



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

October 13, 2014

summary

Summary

- **U.S. nonfarm employment in September increased by 248,000 net new jobs.**
- **Second quarter real GDP growth was revised up from 4.2% to 4.6% at an annual rate.**
- **U.S. layoff announcements in September were at their lowest level since June 2000.**
- **After a strong July, U.S. residential construction activity slowed in August.**
- **Washington employment has been strong in recent months.**
- **Seattle home prices may be peaking.**
- **The annual revision raised the estimated level of Washington personal income in 2013 by \$4.403 billion (1.3%).**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the September 11 - October 10, 2014 collection period were \$14.4 million (1.2%) higher than the September forecast.**
- **Revenue Act collections were \$5.4 million (0.5%) higher than forecasted and non-Revenue Act collections were \$9.0 million (6.6%) higher than forecasted.**

United States

This month's economic data releases continue the recent pattern of generally positive readings tempered by weaker growth in specific sectors. GDP growth for the second quarter was revised up, September employment gains returned to the 200,000+ level and gasoline prices continued to decline. However, residential construction activity and existing home sales slowed as did industrial production.

The third estimate of real GDP growth for the second quarter of 2014 was revised up from 4.2% to 4.6% at an annual rate. The higher growth reflects a larger increase in nonresidential fixed investment and in exports than previously estimated.

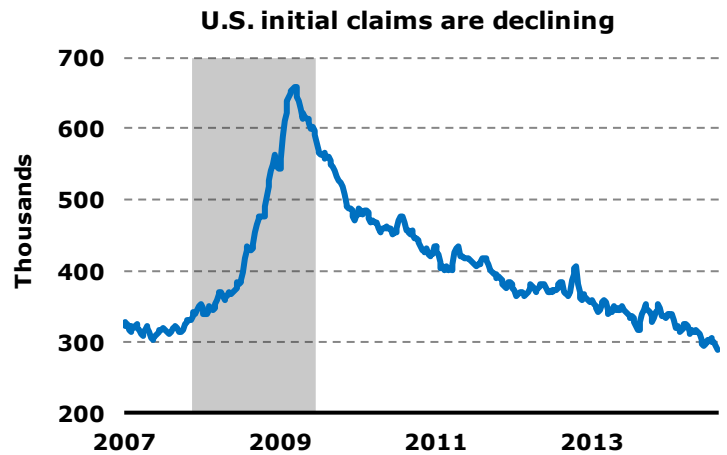
After a weak employment report in August, nonfarm employment increased by 248,000 jobs in September. July and August employment data were also revised up by a total of 69,000 jobs. (As noted last month, August employment data have frequently been subject to upward revision). With the updates to July and August data, average monthly employment has increased by 227,000 jobs so far this year. Sectors with notable employment gains in September included retail trade (+35,000), employment services (+34,000), leisure and hospitality (+33,000), health care (+23,000), state government education (+22,000), professional and technical services (+21,000), and construction (+16,000). Employment declined in local government excluding education (-14,000), utilities (-2,000) and federal government (-2,000). The unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 5.9%.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 1,000 to 287,000 (SA) in the week ending October 4th. The four-week moving average for initial claims decreased by 7,250 to 287,750, their lowest level since early February 2006 ([see figure](#)). Layoff announcements, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, decreased in September by 23.8% to 30,477. This is the fewest monthly job cuts since June 2000.

After a strong July, housing construction activity weakened in August. Housing units authorized by building permits in August decreased by 5.6% (SAAR) compared to their July

united states

level. However, this is 5.3% above housing permits for August 2013. Housing starts decreased to 956,000 units (SAAR) in August, 14.4% below the July rate. Existing home sales in August decreased to 5.05 million (SAAR), down 1.8% from July. Although this is the second-strongest month this year for existing home sales, it is 5.3% below August 2013 sales. New single family home sales in August rose to 504,000 houses (SAAR), their highest level since May 2008 and 18.0% above July sales. Following three months of small declines, home prices increased slightly in July. The seasonally-adjusted Case-Shiller national home price index for July was 0.2% above its June level and 5.6% above its year-ago level.



