



# ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

March 11, 2015

summary

## Summary

- **The U.S. labor market expanded more strongly than expected, with 295,000 net new jobs added in February.**
- **U.S. layoff announcements remained elevated for a second straight month, as lower oil prices continued to impact the energy sector.**
- **U.S. vehicle sales slowed for a third straight month, likely due to adverse weather.**
- **Consumer optimism weakened in February, with two major consumer sentiment indexes declining.**
- **Washington job growth has been very strong in recent months.**
- **January's surge in Washington home construction was probably affected by unusually mild weather.**
- **Migration into Washington set a new record.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the February 11 - March 10, 2015 collection period were \$16.7 million (1.6%) higher than the February forecast.**
- **Revenue Act collections came in \$21.6 million (2.3%) less than forecasted while non-Revenue Act collections came in \$38.3 million (38.9%) higher than forecasted.**
- **The forecast included a \$13.3 million audit payment that did not occur during the collection period but is still expected to occur. Had the payment occurred as expected, collections would have been \$30.0 million (2.8%) higher than**

## United States

This month's employment gains were better than expected by many forecasters, but wage growth remains weak. Other economic data suggested some weakness even as the economy continues to expand. The second estimate of fourth quarter 2014 real GDP growth was revised down 0.4 percentage points, consumer confidence dipped, and auto sales slowed. Manufacturing activity continues to expand, although at a somewhat slower rate; residential construction and home sales both slowed in January, although poor weather may have been partially to blame.

Nonfarm employment increased by 295,000 net new jobs in February, while January employment data were revised down by 18,000 jobs. Sectors with notable employment gains in February included leisure and hospitality (+66,000), retail trade (+32,000), professional and technical services (+32,000), construction (+29,000), health care (+24,000), and educational services (+21,000). Employment declined in mining (-9,000), temporary help services (-8,000), and petroleum and coal products (-6,000; largely strike-related). Average hourly wages increased by \$0.03 in February after having increased \$0.13 in January; the unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 5.5%.

The second estimate of real GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2014 was 2.2% at an annual rate, down from the 2.6% initial estimate. The estimate of 2014 real GDP growth remains at 2.4%, up from 2.2% growth in 2013.

Industrial production increased by 0.2% in January (SA) following a revised 0.3% drop in December. Utilities, primary metals, and computer and electronic products showed the

united states

largest production gains in January, while furniture and mining both had the largest declines. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which are a proxy for business investment, increased by 0.5% in January (SA) after having declined by 0.5% in both December and November.

Growth in manufacturing activity, as measured by the Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), decreased by 0.6 points to 52.9 in

February (50 or higher indicates growth). This is the fourth consecutive decline for the index, although it has remained above 50 for 26 consecutive months ([see figure](#)). The non-manufacturing PMI posted a small gain in February, rising 0.2 points to 56.9. Non-manufacturing activity has increased for 61 consecutive months through February.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased by 7,000 to 320,000 (SA) in the week ending February 28th. The four-week moving average of initial claims increased by 10,250 to 304,750. Layoff announcements in February, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, declined by 4.6% compared to January. Of the 50,579 job cuts announced, 16,000 were in the energy sector; most were attributed to declining oil prices.

Home sales and residential construction activity slowed in January. Housing units authorized by building permits in January decreased by 0.7% (SAAR) compared to their December level. January housing starts decreased by 2.0% (SAAR) compared to December; adverse weather in much of the country may have slowed construction activity. After a strong December, seasonally adjusted new single family home sales were essentially unchanged in January. Existing home sales in January were at their lowest level since April 2014, but were still 3.2% (SAAR) above their January 2014 level. January's sales decline was attributed to both a low supply of for-sale homes and rising home prices. The seasonally-adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for December increased by 0.7% above its November level and is 4.6% above its year-ago level.

