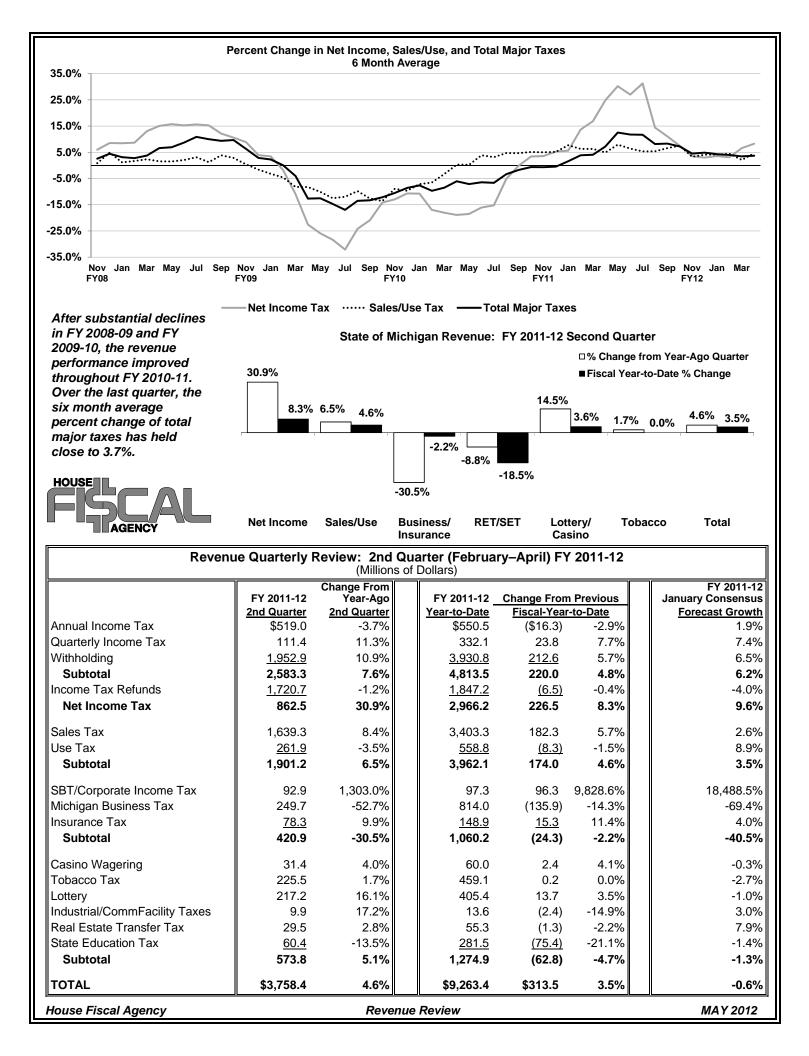
HOUSE	TOTAL REVENUE: 13 MAJOR TAXES AND LOTTERY				
FISCA		2nd Qtr FY 2010-11	2nd Qtr FY 2011-12	2nd Qtr Change	YTD Change
AGENCY		\$3,594.5 million	\$3,758.4 million	4.6%	3.5%
Mary Ann Cleary, Director Rebecca Ross, Senior Economist	Revenue collections for second quarter (February–April) of fiscal year (FY) 2011-12 were higher than second quarter FY 2010-11 collections by \$163.9 million or 4.6%. Much of the increase relative to a-year-ago was due to higher income tax and sales tax revenue. Fiscal-year-to-date (FYTD) revenue was				
R	up \$313.5 million or 3.5%.				
	INCOME TAX (NE				
		2nd Qtr FY 2010-11	2nd Qtr FY 2011-12	2nd Qtr Change	YTD Change
E		\$658.8 million	\$862.5 million	30.9%	8.3%
V	Income tax revenue consists of three components—withholding, annual payments, and quarterly payments. Withholding payments are based on workers' earnings and make up almost 82% of gross income tax collections. Annual and quarterly payments are based on self-employment earnings and other income sources, such as capital gains.				
E	Net income tax collections (which include income tax refunds) for second quarter FY 2011-12 were higher than second quarter FY 2010-11 collections by \$203.7 million or 30.9%. Withholding payments were up 10.9%, quarterly and annual payments were down 1.4%, and refunds were down 1.2%. Net income tax collections FYTD were \$3.0 billion—up \$226.5 million or 8.3% from a year ago.				
N	SALES AND USE TAXES				
		2nd Qtr FY 2010-11	2nd Qtr FY 2011-12	2nd Otr Change	YTD Change
		\$1,784.4 million	\$1,901.2 million	6.5%	4.6%
U	Sales tax collections are derived from the sale of taxable items such as motor vehicles, furniture, apparel, food consumed at restaurants, and other general merchandise. The use tax is applied to telephone services, leased motor vehicles, hotels and motels, and remote sales.				
E	Sales and use tax collections for second quarter FY 2011-12 were higher than the year-ago quarter by \$116.8 million or 6.5%. Sales tax due to motor vehicle sales increased 7.2%; all other sales tax collections were up 8.5% in second quarter FY 2011-12 relative to the year-ago second quarter. Sales and use tax collections FYTD were \$4.0 billion—up \$174.0 million or 4.6% from a year ago.				
REVIEW	BUSINESS AND INSURANCE TAXES				
	Γ	2nd Qtr FY 2010-11	2nd Qtr FY 2011-12	2nd Qtr Change	YTD Change
		\$605.5 million	\$420.9 million	-30.5%	-2.2%
Quarterly Revenue Report for the State of Michigan	The Michigan business tax (MBT) is applied to gross receipts less purchases from other firms and business income or net profit, while the corporate income tax (CIT) is based on net profit. The insurance tax is based on insurance premiums. For the second quarter FY 2011-12, business tax collections were below the year-ago second quarter by \$184.6 million or 30.5%. Business tax collections FYTD were \$1.1 billion—down \$24.3 million or 2.2% from a year ago.				
MAY 2012	OTHER REVENUE				
		2nd Otr FY 2010-11 \$545.9 million	2nd Otr FY 2011-12 \$573.8 million	2nd Otr Change 5.1%	YTD Change -4.7%
House Fiscal Agency P.O. Box 30014 Lansing, MI 48909-7514 Phone: 517-373-8080 FAX: 517-373-5874 www.house.mi.gov/hfa	Other revenue collections—which include primarily the state education tax (SET), the real estate transfer (RET) tax, the tobacco tax, and revenue from the lottery—for second quarter FY 2011-12 were up \$28.0 million or 5.1% from the second quarter of FY 2010-11. Other revenue collections FYTD were \$1.3 billion—down \$62.8 million or 4.7% from a year ago.				



