



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

July 11, 2013

summary

Summary

- **First quarter U.S. GDP growth was revised down from 2.4% to 1.8%.**
- **U.S. employment grew by 195,000 jobs in June, just above the average monthly increase of 182,000 over the last 12 months.**
- **June U.S. light motor vehicle sales were at their highest level since late 2007.**
- **Washington's employment growth has slowed.**
- **Declining homeowner vacancies show a tightening housing market.**
- **Preliminary personal income estimate for the first quarter of 2013 was \$319.1 billion, \$0.6 billion (0.2%) higher than assumed in the June forecast.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the June 11 – July 10, 2013 collection period were \$7.5 million (0.6%) higher than the June forecast. Revenue Act collections were \$4.9 million (0.5%) higher than forecasted and non-Revenue Act collections were \$2.6 million (0.8%) higher than forecasted.**

United States

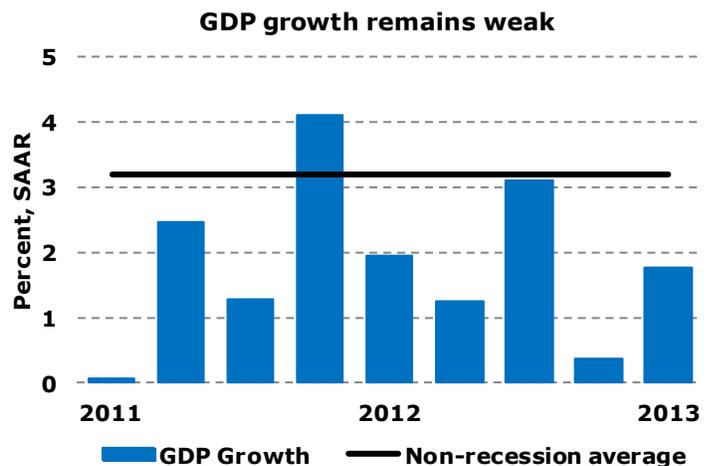
The unemployment rate for June was 7.6%, unchanged from May. Nonfarm payroll employment (private sector and government) in the U.S. increased by 195,000 jobs in June; April and May data were revised upward by a combined 70,000 jobs. Notable employment gains in June occurred in leisure and hospitality (75,000), professional and business services (53,000, of which 10,000 were increases in temporary help services), retail trade (37,000) and health care (20,000). Federal government employment decreased by 5,000 jobs in June and has declined by 65,000 jobs over the last 12 months.

Real GDP growth for the first quarter of this year was revised down from an annual rate of 2.4% to 1.8% ([see figure](#)). The lower growth rate was due to downward revisions in exports and consumer spending on services.

Based on the advance estimate for May, retail sales increased by 0.6% (SA) over April sales and by 4.3% over their May 2012 level. Motor vehicle sales were particularly strong in May, increasing by 1.9% over April sales and by 9.5% on a year-over-year basis.

After declining by 0.1% in April, real personal consumption expenditures increased by 0.2% in May. Real disposable personal income increased by 0.4% in May following a 0.3% increase in April.

Gasoline prices averaged \$3.49 per gallon (regular, all formulations) for the week ending July 8th. This is the lowest gasoline prices have been since late January. The difference (spread) between Brent and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) petroleum spot prices dropped to its lowest level



united states

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of the year for the week ending July 5th. The Brent-WTI spread, which had been as high as \$21 in February, was below \$5 per barrel. Brent spot prices for the week ending July 5th were \$105 per barrel, their highest level since early April. WTI spot prices increased to \$101 per barrel, their highest level since early May 2012.

June light motor vehicle (LMV) sales were 16.0 million units (SAAR), their highest level since late 2007. June sales were 11.0% above the June 2012 level.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased by 16,000 to 360,000 (SA) in the week ending July 6th. The four-week moving average for initial claims increased by 6,000 to 351,750. Layoff announcements, as tracked by outplacement firm Challenger, Gray, and Christmas, increased to 39,372 in June. This is an 8.2% increase from May and 4.8% above the June 2012 level. However, layoff announcements have remained below 40,000 for three straight months.

