

9-1-2001

Balance of Payments in El Paso: Fiscal Federalism from 1995-2000

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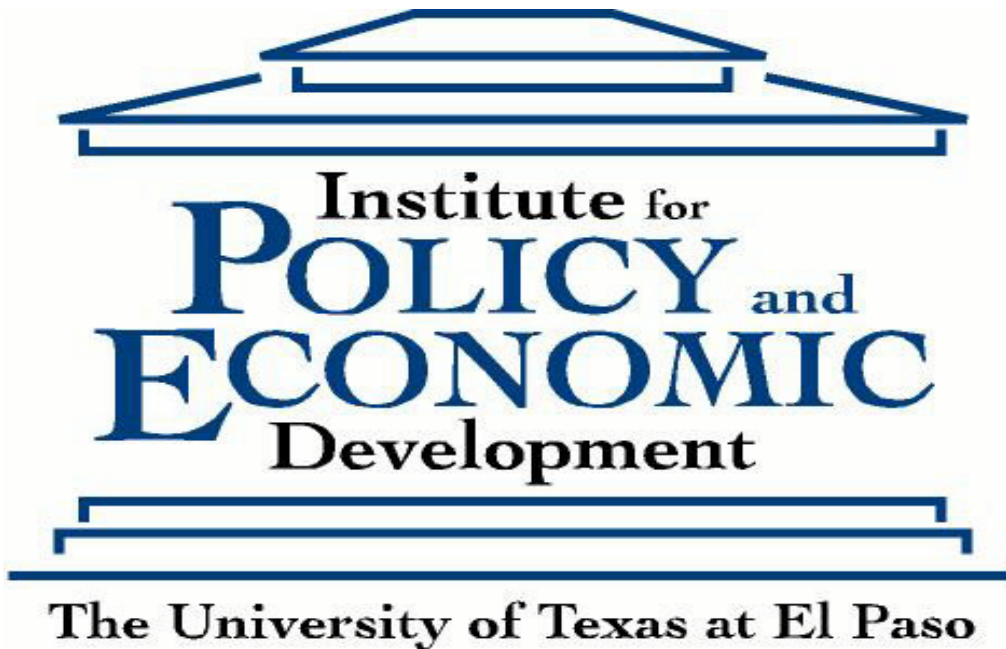
Thurlow Brenner, Christine ; Dalton, Elizabeth; and Soden, Dennis L., "Balance of Payments in El Paso: Fiscal Federalism from 1995-2000" (2001). *IPED Technical Reports*. Paper 13.

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*Balance of Payments in El Paso:
Fiscal Federalism from 1995 to 2000*

Special Report



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September 2001
IPED Technical Report 2001-4

Acknowledgements

This project involved finding a voluminous array of data and organizing it into a document that could serve the El Paso community. Several individuals and IPED staff members worked to put this effort into its final form, culling over hard to find and even harder to understand bits and pieces of local, state and government data.

Special thanks go to:

David Nichols
David Cleveland
Ryan Knotts
Tina Mayagoitia
Mathew McElroy
and Janet Conary.

Mission Statement

The Institute for Policy and Economic Development provides leadership and coordination at the University of Texas at El Paso in order to provide objective analysis and interpretation of public and private policy research, to address issues of importance to the people of the Paso del Norte and Camino Real and to insure economic development proceeds in a rational and sustainable fashion.

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Balance of Payments in El Paso: ***Fiscal Federalism from 1995 to 2000*** **Executive Summary**

Fair share is both an economic and a political concern that addresses the heart of fiscal federalism. This study analyzes the fiscal balance of payments in El Paso County, Texas and provides information regarding El Paso County's fiscal health relative to six other urban counties in Texas (Bexar, Harris, Hidalgo, Tarrant, Travis and Webb), addressing the issue of fair share compared to other urban counties. The balance of payments represents the difference between federal and state spending received and taxes paid between each local unit of government and the state and federal governments. In this study, we examine this issue with respect to the City of El Paso and County of El Paso for the period 1995 to 2000.

In the State of Texas, the fiscal tradition has always been one supporting limited state government involvement and a heavy reliance upon the individual capabilities of local communities. Local governments (city, county and school districts) are primarily financed by local property taxes. They develop services based on the affluence, or lack thereof, of their residents and, in turn, their property holdings and ability to spend. Border communities, well known for their lack of resources, have been forced to focus on statutorily defined services, with few enhancements beyond their fiscal base, and to look outside their jurisdictions, to the state and federal governments, in order to meet minimal service and infrastructure needs.

This report brings together a variety of public data to provide a better understanding of El Paso's total financial picture. In doing so, it examines the impact of each level of government, federal, state and local (including city, county and independent school districts) on the stream of collected revenues that flow out to state and federal jurisdictions (i.e., taxes) and revenues that return for expenditures on locally provided public goods and services.

The following key findings summarize this report:

- Total tax revenue for the City of El Paso has increased steadily from \$106 million to over \$130 million in five years, or 22.4 percent; however, the purchasing power of those tax dollars has only increased by 7.4 percent in constant dollars.

- As with most cities, the primary source of revenues for the City of El Paso is the property tax. Property tax revenues have increased over the past five years by about 27 percent; however, growth in revenue is only 16.1 percent in constant dollars.

- City of El Paso taxable value per capita of \$26,017 in 1999 is lower than for all other cities in the group with the exception of Laredo (\$23,769).

- In constant dollars, city taxable value per capita has actually declined slightly from 1995 to 1999, by 1.9 percent.

Overall, the City of El Paso seems hampered by a low growth rate in property value and lower per capita property tax base than its counterparts in other Texas cities. While tax revenues have indeed increased, inflation has reduced the purchasing power of these revenues. Lastly, opportunities to expand the tax base should be continually considered in order to supplement federal and state grant and funding sources and to upgrade the tax base through commercial development that can carry a higher tax-rate than residential housing.

- El Paso County's 1995 total assessed valuation of \$16.8 billion increased to \$19.6 billion by 1999.

- The county had a 16.8 percent increase in assessed valuation, but the analysis reveals that the inflation-adjusted increase in assessed valuation was \$1.15 billion, representing only a 6.7 percent increase over the 5-year period.

➤ Of the seven counties considered, El Paso County had the lowest percent increase in total assessed valuation.

➤ El Paso had the largest percentage increase in its tax levy of the seven urban counties considered.

➤ El Paso County's adult residents paid the equivalent of \$132 per person on \$42,406 per capita total assessed valuation to generate the total county tax levy of \$60.9 million for FY1999.

➤ Of the seven counties examined, El Paso is one of only two that collect a county sales tax of 0.5 percent added to the state rate of 6.25 percent.

➤ While the hotel occupancy tax represents only 2 percent of the county's total revenue, it is a revenue source that has enjoyed an increase of nearly 26 percent from 1995 to 2000.

Similar to the City of El Paso, the County of El Paso experienced less vibrant growth than other Texas counties from 1995 to 2000. Combined with inflation's impact, the county experienced only mild growth in its revenues and seems unaffected by the economic growth that enhanced sales tax revenues and spurred increases in property values in comparison counties. As the City of El Paso moves out beyond its limits into the county, new subdivision and associated commercial activity may increase revenues to the county. Yet, at the same time, new demands for services will simultaneously occur and expenses for public goods and services, including costly infrastructure and schools, may immediately offset revenue increases.

➤ Aggregate personal income grew 29 percent in El Paso County between 1994 and 1999, from \$9.36 billion to \$12.08 billion. This is the lowest growth rate for this five-year period of the seven Texas counties studied. In constant dollars, total personal income grew by 15 percent.

➤ In per capita terms, personal income in El Paso County grew from \$14,229 in 1994 to \$17,216 in 1999 or 21 percent. When considered for 1999, this level of per capita personal income is approximately half of that

for Harris and Travis counties, but higher than the two other border counties of Hidalgo and Webb.

➤ The border counties clearly account for the lower levels of personal income among the comparison set.

➤ Lower levels of per capita income translate into lower sales tax collections and lower tax revenues across the board.

➤ Total net earnings grew at a slower rate in El Paso County than in the six comparison counties between 1994 and 1999, 26 percent in current dollars and 12 percent in constant dollars.

➤ The growth of the dividends, interest and rent component of personal income in El Paso County has been dramatic in per capita terms, leading all of the counties studied.

➤ Total transfer payments are an important category of personal income making up over 25 percent of the total income for residents in El Paso County. The border counties of El Paso, Hidalgo and Webb led in the growth of transfer payments in the period 1994 to 1999.

The federal income tax sent to the United States Treasury has grown in the region during a period of considerable economic activity. El Paso and the other border counties, in general, did not keep pace with the rest of the state's urban counties considered, suggesting that some earnings and expansion activities of the recent economic boom did not make their way to the border regions.

➤ Total federal expenditures in El Paso County increased from \$5,005 per capita in 1994 to \$5,909 in 2000, an 18.1 percent increase, although only 5.7 percent in constant dollars.

➤ Federal procurement contracts have increased 41.9 percent or 27.3 percent in constant dollars during the study period, an important expenditure that transfers supply and contractor funding into the local economy. Overall, El Paso has enjoyed some increased federal expenditures in contract procurement, retirement and disability payments, and enjoys

the continued benefits of a large military establishment. While El Paso fares better overall than other Texas border counties, it lags behind non-border counties by a considerable degree.

➤ El Paso County experienced the second greatest percentage increase in total state expenditures per capita, 23.8 percent, during the 6-year period. Only Webb County had a larger increase with 27.9 percent.

➤ In 2000, total per capita state expenditures in El Paso County were \$2,440, a \$469 increase from 1995.

The State of Texas has developed a supportive relationship with El Paso and the other border counties. El Paso has experienced growth in state expenditures and serves as a regional base for many state agencies. Because of high demand from NAFTA-related trucking, Webb County received a dramatic increase in funds for infrastructure while all other counties lagged considerably. As the region grows, inadequate outlays for infrastructure may be one factor that will hinder economic development and deter industrial and commercial movement into the area.

➤ Half of the high school graduates earned their diplomas by completing only the minimum high school program, which requires much less of students, particularly in the areas of math and science.

➤ Debt service as a portion of total tax rate among independent school districts has diminished. Decreasing debt service is a positive indicator of fiscal health for districts.

➤ For every \$1 in local tax levied for facility construction, the independent school districts received \$3.70 in return from the state.

There are no simple conclusions to make about education. The role of the state in funding education in El Paso cannot be overstated. The urban sprawl to the east and west of the core city will continue to put expensive educational needs before districts that have not fully developed their tax bases. Every effort to increase achievement in K through 12 will come with costs, but these costs, in part, are offset by better preparation for higher education and a subsequent reduction in the costs of providing developmental courses at the community college and UTEP. Demographic shifts will also play a role in the make up of schools as the youthful character of the border region places added demands on the education system. Support for education from outside the state and local revenue streams is limited, except in the case of UTEP and EPCC, which are best poised to bring new funds from growth in research grants and contracts.

Overall, the study finds that:

➤ For every one dollar raised locally in state sales tax in 2000, El Paso County realized \$6.50 in return from the state.

Summary of Balance of Payments Between El Paso and the State of Texas Based on Sales Tax

Ratio of Total State Expenditures to Total State Sales Tax Collected in Selected Counties

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change 1995-9
Hidalgo	9.5	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.7	9.3	-0.2
Travis	10.3	10.3	10.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	-1.7
Webb	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.0	0.3
El Paso	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.5	0.6
Bexar	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	-0.5
Harris	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	-0.3
Tarrant	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.0

➤ At the federal level, the per capita balance of payments ratio for 1997 indicates that for every dollar of individual income taxes paid by El Paso County residents, \$4.12 was returned to the county in federal payments.

El Paso is supported by federal expenditures in a fashion that reflects a formula that favors poor counties and jurisdictions within them. There is little evidence that El Paso does not receive its fair share by comparison to other urban counties in Texas. Moreover, as the community grows and, hopefully, attains greater overall affluence, federal and state funds can be expected to diminish and be replaced with local substitutes.

Policy Considerations and Conclusions

One clear conclusion of this study is that El Paso overall receives higher levels of funding from the State of Texas and the United States government because of its low income levels, which do not generate high tax revenues. In part, this aspect of federalism helps poor counties, such as those along the United States-Mexican border, by allowing for a redistribution of funds from more affluent areas. From another perspective, one can draw the conclusion that these funds are stopgap measures that will not drive economic development. Thus, those who favor economic development may look at these data and ask how we lessen the dependency on the state and the federal government. From another perspective, state and federal employment, such as the military or regional agency offices, may provide some of the wherewithal to build the economic base of the community. From yet another point of view, some may argue that we should seek more support for our least advantaged citizens in order to provide them opportunities, either through support programs or education, including job skills training. Without a doubt, the data presented suggests there are many options before the community. Yet, the agenda becomes more complex as a result of a need for infrastructure to attract outside industries and commercial interests who will provide the higher paying jobs and opportunities from which other policy choices may result. Thus, a dependency on the state and federal governments remains to insure a

flow of funds for roads and other infrastructure.

Several policy considerations emerge from this study, these are:

Income, Education and Job Skill Related Considerations

I. El Paso needs to monitor return flows to insure that the tax burden is in line with what it receives from the state and federal governments.

II. El Paso must seek better paying jobs for its residents in order to reduce the dependency on state and federal funds.

III. Education appears to be an area where need is greatest in order to enhance the labor pool skill base. It is an area where stable funding needs to be supplemented by aggressive strategies to build the educated and skilled work force of tomorrow that will attract new industries.

IV. From III above, new industries will shift the tax base burden away from residential property owners.

V. Additional local taxes will be a burden and if enacted, should be used to build the potential tax base.

VI. Higher education should be broadened to include more options for careers in trades where serious workforce demands are likely to emerge in the not-too-distant future and where supplemental funding is likely to be available from public and private sources.