The two major consumer confidence measures provided conflicting views of the economy this month. After increasing for four months, the Conference Board index of consumer confidence decreased to 86.0 in September from 93.9 in August. The Conference Board found consumers less positive about the current job market and less confident about the outlook for the economy over the next six months. On the other hand, the University of Michigan consumer sentiment survey for September rose to 84.6, 2.1 points higher than in August. The gains in the University of Michigan index were due to expectations that the economy will continue to strengthen over the next 12 months.

Retail and food services sales in August were 0.6% higher (SA) than in July according to the Census Bureau advance estimate. After an upward revision to July data, retail and food service sales have increased for seven consecutive months through August. The strongest August sales growth was for motor vehicle dealers (+1.5%), while gasoline stations had sales decrease by 0.8%, presumably due to lower gasoline prices.

September light motor vehicle sales were 16.4 million units (SAAR). Although below August's very strong sales of 17.5 million units (SAAR), September sales were 1.0 million units higher than in September 2013.

Gasoline prices have continued to decline and were at \$3.30 per gallon (regular, all formulations) for the week ending October 6th. This is a \$0.41 per gallon decrease from the year's highest prices to date, which occurred in late April. Petroleum spot prices are also at their lowest levels so far this year. The price for U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate oil was \$91 per barrel for the week ending October 3rd, down from \$94 in early September and \$16 per barrel lower than the June high point of \$107 per barrel. Spot prices for European benchmark Brent oil have followed the same pattern, dropping from \$114 per barrel in June to \$100 per barrel in early September and then to \$93 per barrel for the week ending October 3rd.

The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index increased 1.6% (SA) in August after increasing by a revised 1.5% in July. The index is now at its highest level on record. Rail traffic showed mixed growth in September; rail carloads were 0.5% lower (SA) than in August while intermodal rail units (shipping containers or truck trailers) showed a 0.2% (SA) increase compared to August.

Industrial production decreased by 0.1% in August (SA) compared to July but is 4.1% above its year-ago level. New orders for core capital goods (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military), which are a proxy for business investment, increased by 0.6% (SA) in August

after a revised decrease of 0.2% in July. Manufacturing activity, as measured by the Institute for Supply Management’s Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), decreased to 56.6 in September (50 or higher indicates growth) from 59.0 in August. Although the index decreased, it has remained above 50 for 16 consecutive months, indicating that manufacturing activity is continuing to expand. The non-manufacturing PMI for September decreased by 1.0 points to 58.6. Non-manufacturing activity has now increased for 56 consecutive months.

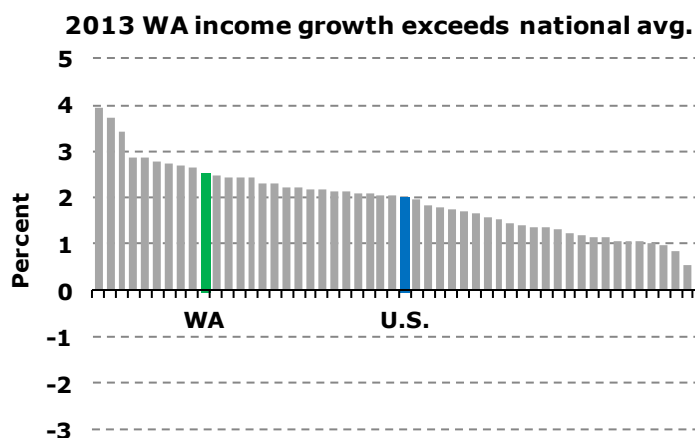
WASHINGTON

Washington economy added 21,600 jobs in the last three months which amounts to a strong 2.9% seasonally adjusted annual rate of growth. As usual, most of the new jobs were in private services providing industries which added 15,200 jobs in June, July, and August. The manufacturing sector added 2,100 jobs in the three-month period thanks in part to an unexpected increase of 1,200 jobs in the aerospace industry. (We believe the increase in aerospace was due to temporary summer interns and will be reversed in the fall.) The construction sector added 2,500 jobs in June, July, and August while federal, state, and local government combined added 1,800 jobs. The state’s unemployment rate was 5.6% in August, the same rate as in July but down from 7.0% in August 2013.

