



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

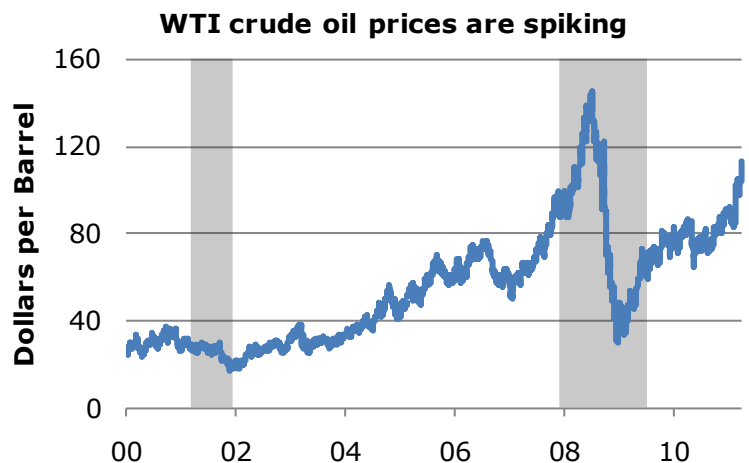
11 April 2011

summary

- **The national economic recovery remains fragile, but is continuing.**
- **Washington State's economy continues to muddle along despite considerable headwinds from high energy prices and uncertainty. Manufacturing and private services employment is growing, as is personal income. State and local government employment, however, continues to shrink.**
- **Major General Fund-State (GF-S) revenue collections for the March 11 – April 10, 2011 collection period were \$5.1 million (0.6%) higher than the March forecast. Collections were up 10.2% year-over-year.**

United States

The economic recovery is tentatively holding on. There is uncertainty about the Japanese economy; there is tumult in the Middle East and gas prices have spiked; and last week we dodged a bullet when the federal government did not shut down. The risk of that happening still exists. Tough negotiations lie ahead about raising the federal debt ceiling. If no agreement is reached, and the United States defaults on its bonds, interest rates will rise and push the economy back into recession. Job gains continue, but consumer confidence is down, and consumer spending is starting to moderate. The housing market remains in the doldrums.



West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices pushed above \$112 per barrel last week ([see figure](#)). The national average gas price at the pump, as of April 4, was \$3.68 per gallon, up 88 cents in a year. Energy price inflation in February was 11.2% compared to a year ago, and higher than January's 7.5%. Energy prices caused all-items inflation to tick up to 2.2% in February from 1.7% in January. However, core inflation, i.e. all-items excluding food and energy remained benign at 1.1%. As expected, high energy prices are not being passed through to the core ([see March "Update"](#)). However, high gas prices have led to an erosion of consumer confidence. Both the University of Michigan's measure as well as that of the Conference Board fell by over 10% in March, and continue to hover in recessionary territory.

united states

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united states

Despite the spike in energy prices and the economic ripples from the tragedy in Japan, the March employment report built on the momentum from February. The economy added a total of 216,000 (SA) net new jobs in March. Private jobs gains were 230,000 (SA), offset by 14,000 (SA) government job losses. February's net job gain number was also revised upward to 194,000 (SA). The unemployment rate fell to 8.8% as job gains outpaced a modest increase in the labor force. This is the lowest national unemployment rate since it peaked at 10.1% in March 2009. But the supply chain disruptions emanating from Japan did have a small but noticeable impact – average manufacturing weekly hours contracted by 0.1 to 40.5 hours.

For the moment it also looks like consumer spending is holding up. However, the longer energy prices stay high and the supply chain disruptions from Japan continue, the more vulnerable the recent spending gains will be. Current dollar disposable personal income grew 3.8% (SAAR) in February, while consumption expenditures grew 8.1% (SAAR). The savings rate fell from 6.1% in January to 5.8% in February. Retail sales in February were up 8.9% year-over-year following January's revised 8.1% growth. March retail sales numbers are not yet available. But, judging from car sales which moderated to 13.1 million (SAAR) units in March following February's 13.4 million; we expect some moderation in the overall March retail sales number as well.

