



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

September 11, 2014

summary

Summary

- **Second quarter real GDP growth was revised up from 4.0% to 4.2% at an annual rate.**
- **U.S. nonfarm employment growth in August was a disappointing 142,000 net new jobs.**
- **U.S. light motor vehicles sales in August were at their highest level since January 2006.**
- **Both U.S. housing starts and housing permits turned up in July.**
- **Washington July employment is higher than forecasted due to data revisions and slightly stronger than expected growth.**
- **Housing permits are close to the forecast with stronger than expected multi-family construction offsetting weaker-than-expected single-family construction.**
- **Washington manufacturing growth rebounded in August according to the Institute of Supply Management.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the August 11 - September 10, 2014 collection period were \$25.8 million (2.2%) higher than the June forecast.**
- **Cumulatively, collections are now \$115.1 million (3.1%) higher than forecasted.**

United States

This month's economic data are again somewhat mixed – generally positive news combined with a few sub-par readings. While GDP growth for the second quarter was revised up slightly, August employment gains were the smallest so far this year. However, over the last three years, revisions to the August employment data have averaged nearly 90,000 additional net new jobs, leaving open the possibility that August employment could prove to be stronger than the reported gains of 142,000. Housing data were generally stronger than last month and vehicle sales hit a post-recession high, but overall consumer spending in July was flat after increasing for five straight months.

The second estimate of real GDP growth for the second quarter of 2014 was revised up from 4.0% to 4.2% at an annual rate. The higher growth reflects a larger increase in non-residential fixed investment and a smaller increase in inventories than previously estimated.

Nonfarm employment increased by only 142,000 jobs in August, the weakest jobs gain so far this year and well below most economists' expectations. June and July employment were also revised down by a total of 28,000 jobs. Sectors with notable employment gains in August included health care (+34,000), construction (+20,000), professional and technical services (+16,000), leisure and hospitality (+15,000), and employment services (+15,000). Employment declines occurred in retail trade (-8,000) and education services (-6,000). The unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 6.1%.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased by 11,000 to 315,000 (SA) in the week ending September 6th. The four-week moving average for initial claims increased by 750 to

united states

304,000. Layoff announcements, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, decreased in August by 14.7% to 40,010. Year-to-date layoff announcements are 4.1% below the same time period in 2013.

Recent housing data have been somewhat more positive compared to last month. Housing units authorized by building permits in July increased by 8.1% (SAAR) compared to their June level. This is 7.7% above housing starts for July 2013. Housing starts increased to 1.05 million

units in July, 15.7% (SAAR) above the June rate ([see figure](#)). The pending home sales index, based on contract signings, was 3.3% (SAAR) higher in July than in June. The index has been at a level suggesting slightly higher than normal contract activity for three consecutive months. New single family home sales in July decreased by 2.4% (SAAR) compared to June, although they are 12.3% above July 2013 sales. Home prices have started to moderate, with the seasonally-adjusted Case-Shiller 20-city home price index showing small monthly decreases in April, May and June. However, the Case-Shiller index for June (SA) is still 6.2% above its year-ago level.

The two major consumer confidence measures both increased in August. The Conference Board index of consumer confidence increased to 92.4 from 90.9 in July and is at its highest level since October 2007. The University of Michigan consumer sentiment survey rose to 82.5, 0.7 points higher than in July.

