



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

June 11, 2013

summary

Summary

- **U.S manufacturing activity contracted for the first time since November 2011.**
- **U.S. employment grew by 175,000 jobs in May.**
- **May consumer confidence returned to pre-recession levels.**
- **Washington's employment grew modestly in March and April.**
- **Housing & construction are improving but aerospace employment is declining.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the May 11 – June 10, 2013 collection period were \$40.0 million (2.3%) higher than the March forecast. Of that amount, however, \$10.0 million came from an early Public Utility District tax payment that will detract from next month's collections.**
- **Cumulatively, collections are now \$126.4 million (3.2%) above the March forecast. Without this month's early tax payment and an earlier \$22.0 million unexpected audit payment, collections would have been \$94.4 million (2.4%) above the forecast.**

United States

The unemployment rate increased from 7.5% in April to 7.6% in May, primarily due to an increase of 420,000 people in the labor force. Nonfarm payroll employment (private sector and government) in the U.S. increased by 175,000 jobs in May, while March and April data were revised downward by a combined 12,000 jobs. Notable employment gains in May occurred in professional and business services (57,000, of which 26,000 were increases in temporary help services), food services and drinking places (38,000), retail trade (28,000) and health care (11,000). Federal government employment decreased by 14,000 jobs in May and has declined by 45,000 jobs in the last three months.

The second estimate of real U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth for the first quarter of 2013 was revised down slightly from 2.5% to 2.4% at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. Growth in consumer spending and business expenditures on equipment and software were revised up, while government and business construction spending were revised down.

Although real (inflation-adjusted) personal consumption expenditures increased by 0.1% in April, they declined in nominal terms for the first time since October 2012. Real disposable personal income also increased by 0.1% in April.

Gasoline prices declined for two months from late February through late April, reaching \$3.52 per gallon (regular, all formulations). Since then, prices have headed back up, with per gallon prices reaching \$3.65 for the week ending June 3rd. Spot prices for both Brent and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) petroleum are below their recent high points in February. For the week ending May 31st, Brent was at \$102 per barrel while WTI was at \$93 per barrel.

May light motor vehicle (LMV) sales were 15.2 million units (SAAR), rebounding from 14.9 million in April, which was the weakest sales month since October 2012. May sales were 9.7% above the May 2012 level.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 11,000 to 346,000 (SA) in the week ending June 1st. The four-week moving average for initial claims increased by 4,500

united states

to 352,500. Layoff announcements, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, decreased to 36,398 in May. This is a 4.5% reduction from April and 41.2% below the April 2012 level.

The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index decreased 0.2% (SA) in April after having increased by 0.9% in March. However, April tonnage was still up 4.3% on a year-over-year basis. Rail carloads were 2.8% higher (SA) in May than in April; their first year-over-year increase in 16 months. Intermodal units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were 1.1% higher (SA) in May than in April.

Industrial production in April was 0.5% lower (SA) than in March. Manufacturing activity, as measured by the Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), had been expanding for five consecutive months through April. However, the May PMI reading of 49.0 (50 or higher indicates growth) indicates that what had been a fairly moderate expansion has reversed course (see figure). The non-manufacturing PMI increased by 0.6 points to 53.7 in May and has remained above 50 for 41 straight months. Core capital goods orders (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military) which are a proxy for business investment, increased 1.2% (SA) in April after increasing by a revised 0.9% in March.



Existing home sales increased 0.6% (SAAR) in April compared to February and are at their highest level since November 2009 despite low inventories in many markets. April new home sales increased by 2.3% from March sales (SAAR) and are 29.0% above the year-ago level. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller 20-city home price index has now increased for twelve consecutive months through March 2013. The index is now 10.9% above the year-ago level (SA). Seasonally adjusted housing starts in April were 16.5% below their March level but 13.1% above the April 2012 level. April housing permits were 14.3% (SAAR) above March and 35.8% above their year-ago level.