Housing remains extremely weak. Housing starts were only 479,000 (SAAR) in February, down from 618,000 (SAAR) in January. It was even lower than the 585,000 total units started in 2010. Sales of new homes fell to a record low of 250,000 (SAAR) in February, while sales of existing homes slipped to 4.9 million (SAAR), which was down 3% from a year earlier. Case-Shiller home sale prices have now declined for six months in a row and the 20-city composite index was down 3.3% year-over-year in January.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis' third estimate of 2010Q4 real GDP, shows that it grew at a 3.1% seasonally adjusted annualized rate (SAAR). Consumer spending grew 4.0% (SAAR). State and local government spending, however, contracted by 2.6% (SAAR), constraining overall GDP growth. Exports grew by 8.6% (SAAR) while imports fell by 12.6% (SAAR). Real GDP growth was revised upward, as were net exports (exports ↑, imports ↓); but both consumer and state and local government spending were revised downward.

WASHINGTON

washington

The Washington economy has continued to recover, but slowly and hesitantly. However, geopolitical developments and the Japanese earthquake and tsunami pose new threats to the recovery. First, we had the volatility in oil prices because of political unrest in the Middle East, then we had the tragedy in Japan, the world's third largest economy, and one of the state's leading trade partners. Even without these unfortunate foreign developments, the state's economy faced considerable headwinds from slow job growth and a sluggish housing market.

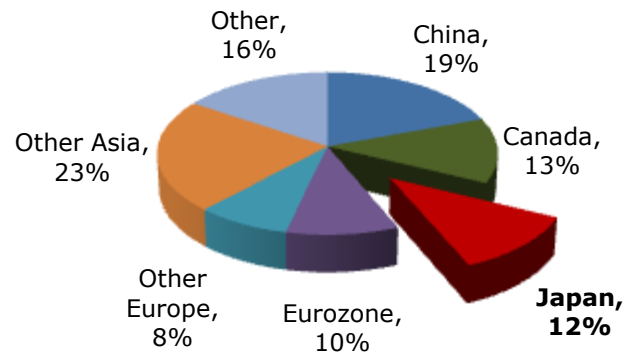
The state's economy has added 7,500 net new jobs in the last four months. The state's private sector did better, adding 8,300 jobs in the November through February period. The manufacturing sector showed strong growth during the last four months, adding 3,200 jobs of which 2,400 were in the aerospace industry. Construction remains weak, shedding 3,400 net jobs, mostly in nonresidential construction. Private services-producing employment grew by 8,300 in the last three months, led by an increase of 3,800 jobs in retail trade. In the public sector, the federal government added 300 jobs but state and local government employment fell by 1,100 jobs. The unemployment rate edged down to

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9.1% in February 2011 from 9.2% in January and is down nearly a full percentage point from 10.0% a year ago.

The devastation in Japan, from the earthquake, tsunami and the damage to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant is having a negative short-term effect on the State's trade volumes. Japan is Washington's third largest trade partner ([see figure](#)). While it is still too early to fully calibrate the economic impact of the still unfolding human tragedy, there is anecdotal evidence that exports to Japan are backing up at Washington ports. The Japanese infrastructure is not able to receive these shipments. In the longer term, as Japan rebuilds, we expect our exports to that nation will recover.

Japan is our 3rd largest export market



New home construction in Washington, as measured by building permit data, improved to 22,100 units (SAAR) in the fourth quarter of 2010 from 19,700 in the third quarter. Single-family permits were 14,500 in the fourth quarter and multi-family permits were 7,600. Multi-family permits in January and February were only 500 and 3,000 (SAAR), suggesting a much weaker first quarter. Single-family permits were a very strong 17,700 in January followed by a very weak 12,500 in February. On the price front, the Case-Shiller Home Price Index for Seattle has declined in each of the past eight months and is now 6.6% lower than a year ago. High vacancies are pushing down prices. Also new home construction in Washington is in competition with an increasing stream of foreclosures, so it is likely to stay weak for some time.

