



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

11 April 2012

summary

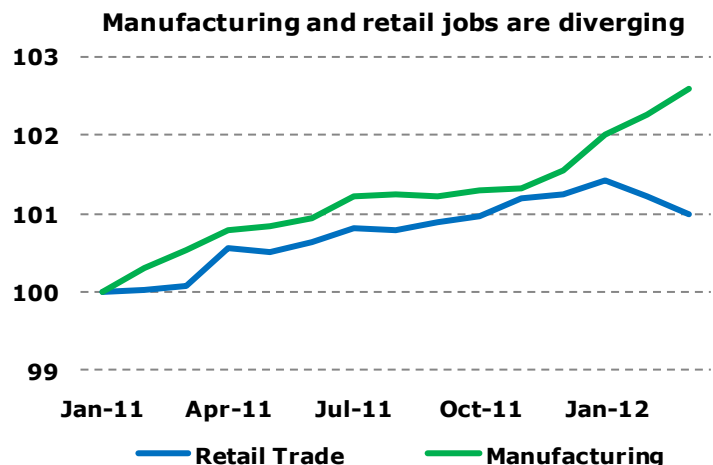
- **March employment grew by only 120,000 jobs, well below most economists' expectations and much slower than the 200,000 plus gains seen in the previous three months.**
- **The U.S. unemployment rate dropped 0.1% to 8.2% as discouraged job seekers left the labor force.**
- **As in the national economy, recent employment growth suggests a possible slowdown in the Washington labor market recovery.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the March 11 – April 10, 2012 collection period were \$24.9 million (2.7%) higher than the February forecast.**
- **Cumulatively, collections since the February forecast are \$17.2 million (1.0%) higher than forecasted.**

United States

The March jobs report puts a damper on some of the recent optimism about the economy's prospects for 2012. The increase in payroll employment by 120,000 was well below most forecasters' expectations and much slower than the 246,000 average payroll gains observed in the prior three months. Although some sectors have consistently added jobs in the last several months, others have been more uneven. For example, manufacturing employment has increased for six straight months, while the retail sector has experienced significant job decreases in the last two months ([see figure](#)). The unemployment rate declined from 8.3% to 8.2% in March, but this was actually bad news as it was driven by a reduction in the number of persons seeking jobs. On a more positive note, unemployment claims continue to fall, with the latest weekly initial claims numbers dropping by 6,000 to 357,000.

Real disposable personal income has decreased, albeit very slightly, for a second straight month. Following a 0.2% decline in January, real disposable personal income fell by 0.1% in February. With consumption expenditures growing slightly faster than personal income, the savings rate has fallen from 4.7% in December to 3.7% in March.

Rising gasoline prices add to concerns about the strength of the recovery - high gas prices



united states

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united states

negatively impact consumer's ability to purchase other goods and services. As of April 2nd, average U.S. gas prices were just a fraction of a cent below \$4.00 per gallon. The Federal Reserve and many economists have expressed the view that gasoline prices at this level are a concern but are not expected to have a permanent impact on inflation. However, this assessment could change if on-going tensions with Iran or disruptions in other oil-producing countries lead to further price spikes.

Light-vehicle sales have been improving, with sales exceeding 14 million units (SAAR) for three straight months. Rising light-vehicle purchases are likely to reflect both pent-up demand as consumers replace aging vehicles and a response to higher gas prices, as more fuel-efficient vehicles replace older models.

The massive increase in liquidity provided to European banks by the European Central Bank has reduced the risk of a Eurozone financial crisis for now. However, we continue to be concerned about the downside risks in our baseline forecast. Although world financial markets did not react strongly to Greece's recent default, larger European economies such as Spain and Italy have substantial budget deficits and weak economies and it is too soon to declare the Eurozone crisis as being resolved.

The Conference Board index of consumer confidence decreased by 1.4 points in March, dropping from 71.6 to 70.2. While the present conditions components of the index rose strongly, consumer expectations about the near-term were less favorable. The University of Michigan consumer sentiment survey, however, increased from 75.3 to 76.2. More households reported an improved financial situation than any time in the past four years, which appeared to more than offset the negative impacts of rising gasoline prices.