Process Choices

VII. El Paso must realize that each choice has an opportunity cost and carefully prioritize its goals, including:

a. Working with other communities, not just border cities and counties, realizing that major urban areas in the state (i.e., Dallas, Houston) have serious problems of poverty and associated economic development concerns than can be used in political settings to leverage support for urban programs –

viewing challenges as urban not just border problems.

b. Continue working through important border alliances, such as the U.S. – Mexico Border Counties Coalition and the Texas Border Infrastructure Coalition, to monitor and lobby for fair share in the border region.

c. Consider expanding partnerships with communities in the southwest, other major urban cities and international partners who can bring political clout to funding issues that will assist in growth of the economic base.

d. Aggressively pursue programs and grants that make long-term investments, not just assisting in short-term cash flow needs.

e. View investments with the goal of building the property tax base and improving high-skill, high-wage job opportunities for individuals, which will create more disposable income that individuals can invest in the local economy.

VIII. Set goals for reducing balance of payments ratios over reasonable time periods, realizing growth and prosperity will lead to reductions that can be a measure of economic success.

IX. Consider the costs of tax abatements and incentives that will be short-term and will not necessarily enhance the tax base in the long run.

X. Fully pursue opportunities for attracting new residents, both wage earning and retirees, and commercial/industrial interests because of Texas' tax-haven status.

XI. Develop joint policy teams from all levels of government and the private sector to evaluate programs and insure fair share is received.

XII. Develop joint policy teams to explore non-traditional economic development.

XIII. Recognize the conditions of the border will almost always create a dependency or need to support undocumented individuals who are drawn to opportunities in the United States and support legislation that will allow them to more easily

be placed on tax rolls and pay part of the tax burden.

XIV. Educate federal lawmakers about the costs of NAFTA, including addressing infrastructure needs and human needs, such as indigent health care and costs of immigration administration with the goals of increasing federal assistance that will improve the delivery of goods and services from the border to the interior of the U.S.

XV. Work with Mexican partners to obtain international support for NAFTA infrastructure.

XVI. Use institutions of higher education as catalysts for developing economic opportunities that can build on higher standards in K through 12 education.

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Introduction

This study analyzes the fiscal balance of payments in El Paso County, Texas and provides information regarding El Paso County fiscal health relative to six other urban counties in Texas. The balance of payments represents the difference between federal and state spending received and taxes paid between each local unit of government and the state and federal governments. In this study, we examine this issue with respect to the City of El Paso and County of El Paso for the period 1995 to 2000. In doing so comparisons are made to six other Texas counties and the fiscal outputs (taxes) and inputs (expenditures) they have experienced.

This is not a new issue. James Madison argued in *The Federalist No. 14* that there was a strong need for a viable central government in order to avoid fragmenting the republic, a so-called “antidote for the diseases of factions.” Likewise, Alexander Hamilton, in *The Federalist No. 9*, warned against splitting ourselves into a group of competing and clashing commonwealths. In more recent times, federal revenue redistribution marked the programs of the Great Depression. Revenue sharing under the administration of Richard Nixon was a response to the crises in American cities, and Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society of the 1960s also focused on federal support for an ever-widening set of local demands. Especially during the latter part of the twentieth century, the federal government was fiscally active in funding a wide array of social, military and community programs. Beginning with Ronald Reagan, and even more in evidence in 1994 when the Republicans achieved a majority in the U.S. Congress, federal fiscal policy has changed significantly. Mirroring the changes in the private sector, the federal government began to decentralize programs, introduce intergovernmental competition, and add greater market discipline to its funding patterns (Musgrave, 1997). Thus, it is important to recognize that the idea of receiving a “fair share” of federal funds to pay for local needs is neither a new idea nor one that is limited to a few locations.

In the State of Texas, the fiscal tradition has always been one supporting limited state government involvement and a heavy reliance upon the individual capabilities of local communities. Counties, which operate as fiscal armatures of the state government in a local area, have not afforded an extensive set of services to their communities. Local governments (city, county and school districts) are primarily financed by local property taxes. They develop services based on the affluence, or lack thereof, of their residents and, in turn, their property holdings and ability to spend. Border communities, well known for their lack of resources, have been forced to focus on statutorily defined services, with few enhancements beyond their fiscal base, and to look outside their jurisdictions, to the state and federal governments, in order to meet minimal service and infrastructure needs.

This report brings together a variety of data to provide a better understanding of El Paso’s total financial picture. In doing so, it examines the impact of each level of government -- federal, state and local (including city, county and independent school districts) -- on the stream of collected revenues that flow out to state and federal jurisdictions (i.e., taxes) and revenues that return for expenditures on locally-provided public goods and services. Detailed financial information is presented to provide a comprehensive overview of the community’s tax collection and what it receives as part of fiscal redistribution from the two higher levels of government in the most recent five-year period.

A key concern in any discussion of this issue is the “fairness” in tax collections and payments to each unit of government. What are “equitable” distributions of both the tax burden at the local level and the return flow of federal and state assistance to them? In *The Federal Government and the States* series produced by the Taubman Center for State and Local Government at Harvard University, the point is repeatedly made that there are wide disparities in financial flows among the states (See: <http://www.ksg.harvard.edu>). If fairness means that each county receives in

proportion to what it contributes in taxes, then border counties like El Paso, where per capita tax collections are low, would receive proportionally less in state and federal assistance. If the central purpose of State and Federal taxation and spending is to *rebalance* the resources available across the state and nation, then the states and counties with stronger economies, and therefore stronger revenue bases, will share resources with the poorer political jurisdictions. In effect, the system reflects a complex combination of both of these values. Other factors that affect the location of spending have to do with the most appropriate place to conduct certain kinds of government activities, such as placing military bases. Thus, some observers are concerned with the balance between taxes and benefit payments based on disproportional funds from programs that are unevenly distributed.

Overall these competing goals can be summarized as:

- A goal of neutrality so each jurisdiction gets back a close approximation of what it pays.
- A rebalancing or redistribution from wealthier jurisdictions to those jurisdictions in need.
- A recognition of program based imbalances that generate additional benefits.

Methodology

In order to provide a comparison of El Paso to other areas of the State of Texas, six counties were chosen at the suggestion of the Texas State Demographer (See Map 1). The most recent data was used when available; however, some exceptions exist. For example, the federal government has not reported federal tax breakdowns by local jurisdictions on an annual basis, often only doing so every five years. Thus, agency discretion plays a role in obtaining data and the most recent series have been utilized. The comparison counties examined are:

Bexar,
Harris,
Hidalgo,

Tarrant,
Travis, and
Webb.

Inasmuch as El Paso is a border county, it was deemed important to make comparisons with other border communities. Thus, Webb County includes the City of Laredo and Hidalgo County includes the communities of Edinburg, McAllen and Pharr, a set of communities situated at the midpoint and terminus of the Rio Grande River, respectively, while El Paso marks the upper most reach of the river in Texas. Since the passage of NAFTA in 1994, these border counties have seen dramatic changes in economic development, transportation and population growth; growth which has strained both the fiscal and physical resources of these communities. Both Hidalgo and Webb Counties, along with Bexar County and its principal city, San Antonio, also represent urban centers with Hispanic-majority communities, similar to El Paso County.

Tarrant County, with the City of Fort Worth, Travis County with the State Capitol, Austin, and Harris County, including Houston, the nation's fourth largest city, represent major urban counties in the north, central and gulf coast areas of Texas. Although these counties are larger and more prosperous than the border region, they serve as benchmark communities. For El Paso County, and, for that matter, any border community to move forward economically, they must understand not only what improvements are being made locally but how those improvements stack up against "the competition." Located on major transportation corridors with diversified, dynamic local economies, Tarrant, Travis and Harris counties provide typical examples of urban Texas prosperity.

Data reported comes from a variety of public sources including the Consolidated Federal Funds Reports (CFFR), an annual report of domestic expenditures by county which is available through the U.S. Census Bureau website. The CFFR reports over 80 percent of federal outlays as recorded by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB); however, some areas of foreign expenditures (i.e., foreign aid, military aid,

etc.), are not included as are some other minor categories. In obtaining data on tax collection at the federal level, the raw data is only available by zip code and only for the years 1991 and 1997. State of Texas data collection is in fact a bit easier because of the access to data through the State's multiple websites and numerous publications, as well as ease of access to local data generated by the City of El Paso and the County counterparts.

We are also aware that ideally a larger time frame should be analyzed. In some cases we feel that a 10-year perspective on at least the largest agencies, those with over \$1 billion in expenditures statewide, is needed. The 10-year perspective is valuable in order to assess the flow to local jurisdictions of multi-year activities (i.e., those related to infrastructure) that are not captured in a one-year or five-year snapshot. Thus, it is our intention to provide a dis-aggregation of expenditures for the largest agencies during the fall of 2001 for a ten-year.

This research is organized into three major domains, based on the concept of fiscal federalism – local, state and federal. It focuses on the question of what is the appropriate level of government to pay for distinct sorts of goods and services. Economists and policy analysts have long maintained that citizens will “vote with their feet” and move to communities that provide the goods and services which they desire at a cost they perceive as equitable. This location-based theory of fiscal federalism infers that local citizens will decide and pay for the services they desire or move to another community whose provisioning better suits their needs, abilities to pay and preferences. Obviously, in poor communities where individuals have limited resources the range of choices becomes extremely limited and voting with one's feet is too costly to even be considered. Thus, the local finances of the City of El Paso and the County of El Paso are considered in light of their fiscal relationships to the State of Texas and the federal government. A triad of flows that make up the “fisc,” hence fiscal, or financial flows between governments is illustrated in Figure 1.

NOTE: Because of the large volume of data, all data tables and charts supporting the majority of the text follow the section in which they are referenced. All City related tables are represented with a “CI,” such as Table CI-1, Table CI-2, etc. County related tables are designated as “CTY,” State of Texas tables as “S,” Sales Tax materials as “ST,” Federal as “F,” Independent School Districts by “ISD,” and County Transit District by “CTD.” Charts and tables related to the balance of payments section of the report are labeled “BOP.” “EPCC” and “UTEP” tables are so noted and federal pass-through funds distributed by the state as “FS.”

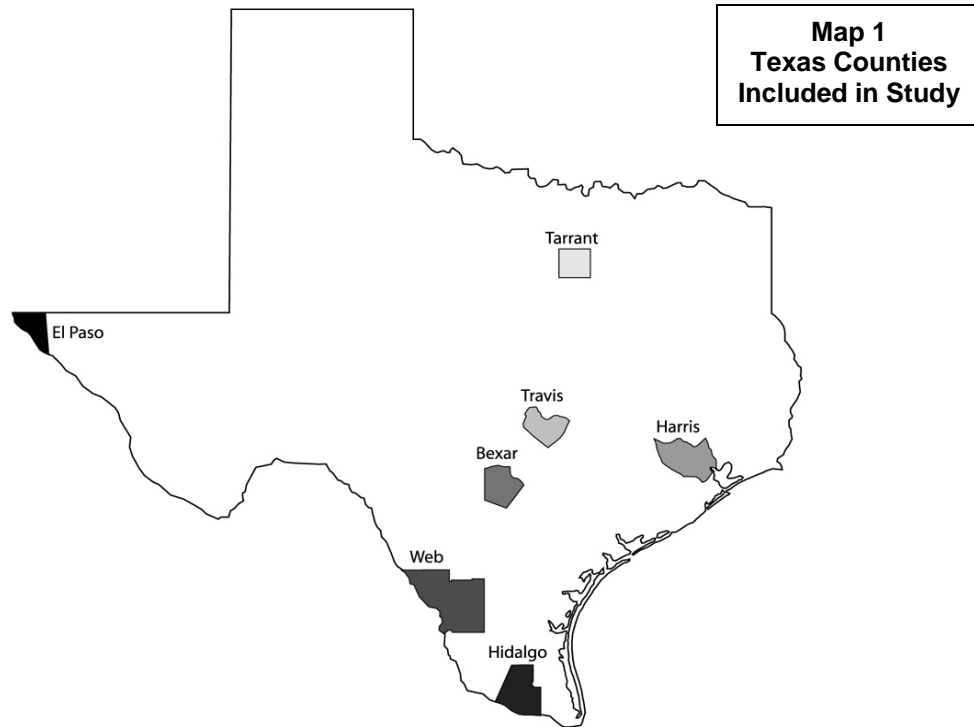
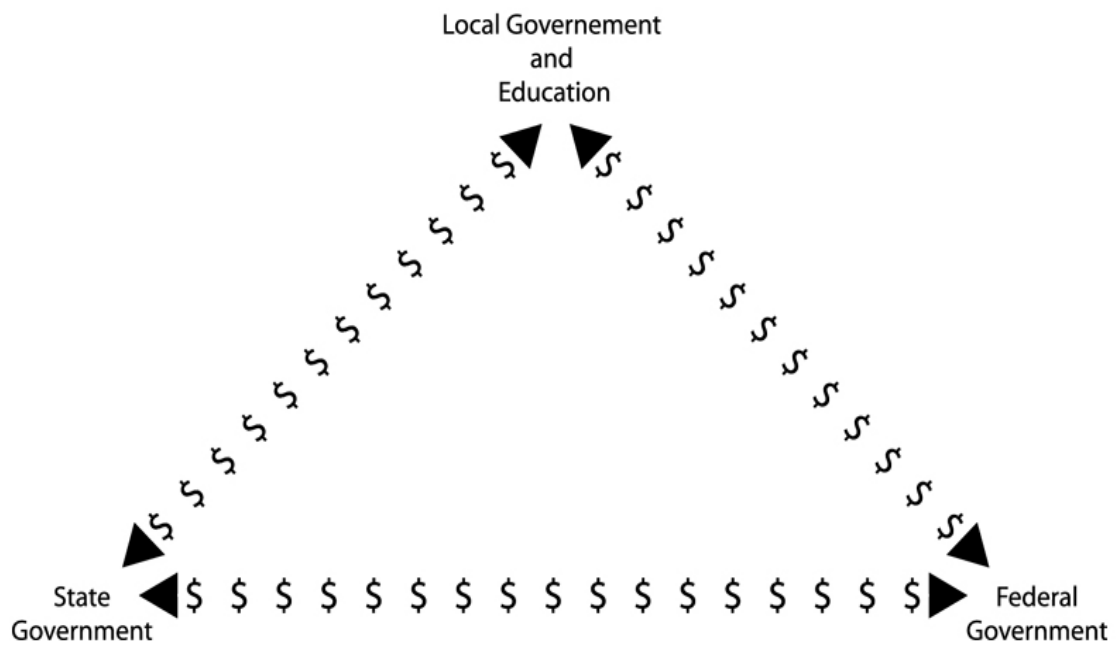


Figure 1

Fiscal Triad



Tax Collection: The Local Output from El Paso to State and Federal Governments

The levels of state and federal taxes collected in El Paso County make up one side of the equation in the *balance* between the output or outflow of taxes and the inflow of state and federal funds expended on various programs and services. The levels or amounts collected and the expenditures received result in an equation that determines whether El Paso County is in the position of net contributor or net recipient of funds in relation to the State of Texas and the U.S. federal government.

