

County Sales as Indicated by Sales Tax

Itawamba County, MS

March - December 2020

extension.msstate.edu/economic-profiles



These profiles are designed to provide a sense of the changes in sales subject to sales and use tax experienced by Mississippi counties and municipalities during the COVID 19 pandemic. In addition, we estimate the fiscal effects for state and local tax revenues, sales tax diversion effects for Mississippi municipalities, and the fiscal effects of federal tax revenues as a result of changes in sales subject to sales and use tax for two selected sectors.

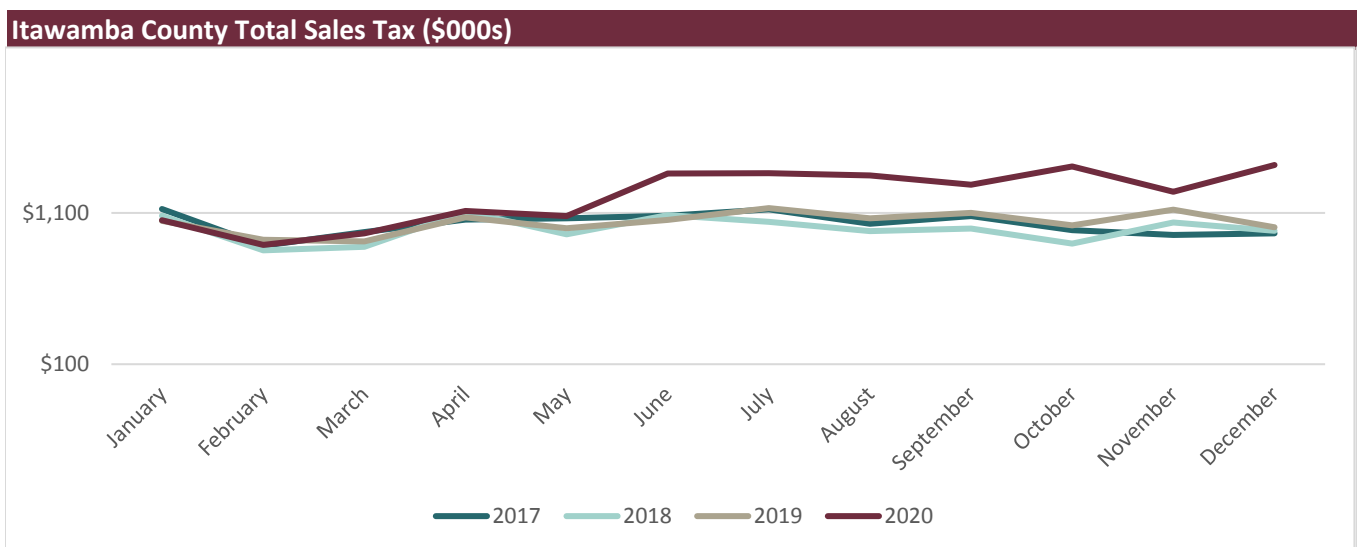
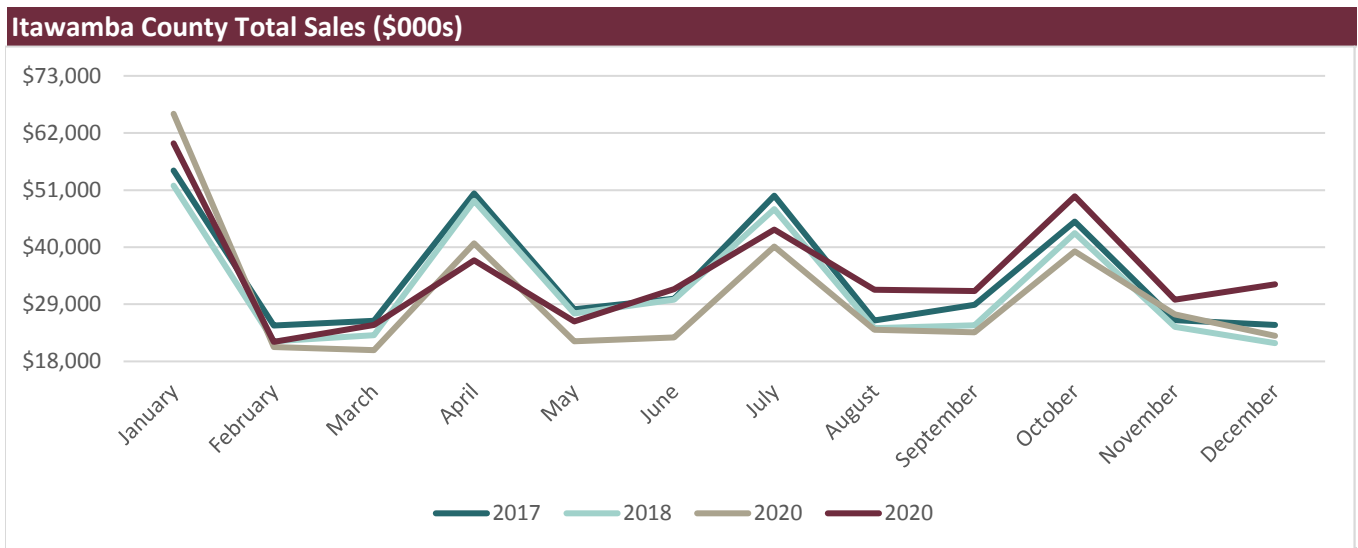
Data to estimate these changes in sales were obtained from the Mississippi Department of Revenue's Sales Indicated by Gross Sales Tax Collections, reported by County, City and Industry Group monthly statistics reports (<https://www.dor.ms.gov/Statistics/Pages/Monthly-Statistics.aspx>). It should be noted that these data have not been reconciled by the Department of Revenue, but are aggregated from reports submitted by organizations that collect sales tax from across the state on an "as is" basis. As such, the data contained in these monthly reports likely will not sum to the annual report provided by the Department of Revenue.

