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New Funding for Early Education

By Peggy Fikac

NEW LAW INCREASES FUNDING FOR TEXAS' YOUNGEST STUDENTS



In 2019, the Texas Legislature approved an ambitious overhaul of public education that includes a big investment in early learning — programs many educators consider crucial for the success of students who are economically disadvantaged, learning English or both.

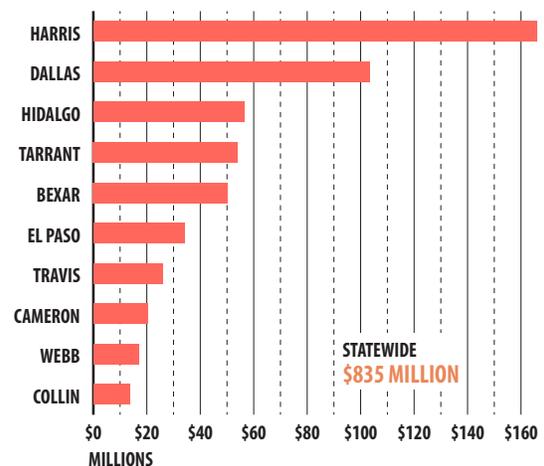
The Early Education Allotment in House Bill 3, signed into law by Gov. Greg Abbott, will provide an estimated \$835 million in additional state funding for early education programs in the 2019-20 school year. The funds are being allocated to school districts based on their number of economically disadvantaged students and English learners in grades K-3; nearly 65 percent of this amount is expected to flow to districts in 10 urban counties with large numbers of eligible students (**Exhibit 1**).

The allotment is part of a state drive to improve reading and mathematics proficiency by the third grade, a benchmark that can determine students' future achievement.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

EXHIBIT 1

LARGEST ESTIMATED ALLOCATIONS OF EARLY EDUCATION ALLOTMENT, 2019-20 SCHOOL YEAR



Source: Texas Education Agency

A Message from the Comptroller

Effective early education can help our kids build the skills and habits they need for success throughout their school careers — and beyond. And failures at these early stages can ripple throughout a lifetime; one Texas educational organization estimates that third graders who can't read at their appropriate grade level are four times more likely to drop out of high school than those who can.



The 2019 Texas legislative session acknowledged these stakes by creating a mechanism to provide additional state funding to support programs for students in kindergarten through the third grade. In this issue of *Fiscal Notes*, we examine this Early Education Allotment, which boosted funding for Texas school districts by \$835 million in the current school year. And, importantly, it isn't a one-time investment but a new feature of public school funding.

The allotment will be distributed to Texas school districts based on their number of economically disadvantaged students and English-language learners in K-3. It can be used to offer full-day prekindergarten — a vitally important first step toward success, according to many educators — as well as a variety of programs and services designed to improve early childhood literacy and mathematics proficiency.

In this issue, we also offer Part I of a look at young Texans. We begin with a demographic profile. According to Census Bureau statistics, one in every 10 persons under the age of 18 in the U.S. lives in Texas, and our state has the second-fastest growing under-18 population. In a period in which the nation and much of the developed world faces slowing economic trends due to the aging of the baby boom generation, the rapid growth of Texas' young population will provide a competitive advantage — if we make sure they have the tools needed to play a part in tomorrow's economy.

Providing our young people with solid educational and job opportunities represents a continuing challenge for our state. We'll look at some of those issues next month, in Part II.

As always, I hope you enjoy this issue!

GLENN HEGAR

Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

TEXAS CYBERSECURITY

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

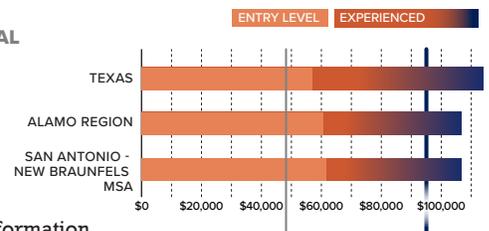
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO

UTSA

The University of Texas at San Antonio is only one of a handful of colleges and universities in the nation designated as a Center for Academic Excellence in all National Security Agency focus areas.

98% OF UTSA CYBERSECURITY GRADUATES HAVE JOB PLACEMENT UPON GRADUATION

ESTIMATED ANNUAL WAGES FOR INFORMATION SECURITY ANALYSTS, 2017



In 2017, Texas information security analysts earned nearly twice as much as the average for all occupations in the state.

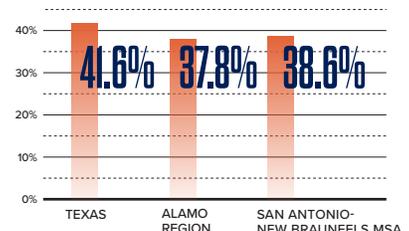
Source: JobsEQ

\$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 nearly 38 percent in the Alamo Region and MSA, a little below the state forecasted growth rate of 42 percent.