Unlike last month, the Conference Board and University of Michigan measures of consumer confidence are moving in the same direction, with both indexes showing big jumps for May. The Conference Board index of consumer confidence increased for a second straight month and is now at 76.2 for May. This is the highest reading for the Conference Board's consumer confidence measure since February 2008. The University of Michigan consumer sentiment index, which had decreased in April, increased by 8.1 points to 84.5 in May and is now at its highest level since July 2007.

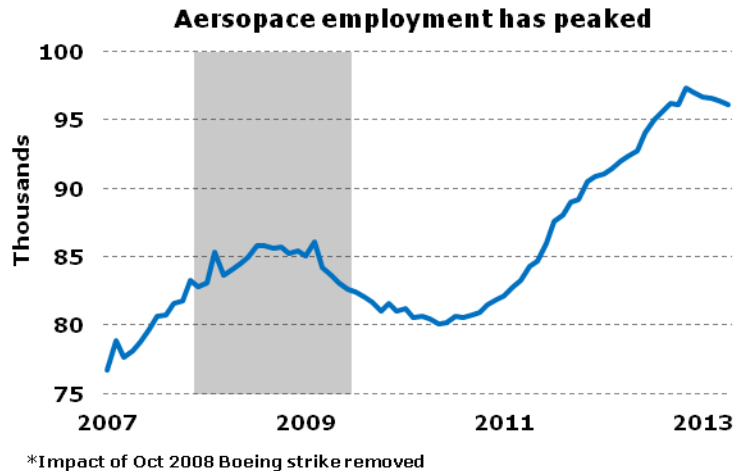
WASHINGTON

In the two months since the March forecast was adopted, the Washington economy added 4,600 jobs, 4,700 fewer than the 9,400 expected in the March forecast. Manufacturing employment declined 300 from February to April. The forecast had expected an increase of 1,000 manufacturing jobs. However, construction employment grew 1,300 compared to our March forecast of 1,000 net new construction jobs. Government employment remained weak with a loss of 800 jobs during the last two months. The state's unemployment rate continued to trend down from 7.5% in February to 7.3% in March and 7.0% in April.

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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 level of total employment in February 2013 by 9,000. As a result of the upward revisions to history and weaker than expected growth, the net effect is 4,300 (0.2%) more jobs in April 2013 than expected in the March forecast.

Aerospace employment, which had been responsible for much of the strength in manufacturing during the recovery, is now in decline. From May 2010 through November 2012, the aerospace sector added 17,200 jobs. Since November, it has lost 1,200 jobs (**see figure**). While we have assumed a more negative outlook for aerospace employment, we continue to believe that this downturn will be relatively mild due to the hefty backlog of orders. The current reductions are due to improvements in productivity. The steep cuts in the past have been associated with production cuts, which we do not expect over the next few years.



Washington housing construction continues to improve. Total housing units authorized by building permits averaged 36,000 (SAAR) in the first quarter of 2013, up from 31,000 in the fourth quarter. The March forecast had assumed 33,700 units in the first quarter. Housing has not been this strong in Washington since the fourth quarter of 2007. The positive forecast variance in housing was due to the volatile multi-family segment. Single-family permits averaged 18,900 (SAAR) units in the first quarter of 2013, slightly below our forecast of 19,500 units, but multi-family permits came in at 17,200 units (SAAR), which was much higher than our forecast of 14,100 units. Multi-family permits have recovered from unprecedented lows to where they are now in a normal range. Single-family permits still have a long way to go.

The recovery in home prices continued in early 2013 according to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices. Seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices increased a strong 2.6% (not annualized) in March 2013, following a 0.5% increase in February and a 1.2% increase in January. Seattle home prices have risen in 12 of the last 13 months and are up 10.6% over the previous March. Nationally, the composite-20 home price index was up 10.9% over the year.

Washington light vehicle sales rose in May for the first time since a huge jump in January. There were 249,800 (SAAR) new vehicle registrations in May, up 1.5% from April but down 8.9% since January. We believe the trend in car and truck sales is still positive, driven by replacement demand. Washington new vehicle registrations in May were 4.0% higher than in the previous year.