Even though these are not final data, we feel that the identification of trends in sales and the collection of sales could be valuable to the leaders of Mississippi's counties and municipalities. This report uses data from March 2020 (the month that the majority of businesses were affected by the pandemic) through June 2020 (the most current data available).

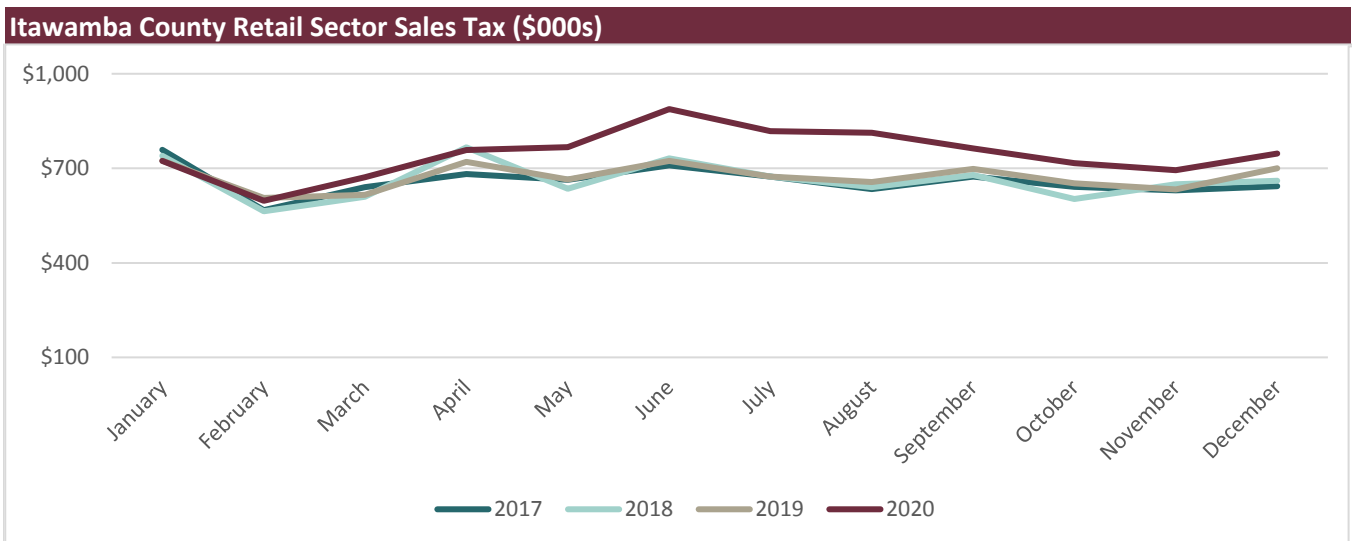
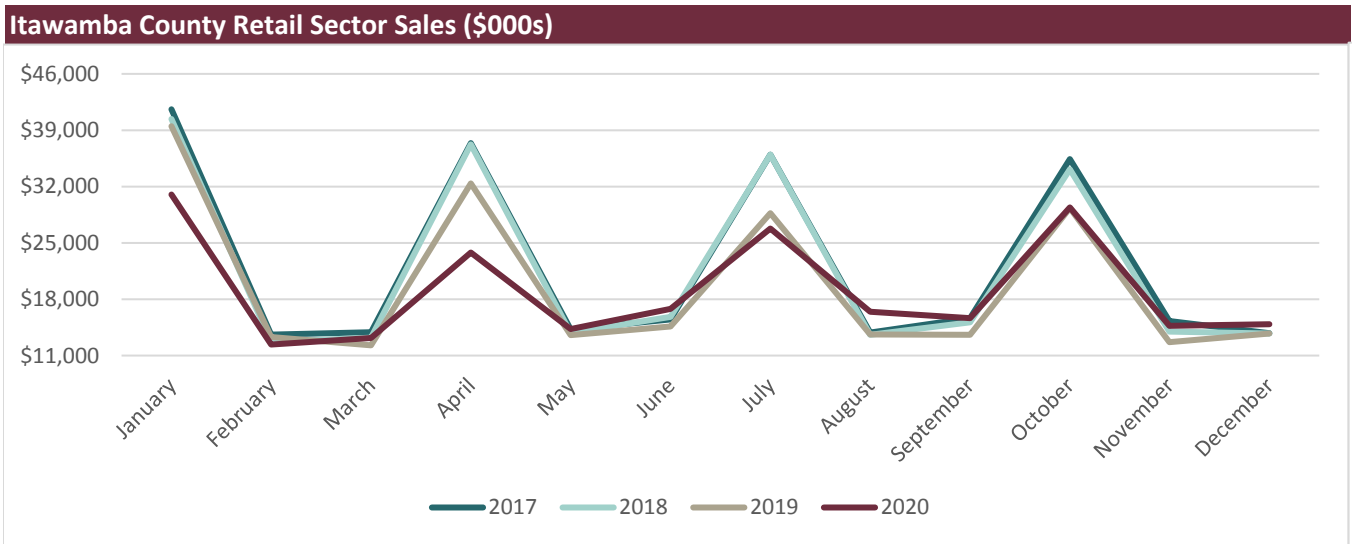
These profiles are organized in the following manner:

- The first set of graphs and tables provide the levels of sales and sales tax collected for the total sales subject to sales tax, as well as the levels of sales and sales tax collected for the retail sector and the accommodation and food services sector. Statistics for these sectors were provided due to their importance to the level of sales tax collected and the level of sales tax diversions remitted to Mississippi municipalities.
- The economic impact of the change in sales in the combined retail sales and accommodation and food services sectors is then estimated to provide community leaders with an estimate of the "spillover costs" or, in some cases, "spillover benefits" that occur as a result of the pandemic.
 - The change in sales is estimated by subtracting the average sales of a particular month(s) for the past three years from the current month(s). For example, the estimate for the change in the level of sales in April 2020 is the sales for these sectors in April 2020 minus the average of sales for these sectors in April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019.
 - The change in sales estimates are used in county-specific IMPLAN® models (see the Data Key at the end of this publication for an explanation) to estimate direct, indirect, and induced spillover effects resulting from this shock to the economy. In addition, the state and local, as well as the federal, fiscal effects of the change in sales will be presented.
 - An estimate of the change in the level of diversions provided to Mississippi municipalities will also be presented as a part of the municipalities' profiles. These estimated diversions are calculated by multiplying the change in sales tax by 18.5 percent (the level of sales tax diversion provided to municipalities).