Source: JobsEQ

PROGRAMMED FOR SUCCESS

UTSA's cybersecurity graduates are highly recruited and quickly employed, earning average starting salaries of \$60,000 to \$80,000 annually.

To meet the needs of adult learners already in the workforce, UTSA offers a fully online Bachelor of Business Administration in Cybersecurity, with enrollment open to students across the U.S.

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

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STUDENTS IN NEED

Texas' growing population includes increasing numbers of students who are economically disadvantaged — defined by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) as those eligible for free or reduced-price meals under the National School Lunch Program or meeting certain other qualifications — and who aren't yet proficient in English. Educators say these groups can benefit most from early education.

The share of students in Texas public schools identified as economically disadvantaged rose from 56.6 percent in the 2008-09 school year to 60.6 percent

in 2018-19, according to a July 2019 TEA report (**Exhibit 2**). The share of students still learning English rose from 16.9 percent to 19.4 percent (**Exhibit 3**).

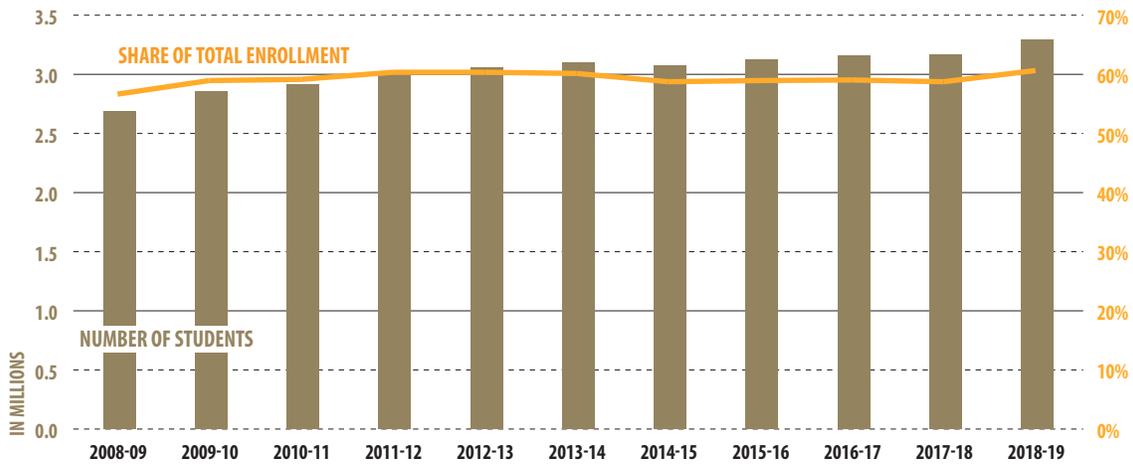
According to Gov. Abbott's February 2019 State of the State Address, only about 40 percent of Texas third graders are reading at grade level by the time they complete the grade. Of Texas students who take the SAT or ACT college entrance exams, Abbott said, less than 40 percent are prepared for college.

Early Matters — a coalition of Texas businesses, educators, civic and nonprofit organizations and partner

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EXHIBIT 2

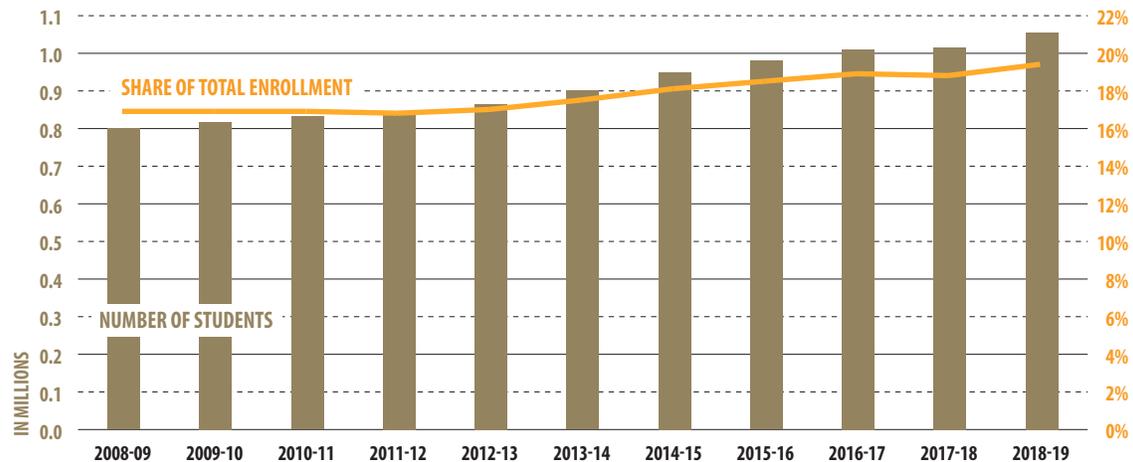
STUDENTS IDENTIFIED AS ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED IN TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Source: Texas Education Agency

EXHIBIT 3

STUDENTS IDENTIFIED AS ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS IN TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Source: Texas Education Agency



BRIAN T. WOODS
SUPERINTENDENT,
NORTHSIDE ISD

cities — says studies have found third graders who aren't reading at grade level are four times likelier to drop out of high school compared to proficient readers.