Before exploring these questions of tax contributions and return flows with the state and federal government, the study examines the revenue base of the City of El Paso and County of El Paso. The main tax and revenue instruments of El Paso local governments are examined over a six-year period, including the category of intergovernmental grants from state and federal sources. Appropriate comparisons are made to the six selected counties in the state.

At all levels of analysis, local, state and federal, it is important to account for the impact of inflation in the five year period studied, marked by six years or data points, on the purchasing power of both tax revenues and expenditures. For this purpose, a state and local government implicit price deflator provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis is applied to both revenue and expenditure figures. It is used to calculate *constant dollar* values with a base year of 1996 (1996 = 100).

The City of El Paso

Cities in Texas provide their citizens with a broad range of services from police and fire protection to libraries and sanitation services. They are responsible for planning growth and for regulating land use and many aspects of human behavior, for example, housing codes. They may annex land and enlarge the boundaries of their jurisdictions. In addition, they have the power to raise the

revenues (taxes) required to provide these goods and services.

As with most cities, the *primary source of revenues for the City of El Paso is the property tax*. Property tax revenues have increased over the past five years. Other revenue sources from a number of city charges and fees are increasing at a faster rate. Table CI-1 (please note that all city related tables, charts and figures have a CI designation) provides an overview of the City's fund types and total revenues (last column) for the years 1995 to 2000. Over the six-year period shown, total revenues have increased by almost \$58 million or 22.3 percent. Local revenue collections, or own-source revenues, collected through taxes and fees, such as building permits or international bridge fees, are reflected in the General Fund shown in the first column.

Total General Fund revenues are broken down by source in Table CI-2. The table shows that such revenues increased 15 percent from 1995 to 2000. (Table CI-2 provides a breakdown of the "General Fund," the first column in Table CI-1.) In inflation-adjusted dollars, this represents a growth of less than 1 percent.¹ Taxes, not surprisingly, are the critical local source of revenue, making up 55.4 to 59.4 percent of general fund revenues in the last six years. Next in importance are franchise fees (franchise fees also include easement fees), a source of revenues that has almost doubled in five years, followed by sanitation charges. Overall, sanitation charges are a stable source of revenue, but a declining revenue source in inflation-adjusted dollars, most likely because of efficiencies that have been developed and implemented in this area. Following these revenue sources are charges for services, although a declining source since 1995. Next comes municipal court revenue, which is up 28.5 percent in six-years. Revenue from licenses has

1. Please note that as of 1999 bridge revenues, a little over 5 percent of revenues from 1995 to 1998, are reported in Enterprise Funds due to a change in accounting procedures.

increased four fold, although it made up only 3 percent of general fund revenue in 2000. This increase reflects the growth in business and construction licensing in the city.

Looking solely at tax revenues by source, legally levied taxes versus the revenues previously considered from fees and services (Table CI-3), it is clear that property taxes generated approximately 63 percent or nearly two-thirds of all city tax revenue in the last six years. This is supplemented by sales tax revenue,² making up 35 percent of the total tax revenue, and hotel/motel taxes ranging from 2 to 3 percent of total tax revenue.

Total tax revenue has increased steadily from \$106 million to over \$130 million in a period of six years or 22.4 percent. However, it is important to note that in terms of the purchasing power of those tax dollars (constant dollars), tax revenue has only increased by 7.4 percent, as inflation has "chipped away" at the real dollar value of these revenues.

The importance of *intergovernmental revenue* in financing city programs is often overlooked or lost in the complexity of reporting between government entities. Intergovernmental revenues have remained fairly stable at 13 to 14 percent of total revenues as shown in the last column of Table CI-4. The city's accounting structure places intergovernmental revenues in three funds: the general fund, the special revenue fund, and the capital projects fund. From 1995 to 2000, total intergovernmental revenues increased from \$33.9 million to \$43.9 million. As the detail on "special revenue funds by source 1995-2000" shown in Table CI-5 indicates, community development grants, primarily from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), are the major intergovernmental revenue source. These grants make up 51.6 percent of the total in 2000. The amount from "other federal grants" has doubled from 1997 to 2000 from \$6 to \$13 million, while the total for state

grants has declined from \$10.3 million in 1977 to \$5.2 million in 2000. Apart from the HUD community development grants, most grant programs are not in the nature of entitlements and they vary in degree of competitiveness and often are a function of community need. In order to gain a detailed picture of this area of revenue and it's future potential, considerably more analysis of individual grants received and opportunities for application is required to comment on the city's potential to increase intergovernmental grant revenue.

The capacity of the City of El Paso to finance the future development and service needs of its citizens from *property tax revenues* can be measured by examining three variables: 1) the taxable value of property, 2) the tax rate, and 3) the tax levy relative to the primary cities in the counties used for comparison. Relative to the comparison cities in the counties examined in this study, the taxable value of property is growing very slowly in the City of El Paso as indicated by the data in Table CI-6. In current dollars taxable value has grown 13.6 percent from 1995 to 1999, or 3.7 percent in constant dollars. *This is the lowest rate of growth of all of the cities in the group.* Taxable value grew 12 percent in McAllen and 21.1 percent in Laredo in the same period (constant dollars). Using another measure, city taxable value per capita in El Paso of \$26,017 in 1999 is lower than for all other cities in the group with the exception of Laredo (\$23,769). In constant dollars, *city taxable value per capita has actually declined slightly from 1995 to 1999, by 1.9 percent.*

On the other hand, Table CI-7 reports that the El Paso City tax rate at 0.660234 in 1999 is almost the same as Houston in the same year, and is exceeded only by the tax rate in Fort Worth. The tax rates in 1999 were 25 to 30 percent lower in McAllen, Austin and Laredo. In addition, Houston and Fort Worth have a 20 percent homestead exemption. The remaining cities, including El Paso, have no homestead exemption as shown in Table CI-8.

The El Paso city tax levy, the amount to be raised each year from the property tax, has increased by 14.8 percent from 1995 to

² A one half percent local sales and use tax is specifically earmarked for transit service. The city provides bus and handicapped transportation services to local citizens with the funds.

1999, 4.4 percent in constant dollars (Table CI-9). Again this represents the lowest percent change among the cities in the group except for McAllen. In per capita terms, the tax levy in El Paso is slightly higher than in San Antonio, \$172 compared to \$169 in 1999, but considerably lower than in Houston, Fort Worth and Austin. The per capita levy defies simple conclusions and points to the complexity of increasing the yield of the property tax. One must also take into consideration land use, such as more modern commercial property in Austin, Fort Worth and Houston which carries a larger burden relative to residential property, but raises the per capita rate, while McAllen includes a higher tax roll of agriculture lands.

Conclusions: City of El Paso

Overall, the City of El Paso seems hampered by a low growth rate in property value and lower per capita property tax base than its fiscal counterparts in other Texas cities. While tax revenues have indeed increased, the inflation rate has taken away, in real dollar terms, the purchasing and investing power of these revenues. Lastly, opportunities to expand the tax base should be continually considered. In addition, upgrading the tax base through commercial development (economic expansion) that can carry a higher tax-rate than residential housing should be a top priority.

The County of El Paso

Counties in Texas function as general-law units of local government. As such, they are limited in their capacity to operate by the powers, or restriction of powers, granted both constitutionally and through legislation by the state. These restrictions are the most severe limits on local discretionary power over fiscal resources. Consequently, counties with unique challenges, such as the presence of *colonias*, cannot respond in new or creative ways to alleviate problems without the specific authorization of the Texas legislature.

A Texas county, therefore, has dual responsibilities. First, the county must implement state policies, and secondly it has the responsibility of providing services to local residents. Traditionally, a primary role

of county government was maintenance of roads and bridges and government records coupled with operating courts of justice, law enforcement and enforcing state health laws.

The total revenues received by El Paso County are comprised of eight streams of income, as indicated in Table CTY-1. Approximately 60 percent of total local revenues are generated by taxation. Nearly 20 percent is collected in charges-for-services, and intergovernmental income represents 10 percent. The remaining 10 percent of revenue is divided between fines, licenses and permits, interest, and miscellaneous income. Over the six year period from 1995 through 2000, total county revenue increased by 46.8 percent, reflecting the growth of the county and the development that went with it. This section discusses the revenue generated through taxation, with primary emphasis on property and sales taxes.

In Texas local governments have the constitutional authority to levy taxes on the property within their jurisdictions. A central appraisal district that serves all of the geopolitical subdivisions within the county, including cities, school districts, and special districts, appraises property. According to the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, "appraised value represents the market value of all property on the county's tax roll on January first." Thus, each local government functions as an independent taxing unit to levy property taxes based on the property values set by the county appraisal district.

Property tax revenue represents almost 70 percent of all taxation in the County of El Paso, as shown in Table CTY-2. Over one-quarter of the tax revenue is from sales taxes, and less than 3 percent is collected through hotel occupancy taxes (2.2 percent) in 2000, a sometimes-controversial tax issue among those who promote tourism. Lesser taxes also include the mixed beverage taxes (1.0 percent) and bingo taxes (0.1 percent). Taxes from gaming on the Tigua Reservation are not controlled by or paid to the county or state as they are in other states (i.e., Nevada and New Jersey)

because of the sovereignty of Native American reservations.

El Paso County's 1995 total assessed valuation of \$16.8 billion increased to \$19.6 billion by 1999, as shown in Table CTY-3. While the county might be heartened by the 16.8 percent increase in assessed valuation, the figure does not tell the complete picture. In constant dollars (1996 = 100), the analysis reveals that the inflation-adjusted increase in assessed valuation was \$1.15 billion; representing only a 6.7 percent increase in assessed valuation over the 5-year period.

Of the seven comparison counties studied, El Paso County had the lowest percent increase in total assessed valuation. Using constant dollars for comparison, Travis County with its booming technology centers experienced the largest increase, 33 percent, in total assessed valuation. Tarrant County's diversified economy produced a 23.5 percent increase, while Harris County posted a 10.6 percent increase during the same 5-year period. Hidalgo County, located in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, registered a 15.4 percent increase in total assessed valuation, while Bexar (San Antonio) and Webb (Laredo) counties posted single digit increases of 9.9 percent and 8.6 percent respectively.

The distribution of tax burden within a community is also a critical factor in understanding a county's fiscal health. Approximately 45 percent of El Paso County's tax burden is born by single family residential property owners; only in Bexar County is the share larger as shown in Chart CTY-1. The percentage share of El Paso's industrial base of manufacturing and processing facilities, is similar in size to that in Travis County; however, the total property tax revenue generated by Travis County industries is \$1 billion more than in El Paso County. Likewise, Harris County's commercial sector at 28 percent and El Paso's at 26 percent represents comparable shares of the counties' total assessed valuation, but El Paso generates \$4.8 billion in revenue from this sector compared to \$46 billion in Harris.

The assessed valuation of property, or property tax base, is only the beginning

point for the calculation of taxes in any given local governmental unit. It is the actual tax rate that is used to determine the levy available to the county. Counties have the discretion under the Texas Constitution to levy up to three different types of tax rates, which may be designated for either the: 1) General Fund; 2) Farm-to-Market Roads and Flood Control (FM & FC); or, 3) a Special Road and Bridge Fund. The total county tax rate reflects the sum of these three categories.

While El Paso County's total tax rate ranks fifth among the seven urban comparison counties in 1999, the county has experienced a 28.9 percent increase in the tax in the study period. As shown in Table CTY-4, only Webb County had a similar increase in total tax rate, with a 23 percent increase. Harris, Bexar, Tarrant and Travis Counties showed a decrease in total tax rate from 1995 through 1999, and, while Hidalgo County's rate increased, it was only by 0.2 percent.

Deductions are applied to the total assessed valuation in order to arrive at the actual amount on which the tax rate will be levied. Counties, like cities, also have the option of granting a homestead exemption, as shown in Table CTY-5. While Harris and Travis Counties offered 20 percent homestead exemptions throughout the 5-year period, El Paso has undergone changes in its approach. El Paso County's homestead exemption was 20 percent from 1995 through 1997; however, in 1998 the exemption rate fell to 3 percent where it remains. Bexar, Hidalgo, Tarrant and Webb Counties do not offer homestead exemptions for their taxpayers.