Growth in the manufacturing sector slowed in May according to the Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW). The index, which measures strength in the manufacturing sector, declined to 53.7 in May from 59.5 in April and 65.4 in March. The index is still signaling growth (above 50 indicates positive growth) but at a slower rate. The last time the Western Washington index was below 50 was in July 2009.

Inflation in the Seattle metropolitan area remained moderate in early 2013. The all items Seattle CPI rose at a 1.5% seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR) in the first four months of 2013 compared to 0.5% for the U.S. city average. Seattle core inflation (excluding food and energy) averaged 2.0% in early 2013 compared to the national average of 1.8%.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the May 11 – June 10, 2013 collection period were \$40.0 million (2.3%) higher than the March forecast. Of that amount, however, \$10.0 million came from an early Public Utility District (PUD) tax payment that will detract from next month’s collections. Without the early payment, collections would have been \$30.0 million (1.7%) higher than forecasted.

Cumulatively, collections are now \$126.4 million (3.2%) above the March forecast. Without this month’s early tax payment and an earlier \$22.0 million unexpected audit payment, collections would have been \$94.4 million (2.4%) above the forecast.

Real estate excise tax collections continue to surprise on the upside, coming in \$16.3 million (44.6%) higher than the forecast this month.

Revenue Act

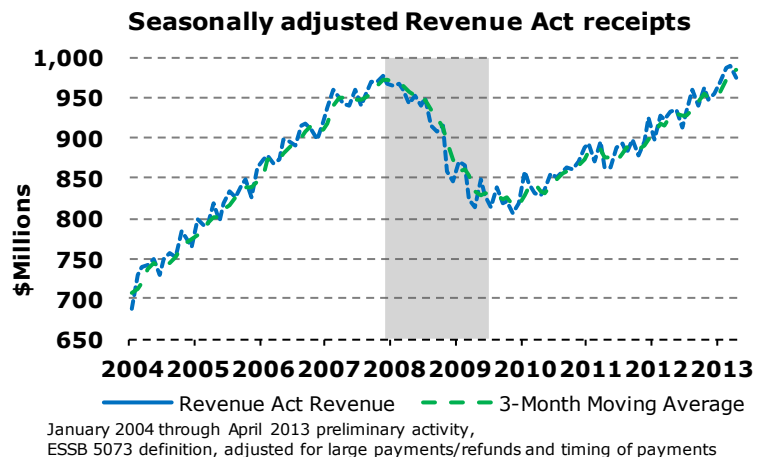
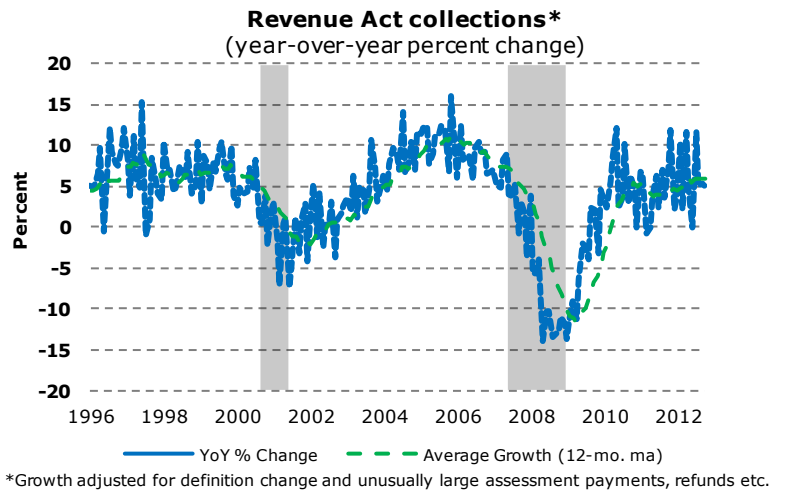
The revenue collections reported here are for the May 11, 2013 – June 10, 2013 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the April 2013 economic activity of monthly filers.