House Fiscal Agency: Economic/Revenue Overview

U.S. Economy

** Real Gross Domestic Product increased at an annual rate of 2.2% in the first quarter of 2012 following a 3.0% pace in the fourth quarter of 2011. Personal consumption expenditures and inventory accumulation were the main contributors to the increase, while government subtracted from economic activity and net exports were neutral.

** The April nonfarm employment report showed an 115,000 job gain, following an increase of 154,000 in March. These two months were a disappointing slowdown from the average employment gain of 252,000 that occurred over the December through February period. In April, private payrolls added 130,000, while government jobs declined by 15,000. Manufacturing, professional and business services, healthcare, and leisure and hospitality contributed to the gain.

** Light motor vehicle sales increased to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 14.4 million units in April, which was above the 14.3 million units sold in March. Consumers are responding to vehicle deals offered by manufacturers, the improved availability of credit, and the need to replace aging vehicles. April sales for Ford decreased 5.1%, for GM decreased 8.2%, and for Chrysler increased 20.0% from a year-ago.

** The ISM manufacturing index increased 1.4 point to 54.8 in April and the non-manufacturing (services) index declined by 2.5 points to 53.5. Both of these are in an expansionary mode; readings above 50 indicate expansion, while figures below 50 indicate contraction.

Michigan Economy

** Michigan nonfarm employment increased by 1,000 in March following a similar modest increase in February. Relative to a year-ago, nonfarm employment was up 1.4% or 56,500 jobs, with the job gains concentrated in manufacturing, professional and business services, and education and health services, while job losses occurred in government and retail trade. The Michigan unemployment rate decreased to 8.5% in March which was above the 8.2% national rate.

** The Chicago Fed Midwest Manufacturing Index posted no change in March relative to the previous month. Relative to a year-ago Midwest manufacturing activity increased 8.6% (14.2% for automotive), while national manufacturing production increased 5.0% (11.4% for automotive).

State Revenue

** Fiscal-year-to-date, revenue was \$313.5 million or 3.5% higher than the level a year-ago. Based on HFA target estimates and revenue data through April, FY 2011-12 General Fund/General Purpose revenue is up \$35 million and the School Aid Fund is up \$95 million. Target estimates are based on the January 2012 consensus estimates and historical monthly patterns.