The total county tax levy represents the amount of money the county has available for the General Fund as well as the FM & FC and Road and Bridges Fund. Under State law a County may levy property taxes up to \$0.80 per \$100 of assessed valuation for the general fund and up to \$0.15 per \$100 assessed valuation for the road and bridge fund. Table CTY-6 shows El Paso County's levy increased from \$41.2 million to \$60.9 million from 1995 to 1999, a \$19.7 million increase. When the tax levy is converted to constant dollars (1996 = 100),

the increase, accounting for inflation, was \$14.7 million or a 34.9 percent increase. *Overall, El Paso had the largest percentage increase in its tax levy of the seven urban counties.*

In order to compare these urban counties, it is also necessary to look at the per capita total assessed valuation. El Paso County's per capita total assessed valuation of property was \$28,839 in 1999, while Travis County enjoyed more than twice that amount at \$61,500 per capita, as shown in Table CTY-7.³ *Only Hidalgo County has a lower per capita levy than El Paso County at \$87 and \$90 respectively (Table CTY-9).*

Demographic analysis of the population in the seven urban counties shows that the percentage of adult population varies greatly among the counties. Seventy-six percent of the Travis County population is age 18 or older while 68 percent of the El Paso County population is of voting age or above as shown in Table CTY-8. Hidalgo and Webb Counties have the lowest percentage of adult population, 64.7 percent and 63.8 percent respectively. Because the property-owning, tax-paying populace is comprised of adults, it follows that those communities with larger percentages of population under age 18 will have lower per capita property tax revenues. Tables CTY-7 and CTY-9 show the adult per capita tax assessed valuation and adult per capita tax levy respectively. *El Paso County's adult residents paid the equivalent of \$132 per person on \$42,406 per capita total assessed valuation to generate the total county tax levy of \$60.9 million for FY1999.*

Sales Tax

Put simply, sales tax presents a different set of conditions. In the State of Texas, the tax rate is 6.25 percent, a rate transferred to the state. Local jurisdictions, including cities, counties, special purpose districts and transit authorities, may impose an additional

sales tax. Local sales and use taxes may be levied for no more than 2 percent such that the total tax will not exceed 8.25 percent. These taxes are paid at the physical location of a facility selling goods and services.

El Paso County imposed a county sales tax in 1988 for the purpose of providing property tax relief to the county residents. Proximity to Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, as well as the location on Interstate Highway 10, makes it possible to export the tax burden to many non-county residents, such as tourists, a condition that is well known and quite lucrative in other states (i.e., Florida). *The only other county in our comparison study that collects a county sales tax is Webb County.* Both counties' rates are 0.5 percent.

Sales tax in El Paso is made up of the following components:

6.25 %	State Sales Tax Transferred to State
1.00%	City of El Paso Tax ⁴ Remains in City as Revenue
0.5%	County of El Paso Tax Remains in County as Revenue
0.5%	Transit District Tax as District Revenue ⁵
<hr/>	
8.25%	Total Sales Tax

Table ST-1 shows the growth of sales tax revenue from 1995 to 2000 for El Paso County. By 2000, \$24 million dollars were generated for El Paso County, an increase of 22.2 percent. During the same time period, Webb County, the only other county with a county imposed sales tax; saw an increase in county sales tax receipts of 40.9 percent. Once the sales tax receipts are adjusted for inflation (1996 = 100), then the percentage increases for the counties drop to 7.2 percent in El Paso and 23.6 percent in Webb County. Webb County's dramatic post-NAFTA growth can clearly be seen in

³ The most accurate population figures are those from the recently completed 2000 Census. While this is one year beyond the data on tax assessment and levy from the Texas Comptroller's office, it is considerably more accurate than the population estimates generated by the State demographer. In calculating both the 1999 per capita tax levy and per capita total assessed valuation of property, the total was divided by the total 2000 Census population figure.

⁴ Anthony, Clint, Socorro and Vinton also levy 1 percent local sales tax. Horizon City places a 1.5 percent rate on taxable sales.

⁵ The transit district is part of the City of El Paso.

these figures, while El Paso records a much smaller impact.

El Paso is like other cities in the growth of its sales tax receipts as shown in Table ST-2 and ST-3. All of the cities included in the state saw growth during the six-year period covered by the data, ranging from an 85.5 percentage increase in McAllen to only 21.5 percent in El Paso. It is important to note the increase in McAllen stems from a much smaller base in 1995, but other communities also experienced larger growth beginning from larger bases. *When viewed in constant dollars, El Paso's increase was only 6.6 percent, far below all other cities considered.* In part, plant closures account for some of this shift as does a transfer of military personnel out of the region. Regardless, El Paso seems to have generated less disposable income for purchase of taxable items than in the other urban settings.

Property Taxation for Special Districts

Special districts can be created in Texas either through state legislative action or by local ordinance, as in the case of creation of a local public housing authority. Special districts serve persons within a specific geographical area and usually have a single functional mission. One of the hallmarks of their substantial autonomy from other units of government is their ability to generate revenue through local property taxation. In El Paso County, there are 10 special districts including El Paso Community College District (EPCC), R.E. Thomason General Hospital District, 4 water districts, 2 emergency service districts and a municipal utility district (MUD.) All county property owners remit taxes to the hospital and community college districts. Table SD-1 reveals that with a tax rate of 0.11075, EPCC levied \$19.6 million in 1999, a point we shall return to in a later section. Thomason's higher tax rate of 0.18507 netted \$33.4 million in 1999 for public health care needs. The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts did not report prior years' data and this study did not consider the federal and state balance of payments for non-educational special districts because they are generally tied into other expenditure and revenue streams. (Thomason Hospital

is also treated separately in two associated reports available on request.)

Other County Taxes

Four other taxes should be briefly discussed, because they can be highly controversial and may serve as buffers against expenses that would draw on the general fund revenues of city and county governments if the taxes did not exist. The first of these is the hotel occupancy tax, long recognized as a highly effective way of exporting taxation to non-residents. In addition to tourists and other travelers, some U.S. citizens from other parts of the country, i.e., persons who conduct business in Mexico, prefer to stay in American accommodations in El Paso. While *the hotel occupancy tax represents only 2 percent of the county's total revenue*, as previously shown in Table CTY-2, *it is a revenue source that has enjoyed an increase of nearly 25 percent from 1995 to 2000.* Local efforts to attract out-of-county visitors as the bi-national region is promoted have the potential for increasing this revenue source, as does potential expansion of the maquiladora industry. However, recent layoffs in the maquiladora sector, may act as a challenge to this potential.

The mixed beverage tax has grown more modestly, showing a 9 percent increase in the period considered. Interestingly enough, consumption of alcohol by the glass is up at the same time the revenue from the licensing of facilities that sell liquor and mixed beverages has fallen. Finally, bingo as a source of county revenue has fallen by nearly one half in the past six years, to less than 0.1 percent of total county revenue, most likely as a result of a shift to casino gaming on the Tigua Reservation and in parts of New Mexico.

Conclusions: County of El Paso

Similar to the City of El Paso, the County of El Paso experienced less vibrant growth than other Texas counties in the last half of the 1990s. Combined with inflation's impact, the county experienced only mild growth in its revenues and seems unaffected by the

growth in some NAFTA spillovers that enhanced sales tax revenues and spurred increases in property values in other border communities. As the City of El Paso moves out beyond its limits into the county, new subdivision and associated commercial activity may increase revenues. Yet, at the same time new demands for services will simultaneously occur and expenses for public goods and services, including costly infrastructure and schools, may immediately offset revenue increases. Special districts may also expand services and opportunities in the future and should be viewed as possible new revenue sources and conduits for new federal and state funds.

U.S. Federal Government

The calculation of a “balance of payments” between El Paso County and the federal government would ideally consider *all* sources of revenue generated in El Paso County and remitted to the central government and the corresponding expenditures made to the county. Unfortunately, without a long and detailed effort, an entirely comprehensive analysis is not possible, simply because all categories of federal tax revenue are not available by county of origin. On the revenue side of the balance sheet, the major sources of federal revenue are taxes, service or royalty charges (e.g. Postal Service, natural resource extraction, and facility income, such as airport fees), and insurance and trust fund revenue. As we are well aware, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) collects the majority of federal revenues. Individual and corporate income taxes, along with employment taxes, are the major categories of taxes collected. The *IRS only compiles data, however, on individual income taxes by U.S. county of origin* (specifically by zip code of origin) and, at this point in time, only has this data available for 1991 and 1997.

Thus, because there is limited information on federal revenues by county of origin, selected measures of wealth that correlate closely with local tax capacity will be examined before looking at IRS individual income tax collections for 1991 and 1997. The tax capacity of a jurisdiction is often assessed by looking at aggregate personal income and aggregate real property values.

The majority of taxes are levied on these bases as well as on some kinds of consumption or sales taxes.

Aggregate personal income grew 29 percent in El Paso County between 1994 and 1999, from \$9.36 billion to \$12.08 billion. This is the lowest growth rate for the study period among the seven Texas counties, as reported in Table F-1. In constant dollars, total personal income grew 15 by percent in El Paso County. The greatest growth in total personal income occurred in Travis County (Austin) where a 70 percent increase occurred in current dollars or 51 percent in constant dollars. Per capita personal income measures are more revealing. *In per capita terms, personal income in El Paso County grew from \$14,229 in 1994 to \$17,216 in 1999 or 21 percent.* When considered for 1999, this level of per capita personal income is *approximately half of that for Harris and Travis counties.* Table F-1 also reveals that *per capita personal income levels are lower in Hidalgo and Webb counties than for El Paso, but the border counties clearly account for the lower levels among the comparison set (See Chart F-1). Lower levels of per capita income translate into lower levels of personal income and, in turn, lower sales tax collections, and subsequent lower tax revenues across the board due to a lack of disposable income.*

There are three components of personal income: 1) net earnings (salaries and wages); 2) transfer payments from government programs (retirement, unemployment, disability, and all types of family assistance); and, 3) dividends, interest and rent. The cross county comparison on these measures is made in Table F-2. This table again shows that *total net earnings grew at a slower rate in El Paso County than in the six comparison counties between 1994 and 1999, 26 percent in current dollars and 12 percent in constant dollars.* El Paso County only exceeds Webb County in the growth of net earnings per capita and exceeds Hidalgo and Webb counties in the growth of average earnings per job as seen in Chart F-2. As expected, Travis, Harris and Tarrant counties lead in the growth of both of these categories. In constant dollars, average earnings per job were \$25,884 in El Paso

County in 1999 and \$42,789 in Harris County, meaning that on average an El Paso resident makes 40 percent less than a Harris County citizen.

The growth of the dividends, interest and rent component of personal income in El Paso County has been dramatic in per capita terms, leading all of the counties studied. Dividends, interest and rent per capita grew 26 percent (constant dollars) in the five-year period studied. Per capita personal income generated from this source at \$2,746 in El Paso County (1999) was still about 50 percent of that in Travis County as shown in Chart F-3. This increase, while still below other counties, does show that investment income, previously at a much lower level in El Paso County, is on the rise.

The third type of personal income is transfer payments as reported in Table F-3. This lengthy table examines income from transfer payments and all of its components (retirement and disability, medical, income maintenance [including food stamps], unemployment insurance, veterans benefits and payments to nonprofit institutions). *Total transfer payments are an important category of personal income making up an average of 18.2 percent of personal income in El Paso County in the study period.* In inflation-adjusted terms, total transfer payments grew from 10 to 21 percent in all counties studied from 1994 to 1999. *The border counties of El Paso, Hidalgo and Webb led in the growth of transfer payments.* In per capita terms, El Paso County experienced the greatest growth in total transfer payments, 22 percent in current dollars, 9 percent in constant dollars. Examining the level of transfer payments per capita, El Paso ranked third in the group at \$3,041 in 1999, after Hidalgo and Bexar counties as seen in Chart F-4. However, given low inflation rates in the period, when viewed in constant dollars, per capita transfer payments have declined slightly in all counties since 1997 as seen in Chart F-5.

An examination of the components of transfer payments is also revealing. The greatest growth in all counties from 1994 to 1999 was in medical payments, primarily Medicare and Medicaid (Component 2 in Table F-3) and payments to non-profit

institutions (Component 6 in Table F-3). In inflation-adjusted terms, *medical payments per capita grew 18 percent in El Paso County in this period, a higher rate of growth than for any other county studied.* Veterans benefit payments and payments to nonprofit institutions per capita both grew 9 percent in El Paso County (constant dollars). Retirement and disability benefit payments also grew in all counties in the range of 10 to 17 percent in constant dollars. In per capita terms, these payments amounted to \$855 per capita in 1999 in El Paso County: a 3 percent increase over the six-year period studied in constant dollars.

Income maintenance benefit payments (Component 3 of Table F-1) grew in the border counties of El Paso, Hidalgo and Webb counties, as well as Bexar County (San Antonio) in constant dollar terms. *In per capita constant dollars, income maintenance benefit payments declined in all counties; however, they declined the least in El Paso County, only down -1 percent.* Food stamp payments, part of Component 3 reported in detail as Component 3a, declined dramatically by all measures and in all counties, reflecting changes in federal and state family assistance programs in the last half of the 1990s and the overall low levels of unemployment, or high employment, in these years. *In per capita constant dollars, food stamp payments declined 41 percent from 1994 to 1999 in El Paso County.* The decline was in the same range for Hidalgo and Webb counties, but ranged from 49 to 73 percent in the other Texas urban counties in constant dollars. Finally, unemployment insurance benefit payments also declined in all counties in per capita terms, except for Webb County. *Per capita unemployment insurance payments were lower for El Paso County for all six years examined than for any of the comparison counties at an average \$21.50 per capita.*

We now return to federal individual income tax collections for 1991 and 1997, the two years for which the IRS has compiled data (Table F-4). We find that per capita collections for El Paso County were \$969 in 1991 and \$1,248 in 1997, a 28.8 percent increase in the level of collections in seven years. *This level of per capita income tax*

collections is higher than for the border counties of Hidalgo and Webb, but less than half that for the major urban counties of Texas (Harris, Tarrant and Travis). Individual income tax collections have also grown much more rapidly in the major urban centers, by approximately 55 percent over seven years. For instance, they have almost doubled in Travis County. As a measure of validity, these levels and growth rates in income tax collections track very closely with the respective figures for aggregate personal income per capita and average earnings per job. These data on individual income tax collections for 1991 and 1997 provide the only measure available on the input side of the federal balance of payments.

Conclusions: U.S. Federal Government

The federal income tax sent to the United States Treasury has grown in the region during a period of considerable economic activity and does not seem to have been impacted or reduced by NAFTA. However, El Paso and the border counties, in general, did not keep pace with the rest of the state's urban counties considered, suggesting that some earnings and economic expansion activities of the recent economic boom did not make their way to the border regions.