The BEA recently released preliminary 2010 annual personal income for Washington. The preliminary BEA estimate for personal income growth was 2.5%, only slightly weaker than the 2.6% we had expected. Wage and salary disbursements grew 0.9% in 2010, which is impressive because payroll employment fell 1.6%. The implication is that average wages rose 2.5%. Now that employment growth is positive, we should see significantly stronger growth in wage and salary disbursements. A 3.7% increase in proprietors' income indicates business is turning around for the state's small businesses. Dividends, interest, and rent rose only 1.3% in 2010 due to the impact of extremely low interest rates. However, transfer payments were up 8.6%.

The seasonally adjusted Seattle CPI grew 0.6% from December 2010 to February 2011. In part, this growth was due to rising energy costs. Core inflation, which excludes food and energy, rose 0.4%. This is in contrast to the experience during 2010 when core prices declined by 0.4% from December 2009 to December 2010. The reason for the stronger core inflation this year is rising shelter costs, which are measured by rents in the CPI. Rents have been rising recently after falling through most of 2010.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

Major General Fund-State (GF-S) revenues for the March 11 – April 10, 2011 collection period were \$5.1 million (0.6%) higher than our March forecast. Revenue Act collections came in \$4.74 million above the forecast and non-Revenue Act collections were \$0.31 million above the forecast.

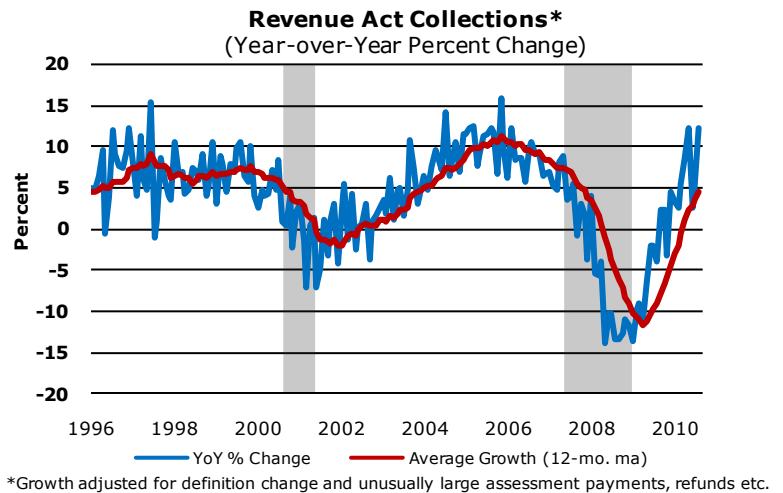
For this collection period, year-over-year growth in Revenue Act collections, adjusted for large refunds during the period, was 12.2%. Taking into account the shift from quarterly to monthly reporting of a large number of taxpayers that began in the last quarter of 2010, growth was estimated at 9%. This represents a return to the growth rates seen in the January and February collection reports after last month’s adjusted growth rate of only 2%.

Total revenue was up 10.2% year-over-year. Adjusted for the shift in Revenue Act payment patterns, total revenue increased approximately 7% year-over-year.

Revenue Act

The revenue collections reported here are for the March 11 – April 10, 2011 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to economic activity in February 2011.

Revenue Act collections came in \$4.7 million (0.6%) above the March forecast. During the period there was a \$2.3 million refund that was not included in the forecast. Without the refund, collections would have been \$7.1 million (0.9%) above the forecast.



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

Revenue Act collections increased 12.2% year-over-year in the current period after adjustments for large one-time payments and refunds (see figure). In the previous period adjusted revenues had increased 5.2%. As reported in earlier Economic and Revenue Updates, however, year-over-year growth rates since the December 2010 report have been distorted by the shift of a large number of taxpayers from quarterly to monthly filing status. Adjusting for both one-time payments/refunds and the estimated effect of the change in the timing of payments from new monthly taxpayers, revenues would have increased approximately 9% year-over-year in the current period and 2% year-over-year in the previous period.

Unadjusted for non-economic factors, revenue grew 11.7% year-over-year growth as shown in the “Key Revenue Variables” table. On a seasonally adjusted basis (preliminary), revenue increased 2.7% from last month (see figure). The chart of seasonally adjusted Revenue Act receipts has been adjusted for one-time payments/refunds and the change in payment patterns discussed above.