Single-family housing construction was once again weak in the second quarter of 2014 but multi-family construction was extremely strong. As a result, total housing units authorized in the second quarter were the highest since mid-2007. The third quarter started out weaker than the second quarter as July and August multi-family permits came down from the unsustainably high second-quarter level. Multi-family permits in July and August were still strong, averaging 14,700 units (SAAR) but single-family permits averaged only 17,600 units. Total permits averaged 32,300 units in July and August, down from 37,200 units in the second quarter.

In late September, after the September forecast was adopted, the Bureau of Economic Analysis released new estimates of state personal income through the second quarter of 2014. Washington personal income grew at a 5.8% rate (SAAR) in the second quarter which ranked 38th among the states (including the District of Columbia) and was slightly lower than the 6.3% annual rate for the U.S. as a whole. Washington’s growth in the second quarter was skewed by the very large bonus payments paid by Boeing in the first quarter. Excluding durable manufacturing wages, Washington’s second quarter growth was 6.8% which ranked 15th among the states and District of Columbia and exceeded the 6.2% rate for the U.S. as a whole.

The September BEA release also reflected the annual revision of state personal income. Annual revisions are made “to incorporate source data that are more complete and more detailed than previously available.” The annual revision raised the estimate of Washington personal income in 2013 by \$4.403 billion (1.3%) compared to the previously available estimate. The revision was more than accounted for by a \$5.108 billion (7.9%) increase in the estimate for dividends, interest, and rent. According to the revised estimates, Washington personal income increased 2.5% in 2013 which ranked 10th fastest among the fifty states and District of Columbia. The comparable national growth rate was 2.0% ([see figure](#)).



Seattle home prices may be peaking. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices declined 0.1% in July. Seattle home prices have now fallen in two of the last three months after 29 consecutive monthly increases since the trough in November 2011. Seattle home prices are still up 7.1% over the previous July and 26.1% higher than the November 2011 trough.

The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW) edged down from 62.9 in August to a still healthy 60.3 in September (index values above 50 indicate positive growth while values below 50 indicate contractions). The production and orders components declined in September while the employment, inventories, and deliveries components increased. The last time the ISM-WW index was below 50 was July 2009.

Washington car and truck sales declined in September. New vehicle registrations totaled 286,500 (SAAR) in September which was 1.7% less than the post-recession-high 291,400 vehicles registered in August. September registrations were still 7.6% higher than in September 2013.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the September 11 - October 10, 2014 collection period were \$14.4 million (1.2%) higher than the September forecast. Revenue Act collections were \$5.4 million (0.5%) higher than forecasted and non-Revenue Act collections were \$9.0 million (6.6%) 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 September 11 - October 10, 2014 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the August economic activity of monthly filers.

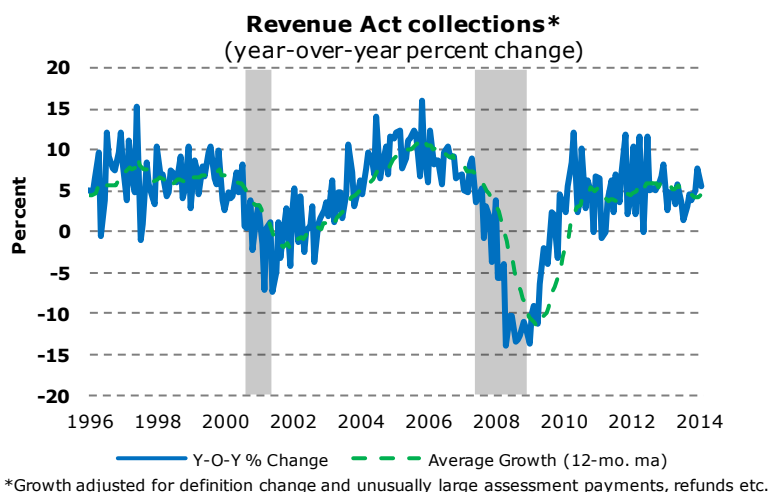
Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$5.4 million (0.5%) above the September forecast. Collections grew 5.5% year over year ([see figure](#)). There were no large one-time payments or refunds in the current or year-ago periods. The 12-month moving average of year-over-year growth increased to 4.5%. Seasonally adjusted collections decreased slightly ([see figure](#)).