The recent trend of rising consumer optimism was broken in February as both major consumer confidence measures declined. After rising for two consecutive months, the Conference Board index of consumer confidence decreased 7.4 points in February to 96.4. The University of Michigan consumer sentiment survey decreased for the first time in seven months, falling 2.7 points to 95.4 in February. The decrease in the Conference Board index was attributed to a decline in the number of consumers expecting improving economic conditions, while the drop in the University of Michigan index was attributed to the impacts of harsh winter weather in the Northeast and Midwest.

February light motor vehicle sales slowed for a third straight month to 16.2 million units from 16.7 million units (SAAR) in January. However, this was 5.4% above February 2014 sales.

Petroleum spot prices have increased over the last month. U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) spot prices have risen about \$4 per barrel to \$49 for the week ending February 27th, while spot prices for European benchmark Brent oil have gone from \$47 per barrel in late January to \$61. Gasoline prices increased from \$2.07 per gallon (regular, all formulations) in early February to \$2.49 per gallon for the week ending March 9th. The clo-



sure of two refineries in California appears to be responsible for at least some of the increase in West Coast gasoline prices.

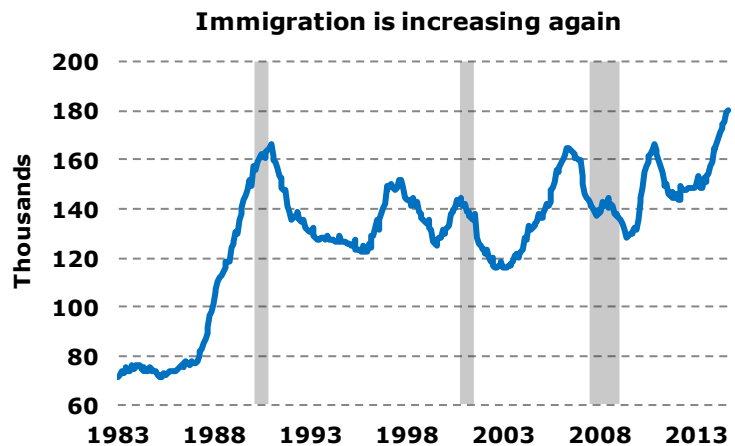
The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index increased 1.2% (SA) in January after a revised 0.1% gain in December. Rail traffic in February had its largest decline since 2009, due to poor weather and West Coast port slowdowns. Rail carloads were 7.2% (SA) lower than in January, while intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were down 8.8% (SA) compared to January.

**WASHINGTON**

In the last three months the Washington economy added 31,600 jobs, a very strong 4.1% rate of growth (SAAR). In contrast, employment grew at an average rate of 2.9% during the previous 12 months. The construction sector added 7,700 employees in November, December, and January. We believe that unusually mild weather accounted for some of the strong growth in construction employment. Manufacturing employment rose 3,600 in spite of the loss of 400 aerospace jobs. Private services-providing employment grew 18,800 in the three-month period and the public sector added 1,400 jobs.

Housing construction got off to a very strong start in 2015 as the number of units soared to 59,000 (SAAR) in January. The February forecast assumes an average of 34,400 units for the first quarter as a whole. The January strength should be taken with a grain of salt for a couple of reasons. First, January weather was unseasonably mild. Second, the strength was entirely in the volatile multi-family segment where the number of units permitted was 40,700 compared to the forecast of 16,000 for the quarter. The number of single-family units permitted was 18,300 which was almost exactly the 18,400 units expected for the quarter.

Migration into Washington is currently the strongest on record according to Department of Licensing data (see figure). The figure shows the number of licenses from other states or countries surrendered to the Department of Licensing by people applying for Washington State licenses. It is a good indicator of migration into Washington from other states and countries. A record 180,700 licenses were surrendered in the 12 months ending in February 2015, up 16.9% from the previous year. The previous record was in the year ending in May 1991.



According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices increased 1.2% in December, following a 0.5% increase in November and a 0.8% increase in October. Seattle area home prices have declined only once (last May) in the last three years. Prices are up 6.6% over the previous December and are 30.0% higher than the November 2011 trough. The steady gains in the Seattle area index have brought local home prices to within 9.7% of the pre-recession peak.