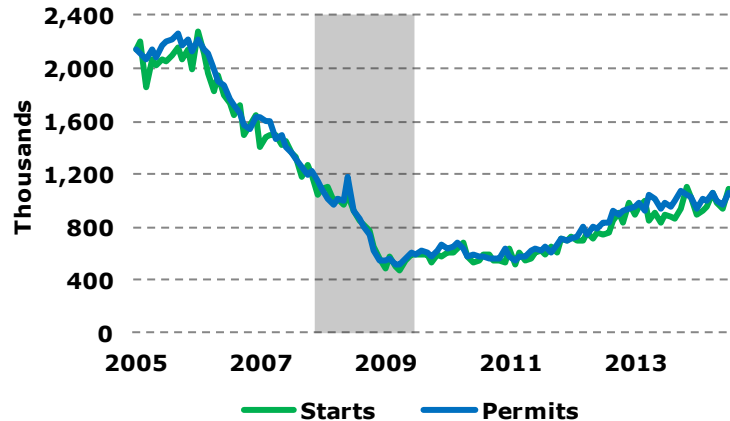
After five months of gains, retail and food services sales in July were unchanged (SA) from their June level according to the Census Bureau advance estimate. The strongest July sales growth was in miscellaneous store retailers (+0.9%), health and personal care stores (+0.4%), and clothing and accessories stores (+0.4%), while department stores had sales decrease by 0.7% and motor vehicle dealers saw sales fall by 0.3%.

After a slight dip in July, August light motor vehicle sales increased to 17.5 million units (SAAR). This is the strongest month for sales since January 2006 and is the sixth consecutive month with sales at or above 16 million units.

After dropping by a total of \$0.25 per gallon since late June, gasoline prices have stabilized at \$3.46 per gallon (regular, all formulations) in early September. The decline in petroleum prices which started in mid-June continued through most of August, with a slight rebound at month's end. The price for U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate oil decreased from \$107 per barrel in mid-June to \$95 per barrel for the week ending August 22nd before increasing to \$96 per barrel for the week ending August 29th. Spot prices for European benchmark Brent oil followed the same pattern, dropping from \$114 per barrel in mid-June to \$100 per barrel for the week ending August 22nd before rising to \$101 per barrel for the week ending August 29th.

The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index increased 1.3% (SA) in July after decreasing by 0.8% in June. For the first seven months of the year, truck tonnage was 2.9% above the same period in 2013. After a big increase in July, rail traffic weakened in August. Rail carloads were 2.6% lower (SA) than in July while intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) showed a small 0.2% (SA) increase compared to July.

Growth in construction remains modest



Industrial production increased by 0.4% in July (SA) compared to June and is 5.0% above its year-ago level. Growth in output in the motor vehicle, textiles and apparel sectors was particularly strong, while utilities output declined in July. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which are a proxy for business investment, declined by 0.5% (SA) in July after a revised increase of 5.4% in June. Manufacturing activity, as measured by the Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), increased to 59.0 in August (50 or higher indicates growth) from 57.1 in July. This is the index's highest reading since March 2011. The non-manufacturing PMI for August increased by 0.9 points to 59.6 and is at its highest level since January 2008. Non-manufacturing activity has now increased for 55 consecutive months.

WASHINGTON

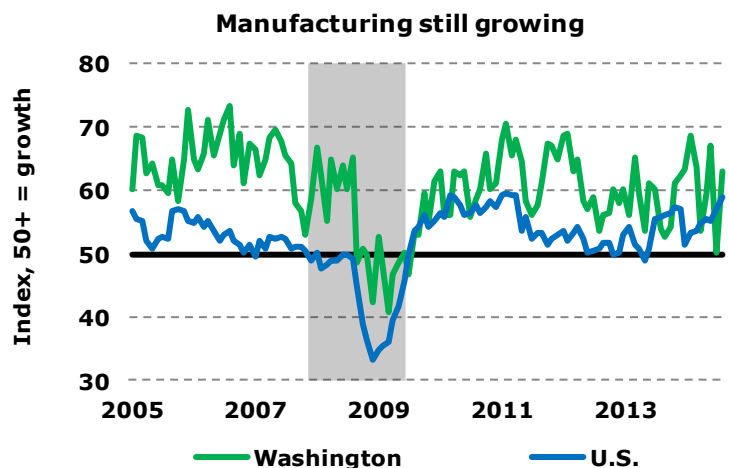
In the two months since the June forecast was adopted the Washington economy added 17,900 jobs, 4,800 more than the 13,200 expected in the June forecast. As usual, most of the new jobs were in private-services providing industries which added 13,000 jobs in June and July. The manufacturing sector added 1,600 jobs in the two-month period thanks in part to an unexpected increase of 900 jobs in the aerospace industry. (We believe the increase in aerospace was due to temporary summer interns and will be reversed in the fall.) The construction sector added 2,300 jobs in June and July while federal, state, and local government combined added 900 jobs. The state's unemployment rate declined from 6.1% in May to 5.8% in June and 5.6% in July.