And all of us pay a price for dropouts. A 2010 study by the Annie E. Casey Foundation estimated that each U.S. student who doesn't complete high school costs society an estimated \$260,000 in lost earnings, taxes and economic productivity.

"The moral and ethical argument is that, ideally, kids would come to kindergarten more or less equally ready to learn, which is unfortunately not the case," says Superintendent Brian T. Woods of Northside

Independent School District (ISD) in San Antonio. "Pre-K helps you correct that. It gives kids a chance to be successful with their age-appropriate peers.

"There's an economic argument to be made," Woods adds. "If students attend pre-K, and thus are more successful in early grades, they're more likely to graduate from high school, have a better trajectory and thus contribute in a more robust way to the state's economy or the nation's economy."

EXPANDING PRE-K

Each student qualifying for the Early Education Allotment generates additional funding equal to 10 percent of the basic allotment for education. That amounts to \$616 per student or \$1,232 for each student meeting both criteria (that is, both economically disadvantaged and not fully proficient in English).

Under HB 3, the additional funding may be used for programs including full-day prekindergarten for eligible 4-year-olds, which school districts must offer if they identify 15 or more eligible students. It also may be used for programs and services designed to achieve goals of each district's early childhood literacy and mathematics proficiency plans, including initiatives such as teacher attendance at reading academies providing research-based professional development.

Before HB 3, the state required school districts to offer half-day prekindergarten for eligible students, funding it through the Foundation School Program at nearly \$822.2 million in the 2017-18 school year. The new allotment can help pay the extra expense of a full-day program.

According to TEA, 1,058 Texas school districts offered prekindergarten in the 2017-18 school year (most recent data available); of these, 262 offered only a half-day program, 457 offered only a full-day program and 339 offered both.

Districts already offering full-day prekindergarten — or with plans to implement it — can use the extra money to enhance or expand programs. Districts needing time to institute full-day prekindergarten can seek a state waiver and use allotment funds for planning.

AN IMPORTANT INVESTMENT

Investing in early education could dramatically shape the future of Texas and its children for the better. "I really believe that it's going to be the game changer," says Superintendent LaTonya M. Goffney of Aldine ISD in Harris County.

For Goffney, the emphasis on early learning not only makes sense professionally but strikes a deeply personal note. She describes herself as "a student of poverty," saying that she was born in Coldspring, Texas, to a 15-year-old mother and that she never knew her father.

"We lived in poverty that you can't even imagine, but when I went to school, guess what? I had teachers who treated me as if I were smart, and expected me to be smart, so school was the great equalizer," she says. But, she added, schools can't be "equalizers" if they lack the resources to help disadvantaged students start well.

Senate Education Committee Chairman Larry Taylor, sponsor of HB 3, calls the allotment an "extremely important" initiative.

"Reading at the third-grade level by the end of third grade is a very accurate predictor of future academic success for every student," Taylor says. "Up to the third grade, they are learning to read; from the third grade on, they are reading to learn. This new, strategic funding will be instrumental to improving the educational outcomes for all of our students."

House Public Education Committee Chairman Dan Huberty, the bill's author, says one of HB 3's specific goals "was to get students to be proficient readers by third grade, which we know will set them up for future academic success. The Early Education Allotment, along with other strategies in the bill, sets up a framework and process for the state to make this investment and encourage students to meet this goal."



LATONYA M. GOFFNEY
SUPERINTENDENT,
ALDINE ISD



LARRY TAYLOR
SENATOR,
TEXAS SENATE



DAN HUBERTY
REPRESENTATIVE,
TEXAS HOUSE

ELIGIBILITY FOR FREE PRE-K

Texas children are eligible for free prekindergarten if they are four years old on or before Sept. 1 of the current school year and meet one of the following criteria:

- unable to speak and comprehend the English language
 - economically disadvantaged
 - homeless as defined by 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 1143a
 - child of an active-duty member of the U.S. armed forces
 - child of a member of the U.S. armed forces who was injured or killed while on active duty
 - child in, or formerly in, the conservatorship of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services following an adversary hearing
 - child of a person eligible for the Star of Texas Award, which honors peace officers, firefighters and emergency medical first responders who are seriously injured or killed in the line of duty
- Districts may offer a program for 3-year-olds who meet the same eligibility criteria, but they are not required to do so.

Source: Texas Education Agency



WELCOME SUPPORT

For Superintendent Mike Kuhrt of Wichita Falls ISD, the allotment provides important support for the district's existing full-day pre-K program.

"That allotment validated what we had been doing," says Kuhrt. "We funded at full day, and that just means we took money from elsewhere to do that."

His district, which expects to receive \$2 million through the allotment this school year, also is instituting reading academies for kindergarten through third-grade teachers.