The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) declined to 65.9 in February from 66.6 in January (index values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contractions). The production, employment, and inventory

components all fell in February but the orders and deliveries components increased. The last time the ISM-WW index was below 50 was July 2009.

Washington car and truck sales increased 1.6% in February 2015 following a 5.0% decline in January. New vehicle registrations totaled 288,900 (SAAR) in February, just 3.5% below the post-recession high of 299,200 in December. February registrations were up 11.9 percent over the year.

**REVENUE COLLECTIONS**

**Overview**

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the February 11 - March 10, 2015 collection period were \$16.7 million (1.6%) higher than the February forecast. Revenue Act collections came in \$21.6 million (2.3%) less than forecasted while non-Revenue Act collections came in \$38.3 million (38.9%) higher than forecasted. Most of the surplus in non-Revenue Act collections came from real estate excise taxes.

The forecast included a \$13.3 million audit payment that did not occur during the collection period but is still expected to occur. Had the payment occurred as expected, collections would have been \$30.0 million (2.8%) higher than forecasted.

**Revenue Act**

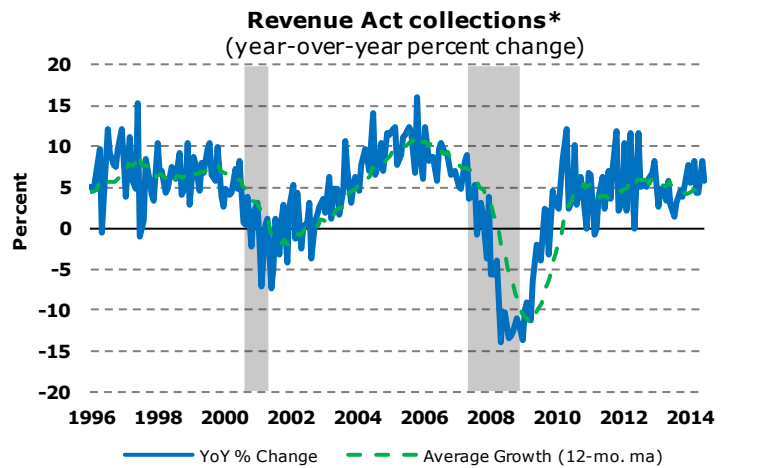
Revenue Act taxes consist of the sales, use, business and occupation (B&O), utility, and tobacco products taxes along with associated penalty and interest payments. The revenue collections reported here are for the February 11 - March 10, 2015 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the January economic activity of monthly filers.

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$21.6 million (2.3%) below the February forecast. The forecast, however, had expected a \$13.3 million audit payment to occur during the period. This payment is now expected in the next period. Had the payment occurred as expected, collections would have been only \$8.3 million (0.9%) lower than forecasted.

Adjusted for a large one-time payment in the year-ago period, collections grew 5.8% year over year ([see figure](#)). The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth increased to 5.3%. Seasonally adjusted collections decreased slightly ([see figure](#)).

As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 3.8% year over year. The preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 5.9%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 4.9%.

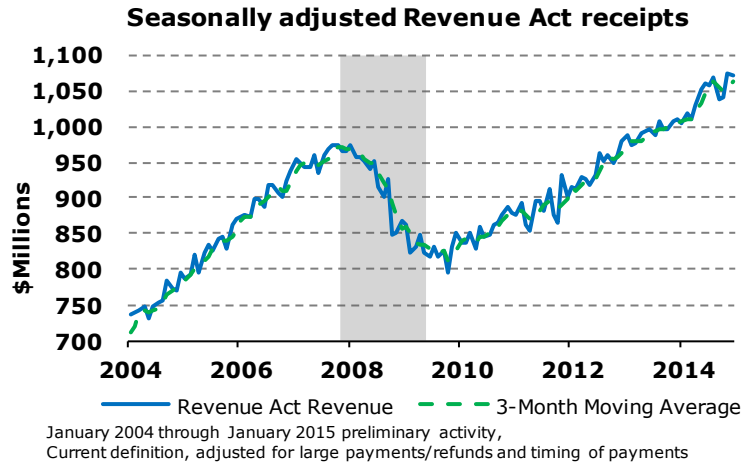
Total tax payments as of February 27th from electronic filers who also paid in the February 11 - March 10 collection period of last year were up 4.6% year over year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well).



