



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

January 13, 2014

summary

Summary

- **December U.S. employment growth of 74,000 jobs was much weaker than expected.**
- **Third quarter U.S. real GDP growth was revised up to 4.1%, with increases in consumer spending and investment as well as inventory accumulation.**
- **U.S. residential sales in November were down for both new and existing homes, but housing starts were up strongly.**
- **Washington job growth in November was weaker than expected.**
- **Recent Washington housing data have been largely in line with our forecast.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the December 11, 2013 – January 10, 2014 collection period were \$8.8 million (0.7%) lower than the November forecast.**
- **Cumulatively, collections are now \$4.8 million (0.2%) lower than forecasted.**

United States

Nonfarm employment increased by a disappointing 74,000 in December after increases of over 200,000 in the previous two months. November employment was also revised upward by a total of 38,000 jobs. Industries with notable job gains in December included retail trade (+55,000), temporary help services (+40,000), wholesale trade (+15,000) and manufacturing (+9,000). Construction employment declined by 16,000 jobs, while both professional and technical services and information employment decreased by 12,000 jobs. The December unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points to 6.7%.

The year ended with consumers feeling better about the state of the economy. The Conference Board index of consumer confidence for December was 78.1, a big increase from 72.0 in November. The final University of Michigan consumer sentiment survey for December increased by 7.4 points to 82.5. Consumer attitudes increased for both their current economic conditions as well as their expectations for next year.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 15,000 to 330,000 (SA) in the week ending January 4th. The four-week moving average for initial claims also decreased, declining by 9,750 to 349,000. Layoff announcements, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, decreased to 30,623 in December. This is a 32.4% decrease in planned job cuts from November and the lowest announced layoffs for any month since June 2000.

The third estimate of real GDP growth for the third quarter of 2013 was 4.1% at an annual rate, revised up from the second estimate of 3.6%. Increases in consumer spending, most categories of business investment, and residential structures all contributed to the strongest GDP growth since late 2011. However, inventory accumulation also accounted for some of the stronger growth. To the extent that inventory accumulation was unintended, there is the potential for this to be reversed in the fourth quarter, resulting in slower growth.

Based on the Census Bureau advance estimate, November retail and food services sales increased by 0.7% (SA) after increasing by 0.6% in October. Motor vehicle dealers, non-store retailers, and restaurants and bars accounted for much of the sales increase.

Over the last three weeks, gasoline prices have increased by about \$0.10 per gallon to an average of \$3.33 per gallon (regular, all formulations) for the week ending January 6th. Pe-

united states

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Oil prices have been volatile in the last five weeks. The U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate spot price had fallen to \$93 per barrel at the end of November, but since then has ranged from \$96 to \$99, settling at \$96 per barrel for the week ending January 3rd. The European benchmark Brent spot price has varied from \$109 to \$112 per barrel in the last five weeks and was at \$109 per barrel for the week ending January 3rd.

December light motor vehicle (LMV) sales were 15.4 million units (SAAR), down from November's 16.4 million units. However, total light vehicle sales for 2013 were 7.6% higher than in 2012.

The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index increased 2.7% (SA) in November after having declined by a revised 1.9% in October. The November index was 8.1% above the November 2012 level. Rail carloads in December were 0.3% lower (SA) than in November and 0.9% below their year-ago level. Intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) in December were 0.6% above their November level, making five consecutive monthly increases.

Industrial production increased by 1.1% in November (SA), its strongest performance since November 2012. Manufacturing activity, as measured by the Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), decreased slightly to 57.0 in December (50 or higher indicates growth) from 57.3 in November. However, the manufacturing PMI has remained above 50 for the last seven months. The non-manufacturing PMI for December was 53.0, a decrease of 0.9 points from November. Although the non-manufacturing PMI has decreased in the last two months, it has remained above 50 for 48 straight months. Core capital goods orders (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military) which are a proxy for business investment, increased by 4.5% (SA) in November following decreases in both October and September.

