



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

June 11, 2014

Summary

- **May U.S. nonfarm employment increased by 217,000 net new jobs.**
- **GDP growth for the first quarter of 2014 was revised down from +0.1% to -1.0% at an annual rate.**
- **U.S. auto and light truck sales remained strong for a third consecutive month.**
- **Washington job growth has been slightly better than expected.**
- **Washington real GDP grew 2.7% in 2013, well above the 1.8% increase for the U.S. as a whole.**
- **Seattle area inflation has edged up and now slightly exceeds the national average.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the May 11 - June 10, 2014 collection period were \$60.5 million (3.4%) higher than the February forecast.**
- **Cumulatively, collections are now \$122.2 million (2.4%) higher than forecasted.**
- **Since the February forecast, there have been \$47.2 million in one-time assessment payments that were not included in the forecast. Without these payments, cumulative collections would have been \$75.0 million (1.5%) higher than forecasted.**
- **While cumulative property tax collections are \$32.0 million higher than forecasted, most of the variance is likely due to the early receipt of payments that had been expected to arrive in June. As such, expected June receipts will be lowered by a similar amount.**

United States

This month's economic data were generally positive: a fourth straight month with employment gains of over 200,000 net new jobs, strong auto sales and improving housing indicators. Negatives, such as GDP contracting in the first quarter and a decline in industrial production, appear to reflect the impact of severe winter weather and are expected to be temporary.

Nonfarm employment increased by 217,000 jobs in May; April employment was revised down by 6,000 jobs while March employment data was unchanged. Sectors with notable employment gains in May included leisure and hospitality (+39,000), health care (+34,000), professional and technical services (+25,000), social assistance (+21,000), and transportation and warehousing (+16,000). Motion picture and sound recording industry employment fell by 9,000 jobs and federal government employment declined by 5,000 jobs. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.3%.

The two major consumer confidence measures have been out of sync the last several months, making it difficult to identify any trend in consumer views. The Conference Board index of consumer confidence increased in March, fell to 82.3 in April, then rose 1.3 points to 83.0 in May. The University of Michigan consumer sentiment survey moved in the opposite direction, decreasing in March, increasing to 84.1 in April and then declining to 81.9 in May.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased by 8,000 to 312,000 (SA) in the week ending May 31st. The four-week moving average for initial claims decreased by 2,250 to

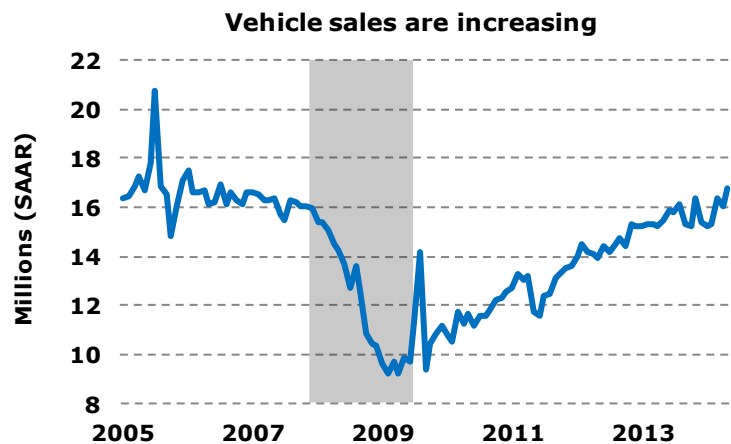
310,250, its lowest level since June 2, 2007. Layoff announcements, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, increased to 52,961 in May; this is their highest level in 15 months and 31.4% above April job cuts.

Real GDP growth for the first quarter of 2014 was revised down from +0.1% to -1.0% at an annual rate. This is the first instance of negative GDP growth since the first quarter of 2011. Additional data released since the earlier estimate of first quarter GDP growth showed higher-than-expected imports and lower-than-expected inventory accumulation, both of which had a negative impact on GDP. Severe weather in the first quarter appears to have reduced both labor productivity and hours worked, also contributing to lower GDP. Given the likely role of weather in GDP weakness, most economists expect the economy to rebound; the average Blue Chip forecast for GDP growth in the second quarter is 3.4%.

Retail and food services sales increased for a third consecutive month according to the Census Bureau advance estimate, although April's 0.1% (SA) gain was well below the 1.5% increase in March. The strongest April sales growth was in department stores (1.8%), clothing stores (1.2%), and gasoline stations (0.8%), while electronics and appliance stores had sales decrease by 2.3%.