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

Some details of payments from electronic filers:

- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 5.9% year over year. Last month, payments grew 6.1% year over year.
- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 14.1% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 7.4% year over year.



- Retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were furniture and home furnishings (+9.3%), drug and health stores (+9.2%), nonstore retailers (+8.5%), and building materials and garden equipment (+7.5%). Two retail trade sectors had year-over-year declines in payments: food and beverage stores (-5.5%) and gas stations and convenience stores (-8.3%). The decrease in payments from food and beverage stores stemmed from merger activities in the sector, which caused some stores to be open for only part of the January activity period. The decrease in payments from gas stations and convenience stores was due to a reduction in gross receipts from falling gasoline prices, which lowered B&O tax payments.
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 3.8% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 7.2%.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector decreased by 19.4% year over year. Last month payments decreased 9.5% year over year. This month once again saw a large year-over-year decrease in payments from the petroleum refining sector due to price decreases in refined products as well as a slight decrease in payments from the transportation equipment sector. Excluding the transportation and petroleum sectors, payment growth from the remaining manufacturing sectors was 1.1%.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 6.3% year over year. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 9.3%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 18.6% year over year, once again aided by favorable weather. Last month, payments increased 17.7% year over year.

**DOR Non-Revenue Act**

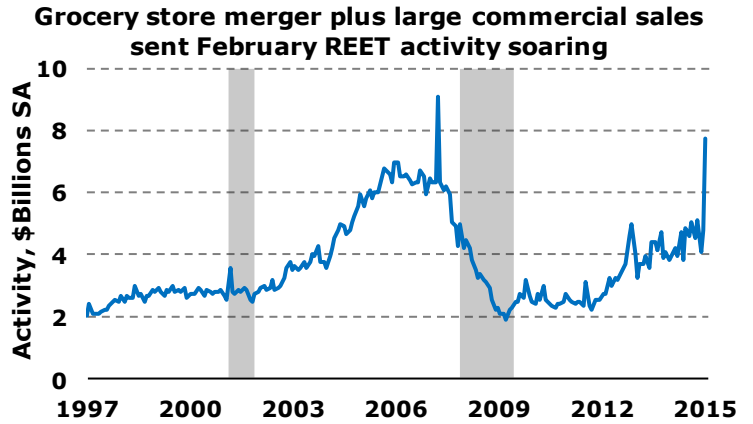
February collections came in \$38.3 million (41.7%) above the forecast. The large surplus was mainly due to real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$35.2 million (106.4%) higher than forecasted. REET collections were boosted by \$20.6 million in collections from transfers of controlling interest, representing a total taxable property value of \$1.6 billion. While most of the transfers involved properties exchanged during the Safeway-Albertsons merger, there was also a higher-than-normal amount of other transfers. In addition, large sales of commercial property were once again higher than expected. Sales of property valued at \$10 million or more totaled \$1.1 billion. Residential sales were slightly stronger than forecasted as well. The transfers and large sales produced a huge spike in seasonally adjusted activity ([see figure](#)).

Liquor taxes came in \$0.5 million (2.5%) higher than forecasted. Adjusted for an increase in this year's distribution of taxes to local governments, tax receipts for December sales decreased by 2.7% year over year. Unadjusted receipts decreased by 4.7% year over year as reported in the "Key Revenue Variables" table. Cigarette tax receipts came in \$0.3 million (1.3%) lower than forecasted

Transfers of unclaimed property into the GF-S were \$2.8 million higher than forecasted. Property tax collections were \$0.3 million (4.3%) higher than forecasted. Revenue from other DOR non-GF-S sources came in \$0.1 million (0.7%) lower than forecasted .

**Other Revenue**

Department of Licensing receipts for February came in \$16,000 (4.4%) higher than the February forecast. Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$82,000 (1.3%) below the forecast .