Superintendent Gonzalo Salazar of Los Fresnos Consolidated ISD says he made a hard decision years ago to recommend changing from full-day to half-day pre-K out of concern about growth that, at the time, was straining his district's operational budget and facilities. The half-day program has been supplemented with Head Start for qualifying students, he says.

This year, though, his district is planning for a return to full-day prekindergarten, with careful attention to developing curriculum, preparing facilities and hiring staff.

"If we're going to do it right, we have to start off on the right foot and take the time to plan our full-day pre-K," says Salazar. "I am so glad that the Legislature focused on the needs of public education and heard the voices of superintendents throughout the state," he says. "Is it enough money? Time will tell. But I love the focus on literacy."

The investment can change lives, emphasizes Superintendent Goffney. Her district has long offered full-day prekindergarten, she says, and its estimated \$18.3 million in allotment funding is being dedicated to enhancing that program and early education in general.

"My grandpa couldn't read, and so he actually signed his name with an 'X,'" Goffney says. "And he used to tell me, 'Tonya, if you can read, you can go anywhere.' I tell that story to convey to our team and our teachers that if our students can read, they truly can go anywhere. And if they can't, then we're going to have a problem." **FN**



MIKE KUHRT
SUPERINTENDENT,
WICHITA FALLS ISD



GONZALO SALAZAR
SUPERINTENDENT,
LOS FRESNOS
CONSOLIDATED ISD

Young Texans: Demographic Overview

By Olga Garza, David Green,
Spencer Grubbs and Shannon Halbrook

PART 1 OF A TWO-PART SERIES



Texas is growing fast, and unlike many other states, its young population is growing as well. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, one of every 10 persons under the age of 18 in the U.S. lives in Texas.

This is the first of a two-part series on young Texans. In this issue, we'll take a look at what's driving our state's population growth and the demographic characteristics of young Texans. Next month, we'll explore the educational landscape and job prospects for this growing segment of our population.

WHAT DRIVES POPULATION GROWTH?

The Census Bureau estimated Texas' total population at 29 million in 2019, and the Texas Demographic Center (TDC) projects it will rise to about 47.3 million by 2050. In addition to the "natural" increase driven by births, this surge is being driven by people attracted to Texas by our strong economy.

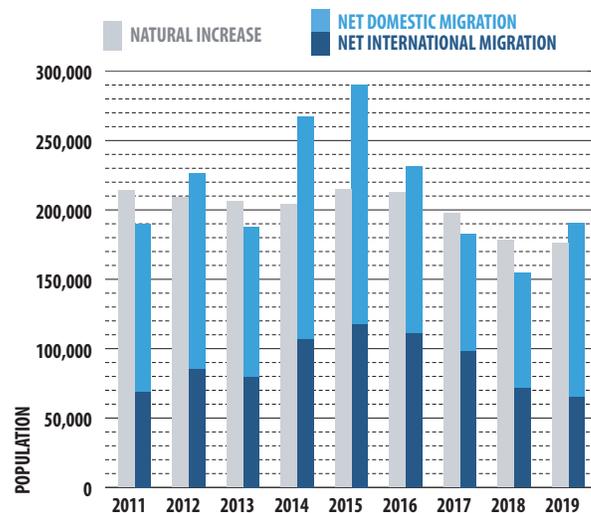
Thus, population growth in Texas is based on two elements: natural increase and net migration from other states and nations.

Natural increase occurs when the state's birth rate is higher than its death rate. Natural increase is the primary source of Texas population growth, although it has declined somewhat in recent years — from nearly 213,600 additional residents in 2011 to about 175,900 in 2019 — according to Census Bureau estimates. Texas' natural increase in 2019, however, ranked second only to California's, the nation's most populous state.

Net migration is the sum of domestic migration and international migration minus out-migration (i.e., those leaving the state). Since 2011, total net migration to Texas has varied, reaching a recent peak in 2015, receding sharply thereafter and then surging again in 2019 (**Exhibit 1**). Net domestic migration followed a similar pattern, falling sharply after 2015 and then

EXHIBIT 1

ELEMENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH IN TEXAS, 2011-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

coming back strongly, increasing by nearly 50 percent in 2019. International migration, meanwhile, has fallen by nearly 45 percent since 2015.

Even so, between 2010 and 2019, Texas saw the second-highest cumulative net migration among states, with more than 1.9 million new residents (**Exhibit 2**). In 2018 (most recent data available), Texas' largest source of net domestic migration was California, with more than 48,000, followed by Florida, Missouri and Maryland.