Gasoline prices have remained between \$3.65 and \$3.71 per gallon (regular, all formulations) since mid-April, settling at \$3.67 per gallon for the week ending June 9th. Spot prices for petroleum during May were up slightly in the U.S. but nearly flat in Europe. The price for U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate oil increased from \$101 per barrel in early May to \$104 per barrel by the end of the month. Spot prices for European benchmark Brent oil ended the month at \$110 per barrel, less than a dollar increase from the start of the month.

Light motor vehicle sales increased from 16.0 million units (SAAR) in April to 16.8 million units in May. Sales have been at or above 16 million units for three consecutive months ([see figure](#)).



The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index increased 1.5% in April after increasing 0.6% (SA) in March. Truck tonnage in April was 4.8% above the April 2013 level. Rail carloads in May were 1.3% higher (SA) than in April and 4.4% above their year-ago level. Although intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) in May were 0.4% (SA) below their April level, they were 6.2% higher than in May 2013.

Industrial production declined for the first time in three months, decreasing by 0.6% in April (SA). Much of this decline was in utilities output and is likely weather-related, but manufacturing output also declined slightly. Core capital goods orders (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military) which are a proxy for business investment, decreased by 1.2% (SA) in April after a revised increase of 4.7% in March. Manufacturing activity, as measured by the Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), increased to 55.4 in May (50 or higher indicates growth) from 54.9 in April. Manufacturing activity has now increased for twelve consecutive months. The non-manufacturing PMI for May increased by 1.1 points to 56.3; non-manufacturing activity has now increased for 52 consecutive months.

April data point to the housing market shaking off the impacts of harsh winter weather. Housing units authorized by building permits in April increased 8.0% (SAAR) compared to

their March level. This is 3.8% above housing permits for April 2013. Housing starts increased to 1.07 million units in April, 13.2% (SAAR) above the March rate. Existing home sales in April were 1.3% (SAAR) higher than in March. This is the first month this year with an increase in existing home sales. New single family home sales in April increased by 6.4% (SAAR) compared to March, although they are 4.2% below April 2013 sales. Home prices continue to increase, with the Case-Shiller home price index for March 12.4% above the year-ago level (SA). The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller index has increased for twenty-six consecutive months through March 2014.

WASHINGTON

In the four months since the February forecast was adopted, the Washington economy added 21,800 jobs, 2,500 more than the 19,400 expected in the February forecast. We have also incorporated another quarter of Quarterly Census of Payrolls and Employment (QCEW) benchmark employment data. The new QCEW data and other revisions raised the estimated level of total employment in December 2013 by 13,400. As a result of the upward revisions to history and slightly stronger than expected growth, the net effect is 15,800 (0.5%) more jobs in April 2014 than expected in the February forecast.

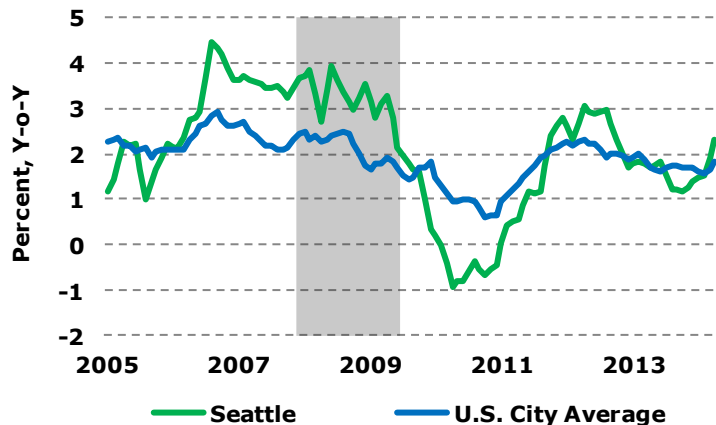
Single-family housing construction was once again weaker than expected in the first quarter of 2014 according to the building permit data but overall construction was close to the forecast thanks to strong multi-family construction. Total housing units authorized by building permits averaged 31,200 (SAAR) in January, February, and March. The February forecast had assumed 31,400 units. Single-family units averaged 17,100, 1,700 less than expected but multi-family units averaged 14,100, 1,500 more than expected.