Source: ERFEC, data through February 2015 preliminary activity



## Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2014			2015			2013	2014
	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	5.0	-	-	2.2	-	-	2.2	2.4
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	105.2	105.1	106.3	106.0	106.2	-	99.9	104.1
Y/Y % Change	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.8	-	2.9	4.2
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	56.1	57.9	57.6	55.1	53.5	52.9	53.9	55.7
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	58.1	56.9	58.8	56.5	56.7	56.9	54.7	56.2
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,028	1,092	1,015	1,087	1,065	-	930	1,001
Y/Y % Change	19.1	16.7	-8.1	5.1	18.7	-	18.6	7.7
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	16.4	16.5	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.2	15.6	16.5
Y/Y % Change	6.6	7.0	5.6	9.0	8.9	5.4	7.6	6.0
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	237.6	237.8	237.1	236.3	234.7	-	233.0	236.7
Y/Y % Change	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.7	-0.2	-	1.5	1.6
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	238.7	239.1	239.3	239.4	239.9	-	233.8	237.9
Y/Y % Change	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	-	1.8	1.7
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	109.2	109.2	109.0	108.8	108.3	-	107.3	108.8
Y/Y % Change	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	-	1.2	1.3
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	139.6	139.8	140.3	140.6	140.8	141.1	137.5	140.6
Monthly Change	0.25	0.22	0.42	0.33	0.24	0.30	2.39	3.12
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	7.4	6.2
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.53	2.30	2.33	2.21	1.88	1.98	2.35	2.54
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.03
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	86.6	87.6	88.8	90.6	92.1	93.2	84.5	86.3
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	-105.8	121.7	56.8	-1.9	17.5	-	680.2	483.6
FYTD sum	483.6	121.7	178.5	176.7	194.2	-		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-43.4	-41.9	-39.5	-45.6	-41.8	-	-476.4	-504.7
YTD Sum	-377.7	-419.6	-459.1	-504.7	-41.8	-		

\*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				2015		2013	2014	
	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.			
<b>Employment</b>								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,090.3	3,096.9	3,106.0	3,114.0	3,128.5	-	3,023.7	3,114.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	3.1	6.6	9.1	8.0	14.5	-	73.2	90.3	
Construction	160.1	160.8	162.2	163.6	168.5	-	152.0	163.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.4	4.9	-	8.0	11.7	
Manufacturing	288.1	288.7	289.8	291.4	292.3	-	287.4	291.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.9	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.9	-	2.7	4.0	
Aerospace	93.7	93.0	93.1	93.3	92.6	-	95.3	93.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.6	-0.7	0.1	0.2	-0.7	-	-1.4	-2.1	
Software	56.2	55.3	55.3	55.0	54.7	-	55.1	55.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.1	-0.9	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-	2.4	-0.1	
All Other	2,586.0	2,592.1	2,598.7	2,603.9	2,613.0	-	2,529.2	2,603.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	2.7	6.2	6.6	5.2	9.0	-	60.0	74.8	
<b>Other Indicators</b>								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	-	247.9	-	245.1	-	-	241.6	246.0	
	-	2.1%	-	1.7%	-	-	1.2%	1.8%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	34.7	32.7	38.2	36.1	59.0	-	30.9	33.9	
	19.7%	0.0%	12.3%	12.9%	115.3%	-	9.8%	10.0%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	118.2	119.2	119.8	119.5	119.3	-	114.8	117.8	
	2.7%	3.9%	3.0%	2.6%	2.8%	-	3.1%	2.6%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	49.7	49.3	50.1	50.1	51.2	-	40.7	47.6	
	19.5%	16.4%	19.2%	17.2%	16.9%	-	30.1%	16.8%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.2	-	41.6	41.1	
	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	-0.2%	0.7%	-	-0.9%	-1.1%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	25.3	25.2	25.4	25.8	25.2	-	24.3	25.2	
	4.4%	2.7%	3.0%	1.3%	0.6%	-	0.8%	3.4%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	23.9	24.0	22.9	24.9	23.7	24.1	22.1	23.4	
	7.6%	7.3%	1.4%	11.3%	3.0%	11.9%	11.5%	5.5%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	35.8	33.9	33.3	32.7	31.6	34.3	40.1	35.8	
	-4.3%	-26.2%	-3.4%	-14.6%	-13.5%	-16.9%	-10.0%	-10.9%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	352.2	-	-	-	-	-	332.7	-	
	5.1%	-	-	-	-	-	2.5%	-	
Median Home Price (\$000)	277.1	-	-	266.9	-	-	252.1	266.0	
	5.2%	-	-	4.1%	-	-	8.4%	5.5%	