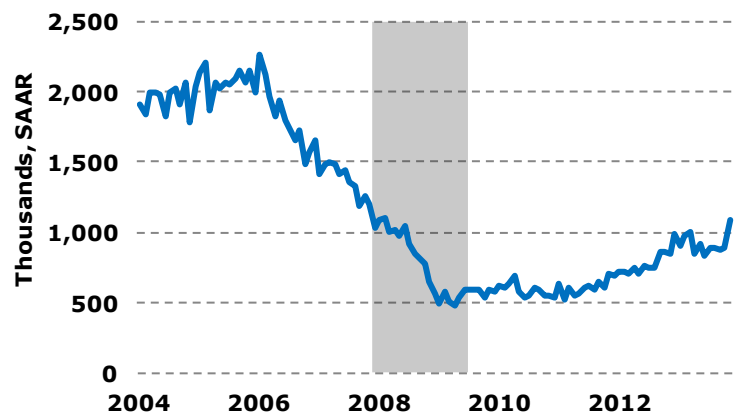
November housing units authorized by building permits were 3.1% (SAAR) below their October level but remained above one million units (SAAR) for a second straight month. November housing starts increased to 1.09 million (SAAR), rising 22.7% over October and 29.6% above the year-ago level ([see figure](#)). Existing home sales in November declined for a third straight month, falling by 4.3% (SAAR) from October sales. The National Association of Realtors suggested that higher mortgage rates, tighter credit, and low

inventories of for-sale houses were responsible for weaker sales. New home sales were also down in November, decreasing by 2.1% (SAAR) compared to October. Pending home sales increased by 0.2% in November after falling for five straight months. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller 20-city home price index has increased for twenty-one consecutive months through October 2013. The index is now 13.6% above the year-ago level (SA).

WASHINGTON

The Washington economy added 2,400 jobs in November which was 2,000 less than the 4,300 expected in the November forecast. The estimate for October was revised up by 1,200, however. As a result, the level in November was only 800 (0.03%) lower than expected in the forecast. Private service-providing industries added 2,500 jobs in November. The manufacturing sector lost a net 300 jobs as aerospace employment fell by 300. Con-

U.S. housing starts increased sharply in Nov



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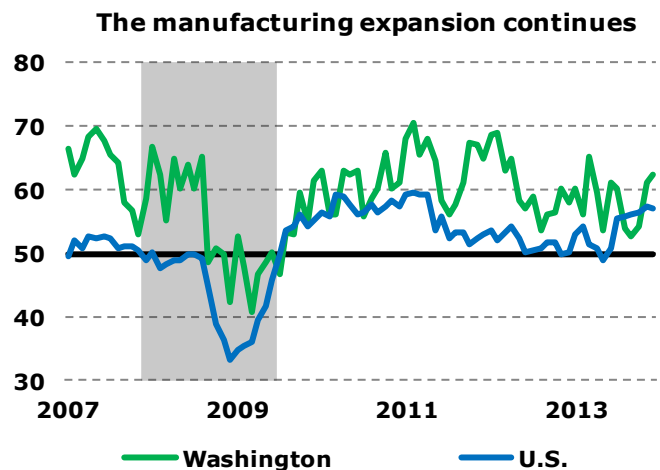
struction employment declined by 200 and federal government employment declined by 100 but state and local governments added a net 400 jobs in November.

We now have three months of housing permit data that were not available in time for the November forecast. In September, October, and November, the total number of housing units authorized by building permits averaged 33,000 (SAAR) which was higher than the 29,900 units expected in the forecast. Single family units averaged 17,200 units which was less than the forecast of 19,100 units but multi-family units averaged 15,800 units which was higher than the forecast of 10,800 units.