We have also incorporated another quarter of benchmark employment data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). The new QCEW data and other revisions raised the estimated level of total employment in May 2014 by 8,000 jobs. As a result of the upward revisions to history and slightly stronger-than-expected growth, the total effect is 12,800 (0.4%) more jobs in July 2014 than expected in the June forecast.

Single-family housing construction was once again weaker than expected in the second quarter of 2014 according to the building permit data but overall construction was close thanks to stronger-than-expected multi-family construction. Total housing units authorized by building permits averaged 37,200 (SAAR) in April, May, and June. The June forecast had assumed 37,400 units. Single-family units averaged 16,600, 800 less than expected but multi-family units averaged 20,600, 600 more than expected. As expected, the third quarter started out a bit weaker than the second quarter as July multi-family permits came down from an unsustainably high second-quarter level. Multi-family permits in July still exceeded the June forecast, more than making up for a shortfall in single-family permits. Total permits averaged 34,300 units (SAAR) in July compared to the June forecast of 32,600 units for the third quarter as a whole.

According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices rose 0.2% in June following a 0.3% decline in May. The dip in May was the first decrease since November 2011 and followed 29 consecutive monthly increases. Seattle home prices are still up 8.6% over the previous June and 26.2% higher than the November 2011 trough.

The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index



(ISM-WW) rebounded to 62.9 in August from 50.1 in July ([see figure](#)). Index values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contractions. The July figure was the weakest since July 2009, at the depth of the recession. All components (production, orders, employment, inventory, and deliveries) improved in August.

Washington car sales reached yet another post-recession high in August 2014. New vehicle registrations totaled of 291,400 (SAAR) in August, 0.2% more than in July and 5.2% more than in August 2013. New vehicle registrations for August were the strongest since November 2007, before the onset of the recession.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

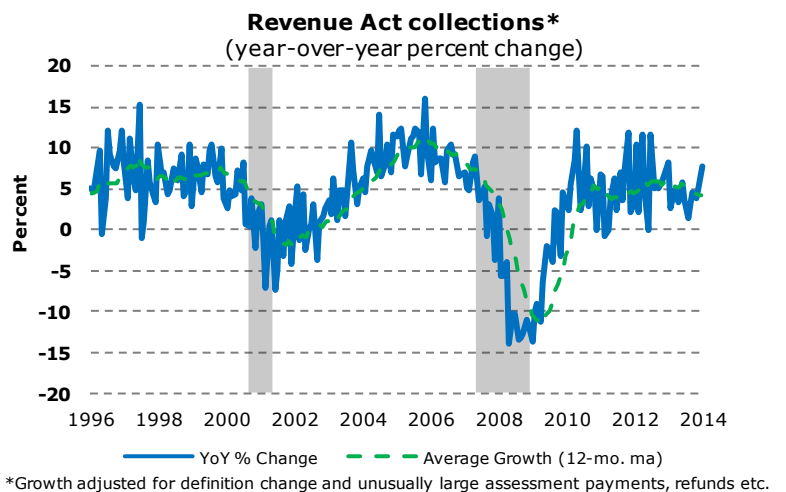
Overview

Major General Fund-State (GF-S) revenue collections for the August 11 - September 10, 2014 collection period were \$25.8 million (2.2%) higher than the June forecast. The collection surplus stemmed from Revenue Act collections, which came in \$30.6 million (2.9%) more than anticipated. Cumulatively, collections are now \$115.1 million (3.1%) higher than forecasted.