\*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

	2014							2015				
	Mar 11- Apr 10	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*
<b>Department of Revenue-Total</b>	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	1,203,314 6.5	1,353,300 6.6	1,888,207 5.3	1,233,297 4.4	1,456,178 10.3	1,064,213 6.5
<b>Revenue Act</b>	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	1,065,180 5.5	1,130,438 9.4	1,021,344 4.4	998,484 7.2	1,308,178 9.3	933,938 3.8
Retail Sales Tax	556,037 5.5	664,460 8.3	634,587 9.9	665,073 9.6	704,761 5.9	705,114 8.0	701,594 7.3	732,094 10.2	660,261 4.8	641,066 9.7	828,566 10.3	593,877 5.9
Business and Occupation Tax	234,613 -9.4	281,932 -5.8	251,597 -3.3	257,505 -5.9	321,404 3.6	283,898 6.7	272,284 1.4	304,831 7.8	266,733 1.8	266,628 4.0	369,011 11.3	252,063 4.9
Use Tax	44,708 14.4	51,412 9.9	44,858 3.8	46,852 5.6	53,515 5.4	54,167 21.4	48,739 7.5	50,336 13.8	52,174 20.7	42,066 -7.8	55,119 -2.6	34,780 -15.1
Public Utility Tax	40,621 6.3	39,292 15.0	32,963 1.1	29,721 1.5	28,917 4.9	28,631 1.9	28,784 3.6	29,537 12.1	27,857 -6.9	28,193 -3.7	41,811 0.7	39,125 -9.0
Tobacco Products Tax	3,006 -6.9	4,446 20.6	3,955 3.3	3,420 -14.4	4,697 -6.6	3,993 3.4	4,637 -0.9	4,246 8.0	4,166 28.7	3,111 -22.4	3,651 11.8	3,716 2.9
Penalties and Interest	15,726 50.1	13,845 45.8	9,896 8.6	10,597 20.5	8,981 -1.4	7,778 -23.4	9,142 -1.5	9,395 -21.6	10,154 2.9	17,420 47.8	10,019 -19.2	10,376 -7.2
<b>Non-Revenue Act**</b>	125,017 -0.2	231,377 11.2	864,532 2.4	331,890 0.6	146,654 -11.2	127,016 -3.5	138,134 14.8	222,862 -5.8	866,863 6.3	234,813 -5.8	148,000 19.3	130,275 30.8
Liquor Sales/Liter	18,344 -2.4	14,969 -23.9	19,172 -0.9	19,874 -10.7	18,401 -8.1	25,694 7.4	19,420 -6.1	20,714 9.2	19,946 -2.6	21,026 1.2	31,373 6.1	18,620 -4.7
Cigarette	27,879 -15.7	32,173 10.3	33,000 -22.1	34,029 3.1	39,369 7.3	32,512 -7.5	37,156 17.6	36,096 -6.5	30,311 1.2	33,727 -3.0	38,862 8.5	22,640 0.1
Property (State School Levy)	28,666 -0.2	112,590 11.4	735,586 5.1	169,547 -11.7	11,348 3.9	6,477 -23.1	8,600 -8.3	41,765 -28.7	728,464 7.5	111,864 -13.5	11,455 -6.6	6,447 4.9
Real Estate Excise	41,024 11.5	47,388 2.6	55,565 5.4	67,653 39.6	62,522 -25.1	55,473 5.3	63,283 33.0	59,079 -0.9	53,383 22.8	55,561 2.1	42,057 31.1	68,343 122.9
Unclaimed Property	-2,469 2.4	3,415 -168.0	-4,809 66.8	-3,163 -25.8	-3,693 50.6	-4,491 73.9	-2,252 125.9	41,199 -1.9	27,012 -13.7	479 -156.4	3,144 -152.4	2,776 -60.8
Other	11,572 12.8	20,840 22.7	26,019 -20.7	43,950 14.0	18,707 13.8	11,351 -18.7	11,927 -1.1	24,009 28.0	7,748 -37.8	12,156 11.3	21,108 4.0	11,448 -15.5
<b>Department of Licensing**</b>	560 -10.4	1,077 -54.8	3,736 31.6	5,848 12.9	3,202 -11.5	1,060 -2.8	586 16.2	372 8.9	235 17.0	296 10.9	270 -12.2	386 12.8
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts**</b>	7,193 -4.7	7,708 -3.3	7,569 -11.8	6,945 -7.2	6,917 -1.9	7,184 0.7	6,358 -7.7	7,578 6.4	7,585 -8.8	6,301 1.2	6,676 -7.4	6,050 -3.3
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>1,027,479</b> <b>1.7</b>	<b>1,295,550</b> <b>5.7</b>	<b>1,853,694</b> <b>4.0</b>	<b>1,357,850</b> <b>3.7</b>	<b>1,279,049</b> <b>2.8</b>	<b>1,218,841</b> <b>6.4</b>	<b>1,210,259</b> <b>6.5</b>	<b>1,361,250</b> <b>6.6</b>	<b>1,896,026</b> <b>5.2</b>	<b>1,239,893</b> <b>4.4</b>	<b>1,463,123</b> <b>10.2</b>	<b>1,070,649</b> <b>6.4</b>

