



DECEMBER 2019 - JANUARY 2020

FISCAL NOTES

REDISTRICTING 101

7

STATE REVENUE WATCH

11

The 2020 Census: Why It's Important

By David Green and Bruce Wright



10-YEAR COUNT CHANNELS FEDERAL SPENDING

Since 1790, the federal government has embarked on an enormous task every 10 years: to count every man, woman and child living in the U.S. This decennial census is vitally important to governments throughout the nation: Its data determine how more than a trillion dollars in federal funds will be allocated each year.

Literally hundreds of federal programs and most federal funding rely on data collected in the decennial census, and the fair and equitable allocation of these funds depends largely on a complete and accurate population count.

CENSUS-GUIDED FEDERAL FUNDING

Most federal spending programs allocate funding based on complex formulas and multiple variables, but many depend on annually updated datasets derived from the decennial census. For this reason, its role in the distribution of federal funding is crucial. The George Washington Institute of Public Policy has identified 316 federal spending programs that used state and local data derived from the decennial census to allocate \$1.5 trillion to states, communities, households, businesses and nonprofits in the 2017 federal fiscal year.

In a separate analysis, the institute compiled state-specific numbers for fiscal 2016 (**Exhibit 1**).

The 10 largest census-guided programs distributed nearly \$44 billion to Texas in that year.

These studies have identified 52 census-derived datasets used to distribute federal funding. They fall into three interdependent categories:

Population estimates: Congress allocates funds based on annual population estimates conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. This Population Estimates program essentially updates the decennial census each year while focusing on the same variables, such as age, sex, race and ethnicity. Among their many uses, these figures are used to determine an area's per-capita income, a key variable that determines funding allocation and eligibility for some of the largest federal spending programs, including federal reimbursements to states for Medicaid expenditures.

Household surveys: These surveys use the decennial census and annual population estimates to determine how to sample households in the U.S. The most widely used survey is the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), which measures the characteristics of people across areas, including education and income levels, commuting habits and many other characteristics of how people work and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

A Message from the Comptroller

In 2020, we'll all be hearing a lot more about the next official census, the federal government's once-a-decade counting of the nation's population. And while for most of us, the census form is a small chore quickly forgotten, the impact of the census could hardly be larger. The census



results and the analyses spun out of them determine who gets what share of about \$1.5 trillion in federal spending. More than 300 federal spending programs depend on census results and, according to one estimate, the 10 largest sent Texas about \$44 billion in 2016.

In this issue of *Fiscal Notes*, we examine the impact of the federal census on government funding, as well as the programs that use census elements to determine the distribution of federal aid. We also take a look at some of the hurdles facing census personnel as they attempt to count each and every American resident. An undercount of just 1 percent could cost Texas hundreds of millions in funding for vital programs. Missing a single low-income child in the census can cost U.S. school districts an average of \$1,695 in federal funding each year.

We also examine another census-related impact — its role in redistricting, the methods by which the federal, state and local governments use census data to draw districts for electing Congressional and legislative representatives, members of the Texas State Board of Education and other important leaders. The census also is essential for reapportionment, which adds or subtracts seats in the U.S. House of Representatives to account for population changes.

I hope this issue is an interesting and timely reminder to all Texans that their participation in the census isn't just a statistical exercise — it helps determine both funding for vital programs and the way in which we choose our leaders.

As always, I hope you enjoy this issue!

GLENN HEGAR

Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

TEXAS

CYBERSECURITY

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

TEXAS A&M

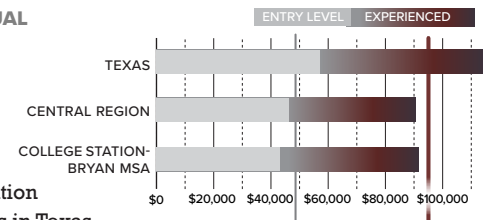
UNIVERSITY

Texas A&M University is designated as a Center for Academic Excellence in all three National Security Agency focus areas: cyber operations, cyber defense and research.

90%

OF TEXAS A&M CYBERSECURITY GRADUATES HAVE JOB PLACEMENT UPON GRADUATION

ESTIMATED ANNUAL WAGES FOR INFORMATION SECURITY ANALYSTS, 2017



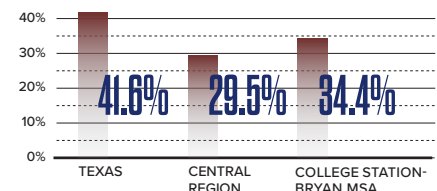
In 2017, information security analysts in Texas earned nearly twice as much as the average annual salary of all occupations in Texas.

Source: JobsEQ

\$49,000
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE OF ALL OCCUPATIONS IN TEXAS

\$95,000
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE OF INFORMATION SECURITY ANALYSTS IN TEXAS

10-YEAR FORECASTED GROWTH RATES FOR INFORMATION SECURITY ANALYST EMPLOYMENT BY TEXAS REGION, 2018



Forecasts predict the occupation will grow over the next 10 years by 29.5 percent in the region and 34.4 in the College Station-Bryan MSA, just slightly below the state forecasted growth rate of 41.6 percent.

Source: JobsEQ

PROGRAMMED FOR SUCCESS

Texas A&M's commitment to the development of world-class cybersecurity academic programs — advancing cyber defense research; recruiting internationally renowned faculty; and collaborating with high schools, veterans' programs and two-year colleges throughout the state — has placed the university at the forefront of cybersecurity research and workforce development.