Regional home prices continue to rise at a rapid rate. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices have risen in each of the last 20 months and, as of October, are now 13.1% higher than in the previous October. Though prices and mortgage rates have risen, homes are still relatively affordable. Even with the recent gains, Seattle area home prices are 16.6% lower than their 2007 peak.

Washington aerospace employment peaked at 97,300 in November 2012. In the twelve months since the peak, employment in this sector is down 2,600 jobs. We continue to believe that this downturn will be relatively mild due to the large and increasing backlog of orders. The current reductions are due to improvements in productivity rather than reductions in production.

Despite the downturn in aerospace employment, the Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) continues to indicate positive growth in the broader manufacturing sector. After three months in the low 50's (index values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contractions) the index bounced back to 61.1 in November and 62.3 in December (see figure). The last time the Western Washington index was below 50 was in July 2009.



After a strong recovery from the recession, Washington car and light truck sales appear to be reaching a plateau. Washington new light vehicle registrations edged up to 268,600 vehicles (SAAR) in December from 265,500 in November. Despite the improvement in December, new vehicle registrations are still below the post-recession high of 279,800 reached in August 2013. December new light vehicle registrations were 8.3% higher than in the previous December.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the December 11, 2013 – January 10, 2014 collection period were \$8.8 million (0.7%) lower than the November forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$4.8 million (0.2%) lower than forecasted.

Revenue Act

The revenue collections reported here are for the December 11, 2013 – January 10, 2014 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the November 2013 economic activity of monthly filers.

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Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$4.2 million (0.5%) below the November forecast. During the period, however, there was a \$5.7 million refund that was not included in the forecast. Without the refund, collections would have been \$1.5 million (0.2%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are now \$4.3 million (0.2%) higher than forecasted.

Adjusted for large one-time large refunds and payments, Revenue Act collections grew

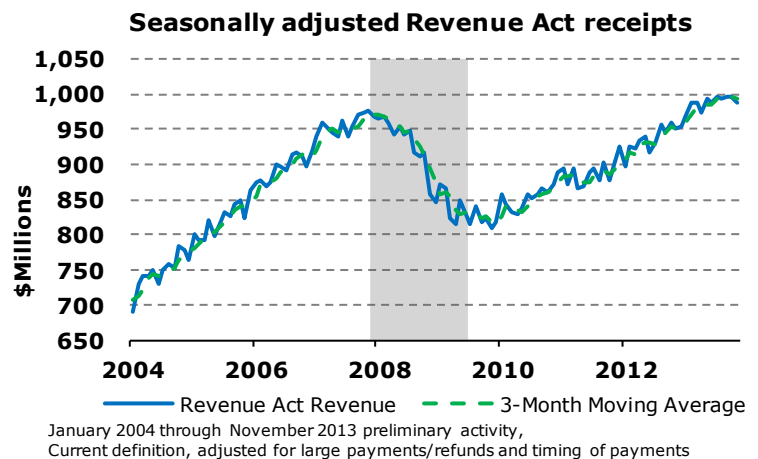
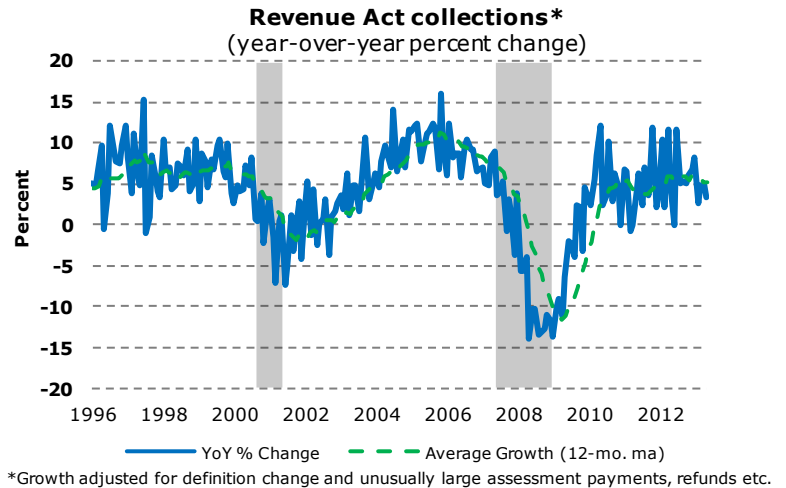
3.3% year over year ([see figure](#)). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth decreased to 5.1%. Seasonally adjusted collections decreased slightly ([see figure](#)).