Under legislation passed in the 2010 session, the B&O tax rate for service industries has been temporarily increased from 1.5% to 1.8% as of May 1, 2010. This change is

revenue collections

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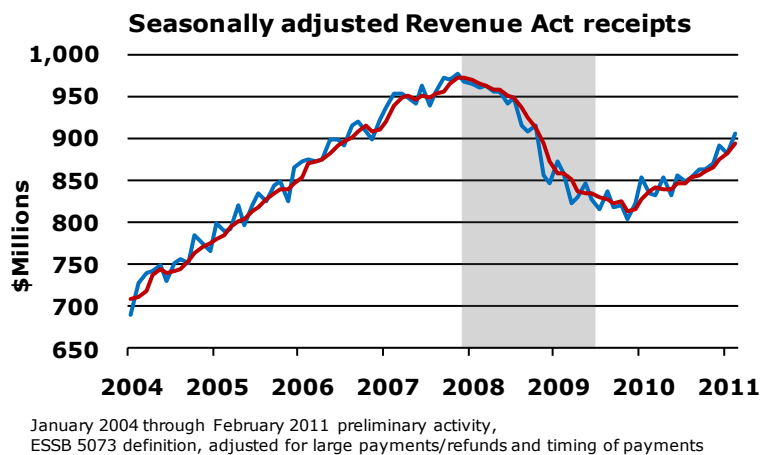
estimated to have increased Revenue Act receipts by approximately \$19 million per month. Without this \$19 million in additional revenue, year-over-year Revenue Act growth adjusted for large refunds and the shift in payment patterns would have been 5.8%.

Preliminary ERFC monthly estimates indicate retail sales tax collections are up 9.3% year-over-year and B&O taxes are up 12.5%. Adjusted for the shift in payment patterns, retail sales taxes are up approximately 6% year-over-year and B&O taxes are up approximately 9%.

Tax payments as of March 28th from electronic filers who also paid in the March 11 – April 10 collection period of last year were up 5.0% year-over-year, similar to last month's increase of 5.1%.

Some details:

- Payments in the retail trade sector were up 4.8% year-over-year. In the previous period, year-over-year payments increased 6.8%.
- Payments from the motor vehicle and parts sector were up 11.4% year-over-year. In the previous period, year-over-year payments increased 10.2%. Excluding the auto sector, payments from the retail trade sector were up 3.3% year-over-year in the current period and 5.9% in the previous period.
- The largest year-over-year increases in tax payments from other retail trade sectors were from non-store retailers (+16.4%), gas stations and convenience stores (+9.4%, due to inflated gross receipts from gas price increases), electronics and appliances (+7.0%) and miscellaneous retailers (+6.8%). Building materials and garden equipment was once again the only retail trade sector to show a year-over-year decline (-8.9%).
- Payments in non-retail trade sectors were up 5.2% year-over-year in the current period and 4.1% in the previous period.
- Payments in the construction sector were down 11.2% year-over-year and those in the manufacturing sector were up 5.0%.
- Excluding the construction sector, total payments were up 6.9% year-over-year and payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 8.4%. Excluding both construction and manufacturing, total payments were up 7.0% and payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 8.9%.



DOR Non-Revenue Act

March collections were \$0.3 million (0.2%) above the March forecast. March DOR non-Revenue Act collections were up 1.5% year-over-year.

Most of this month's positive variance was due to cigarette tax receipts, which came in \$2.7 million (10.6%) higher than forecasted. Receipts were up 17.2% year-over-year,

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due mainly to a 91.4 cent per pack increase in GF-S taxes that took effect on May 1st. The large year-over-year increases that can be seen in months prior to July 2010 in the "Key Revenue Variables" were due to the re-classification of pre-existing cigarette taxes as GF-S taxes effective July 2009.

Property tax collections came in \$1.9 million (7.8%) higher than forecasted, while liquor tax receipts came in \$172,000 (1.2%) higher than forecasted. "Other" revenues were \$1.8 million higher than forecasted due to positive variances from a large variety of sources.