The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index increased 2.3% (SA) in May after falling 0.2% in April. May tonnage was the highest level on record and was 6.7% above the May 2012 level. Rail carloads were 1.2% higher (SA) in June than in May, their second consecutive monthly increase. Intermodal units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were up for a third straight month and were 1.4% higher (SA) in June than in May.

Industrial production in May showed no growth (SA) after having declined by 0.4% in April. May industrial production was 1.6% higher than in May 2012. After declining in May, manufacturing activity as measured by the Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), bounced back in June. The June PMI increased by 1.9 points to 50.9 (50 or higher indicates growth). The non-manufacturing PMI decreased by 1.5 points to 52.2 in June, its lowest level since early 2010. However, it has remained above 50 for 42 straight months. Core capital goods orders (i.e., durables excluding aircraft and military) which are a proxy for business investment, are up for three straight months, having increased by 1.5% (SA) in May after increasing by 1.2% in April and 1.1% in March.

Existing home sales increased 4.2% (SAAR) in May compared to April and are 12.9% above the year-ago level. New home sales reached their highest level in nearly five years, increasing by 2.1% in May to 476,000 homes (SAAR). Despite a 3.3% increase in the inventory of for-sale housing in May, the supply of housing at the current sales pace decreased to 5.1 months from 5.2 months in April. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller 20-city home price index has now increased for fifteen consecutive months through April 2013. The index is now 12.0% above the year-ago level (SA). After declining in April, seasonally adjusted housing starts bounced back in May, increasing 6.8% over April starts and 28.6% above the May 2012 level. May housing permits declined by 3.1% (SAAR) compared to April but were 20.8% above their year-ago level.

The Conference Board index of consumer confidence increased for a third straight month and is now at 81.4 for June. This is the highest reading for the Conference Board's consumer confidence measure since January 2008. Consumers are more positive about both current and future economic conditions than at the start of the year. The University of Michigan consumer sentiment index for June provided a slightly less optimistic picture. After an 8.1 point increase in May, the June index dropped 0.4 points to 84.1. Consumers were less optimistic about current economic conditions but more optimistic about the future than in May. Overall, this remains a positive reading as, with the exception of last month, the index had not been above 84 since July 2007.

WASHINGTON

We have revised our economic forecast since the last monthly update. The June forecast reflects an extended sequester and lower inflation, both of which reduce state personal income growth. We have also incorporated a more severe decline in aerospace employment.

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Partially offsetting these negative factors is a stronger housing recovery. As in the March forecast, we expect Washington job and income growth to gradually improve throughout the forecast.

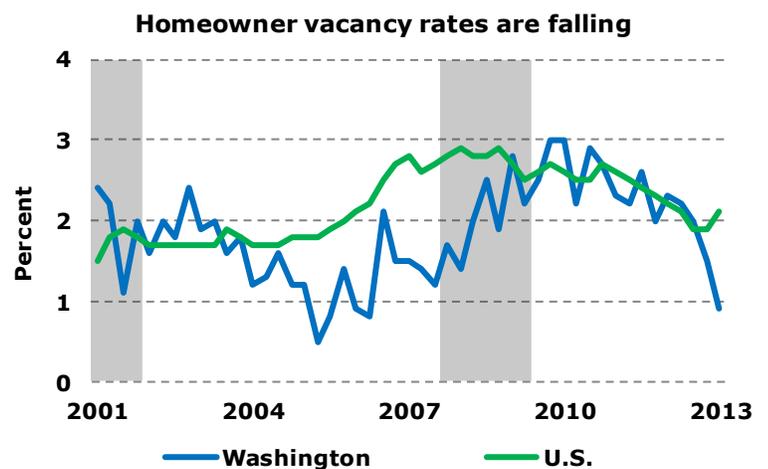
Washington employment growth has slowed recently. The Washington economy added just 7,100 jobs during the last three months for a 1.0% annual rate of growth. In contrast, Washington employment growth had averaged 2.4% during the previous twelve months. Manufacturing employment declined 400 from February to May as a result of the loss of 900 aerospace jobs. Outside of aerospace, the manufacturing sector added 500 jobs. Construction employment grew 1,300 during the last three months but government employment remained weak with a loss of 100 jobs. The state's unemployment rate continued to trend down from 7.5% in February to 7.3% in March, 7.0% in April, and 6.8% in May.