Table CI-1

City of El Paso General Revenue by Governmental Fund Type 1995-2000

FY	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Fiduciary/ Expendable Trust	Total
1995	\$191,774,750	\$33,990,580	\$24,793,653	\$543,333	\$4,892,047	\$255,994,363
1996	\$206,019,847	\$30,507,636	\$29,483,125	\$372,305	\$4,197,194	\$270,580,107
1997	\$202,779,809	\$36,158,099	\$27,446,478	\$3,441,325	\$2,192,095	\$272,017,806
1998	\$216,908,904	\$40,598,884	\$24,786,464	\$7,311,326	\$3,600,106	\$293,205,684
1999	\$208,096,454	\$45,686,131	\$28,206,923	\$8,288,050	\$2,633,775	\$292,911,424
2000	\$220,596,258	\$47,581,635	\$29,188,021	\$12,878,062	\$2,856,756	\$313,100,732

City of El Paso General Revenue by Governmental Fund Type 1995-2000 in Constant Dollars

FY	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Fiduciary/ Expendable Trust	Total
1995	\$196,148,870	\$34,765,859	\$25,359,162	\$555,726	\$5,003,628	\$261,833,244
1996	\$206,019,847	\$30,507,636	\$29,483,125	\$372,305	\$4,197,194	\$270,580,107
1997	\$197,679,673	\$35,248,683	\$26,756,169	\$3,354,772	\$2,136,961	\$265,176,259
1998	\$208,006,237	\$38,932,570	\$23,769,145	\$7,011,245	\$3,452,346	\$281,171,542
1999	\$194,391,830	\$42,677,376	\$26,349,298	\$7,742,223	\$2,460,322	\$273,621,134
2000	\$197,915,179	\$42,689,427	\$26,186,992	\$11,553,976	\$2,563,032	\$280,908,606

* State and Local implicit price deflators; base year 1996

Percentage of Total City of El Paso Revenue by Fund Type 1995-2000

FY	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Fiduciary/ Expendable Trust	Total
1995	74.9%	13.3%	9.7%	0.2%	1.9%	100.0%
1996	76.1%	11.3%	10.9%	0.1%	1.6%	100.0%
1997	74.5%	13.3%	10.1%	1.3%	0.8%	100.0%
1998	74.0%	13.8%	8.5%	2.5%	1.2%	100.0%
1999	71.0%	15.6%	9.6%	2.8%	0.9%	100.0%
2000	70.5%	15.2%	9.3%	4.1%	0.9%	100.0%

Source: City of El Paso. Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports 1995-2000.

Table CI-2

City of El Paso General Government Revenues by Source 1995-2000

<u>FY</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Intergovernmental Revenues</u>	<u>Licenses</u>	<u>Rents, Interest, Other</u>	<u>Franchise Fees</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Interfund Services</u>	<u>Bridge Revenues</u>	<u>Sanitation</u>	<u>Municipal Court</u>	<u>Culture & Recreation</u>	<u>Total</u>
1995	\$106,319,635	\$4,464,203	\$1,304,702	\$4,386,040	\$12,687,074	\$18,616,483	N/A	\$9,714,512	\$23,242,289	\$8,425,078	\$2,614,734	\$191,774,750
1996	\$115,160,597	\$4,404,698	\$1,361,466	\$6,598,836	\$13,480,331	\$20,371,155	N/A	\$9,920,409	\$22,979,534	\$8,898,481	\$2,844,340	\$206,019,847
1997	\$116,737,749	\$3,153,197	\$1,311,581	\$2,935,909	\$14,455,598	\$20,931,287	N/A	\$11,069,376	\$21,735,943	\$8,098,844	\$2,350,325	\$202,779,809
1998	\$122,088,685	\$3,932,305	\$1,441,590	\$3,225,073	\$19,152,950	\$21,159,594	N/A	\$11,538,831	\$22,734,677	\$10,108,123	\$1,527,076	\$216,908,904
1999	\$123,627,193	\$4,621,194	\$6,330,954	\$4,478,157	\$20,891,967	\$14,438,618	N/A	*	\$22,766,611	\$10,779,782	\$162,069	\$208,096,545
2000	\$130,173,166	\$3,588,929	\$6,539,425	\$5,732,506	\$24,426,447	\$9,141,033	\$6,675,881	*	\$23,070,373	\$10,827,468	\$421,030	\$220,596,258
change	\$23,853,531	-\$875,274	\$5,234,723	\$1,346,466	\$11,739,373	-\$9,475,450	N/A	N/A	-\$171,916	\$2,402,390	-\$2,193,704	\$28,821,508
% change	22.4%	-19.6%	401.2%	30.7%	92.5%	-50.9%	N/A	N/A	-0.7%	28.5%	-83.9%	15.0%

City of El Paso General Government Revenues by Source 1995-2000 in Constant Dollars

<u>FY</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Intergovernmental Revenues</u>	<u>Licenses</u>	<u>Rents, Interest, Other</u>	<u>Franchise Fees</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Interfund Services</u>	<u>Bridge Revenues</u>	<u>Sanitation</u>	<u>Municipal Court</u>	<u>Culture & Recreation</u>	<u>Total</u>
1995	\$108,744,640	\$4,566,025	\$1,334,460	\$4,486,080	\$12,976,449	\$19,041,100	N/A	\$9,936,087	\$23,772,414	\$8,617,243	\$2,674,373	\$196,148,870
1996	\$115,160,597	\$4,404,698	\$1,361,466	\$6,598,836	\$13,480,331	\$20,371,155	N/A	\$9,920,409	\$22,979,534	\$8,898,481	\$2,844,340	\$206,019,847
1997	\$113,801,666	\$3,073,891	\$1,278,593	\$2,862,068	\$14,092,024	\$20,404,842	N/A	\$10,790,969	\$21,189,260	\$7,895,149	\$2,291,212	\$197,679,673
1998	\$117,077,757	\$3,770,910	\$1,382,422	\$3,092,705	\$18,366,849	\$20,291,133	N/A	\$11,065,239	\$21,801,570	\$9,693,252	\$1,464,400	\$208,006,237
1999	\$115,485,468	\$4,316,856	\$5,914,016	\$4,183,239	\$19,516,083	\$13,487,733	N/A	*	\$21,267,269	\$10,069,857	\$151,396	\$194,391,915
2000	\$116,789,132	\$3,219,926	\$5,867,060	\$5,143,106	\$21,914,989	\$8,201,178	\$5,989,486	*	\$20,698,343	\$9,714,219	\$377,741	\$197,915,179
change	\$8,044,491	-\$1,346,100	\$4,532,599	\$657,026	\$8,938,540	-\$10,839,922	N/A	N/A	-\$3,074,071	\$1,096,976	-\$2,296,632	\$1,766,309
% change	7.4%	-29.5%	339.7%	14.6%	68.9%	-56.9%	N/A	N/A	-12.9%	12.7%	-85.9%	0.9%

Percentage of City of El Paso General Government Revenues by Source 1995-2000

<u>FY</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Intergovernmental Revenues</u>	<u>Licenses</u>	<u>Rents, Interest, Other</u>	<u>Franchise Fees</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Interfund Services</u>	<u>Bridge Revenues</u>	<u>Sanitation</u>	<u>Municipal Court</u>	<u>Culture & Recreation</u>	<u>Total</u>
1995	55.4%	2.3%	0.7%	2.3%	6.6%	9.7%	N/A	5.1%	12.1%	4.4%	1.4%	100.0%
1996	55.9%	2.1%	0.7%	3.2%	6.5%	9.9%	N/A	4.8%	11.2%	4.3%	1.4%	100.0%
1997	57.6%	1.6%	0.6%	1.4%	7.1%	10.3%	N/A	5.5%	10.7%	4.0%	1.2%	100.0%
1998	56.3%	1.8%	0.7%	1.5%	8.8%	9.8%	N/A	5.3%	10.5%	4.7%	0.7%	100.0%
1999	59.4%	2.2%	3.0%	2.2%	10.0%	6.9%	N/A	*	10.9%	5.2%	0.1%	100.0%
2000	59.0%	1.6%	3.0%	2.6%	11.1%	4.1%	3.0%	*	10.5%	4.9%	0.2%	100.0%

* Due to a change in accounting procedures Bridge Revenues are now reported in the Enterprise Funds

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report; City of El Paso, Texas 2000

Table CI-3**City of El Paso General Government Tax Revenues by Source 1995-2000**

<u>FY</u>	<u>Property Tax</u>	<u>Sales Tax</u>	<u>Hotel/Motel Tax</u>	<u>Other Taxes</u>	<u>Total</u>
1995	\$63,590,765	\$38,442,058	\$3,355,667	\$931,145	\$106,319,635
1996	\$72,557,399	\$38,155,990	\$3,527,578	\$919,630	\$115,160,597
1997	\$73,804,425	\$39,105,623	\$3,099,572	\$728,129	\$116,737,749
1998	\$76,315,617	\$40,977,964	\$3,913,061	\$882,043	\$122,088,685
1999	\$77,254,646	\$43,316,689	\$2,160,431	\$895,427	\$123,627,193
2000	\$80,831,014	\$45,686,883	\$2,728,580	\$926,689	\$130,173,166
change	\$17,240,249	\$7,244,825	-\$627,087	-\$4,456	\$23,853,531
% change	27.1%	18.8%	-18.7%	-0.5%	22.4%

City of El Paso General Government Tax Revenues by Source 1995-2000 in Constant Dollars

<u>FY</u>	<u>Property Tax</u>	<u>Sales Tax</u>	<u>Hotel/Motel Tax</u>	<u>Other Taxes</u>	<u>Total</u>
1995	\$65,041,183	\$39,318,869	\$3,432,205	\$952,383	\$108,744,640
1996	\$72,557,399	\$38,155,990	\$3,527,578	\$919,630	\$115,160,597
1997	\$71,948,162	\$38,122,074	\$3,021,614	\$709,816	\$113,801,666
1998	\$73,183,369	\$39,296,091	\$3,752,456	\$845,841	\$117,077,757
1999	\$72,166,881	\$40,463,979	\$2,018,151	\$836,457	\$115,485,468
2000	\$75,507,720	\$42,678,078	\$2,448,035	\$831,409	\$116,789,132
change	\$10,466,536	\$3,359,210	-\$984,170	-\$120,974	\$8,044,491
% change	16.1%	8.5%	-28.7%	-12.7%	7.4%

Percentage of City of El Paso General Government Tax Revenues by Source 1995-2000

<u>FY</u>	<u>Property Tax</u>	<u>Sales Tax</u>	<u>Hotel/Motel Tax</u>	<u>Other Taxes</u>	<u>Total</u>
1995	59.8%	36.2%	3.2%	0.9%	100.0%
1996	63.0%	33.1%	3.1%	0.8%	100.0%
1997	63.2%	33.5%	2.7%	0.6%	100.0%
1998	62.5%	33.6%	3.2%	0.7%	100.0%
1999	62.5%	35.0%	1.7%	0.7%	100.0%
2000	64.7%	36.5%	2.1%	0.7%	100.0%

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report; City of El Paso, Texas 2000

Table CI-4

City of El Paso - Intergovernmental Revenues: 1995-2000

FY	<u>Governmental Fund Type</u>			Total Intergov. Revenue	Total City Revenues	Intergov. Revenues as a % of Total
	General Fund	Special Revenue	Capital Projects			
1995	\$4,464,203	\$29,527,228	-	\$33,991,431	\$255,994,363	13.28%
1996	\$4,404,698	\$25,441,592	-	\$29,846,290	\$270,580,107	11.03%
1997	\$3,153,197	\$31,950,421	-	\$35,103,618	\$272,017,806	12.90%
1998	\$3,932,305	\$31,965,594	\$316,148	\$36,214,047	\$293,616,323	12.33%
1999	\$4,621,194	\$36,525,272	\$86,099	\$41,232,565	\$292,911,424	14.08%
2000	\$3,588,929	\$38,401,009	\$1,906,175	\$43,896,113	\$313,100,732	14.02%
change	-\$875,274	\$8,873,781	\$1,590,027	\$9,904,682	\$57,106,369	
% change	-19.6%	30.1%	502.9%	29.1%	22.3%	

City of El Paso - Intergovernmental Revenues: 1995-2000 in Constant Dollars

FY	<u>Governmental Fund Type</u>			Total Intergov. Revenue	Total City Revenues	Intergov. Revenues as a % of Total City Revenues
	General Fund	Special Revenue	Capital Projects			
1995	\$4,566,025	\$30,200,704	-	\$34,766,729	\$261,833,244	13.28%
1996	\$4,404,698	\$25,441,592	-	\$29,846,290	\$270,580,107	11.03%
1997	\$3,073,891	\$31,146,833	-	\$34,220,723	\$265,176,259	12.90%
1998	\$3,770,910	\$30,653,619	\$303,172	\$34,727,701	\$281,565,327	12.33%
1999	\$4,316,856	\$34,119,824	\$80,429	\$38,517,109	\$273,621,134	14.08%
2000	\$3,219,926	\$34,452,727	\$1,710,188	\$39,382,840	\$280,908,606	14.02%
change	-\$1,346,100	\$4,252,023	\$1,407,015	\$4,616,111	\$19,075,361	
% change	-29.5%	14.1%	464.1%	13.3%	7.3%	

Source: City of El Paso, Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFR), FY end date Aug. 31, Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance.