Existing home sales decreased by 0.9% (SA) in February, but remain well above year-ago levels. Sales were up in the Midwest and South, offset by declines in the Northeast and West. New home sales, however, remained flat. There is some evidence that house prices may be starting to stabilize. The Case-Shiller 20-city composite price index fell yet again in January, but by a much smaller amount (0.04% SA) than in the last five months. Data from the National Association of Realtors, although not seasonally adjusted, suggests a small increase in prices for existing homes sales in February.

washington

Washington

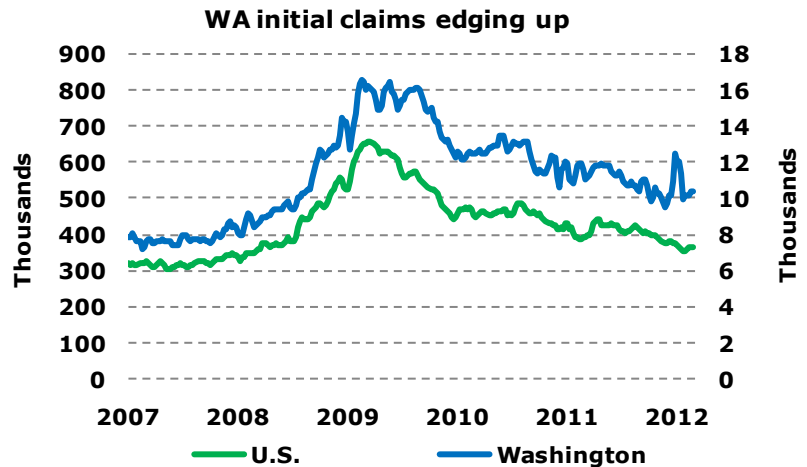
As has been noted in the national economy, recent employment growth in Washington appears to be weakening. February's job growth was the slowest in the last five months. The weak national job growth in March suggests we may be disappointed in the next monthly job report for Washington as well. Twice before, in early 2010 and again in early 2011, we saw what appeared to be strengthening job growth which soon faltered. Still, job growth remains consistent with the relatively weak growth expected in the February forecast. Housing activity is holding up a bit better than expected. Regional inflation increased late last year due to energy costs but has since come down. Core inflation remains moderate. The biggest threat to the U.S. and Washington economies is now high energy costs, but the sovereign debt crisis in Europe remains a significant risk as well. Here in Washington State we are suffering from fiscal drag from state and local government budget cuts. Also, the construction sector, which is extremely important for Washington's state revenue, has stopped declining but is not yet adding to growth.

Washington's labor market recovery has also slowed. We do not yet have the March jobs report for Washington but February's growth of 3,300 jobs was the slowest in 5 months.

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This is in line with our forecast which assumed only 3,500 net new jobs in February. In addition, the estimates for growth in earlier months were revised up. As a result of the historical revisions, the level of jobs in February is actually higher than expected in the forecast. For the second month in a row, the construction sector added nearly 500 net new jobs. Growth in manufacturing employment, however, slowed to just 400 in February which was the weakest monthly gain

since October 2010. The aerospace sector added just 100 jobs in February. Private service-providing industries added 3,100 jobs in February. These were concentrated in professional and business services (up 1,100 jobs), education and health services (up 900 jobs), and leisure and hospitality (up 800 jobs). Private sector job gains continue to be partially offset by government job losses. The state's public sector employers shed 700 jobs in February. Employment in Washington has now been expanding for two years but this expansion has been characterized by the slowest jobs recovery in recent memory. The 91,900 jobs gained since the trough in February 2010, still makes up less than half of the 207,000 jobs lost during the recession. Washington's initial claims for unemployment insurance are also indicating a possible slowdown in growth. After falling steadily in the second half of 2011, claims have moved slightly higher so far this year (see figure). The spike in late January was due to extreme weather, but the trend has been slightly increasing since December.



In late March the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released preliminary state personal income estimates for the full year of 2011. According to these estimates, Washington personal income rose to \$302.5 billion in 2011 from \$287.2 billion in 2010. The 5.3% increase in Washington personal income was the 13th largest among the states and District of Columbia, and modestly exceeded the 5.1% increase for the United States as a whole. Net earnings (wages, benefits, and proprietors' income less contributions for government social insurance plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place-of-work to a place-of-residence basis) rose 6.0% and income from dividends, interest, and rent jumped 6.7%, but transfer receipts inched up only 1.6%. Net earnings were boosted in 2011 by the payroll tax cut which reduced employees' contributions for social insurance while transfer receipts were reduced by a 23% decline in state unemployment insurance benefits. The preliminary 2011 personal income estimate of \$302.5 billion was 0.1% higher than the \$302.3 billion predicted in the February forecast.