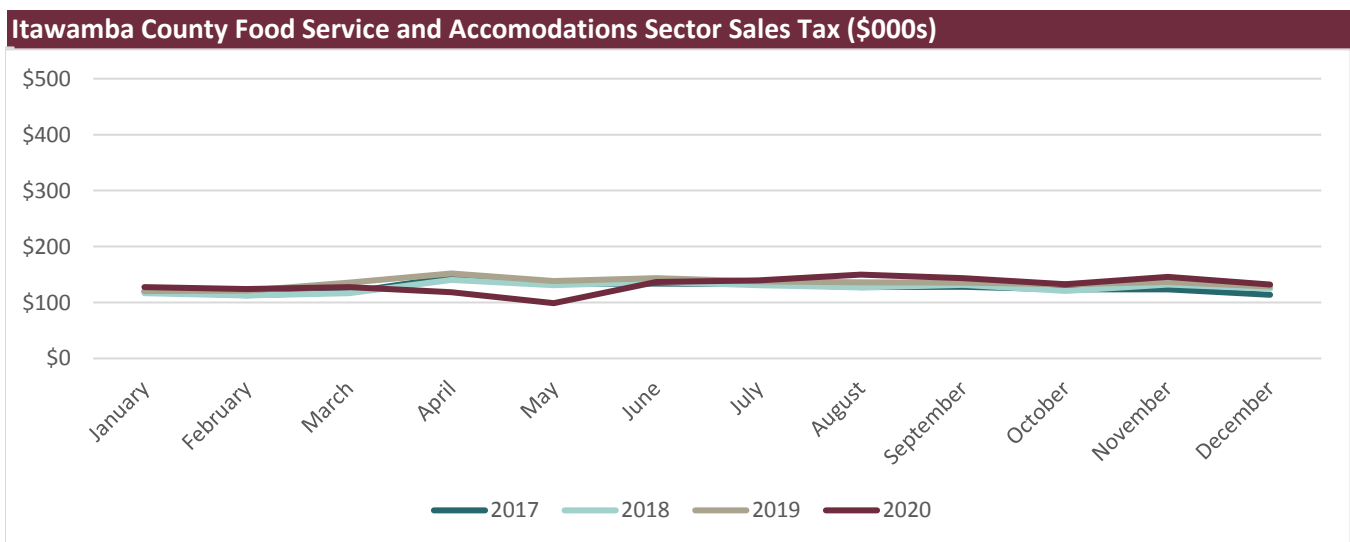
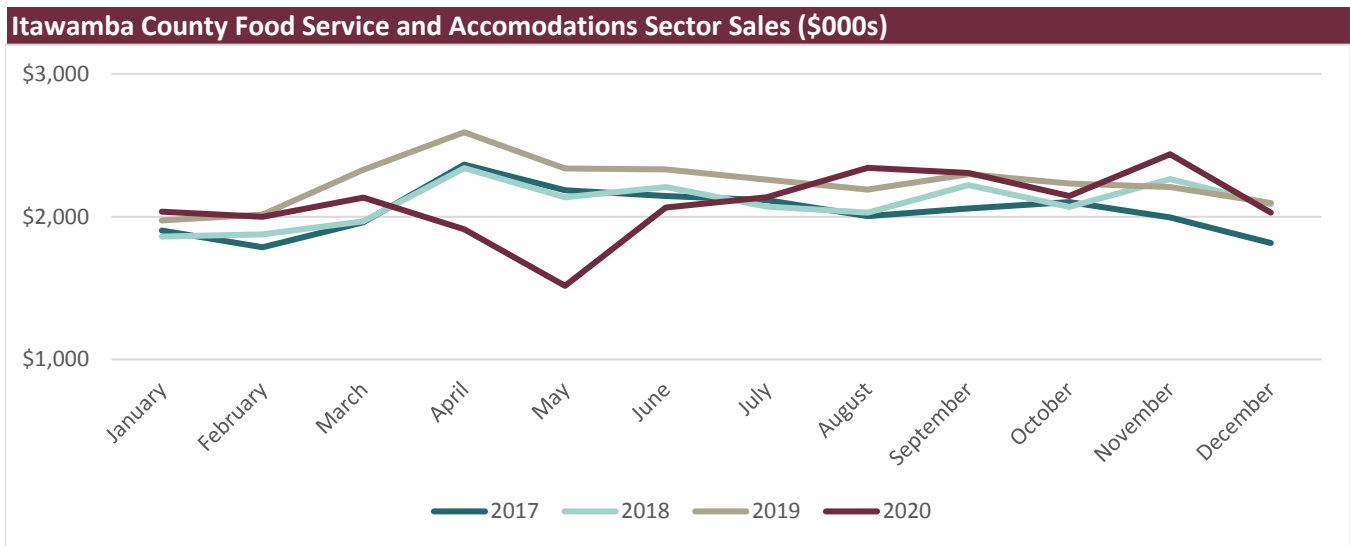
Total Sales as Indicated by Sales Tax (\$000s)					Total Sales Tax Collected (\$000s)				
Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	Month	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	\$54,768	\$51,859	\$65,694	\$60,005	January	\$1,126	\$1,082	\$1,048	\$1,051
February	\$24,914	\$21,891	\$20,775	\$21,766	February	\$883	\$853	\$922	\$889
March	\$25,824	\$23,081	\$20,169	\$25,005	March	\$973	\$876	\$912	\$966
April	\$50,334	\$48,913	\$40,717	\$37,455	April	\$1,057	\$1,109	\$1,071	\$1,113
May	\$28,051	\$27,226	\$21,895	\$25,718	May	\$1,065	\$958	\$999	\$1,079
June	\$30,104	\$29,920	\$22,614	\$31,916	June	\$1,082	\$1,086	\$1,055	\$1,361
July	\$49,938	\$47,323	\$40,123	\$43,408	July	\$1,125	\$1,042	\$1,132	\$1,362
August	\$25,881	\$24,404	\$24,087	\$31,798	August	\$1,029	\$980	\$1,064	\$1,347
September	\$28,887	\$24,931	\$23,575	\$31,540	September	\$1,080	\$996	\$1,101	\$1,286
October	\$44,908	\$42,735	\$39,189	\$49,804	October	\$987	\$898	\$1,017	\$1,406
November	\$25,950	\$24,630	\$27,062	\$29,865	November	\$955	\$1,037	\$1,121	\$1,239
December	\$25,019	\$21,518	\$22,917	\$32,840	December	\$965	\$983	\$1,004	\$1,417