Regional home prices continue to rise. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices have risen in each of the last 28 months and, as of March, are 11.6% higher than in the previous March. Rising mortgage rates and home prices have started to decrease affordability, although homes remain relatively affordable by historical standards.

Even with the recent gains, Seattle area home prices are 12.8% lower than their 2007 peak.

Seattle area inflation has edged up and now slightly exceeds the national average. In April 2014, the Seattle all items CPI was 2.4% higher than in the previous April; this was slightly higher than the 2.0% increase for the U.S. city average. Core inflation in Seattle was 2.3% compared to 1.8% for the nation (see figure). The higher than average inflation rate in Seattle is entirely due to more rapidly rising shelter costs.

Seattle core inflation moves higher



According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Washington gross domestic product rose to \$381.0 billion in 2013 from \$371.2 billion in 2012. The 2.7% increase in Washington GDP was the 15th largest among the states and District of Columbia, and substantially exceeded the 1.8% increase for the U.S. as a whole. Washington’s above average performance in 2013 was mainly due to stronger growth in durable goods manufacturing and retail trade. The above average growth in Washington retail trade in recent years is due to very strong growth in the electronic shopping industry.

ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) rebounded to a strong 59.6 in May from 53.7 in April (index values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contractions). The production, orders, inventory, and deliveries components all improved in May but the employment index declined slightly from 54.5 to 53.6. The last time the Western Washington index was below 50 was in July 2009.

Washington car sales have been extremely volatile in recent months. After reaching a post-recession high of 280,800 vehicles (SAAR) in January, Washington new car and light truck registrations plummeted to 253,800 in February and 248,400 in March before rebounding to a new post-recession high of 287,700 vehicles in April. New vehicle registrations declined slightly in May to 276,500.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

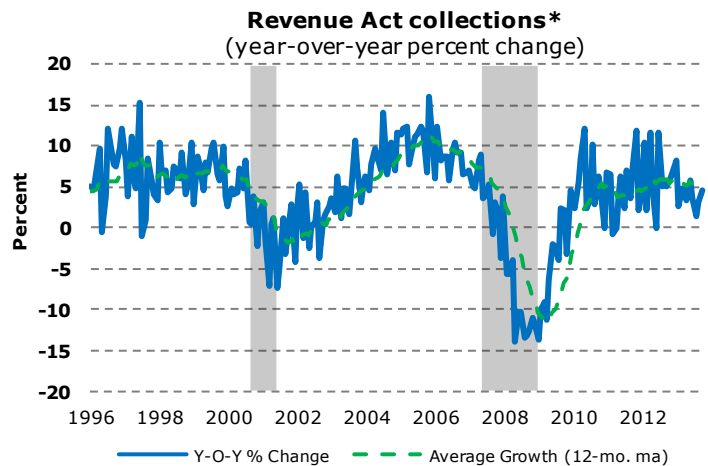
Major General Fund-State (GF-S) revenue collections for the May 11 - June 10, 2014 collection period were \$60.5 million (3.4%) higher than the February forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$122.2 million (2.4%) higher than forecasted. Since the February forecast, however, there have been \$47.2 million in one-time assessment payments that were not included in the forecast. Without these payments, cumulative collections would have been \$75.0 million (1.5%) higher than forecasted. Also, while cumulative property tax collections are \$32.0 million higher than forecasted, most of the variance is likely due to the early receipt of payments that had been expected to arrive in June. As such, expected June receipts will be lowered by a similar amount.

Revenue Act

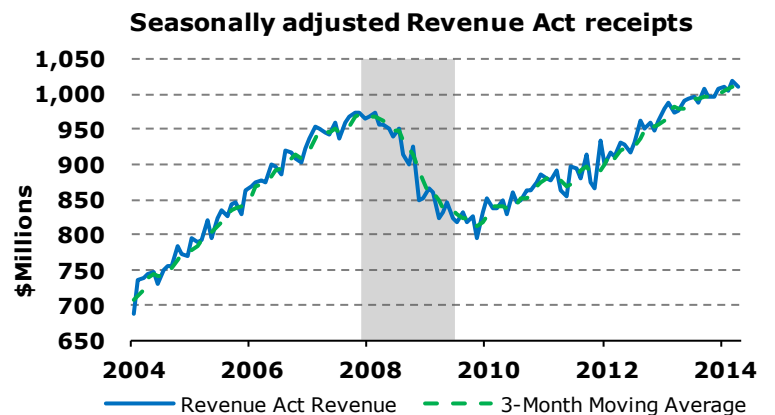
The revenue collections reported here are for the May 11 - June 10, 2014 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the April economic activity of monthly filers.