As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, the preliminary estimate of year-over-year retail sales tax growth is 6.6%. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 5.2%.

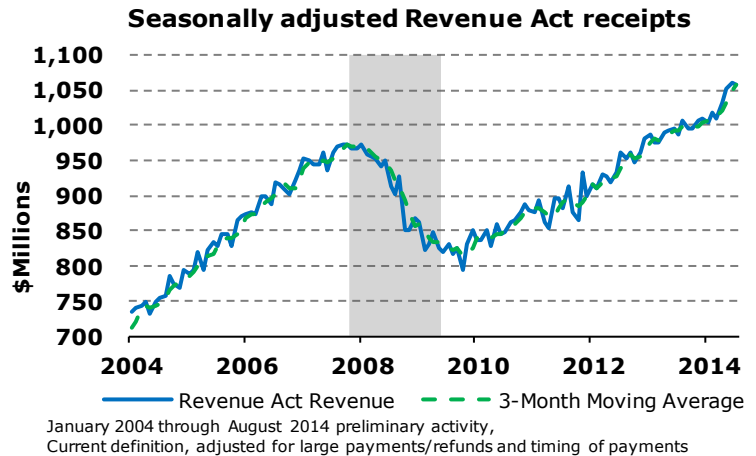
Total tax payments as of September 29th from electronic filers who also paid in the September 11 - October 10 collection period of last year were up 5.6% year over year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well).

Some details of payments from electronic filers:

- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 4.8% year over year. Last month, payments grew 6.6% year over year.



- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 7.8% year over year. Last month, payments in the sector increased by 4.3% year over year.
- Retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were nonstore retailers (+13.3%), furniture and home furnishings (+6.3%) and building materials and garden equipment (+6.1%). One retail trade sector, electronics and appliances, showed a year-over-year decline in payments (-1.7%).



- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 6.1% year over year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 8.1%.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector decreased by 5.9% year over year. Last month payments increased 25.2% year over year. This month saw a large year-over-year decrease in payments from the transportation equipment sector and a moderate increase in payments from the petroleum refining sector. Excluding these sectors, payment growth from other manufacturing sectors was 3.1%.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 7.6% year over year. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 6.2%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 9.3% year over year. Last month, payments increased 6.9% year over year.

DOR Non-Revenue Act

September collections came in \$9.8 million (7.7%) above the forecast. Most of the surplus was due to real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$13.3 million (26.6%) higher than forecasted. The positive variance stemmed mainly from strong sales of commercial property, with \$890 million in sales valued at \$10 million or more. These sales generated \$10.5 million in GF-S REET payments. Other sales were also slightly stronger than expected. Seasonally-adjusted taxable activity increased from last month's already strong levels ([see figure](#)).

Cigarette tax receipts came in \$1.0 million (2.6%) higher than forecasted. The excess, however, was due to a smaller-than-expected number of deferred payments (purchasers of tax stamps are allowed to defer payments for 30 days). This month's variance is therefore likely to be reversed next month.

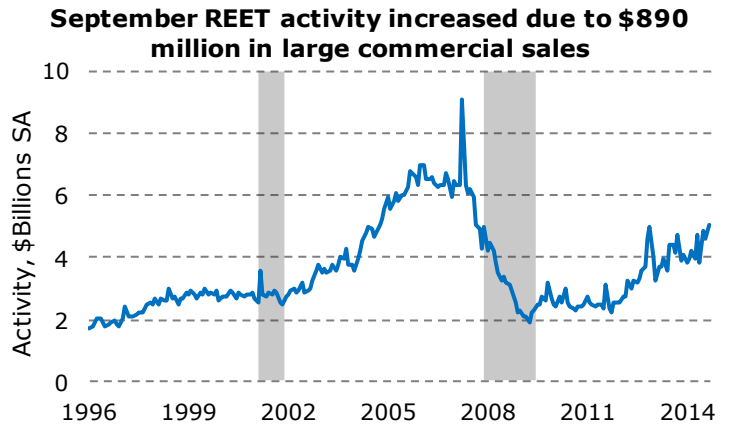
Refunds of unclaimed property were \$2.3 million higher than forecasted, and property tax collections came in \$1.1 million (11.0%) lower than forecasted.