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. As of May 2013 it has lost 1,700 jobs since the peak. We believe that this downturn will be relatively mild due to the large 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.

Second quarter 2013 housing construction is set to weaken from a very strong first quarter. Housing permits rose very rapidly throughout 2012 and into early 2013. From the first quarter of 2012 through the first quarter of 2013 permits grew 35.6% to 36,000 units (SAAR). Since much of the first quarter surge was in the volatile multi-family segment, we expected a pullback in the second quarter before growth resumes again. In the first two months of the second quarter, however, permits averaged only 28,700 units, less than the 30,600 we expected for the quarter as a whole. Single-family permits in April and May averaged 18,700 units (SAAR) compared to the 19,300 we expected in the June forecast and multi-family permits averaged 9,900 compared to the 11,300 we had expected in the June forecast.

In spite of the second quarter slowdown, we expect continued growth in housing construction, particularly in the single-family segment. The housing stock became overbuilt during the boom but new construction has been subpar for the last five years. At the same time, the population of the state has continued to grow. As a result, vacancies have dropped sharply and are now back in a normal range ([see figure](#)). We expect the demand for housing to grow as the economy recovers and housing remains very affordable. The decline in vacancies means that this demand must increasingly be met by new construction rather than drawing on the existing stock of vacant homes.

Regional home prices continue to rise. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices through April 2013, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices have risen in 13 of the last fourteen months and, as of April, are now 11.4% higher than in the previous April. Foreclosures continue to put downward pressure on home prices but demographics and record affordability are working in the opposite direction. Even with the recent gains, Seattle area home prices are 21.0% lower than their 2007 peak.



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In late June, after our forecast adoption, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released preliminary state personal income estimates for the first quarter of 2013 and revised estimates for all four quarters of 2012. According to these estimates, Washington personal income fell 1.0% (seasonally adjusted but not annualized) in the first quarter of 2013 which was the 22nd best performance among the 50 states plus the District of Columbia and was slightly better than the 1.2% decline for the U.S. as a whole. The large decline in the first quarter was driven by fiscal policy changes. The increase in the payroll tax in the first quarter was enough to reduce Washington personal income by the entire 1.0% that total income declined in the quarter. In addition, the expectation of higher taxes in 2013 caused a spike in income in the fourth quarter of 2012 which was reversed in the first quarter of 2013. This mainly affected property income and, to a lesser extent, labor earnings. Overall, the preliminary personal income estimate for the first quarter of 2013 was \$319.1 billion, \$0.6 billion (0.2%) higher than the \$318.5 billion assumed in the June forecast.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

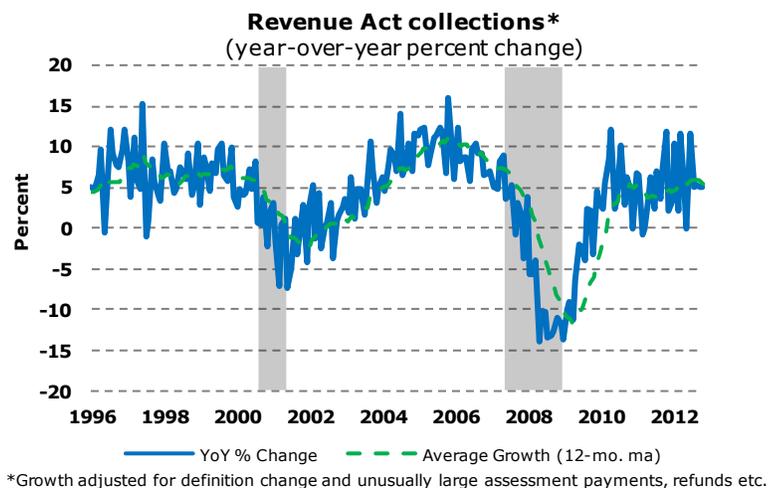
Overview

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the June 11 – July 10, 2013 collection period were \$7.5 million (0.6%) higher than the June forecast. Revenue Act collections were \$4.9 million (0.5%) higher than forecasted and non-Revenue Act collections were \$2.6 million (0.8%) higher than forecasted.