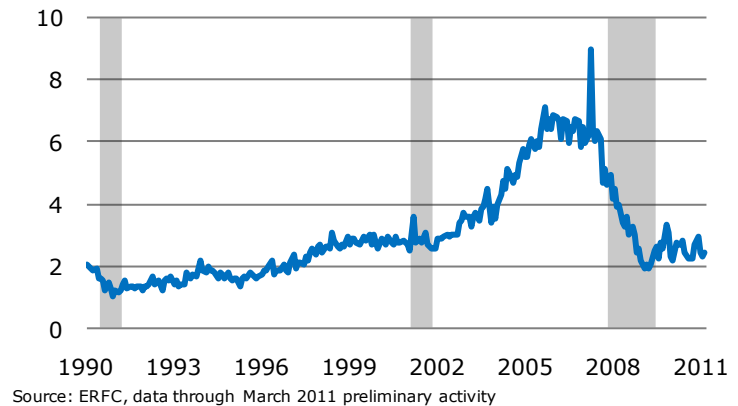
Positive variances in the other non-Revenue Act sources were largely outweighed by a \$6.2 million (18.3%) shortfall in real estate excise tax collections. Though seasonally adjusted taxable activity increased from February's level ([see figure](#)), collections were down 12.9% year-over-year after last month's 4.9% increase.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for March came in \$41,000 (8.5%) above the March forecast.

March revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts was \$18,000 (0.2%) above the forecast.

REET activity improved slightly in March



Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2010			2011			2009	2010
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-2.6	2.8
Industrial Production (SA, 2002 = 100)	91.2	91.5	92.8	93.0	93.0	-	85.5	90.1
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	6.0	6.1	7.0	6.0	5.8	-	-11.2	5.3
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	56.9	58.2	58.5	60.8	61.4	61.2	46.3	57.3
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	54.3	55.0	57.1	59.4	59.7	57.3	46.2	54.1
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	533	548	522	618	479	-	554	585
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	0.8	-7.0	-9.4	1.0	-20.8	-	-38.4	5.6
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.4	13.1	10.4	11.6
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	17.6	12.9	12.6	17.4	27.5	11.8	-21.5	11.5
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	219.0	219.2	220.2	221.1	222.3	-	31.5	32.5
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.2	-	1.6	3.0
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	221.8	222.1	222.2	222.6	223.0	-	32.7	33.6
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	-	1.3	2.5
IPD for Consumption (2000=100)	111.4	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.6	-	109.3	111.1
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	-	0.2	1.7
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	130.0	130.1	130.3	130.3	130.5	130.7	129.3	130.3
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.17	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.19	0.22	-5.06	0.94
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.6
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.54	2.76	3.29	3.39	3.58	3.41	3.26	3.21
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.15	0.14
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	84.1	84.0	84.6	83.7	83.2	82.3	91.1	87.1
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	140.4	150.4	78.1	49.8	222.5	-	1,415.7	1,294.2
<i>FYTD sum</i>	140.4	290.8	369.0	418.8	641.3	-	-	-
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-38.2	-38.2	-40.3	-46.3	-	-	-374.9	-495.7
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-417.2	-455.5	-495.7	-46.3	-	-	-	-

*Federal Fiscal Year 2009 runs from Oct. 1, 2008 to Sept. 30, 2009.

**Weighted average of U.S. dollar foreign exchange values against currencies of major U.S. trading partners, Federal Reserve.