TO SEE INFORMATION ON CYBERSECURITY AND THE TEXAS ECONOMY: <https://comptroller.texas.gov/economy/economic-data/cybersecurity/>

If you would like to receive paper copies of *Fiscal Notes*, contact us at fiscal.notes@cpa.texas.gov

EXHIBIT 1

CENSUS-GUIDED FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO TEXAS, TOP 10 BY FUNDING, FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2016

	AMOUNT	FEDERAL DEPARTMENT	TYPES OF RECIPIENTS	TYPE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MEDICAID)	\$23,696,453,000	Health and Human Services	States	Grant
SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	\$5,308,544,560	Agriculture	Households	Direct Payment
MEDICARE SUPPLEMENTAL MEDICAL INSURANCE (PART B)	\$4,649,954,126	Health and Human Services	Households	Direct Payment
HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION	\$3,330,264,684	Transportation	States	Grant
NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM	\$1,444,300,000	Agriculture	States	Grant
TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES	\$1,367,579,292	Education	States	Grant
STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM	\$1,345,138,000	Health and Human Services	States	Grant
SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS	\$1,045,058,000	Housing and Urban Development	Households	Direct Payment
SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS	\$1,022,593,712	Education	States	Grant
HEAD START	\$691,648,948	Health and Human Services	Service Providers	Grant

IN BILLIONS \$0 \$5 \$10 \$15 \$20 \$25

Note: Figures exclude student loans and Pell grants, which depend on national census data but not on state and local results. Source: Prepared by Andrew Reamer, George Washington Institute of Public Policy; spending data research by Sean Moulton, Project on Government Oversight, May 2019

Programs that allocate funds to states and local areas by a population-driven formula are the most sensitive to census results.

live. Many federal programs use customized datasets drawn from the ACS, such as the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates that guide federal grants to school districts with high shares of low-income children.

Geographic classifications: The decennial census also is used to calculate population density, which is how the Census Bureau determines rural and urban designations and defines metropolitan and “micropolitan” areas. Many federal programs use such geographical designations to determine eligibility for funding.

All of these programs use data derived from census results — and rely, therefore, on the accuracy of census counts, although their sensitivity to census accuracy varies. Programs that allocate funds to states and local areas by a population-driven formula, such as a state or local share of total population, are the most sensitive to census results.

Exhibit 2 lists some large federal programs that use local population figures to guide the distribution of federal funds — and thus are among the most sensitive to census accuracy. Various datasets are used to count the target populations, but all program datasets use the decennial census as their statistical foundation.

THE COST OF UNDERCOUNTS

Given its financial importance, jurisdictions throughout the U.S. have a common interest in ensuring that all U.S. residents are counted.

The complex funding formulas and eligibility requirements of many federal programs make it

EXHIBIT 2

LARGE CENSUS-GUIDED PROGRAMS WITH STATE/LOCAL SHARE FUNDING FORMULAS						
FEDERAL PROGRAM	2016 FUNDING IN TEXAS				FEDERAL DEPARTMENT	RECIPIENT
TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES	\$1,367,579,292				Education	States
SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS	\$1,022,593,712				Education	States
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS TO THE STATES	\$243,139,628				Education	States
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/ ENTITLEMENT GRANTS	\$155,604,467				Housing and Urban Development	Cities, Counties
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT	\$133,200,657				Health and Human Services	States
CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION - BASIC GRANTS TO STATES	\$92,298,374				Education	States
SPECIAL NUTRITION SERVICES FOR THE AGING	\$43,239,708				Health and Human Services	States
	IN BILLIONS	\$0	\$0.5	\$1.0	\$1.5	

Source: Programs identified by George Washington Institute of Public Policy; spending data research by Sean Moulton, Project on Government Oversight

A Census Bureau study of the 2010 census indicates that Texas undercounted its total population by 0.97 percent.

impossible to estimate the total costs of an undercount. Some formulas, however, have a single key population variable that drives funding and thus allows for estimates of financial losses per each person missed in the census. One such program is Medicaid, the largest federal grant program for states.

A George Washington Institute analysis shows that a 1 percent undercount in the 2010 decennial census would have resulted in a loss of nearly \$300 million annually in federal funds to Texas, or \$1,161 per person missed. This theoretical loss would have occurred in funding for Medicaid and four smaller U.S. Health and Human Services programs that rely on the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) formula, which measures a state's per capita income (PCI) compared to the U.S. average and determines the federal reimbursement rate for a state's program expenditures. The lower a state's PCI is compared to the nation's, the higher its FMAP score and thus the greater its federal reimbursement rate.

Since PCI is simply an area's total personal income divided by the Census Bureau's annual population estimates, an undercount increases the area's PCI and reduces its FMAP score, resulting in the loss of federal funds. A Census Bureau follow-up study of the 2010 census indicates that Texas undercounted its total population by 0.97 percent.

THE CENSUS AND EDUCATION DOLLARS

The FMAP programs highlight the financial implications of an undercount to *total* population. Other programs that target population subsets depend on *who* is counted accurately.

In 2016, Texas received nearly \$1.4 billion in Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies, which support educational services at schools and school districts with high levels of children living in poverty. The distribution of these funds is determined by formula, but the amount of funds each area is eligible to receive is driven by a single variable: its share of children from low-income families aged 5 to 17.

If an economically disadvantaged child is missed in the local census count, those funds will go to other areas. An analysis by the Project on Government Oversight and the George Washington Institute estimates that missing one of these children in the decennial census costs U.S. school districts an average of \$1,695 annually.

And since the annual population estimates are based on the decennial census, any miscount persists.