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$14.2 million (1.6%) above the March forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$67.5 million (2.5%) above the forecast. In late March, however, there was a one-time \$22.0 million payment for taxable activity in prior periods. Without this payment, cumulative collections would have been \$45.5 million (1.7%) higher than forecasted.

Adjusted for a large one-time refund last year, year-over-year Revenue Act collections grew at 5.2% (**see figure**). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth is now 5.9%. Seasonally adjusted collections decreased after two strong previous months (**see figure**).

As shown in the “Key Revenue Variables” table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 7.0% year-over-year. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 7.6% year-over-year and the preliminary estimate of retail sales tax growth is 7.5%.

Total tax payments as of May 30th from electronic filers who also paid in the May 11 – June 10 collection period of last year were up 8.1% 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 9.7% year-over-year. Last month, payments grew 9.1% year-over-year. As will be the case for one more month, year-over-year growth was increased by payments from stores that now sell liquor, with payments from food and beverage stores increasing 20.5% year-over-year and payments from general merchandise stores increasing 9.2%. Excluding food and beverage stores and general merchandise stores, payments from the retail trade sector would have grown by 8.8%.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 8.9% year-over-year. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 6.3%.
- Other retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were nonstore retailers (+15.0%), drug and health stores (+13.2%), electronics and appliances (+12.7%) and building materials and garden equipment (+12.6%). No retail trade sector saw a year-over-year decrease in payments.
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 7.2% year-over-year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 4.6%.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector decreased by 8.0% year-over-year. Last month payments increased 1.8% year-over-year. This month saw a large year-over-year decrease in payments from the transportation equipment sector due to a large credit that was taken during the month this year but not last year. Payments from the petroleum refining sector saw a moderate increase, but there was strong growth in other manufacturing sectors. Without the petroleum and transportation equipment sectors, payments from the manufacturing sector would have increased 9.7% year-over-year.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 8.7%. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 4.9%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 20.5% year-over-year. Last month, payments increased 18.4% year-over-year.

DOR Non-Revenue Act

May collections came in \$25.0 million (3.0%) above the forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now \$58.5 million (5.2%) above the forecast.

This month there was a \$10 million payment of PUD privilege taxes (part of the "other" category in the forecast variance table) which was not expected until next month. This early payment will decrease collections by the same amount next month. Without this payment, collections would have been \$15.0 million (1.8%) above the forecast.

As expected, property tax collections came in below the forecast this month due to a large number of early payments last month. Collections were \$9.8 million (1.4%) less than forecasted. Cumulatively, however, collections are still \$16.6 million (2.0%) above the forecast. It is still likely that much of the positive variance is due to early payments, which will lower next month's collections.

Cigarette taxes came in \$7.2 million (20.5%) above the forecast. The positive variance was likely due to the timing of stamp sales, which would result in decreased collections next month. Cumulatively, collections are now \$4.4 million (4.4%) higher than forecasted.

Most of this month's positive variance came from real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$16.3 million (44.6%) above the March forecast. Several large commercial sales totaling over \$500 million contributed \$6.5 million in taxes to this month's collections. The forecast had predicted lower commercial sales in the aftermath of 2012's tax-influenced year-end sales rush. These sales, along with continued growth in residential

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sales, caused seasonally adjusted activity to increase from last month's level (**see figure**). Cumulatively, collections are now \$34.2 million (33.7%) greater than forecasted.

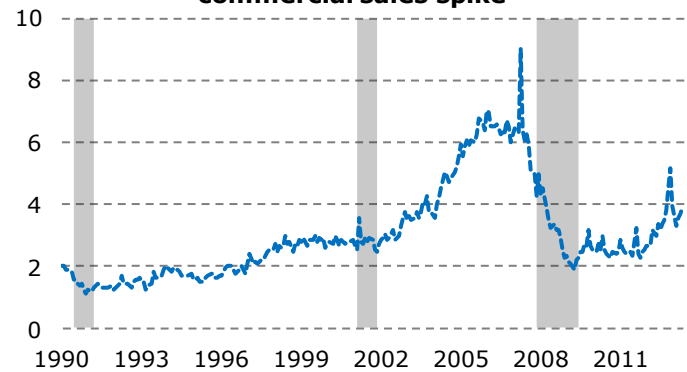
Liquor taxes came in \$1.3 million (6.3%) below the forecast. Adjusted for a decrease in this year's distribution of taxes to local governments, tax receipts increased by 5.5% year-over-year. Unadjusted receipts increased by 18.7% as reported in the "Key Revenue Variables" table. Cumulatively, collections are now \$2.1 million (3.6%) below the forecast.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for May came in \$0.3 million (12.0%) higher than the March forecast. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$0.9 million (18.5%) higher than forecasted.