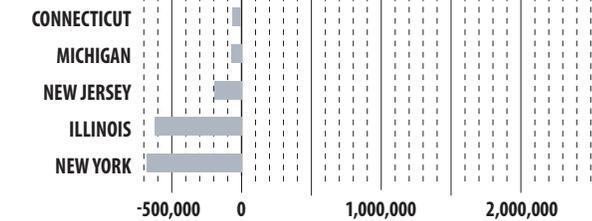
EXHIBIT 2

CUMULATIVE NET MIGRATION, APRIL 1, 2010, TO JULY 1, 2019: TOP AND BOTTOM FIVE STATES

STATES WITH HIGHEST NET MIGRATION



STATES WITH LOWEST NET MIGRATION



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Within the state, TDC projects the largest population increases around Texas' thriving urban areas, as expected, but also in areas of West Texas and the Panhandle (**Exhibit 3**). Some areas of the Permian Basin region, in fact, are expected to see more than 300 percent population growth by 2050, driven largely by the area's oil industry.

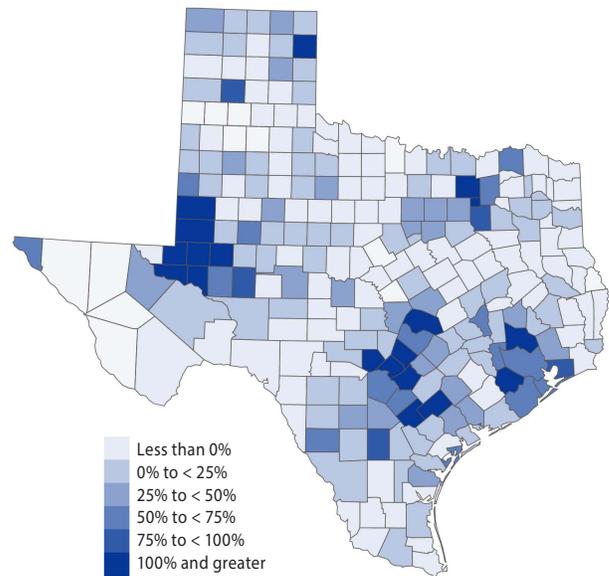
OLDER, BUT YOUNGER

Texas' population is growing across all population groups. Between 2010 and 2018, Texas added about 3.5 million residents, more than any other state. That's a 13.9 percent increase, more than twice the nation's 5.8 percent growth. Texas was one of the fastest-growing states in this period — a remarkable feat considering the state's already large population.

Texas is aging as the huge baby-boom generation enters its retirement years, as is the nation and the entire developed world. In the 2010-2018 period, the number of Texans aged 65 and older rose by 1 million, a 38.5 percent increase; in the U.S., growth for this age group was 30.2 percent.

EXHIBIT 3

PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 2020 TO 2050



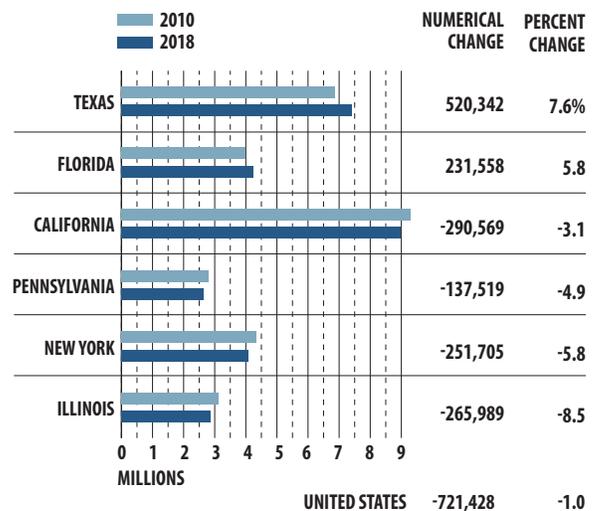
Source: Texas Demographic Center

Where Texas stands out, however, is its under-18 population growth.

Since 2010, Texas saw the highest rate of under-18 population growth among the six most populous states and the second-highest in the nation, behind North Dakota. In four of the six most populous states, the under-18 population actually *fell* in this period — as it did in the U.S. as a whole (**Exhibit 4**).

EXHIBIT 4

CHANGE IN THE UNDER-18 POPULATION OF THE U.S. AND THE SIX LARGEST STATES, 2010-2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Young Texans: Demographic Overview



In numerical terms, Texas' increase of 520,342 children between 2010 and 2018 topped that of all other states and far exceeded second-place Florida's increase of 231,588. The nation's total under-18 population *fell* by more than 700,000.