Retail Sector Sales as Indicated by Sales Tax (\$000s)					Retail Sector Sales Tax Collected (\$000s)				
Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	Month	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	\$41,600	\$40,392	\$39,500	\$31,012	January	\$759	\$739	\$724	\$723
February	\$13,606	\$12,713	\$13,315	\$12,370	February	\$567	\$564	\$606	\$597
March	\$13,886	\$13,210	\$12,273	\$13,182	March	\$640	\$610	\$616	\$671
April	\$37,400	\$37,229	\$32,392	\$23,782	April	\$682	\$766	\$720	\$758
May	\$14,260	\$13,820	\$13,547	\$14,280	May	\$663	\$636	\$665	\$768
June	\$15,505	\$15,816	\$14,617	\$16,783	June	\$709	\$732	\$723	\$888
July	\$35,955	\$35,984	\$28,683	\$26,766	July	\$674	\$673	\$673	\$818
August	\$13,869	\$13,585	\$13,629	\$16,461	August	\$634	\$640	\$656	\$813
September	\$15,647	\$15,149	\$13,577	\$15,662	September	\$674	\$679	\$698	\$763
October	\$35,406	\$34,151	\$29,321	\$29,393	October	\$641	\$603	\$652	\$717
November	\$15,282	\$13,995	\$12,652	\$14,694	November	\$630	\$649	\$633	\$694
December	\$13,795	\$13,752	\$13,745	\$14,909	December	\$643	\$660	\$700	\$747



Food Service and Accomodations Sector Sales as Indicated by Sales Tax (\$000s)					Food Service and Accomodations Sector Sales Tax Collected (\$000s)				
Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	Month	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	\$1,903	\$1,861	\$1,974	\$2,034	January	\$119	\$117	\$120	\$127
February	\$1,786	\$1,876	\$2,015	\$2,000	February	\$113	\$113	\$121	\$124
March	\$1,961	\$1,969	\$2,329	\$2,134	March	\$118	\$117	\$135	\$128
April	\$2,365	\$2,341	\$2,592	\$1,912	April	\$146	\$140	\$152	\$118
May	\$2,185	\$2,137	\$2,337	\$1,516	May	\$133	\$131	\$138	\$99
June	\$2,146	\$2,207	\$2,332	\$2,065	June	\$134	\$137	\$143	\$137
July	\$2,116	\$2,072	\$2,260	\$2,135	July	\$133	\$131	\$138	\$140
August	\$2,004	\$2,028	\$2,189	\$2,343	August	\$127	\$127	\$136	\$150
September	\$2,057	\$2,222	\$2,297	\$2,308	September	\$128	\$132	\$135	\$144
October	\$2,103	\$2,069	\$2,234	\$2,145	October	\$123	\$121	\$132	\$133
November	\$1,994	\$2,265	\$2,209	\$2,438	November	\$124	\$132	\$137	\$146
December	\$1,815	\$2,087	\$2,095	\$2,029	December	\$114	\$125	\$129	\$132