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$24.0 million (2.5%) above the February forecast. During the period, however, there was a one-time assessment payment of \$9.3 million that was not included in the forecast. Without the payment, collections would have been \$14.7 million (1.5%) higher than forecasted. Adjusted for large one-time large refunds and payments, Revenue Act collections grew 4.6% year over year (see figure). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth decreased slightly to 4.6%. Seasonally adjusted collections also decreased slightly (see figure).

Cumulatively, collections are now \$60.2 million (1.6%) higher than



*Growth adjusted for definition change and unusually large assessment payments, refunds etc.



January 2004 through April 2014 preliminary activity, Current definition, adjusted for large payments/refunds and timing of payments

the February forecast. Since the February forecast, however, there have been \$47.2 million in one-time assessment payments that were not included in the forecast. Without these payments, cumulative collections would have been \$13.0 million (0.3%) higher than the forecast.

As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 5.6% year over year. The preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 8.5%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is -1.2%. Year-over-year growth in B&O tax receipts are forecasted to be low or negative for the next 2 months due to the July 1, 2013 expiration of a temporary surcharge on service-producing businesses.

Total tax payments as of May 29th from electronic filers who also paid in the May 11 – June 10 collection period of last year were up 5.2% 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:

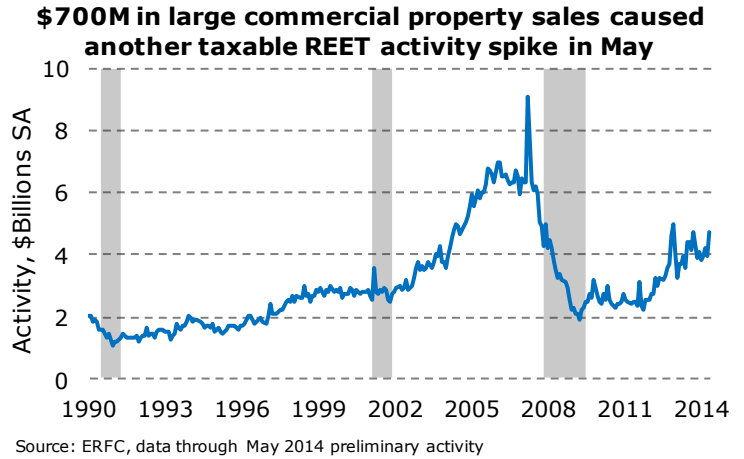
- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 8.0% year over year. Last month, payments grew 5.4% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 6.8% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 10.0% year over year.
- Other retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were electronics and appliances (15.2%), food and beverage stores (+15.1%), nonstore retailers (+14.9%), furniture and home furnishings (+9.5%) and miscellaneous retailers (+8.0%). No retail trade sectors showed year-over-year declines in payments.
- Much of this month's strong growth in the retail trade sector was likely due to the timing of the Easter holiday. Last year Easter was in March but this year it was in April.
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 3.7% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 0.3%.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector increased by 15.7% year over year. Last month payments increased 9.4% year over year. This month saw strong year-over-year increases in payments from the transportation equipment and petroleum refining sectors. Excluding these sectors, payment growth from other manufacturing sectors was still a strong 11.6%.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 2.4% year over year. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing decreased 0.6%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 8.4% year over year. Last month, payments decreased 1.6% year over year due to high payments in the previous year.

DOR Non-Revenue Act

May collections came in \$35.9 million (4.3%) above the forecast. Cumulatively, collections since February are now \$62.7 million (5.0%) higher than forecasted.

As was the case last month, most of this month's positive variance came from property tax collections, which came in \$23.5 million (3.3%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, property tax collections are now \$32.0 million (3.8%) higher than forecasted. The variance, however, likely stemmed from a larger-than-expected fraction of payments that were tabulated in April and May instead of June (typically, about 20% of the spring semi-annual payments are tabulated in June). Because of this, expected June receipts will be lowered by a similar amount.