Single-family housing continues to struggle but multi-family construction is improving. In calendar 2011, single-family permits fell 8.8% while multi-family permits jumped 19.9%. Overall housing was essentially flat, declining just 0.5% from 2010 to 2011. We now have permit data for the first two months of 2012 which have been close to, but slightly better than expected in the February forecast. In January and February, multi-family permits averaged 6,900 (SAAR) which is close to the 7,100 expected for the quarter. Single-family permits, however, have surprised on the upside, coming in at 14,100 in the first two months of the quarter compared to the forecast of 12,300 for the entire quarter. Overall permits averaged 21,000 in the first two months of the quarter compared to our forecast of 19,400 for the entire quarter. We believe the trend is positive in multi-family housing due to rising rents and declining apartment vacancies. The near-term outlook for single-family construction remains flat to negative. The S&P Case-Shiller home price index increased

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washington

0.8% in January which was the first monthly increase in eight months. Over the year, however, prices are still down 3.9%.

The Seattle consumer price index (CPI) for February was also released in March. On a year-over year basis, Seattle prices climbed 2.7% from the previous February, which was slightly weaker than the 2.9% increase in the U.S. city average index. As is the case nationally, energy prices are putting upward pressure on overall inflation in Seattle. Core (excluding food and energy) prices in the Seattle area rose 2.3% Y-O-Y which is similar to the 2.2% U.S. core inflation rate.

Washington's economy is performing about as expected in the February forecast. As in the forecast, we expect the Washington economy will continue to outperform the U.S. economy by a narrow margin.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the March 11 – April 10, 2012 collection period were \$24.9 million (2.7%) higher than the February forecast. During the period, however, there were several large one-time refunds and payments which subtracted a net of \$7.2 million from collections. Without these net refunds, collections would have been \$32.1 million (3.5%) higher than forecasted.

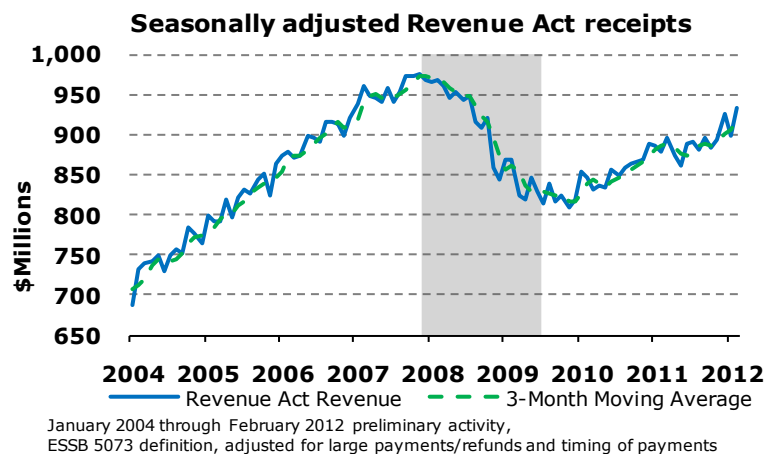
Cumulatively, revenue collections since the February forecast are \$17.2 million (1.0%) higher than forecasted. Without the abovementioned net refunds during the most recent collection period, cumulative collections would have been \$24.4 million (1.4%) greater than forecasted.

Revenue Act

The revenue collections reported here are for the March 11 – April 10, 2011 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the February 2012 economic activity of monthly filers.

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$12.4 million (1.5%) above the February forecast. During the period, however, there were several large one-time refunds and payments which subtracted a net of \$7.2 million from collections. Without these net refunds, collections would have been \$19.6 million (2.4%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, collections are now \$6.2 million (0.4%) less than forecasted, but without the abovementioned net refunds, collections would have been \$960,000 (0.1%) greater than forecasted.

Seasonally adjusted collections increased from last month's level and the three-month moving average of collections continued its upward trend ([see figure](#)). Adjusted for large one-time payments and refunds in the current and year-ago periods, Revenue Act collections



revenue collections

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increased 7.1% year-over-year (see figure). In the previous period revenues had increased 2.4%.