Revenue Act

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

Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$4.9 million (0.5%) above the June forecast. 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 5.3%. Seasonally adjusted collections increased slightly ([see figure](#)).



As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 5.8% year-over-year. The preliminary estimate of B&O tax growth is 3.3% year-over-year and the preliminary estimate of retail sales tax growth is 8.5%.

Total tax payments as of June 27th from electronic filers who also paid in the June 11 – July 10 collection period of last year were up 7.4% year-over-year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well).

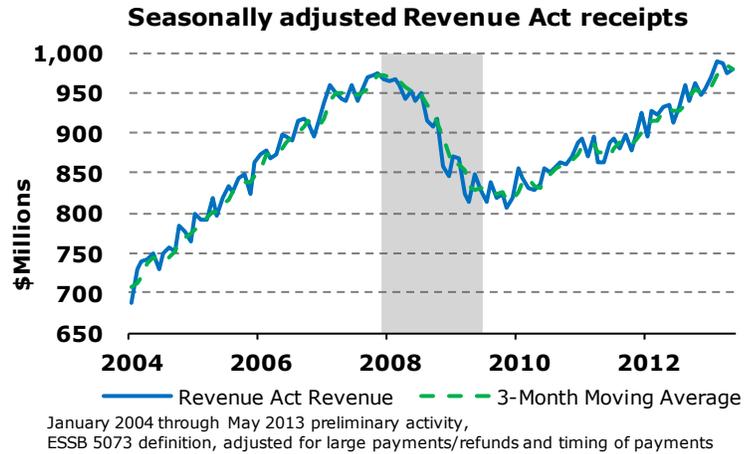
Some details of payments from electronic filers:

- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 10.0% year-over-year. Last month, payments grew 9.7% year-over-year. Year-over-year growth was increased by payments from stores that now sell liquor, with payments from food and beverage stores increasing 24.5% year-over-year and payments from general merchandise stores increasing 11.2%. Excluding food and beverage stores and general merchandise stores,

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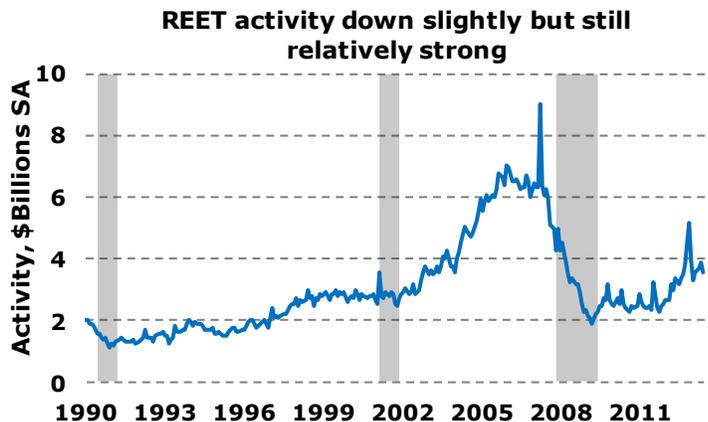
payments from the retail trade sector would have grown by 8.2%.

- Payments from the motor vehicles and parts sector increased by 12.9% year-over-year. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 8.9%.
- Other retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were drug and health stores (+16.0%), furniture and home furnishings (+13.0%), nonstore retailers (+12.0%), building materials and garden equipment (+10.2%) and miscellaneous retailers (+10.1%). One retail trade sector, electronics and appliances, saw a year-over-year decrease in payments (-24.5%), but this decrease stemmed from the timing of a large payment from one retailer last year rather than a decrease in overall activity.
- Payments from non-retail trade sectors were up 5.8% year-over-year in the current period. Last month, year-over-year payments increased 7.2%.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector decreased by 8.5% year-over-year. Last month payments decreased 8.0% year-over-year. Like last month, 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 13.6% increase and there was moderate growth in most other manufacturing sectors. Without the petroleum and transportation equipment sectors, payments from the manufacturing sector would have increased 5.5% year-over-year.
- Excluding the manufacturing sector, payments from non-retail trade sectors increased 7.4%. Last month, non-retail payments excluding manufacturing increased 8.7%.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased by 16.4% year-over-year. Last month, payments increased 20.5% year-over-year.