As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 2.0% year over year. The preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 5.4%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is -3.0%. Year-over-year growth in B&O tax receipts is forecasted to be low or negative for the next 7 months due to the July 1, 2013 expiration of a temporary surcharge on service-producing businesses.

Total tax payments as of December 30th from electronic filers who also paid in the December 11 – January 10 collection period of last year were up 3.5% year over year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well).

Some details of payments from electronic filers:

- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 4.5% year over year. Last month, payments grew 5.6% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 11.0% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 9.5% year over year.
- Retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were furniture and home furnishings (+11.5%), drug and health stores (+8.1%), building materials and garden equipment (+6.4%) and nonstore retailers (+5.6%). Only the electronics and appliances sector saw a year-over-year decline in payments (-7.0%), likely due to a combination of the release of new electronics products in November 2012 and November 2013's loss of one post-Thanksgiving weekend sales day (the last Sunday of Thanksgiving weekend was in December in 2013 but was in November in 2012).
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 2.8% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 3.5%.



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- Payments from the manufacturing sector increased by 19.9% year over year. Last month payments increased 3.1% year over year. This month saw large year-over-year increases in payments from both the transportation equipment sector (due mainly to a reduction in credits taken this year compared to last year) and the petroleum refining sector. Year-over-year growth in payments from other manufacturing sectors was mixed. Excluding the petroleum and transportation equipment sectors, payments from the other manufacturing sectors decreased 1.8% year over year.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 1.2%. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 3.6%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 7.1% year over year. Last month, payments increased 9.7% year over year.

DOR Non-Revenue Act

December collections came in \$4.5 million (1.8%) below the forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$9.9 million (0.9%) below the forecast.

The revenue source with the largest shortfall was property tax, which came in \$13.7 million (9.6%) less than forecasted. Collections decreased by 7.9% year over year. Cumulatively, property tax collections are now \$14.8 million (1.8%) lower than forecasted.

Liquor taxes came in \$1.2 million (5.5%) below the forecast. Adjusted for an increase in this year's distribution of taxes to local governments, tax receipts for November sales increased by 2.7% year over year. Unadjusted receipts decreased by 3.6% as reported in the "Key Revenue Variables" table. Cumulatively, liquor tax collections are now \$2.2 million (5.1%) lower than forecasted.

Real estate excise tax (REET) collections came in \$9.4 million (20.8%) higher than forecasted. The variance was due to a spike in sales of commercial property, with \$1.0 billion in sales valued at \$10 million or more. Seasonally adjusted taxable real estate activity increased but to a level below previous commercial sales spikes ([see figure](#)). Cumulatively, collections are now \$8.8 million (9.8%) higher than forecasted.

As expected, cigarette tax receipts largely reversed last month's shortfall, coming in \$1.8 million (5.4%) above the forecast. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$0.1 million (0.2%) lower than forecasted.

DOR collections in other categories were \$0.7 million (6.9%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are now \$1.4 million (2.5%) lower than forecasted.