Unadjusted for large one-time payments and refunds, revenue increased 6.0% year-over-year as shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table. Preliminary unadjusted ERFC monthly estimates indicate retail sales tax collections increased 3.4% year-over-year and B&O taxes increased 15.5% year-over-year.

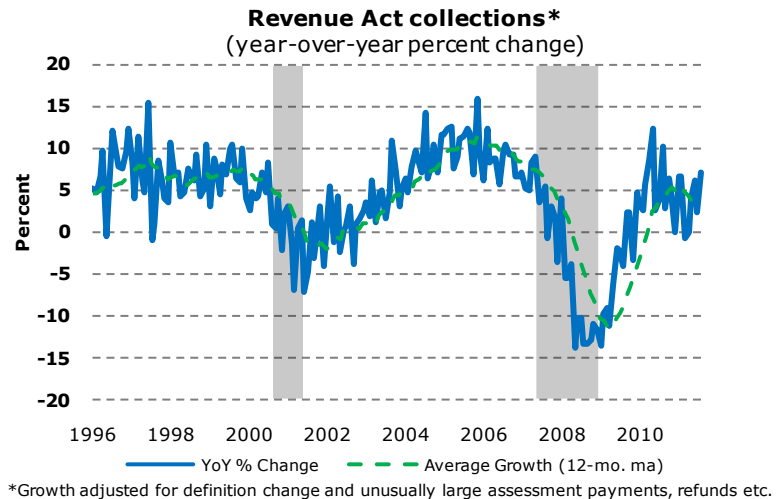
Tax payments as of March 28th from electronic filers who also paid in the March 11 – April 10 collection period of last year were up 7.8% year-over-year, a significant improvement from last month's storm-dampened growth rate of 0.3%. February activity not only benefitted from sales postponed due to January's inclement weather, but also from an extra Wednesday's worth of sales due to this year's leap day.

Some details of payments from electronic filers:

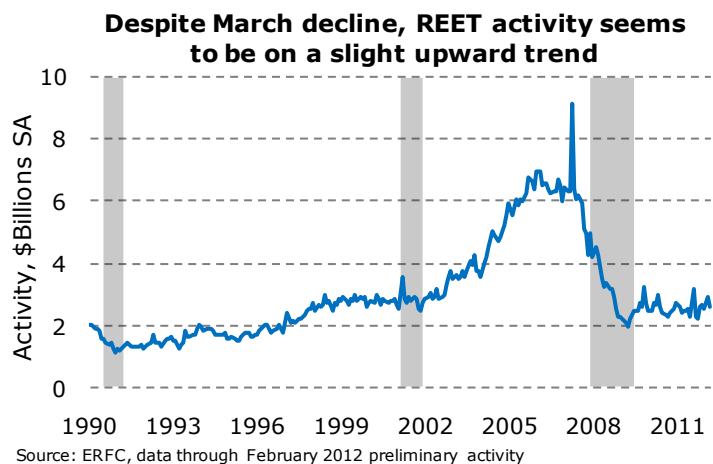
- Payments in the retail trade sector were up 9.0% year-over-year. In the previous period, year-over-year payments decreased 0.5%.
- Payments from the motor vehicle and parts sector increased 15.6% year-over-year. In the previous period, year-over-year payments decreased 0.6%. This growth pattern is likely due to sales postponed from January to February due to January's severe winter storms. Excluding the auto sector, payments from the retail trade sector would have increased 7.1% year-over-year.
- Every retail trade sector showed a year-over-year increase in tax payments. Besides the auto sector, the biggest increases were in non-store retailers (+15.9%), electronics and appliances (+12.8%), food and beverage stores (+12.8%) and building materials and garden equipment (+10.0%).
- Payments in non-retail trade sectors were up 7.1% year-over-year in the current period and 0.7% in the previous period.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased 6.0% year-over-year. Payments from the manufacturing sector were up 11.5% with strong growth in payments from petroleum refiners and the transportation equipment sector.

DOR Non-Revenue Act

March collections were \$11.6 million (10.4%) above the February



revenue collections



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forecast. Cumulatively, collections since February are \$22.6 million (12.0%) higher than expected.