Revenue Act

Revenue Act taxes consist of the sales, use, business and occupation (B&O), utility, and tobacco products taxes along with associated penalty and interest payments. The revenue collections reported here are for the August 11 - September 10, 2014 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the July economic activity of monthly filers.

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$30.6 million (2.9%) above the June forecast. Collections grew 7.7% year over year ([see figure](#)). There were no large one-time payments or refunds in the current or year-ago periods. The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth remained at 4.3%. Seasonally adjusted collections increased as well ([see figure](#)).



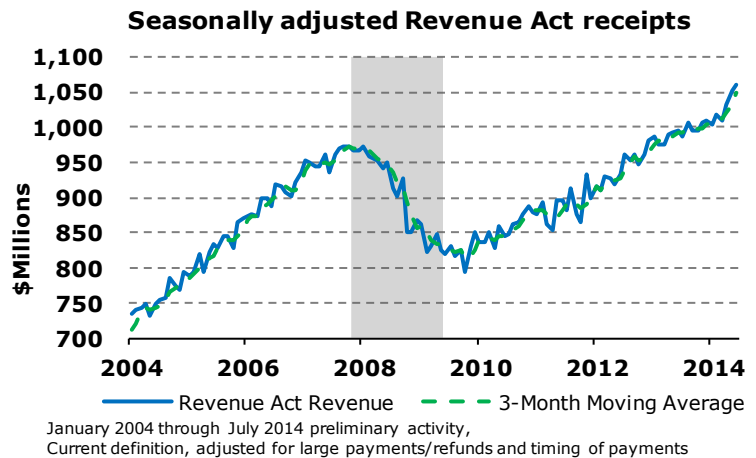
As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, the preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 8.8%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 6.3%. Year-over-year growth in B&O tax receipts is no longer distorted from the temporary surcharge on service-producing businesses since it has now been more than a year since the surcharge's July 1, 2013 expiration.

Total tax payments as of August 27th from electronic filers who also paid in the August 11 - September 10 collection period of last year were up 7.5% 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 6.6% year over year. Last month, payments grew 4.3% year over year.

- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 4.3% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 4.8% year over year.
- Retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were nonstore retailers (+17.7%), general merchandise stores (+12.9%), electronics and appliances (+8.6%) and drug and health stores (+6.2%). No retail trade sector showed a year-over-year decline in payments.



- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 8.1% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 5.1%.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector increased by 25.2% year over year. Last month payments increased 13.4% year over year. This month saw a very large year-over-year increase in payments from the transportation equipment sector and a slight increase in payments from the petroleum refining sector. Excluding these sectors, payment growth from other manufacturing sectors was 7.2%.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 6.2% year over year. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 4.2%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 6.9% year over year. Last month, payments increased 8.5% year over year.

DOR Non-Revenue Act

August collections came in \$4.6 million (3.5%) below the forecast. Cumulatively, however, collections are now \$9.8 million (1.7%) higher than forecasted.

Most of this month’s shortfall was the result of higher-than-expected refunds of unclaimed property (while previously part of “Other” in the Forecast Variance Table, it is now listed separately since it was responsible for most of the variance in the category). Refunds were \$4.4 million higher than expected. Cumulatively, net refunds are now \$11.3 million higher than forecasted.

As expected after last month’s surplus, cigarette tax receipts came in \$2.9 million (8.1%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, however, receipts are \$3.4 million (3.3%) higher than forecasted.

Property tax collections came in \$2.3 million (26.2%) lower than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are now \$2.7 million (1.4%) lower than forecasted.

