast to these views, the Fed and other economists appear not to be overly concerned. Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell told lawmakers last week that "*the economy is a long way from our employment and inflation goals, and it is likely to take some time for substantial further progress to be achieved.*" The Fed projects that inflation would remain below or near its average target rate of 2% through 2023 and will not increase interest rates until full employment and 2% inflation goals are achieved. Mr. Powell also said, "*We could have a surge in spending as the economy reopens. We don't expect that to be a persistent longer-term force, so while you could see prices move up that's a different thing from persistent high inflation, which we do not expect*." Similarly, IHS Markit, the Commission's forecasting service, wrote that the recent increases in Treasury yields are "*consistent with an improved outlook for recovery in GDP alongside indications that investors expect the Federal Reserve to deliver on its promise to promote a rise of inflation.*" They anticipate that the Fed's monetary policy would not be changed. They expect the Fed will keep its interest rate at a range of 0% and 0.25% until 2024 and maintain the pace of purchasing bonds at $120 billion per month through the end of this year, which will be gradually reduced afterward.

INDICATORS OF ILLINOIS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

INDICATORS*	LATEST MONTH	PRIOR MONTH	A YEAR AGO
Unemployment Rate (Average) (Dec.)	7.6%	6.9%	3.7%
Inflation in Chicago (12-month percent change) (Jan.)	0.7%	0.7%	2.6%

	LATEST MONTH	CHANGE OVER PRIOR MONTH	CHANGE OVER A YEAR AGO
Civilian Labor Force (thousands) (Dec.)	6,170.4	0.1%	-4.1%
Employment (thousands) (Dec.)	5,704.2	-0.6%	-7.9%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Dec.)	5,693,900	-2,500	-423,300
New Car & Truck Registration (Jan.)	40,909	-7.1%	-27.9%
Single Family Housing Permits (Jan.)	615	-18.3%	11.0%
Total Exports ($ mil) (Dec.)	4,925.2	3.0%	9.6%
Chicago Purchasing Managers Index (Feb.)	59.5	-6.7%	21.4%

* Due to monthly fluctuations, trend best shown by % change from a year ago

REVENUE: FEBRUARY RECEIPTS GROW ON COMPARITIVELY STRONGER FEDERAL RECEIPTS—ECONOMIC SOURCES EXPERIENCE MODEST GROWTH

Jim Muschinske, Revenue Manager

Base general funds revenues grew a respectable $330 million in February. A comparatively strong month for federal sources elevated receipts $242 million. The growth reflected an extremely poor month one year earlier rather than an impressive month in absolute terms. The economically-tied sources such as income and sales taxes continued to perform well, while a number of smaller revenue sources experienced some weakness. February had the same number of receipting days as the prior fiscal year.

For the month, gross sales tax receipts grew $47 million, or $46 million on a net basis. Gross personal income tax receipts grew a modest $35 million, or $33 million net, while gross corporate income taxes increased $34 million, or $27 million on a net basis. Corporate franchise taxes and fees grew $6 million in February, and both vehicle use taxes and estate taxes managed to each eke out $1 million in gains.

Despite overall monthly receipt growth, a few smaller revenue sources experienced monthly declines. Interest earnings were down $11 million, reflecting low rates of return, while other miscellaneous sources were down $7 million. Insurance taxes and fees took a pause from an otherwise impressive year of receipting, falling $5 million. Cigarette taxes declined $3 million, and both public utility taxes and liquor taxes each fell $1 million for the month.

Overall February transfers into the general funds dipped $2 million. While Lottery transfers were up a rather impressive $25 million, other miscellaneous transfers offset that rise by falling $22 million. The lack of riverboat transfers continued into February, reflecting another comparative $1 million drop.

As mentioned, federal source receipt growth was the primary contributor to the overall positive monthly revenue performance. However, the gain of $242 million was more a reflection of an extremely weak month one-year earlier than actual monthly federal source receipts.

Year To Date

Excluding borrowing related activity, through the first two-thirds of the fiscal year base receipts are up $2.719 billion. In addition to December's surge in federal sources, that growth also reflects the timing of income tax receipts related to the filing deadline extension. Through February, combined net income tax receipts are up $1.982 billion. While over half of those gains continue to be attributed to the shift of FY 2020 final payments into early FY 2021, very respectable underlying base income tax receipting must be recognized as well. Also impressive is the continued positive trend of sales tax receipt performance. While overall levels of growth are fairly modest at 2.4%, given that rate reflects a post-pandemic versus pre-pandemic period, sales tax performance continues to impress.

All of the other revenue sources combined have declined a net $143 million. While exceptional performance has been seen from inheritance tax and insurance tax, those gains have been more than erased by lower public utility tax receipts as well as timing related to one-time court settlement proceeds receipted last fiscal year, shown in the "other sources" category.