The largest contributor to this month's positive variance was property tax collections, which came in \$5.8 million (22.6%) greater than forecasted. Much of this variance likely represents earlier-than-expected payments of semi-annual taxes, which are due on April 30th. Therefore, the positive variance this month will likely be offset by lower future collections. Cumulatively, property tax collections are \$4.7 million (14.4%) above the February forecast.

The other main contributor to the positive variance was real estate excise taxes (REET), which came in \$4.2 million (15.4%) higher than forecasted. As was true last month, large commercial real estate transactions have been responsible for much of the increased activity. The largest commercial sale this month was a \$95 million property in King County, which brought in \$1.2 million in GF-S revenue. As shown in the chart, seasonally adjusted taxable activity decreased this month, but still seems to be trending up from the lows of last fall. Cumulatively, REET collections are now \$7.4 million (15.9%) greater than forecasted. March REET collections were up 12.1% year-over-year.

Despite expectations of a shortfall given last month's large positive variance, cigarette taxes came in \$151,000 (0.5%) above the forecast. Cumulative cigarette tax collections are now \$5.3 million (8.9%) greater than forecasted.

Liquor tax receipts came in \$866,000 (5.7%) higher than forecasted. Cumulative revenue is now \$800,000 (2.7%) greater than forecasted.

"Other" revenues came in \$657,000 million above the forecast and are now cumulatively \$4.0 million (20.2%) greater than forecasted.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for March were \$154,000 (39.9%) higher than the February forecast and are now cumulatively \$198,000 (30.5%) greater than forecasted.

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts was \$751,000 (9.7%) higher than the February forecast and is now cumulatively \$768,000 (4.8%) greater than forecasted.

Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2011			2012			2010	2011
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	3.0	1.7
Industrial Production (SA, 2002 = 100)	94.9	94.9	95.7	96.2	96.2	-	90.1	93.7
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.2	-	5.4	4.0
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	51.8	52.2	53.1	54.1	52.4	53.4	57.3	55.2
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	52.6	52.6	53.0	56.8	57.3	56.0	54.1	54.5
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	628	702	681	706	698	-	585	610
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	16.5	27.4	29.5	11.0	34.7	-	5.6	4.3
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	13.3	13.6	13.6	14.2	15.1	14.4	11.6	12.8
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	8.9	11.0	8.4	11.7	13.7	10.0	11.6	10.4
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	226.8	227.0	227.0	227.5	228.4	-	32.5	33.4
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	-	3.0	2.8
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	226.5	226.9	227.2	227.7	227.9	-	33.6	34.7
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	-	2.5	3.5
IPD for Consumption (2000=100)	114.6	114.7	114.7	115.0	115.4	-	111.1	113.8
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	-	1.8	2.5
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	131.8	132.0	132.2	132.5	132.7	132.8	130.3	132.2
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.11	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.24	0.12	1.03	1.84
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	9.6	9.0
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.15	2.01	1.98	1.97	1.97	2.17	3.21	2.79
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.14	0.05
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	84.0	84.5	85.1	84.4	83.3	83.7	87.1	82.7
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	98.5	137.3	86.0	27.4	231.7	-	1,294.2	1,296.8
<i>FYTD sum</i>	98.5	235.8	321.7	349.1	580.8	-		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-43.1	-47.5	-50.4	-52.6	-	-	-500.0	-560.0
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-462.0	-509.5	-560.0	-52.6	-	-		