Real estate excise tax (REET) collections came in \$4.0 million (7.8%) higher than forecasted. The positive variance stemmed partially from stronger-than-forecasted sales of commercial property, with \$311 million in sales valued at \$10 million or more. Other sales were also slightly stronger than expected. Seasonally-adjusted taxable activity decreased slightly from last month’s elevated level ([see figure](#)). Cumulatively, collections are now \$20.2 million (12.2%) higher than forecasted.

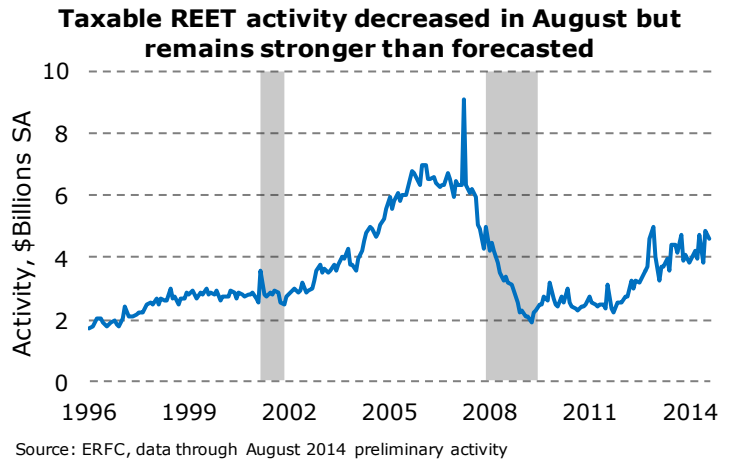
Liquor taxes came in \$1.9 million (8.1%) above the forecast. Adjusted for an increase in this year's distribution of taxes to local governments, tax receipts for July sales increased by 8.9% year over year. Unadjusted receipts increased by 7.4% as reported in the "Key Revenue Variables" table. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$0.6 million (0.9%) lower than forecasted.

Revenue from other DOR non-GF-S sources came in \$0.9 million (20.3%) below the forecast. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$0.6 million (0.8%) higher than forecasted.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for August came in \$0.3 million (20.3%) lower than the June forecast. Cumulatively, however, receipts are \$0.2 million (1.5%) higher than forecasted.

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$13,000 (0.2%) above the forecast. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$0.4 million (1.9%) lower than forecasted.



Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2014						2012	2013
	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-2.1	-	-	4.2	-	-	2.3	2.2
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	103.1	103.2	103.5	103.9	104.4	-	97.1	99.9
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	5.0	-	3.8	2.9
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	53.7	54.9	55.4	55.3	57.1	59.0	51.7	53.9
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	53.1	55.2	56.3	56.0	58.7	59.6	54.6	54.7
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	950	1,063	984	945	1,093	-	784	930
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	-4.4	25.4	7.5	13.7	21.7	-	28.1	18.6
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	16.5	16.1	16.7	16.9	16.5	17.5	14.5	15.6
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	7.7	5.6	8.1	6.4	4.6	10.0	12.7	7.6
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	235.6	236.3	237.1	237.7	237.9	-	229.6	233.0
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	-	2.1	1.5
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	236.6	237.2	237.8	238.1	238.3	-	229.8	233.8
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	2.1	1.8
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	108.3	108.5	108.8	109.0	109.1	-	106.1	107.3
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	-	1.8	1.2
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	138.0	138.3	138.5	138.8	139.0	139.1	135.1	137.4
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.20	0.30	0.23	0.27	0.21	0.14	2.24	2.33
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	8.1	7.4
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.72	2.71	2.56	2.60	2.54	2.42	1.80	2.35
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.06
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	85.8	85.4	85.1	85.2	85.0	85.7	84.4	84.6
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	36.9	-106.9	130.0	-70.5	94.6	-	1,089.2	680.2
<i>FYTD sum</i>	413.5	306.7	436.6	366.1	460.7	-		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-43.1	-46.0	-43.5	-40.8	-40.5	-	-537.6	-476.4
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-124.5	-170.5	-214.0	-254.8	-295.3	-		