Overall transfers are off considerably, down $858 million, reflecting the lack of riverboat gaming transfers [$195 million] significantly lower Income Tax Refund transfer levels [$336 million] as well as lower other miscellaneous transfers [$438 million]. With another comparatively strong month of receipting, federal sources are up $1.562 billion year to date.

FEBRUARY

FY 2021 vs. FY 2020

($ million)

Revenue Sources	Feb. FY 2021	Feb. FY 2020	$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
State Taxes				
Personal Income Tax	$1,722	$1,687	$35	2.1%
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	76	42	34	81.0%
Sales Taxes	688	641	47	7.3%
Public Utility Taxes (regular)	73	74	(1)	-1.4%
Cigarette Tax	18	21	(3)	-14.3%
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	10	11	(1)	-9.1%
Vehicle Use Tax	2	1	1	100.0%
Inheritance Tax	26	25	1	4.0%
Insurance Taxes and Fees	30	35	(5)	-14.3%
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	21	15	6	40.0%
Interest on State Funds & Investments	4	15	(11)	-73.3%
Cook County IGT	94	94	0	0.0%
Other Sources	15	22	(7)	-31.8%
Subtotal	$2,779	$2,683	$96	3.6%
Transfers				
Lottery	$75	$50	$25	50.0%
Riverboat transfers & receipts	0	1	(1)	N/A
Proceeds from Sale of 10th license	0	0	0	N/A
Refund Fund transfer	0	0	0	N/A
Other	33	55	(22)	-40.0%
Total State Sources	$2,887	$2,789	$98	3.5%
Federal Sources	$326	$84	$242	288.1%
Total Federal & State Sources	$3,213	$2,873	$340	11.8%
Nongeneral Funds Distributions/Direct Receipts:				
Refund Fund				
Personal Income Tax	($155)	($160)	$5	-3.1%
Corporate Income Tax	(11)	(6)	(5)	83.3%
LGDF--Direct from PIT	(95)	(88)	(7)	8.0%
LGDF--Direct from CIT	(4)	(2)	(2)	100.0%
Downstate Pub/Trans--Direct from Sales	(46)	(45)	(1)	2.2%
Subtotal General Funds	$2,902	$2,572	$330	12.8%
Treasurer's Investments	$0	$0	$0	N/A
Interfund Borrowing	$0	$0	$0	N/A
Short Term Borrowing	$0	$0	$0	N/A
Total General Funds	$2,902	$2,572	$330	12.8%

CGFA SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller: Some totals may not equal, due to rounding 1-Mar-21

GENERAL FUNDS RECEIPTS: YEAR TO DATE

FY 2021 vs. FY 2020

($ million)

Revenue Sources	**FY 2021**	**FY 2020**	**$ CHANGE**	**% CHANGE**
State Taxes				
Personal Income Tax	$15,568	$13,759	$1,809	13.1%
Corporate Income Tax (regular)	2,052	1,540	512	33.2%
Sales Taxes	6,237	6,090	147	2.4%
Public Utility Taxes (regular)	492	562	(70)	-12.5%
Cigarette Tax	186	173	13	7.5%
Liquor Gallonage Taxes	121	122	(1)	-0.8%
Vehicle Use Tax	22	19	3	15.8%
Inheritance Tax	307	181	126	69.6%
Insurance Taxes and Fees	312	220	92	41.8%
Corporate Franchise Tax & Fees	235	200	35	17.5%
Interest on State Funds & Investments	46	113	(67)	-59.3%
Cook County IGT	150	150	0	0.0%
Other Sources	131	405	(274)	-67.7%
Subtotal	$25,859	$23,534	$2,325	9.9%
Transfers				
Lottery	$501	$390	$111	28.5%
Riverboat transfers & receipts	0	195	(195)	-100.0%
Proceeds from Sale of 10th license	0	0	0	N/A
Refund Fund transfer	281	617	(336)	-54.5%
Other	295	733	(438)	-59.8%
Total State Sources	$26,936	$25,469	$1,467	5.8%
Federal Sources	$3,383	$1,821	$1,562	85.8%
Total Federal & State Sources	$30,319	$27,290	$3,029	11.1%
Nongeneral Funds Distributions/Direct Receipts:				
Refund Fund				
Personal Income Tax	($1,401)	($1,307)	($94)	7.2%
Corporate Income Tax	(288)	(220)	(68)	30.9%
LGDF--Direct from PIT	(859)	(717)	(142)	19.8%
LGDF--Direct from CIT	(121)	(86)	(35)	40.7%
Downstate Pub/Trans--Direct from Sales	(221)	(250)	29	-11.6%
Subtotal General Funds	$27,429	$24,710	$2,719	11.0%
Treasurer's Investments	$400	$400	$0	0.0%
Interfund Borrowing	$0	$150	($150)	N/A
Short Term Borrowing	$1,998	$0	$1,998	N/A
Total General Funds	$29,827	$25,260	$4,567	18.1%

CGFA SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller: Some totals may not equal, due to rounding 1-Mar-21