Key Washington Economic Variables

	2010			2011			2009	2010
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
Employment								<i>End-of-period</i>
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	2,777.5	2,779.0	2,781.8	2,785.5	2,788.2	-	2,774.0	2,781.8
Change from Previous Month (000)	3.5	1.5	2.8	3.7	2.7	-	-140.7	7.8
Construction	140.1	138.5	137.6	136.4	136.9	-	146.0	137.6
Change from Previous Month	-0.5	-1.5	-1.0	-1.2	0.5	-	-38.6	-8.4
Manufacturing	258.6	258.9	260.3	261.5	261.9	-	256.8	260.3
Change from Previous Month	-0.1	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	-	-27.8	3.6
Aerospace	80.6	81.2	82.3	82.6	83.0	-	81.1	82.3
Change from Previous Month	-0.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	-	-4.4	1.2
Software	51.5	51.5	51.4	51.3	51.6	-	50.5	51.4
Change from Previous Month	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-	-2.5	0.9
All Other	2,327.4	2,330.1	2,332.5	2,336.3	2,338.0	-	2,320.7	2,332.5
Change from Previous Month	3.9	2.7	2.4	3.8	1.7	-	-71.8	11.8
Other Indicators								<i>Annual Average</i>
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	227.3	-	226.9	-	229.5	-	226.0	226.7
	0.4%	-	0.6%	-	1.5%	-	0.6%	0.3%
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	17.4	19.7	27.3	18.2	15.5	-	16.0	19.6
	-1.3%	22.1%	41.8%	-22.2%	-20.9%	-	-42.0%	22.9%
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	116.4	117.5	118.3	118.8	118.5	-	108.9	114.8
	5.4%	5.1%	5.4%	5.1%	5.3%	-	-5.9%	5.4%
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	3.7	6.0	9.4	6.5	5.9	-	7.8	4.6
	-0.4%	36.7%	122.0%	90.9%	177.5%	-	-80.7%	-40.7%
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	42.3	41.8	41.7	42.2	40.7	-	42.0	41.8
	0.1%	-0.8%	0.2%	2.4%	-0.7%	-	-1.0%	-0.3%
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	23.4	23.6	24.1	24.0	23.8	-	23.4	23.5
	-0.6%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	-0.5%	-	11.4%	0.4%
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	15.1	15.4	16.3	17.3	17.5	17.2	14.0	15.5
	28.1%	21.3%	8.1%	14.6%	9.5%	23.7%	-26.4%	10.8%
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	55.2	49.3	54.3	52.7	50.0	48.9	69.2	56.7
	-20.8%	-18.9%	-9.8%	-5.5%	-12.0%	-12.7%	51.4%	-18.0%
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	-	296.8	-	-	-	285.7	293.0
	-	-	3.2%	-	-	-	-0.5%	2.5%
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	-	239.0	-	-	-	255.7	245.2
	-	-	-2.0%	-	-	-	-9.8%	-4.1%

*Percentage Change is Year-over-Year

Key Revenue Variables

	2010						2011					
	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	Jan 11- Feb 10	Feb 11- Mar 10	Mar 11- Apr 10*
Department of Revenue-Total	1,045,481	1,601,911	1,093,845	1,061,881	951,439	928,373	1,150,677	1,584,564	1,106,158	1,153,220	834,514	870,549
	<i>7.7</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>10.4</i>
Revenue Act	892,259	804,996	800,650	963,515	843,523	835,533	983,708	857,053	835,444	1,047,776	754,431	767,732
	<i>2.1</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>11.7</i>
Retail Sales Tax	558,294	505,068	522,430	593,014	551,943	533,504	605,478	540,948	528,065	662,598	453,708	484,146
	<i>0.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>9.3</i>
Business and Occupation Tax	252,778	211,752	195,760	284,250	213,939	221,128	293,354	236,261	227,441	284,676	214,154	190,130
	<i>6.9</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.5</i>
Use Tax	37,466	35,681	35,327	41,819	38,363	36,873	42,233	34,719	35,461	45,743	32,900	35,687
	<i>6.1</i>	<i>-5.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>
Public Utility Tax	32,517	30,997	29,108	27,532	25,848	26,868	28,555	29,190	27,393	39,451	39,836	35,858
	<i>-10.7</i>	<i>-5.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>-22.2</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>21.2</i>
Tobacco Products Tax	3,265	3,448	2,383	3,600	3,524	3,530	4,332	4,210	3,413	4,342	3,983	3,850
	<i>240.5</i>	<i>262.4</i>	<i>136.4</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>-24.8</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>57.5</i>
Penalties and Interest	7,940	18,050	15,643	13,301	9,906	13,630	9,756	11,726	13,671	10,967	9,851	18,062
	<i>-22.1</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>-11.2</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>-35.3</i>	<i>57.7</i>
Non-Revenue Act**	153,222	796,916	293,195	98,366	107,916	92,840	166,968	727,511	270,714	105,444	80,083	102,817
	<i>57.4</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>-8.2</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Liquor Sales/Liter	15,366	15,556	16,056	16,232	18,220	16,531	15,859	16,725	16,848	23,633	13,913	14,524
	<i>24.2</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Cigarette	23,570	35,990	34,746	24,130	39,860	29,057	33,520	26,149	36,538	29,800	25,441	27,921
	<i>558.1</i>	<i>749.4</i>	<i>976.1</i>	<i>-19.6</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>17.2</i>
Property (State School Levy)	66,565	692,782	162,563	10,843	7,094	9,871	33,355	613,332	173,492	12,406	6,857	25,700
	<i>72.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Real Estate Excise	32,636	33,849	39,401	34,128	31,762	27,326	31,038	26,960	33,257	22,902	19,704	27,816
	<i>32.2</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-20.0</i>	<i>-6.7</i>	<i>-14.5</i>	<i>-6.9</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>-12.9</i>
Timber (state share)	0	646	0	0	1,354	0	0	1,058	0	0	788	0
	<i>NA</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>
Other	15,085	18,093	40,430	13,034	9,626	10,055	53,196	43,286	10,579	16,703	13,379	6,855
	<i>-17.0</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>-7.5</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>-6.1</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>-20.1</i>
Department of Licensing**	1,045	2,326	7,357	3,784	1,230	494	319	121	131	129	341	521
	<i>-81.5</i>	<i>-38.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>-39.4</i>	<i>-34.0</i>	<i>-23.4</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>16.6</i>
Lottery**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>
Administrative Office of the Courts**	10,012	8,827	7,148	8,966	8,131	7,922	7,796	8,747	7,372	7,958	6,350	8,165
	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-5.7</i>	<i>-7.6</i>	<i>-7.0</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-5.1</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
Total General Fund-State***	1,056,538	1,613,065	1,108,350	1,074,632	960,800	936,789	1,158,791	1,593,432	1,113,661	1,161,307	841,205	879,235
	<i>8.2</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>10.2</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. Reflects new definition of GF-S revenue after July 2009.