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts was \$0.5 million (6.2%) higher than forecasted. Cumulatively, receipts are now \$0.5 million (2.0%) lower than forecasted.

REET activity continues to grow after commercial sales spike



Source: ERFC, data through May 2013 preliminary activity

Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2012	2013						2011	2012
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May			
Real GDP (SAAR)	0.4	-	-	2.4	-	-		1.8	2.2
Industrial Production (SA, 2002 = 100)	98.2	98.1	99.0	99.3	98.7	-		93.6	97.0
Y/Y % Change	2.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	1.9	-		3.4	3.6
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	50.2	53.1	54.2	51.3	50.7	49.0		55.2	51.7
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	55.7	55.2	56.0	54.4	53.1	53.7		54.5	54.6
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	983	898	969	1,021	853	-		612	783
Y/Y % Change	41.6	24.2	35.9	44.4	13.1	-		4.5	28.0
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.3	14.9	15.3		12.8	14.5
Y/Y % Change	12.9	9.4	6.1	8.0	5.7	9.7		10.8	12.9
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	231.1	231.2	232.8	232.3	231.5	-		224.9	229.6
Y/Y % Change	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	-		3.1	2.1
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	231.5	232.1	232.5	232.8	232.9	-		225.0	229.8
Y/Y % Change	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	-		1.7	2.1
IPD for Consumption (2000=100)	116.4	116.4	116.9	116.8	116.5	-		113.8	115.8
Y/Y % Change	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	-		2.4	1.8
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	134.7	134.8	135.2	135.3	135.5	135.6		132.5	134.7
Monthly Change	0.22	0.15	0.33	0.14	0.15	0.18		2.10	2.19
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6		8.9	8.1
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	1.72	1.91	1.98	1.96	1.76	1.93		2.79	1.80
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.04		0.05	0.09
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	83.3	83.1	84.1	84.6	84.0	84.2		82.6	84.3
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	1.2	-2.9	203.5	106.5	-112.9	-		1,296.8	1,089.2
FYTD sum	293.3	290.4	494.0	600.5	487.6	-			
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-38.3	-42.7	-43.8	-37.1	-40.3	-		-556.8	-534.7
YTD Sum	-534.7	-42.7	-86.5	-123.7	-164.0	-			