Real estate excise tax (REET) collections came in \$11.4 million (25.9%) higher than forecasted. Most of the variance was due to strong sales of commercial property, with \$720 million in sales valued at \$10 million or more. These sales generated \$8.6 million in GF-S REET payments and caused another spike in seasonally adjusted taxable real estate activity ([see figure](#)). Cumulatively, collections are \$20.0 million (12.8%) higher than forecasted.



Revenue from other DOR non-GF-S sources came in \$1.5 million (7.8%) above the forecast due to higher-than-expected PUD privilege tax payments. Cumulative receipts are \$17.3 million (29.8%) higher than forecasted due to large transfers of unclaimed property into the GF-S in previous months.

Liquor taxes came in \$0.2 million (1.1%) above the forecast. Adjusted for an increase in this year's distribution of taxes to local governments, tax receipts for April sales increased by 8.2% year over year. Unadjusted receipts decreased by 0.9% as reported in the "Key Revenue Variables" table. Cumulative receipts are now \$1.2 million (1.6%) lower than forecasted.

Cigarette tax receipts came in \$0.8 million (2.3%) lower than forecasted. Cumulative receipts are \$5.2 million (4.3%) lower than forecasted.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for May came in \$0.7 million (22.1%) above the February forecast. Cumulative receipts are now \$1.0 million (14.4%) lower than forecasted.

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts was \$0.1 million (1.7%) lower than the forecast. Cumulative receipts are \$0.3 million (1.0%) above the forecast.

Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2013	2014					2012	2013
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May		
Real GDP (SAAR)	2.6	-	-	-1.0	-	-	2.8	1.9
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	101.5	101.3	102.4	103.3	102.7	-	97.1	99.9
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.5	-	3.8	2.9
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	57.0	51.3	53.2	53.7	54.9	55.4	51.7	53.9
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	53.0	54.0	51.6	53.1	55.2	56.3	54.6	54.7
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,034	897	928	947	1,072	-	784	930
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	5.9	0.1	-2.4	-4.7	26.4	-	28.1	18.6
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	15.4	15.2	15.3	16.4	16.0	16.8	14.5	15.6
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.0	0.1	0.0	7.1	5.6	8.3	12.7	7.6
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	234.6	234.9	235.2	235.6	236.3	-	229.6	233.0
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.1	-	2.1	1.5
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	235.5	235.8	236.1	236.6	237.2	-	229.8	233.8
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	-	2.1	1.8
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	107.8	107.9	108.0	108.2	108.4	-	106.0	107.2
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.6	-	1.8	1.1
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	137.4	137.5	137.8	138.0	138.2	138.5	135.1	137.4
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.08	0.14	0.22	0.20	0.28	0.22	2.24	2.33
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.3	8.1	7.4
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.90	2.86	2.71	2.72	2.71	2.56	1.80	2.35
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.06
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	85.0	85.7	85.9	85.8	85.4	85.1	84.4	84.6
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	-53.2	10.3	193.5	36.9	-106.9	-	1,089.2	680.2
<i>FYTD sum</i>	172.6	182.8	376.4	413.3	306.4	-		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-37.4	-40.1	-42.6	-44.2	-47.2	-	-537.6	-476.4
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-476.4	-40.1	-82.6	-126.8	-174.1	-		