*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

	2011			2012			2010	2011	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.			
Employment								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	2,842.1	2,847.3	2,851.0	2,858.2	2,861.5	-	2,801.3	2,851.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	4.7	5.2	3.7	7.2	3.3	-	23.7	49.7	
Construction	138.6	138.3	138.2	138.7	139.1	-	138.1	138.2	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.5	-	-8.1	0.1	
Manufacturing	273.8	275.5	277.6	278.9	279.3	-	260.9	277.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.3	0.4	-	3.8	16.7	
Aerospace	89.4	90.5	91.6	91.9	92.0	-	81.9	91.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.8	9.7	
Software	52.1	52.2	52.3	52.3	52.4	-	51.1	52.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	1.2	
All Other	2,377.5	2,381.3	2,383.0	2,388.3	2,390.6	-	2,351.2	2,383.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	3.0	3.8	1.7	5.3	2.3	-	27.5	31.8	
Other Indicators								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	235.9	-	234.8	-	235.7	-	226.7	232.8	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	3.8%	-	3.5%	-	2.7%	-	0.3%	2.7%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	16.8	24.8	23.6	17.0	24.9	-	19.6	21.2	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-6.1%	28.6%	-7.8%	-4.5%	54.2%	-	22.7%	8.3%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	111.6	112.8	113.4	112.1	113.8	-	104.8	111.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	5.1%	5.5%	5.4%	3.9%	5.2%	-	4.9%	6.0%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	17.7	21.5	22.2	20.9	24.0	-	13.2	18.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	36.3%	54.2%	34.7%	32.9%	56.0%	-	-18.3%	39.1%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	42.4	42.7	42.1	41.8	41.6	-	41.9	42.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	0.5%	2.3%	0.2%	-0.8%	0.0%	-	-0.3%	1.2%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	23.9	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3	-	23.5	24.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	2.4%	2.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	-	0.4%	2.1%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	16.7	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.6	20.5	15.5	17.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	6.5%	18.4%	12.0%	5.3%	9.6%	18.9%	10.7%	9.9%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	48.7	48.4	42.3	52.9	44.1	46.4	56.5	49.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-10.1%	-2.8%	-22.6%	-1.7%	-14.2%	-7.5%	-18.1%	-11.8%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	-	306.9	-	-	-	287.2	302.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-	-	5.1%	-	-	-	3.0%	5.3%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	-	217.0	-	-	-	245.2	224.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-	-	-9.2%	-	-	-	-4.1%	-8.5%	

*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

	2011					2012							
	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	1,335,204	1,641,571	1,270,126	1,092,482	1,020,032	994,146	1,139,412	1,626,929	1,070,561	1,269,913	865,345	937,324	
	27.7	2.5	16.1	2.9	7.2	7.1	-1.0	2.7	-3.2	10.1	3.7	7.7	
Revenue Act	1,179,888	861,245	816,518	983,045	899,856	896,724	976,349	845,057	829,991	1,135,635	777,433	813,701	
	32.2	7.0	2.0	2.0	6.7	7.3	-0.7	-1.4	-0.7	8.4	3.0	6.0	
Retail Sales Tax	664,871	524,437	505,397	599,867	570,607	564,767	607,066	528,237	545,805	697,507	465,364	473,846	
	19.1	3.8	-3.3	1.2	3.4	5.9	0.3	-2.3	3.4	5.3	2.6	3.4	
Business and Occupation Tax	342,902	239,931	230,620	289,042	251,468	254,354	284,690	238,227	210,726	340,302	219,967	254,019	
	35.7	13.3	17.8	1.7	17.5	15.0	-3.0	0.8	-7.3	19.5	2.7	15.5	
Use Tax	109,077	41,435	38,934	49,193	38,771	37,115	41,932	36,319	31,206	43,921	34,937	35,701	
	191.1	16.1	10.2	17.6	1.1	0.7	-0.7	4.6	-12.0	-4.0	6.2	-1.3	
Public Utility Tax	40,003	33,817	30,194	29,136	26,207	27,937	29,194	27,650	32,351	40,021	41,182	37,325	
	23.0	9.1	3.7	5.8	1.4	4.0	2.2	-5.3	18.1	1.4	3.4	2.0	
Tobacco Products Tax	4,053	3,865	4,243	4,334	4,003	4,462	4,238	3,958	3,593	3,554	3,763	3,027	
	24.1	12.1	78.1	20.4	13.6	26.4	-2.2	-6.0	5.3	-18.1	-5.5	-9.3	
Penalties and Interest	18,982	17,759	7,130	11,473	8,799	8,089	9,229	10,665	6,311	10,330	12,219	9,782	
	139.1	-1.6	-54.4	-13.7	-11.2	-40.6	-5.4	-9.0	-53.8	-5.8	24.0	-27.3	
Non-Revenue Act**	155,316	780,325	453,608	109,437	120,176	97,423	163,063	781,872	240,569	134,278	87,913	123,623	
	1.4	-2.1	54.7	11.3	11.1	4.9	-2.3	7.5	-11.1	27.3	9.8	20.2	
Liquor Sales/Liter	16,020	16,164	16,594	17,247	18,625	17,897	16,998	16,912	17,828	24,559	14,892	15,940	
	4.3	3.9	3.3	6.3	2.2	8.3	7.2	1.1	5.8	3.9	7.0	9.7	
Cigarette	28,463	23,966	107,936	38,924	41,012	37,554	34,412	35,258	35,561	31,419	31,768	32,932	
	20.8	-33.4	210.6	61.3	2.9	29.2	2.7	34.8	-2.7	5.4	24.9	17.9	
Property (State School Levy)	67,364	694,837	184,883	9,491	7,295	10,583	38,957	654,270	145,816	9,659	6,023	31,469	
	1.2	0.3	13.7	-12.5	2.8	7.2	16.8	6.7	-16.0	-22.1	-12.2	22.4	
Real Estate Excise	28,763	27,102	39,094	31,156	45,591	31,027	23,540	29,745	32,631	22,471	22,495	31,182	
	-11.9	-19.9	-0.8	-8.7	43.5	13.5	-24.2	10.3	-1.9	-1.9	14.2	12.1	
Timber (state share)	0	825	0	0	1,166	0	0	958	0	0	1,019	0	
	NA	27.6	NA	NA	-29.0	NA	NA	-9.5	NA	NA	29.2	NA	
Other	14,707	17,432	105,100	12,619	6,488	362	49,156	44,729	8,733	46,170	11,717	12,099	
	-2.5	-2.9	160.8	-2.9	-31.7	-96.3	-7.6	5.4	-14.7	180.8	-12.1	76.5	
Department of Licensing**	1,733	2,861	6,300	3,004	1,371	510	301	244	221	194	307	538	
	65.8	23.0	-14.4	-20.6	11.5	3.4	-5.6	101.8	69.1	50.6	-10.2	3.3	
Lottery**	0	0	6,651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Administrative Office of the Courts**	9,371	8,399	7,997	8,416	7,961	8,640	7,972	8,281	7,462	7,401	6,212	8,522	
	-6.4	-4.9	11.9	-6.1	-2.1	9.1	2.3	-5.3	1.2	-7.0	-2.2	4.4	
Total General Fund-State***	1,346,308	1,652,830	1,291,073	1,103,901	1,029,364	1,003,296	1,147,686	1,635,454	1,078,244	1,277,509	871,864	946,385	
	27.4	2.5	16.5	2.7	7.1	7.1	-1.0	2.5	-3.2	10.0	3.6	7.6	