Liquor taxes came in \$1.2 million (5.8%) below the forecast. Adjusted for an increase in this year's distribution of taxes to local governments, tax receipts for August sales decreased by 4.3% year over year. Unadjusted receipts decreased by 6.1% as reported in the "Key Revenue Variables" table.

Revenue from other DOR non-GF-S sources came in \$0.1 million (0.7%) above the forecast.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for September came in \$2,000 (0.3%) higher than the September forecast and revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts came in \$0.9 million (12.1%) below the forecast.



Source: ERFC, data through September 2014 preliminary activity

Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2014						2012	2013
	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	2.3	2.2
Industrial Production (SA, 2007 = 100)	103.2	103.7	104.0	104.2	104.1	-	97.1	99.9
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.1	-	3.8	2.9
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	54.9	55.4	55.3	57.1	59.0	56.6	51.7	53.9
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	55.2	56.3	56.0	58.7	59.6	58.6	54.6	54.7
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	1,063	984	909	1,117	956	-	784	930
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	25.4	7.5	9.4	24.4	8.0	-	28.1	18.6
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	16.1	16.7	16.9	16.5	17.5	16.4	14.5	15.6
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	5.6	8.1	6.4	4.6	10.0	6.6	12.7	7.6
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	236.3	237.1	237.7	237.9	237.4	-	229.6	233.0
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	-	2.1	1.5
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	237.2	237.8	238.1	238.3	238.3	-	229.8	233.8
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	-	2.1	1.8
IPD for Consumption (2009=100)	108.5	108.8	109.0	109.1	109.1	-	106.1	107.3
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	1.8	1.2
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	138.3	138.5	138.8	139.0	139.2	139.4	135.1	137.4
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.30	0.23	0.27	0.24	0.18	0.25	2.24	2.33
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.9	8.1	7.4
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	2.71	2.56	2.60	2.54	2.42	2.53	1.80	2.35
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.06
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	85.4	85.1	85.2	85.0	85.7	-	84.4	84.6
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	-106.9	130.0	-70.5	94.6	128.7	-	1,089.2	680.2
<i>FYTD sum</i>	306.7	436.6	366.1	460.7	589.5	-		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-46.0	-43.5	-40.8	-40.3	-40.1	-	-537.6	-476.4
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-170.5	-214.0	-254.8	-295.1	-335.2	-		

*Federal Fiscal Year runs from October 1st to September 30th.

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

Key Washington Economic Variables

	2014						2012	2013	
	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.			
Employment								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	3,052.9	3,056.0	3,065.7	3,076.4	3,077.6	-	2,951.7	3,025.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	7.0	3.1	9.7	10.7	1.2	-	63.1	73.9	
Construction	157.9	158.5	159.4	160.8	161.1	-	144.4	152.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.3	-	8.4	8.2	
Manufacturing	287.5	287.3	289.0	289.5	289.3	-	284.7	287.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.3	-0.2	1.7	0.6	-0.2	-	10.2	2.8	
Aerospace	93.8	93.7	95.0	95.4	94.9	-	96.7	95.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.1	-0.1	1.3	0.4	-0.4	-	5.8	-1.4	
Software	55.4	55.6	55.6	55.7	56.0	-	52.6	55.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	-	0.6	2.3	
All Other	2,552.0	2,554.6	2,561.7	2,570.4	2,571.2	-	2,470.0	2,530.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	5.3	2.6	7.1	8.7	0.7	-	43.9	60.6	
Other Indicators								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	246.6	-	247.6	-	247.2	-	238.7	241.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	2.4%	-	2.0%	-	1.8%	-	2.5%	1.2%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	49.0	31.4	31.3	34.3	30.4	-	28.3	30.8	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	74.8%	2.5%	19.6%	15.1%	19.3%	-	34.1%	9.0%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	118.1	117.8	119.4	119.5	119.5	-	111.8	115.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	3.0%	2.8%	3.9%	3.8%	3.4%	-	3.3%	3.2%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	47.6	47.9	48.1	50.5	49.9	-	31.3	40.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	23.5%	20.9%	20.8%	19.3%	17.2%	-	30.4%	30.1%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.5	41.2	-	42.0	41.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-2.6%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-	-0.8%	-0.9%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	25.0	25.2	25.1	24.9	24.8	-	24.1	24.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	3.0%	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%	-	0.7%	0.8%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	24.0	23.0	24.0	24.2	24.3	23.9	19.8	22.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	14.3%	8.9%	8.9%	5.7%	5.2%	7.6%	16.5%	11.5%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	37.0	37.4	31.9	34.1	35.9	36.5	44.6	40.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-10.6%	-6.5%	-23.0%	-15.8%	-10.5%	-4.2%	-10.6%	-10.0%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	-	347.8	-	-	-	324.5	332.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-	-	5.0%	-	-	-	6.7%	2.5%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	-	270.9	-	-	-	232.5	252.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-	-	7.9%	-	-	-	3.6%	8.4%	