*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	2014						2012	2013
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May			
Employment									
								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,026.0	3,031.0	3,034.2	3,040.2	3,047.8	-	2,951.9	3,026.0	
Change from Previous Month (000)	6.7	5.1	3.2	5.9	7.6	-	63.2	74.1	
Construction	152.6	154.9	154.8	155.9	157.3	-	144.4	152.6	
Change from Previous Month	0.2	2.2	-0.1	1.1	1.4	-	8.4	8.3	
Manufacturing	287.5	287.0	287.3	288.1	288.4	-	284.8	287.5	
Change from Previous Month	1.0	-0.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	-	10.2	2.8	
Aerospace	95.0	93.9	93.6	93.5	93.5	-	96.7	95.0	
Change from Previous Month	0.3	-1.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-	5.8	-1.7	
Software	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.2	55.1	-	52.6	55.0	
Change from Previous Month	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.6	2.3	
All Other	2,530.8	2,534.1	2,537.1	2,541.0	2,547.0	-	2,470.1	2,530.8	
Change from Previous Month	5.3	3.2	3.0	4.0	6.0	-	44.0	60.7	
Other Indicators									
								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	241.1	-	242.8	-	246.6	-	238.7	241.6	
	1.3%	-	1.2%	-	2.4%	-	2.5%	1.2%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	33.2	25.7	35.9	31.9	49.0	-	28.3	30.8	
	2.5%	-23.5%	3.2%	1.0%	74.8%	-	34.1%	9.0%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	117.0	116.8	116.1	117.1	118.0	-	111.8	115.4	
	2.4%	1.6%	0.9%	2.4%	3.2%	-	3.3%	3.2%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	45.7	40.1	49.8	47.1	59.5	-	30.6	41.4	
	16.2%	-0.8%	22.0%	20.5%	59.7%	-	57.7%	35.2%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	41.7	40.8	40.9	41.0	40.5	-	42.0	41.6	
	-1.5%	-3.0%	-2.2%	-2.4%	-3.1%	-	-0.8%	-0.9%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	25.5	25.1	25.0	25.1	25.1	-	24.1	24.3	
	3.7%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%	3.2%	-	0.7%	0.8%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	22.5	23.4	21.2	20.7	24.0	23.0	19.8	22.1	
	8.7%	4.8%	-3.9%	-4.9%	14.3%	8.9%	16.5%	11.5%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	38.2	36.2	41.6	38.7	37.0	37.4	44.6	40.1	
	-3.0%	-9.5%	3.3%	-6.2%	-10.6%	-6.5%	-10.6%	-10.0%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	331.9	-	-	-	-	-	317.6	327.9	
	2.0%	-	-	-	-	-	4.8%	3.2%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	256.3	-	-	248.9	-	-	232.5	252.1	
	5.7%	-	-	4.8%	-	-	3.6%	8.4%	

*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					2014						
	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	Jan 11- Feb 10	Feb 11- Mar 10	Mar 11- Apr 10	Apr 11- May 10	May 11- Jun 10*
Department of Revenue-Total	1,296,974 2.1	1,233,405 10.4	1,138,230 7.3	1,129,529 3.3	1,270,094 5.4	1,794,096 1.6	1,181,060 0.0	1,320,415 2.6	1,000,368 6.1	1,019,727 1.7	1,286,764 5.9	1,843,026 4.1
Revenue Act	966,962 5.8	1,068,312 7.1	1,005,940 8.1	1,009,226 3.1	1,033,506 3.5	978,084 4.9	931,732 2.0	1,196,447 4.0	900,074 5.5	894,710 2.0	1,055,388 4.8	977,857 5.6
Retail Sales Tax	606,837 7.7	665,498 7.4	653,087 10.3	653,589 6.7	664,132 6.7	629,879 7.8	584,548 1.2	751,170 5.1	560,931 7.4	556,037 5.5	664,460 8.3	626,535 8.5
Business and Occupation Tax	273,672 2.8	310,370 6.4	266,141 4.3	268,529 -5.3	282,860 -3.2	261,960 -0.1	256,454 2.2	331,505 -1.6	240,364 0.2	234,613 -9.4	281,932 -5.8	257,132 -1.2
Use Tax	44,374 2.0	50,751 14.0	44,601 2.1	45,354 11.4	44,237 -0.6	43,226 -4.4	45,647 9.2	56,608 21.3	40,980 8.2	44,708 14.4	51,412 9.9	44,105 2.1
Public Utility Tax	29,288 4.5	27,554 -3.7	28,091 10.4	27,795 0.2	26,359 2.4	29,914 6.5	29,289 -3.6	41,501 12.6	43,008 3.2	40,621 6.3	39,292 15.0	36,975 13.4
Tobacco Products Tax	3,996 2.9	5,030 38.1	3,860 -0.6	4,681 20.9	3,930 24.9	3,237 -13.2	4,010 15.6	3,266 -6.0	3,611 6.9	3,006 -6.9	4,446 20.6	4,539 18.6
Penalties and Interest	8,796 0.6	9,109 -3.5	10,159 2.0	9,278 -11.9	11,989 14.2	9,867 7.0	11,785 26.6	12,397 10.6	11,181 30.3	15,726 50.1	13,845 45.8	8,571 -5.9
Non-Revenue Act**	330,011 -7.5	165,094 38.2	132,290 1.1	120,303 4.7	236,588 14.8	816,012 -2.0	249,328 -6.9	123,968 -9.8	100,293 12.7	125,017 -0.2	231,377 11.2	865,170 2.4
Liquor Sales/Liter	22,260 11.3	20,025 3.1	23,931 -8.8	20,689 -13.9	18,975 -6.5	20,475 -3.9	20,784 -3.6	29,573 -5.0	19,529 -7.5	18,344 -2.4	14,969 -23.9	19,172 -0.9
Cigarette	32,997 -14.3	36,691 14.9	35,149 -11.3	31,588 -9.5	38,604 6.6	29,948 -19.3	34,763 15.7	35,824 -3.7	22,623 1.4	27,879 -15.7	32,173 10.3	33,000 -22.1
Property (State School Levy)	192,002 -3.4	10,920 -15.7	8,424 28.7	9,381 -9.7	58,609 61.5	677,754 0.2	129,310 -7.9	12,260 39.7	6,147 4.1	28,666 -0.2	112,590 11.4	735,586 5.1
Real Estate Excise	48,455 -10.4	83,478 126.0	52,692 7.6	47,587 31.6	59,637 21.5	43,454 -18.6	54,397 -13.9	32,072 -13.1	30,667 18.7	41,024 11.5	47,388 2.6	55,565 5.4
Timber (state share)	0 NA	0 NA	716 -11.0	0 NA	0 NA	637 -19.9	0 NA	0 NA	685 10.9	0 NA	0 NA	637 -5.3
Other	34,297 -24.9	13,979 -23.1	11,379 30.7	11,058 17.7	60,763 -5.5	43,745 0.9	10,075 -20.4	14,239 -39.1	20,642 56.5	9,103 16.0	24,256 102.8	21,209 -29.1
Department of Licensing**	5,179 2.0	3,618 6.9	1,091 -16.6	504 -1.7	342 -4.6	201 -22.6	267 8.7	307 -0.1	342 -20.4	560 -10.4	1,077 -54.8	3,736 31.6
Administrative Office of the Courts**	7,487 -8.2	7,053 -6.8	7,136 -10.3	6,890 -7.3	7,122 -2.5	8,313 -4.1	6,224 -9.2	7,207 11.5	6,264 -9.5	7,198 -4.6	7,711 -3.3	7,569 -11.8
Total General Fund-State***	1,309,640 2.0	1,244,077 10.3	1,146,457 7.1	1,136,923 3.2	1,277,558 5.4	1,802,609 1.6	1,187,551 0.0	1,327,928 2.6	1,006,974 6.0	1,027,484 1.7	1,295,553 5.7	1,854,332 4.0