“If you miss these kids now, you miss them for the whole decade,” says Cassie Davis of the Center for Public Policy Priorities. “The census count is used for statistical projections of population and to know how many people to survey in *other* surveys, like ACS, so if the count is off, it’s *all* off. Kids will still be going to school, but they will be missed or underrepresented in the funding allocation.”

CENSUS CHALLENGES

Texas’ rapid population growth in itself poses a difficulty for the census count. The Census Bureau’s annual updates show that Texas added 3.6 million people from 2010 to 2018 — nearly 20 percent of *all* U.S. population growth. This means lots of new addresses and living arrangements that must be noted.

Another issue involves internet access. The 2020 census will be the first to accept online answers

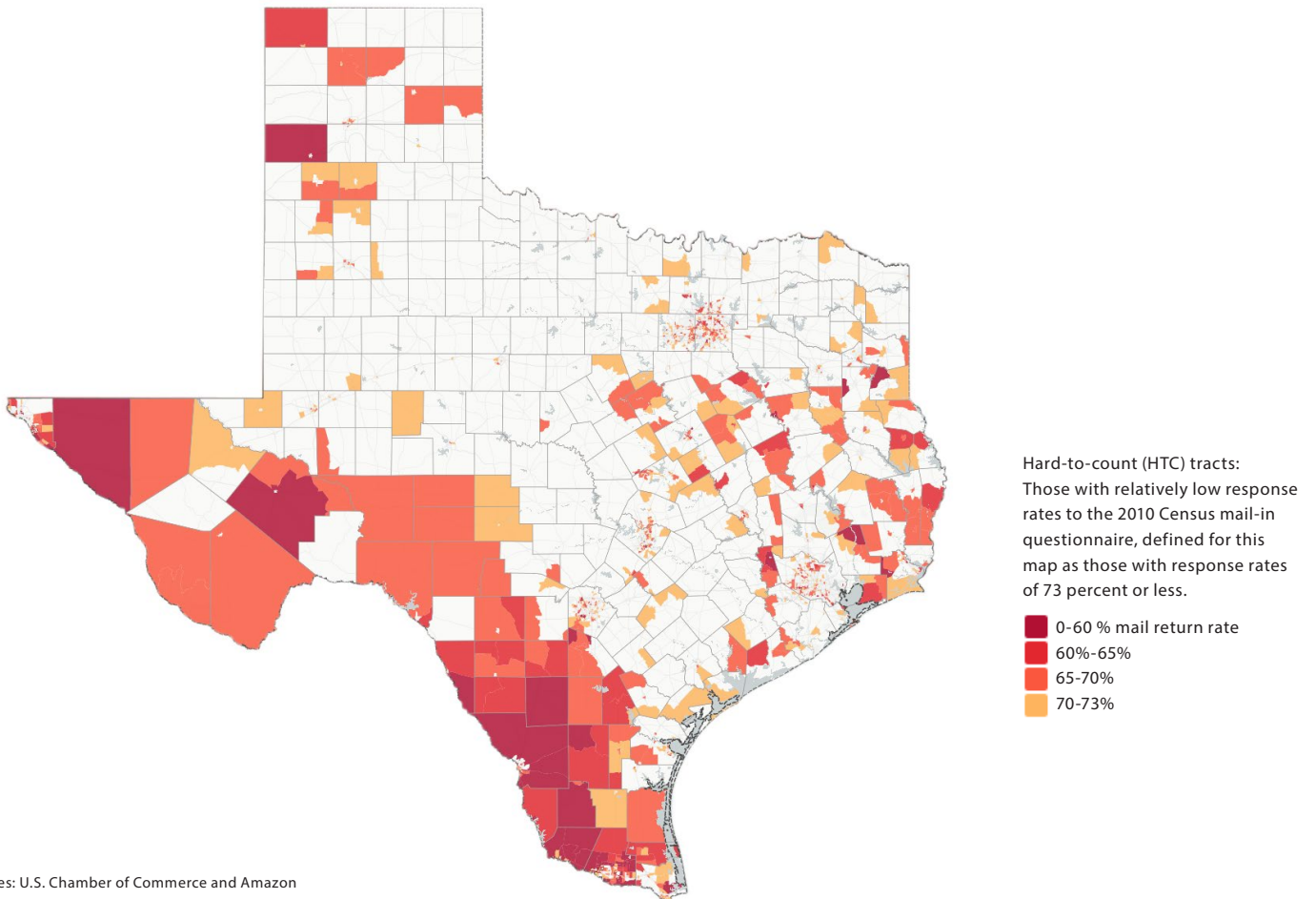
to census questions, a move intended to reduce paperwork expenses and improve participation. Yet more than 2 million Texas households can’t access high-speed internet, an increasingly basic requirement for online participation in our society.

Still another challenge is the difficulty of counting certain populations. Racial and ethnic minorities and poor households are at greater risk of not being counted in the census. An analysis of the 2010 census performed by the advocacy group Funders Committee for Civic Participation, for example, estimated that the non-Hispanic black population was undercounted nationally by 2.06 percent. Such undercounts result in misallocated political representation and governmental resources and hinder the development of underserved areas.

According to City University of New York’s Center for Urban Research, 6.9 million Texans — about 25 percent of the state’s total population — live in hard-to-count (HTC) neighborhoods (**Exhibit 3**). The Census Bureau

EXHIBIT 3

HARD-TO-COUNT AREAS IN TEXAS



Sources: U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Amazon

The 2020 Census: Why It's Important



RUTH HUGHS
TEXAS SECRETARY
OF STATE

defines HTCs as census tracts (statistical subdivisions within each county) with relatively low response rates to the mail-in census questionnaire.