DOR Non-Revenue Act

June collections came in \$1.4 million (0.4%) above the forecast. Most of this month's positive variance came from real estate excise tax (REET) collections, which came in \$1.4 million (3.0%) above the June forecast. While seasonally adjusted activity decreased slightly from last month's level (see figure), collections remain strong relative to those of the past two years. The June 18th forecast of collections for June and the next several months was increased substantially from March's forecast levels.



Source: ERFC, data through June 2013 preliminary activity

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Property tax collections came in \$0.3 million (0.1%) more than forecasted. The June forecast included lower June collections than the March forecast due to the large number of earlier-than-normal payments in April.

Cigarette taxes came in \$0.3 million (1.0%) above the forecast. The forecast of June collections had also been lowered compared to the March forecast due to the timing of the purchase of a large amount of tax stamps last month.

Liquor taxes came in \$0.6 million (2.6%) above the forecast. Adjusted for a decrease in this year's distribution of taxes to local governments, tax receipts decreased by 0.3% year-over-year. Unadjusted receipts increased by 11.3% as reported in the "Key Revenue Variables" table.

DOR collections in other categories were \$1.1 million (3.2%) less than forecasted due to larger-than-expected refunds of unclaimed property.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for June came in \$0.5 million (10.4%) higher than the June forecast, and Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts was \$0.7 million (9.7%) higher than the forecast.

Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2013						2011	2012
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	1.8	2.2
Industrial Production (SA, 2002 = 100)	98.2	98.9	99.1	98.6	98.7	-	93.6	97.0
Y/Y % Change	2.0	2.3	3.0	1.8	1.6	-	3.4	3.6
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	53.1	54.2	51.3	50.7	49.0	50.9	55.2	51.7
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	55.2	56.0	54.4	53.1	53.7	52.2	54.5	54.6
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	898	969	1,005	856	914	-	612	783
Y/Y % Change	24.2	35.9	42.1	13.5	28.6	-	4.5	28.0
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	15.3	15.4	15.3	14.9	15.3	16.0	12.8	14.5
Y/Y % Change	9.4	6.1	8.0	5.7	9.7	11.0	10.8	12.9
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	231.2	232.8	232.3	231.5	231.8	-	224.9	229.6
Y/Y % Change	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	-	3.1	2.1
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	232.1	232.5	232.8	232.9	233.3	-	225.0	229.8
Y/Y % Change	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	-	1.7	2.1
IPD for Consumption (2000=100)	116.4	116.9	116.8	116.5	116.6	-	113.8	115.8
Y/Y % Change	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	-	2.4	1.8
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	134.8	135.2	135.3	135.5	135.7	135.9	132.5	134.7
Monthly Change	0.15	0.33	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.10	2.19
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.9	8.1
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	1.91	1.98	1.96	1.76	1.93	2.30	2.79	1.80
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.09
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	83.1	84.1	84.6	84.0	84.3	84.8	82.6	84.4
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	-2.9	203.5	106.5	-112.9	138.7	-	1,296.8	1,089.2
FYTD sum	290.4	494.0	600.5	487.6	626.3	-		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-42.7	-43.8	-37.1	-40.1	-45.0	-	-556.8	-534.7
YTD Sum	-42.7	-86.5	-123.7	-163.8	-208.8	-		