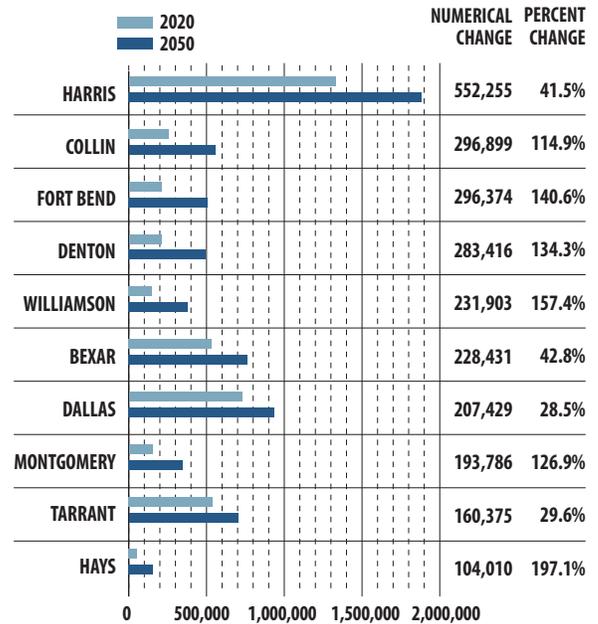
LOOKING TOWARD 2050

TDC projections through 2050 show these under-18 population growth trends continuing steadily. In the state as a whole, TDC predicts a 43 percent rise in the under-18 population by 2050, or 3.2 million more children. That's more than *seven times* the 5.8 percent growth rate expected for the nation's child population (**Exhibit 5**). By 2050, 22.7 percent of Texas' population will be under 18.

Unsurprisingly, TDC expects urban counties to top the list in numerical growth, with Harris County alone adding more than half a million children by 2050. Most of the 10 Texas counties with the highest projected under-18 growth will more than double their child populations (**Exhibit 6**).

EXHIBIT 6

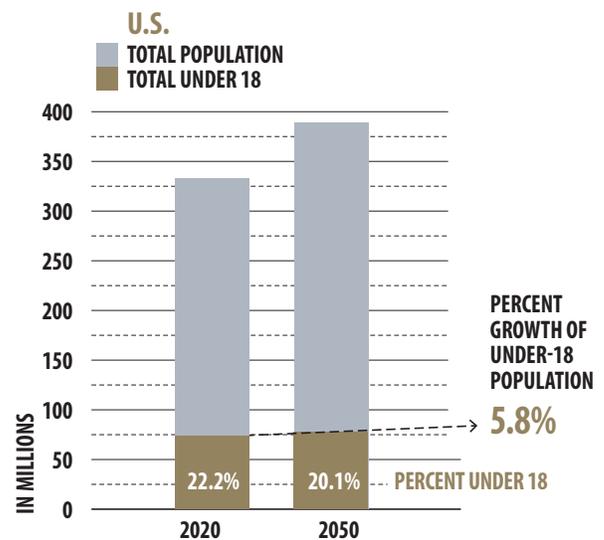
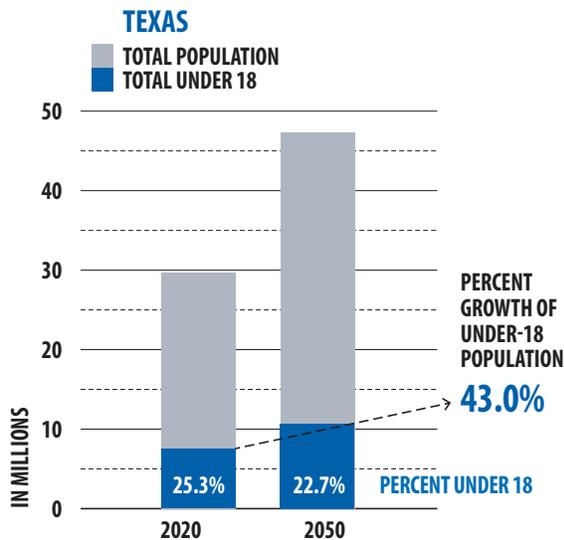
TOP TEXAS COUNTIES FOR PROJECTED UNDER-18 POPULATION GROWTH, 2020-2050



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Texas Demographic Center

EXHIBIT 5

PROJECTED TEXAS AND U.S. POPULATION PERCENTAGE GROWTH, 2020-2050

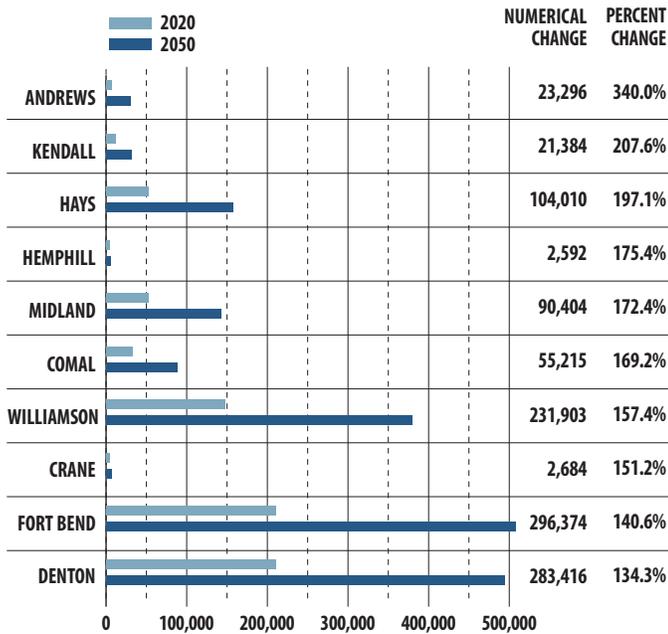


Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Texas Demographic Center

Exhibit 7 lists the 10 counties TDC expects to have the fastest *rate* of under-18 growth. Andrews County, near Midland and Odessa, could see its under-18 population more than quadruple. In Kendall County, north of San Antonio, and Hays County, part of the Austin-Round Rock metropolitan area, the number of children could triple.