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

*Percentage Change is Year-over-Year

Key Revenue Variables

Thousands of Dollars

	2013		2014									
	Oct 11- Nov 10	Nov 11- Dec 10	Dec 11- Jan 10	Jan 11- Feb 10	Feb 11- Mar 10	Mar 11- Apr 10	Apr 11- May 10	May 11- Jun 10	Jun 11- Jul 10	Jul 11- Aug 10	Aug 11- Sep 10	Sep 11- Oct 10*
Department of Revenue-Total	1,270,094	1,793,459	1,181,060	1,320,477	999,683	1,019,727	1,286,764	1,842,389	1,345,058	1,268,929	1,210,597	1,203,314
	5.4	1.6	0.0	2.6	6.1	1.7	5.9	4.1	3.7	2.9	6.4	6.5
Revenue Act	1,033,506	978,084	931,732	1,196,447	900,074	894,710	1,055,388	977,857	1,013,168	1,122,275	1,083,581	1,065,180
	3.5	4.9	2.0	4.0	5.5	2.0	4.8	5.6	4.8	5.1	7.7	5.5
Retail Sales Tax	664,132	629,879	584,548	751,170	560,931	556,037	664,460	634,587	665,073	704,761	705,114	696,940
	6.7	7.8	1.2	5.1	7.4	5.5	8.3	9.9	9.6	5.9	8.0	6.6
Business and Occupation Tax	282,860	261,960	256,454	331,505	240,364	234,613	281,932	251,597	257,505	321,404	283,898	282,411
	-3.2	-0.1	2.2	-1.6	0.2	-9.4	-5.8	-3.3	-5.9	3.6	6.7	5.2
Use Tax	44,237	43,226	45,647	56,608	40,980	44,708	51,412	44,858	46,852	53,515	54,167	49,239
	-0.6	-4.4	9.2	21.3	8.2	14.4	9.9	3.8	5.6	5.4	21.4	8.6
Public Utility Tax	26,359	29,914	29,289	41,501	43,008	40,621	39,292	32,963	29,721	28,917	28,631	27,934
	2.4	6.5	-3.6	12.6	3.2	6.3	15.0	1.1	1.5	4.9	1.9	0.5
Tobacco Products Tax	3,930	3,237	4,010	3,266	3,611	3,006	4,446	3,955	3,420	4,697	3,993	4,676
	24.9	-13.2	15.6	-6.0	6.9	-6.9	20.6	3.3	-14.4	-6.6	3.4	-0.1
Penalties and Interest	11,989	9,867	11,785	12,397	11,181	15,726	13,845	9,896	10,597	8,981	7,778	3,981
	14.2	7.0	26.6	10.6	30.3	50.1	45.8	8.6	20.5	-1.4	-23.4	-57.1
Non-Revenue Act**	236,588	815,376	249,328	124,030	99,608	125,017	231,377	864,532	331,890	146,654	127,016	138,134
	14.8	-2.0	-6.9	-9.7	12.7	-0.2	11.2	2.4	0.6	-11.2	-3.5	14.8
Liquor Sales/Liter	18,975	20,475	20,784	29,573	19,529	18,344	14,969	19,172	19,874	18,401	25,694	19,420
	-6.5	-3.9	-3.6	-5.0	-7.5	-2.4	-23.9	-0.9	-10.7	-8.1	7.4	-6.1
Cigarette	38,604	29,948	34,763	35,824	22,623	27,879	32,173	33,000	34,029	39,369	32,512	37,156
	6.6	-19.3	15.7	-3.7	1.4	-15.7	10.3	-22.1	3.1	7.3	-7.5	17.6
Property (State School Levy)	58,609	677,754	129,310	12,260	6,147	28,666	112,590	735,586	169,547	11,348	6,477	8,600
	61.5	0.2	-7.9	39.7	4.1	-0.2	11.4	5.1	-11.7	3.9	-23.1	-8.3
Real Estate Excise	59,637	43,454	54,397	32,072	30,667	41,024	47,388	55,565	67,653	62,522	55,473	63,283
	21.5	-18.6	-13.9	-13.1	18.7	11.5	2.6	5.4	39.6	-25.1	5.3	33.0
Unclaimed Property	42,004	31,282	-849	-5,998	7,086	-2,469	3,415	-4,809	-3,163	-3,693	-4,491	-2,252
	-8.6	-3.8	-122.9	-262.5	-1,241.5	2.4	-168.0	66.8	-25.8	50.6	73.9	125.9
Other	18,758	12,463	10,924	20,299	13,556	11,572	20,840	26,019	43,950	18,707	11,351	11,927
	2.5	15.3	22.0	3.1	-1.8	12.8	22.7	-20.7	14.0	13.8	-18.7	-1.1
Department of Licensing**	342	201	267	307	342	560	1,077	3,736	5,848	3,202	1,060	586
	-4.6	-22.6	8.7	-0.1	-20.4	-10.4	-54.8	31.6	12.9	-11.5	-2.8	16.2
Administrative Office of the Courts**	7,122	8,313	6,224	7,207	6,257	7,193	7,708	7,569	6,945	6,917	7,187	6,358
	-2.5	-4.1	-9.2	11.5	-9.6	-4.7	-3.3	-11.8	-7.2	-1.9	0.7	-7.7
Total General Fund-State***	1,277,558	1,801,973	1,187,551	1,327,990	1,006,282	1,027,479	1,295,550	1,853,694	1,357,850	1,279,049	1,218,844	1,210,259
	5.4	1.6	0.0	2.6	6.0	1.7	5.7	4.0	3.7	2.8	6.4	6.5