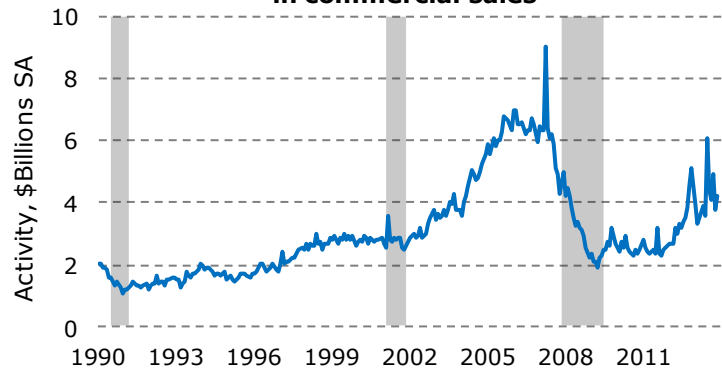
DOR collections in other categories were \$0.7 million (6.9%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are now \$1.4 million (2.5%) lower than forecasted.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for December came in \$29,000 (12.3%) above the November forecast. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$15,000 (3.1%) lower than forecasted.

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts was \$35,000 (0.6%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are now \$0.9 million (6.3%) higher than forecasted.

December REET sees another spike in commercial sales



Source: ERFC, data through December 2013 preliminary activity

Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2013						2012	2013
	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	2.8	-
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	99.0	99.5	100.1	100.2	101.3	-	97.0	-
Y/Y % Change	1.5	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	-	3.6	-
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	55.4	55.7	56.2	56.4	57.3	57.0	51.7	53.9
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	56.0	58.6	54.4	55.4	53.9	53.0	54.6	54.7
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	891	883	873	889	1,091	-	783	-
Y/Y % Change	20.2	17.9	2.2	2.9	29.6	-	28.0	-
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	15.8	16.1	15.3	15.2	16.4	15.4	14.5	15.6
Y/Y % Change	11.2	11.1	3.4	5.8	7.1	1.0	12.7	7.6
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	233.3	233.5	233.9	233.8	233.9	-	229.6	-
Y/Y % Change	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	-	2.1	-
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	234.0	234.3	234.6	234.9	235.2	-	229.8	-
Y/Y % Change	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	2.1	-
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.5	107.5	-	106.0	-
Y/Y % Change	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	-	1.8	-
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	135.9	136.2	136.4	136.6	136.8	136.9	134.7	136.9
Monthly Change	0.09	0.24	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.07	2.19	2.19
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.7	8.1	7.4
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.58	2.74	2.81	2.62	2.72	2.90	1.80	2.35
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.06
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	85.6	85.4	85.1	84.1	84.6	84.7	84.3	84.6
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	97.6	147.9	-75.1	91.6	135.2	-	1,089.2	680.3
FYTD sum	607.4	755.3	680.3	91.6	226.8	-		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-38.8	-38.9	-43.0	-39.3	-34.3	-	-534.7	-
YTD Sum	-279.6	-318.5	-361.5	-400.8	-435.1	-		