EXHIBIT 7

TEXAS COUNTIES WITH THE FASTEST PROJECTED UNDER-18 POPULATION GROWTH, 2020-2050



Source: Texas Demographic Center

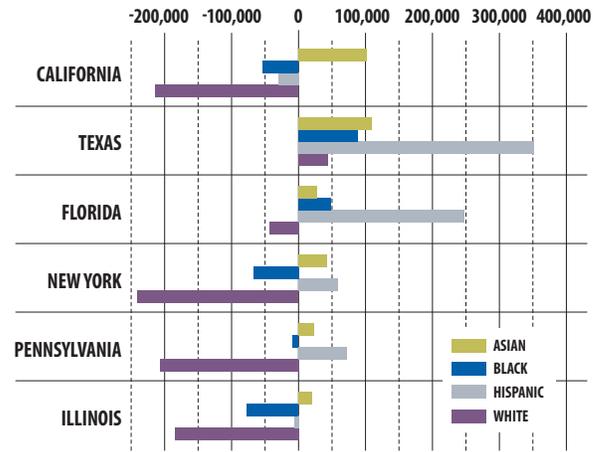
RACE AND ETHNICITY

In the last decade, Texas and Florida both saw huge increases in their Hispanic child populations, and the Asian population rose substantially in Texas and California as well. But Texas is the only one of the six largest states to show an increase among *all* racial and ethnic groups within its under-18 population (**Exhibit 8**).

Texas is an ethnically diverse state, and current growth trends will make it more so. Through 2050, Texas will see its largest under-18 population increases among Hispanics (about 2 million children) and Asians (almost 1 million). The number of “Non-Hispanic Other” children — which, according to TDC, refers mainly to those who identify as two or more races — is expected to triple. Meanwhile, the population of white children in Texas is projected to show almost no growth through 2050 (**Exhibit 9**).

EXHIBIT 8

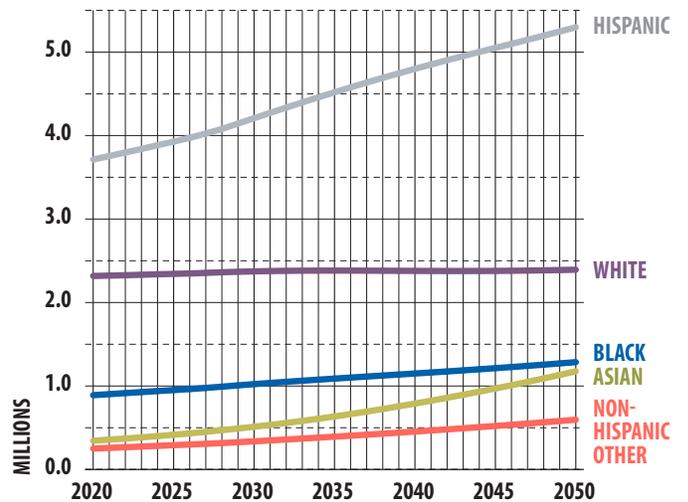
CHANGE IN UNDER-18 POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, SIX LARGEST STATES, 2008-2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

EXHIBIT 9

PROJECTED TEXAS UNDER-18 POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2020-2050



Source: Texas Demographic Center

In the next 30 years, TDC expects Texas’ under-18 population to remain nearly 50 percent Hispanic, a considerably higher proportion than in the U.S. as a whole. Substantial increases in Asian and “Non-Hispanic Other” children will offset a proportional decline of almost 10 percent among white children by 2050.

The U.S. Census Bureau projects the nationwide share of Hispanic children to rise from 24.9 percent to 32.0 percent in 2060, while that of white children will fall from 51.1 percent to 36.5 percent.

Young Texans: Demographic Overview



of the entire U.S. population for this age group is expected to rise from 8.3 percent to 10.2 percent in 2033. In other words, Texas' share of all Americans of working age will increase significantly (**Exhibit 10**).

The wave of baby-boom retirements is likely to slow economic growth in the U.S. and throughout much of the world. By definition, retirees produce less in economic terms, and they tend to spend less as well.

That said, given the rapid expansion in Texas' young population and the state's continuing

role as an immigration magnet, our workforce is likely to help offset this transition — assuming it has the education and skills it needs to succeed in a challenging environment.

In next month's issue of *Fiscal Notes*, look for the second and final part of this series on young Texans. **FN**

For detailed information on the demographic makeup of the Texas population, visit the Texas Demographic Center at www.demographics.texas.gov.