Texas has relatively high shares of populations that have been missed in previous census counts at disproportionately high rates, including minorities, children below the age of five, the foreign-born and low-income populations (**Exhibit 4**). About 30 percent of children under age five live in HTC neighborhoods.

A related hurdle concerns public reluctance to be identified on the census, traditionally a problem in communities with large numbers of immigrants. According to the Texas Demographic Center, nearly 4.5 million Texas residents were born in a foreign country. The nonpartisan American Immigration Council has reported that, between 2010 and 2014, 2.7 million Texas residents “lived with at least one undocumented family member.”

Thirty-nine states have created statewide complete count committees (CCCs) to assist community groups in reaching out to traditional HTC populations to help ensure they are reported in the census; 23 have appropriated state funds for CCC efforts. While Texas has not created a statewide CCC, Texas’ largest cities all have established CCCs of their own. In addition, a nonprofit consortium called Texas Counts, which represents dozens of community, local government and business groups, is assisting local CCCs in their efforts.

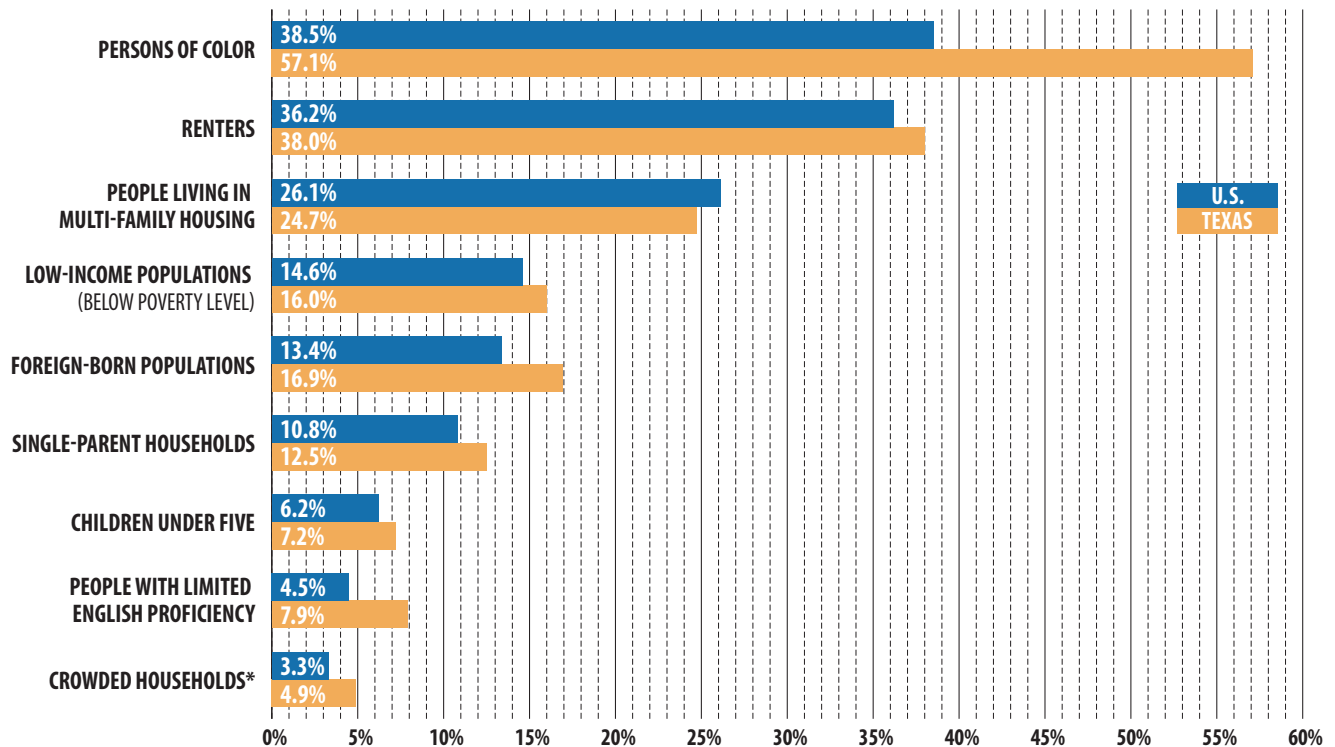
According to Texas Secretary of State Ruth Hughs, the state’s primary goal is to count all Texans and ensure the accuracy of the count.

“The census plays a major role in determining the distribution of federal funds to the Lone Star State in areas such as health care, education, agriculture and infrastructure and housing, as well as determining the size of our congressional delegation,” Hughs says. “That’s why it’s imperative that we work collaboratively towards finding ways to help ensure we count all Texans in the upcoming census.” **FN**

For more information on the 2020 census, visit the U.S. Census Bureau at [census.gov/2020census](https://www.census.gov/2020census).