\*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
<b>February 11, 2015 - March 10, 2015</b>				
<b>March 10, 2015 Collections Compared to the February 2015 Forecast</b>				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,047,485	\$1,064,213	\$16,728	1.6%
Revenue Act** (1)	955,557	933,938	(21,619)	-2.3%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	91,928	130,275	38,347	41.7%
Liquor Sales/Liter	18,166	18,620	454	2.5%
Cigarette	22,940	22,640	(299)	-1.3%
Property (State School Levy)	6,180	6,447	267	4.3%
Real Estate Excise	33,111	68,343	35,232	106.4%
Unclaimed Property	0	2,776	2,776	NA
Other	11,531	11,448	(83)	-0.7%
Department of Licensing (2)	370	386	16	4.4%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	6,132	6,050	(82)	-1.3%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$1,053,987</b>	<b>\$1,070,649</b>	<b>\$16,662</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

### Cumulative Variance Since the February Forecast (February 11, 2015 - March 10, 2015)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,047,485	\$1,064,213	\$16,728	1.6%
Revenue Act** (3)	955,557	933,938	(21,619)	-2.3%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	91,928	130,275	38,347	41.7%
Liquor Sales/Liter	18,166	18,620	454	2.5%
Cigarette	22,940	22,640	(299)	-1.3%
Property (State School Levy)	6,180	6,447	267	4.3%
Real Estate Excise	33,111	68,343	35,232	106.4%
Unclaimed Property	0	2,776	2,776	NA
Other	11,531	11,448	(83)	-0.7%
Department of Licensing (4)	370	386	16	4.4%
Administrative Office of the Courts	6,132	6,050	(82)	-1.3%
<b>Total General Fund-State***</b>	<b>\$1,053,987</b>	<b>\$1,070,649</b>	<b>\$16,662</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

1 Collections February 11, 2015 - March 10, 2015. Collections primarily reflect January 2015 activity of monthly filers.

2 February 2015 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the February 2014 forecast; (February 11, 2014 - March 10, 2015) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the February forecast ( February 2015) and revisions to history.

\* Based on the February 2014 economic and revenue forecast.

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

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