*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
March 11, 2012 - April 10, 2012				
April 10, 2012 Collections Compared to the February 2012 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$913,302	\$937,324	\$24,022	2.6%
Revenue Act** (1)	801,312	813,701	12,390	1.5%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	111,991	123,623	11,632	10.4%
Liquor Sales/Liter	15,074	15,940	866	5.7%
Cigarette	32,781	32,932	151	0.5%
Property (State School Levy)	25,678	31,469	5,791	22.6%
Real Estate Excise	27,014	31,182	4,168	15.4%
Timber (state share)	0	0	0	0.0%
Other	11,443	12,099	657	5.7%
Department of Licensing (2)	385	538	154	39.9%
Lottery (5)	0	0	0	0.0%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	7,771	8,522	751	9.7%
Total General Fund-State***	\$921,458	\$946,385	\$24,927	2.7%

Cumulative Variance Since the February Forecast (February 11, 2012 - April 10, 2012)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,786,310	\$1,802,670	\$16,359	0.9%
Revenue Act** (3)	1,597,366	1,591,134	(6,232)	-0.4%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	188,945	211,535	22,591	12.0%
Liquor Sales/Liter	30,032	30,832	800	2.7%
Cigarette	59,419	64,700	5,281	8.9%
Property (State School Levy)	32,765	37,492	4,727	14.4%
Real Estate Excise	46,301	53,677	7,376	15.9%
Timber (state share)	609	1,019	410	67.3%
Other	19,818	23,816	3,998	20.2%
Department of Licensing (4)	647	845	198	30.5%
Lottery	0	0	0	0.0%
Administrative Office of the Courts	14,056	14,735	678	4.8%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,801,014	\$1,818,249	\$17,235	1.0%

1 Collections March 11, 2012 - April 10, 2012. Collections primarily reflect February 2012 activity of monthly filers.

2 March 2012 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the February 2012 forecast; (February 11, 2012 - April 10, 2012) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the February forecast (February - March 2012) and revisions to history.

5 Lottery transfers to the General Fund

* Based on the February 2012 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.