*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

	2012	2013						2011	2012
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May			
Employment									
								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	2,901.7	2,908.6	2,913.8	2,915.1	2,918.4	-	2,840.9	2,901.7	
Change from Previous Month (000)	3.2	7.0	5.1	1.4	3.3	-	37.7	60.8	
Construction	144.1	144.8	144.9	145.8	146.2	-	136.0	144.1	
Change from Previous Month	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	-	-1.7	8.1	
Manufacturing	284.5	284.8	285.7	285.7	285.4	-	274.2	284.5	
Change from Previous Month	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	-0.3	-	13.2	10.3	
Aerospace	97.0	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.1	-	90.9	97.0	
Change from Previous Month	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-	9.0	6.1	
Software	52.7	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.0	-	52.1	52.7	
Change from Previous Month	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.9	0.6	
All Other	2,420.3	2,426.6	2,430.5	2,430.7	2,433.9	-	2,378.6	2,420.3	
Change from Previous Month	2.0	6.2	3.9	0.2	3.1	-	25.3	41.7	
Other Indicators									
								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	238.0	-	239.9	-	240.8	-	232.8	238.7	
	1.4%	-	1.8%	-	1.2%	-	2.7%	2.5%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	31.6	37.3	35.8	34.6	27.2	-	20.9	28.5	
	30.0%	110.8%	48.1%	-11.1%	0.9%	-	6.2%	35.9%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	115.7	116.2	116.2	115.4	115.2	-	109.3	113.1	
	4.0%	5.5%	4.0%	2.0%	2.7%	-	5.9%	3.4%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	38.5	42.1	40.6	40.7	36.7	-	19.1	30.4	
	54.0%	114.7%	60.4%	24.0%	28.2%	-	48.8%	59.1%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	42.1	42.5	42.4	41.9	42.0	-	42.4	41.9	
	0.3%	1.6%	1.5%	-1.4%	0.1%	-	1.2%	-1.1%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	24.6	24.5	24.3	24.4	24.3	-	24.0	24.1	
	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	1.8%	-	2.1%	0.7%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	20.7	22.8	22.3	21.9	20.5	20.8	17.0	19.8	
	12.7%	26.5%	20.4%	10.7%	9.4%	4.0%	9.9%	16.6%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	39.5	40.7	38.9	41.2	42.2	39.5	49.9	44.6	
	-8.1%	-22.9%	-13.6%	-12.3%	-9.8%	-11.4%	-11.8%	-10.6%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	319.6	-	-	-	-	-	299.7	313.2	
	5.4%	-	-	-	-	-	5.8%	4.5%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	242.5	-	-	237.6	-	-	224.4	232.5	
	11.8%	-	-	14.1%	-	-	-8.5%	3.6%	

*Employment data has been Kalman filtered and does not match figures released by the BLS