Table CI-5

City of El Paso - Special Revenue Funds by Source: 1995-2000

FY	Community Development Grants¹	State of Texas Grants²	Federal Grants³	Other Grants⁴	Non- Grants⁵	Total Special Revenue Funds
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1996	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	\$14,614,140	\$10,336,136	\$6,183,674	\$411,844	\$404,627	\$31,950,421
1998	\$16,831,637	\$9,269,530	\$5,492,089	\$274,223	\$98,115	\$31,965,594
1999	\$18,713,273	\$4,367,848	\$12,785,411	\$648,740	\$10,000	\$36,525,272
2000	\$19,830,095	\$5,176,600	\$13,105,976	\$288,338	\$0	\$38,401,009
change	\$5,215,955	-\$5,159,536	\$6,922,302	-\$123,506	N/A	\$6,450,588
% change	35.7%	-49.9%	111.9%	-30.0%	N/A	20.2%

City of El Paso - Special Revenue Funds by Source: 1995-2000 in Constant Dollar

FY	Community Development Grants¹	State of Texas Grants²	Federal Grants³	Other Grants⁴	Non- Grants⁵	Total Special Revenue Funds
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1996	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	\$14,246,578	\$10,076,171	\$6,028,148	\$401,486	\$394,450	\$31,146,833
1998	\$16,140,810	\$8,889,077	\$5,266,675	\$262,968	\$94,088	\$30,653,619
1999	\$17,480,872	\$4,080,194	\$11,943,401	\$606,016	\$9,341	\$34,119,824
2000	\$17,791,221	\$4,644,357	\$11,758,457	\$258,692	\$0	\$34,452,727
change	\$3,544,643	-\$5,431,814	\$5,730,309	-\$142,794	N/A	\$3,305,894
% change	24.9%	-53.9%	95.1%	-35.6%	N/A	10.6%

¹Community development grants from the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development and the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration for the SAFE 2000 Drug Abuse Program.

²Grants received from various State Texas agencies including: Criminal Justice Dept., Texas States Libraries and others.

³Grants from various Federal Programs including: Federal Transit Administration and EPA.

⁴Other grants include funds from sources that do not belong in any of the above categories: Public Utility Commission, Rio Grande Council of Governments.

⁵Donations to be used for various specific purposes; and the activities in the funds are restricted by City Council resolution.

Source: City of El Paso, CAFRs, Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Special Revenue Fund

Table CI-6

Taxable Value of Property in Selected Cities, 1995-1999

	San Antonio	El Paso	Houston	McAllen	Ft. Worth	Austin	Laredo
1995	\$26,855,903,758	\$13,996,605,901	\$64,932,381,000	\$2,998,497,586	\$13,648,109,161	\$23,215,340,521	\$3,282,444,963
1996	\$28,531,509,087	\$14,832,399,881	\$66,448,269,615	\$3,121,363,457	\$14,403,400,465	\$25,907,299,190	\$3,625,397,176
1997	\$29,617,083,348	\$15,241,068,771	\$70,172,958,513	\$3,334,148,953	\$15,275,025,581	\$26,928,560,634	\$3,806,075,234
1998	\$31,390,740,195	\$15,339,268,492	\$74,260,676,577	\$3,466,775,993	\$16,610,925,881	\$31,720,568,168	\$4,073,722,461
1999	\$33,467,333,110	\$15,896,530,215	\$80,577,572,726	\$3,677,310,434	\$17,861,735,513	\$34,789,794,627	\$4,354,083,033
change	\$6,611,429,352	\$1,899,924,314	\$15,645,191,726	\$678,812,848	\$4,213,626,352	\$11,574,454,106	\$1,071,638,070
% change	24.6%	13.6%	24.1%	22.6%	30.9%	49.9%	32.6%

Taxable Value of Property in Constant Dollars in Selected Cities, 1995-1999

	San Antonio	El Paso	Houston	McAllen	Ft. Worth	Austin	Laredo
1995	\$27,468,450,197	\$14,315,849,341	\$66,413,399,816	\$3,066,889,216	\$13,959,403,867	\$23,744,850,691	\$3,357,313,044
1996	\$28,531,509,087	\$14,832,399,881	\$66,448,269,615	\$3,121,363,457	\$14,403,400,465	\$25,907,299,190	\$3,625,397,176
1997	\$28,872,181,076	\$14,857,739,102	\$68,408,031,305	\$3,250,291,434	\$14,890,841,861	\$26,251,277,670	\$3,710,348,249
1998	\$30,102,359,220	\$14,709,693,606	\$71,212,770,020	\$3,324,487,910	\$15,929,157,922	\$30,418,649,950	\$3,906,523,265
1999	\$31,263,272,405	\$14,849,631,214	\$75,270,969,384	\$3,435,133,521	\$16,685,413,837	\$32,498,640,474	\$4,067,335,855
change	\$3,794,822,208	\$533,781,873	\$8,857,569,569	\$368,244,305	\$2,726,009,970	\$8,753,789,782	\$710,022,811
% change	13.8%	3.7%	13.3%	12.0%	19.5%	36.9%	21.1%

Per Capita Taxable Value of Property in Selected Cities, 1995-1999

	San Antonio	El Paso	Houston	McAllen	Ft. Worth	Austin	Laredo
1995	\$25,208	\$24,219	\$37,291	\$30,335	\$28,837	\$42,389	\$20,833
1996	\$26,437	\$25,423	\$37,992	\$31,031	\$30,113	\$46,468	\$22,362
1997	\$26,652	\$25,574	\$38,376	\$32,112	\$31,449	\$46,882	\$22,187
1998	\$27,937	\$25,554	\$40,336	\$33,083	\$33,950	\$52,167	\$23,225
1999	\$29,142	\$26,017	\$42,684	\$33,783	\$35,536	\$55,739	\$23,769
change	\$3,934	\$1,798	\$5,393	\$3,449	\$6,699	\$13,351	\$2,936
% change	15.6%	7.4%	14.5%	11.4%	23.2%	31.5%	14.1%

Per Capita Taxable Value of Property in Constant Dollars in Selected Cities, 1995-1999

	San Antonio	El Paso	Houston	McAllen	Ft. Worth	Austin	Laredo
1995	\$25,783	\$24,772	\$38,141	\$31,027	\$29,494	\$43,356	\$21,308
1996	\$26,437	\$25,423	\$37,992	\$31,031	\$30,113	\$46,468	\$22,362
1997	\$25,982	\$24,931	\$37,411	\$31,304	\$30,658	\$45,703	\$21,629
1998	\$26,790	\$24,505	\$38,680	\$31,725	\$32,557	\$50,026	\$22,272
1999	\$27,222	\$24,303	\$39,873	\$31,558	\$33,196	\$52,068	\$22,204
change	\$1,440	-\$468	\$1,732	\$532	\$3,701	\$8,713	\$896
% change	5.6%	-1.9%	4.5%	1.7%	12.5%	20.1%	4.2%

Source: Texas Property Tax Annual Reports 1995 - 1999, Texas State Comptroller of Public Accounts

Table CI-7

City Tax Rate

	San Antonio	El Paso	Houston	McAllen	Ft. Worth	Austin	Laredo
1995	0.579790	0.653229	0.665000	0.453200	0.963500	0.533400	0.551601
1996	0.579790	0.635926	0.665000	0.453200	0.950000	0.525100	0.526766
1997	0.579790	0.635926	0.665000	0.421300	0.920000	0.540100	0.539930
1998	0.579790	0.660234	0.665000	0.421300	0.897500	0.514200	0.539930
1999	0.579790	0.660234	0.665000	0.421300	0.885000	0.503400	0.569218
change	0.000000	0.007005	0.000000	-0.031900	-0.078500	-0.030000	0.017617
% change	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	-7.0%	-8.1%	-5.6%	3.2%

Source: Texas Property Tax Annual Reports 1995 - 1999, Texas State Comptroller of Public Accounts

Table CI-8

Percent of Homestead Exemption in Selected Cities

City	San Antonio	El Paso	Houston	McAllen	Ft. Worth	Austin	Laredo
Percentage	0%	0%	20%	0%	20%	0%	0%

Source: Texas Property Tax Annual Reports 1995 - 1999, Texas State Comptroller of Public Accounts

Table CI-9

City Tax Levy

	San Antonio	El Paso	Houston	McAllen	Ft. Worth	Austin	Laredo
1995	\$155,707,844	\$91,429,889	\$431,800,334	\$13,589,191	\$131,499,532	\$123,830,626	\$18,105,999
1996	\$165,422,837	\$94,323,087	\$441,880,993	\$14,146,019	\$136,832,304	\$136,039,249	\$19,097,360
1997	\$171,716,888	\$96,921,919	\$466,650,174	\$14,046,769	\$140,530,235	\$145,441,155	\$20,550,142
1998	\$182,000,373	\$101,275,066	\$494,043,640	\$14,605,527	\$149,646,437	\$168,267,371	\$21,995,249
1999	\$194,040,250	\$104,955,407	\$535,840,858	\$15,492,509	\$158,076,359	\$175,131,826	\$24,784,224
change	\$38,332,406	\$13,525,518	\$104,040,524	\$1,903,318	\$26,576,827	\$51,301,200	\$6,678,225
% change	24.6%	14.8%	24.1%	14.0%	20.2%	41.4%	36.9%

City Tax Levy in Constant Dollars

	San Antonio	El Paso	Houston	McAllen	Ft. Worth	Austin	Laredo
1995	\$159,259,327	\$93,515,280	\$441,649,109	\$13,899,142	\$134,498,856	\$126,655,033	\$18,518,972
1996	\$165,422,837	\$94,323,087	\$441,880,993	\$14,146,019	\$136,832,304	\$136,039,249	\$19,097,360
1997	\$167,398,019	\$94,484,226	\$454,913,408	\$13,693,477	\$136,995,745	\$141,783,150	\$20,033,283
1998	\$174,530,469	\$97,118,399	\$473,766,437	\$14,006,067	\$143,504,447	\$161,361,115	\$21,092,490
1999	\$180,502,558	\$97,632,937	\$498,456,612	\$14,411,636	\$147,047,776	\$162,913,327	\$23,055,092
change	\$21,243,231	\$4,117,657	\$56,807,503	\$512,494	\$12,548,919	\$36,258,293	\$4,536,120
% change	13.3%	4.4%	12.9%	3.7%	9.3%	28.6%	24.5%

City Tax Levy Per Capita

	San Antonio	El Paso	Houston	McAllen	Ft. Worth	Austin	Laredo
1995	\$146	\$158	\$248	\$137	\$278	\$226	\$115
1996	\$153	\$162	\$253	\$141	\$286	\$244	\$118
1997	\$155	\$163	\$255	\$135	\$289	\$253	\$120
1998	\$162	\$169	\$268	\$139	\$306	\$277	\$125
1999	\$169	\$172	\$284	\$142	\$314	\$281	\$135
change	\$23	\$14	\$36	\$5	\$37	\$54	\$20
% change	15.6%	8.6%	14.5%	3.5%	13.2%	24.1%	17.7%

City Tax Levy Per Capita in Constant Dollars

	San Antonio	El Paso	Houston	McAllen	Ft. Worth	Austin	Laredo
1995	\$149	\$162	\$254	\$141	\$284	\$231	\$118
1996	\$153	\$162	\$253	\$141	\$286	\$244	\$118
1997	\$151	\$159	\$249	\$132	\$282	\$247	\$117
1998	\$155	\$162	\$257	\$134	\$293	\$265	\$120
1999	\$157	\$160	\$264	\$132	\$293	\$261	\$126
change	\$8	-\$2	\$10	-\$8	\$8	\$30	\$8
% change	5.1%	-1.3%	4.1%	-5.8%	2.9%	12.9%	7.1%

Source: Texas Property Tax Annual Reports 1995 - 1999, Texas State Comptroller of Public Accounts

Table CTY-1

El Paso County Revenue by Source 1995-2000*

(In thousands)

	Taxes	Licences and Permits	Inter- governmental	Charges for Services	Fines	Interest	Misc.	Total
1995	\$63,077,000	\$193,000	\$10,630,000	\$18,827,000	\$2,130,000	\$4,176,000	\$1,875,000	\$100,908,000
1996	\$64,589,000	\$193,000	\$11,523,000	\$20,714,000	\$1,989,000	\$3,857,000	\$2,579,000	\$105,444,000
1997	\$70,759,000	\$165,000	\$14,555,000	\$22,002,000	\$3,026,000	\$3,130,000	\$2,677,000	\$116,314,000
1998	\$74,655,000	\$153,000	\$13,251,000	\$23,942,000	\$4,344,000	\$3,399,000	\$3,295,000	\$123,823,000
1999	\$84,360,000	\$152,000	\$10,394,000	\$33,863,000	\$4,828,000	\$3,793,000	\$3,433,000	\$140,823,000
2000	\$87,599,000	\$134,000	\$12,369,000	\$33,535,000	\$4,874,000	\$5,030,000	\$4,571,000	\$148,112,000
change	\$24,522,000	-\$59,000	\$1,739,000	\$14,708,000	\$2,744,000	\$854,000	\$2,696,000	\$47,204,000
% change	38.9%	-30.6%	16.4%	78.1%	128.8%	20.5%	143.8%	46.8%

* Includes general, special revenue, debt service and capital project funds, unaudited

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, County of El Paso 1995-2000

Percentage of Total El Paso County Revenue by Source 1995-2000*

(In thousands)

	Taxes	Licences and Permits	Inter- governmental	Charges for Services	Fines	Interest	Misc.	Total
1995	62.5%	0.2%	10.5%	18.7%	2.1%	4.1%	1.9%	100.0%
1996	61.3%	0.2%	10.9%	19.6%	1.9%	3.7%	2.4%	100.0%
1997	60.8%	0.1%	12.5%	18.9%	2.6%	2.7%	2.3%	100.0%
1998	60.3%	0.1%	10.7%	19.3%	3.5%	2.7%	2.7%	100.0%
1999	59.9%	0.1%	7.4%	24.0%	3.4%	2.7%	2.4%	100.0%
2000	59.1%	0.1%	8.4%	22.6%	3.3%	3.4%	3.1%	100.0%
change	-3.4%	-0.1%	-2.2%	4.0%	1.2%	-0.7%	1.2%	