*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

	2013						2012	2013	
	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Employment								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	2,936.0	2,940.2	2,943.3	2,945.7	2,948.0	-	2,902.9	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	3.6	4.2	3.1	2.3	2.4	-	61.4	-	
Construction	148.7	148.8	148.9	147.9	147.7	-	144.1	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	1.0	0.1	0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-	8.1	-	
Manufacturing	287.1	286.1	285.6	285.8	285.5	-	284.8	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	0.2	-0.3	-	10.3	-	
Aerospace	96.9	96.4	96.1	95.1	94.8	-	97.0	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-0.3	-	6.1	-	
Software	54.2	54.2	54.4	54.3	54.5	-	52.7	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-	0.6	-	
All Other	2,446.1	2,451.1	2,454.5	2,457.7	2,460.3	-	2,421.3	-	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	2.8	5.0	3.4	3.3	2.6	-	42.3	-	
Other Indicators								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	-	242.8	-	242.8	-	-	238.7	-	
	-	1.1%	-	0.6%	-	-	2.5%	-	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	29.6	24.4	29.3	33.2	36.4	-	28.5	-	
	0.0%	-3.5%	-3.7%	17.0%	7.8%	-	35.9%	-	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	114.7	115.4	116.1	115.7	117.9	-	111.8	-	
	2.7%	3.6%	3.0%	1.8%	4.0%	-	3.3%	-	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	41.6	39.2	44.1	46.0	45.9	-	30.6	-	
	35.3%	38.2%	38.2%	38.5%	15.3%	-	58.7%	-	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	40.9	41.8	41.2	41.1	41.2	-	41.9	-	
	-0.9%	0.4%	-1.1%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-	-1.1%	-	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	23.8	23.8	24.2	24.5	24.7	-	24.1	-	
	-0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	-	0.7%	-	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	23.2	23.3	21.9	22.4	22.1	22.4	19.8	22.1	
	18.0%	16.7%	9.2%	6.2%	6.8%	8.3%	16.6%	11.6%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	41.0	39.4	36.6	46.3	35.1	38.3	44.6	40.1	
	-7.4%	-7.1%	-14.9%	12.7%	-18.6%	-3.0%	-10.6%	-10.1%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	-	329.9	-	-	-	317.6	-	
	-	-	4.1%	-	-	-	4.8%	-	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	-	263.4	-	-	-	232.5	-	
	-	-	8.4%	-	-	-	3.6%	-	

*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

	2013											
	Jan 11- Feb 10	Feb 11- Mar 10	Mar 11- Apr 10	Apr 11- May 10	May 11- Jun 10	Jun 11- Jul 10	Jul 11- Aug 10	Aug 11- Sep 10	Sep 11- Oct 10	Oct 11- Nov 10	Nov 11- Dec 10	Dec 11- Jan 10*
Department of Revenue-Total	1,287,497	942,514	1,002,341	1,215,238	1,771,000	1,296,974	1,233,405	1,138,230	1,129,529	1,270,094	1,794,096	1,181,060
	<i>1.4</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Revenue Act	1,150,101	853,541	877,120	1,007,189	926,273	966,962	1,068,312	1,005,940	1,009,226	1,033,506	978,084	931,732
	<i>1.3</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Retail Sales Tax	715,050	522,149	527,196	613,769	577,213	606,837	665,498	653,087	653,589	664,132	629,879	608,460
	<i>2.5</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Business and Occupation Tax	336,830	239,874	258,934	299,279	260,306	273,672	310,370	266,141	268,529	282,860	261,960	243,250
	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-3.0</i>
Use Tax	46,672	37,886	39,069	46,800	43,209	44,374	50,751	44,601	45,354	44,237	43,226	34,591
	<i>6.2</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>-17.2</i>
Public Utility Tax	36,863	41,674	38,216	34,155	32,606	29,288	27,554	28,091	27,795	26,359	29,914	31,706
	<i>-7.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Tobacco Products Tax	3,475	3,377	3,229	3,687	3,827	3,996	5,030	3,860	4,681	3,930	3,237	3,260
	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>-10.3</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>-13.2</i>	<i>-6.0</i>
Penalties and Interest	11,211	8,582	10,476	9,498	9,112	8,796	9,109	10,159	9,278	11,989	9,867	10,465
	<i>8.5</i>	<i>-29.8</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-11.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>
Non-Revenue Act**	137,396	88,972	125,221	208,049	844,727	330,011	165,094	132,290	120,303	236,588	816,012	249,328
	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-7.5</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-6.9</i>
Liquor Sales/Liter	31,136	21,122	18,787	19,663	19,353	22,260	20,025	23,931	20,689	18,975	20,475	20,784
	<i>26.8</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>-8.8</i>	<i>-13.9</i>	<i>-6.5</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>-3.6</i>
Cigarette	37,191	22,316	33,058	29,157	42,365	32,997	36,691	35,149	31,588	38,604	29,948	34,763
	<i>18.4</i>	<i>-29.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-12.7</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>-14.3</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>-11.3</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>-19.3</i>	<i>15.7</i>
Property (State School Levy)	8,777	5,904	28,731	101,083	699,714	192,002	10,920	8,424	9,381	58,609	677,754	129,310
	<i>-9.1</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-8.7</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>-15.7</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>-9.7</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-7.9</i>
Real Estate Excise	36,918	25,825	36,800	46,189	52,703	48,455	83,478	52,692	47,587	59,637	43,454	54,397
	<i>64.3</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>-10.4</i>	<i>126.0</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>-18.6</i>	<i>-13.9</i>
Timber (state share)	0	618	0	0	673	0	0	716	0	0	637	0
	<i>NA</i>	<i>-39.4</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>-11.0</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>-19.9</i>	<i>NA</i>
Other	23,375	13,188	7,846	11,959	29,919	34,297	13,979	11,379	11,058	60,763	43,745	10,075
	<i>-49.3</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>-34.8</i>	<i>-44.0</i>	<i>-32.6</i>	<i>-25.2</i>	<i>-23.1</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>-5.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-25.8</i>
Department of Licensing**	307	430	624	2,385	2,839	5,179	3,618	1,091	504	342	201	267
	<i>58.0</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>-16.6</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>-22.6</i>	<i>8.7</i>
Administrative Office of the Courts**	6,462	6,924	7,548	7,973	8,579	7,487	7,053	7,136	6,890	7,122	8,313	6,224
	<i>-12.7</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>-11.4</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-8.2</i>	<i>-6.8</i>	<i>-10.3</i>	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>-4.1</i>	<i>-9.2</i>
Total General Fund-State***	1,294,266	949,868	1,010,514	1,225,596	1,782,418	1,309,640	1,244,077	1,146,457	1,136,923	1,277,558	1,802,609	1,187,551
	<i>1.3</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>