Note: *Italic figures refer to Year-over-Year percent change.*

Revenue Forecast Variance

Thousands of Dollars

Period/Source	Estimate*	Actual	Difference Amount	Percent
March 11, 2011 - April 10, 2011				
April 10, 2011 Collections Compared to the March 2011 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$865,555	\$870,549	\$4,994	0.6%
Revenue Act** (1)	762,992	767,732	4,741	0.6%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	\$102,564	\$102,817	\$253	0.2%
Liquor Sales/Liter	14,352	14,524	172	1.2%
Cigarette	25,240	27,921	2,681	10.6%
Property (State School Levy)	23,843	25,700	1,857	7.8%
Real Estate Excise	34,049	27,816	(6,232)	-18.3%
Timber (state share)	0	0	0	0.0%
Other	5,080	6,855	1,775	34.9%
Department of Licensing (2)	480	521	41	8.5%
Lottery (5)	0	0	0	0.0%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	8,148	8,165	18	0.2%
Total General Fund-State***	\$874,183	\$879,235	\$5,052	0.6%

Cumulative Variance Since the March Forecast (March 11, 2011 - April 10, 2011)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$865,555	870,549	4,994	0.6%
Revenue Act** (3)	762,992	767,732	4,741	0.6%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	102,564	102,817	253	0.2%
Liquor Sales/Liter	14,352	14,524	172	1.2%
Cigarette	25,240	27,921	2,681	10.6%
Property (State School Levy)	23,843	25,700	1,857	7.8%
Real Estate Excise	34,049	27,816	(6,232)	-18.3%
Timber (state share)	0	0	0	0.0%
Other	5,080	6,855	1,775	34.9%
Department of Licensing (4)	480	521	41	8.5%
Lottery	0	0	0	0.0%
Administrative Office of the Courts	8,148	8,165	18	0.2%
Total General Fund-State***	\$874,183	\$879,235	\$5,052	0.6%

1 Collections March 11, 2011 - April 10, 2011. Collections primarily reflect February 2011 activity of monthly filers.

2 March 2011 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the March 2011 forecast; (March 11, 2011 - April 10, 2011) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the March forecast (March 2011) and revisions to history.

5 Lottery transfers to the General Fund

* Based on the March 2011 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.