Estimated Change in Sales

	Sales	Average Sales*	Change in
	March - Dec 2020	March - Dec	Sales
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utilities	\$437,408	\$2,130,570	(\$1,693,162)
Construction	\$54,700,000	\$30,800,000	\$23,941,884
Manufacturing	\$7,338,802	\$5,337,448	\$2,001,355
Wholesale Trade	\$9,463,430	\$14,300,000	(\$4,829,512)
Retail Trade	\$156,000,000	\$173,000,000	(\$16,662,288)
Transportation and Warehousing	\$0	\$0	\$0
Information	\$3,320,277	\$4,440,977	(\$1,120,700)
Finance and Insurance	\$0	\$0	\$0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$7,387	\$18,611	(\$11,224)
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$8,110,955	\$0	\$8,110,955
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$0	\$0	\$0
Admin/Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation Svc	\$315,048	\$423,936	(\$108,888)
Educational Services	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$36,681	\$0	\$36,681
Accommodation and Food Services	\$16,600,000	\$17,500,000	(\$959,046)
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$5,366,516	\$6,601,972	(\$1,235,456)
Public Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0
Change in Total of Sector Sales	\$261,696,504	\$254,553,514	\$7,470,599

*Average Sales calculated for the months indicated in 2017, 2018, and 2019

Economic Impact Summary from Change in Total of Sector Sales (IMPLAN)

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	35.3	\$3,027,844	\$6,183,206	\$21,979,852
Indirect Effect	1.5	\$64,315	\$86,946	\$200,586
Induced Effect	0.3	\$10,185	\$15,359	\$32,539
Total Effect	37.1	\$3,102,343	\$6,285,512	\$22,212,977

Estimated Change in Property Taxes Collected (\$606,622)

Property taxes are collected by local governments; the majority of property taxes are collected by county governments.

Estimated Change in State and Local Tax from Change in Total of Sector Sales (IMPLAN)

Description	Employment Compensation	Proprietor Income	Taxes on		
			Production and Imports	Households	Corporations
Dividends	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,462
Social Insurance	\$92	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOPI: Sales Tax	\$0	\$0	(\$523,185)	\$0	\$0
TOPI: Property Tax	\$0	\$0	(\$610,805)	\$0	\$0
TOPI: Other Tax	\$0	\$0	(\$76,058)	\$0	\$0
Corporate Profits Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$64,427
Personal Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,811	\$0
Total State and Local Tax	\$92	\$0	(\$1,210,047)	\$70,810	\$70,889

Estimated Change in Federal Tax from Change in Total of Sector Sales (IMPLAN)

Description	Taxes on				
	Employment Compensation	Proprietor Income	Production and Imports	Households	Corporations
Social Insurance	\$153,458	\$80,187	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOPI: Taxes	\$0	\$0	(\$118,651)	\$0	\$0
Corporate Profits Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$141,818
Personal Tax: Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$179,255	\$0
Total Federal Tax	\$153,458	\$80,187	(\$118,651)	\$179,255	\$141,818

Special Levies

No Special Levy

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020
January				
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

No Special Levy

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020
January				
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

DATA Key

Total Sales as Indicated by Sales Tax

North American Industrial Classification Sectors (NAICS) sectors included in the “Total Sales as Indicated by Sales Tax” statistics include: Sector 11 – *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting* ; Sector 21 – *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* ; Sector 22 – *Utilities* ; Sector 23 – *Construction* ; Sector 31-33 – *Manufacturing* ; Sector 42 – *Wholesale Trade* ; Sector 44-45 – *Retail Trade* ; Sector 48-49 – *Transportation and Warehousing* ; Sector 51 – *Information* ; Sector 52 – *Finance and Insurance* ; Sector 53 – *Real Estate and Rental and Leasing* ; Sector 54 – *Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services* ; Sector 55 – *Management of Companies and Enterprises* ; Sector 56 – *Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services* ; Sector 61 – *Educational Services* ; Sector 62 – *Health Care and Social Assistance* ; Sector 71 – *Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation* ; Sector 72 – *Accommodation and Food Services* ; Sector 81 – *Other Services (Except Public Administration)* ; and Sector 92 – *Public Administration* .