*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

	2013						2011	2012	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.			
Employment								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	2,908.7	2,913.8	2,915.0	2,918.3	2,920.9	-	2,840.9	2,901.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	7.0	5.1	1.2	3.3	2.6	-	37.7	60.8	
Construction	144.8	144.9	145.8	146.2	146.2	-	136.0	144.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-	-1.7	8.1	
Manufacturing	284.8	285.7	285.6	286.1	285.2	-	274.2	284.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	-0.9	-	13.2	10.3	
Aerospace	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.2	95.7	-	90.9	97.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-	9.0	6.1	
Software	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.1	53.5	-	52.1	52.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	-	0.9	0.6	
All Other	2,426.6	2,430.5	2,430.6	2,432.8	2,436.0	-	2,378.6	2,420.3	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	6.3	3.9	0.1	2.2	3.2	-	25.3	41.7	
Other Indicators								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	-	239.9	-	240.8	-	-	232.8	238.7	
	-	1.8%	-	1.2%	-	-	2.7%	2.5%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	37.3	35.8	34.6	27.2	30.8	-	20.9	28.5	
	110.8%	48.1%	-11.1%	0.9%	24.0%	-	6.2%	35.9%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	116.2	116.2	115.4	115.3	115.4	-	109.3	113.1	
	5.5%	4.0%	2.0%	2.8%	2.8%	-	5.9%	3.4%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	42.1	40.6	40.7	36.6	40.8	-	19.1	30.4	
	114.7%	60.4%	24.0%	28.0%	56.4%	-	48.8%	59.1%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	42.5	42.4	41.9	41.9	41.3	-	42.4	41.9	
	1.6%	1.5%	-1.4%	-0.2%	-1.4%	-	1.2%	-1.1%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	24.5	24.3	24.4	24.3	24.2	-	24.0	24.1	
	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	1.7%	0.5%	-	2.1%	0.7%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	22.8	22.3	21.9	20.5	20.8	22.0	17.0	19.8	
	26.5%	20.4%	10.7%	9.4%	4.0%	5.9%	9.9%	16.6%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	40.7	38.9	41.2	42.2	39.5	41.9	49.9	44.6	
	-22.9%	-13.6%	-12.3%	-9.8%	-11.4%	-7.5%	-11.8%	-10.6%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	-	-	319.1	-	-	-	299.7	314.2	
	-	-	3.6%	-	-	-	5.8%	4.9%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	-	-	237.6	-	-	-	224.4	232.5	
	-	-	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						
	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	Jun 11- Jul 10*
Department of Revenue-Total	1,116,873 2.2	1,061,104 4.0	1,093,845 10.0	1,204,793 5.7	1,765,423 8.5	1,181,039 10.3	1,287,497 1.4	942,514 8.9	1,002,341 6.9	1,215,238 6.8	1,771,000 4.5	1,296,974 2.1
Revenue Act	997,454 1.5	930,247 3.4	978,985 9.2	998,628 2.3	932,829 10.4	913,153 10.0	1,150,101 1.3	853,541 9.8	877,120 7.8	1,007,189 5.4	926,273 7.0	966,962 5.8
Retail Sales Tax	619,525 3.1	592,123 3.6	612,625 8.3	622,517 2.4	581,784 10.2	577,469 5.6	715,134 2.5	522,243 12.1	527,196 6.2	613,769 7.1	577,213 9.5	610,932 8.5
Business and Occupation Tax	291,723 0.8	255,147 1.3	283,512 11.3	292,223 2.5	270,761 13.7	250,742 18.8	336,737 -1.1	239,767 8.8	258,934 12.2	299,279 4.6	260,306 2.9	275,173 3.3
Use Tax	44,514 -9.6	43,689 12.6	40,710 9.6	44,502 6.0	37,794 4.1	41,793 33.8	46,676 6.3	37,891 8.4	39,069 5.1	46,800 -1.4	43,209 9.1	42,001 -3.4
Public Utility Tax	28,612 2.9	25,441 1.4	27,731 4.5	25,746 -6.8	28,514 2.6	30,374 -2.1	36,867 -7.4	41,681 3.8	38,216 2.3	34,155 -5.2	32,606 -0.5	27,707 -1.2
Tobacco Products Tax	3,644 -15.9	3,884 -3.0	3,873 -13.2	3,146 -25.8	3,145 -20.6	3,468 -3.5	3,475 -2.2	3,377 -10.3	3,229 -2.1	3,687 -1.6	3,827 3.5	3,850 -0.8
Penalties and Interest	9,436 -17.8	9,961 13.2	10,533 30.1	10,494 13.7	10,831 1.6	9,307 47.4	11,212 8.5	8,582 -29.8	10,476 19.8	9,498 1.1	9,112 0.5	7,299 -16.5
Non-Revenue Act**	119,419 9.1	130,858 8.9	114,860 17.9	206,164 26.4	832,594 6.5	267,886 11.4	137,396 2.3	88,972 1.2	125,221 1.3	208,049 14.4	844,727 2.0	330,011 -7.5
Liquor Sales/Liter	19,416 12.6	26,234 40.9	24,032 34.3	20,300 19.4	21,303 26.0	21,568 21.0	31,136 26.8	21,122 41.8	18,787 17.9	19,663 10.5	19,353 18.7	22,260 11.3
Cigarette	31,927 -18.0	39,614 -3.4	34,893 -7.1	36,228 5.3	37,100 5.2	30,050 -15.5	37,191 18.4	22,316 -29.8	33,058 0.4	29,157 -12.7	42,365 24.5	32,997 -14.3
Property (State School Levy)	12,949 36.4	6,545 -10.3	10,389 -1.8	36,286 -6.9	676,660 3.4	140,457 -3.7	8,777 -9.1	5,904 -2.0	28,731 -8.7	101,083 44.8	699,714 0.3	192,002 -3.4
Real Estate Excise	36,940 18.6	48,957 7.4	36,155 16.5	49,081 108.5	53,398 79.5	63,154 93.5	36,918 64.3	25,825 14.8	36,800 18.0	46,189 17.1	52,703 47.5	48,455 -10.4
Timber (state share)	0 NA	804 -31.1	0 NA	0 NA	795 -17.0	0 NA	0 NA	618 -39.4	0 NA	0 NA	673 8.6	0 NA
Other	18,188 52.8	8,704 35.1	9,393 2,496.3	64,270 31.4	43,338 -3.1	12,657 49.1	23,375 -49.3	13,188 13.4	7,846 -34.8	11,959 -44.0	29,919 -32.6	34,297 -25.2
Department of Licensing**	3,384 12.7	1,308 -4.6	513 0.5	358 19.0	260 6.2	245 11.0	307 58.0	430 40.2	624 16.0	2,385 10.4	2,839 2.3	5,179 2.0
Administrative Office of the Courts**	7,571 -10.0	7,957 0.0	7,431 -14.0	7,303 -8.4	8,667 4.7	6,853 -8.2	6,462 -12.7	6,924 11.5	7,548 -11.4	7,973 -4.6	8,579 2.4	7,487 -8.2
Total General Fund-State***	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	1,782,418 4.5	1,309,640 2.0