EXHIBIT 4

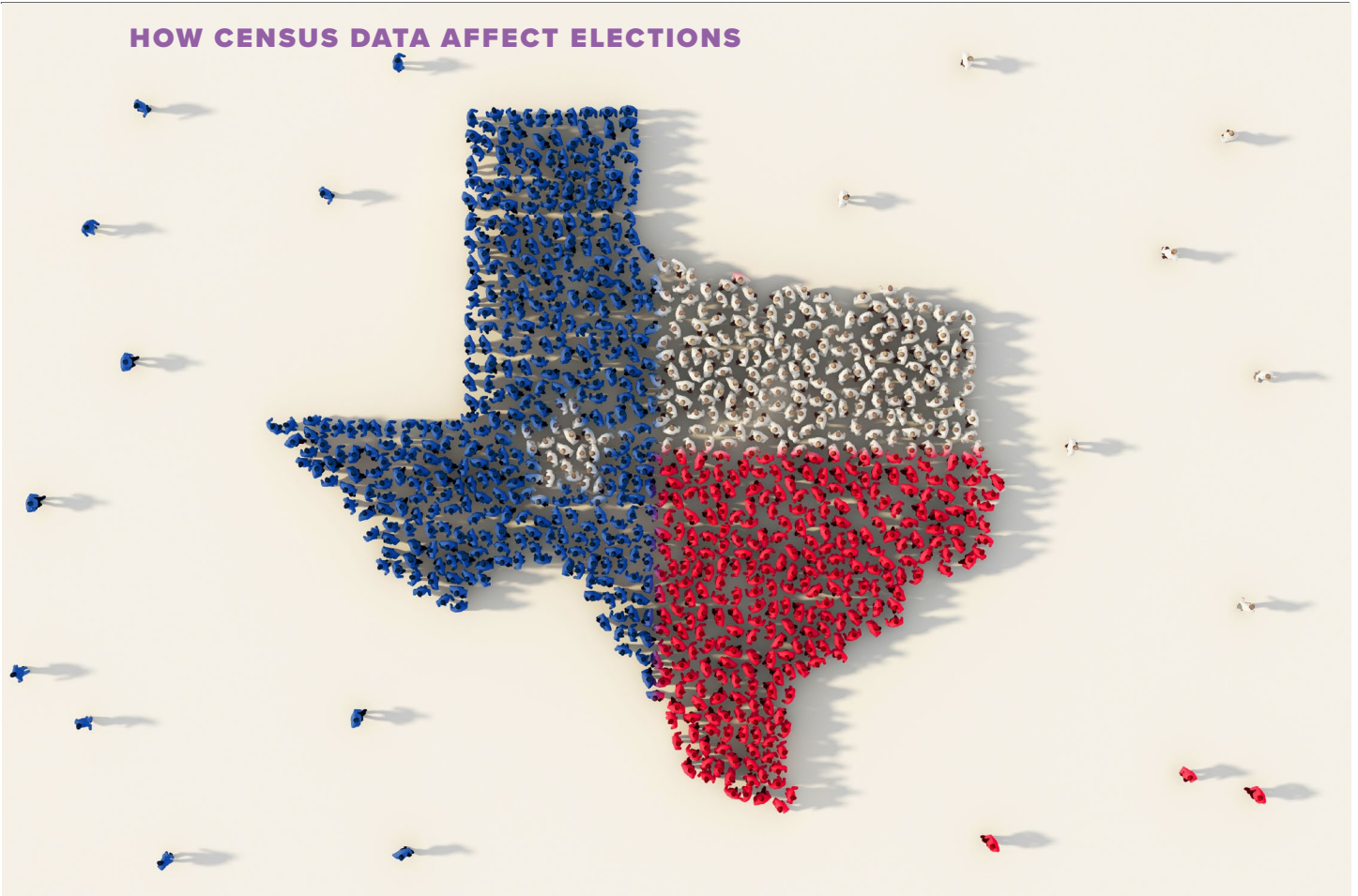
POPULATIONS AT RISK OF BEING UNDERCOUNTED



*Crowded households are defined as those with more members than rooms.

Source: City University of New York Center for Urban Research

HOW CENSUS DATA AFFECT ELECTIONS



The decennial census serves many purposes, but perhaps none is more significant or far-reaching than the basis it provides for redistricting.

Many state and federal officials represent districts that are intended to reflect equalized populations. Therefore, their sizes and shapes must be redefined every 10 years to reflect population growth or decline and other demographic changes. *Redistricting*, then, is the process of redrawing district boundaries to guarantee equal voter representation through equal, or equivalent, population counts.

Another process directly linked to the census is *reapportionment*, which occurs primarily at the federal level. Reapportionment allocates the number of seats in a legislative body to account for population changes. The U.S. House of Representatives currently has a total of 435 seats, distributed among the states according to census population figures. By contrast, the U.S. Senate has 100 seats — two per state, regardless of population.

The Texas Legislature also has a fixed number of seats in both houses — 31 in the Senate and 150 in the House. Texas' legislative districts change every 10 years, but the total number of lawmakers doesn't.

Redistricting is the process of redrawing district boundaries to guarantee equal voter representation.

In addition to the Legislature and the U.S. House, the State Board of Education (SBOE) and state judicial districts undergo redistricting after each census, as do some local governmental bodies (including city councils, county commissioners courts and school district boards).

Each state's representation in the Electoral College, which selects the president, also is subject to change based on census population counts.

FAST GROWTH EQUALS MORE LAWMAKERS

Texas has been growing rapidly for decades, with a population now estimated at more than 29 million. From 2010 through 2018, the number of Texans rose by 14.1 percent, more than double the national growth

rate of 6 percent; only Utah grew faster (14.4 percent). Between 2017 and 2018, Texas added more than 1,000 residents a day. About half of them migrated to the state, according to U.S. Census Bureau officials; the rest represent “natural increase,” or births exceeding deaths.

Unsurprisingly, Texas’ largest metropolitan areas are seeing the greatest population gains, as seen in data from the Comptroller’s economic regions (**Exhibit 1**). Only the rural Northwest Region’s population declined slightly between 2010 and 2018.

The 2020 census, then, is likely to increase Texas’ representation in Congress. The Lone Star State currently has 36 U.S. representatives and is expected to pick up three or four additional seats during the next round of reapportionment.

By law, the Census Bureau must send the 2020 population figures to the president by Dec. 31, 2020, for the reapportionment of U.S. House seats. For redistricting purposes, the data must arrive at statehouses by April 1, 2021, but Texas legislative

officials expect the numbers sometime in late February.