Retail Sector Sales

Retail Sector Sales includes NAICS Sector 44-45 – Retail Trade.

Accommodation and Food Service Sector Sales

Accommodation and Food Services Sector Sales includes NAICS Sector 72 – Accommodation and Food Services.

Estimated Change in Sales

To determine the economic impact of changes in specific sector sales, the average sales for a particular sector (using sales from 2017, 2018, and 2019) was subtracted from the sales for that sector in 2020. For example, retail sector sales from April 2017, April 2018, and April 2019 were averaged and subtracted from April 2020 retail sector sales to obtain the Change in Sales estimate. The estimated changes in sales for the Retail Sector, Food Service Sector, and Accommodations Sector were summed to obtain the estimate for the change in Total of Sector Sales.

In order to obtain a more accurate estimate of the economic impact of the change in sales for the *Accommodation and Food Services* sector, this sector was divided into Accommodations Services and Food Services by utilizing the percentage of sales for NAICS Sector 72 (*Accommodation and Food Services*) that was reported in NAICS Sector 721 – *Accommodation* and NAICS Sector 722 – *Food services and drinking places* for the county as reported in the 2017 County Business Patterns (<https://data.census.gov>). Municipalities were assigned to the county in which the largest proportion of the municipality’s population resides (e.g., while the city of Jackson lies in Hinds, Madison, and Rankin Counties, Jackson was “assigned” to Hinds County because the majority of its population resides in Hinds County).

If the change in sales is negative, this indicates that the sales for the specific geographic area fall below expected values when using the previous three years as a benchmark. If the change in sales is positive, then the sales for the specific geographic area is greater than what would have been expected when using the three previous years as a benchmark.

Estimated Change in Municipal Sales Tax Diversions

Municipalities receive 18.5 percent of sales tax collected within their boundaries from the Mississippi Department of Revenue that can be used in the general budget (counties are not eligible for this allocation). The estimated change in the municipal sales tax diversion is calculated as 18.5 percent of the change in Taxes on Production and Imports: Sales Tax estimated in the Estimated Change in State and Local Tax from Change in Total of Sector Sales table.

Economic Impact Summary from Change in Total of Sector Sales

The estimated changes in specific sectors (Retail Sector, Food Services Sector, and Accommodation Services Sector) was applied to a county-specific IMPLAN® input-output model to estimate the economic impacts and fiscal (tax) effects that result from the change in retail sales for the retail sector and accommodation and food services sector. The input-output model estimates direct, indirect, and induced effects for employment, labor income, total value added, and output. These terms are defined below:

Direct Effects — represent the initial change to industries considered relevant to the VA dataset. Industries used include *Retail – Miscellaneous store retailers* (IMPLAN® Sector 412), *Hotels and motels, including casino hotels* (IMPLAN® Sector 507), and *Limited-service restaurants* (IMPLAN® Sector 510).

Indirect Effects — represent changes in inter-industry transactions when supplying industries respond to demand changes from directly affected industries (the direct effects above).

Induced Effects — represent changes in local spending that result from income changes to employees in the directly and indirectly affected industry sectors.

Employment — annual average of monthly jobs in the industry. A job can be either part-time or full-time, and a person can hold more than one job (the employment or job count is not necessarily the same as the count of employed persons).

Labor Income — all forms of employment income, including employee compensation (wages and benefits) and proprietor income.

Value Added —represents the difference between an industry’s total output and the cost of its intermediate inputs (gross outputs (sales or receipts plus other operating income plus inventory change) minus intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported).

Output —represents the value of production by an industry in a calendar year.

It should be noted that if the total estimated change in sector sales is negative, then the economic impacts of this shock to the local economy will be negative as well.

Estimated Change in State and Local Tax from Change in Total of Sector Sales

Estimated Change in Federal Tax from Change in Total of Sector Sales

IMPLAN® provides estimates of the fiscal (tax) effects for state and local taxes as well as federal taxes that result from a shock to the local economy. Summaries of these fiscal effects are presented by tax type (*Dividends, Social Insurance, Taxes on Production and Imports (TOPI): Sales Tax, TOPI: Property Tax, TOPI: Other Tax, Corporate Profits Tax, and Personal Taxes by taxpayer (Employee Compensation, Proprietor Income, TOPI, Households, and Corporations)*).

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