*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
December 11, 2013 - January 10, 2014				
January 10, 2014 Collections Compared to the November 2013 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,189,827	\$1,181,060	(\$8,767)	-0.7%
Revenue Act** (1)	935,953	931,732	(4,221)	-0.5%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	253,873	249,328	(4,546)	-1.8%
Liquor Sales/Liter	21,996	20,784	(1,212)	-5.5%
Cigarette	32,991	34,763	1,771	5.4%
Property (State School Levy)	143,030	129,310	(13,720)	-9.6%
Real Estate Excise	45,039	54,397	9,357	20.8%
Timber (state share)	0	0	0	0.0%
Other	10,817	10,075	(742)	-6.9%
Department of Licensing (2)	237	267	29	12.3%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	6,259	6,224	(35)	-0.6%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,196,323	\$1,187,551	(\$8,772)	-0.7%

Cumulative Variance Since the November Forecast (November 11, 2013 - January 10, 2014)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$2,980,783	\$2,975,156	(\$5,627)	-0.2%
Revenue Act** (3)	1,905,525	1,909,816	4,292	0.2%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	1,075,258	1,065,340	(9,918)	-0.9%
Liquor Sales/Liter	43,472	41,259	(2,213)	-5.1%
Cigarette	64,838	64,711	(128)	-0.2%
Property (State School Levy)	821,908	807,064	(14,844)	-1.8%
Real Estate Excise	89,092	97,851	8,759	9.8%
Timber (state share)	745	637	(108)	-14.5%
Other	55,204	53,820	(1,384)	-2.5%
Department of Licensing (4)	482	468	(15)	-3.1%
Administrative Office of the Courts	13,676	14,537	860	6.3%
Total General Fund-State***	\$2,994,942	\$2,990,160	(\$4,782)	-0.2%

1 Collections December 11, 2013 - January 10, 2014. Collections primarily reflect November 2013 activity of monthly filers.

2 December 2013 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the November 2013 forecast; (November 11, 2013 - January 10, 2014) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the November forecast (November - December 2013) and revisions to history.

* Based on the November 2013 economic and revenue forecast.

**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.