*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
May 11, 2014 - June 10, 2014				
June 10, 2014 Collections Compared to the February 2014 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,783,110	\$1,843,026	\$59,916	3.4%
Revenue Act** (1)	953,860	977,857	23,996	2.5%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	829,250	865,170	35,920	4.3%
Liquor Sales/Liter	18,956	19,172	216	1.1%
Cigarette	33,771	33,000	(771)	-2.3%
Property (State School Levy)	712,084	735,586	23,502	3.3%
Real Estate Excise	44,133	55,565	11,432	25.9%
Timber (state share)	632	637	5	0.0%
Other	19,674	21,209	1,535	7.8%
Department of Licensing (2)	3,059	3,736	677	22.1%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	7,704	7,569	(134)	-1.7%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,793,873	\$1,854,332	\$60,459	3.4%

Cumulative Variance Since the February Forecast (February 11, 2014 - June 10, 2014)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$5,026,990	\$5,149,886	\$122,895	2.4%
Revenue Act** (3)	3,767,855	3,828,029	60,174	1.6%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	1,259,135	1,321,857	62,722	5.0%
Liquor Sales/Liter	73,194	72,014	(1,180)	-1.6%
Cigarette	120,847	115,676	(5,171)	-4.3%
Property (State School Levy)	851,015	882,990	31,974	3.8%
Real Estate Excise	154,847	174,644	19,797	12.8%
Timber (state share)	1,283	1,322	39	3.1%
Other	57,948	75,210	17,262	29.8%
Department of Licensing (4)	6,675	5,715	(960)	-14.4%
Administrative Office of the Courts	28,465	28,742	278	1.0%
Total General Fund-State***	\$5,062,129	\$5,184,343	\$122,213	2.4%

1 Collections May 11, 2014 - June 10, 2014. Collections primarily reflect April 2014 activity of monthly filers.

2 May 2014 collections.

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

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the February forecast (February-May 2014) and revisions to history.

* Based on the February 2014 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.