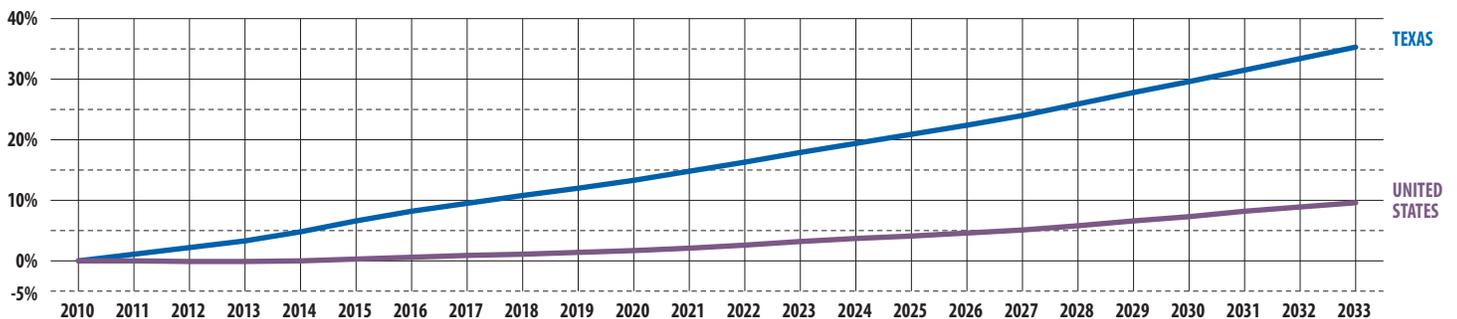
TODAY'S YOUTH, TOMORROW'S WORKFORCE

Today's rapid growth in Texas' number of young people will boost our working-aged population in the future. The number of Texans aged 25 to 54 — generally considered the prime working years — is increasing at a far greater pace than in the U.S. as a whole. From 2010 to 2033, this population is expected to rise by 35 percent in Texas, compared to 9.6 percent in the U.S. Texas' share

EXHIBIT 10

PERCENT CHANGE IN PRIME WORKING-AGED POPULATION (25-54), TEXAS VS U.S., 2010-2033

(Indexed to 2010)



Source: Chmura Economics JobsEQ and U.S. Census Bureau

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 | JANUARY 2020 | YEAR TO DATE: TOTAL | YEAR TO DATE: CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| SALES TAX | \$3,084,547 | \$14,841,121 | 5.65% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 8.87% | | |
| MOTOR VEHICLE SALES AND RENTAL TAXES | 471,013 | 2,240,405 | 8.41% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 10.64% | | |
| MOTOR FUEL TAXES | 308,889 | 1,584,252 | 1.96% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 1.25% | | |
| FRANCHISE TAX | -18,847 | -158,536 | -23.01% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 51.96% | | |
| OIL PRODUCTION TAX | 395,707 | 1,783,102 | 11.51% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 44.15% | | |
| INSURANCE TAXES | 26,432 | 138,194 | 29.27% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 4.84% | | |
| CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO TAXES | 105,062 | 495,004 | -10.16% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | -0.98% | | |
| NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION TAX | 130,967 | 547,565 | -28.30% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | -14.37% | | |
| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TAXES | 129,453 | 599,755 | 6.79% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 4.38% | | |
| HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX | 41,532 | 255,790 | 5.77% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 4.71% | | |
| UTILITY TAXES¹ | 94,636 | 225,392 | 6.75% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 11.30% | | |
| OTHER TAXES² | 23,114 | 100,944 | -14.52% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | -10.18% | | |
| TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS | \$4,792,505 | \$22,652,988 | 4.80% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 9.30% | | |
| Revenue By Source | JANUARY 2020 | YEAR TO DATE: TOTAL | YEAR TO DATE: CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR |
| TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS | \$4,792,505 | \$22,652,988 | 4.80% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 9.30% | | |
| FEDERAL INCOME | 3,509,577 | 17,995,939 | 3.05% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | -0.98% | | |
| LICENSES, FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES | 714,359 | 2,834,619 | -3.10% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | -14.78% | | |
| STATE HEALTH SERVICE FEES AND REBATES³ | 695,488 | 2,959,536 | -11.41% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | -32.18% | | |
| NET LOTTERY PROCEEDS⁴ | 238,461 | 950,127 | -14.77% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 5.33% | | |
| LAND INCOME | 172,599 | 945,706 | -10.02% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 10.22% | | |
| INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME | 366,570 | 1,448,322 | 48.25% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | -17.84% | | |
| SETTLEMENTS OF CLAIMS | 109,836 | 563,687 | 17.46% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 805.68% | | |
| ESCHEATED ESTATES | 10,389 | 105,162 | 0.13% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 16.15% | | |
| SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES | 19,461 | 110,144 | 0.91% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 1.97% | | |
| OTHER REVENUE | 248,360 | 668,985 | 47.97% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 133.35% | | |
| TOTAL NET REVENUE | \$10,877,605 | \$51,235,214 | 3.23% |
| PERCENT CHANGE FROM JANUARY 2019 | 1.01% | | |

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.



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