*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
September 11, 2014 - October 10, 2014				
October 10, 2014 Collections Compared to the September 2014 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,188,083	\$1,203,314	\$15,231	1.3%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,059,785	1,065,180	5,395	0.5%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	128,298	138,134	9,836	7.7%
Liquor Sales/Liter	20,618	19,420	(1,198)	-5.8%
Cigarette	36,205	37,156	950	2.6%
Property (State School Levy)	9,660	8,600	(1,060)	-11.0%
Real Estate Excise	49,975	63,283	13,308	26.6%
Unclaimed Property	0	(2,252)	(2,252)	NA
Other	11,840	11,927	88	0.7%
Department of Licensing (2)	584	586	2	0.3%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	7,231	6,358	(873)	-12.1%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,195,899	\$1,210,259	\$14,360	1.2%

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

Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,188,083	\$1,203,314	\$15,231	1.3%
Revenue Act** (3)	1,059,785	1,065,180	5,395	0.5%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	128,298	138,134	9,836	7.7%
Liquor Sales/Liter	20,618	19,420	(1,198)	-5.8%
Cigarette	36,205	37,156	950	2.6%
Property (State School Levy)	9,660	8,600	(1,060)	-11.0%
Real Estate Excise	49,975	63,283	13,308	26.6%
Unclaimed Property	0	(2,252)	(2,252)	NA
Other	11,840	11,927	88	0.7%
Department of Licensing (4)	584	586	2	0.3%
Administrative Office of the Courts	7,231	6,358	(873)	-12.1%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,195,899	\$1,210,259	\$14,360	1.2%

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

2 September 2014 collections.

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

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

* Based on the September 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.