*Percentage Change is Year-over-Year

Key Revenue Variables

Thousands of Dollars

	2012					2013						
	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	1,270,633 <i>0.0</i>	1,116,873 <i>2.2</i>	1,061,104 <i>4.0</i>	1,093,845 <i>10.0</i>	1,204,793 <i>5.7</i>	1,765,423 <i>8.5</i>	1,181,039 <i>10.3</i>	1,287,497 <i>1.4</i>	942,514 <i>8.9</i>	1,002,341 <i>6.9</i>	1,215,238 <i>6.8</i>	1,771,000 <i>4.5</i>
Revenue Act	913,691 <i>11.9</i>	997,454 <i>1.5</i>	930,247 <i>3.4</i>	978,985 <i>9.2</i>	998,628 <i>2.3</i>	932,829 <i>10.4</i>	913,153 <i>10.0</i>	1,150,101 <i>1.3</i>	853,541 <i>9.8</i>	877,120 <i>7.8</i>	1,007,189 <i>5.4</i>	926,273 <i>7.0</i>
Retail Sales Tax	563,227 <i>11.4</i>	619,525 <i>3.1</i>	592,123 <i>3.6</i>	612,625 <i>8.3</i>	622,517 <i>2.4</i>	581,784 <i>10.2</i>	577,469 <i>5.6</i>	715,134 <i>2.5</i>	522,243 <i>12.1</i>	527,196 <i>6.2</i>	613,769 <i>7.1</i>	566,850 <i>7.5</i>
Business and Occupation Tax	266,304 <i>15.5</i>	291,723 <i>0.8</i>	255,147 <i>1.3</i>	283,512 <i>11.3</i>	292,223 <i>2.5</i>	270,761 <i>13.7</i>	250,742 <i>18.8</i>	336,737 <i>-1.1</i>	239,767 <i>8.8</i>	258,934 <i>12.2</i>	299,279 <i>4.6</i>	272,286 <i>7.6</i>
Use Tax	43,499 <i>11.7</i>	44,514 <i>-9.6</i>	43,689 <i>12.6</i>	40,710 <i>9.6</i>	44,502 <i>6.0</i>	37,794 <i>4.1</i>	41,793 <i>33.8</i>	46,676 <i>6.3</i>	37,891 <i>8.4</i>	39,069 <i>5.1</i>	46,800 <i>-1.4</i>	42,563 <i>7.4</i>
Public Utility Tax	28,036 <i>-7.1</i>	28,612 <i>2.9</i>	25,441 <i>1.4</i>	27,731 <i>4.5</i>	25,746 <i>-6.8</i>	28,514 <i>2.6</i>	30,374 <i>-2.1</i>	36,867 <i>-7.4</i>	41,681 <i>3.8</i>	38,216 <i>2.3</i>	34,155 <i>-5.2</i>	31,854 <i>-2.8</i>
Tobacco Products Tax	3,882 <i>-8.5</i>	3,644 <i>-15.9</i>	3,884 <i>-3.0</i>	3,873 <i>-13.2</i>	3,146 <i>-25.8</i>	3,145 <i>-20.6</i>	3,468 <i>-3.5</i>	3,475 <i>-2.2</i>	3,377 <i>-10.3</i>	3,229 <i>-2.1</i>	3,687 <i>-1.6</i>	3,617 <i>-2.2</i>
Penalties and Interest	8,744 <i>22.6</i>	9,436 <i>-17.8</i>	9,961 <i>13.2</i>	10,533 <i>30.1</i>	10,494 <i>13.7</i>	10,831 <i>1.6</i>	9,307 <i>47.4</i>	11,212 <i>8.5</i>	8,582 <i>-29.8</i>	10,476 <i>19.8</i>	9,498 <i>1.1</i>	9,103 <i>0.4</i>
Non-Revenue Act**	356,942 <i>-21.3</i>	119,419 <i>9.1</i>	130,858 <i>8.9</i>	114,860 <i>17.9</i>	206,164 <i>26.4</i>	832,594 <i>6.5</i>	267,886 <i>11.4</i>	137,396 <i>2.3</i>	88,972 <i>1.2</i>	125,221 <i>1.3</i>	208,049 <i>14.4</i>	844,727 <i>2.0</i>
Liquor Sales/Liter	20,002 <i>20.5</i>	19,416 <i>12.6</i>	26,234 <i>40.9</i>	24,032 <i>34.3</i>	20,300 <i>19.4</i>	21,303 <i>26.0</i>	21,568 <i>21.0</i>	31,136 <i>26.8</i>	21,122 <i>41.8</i>	18,787 <i>17.9</i>	19,663 <i>10.5</i>	19,353 <i>18.7</i>
Cigarette	38,519 <i>-64.3</i>	31,927 <i>-18.0</i>	39,614 <i>-3.4</i>	34,893 <i>-7.1</i>	36,228 <i>5.3</i>	37,100 <i>5.2</i>	30,050 <i>-15.5</i>	37,191 <i>18.4</i>	22,316 <i>-29.8</i>	33,058 <i>0.4</i>	29,157 <i>-12.7</i>	42,365 <i>24.5</i>
Property (State School Levy)	198,703 <i>7.5</i>	12,949 <i>36.4</i>	6,545 <i>-10.3</i>	10,389 <i>-1.8</i>	36,286 <i>-6.9</i>	676,660 <i>3.4</i>	140,457 <i>-3.7</i>	8,777 <i>-9.1</i>	5,904 <i>-2.0</i>	28,731 <i>-8.7</i>	101,083 <i>44.8</i>	699,714 <i>0.3</i>
Real Estate Excise	54,062 <i>38.3</i>	36,940 <i>18.6</i>	48,957 <i>7.4</i>	36,155 <i>16.5</i>	49,081 <i>108.5</i>	53,398 <i>79.5</i>	63,154 <i>93.5</i>	36,918 <i>64.3</i>	25,825 <i>14.8</i>	36,800 <i>18.0</i>	46,189 <i>17.1</i>	52,703 <i>47.5</i>
Timber (state share)	0 <i>NA</i>	0 <i>NA</i>	804 <i>-31.1</i>	0 <i>NA</i>	0 <i>NA</i>	795 <i>-17.0</i>	0 <i>NA</i>	0 <i>NA</i>	618 <i>-39.4</i>	0 <i>NA</i>	0 <i>NA</i>	673 <i>NA</i>
Other	45,656 <i>-56.5</i>	18,188 <i>52.8</i>	8,704 <i>35.1</i>	9,393 <i>2,496.3</i>	64,270 <i>31.4</i>	43,338 <i>-3.1</i>	12,657 <i>49.1</i>	23,375 <i>-49.3</i>	13,188 <i>13.4</i>	7,846 <i>-34.8</i>	11,959 <i>-44.0</i>	29,919 <i>-32.6</i>
Department of Licensing**	5,079 <i>-19.4</i>	3,384 <i>12.7</i>	1,308 <i>-4.6</i>	513 <i>0.5</i>	358 <i>19.0</i>	260 <i>6.2</i>	245 <i>11.0</i>	307 <i>58.0</i>	430 <i>40.2</i>	624 <i>16.0</i>	2,385 <i>10.4</i>	2,833 <i>2.1</i>
Administrative Office of the Courts**	8,158 <i>2.0</i>	7,571 <i>-10.0</i>	7,957 <i>0.0</i>	7,431 <i>-14.0</i>	7,303 <i>-8.4</i>	8,667 <i>4.7</i>	6,853 <i>-8.2</i>	6,462 <i>-12.7</i>	6,924 <i>11.5</i>	7,548 <i>-11.4</i>	7,973 <i>-4.6</i>	8,579 <i>2.4</i>
Total General Fund-State***	1,283,871 -0.6	1,127,829 2.2	1,070,369 4.0	1,101,789 9.8	1,212,454 5.6	1,774,349 8.5	1,188,138 10.2	1,294,266 1.3	949,868 8.9	1,010,514 6.8	1,225,596 6.8	1,782,412 4.5