DRAWING LINES

Although actual mapmaking for state and federal redistricting is more than a year away, the process is already in motion in Texas. In 2019, the redistricting committees of the Texas House and Senate began conducting public hearings on their respective plans that will continue into 2020; they’ll also hold hearings during the 2021 legislative session.

Members are hearing testimony from subject-matter experts as well as policy advocates, interest groups and the general public. Their purpose is to gather stakeholder input on their concerns and preferences about the geographic areas and other elements districts should, and should not, include.

The Texas Legislative Council (TLC) assists lawmakers throughout this lengthy process. During the next legislative session, its staff will enter relevant census data into a computer program designed specifically for creating district maps. Mapmaking begins after the data are verified and the application is tested. Members of the public will have access to the same program (RedAppl) to draw alternative maps for legislators’ consideration, or can submit maps created using other, compatible software.

Redistricting legislation follows the same path as all other bills, except that the House and Senate plans traditionally originate in their respective chambers. Because regular sessions conclude at the end of May, legislators typically have about 12 weeks to complete this task.

As in most states, Texas lawmakers will draw the initial lines both for legislative and congressional districts. These redistricting maps often are challenged, however; it would be almost unprecedented if at least some redistricting plans didn’t wind up in state or federal court. Texas is so diverse, with so many competing political interests, that, as Austin attorney and election law expert Robert Heath notes, “Somebody’s going to get left out. Someone’s not going to be satisfied. It’s a high-stakes game. There are probably going to be challenges. Whenever you draw [a new map], it changes everything.”

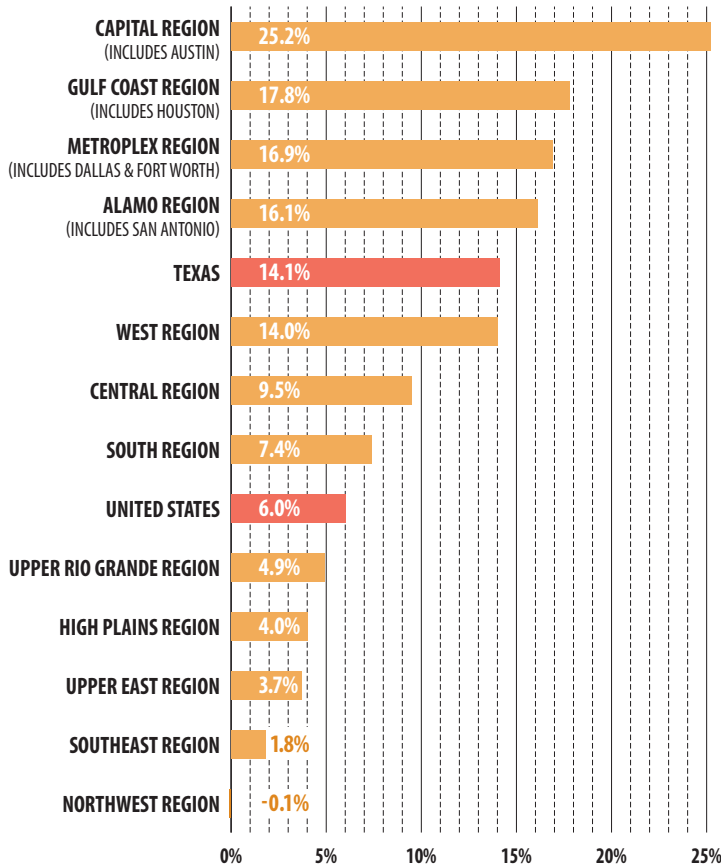
This means that judges could end up deciding some districts’ final boundary lines.



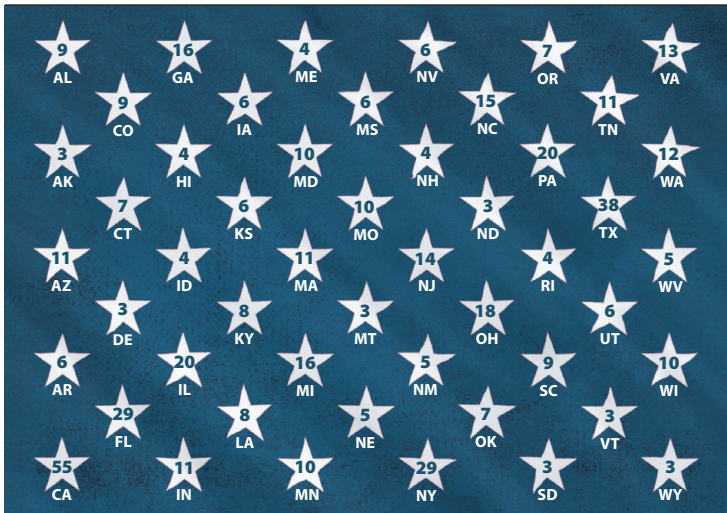
ROBERT HEATH
ATTORNEY

EXHIBIT 1

TEXAS POPULATION GROWTH BY COMPTROLLER REGION, 2010-2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and Texas Demographic Center



WHAT ABOUT THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE?

Under the U.S. Constitution, the Electoral College, not voters, actually chooses the president (and vice president). And the census determines the number of each state’s electors.

The allocation is one elector per House member, plus one for each of the two senators; thus, each state is guaranteed at least three (several sparsely populated states have only one representative). Texas currently has 38 electors, second only to California’s 55; New York and Florida are tied for third place at 29 apiece.