*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

	2014						2012	2013	
	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.			
Employment								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,045.8	3,052.9	3,056.0	3,066.0	3,073.9	-	2,951.7	3,025.6	
Change from Previous Month (000)	4.0	7.0	3.1	10.1	7.9	-	63.1	73.9	
Construction	156.5	157.9	158.5	159.5	160.8	-	144.4	152.6	
Change from Previous Month	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	-	8.4	8.2	
Manufacturing	287.2	287.5	287.3	289.0	288.9	-	284.7	287.5	
Change from Previous Month	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.7	-0.1	-	10.2	2.8	
Aerospace	93.7	93.8	93.7	95.0	94.6	-	96.7	95.3	
Change from Previous Month	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.3	-0.4	-	5.8	-1.4	
Software	55.4	55.4	55.6	55.6	55.6	-	52.6	55.0	
Change from Previous Month	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.6	2.3	
All Other	2,546.7	2,552.0	2,554.6	2,562.0	2,568.6	-	2,470.0	2,530.6	
Change from Previous Month	2.6	5.3	2.6	7.4	6.6	-	43.9	60.6	
Other Indicators								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	-	246.6	-	247.6	-	-	238.7	241.6	
	-	2.4%	-	2.0%	-	-	2.5%	1.2%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	31.9	49.0	31.4	31.3	34.3	-	28.3	30.8	
	1.0%	74.8%	2.5%	19.6%	15.1%	-	34.1%	9.0%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	117.1	118.1	117.8	119.4	119.4	-	111.8	115.4	
	2.4%	3.0%	2.8%	3.9%	3.7%	-	3.3%	3.2%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	43.5	47.6	47.9	48.1	50.4	-	31.3	40.7	
	11.1%	23.5%	20.9%	20.9%	19.0%	-	30.4%	30.1%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	41.0	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.5	-	42.0	41.6	
	-2.4%	-2.6%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-	-0.8%	-0.9%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	25.1	25.0	25.2	25.1	24.9	-	24.1	24.3	
	3.1%	3.0%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	-	0.7%	0.8%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	20.7	24.0	23.0	24.0	24.2	24.3	19.8	22.1	
	-4.9%	14.3%	8.9%	8.9%	5.7%	5.2%	16.5%	11.5%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	38.7	37.0	37.4	31.9	34.1	35.9	44.6	40.1	
	-6.2%	-10.6%	-6.5%	-23.0%	-15.8%	-10.5%	-10.6%	-10.0%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	337.6	-	-	-	-	-	317.6	328.3	
	4.6%	-	-	-	-	-	4.8%	3.4%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	248.9	-	-	-	-	-	232.5	252.1	
	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							
	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	Jun 11- Jul 10	Jul 11- Aug 10	Aug 11- Sep 10*
Department of Revenue-Total	1,129,529 3.3	1,270,094 5.4	1,793,459 1.6	1,181,060 0.0	1,320,477 2.6	999,683 6.1	1,019,727 1.7	1,286,764 5.9	1,842,389 4.1	1,345,058 3.7	1,268,929 2.9	1,210,597 6.4
Revenue Act	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	1,013,168 4.8	1,122,275 5.1	1,083,581 7.7
Retail Sales Tax	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	634,587 9.9	665,073 9.6	704,761 5.9	710,370 8.8
Business and Occupation Tax	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	251,597 -3.3	257,505 -5.9	321,404 3.6	282,945 6.3
Use Tax	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	44,858 3.8	46,852 5.6	53,515 5.4	46,794 4.9
Public Utility Tax	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	32,963 1.1	29,721 1.5	28,917 4.9	30,678 9.2
Tobacco Products Tax	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	3,955 3.3	3,420 -14.4	4,697 -6.6	3,710 -3.9
Penalties and Interest	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	9,896 8.6	10,597 20.5	8,981 -1.4	9,085 -10.6
Non-Revenue Act**	120,303 4.7	236,588 14.8	815,376 -2.0	249,328 -6.9	124,030 -9.7	99,608 12.7	125,017 -0.2	231,377 11.2	864,532 2.4	331,890 0.6	146,654 -11.2	127,016 -3.5
Liquor Sales/Liter	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	19,874 -10.7	18,401 -8.1	25,694 7.4
Cigarette	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	34,029 3.1	39,369 7.3	32,512 -7.5
Property (State School Levy)	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	169,547 -11.7	11,348 3.9	6,477 -23.1
Real Estate Excise	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	67,653 39.6	62,522 -25.1	55,473 5.3
Unclaimed Property	-997 522.1	42,004 -8.6	31,282 -3.8	-849 -122.9	-5,998 -262.5	7,086 -1,241.5	-2,469 2.4	3,415 -168.0	-4,809 66.8	-3,163 -25.8	-3,693 50.6	-4,491 73.9
Other	12,055 26.2	18,758 2.5	12,463 15.3	10,924 22.0	20,299 3.1	13,556 -1.8	11,572 12.8	20,840 22.7	26,019 -20.7	43,950 14.0	18,707 13.8	11,351 -18.7
Department of Licensing**	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	5,848 12.9	3,202 -11.5	1,060 -2.8
Administrative Office of the Courts**	6,890 -7.3	7,122 -2.5	8,313 -4.1	6,224 -9.2	7,207 11.5	6,257 -9.6	7,193 -4.7	7,708 -3.3	7,569 -11.8	6,945 -7.2	6,917 -1.9	7,187 0.7
Total General Fund-State***	1,136,923 3.2	1,277,558 5.4	1,801,973 1.6	1,187,551 0.0	1,327,990 2.6	1,006,282 6.0	1,027,479 1.7	1,295,550 5.7	1,853,694 4.0	1,357,850 3.7	1,279,049 2.8	1,218,844 6.4