*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, 2013 - June 10, 2013				
June 10, 2013 Collections Compared to the March 2013 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,731,774	\$1,771,000	\$39,225	2.3%
Revenue Act** (1)	912,024	926,273	14,249	1.6%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	819,751	844,727	24,977	3.0%
Liquor Sales/Liter	20,646	19,353	(1,292)	-6.3%
Cigarette	35,168	42,365	7,197	20.5%
Property (State School Levy)	709,500	699,714	(9,786)	-1.4%
Real Estate Excise	36,437	52,703	16,266	44.6%
Timber (state share)	596	673	76	12.8%
Other	17,403	29,919	12,516	71.9%
Department of Licensing (2)	2,529	2,833	305	12.0%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	8,077	8,579	502	6.2%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,742,380	\$1,782,412	\$40,031	2.3%

Cumulative Variance Since the March Forecast (March 11, 2013 - June 10, 2013)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$3,862,590	\$3,988,579	\$125,989	3.3%
Revenue Act** (3)	2,743,063	2,810,582	67,519	2.5%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	1,119,527	1,177,998	58,471	5.2%
Liquor Sales/Liter	59,935	57,803	(2,133)	-3.6%
Cigarette	100,196	104,579	4,383	4.4%
Property (State School Levy)	812,970	829,528	16,558	2.0%
Real Estate Excise	101,517	135,692	34,175	33.7%
Timber (state share)	596	673	76	12.8%
Other	44,312	49,724	5,412	12.2%
Department of Licensing (4)	4,929	5,843	914	18.5%
Administrative Office of the Courts	24,580	24,099	(480)	-2.0%
Total General Fund-State***	\$3,892,098	\$4,018,521	\$126,423	3.2%

1 Collections May 11, 2013 - June 10, 2013. Collections primarily reflect April 2013 activity of monthly filers.

2 May 2013 collections.

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

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

* Based on the March 2013 economic and revenue forecast.

**The Revenue Act consists of the retail sales, B&O, use, public utility, tobacco products taxes, and penalty and interest.

*** Detail may not add due to rounding. The General Fund-State total in this report includes only collections from larger state agencies: the Department of Revenue, Department of Licensing, Lottery Commission and Administrative Office of the Courts.