The top 10 electoral states (in rank order) are California, Texas, Florida, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Georgia, Michigan and North Carolina. They include nearly half (47.6 percent) of all electoral votes.

Texas has never lost an elector and has added them after almost every census cycle. This time it should add three to four more, while California could lose one.

Note: The District of Columbia gets three electoral votes.
Source: National Archives and Records Administration

OTHER TYPES OF REDISTRICTING

The Legislature also redraws boundaries for the State Board of Education (SBOE), which sets policies and adopts standards for Texas public schools and oversees the Texas Education Agency and the Permanent School Fund. The board’s 15 members are elected from single-member districts across the state, each representing roughly 1.8 million Texans.

In addition, the Legislature creates districts for the state’s 469 district courts. As of 2018, according to the Office of Court Administration, 371 of these court districts covered a single county and 98 contained more than one county. These district boundaries, however, are subject to criteria based on efficiency and “judicial burden,” determined largely by caseloads and other factors unrelated to population. If the Legislature

doesn’t redraw them by June of the third year after the census, the state’s Judicial Districts Board must do so by August of the same year. Failing that, the task falls to the Legislative Redistricting Board.

The state’s appeals courts also are organized by district, 14 in all. Their boundaries are set at the Legislature’s discretion and not subject to any timetable for redrawing.

ROLE OF THE LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING BOARD

If state House and Senate districts aren’t adopted during or soon after the first regular session following the census, the Legislative Redistricting Board (LRB) steps in. (It has no jurisdiction over congressional districts.) The board, comprising the lieutenant governor, speaker of the House, attorney general, comptroller and land commissioner, last convened in 2001, the third time it’s done so since its inception in 1951.

If the Legislature doesn’t approve new legislative maps, if the governor vetoes those maps (and the vetoes aren’t overridden) and/or if courts overturn them within three months of adjournment, the Texas Constitution requires the LRB to meet within 90 days of the session’s end. The LRB must create and adopt its own plans, by simple majority vote, within 60 days of convening. The governor cannot circumvent the LRB or veto any plans it approves. If it fails to do so, however, the governor may call a special session of the Legislature, or the courts may intervene.

Exhibit 2 depicts the redistricting timeline for the 2020 census, including options for LRB involvement and special sessions.

Again, the LRB’s authority extends only to redistricting for the Legislature. The governor may reconvene the Legislature if it fails to redraw congressional and/or SBOE district boundaries during the regular session. (SBOE redistricting is referenced in but not required by state law.) If not, state or federal district courts typically draw those maps.

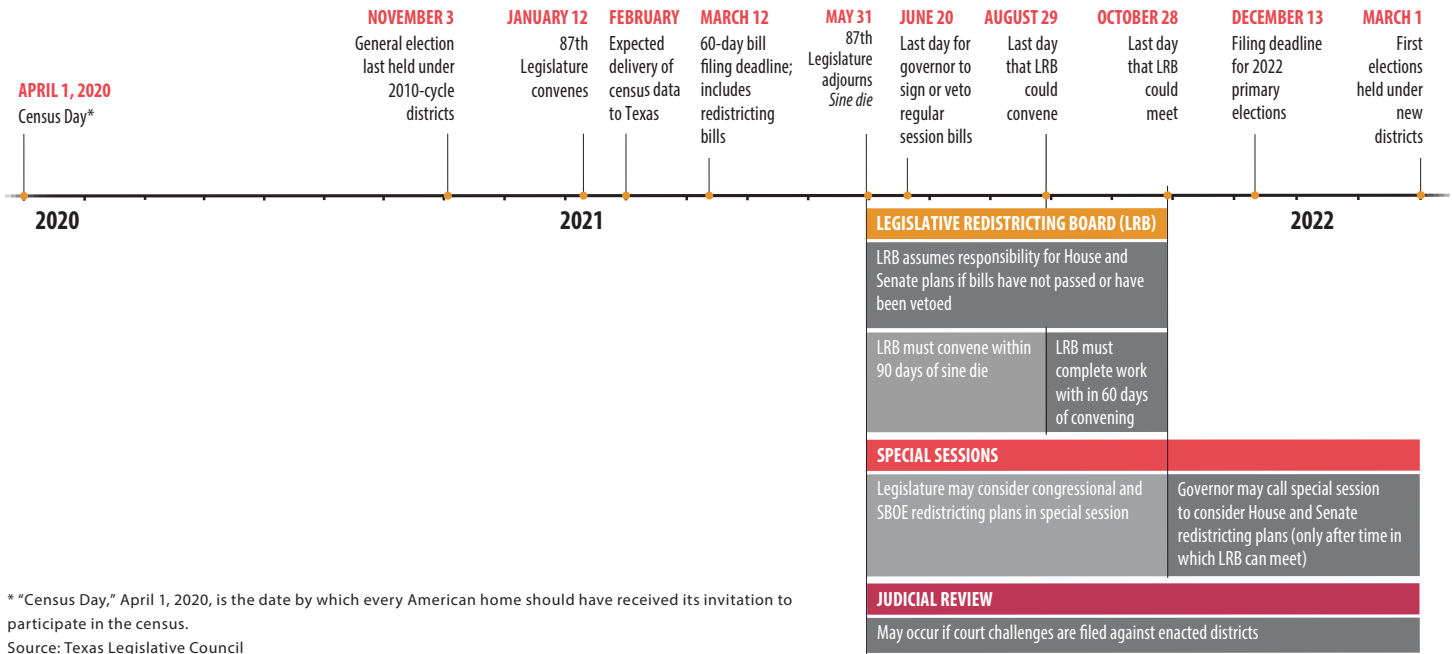
TIMING

Texas Election Code Section 172.023 sets the filing deadline to declare candidacies for spring primary elections on the second Monday of December in odd-numbered years; in 2021, it’s Dec. 13. This allows about six-and-a-half months from the end of the regular session for:

- the governor to act on any redistricting legislation passed;
- the LRB to meet, if necessary;
- the Legislature to reconvene in a special redistricting session, if called;

EXHIBIT 2

REDISTRICTING TIMELINE, 2020-2022



* "Census Day," April 1, 2020, is the date by which every American home should have received its invitation to participate in the census.
Source: Texas Legislative Council

- counties to make any necessary conforming changes to their election precincts resulting from new district boundary lines; and
- opponents to mount any legal action and courts to issue any rulings.