*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
June 11, 2013 - July 10, 2013				
July 10, 2013 Collections Compared to the June 2013 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,290,631	\$1,296,974	\$6,342	0.5%
Revenue Act** (1)	962,049	966,962	4,913	0.5%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	328,582	330,011	1,429	0.4%
Liquor Sales/Liter	21,705	22,260	554	2.6%
Cigarette	32,662	32,997	336	1.0%
Property (State School Levy)	191,730	192,002	271	0.1%
Real Estate Excise	47,038	48,455	1,417	3.0%
Timber (state share)	0	0	0	0.0%
Other	35,446	34,297	(1,149)	-3.2%
Department of Licensing (2)	4,693	5,179	486	10.4%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	6,822	7,487	665	9.7%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,302,147	\$1,309,640	\$7,494	0.6%

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

Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,290,631	\$1,296,974	\$6,342	0.5%
Revenue Act** (3)	962,049	966,962	4,913	0.5%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	328,582	330,011	1,429	0.4%
Liquor Sales/Liter	21,705	22,260	554	2.6%
Cigarette	32,662	32,997	336	1.0%
Property (State School Levy)	191,730	192,002	271	0.1%
Real Estate Excise	47,038	48,455	1,417	3.0%
Timber (state share)	0	0	0	0.0%
Other	35,446	34,297	(1,149)	-3.2%
Department of Licensing (4)	4,693	5,179	486	10.4%
Administrative Office of the Courts	6,822	7,487	665	9.7%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,302,147	\$1,309,640	\$7,494	0.6%

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

2 June 2013 collections.

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

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

* Based on the June 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.