Table-CTY-2**El Paso County Tax Revenue by Source 1995-2000***

	Property	Sales	Hotel Occupancy	Bingo	Mixed Beverage	Total
1995	\$40,581,000	\$20,009,000	\$1,543,000	\$111,000	\$833,000	\$63,077,000
1996	\$42,290,000	\$19,727,000	\$1,669,000	\$97,000	\$806,000	\$64,589,000
1997	\$47,604,000	\$20,481,000	\$1,779,000	\$84,000	\$811,000	\$70,759,000
1998	\$50,407,000	\$21,519,000	\$1,817,000	\$65,000	\$847,000	\$74,655,000
1999	\$59,055,000	\$22,509,000	\$1,866,000	\$61,000	\$869,000	\$84,360,000
2000	\$60,802,000	\$23,884,000	\$1,943,000	\$62,000	\$908,000	\$87,599,000
change	\$20,221,000	\$3,875,000	\$400,000	-\$49,000	\$75,000	\$24,522,000
% change	49.8%	19.4%	25.9%	-44.1%	9.0%	38.9%

* Includes general, special revenue, debt service and capital project funds, unaudited

Percentage of Total El Paso County Tax Revenue by Source 1995-2000

	Property	Sales	Hotel Occupancy	Bingo	Mixed Beverage	Total
1995	64.3%	31.7%	2.4%	0.2%	1.3%	100.0%
1996	65.5%	30.5%	2.6%	0.2%	1.2%	100.0%
1997	67.3%	28.9%	2.5%	0.1%	1.1%	100.0%
1998	67.5%	28.8%	2.4%	0.1%	1.1%	100.0%
1999	70.0%	26.7%	2.2%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%
2000	69.4%	27.3%	2.2%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%
change	5.1%	-4.5%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.3%	

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, County of El Paso 1995-2000

Table CTY-3**Total County Assessed Valuation**

YR	Bexar	El Paso	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1995	\$39,035,290,945	\$16,774,559,746	\$136,309,616,355	\$9,851,666,708	\$48,741,861,022	\$34,310,484,703	\$5,336,391,622
1996	\$40,886,494,271	\$17,927,630,143	\$139,997,989,010	\$10,285,460,114	\$52,555,813,643	\$38,106,540,801	\$5,493,933,133
1997	\$42,515,256,558	\$18,420,576,611	\$144,668,840,801	\$11,297,393,105	\$55,926,722,612	\$40,566,701,126	\$5,865,041,099
1998	\$44,544,478,901	\$18,926,353,668	\$153,173,014,567	\$11,976,430,789	\$60,746,343,163	\$45,723,303,438	\$6,154,553,437
1999	\$46,973,958,783	\$19,599,782,466	\$165,084,051,880	\$12,446,777,806	\$65,894,805,716	\$49,955,144,539	\$6,343,514,585
change	\$7,938,667,838	\$2,825,222,720	\$28,774,435,525	\$2,595,111,098	\$17,152,944,694	\$15,644,659,836	\$1,007,122,963
% change	20.3%	16.8%	21.1%	26.3%	35.2%	45.6%	18.9%

Table 1
Total Assessed Valuation in Constant Dollars in Selected Texas Counties, 1995-1999
(Constant Dollars, 1996 = 100)

Year	Bexar	El Paso	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1995	\$39,925,632,551	\$17,157,164,515	\$139,418,652,301	\$10,076,369,754	\$49,853,596,218	\$35,093,059,940	\$5,458,107,417
1996	\$40,886,494,271	\$17,927,630,143	\$139,997,989,010	\$10,285,460,114	\$52,555,813,643	\$38,106,540,801	\$5,493,933,133
1997	\$41,445,951,022	\$17,957,278,818	\$141,030,260,091	\$11,013,251,223	\$54,520,103,931	\$39,546,403,905	\$5,717,528,855
1998	\$42,716,224,493	\$18,149,552,808	\$146,886,281,710	\$11,484,878,010	\$58,253,110,053	\$43,846,666,128	\$5,901,949,978
1999	\$43,880,391,203	\$18,308,998,100	\$154,212,098,907	\$11,627,069,412	\$61,555,166,479	\$46,665,244,782	\$5,925,749,262
change	\$3,954,758,652	\$1,151,833,585	\$14,793,446,606	\$1,550,699,659	\$11,701,570,262	\$11,572,184,842	\$467,641,845
% change	9.9%	6.7%	10.6%	15.4%	23.5%	33.0%	8.6%

Source: Texas Property Tax Annual Report, 1995-1999, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Chart CTY-5

Share of Appraised Value by Category in Selected Texas Counties, 1999

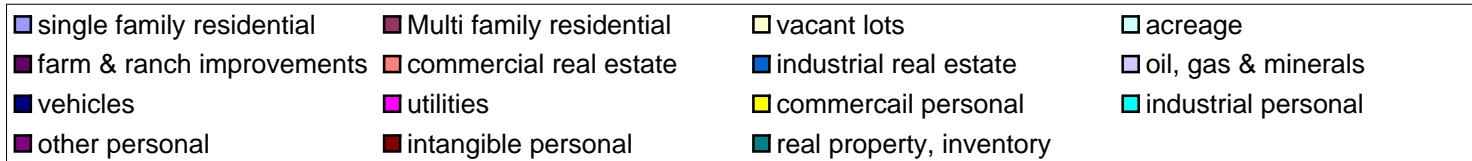
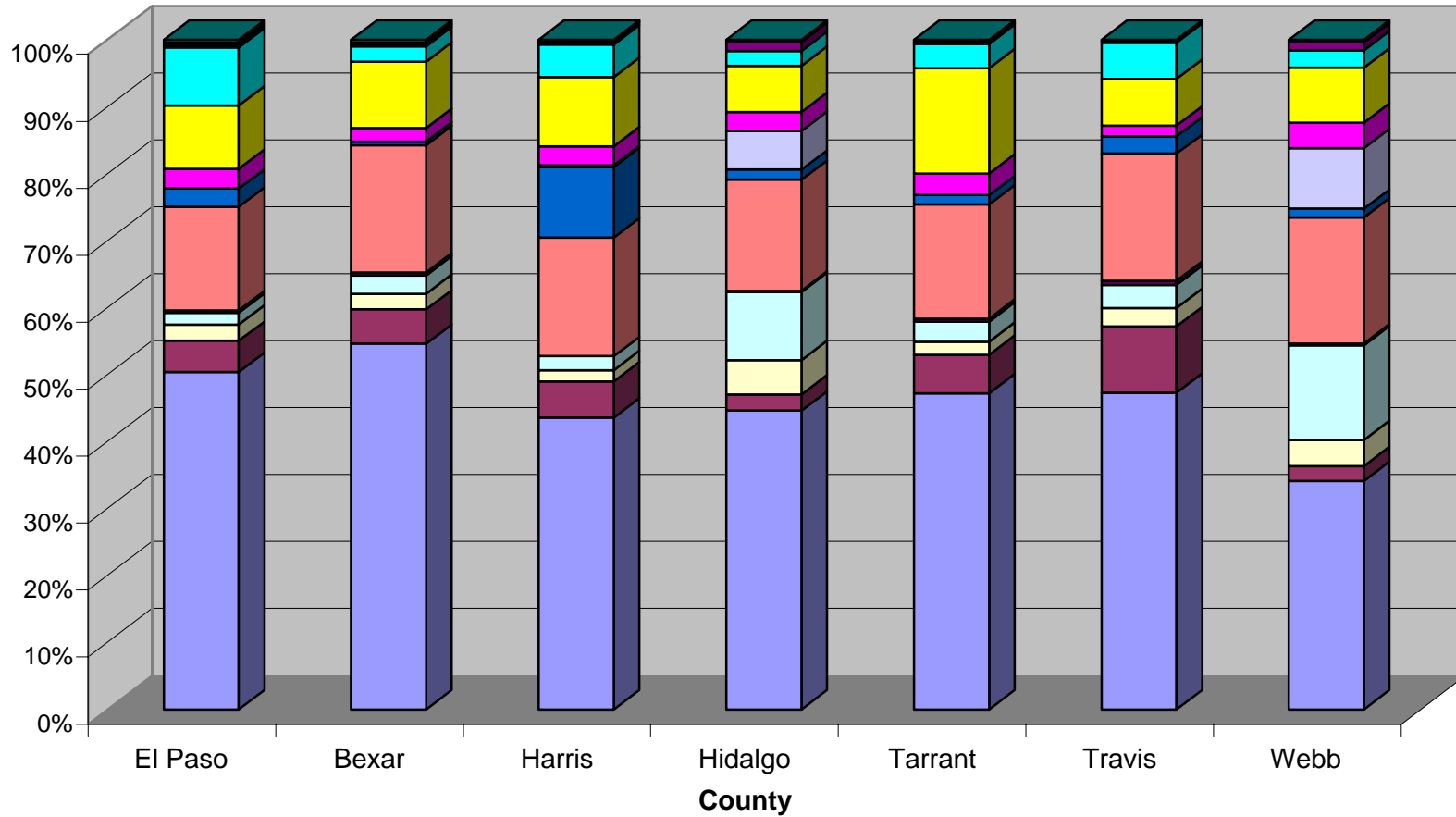


Table CTY-4

Table 2
Tax Rate in Selected Texas Counties, 1995-1999
(Constant Dollars, 1996 = 100)

Year	Bexar	El Paso	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1995	0.370740	0.280346	0.406830	0.446000	0.266603	0.522700	0.349500
1996	0.362920	0.305400	0.427680	0.465400	0.264839	0.495000	0.366378
1997	0.361270	0.315000	0.418660	0.474700	0.264836	0.493800	0.389952
1998	0.360010	0.361434	0.416600	0.446700	0.264836	0.514300	0.389952
1999	0.357558	0.361434	0.394830	0.446700	0.264836	0.498800	0.429952
change	-0.013182	0.081088	-0.012000	0.000700	-0.001767	-0.023900	0.080452
% change	-3.6%	28.9%	-2.9%	0.2%	-0.7%	-4.6%	23.0%

Source: Texas Property Tax Annual Reports, 1995-1999, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Table CTY-5

Homestead Exemptions Granted by Local County

Year	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1995	20%	0%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%
1996	20%	0%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%
1997	20%	0%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%
1998	3%	0%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%
1999	3%	0%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%

Source: Texas Property Tax annual Reports, 1995-1999, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Table CTY-6

Tax Levy In Selected Texas Counties, 1995-1999

	Constant Dollars	
Year	El Paso	El Paso
1995	\$41,224,621	\$42,164,898
1996	\$47,679,012	\$47,679,012
1997	\$50,486,451	\$49,216,661
1998	\$58,823,340	\$56,409,033
1999	\$60,895,196	\$56,884,816
Change	\$19,670,575	\$14,719,918
% change	47.7%	34.9%

Source: Texas Property Tax annual Reports, 1995-1999, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

County Tax Levy

	Constant Dollars		Constant Dollars		Constant Dollars	
Year	Bexar	Bexar	Hidalgo	Hidalgo	Webb	Webb
1995	\$129,153,138	\$132,098,944	\$39,520,474	\$40,421,882	\$15,828,201	\$16,189,221
1996	\$132,367,018	\$132,367,018	\$42,044,411	\$42,044,411	\$16,990,393	\$16,990,393
1997	\$137,506,040	\$134,047,612	\$47,543,270	\$46,347,504	\$19,147,725	\$18,666,139
1998	\$143,197,044	\$137,319,758	\$47,565,304	\$45,613,065	\$20,206,952	\$19,377,591
1999	\$150,038,360	\$140,157,272	\$49,361,702	\$46,110,885	\$22,892,526	\$21,384,891
Change	\$20,885,222	\$8,058,328	\$9,841,228	\$5,689,003	\$7,064,325	\$5,195,671
% change	16.2%	6.1%	24.9%	14.1%	44.6%	32.1%

County Tax Levy

	Constant Dollars		Constant Dollars		Constant Dollars	
Year	Harris	Harris	Tarrant	Tarrant	Travis	Travis
1995	\$473,855,424	\$484,663,418	\$118,780,764	\$121,489,991	\$150,689,608	\$154,126,632
1996	\$521,797,095	\$521,797,095	\$125,086,651	\$125,086,651	\$158,654,465	\$158,654,465
1997	\$521,441,494	\$508,326,666	\$133,287,807	\$129,935,472	\$165,801,449	\$161,631,360
1998	\$547,915,470	\$525,427,186	\$145,165,456	\$139,207,380	\$192,972,060	\$185,051,841
1999	\$556,979,173	\$520,298,153	\$157,089,159	\$146,743,726	\$206,176,214	\$192,598,051
Change	\$83,123,749	\$35,634,735	\$38,308,395	\$25,253,736	\$55,486,606	\$38,471,419
% change	17.5%	7.4%	32.3%	20.8%	36.8%	25.0%

Table 3

Tax Levy In Selected Texas Counties in Constant Dollars, 1995-1999

Table CTY-6

(Constant Dollars, 1996 = 100)

Bexar	El Paso	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
\$132,098,944.46	\$42,164,898.23	\$484,663,418.23	\$40,421,881.97	\$121,489,990.79	\$154,126,631.89	\$16,189,220.62
\$132,367,018.00	\$47,679,012.00	\$521,797,095.00	\$42,044,411.00	\$125,086,651.00	\$158,654,465.00	\$16,990,393.00
\$134,047,611.62	\$49,216,661.14	\$508,326,666.02	\$46,347,504.39	\$129,935,471.83	\$161,631,359.91	\$18,666,138.62
\$137,319,758.34	\$56,409,033.37	\$525,427,186.42	\$45,613,064.83	\$139,207,380.13	\$185,051,841.20	\$19,377,591.10
\$140,157,272.30	\$56,884,816.44	\$520,298,153.20	\$46,110,884.63	\$146,743,726.30	\$192,598,051.38	\$21,384,891.17
\$8,058,327.84	\$14,719,918.21	\$35,634,734.97	\$5,689,002.67	\$25,253,735.50	\$38,471,419.49	\$5,195,670.55
6.1%	34.9%	7.4%	14.1%	20.8%	25.0%	32.1%

Source: Texas Property Tax annual Reports, 1995-1999, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Table CTY-7