LEGAL CRITERIA

All legislative, congressional and SBOE districts must meet two basic criteria set forth in the federal Constitution and laws: equal or near-equal populations and preservation of the right to vote regardless of race, color or language. The controlling standard is "one person, one vote."

For U.S. House districts, this means their populations must be close to equal. Texas House and Senate districts may deviate by up to 10 percent (from most to least populous) from the ideal district population (i.e., the number of residents if all districts were populated equally). Texas Senate districts must be contiguous and represented by only one senator per district.

In addition, state House districts must adhere as closely as possible to four rules designed to preserve the integrity of counties:

1. A county must form a single district if its population is sufficient for one.

2. If a county's population is less than the required number for one district, it must remain intact and be combined with one or more contiguous counties.
3. Counties capable of populating two or more whole districts must be so divided, with no district extending into another county.
4. Counties that can populate one or more whole districts plus a portion of another must form that many whole districts; the excess population then must be combined with another district in a contiguous county or counties.

Courts have allowed these rules to be bent to preserve equal representation (the one person, one vote principle).

Along with equal population, other key criteria include compactness, contiguity, partisan and racial fairness and the preservation of existing political communities. Local preferences, voting patterns and communities of interest also must be taken into consideration. **FN**

For more information on the redistricting process in Texas, visit the Texas Legislative Council at redistricting.capitol.texas.gov.

This table presents data on net state revenue collections by source. It includes most recent monthly collections, year-to-date (YTD) totals for the current fiscal year and a comparison of current YTD totals with those in the equivalent period of the previous fiscal year.

These numbers were current at press time. For the most current data as well as downloadable files, visit comptroller.texas.gov/transparency.

Note: Texas' fiscal year begins on Sept. 1 and ends on Aug. 31.

NET STATE REVENUE — All Funds Excluding Trust

(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Monthly and Year-to-Date Collections: Percent Change From Previous Year

Tax Collections by Major Tax	DECEMBER 2019	YEAR TO DATE: TOTAL	YEAR TO DATE: CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
SALES TAX	\$3,012,418	\$11,756,574	4.83%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	4.85%		
MOTOR VEHICLE SALES AND RENTAL TAXES	427,297	1,769,392	7.84%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	7.94%		
MOTOR FUEL TAXES	310,689	1,275,363	2.13%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	-1.14%		
FRANCHISE TAX	-135,061	-139,688	-27.81%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	-35.86%		
OIL PRODUCTION TAX	362,505	1,387,395	4.75%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	18.31%		
INSURANCE TAXES	22,567	111,762	36.81%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	9.76%		
CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO TAXES	113,348	389,942	-12.36%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	-2.37%		
NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION TAX	113,995	416,598	-31.78%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	-33.76%		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TAXES	117,659	470,301	7.47%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	7.57%		
HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX	49,693	214,258	5.98%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	5.18%		
UTILITY TAXES¹	658	130,756	3.69%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	-80.41%		
OTHER TAXES²	15,671	77,830	-15.73%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	-17.98%		
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	\$4,411,441	\$17,860,483	3.65%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	5.87%		
Revenue By Source	DECEMBER 2019	YEAR TO DATE: TOTAL	YEAR TO DATE: CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	\$4,411,441	\$17,860,483	3.65%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	5.87%		
FEDERAL INCOME	3,166,864	14,486,362	4.08%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	-19.44%		
LICENSES, FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES	442,650	2,120,260	1.58%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	9.01%		
STATE HEALTH SERVICE FEES AND REBATES³	158,352	2,264,048	-2.21%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	-62.86%		
NET LOTTERY PROCEEDS⁴	179,437	711,665	-19.89%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	2.33%		
LAND INCOME	209,495	773,107	-13.56%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	-2.86%		
INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME	353,160	1,081,752	103.79%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	301.34%		
SETTLEMENTS OF CLAIMS	434,131	453,851	-2.98%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	0.77%		
ESCHEATED ESTATES	7,897	94,773	-1.36%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	-27.48%		
SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES	25,068	90,683	0.69%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	5.40%		
OTHER REVENUE	99,445	420,625	21.68%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	19.19%		
TOTAL NET REVENUE	\$9,487,939	\$40,357,609	3.84%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 2018	-4.73%		

¹ Includes public utility gross receipts assessment, gas, electric and water utility tax and gas utility pipeline tax.

² Includes taxes not separately listed, such as taxes on oil well services, coin-operated amusement machines, cement and combative sports admissions as well as refunds to employers of certain welfare recipients.

³ Includes various health-related service fees and rebates that were previously in "license, fees, fines and penalties" or in other non-tax revenue categories.

⁴ Gross sales less retailer commission and the smaller prizes paid by retailers.

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding. Excludes local funds and deposits by certain semi-independent agencies.

Includes certain state revenues that are deposited in the State Treasury but not appropriated.



FISCAL NOTES

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