*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
August 11, 2014 - September 10, 2014				
September 10, 2014 Collections Compared to the June 2014 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,184,568	\$1,210,597	\$26,029	2.2%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,052,978	1,083,581	30,603	2.9%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	131,590	127,016	(4,574)	-3.5%
Liquor Sales/Liter	23,774	25,694	1,919	8.1%
Cigarette	35,365	32,512	(2,853)	-8.1%
Property (State School Levy)	8,782	6,477	(2,305)	-26.2%
Real Estate Excise	51,450	55,473	4,023	7.8%
Unclaimed Property	(50)	(4,491)	(4,441)	8860.8%
Other	12,269	11,351	(917)	-7.5%
Department of Licensing (2)	1,331	1,060	(271)	-20.3%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	7,174	7,187	13	0.2%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,193,073	\$1,218,844	\$25,771	2.2%

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

Department of Revenue-Total	\$3,709,251	\$3,824,584	\$115,333	3.1%
Revenue Act** (3)	3,113,522	3,219,024	105,502	3.4%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	595,729	605,560	9,831	1.7%
Liquor Sales/Liter	64,531	63,968	(562)	-0.9%
Cigarette	102,481	105,910	3,429	3.3%
Property (State School Levy)	190,058	187,371	(2,687)	-1.4%
Real Estate Excise	165,442	185,649	20,207	12.2%
Unclaimed Property	(190)	(11,347)	(11,157)	5877.1%
Other	73,407	74,009	602	0.8%
Department of Licensing (4)	9,959	10,110	151	1.5%
Administrative Office of the Courts	21,452	21,048	(404)	-1.9%
Total General Fund-State***	\$3,740,662	\$3,855,743	\$115,080	3.1%

1 Collections August 11, 2014 - September 10, 2014. Collections primarily reflect July 2014 activity of monthly filers.

2 August 2014 collections.

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

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

* Based on the June 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.