Table 4
Total County Assessed Valuation Per Capita and Adult Per Capita, 1999
(Constant Dollars, 1996 = 100)

	Per capita	Per capita (adult)
Bexar	\$33,723	\$47,141
El Paso	\$28,839	\$42,406
Hidalgo	\$21,857	\$33,780
Webb	\$32,848	\$51,467
Harris	\$48,546	\$68,329
Tarrant	\$45,564	\$63,376
Travis	\$61,500	\$80,659

Source: Texas Property Tax Annual Reports, 1999, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; 2000 U.S. Census

Table CTY-8

County Population of Voting Age and Percentage Adult Population, 2000

	2000 population	2000 voting age pop	% adult pop
El Paso	679,622	462,199	68.0%
Bexar	1,392,931	996,458	71.5%
Hidalgo	569,463	368,461	64.7%
Webb	193,117	123,255	63.8%
Harris	3,400,578	2,416,022	71.0%
Tarrant	1,446,219	1,039,747	71.9%
Travis	812,280	619,336	76.2%

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Table CTY-9

**County Tax Levy Per Capita and Adult Per
(Constant Dollars, 1996 = 100)**

	Per capita	Per capita (adult)
El Paso	\$90	\$132
Bexar	\$108	\$151
Hidalgo	\$87	\$134
Webb	\$119	\$186
Harris	\$164	\$231
Tarrant	\$109	\$151
Travis	\$254	\$333

Source: Texas Property Tax Annual Reports, 1999, Texas Comptroller

Table ST-1

County Sales and Use Tax

	Constant Dollars		Constant Dollars	
	El Paso	El Paso	Webb	Webb
1995	\$ 19,663,648	\$20,112,149	\$ 5,588,934	\$5,716,410
1996	\$ 20,008,658	\$20,008,658	\$ 5,531,625	\$5,531,625
1997	\$ 20,493,828	\$19,978,386	\$ 6,107,691	\$5,954,076
1998	\$ 21,623,446	\$20,735,947	\$ 6,948,033	\$6,662,862
1999	\$ 22,827,556	\$21,324,200	\$ 7,103,650	\$6,635,824
2000	\$ 24,032,799	\$21,561,815	\$ 7,876,206	\$7,066,397
change	\$ 4,369,151	\$1,449,666	\$ 2,287,272	\$1,349,987
% change	22.2%	7.2%	40.9%	23.6%

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Table ST-2

Local Sales and Use Tax Allocation in Selected Texas Cities, 1995-2000

City	Austin	El Paso	Fort Worth	Houston	Laredo	McAllen	San Antonio
1995	\$ 77,326,159	\$ 37,832,614	\$ 51,309,934	\$ 239,061,186	\$ 10,800,153	\$ 19,093,161	\$ 96,000,267
1996	\$ 80,836,720	\$ 38,749,261	\$ 54,740,626	\$ 254,435,833	\$ 10,801,961	\$ 19,828,159	\$ 103,042,623
1997	\$ 85,272,735	\$ 39,097,126	\$ 57,778,025	\$ 270,268,332	\$ 11,822,600	\$ 21,512,585	\$ 108,526,967
1998	\$ 94,261,114	\$ 41,414,498	\$ 64,116,910	\$ 296,149,172	\$ 13,091,507	\$ 30,358,181	\$ 117,583,253
1999	\$ 104,915,700	\$ 43,603,400	\$ 68,142,426	\$ 308,508,700	\$ 14,009,241	\$ 32,333,794	\$ 126,060,252
2000	\$ 117,818,293	\$ 45,970,014	\$ 71,543,992	\$ 321,095,967	\$ 15,681,699	\$ 35,414,389	\$ 133,360,785
change	\$ 40,492,134	\$ 8,137,400	\$ 20,234,058	\$ 82,034,781	\$ 4,881,546	\$ 16,321,228	\$ 37,360,518
% change	52.4%	21.5%	39.4%	34.3%	45.2%	85.5%	38.9%

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

**Local Sales and Use Tax Allocation in Selected Texas Cities, 1995-2000
(constant dollars, 1996 = 100)**

City	Austin	El Paso	Fort Worth	Houston	Laredo	McAllen	San Antonio
1995	\$79,089,863	\$38,695,524	\$52,480,243	\$244,513,845	\$11,046,489	\$19,528,650	\$98,189,902
1996	\$80,836,720	\$38,749,261	\$54,740,626	\$254,435,833	\$10,801,961	\$19,828,159	\$103,042,623
1997	\$83,128,032	\$38,113,790	\$56,324,844	\$263,470,786	\$11,525,249	\$20,971,520	\$105,797,394
1998	\$90,392,322	\$39,714,709	\$61,485,338	\$283,994,219	\$12,554,187	\$29,112,179	\$112,757,243
1999	\$98,006,258	\$40,731,808	\$63,654,765	\$288,191,219	\$13,086,633	\$30,204,385	\$117,758,293
2000	\$105,704,551	\$41,243,508	\$64,188,042	\$288,081,793	\$14,069,351	\$31,773,182	\$119,649,009
change	\$26,614,689	\$2,547,984	\$11,707,799	\$43,567,949	\$3,022,862	\$12,244,532	\$21,459,107
% change	33.7%	6.6%	22.3%	17.8%	27.4%	62.7%	21.9%

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Table ST-3

Per Capita Local Sales and Use Tax Allocation in Selected Texas Cities, 1995-2000
(constant dollars, 1996 = 100)

City	Austin	El Paso	Fort Worth	Houston	Laredo	McAllen	San Antonio
1995	\$144	\$67	\$111	\$140	\$70	\$198	\$92
1996	\$145	\$66	\$114	\$145	\$67	\$197	\$95
1997	\$145	\$64	\$116	\$144	\$67	\$202	\$95
1998	\$149	\$66	\$126	\$154	\$72	\$278	\$100
1999	\$157	\$67	\$127	\$153	\$71	\$277	\$103
2000	\$161	\$73	\$120	\$147	\$80	\$299	\$105
change	\$17	\$6	\$9	\$7	\$10	\$101	\$12
% change	10.3%	8.5%	7.6%	4.8%	12.0%	33.8%	11.8%

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and Texas State Data Center

Table SD-1

Taxable Value, Tax Rate and Property Tax Levy for El Paso County Special Districts, 1999

Special District	Taxable Value	Tax Rate	Tax Levy
R.E. Thomason General Hospital District	\$18,057,472,471	0.18507	\$33,418,866
El Paso Community College District	\$17,706,704,064	0.11075	\$19,610,307
El Paso County Emergency Service District #2	\$1,414,927,906	0.10000	\$1,424,927
El Paso County Water Authority	\$276,347,851	0.47876	\$1,322,987
Lower Valley Water District	\$648,123,703	0.12000	\$777,745
Homestead Municipal Utility District (MUD) #1	\$52,514,974	0.54000	\$283,581
El Paso County Emergency Service District #1	\$276,347,851	0.08157	\$225,419
Hacienda Del Norte Water District	\$31,250,654	0.40000	\$125,003
El Paso County Water Control & Improvement District (Westway)	\$27,155,731	0.25609	\$69,542
Tornillo Water District	\$42,127,032	0.06100	\$25,698

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Annual Property Tax Report, 1999

Table F-1

Total and Per Capita Personal Income 1994-1999, cross county comparison: current and constant dollars (1996 = 100)**Total personal income in current dollars**

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$9,360,739,000	\$25,421,035,000	\$52,993,198,000	\$75,753,761,000	\$5,119,432,000	\$28,494,969,000	\$15,225,269,000	\$1,982,742,000
1995	\$9,823,953,000	\$27,121,717,000	\$55,902,195,000	\$81,304,446,000	\$5,401,837,000	\$30,149,391,000	\$16,602,225,000	\$2,058,634,000
1996	\$10,164,728,000	\$28,594,477,000	\$60,206,114,000	\$87,283,499,000	\$5,788,713,000	\$31,815,292,000	\$17,832,414,000	\$2,199,936,000
1997	\$10,795,630,000	\$30,609,565,000	\$65,627,844,000	\$96,241,168,000	\$6,297,192,000	\$34,680,068,000	\$19,940,523,000	\$2,406,980,000
1998	\$11,363,071,000	\$32,462,650,000	\$71,129,889,000	\$105,014,110,000	\$6,746,474,000	\$37,631,183,000	\$23,310,331,000	\$2,583,063,000
1999	\$12,084,353,000	\$34,026,037,000	\$75,112,289,000	\$110,070,639,000	\$7,134,999,000	\$39,862,833,000	\$25,905,289,000	\$2,726,239,000
Change	\$2,723,614,000	\$8,605,002,000	\$22,119,091,000	\$34,316,878,000	\$2,015,567,000	\$11,367,864,000	\$10,680,020,000	\$743,497,000
% Change	29%	34%	42%	45%	39%	40%	70%	37%

Total personal income in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$9,849,262,416	\$26,747,722,012	\$55,758,836,279	\$79,707,240,109	\$5,386,607,744	\$29,982,080,177	\$16,019,853,746	\$2,086,218,434
1995	\$10,048,023,934	\$27,740,326,276	\$57,177,247,622	\$83,158,889,230	\$5,525,045,515	\$30,837,057,380	\$16,980,899,049	\$2,105,588,626
1996	\$10,164,728,000	\$28,594,477,000	\$60,206,114,000	\$87,283,499,000	\$5,788,713,000	\$31,815,292,000	\$17,832,414,000	\$2,199,936,000
1997	\$10,524,108,013	\$29,839,700,721	\$63,977,231,429	\$93,820,596,608	\$6,138,810,684	\$33,807,826,087	\$19,438,996,880	\$2,346,441,802
1998	\$10,896,692,558	\$31,130,274,262	\$68,210,480,437	\$100,703,979,670	\$6,469,576,141	\$36,086,673,379	\$22,353,597,046	\$2,477,045,455
1999	\$11,288,512,844	\$31,785,181,691	\$70,165,613,265	\$102,821,708,547	\$6,665,108,828	\$37,237,583,372	\$24,199,242,410	\$2,546,696,871
Change	\$1,439,250,429	\$5,037,459,679	\$14,406,776,985	\$23,114,468,438	\$1,278,501,084	\$7,255,503,195	\$8,179,388,664	\$460,478,436
% Change	15%	19%	26%	29%	24%	24%	51%	22%

Per capita personal income in current dollars (1996 = 100)

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$14,229	\$20,027	\$27,293	\$24,963	\$11,122	\$22,720	\$23,521	\$12,176
1995	\$14,687	\$20,996	\$28,507	\$26,529	\$11,334	\$23,667	\$24,954	\$12,130
1996	\$15,081	\$21,833	\$30,300	\$28,118	\$11,815	\$24,507	\$26,245	\$12,617
1997	\$15,751	\$22,911	\$32,538	\$30,557	\$12,493	\$26,163	\$28,817	\$13,345
1998	\$16,359	\$23,961	\$34,777	\$32,796	\$12,982	\$27,792	\$32,869	\$13,828
1999	\$17,216	\$24,785	\$36,425	\$33,864	\$13,339	\$28,835	\$35,632	\$14,112
Change	\$2,987	\$4,758	\$9,132	\$8,901	\$2,217	\$6,115	\$12,111	\$1,936
% Change	21%	24%	33%	36%	20%	27%	51%	16%

Per capita personal income in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$14,972	\$21,072	\$28,717	\$26,266	\$11,702	\$23,906	\$24,749	\$12,811
1995	\$15,022	\$21,475	\$29,157	\$27,134	\$11,593	\$24,207	\$25,523	\$12,407
1996	\$15,081	\$21,833	\$30,300	\$28,118	\$11,815	\$24,507	\$26,245	\$12,617
1997	\$15,355	\$22,335	\$31,720	\$29,788	\$12,179	\$25,505	\$28,092	\$13,009

Table F-1

1998	\$15,688	\$22,978	\$33,350	\$31,450	\$12,449	\$26,651	\$31,520	\$13,260
1999	\$16,082	\$23,153	\$34,026	\$31,634	\$12,461	\$26,936	\$33,285	\$13,183
Change	\$1,111	\$2,081	\$5,309	\$5,368	\$758	\$3,030	\$8,537	\$371
% Change	7%	10%	18%	20%	6%	13%	34%	3%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, Local Area Personal Income, Regional Economic Profiles for each county.

Table 8
Total personal income in constant dollars, 1994-1999
(Constant Dollars, 1996 = 100)

	Bexar	El Paso	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$26,747,722,011.78	\$9,849,262,415.82	\$79,707,240,109.43	\$5,386,607,744.11	\$29,982,080,176.77	\$16,019,853,745.79	\$2,086,218,434.34
1995	\$27,740,326,275.95	\$10,048,023,933.72	\$83,158,889,229.83	\$5,525,045,514.98	\$30,837,057,379.56	\$16,980,899,048.79	\$2,105,588,626.37
1996	\$28,594,477,000.00	\$10,164,728,000.00	\$87,283,499,000.00	\$5,788,713,000.00	\$31,815,292,000.00	\$17,832,414,000.00	\$2,199,936,000.00
1997	\$29,839,700,721.39	\$10,524,108,013.26	\$93,820,596,607.53	\$6,138,810,684.34	\$33,807,826,086.96	\$19,438,996,880.48	\$2,346,441,801.52
1998	\$31,130,274,261.60	\$10,896,692,558.50	\$100,703,979,670.12	\$6,469,576,141.16	\$36,086,673,379.36	\$22,353,597,046.41	\$2,477,045,454.55
1999	\$31,785,181,690.80	\$11,288,512,844.47	\$102,821,708,547.41	\$6,665,108,827.65	\$37,237,583,372.26	\$24,199,242,410.09	\$2,546,696,870.62
Change	\$5,037,459,679.01	\$1,439,250,428.64	\$23,114,468,437.98	\$1,278,501,083.54	\$7,255,503,195.49	\$8,179,388,664.30	\$460,478,436.28
% Change	18.8%	14.6%	29.0%	23.7%	24.2%	51.1%	22.1%

Per capita personal income in constant dollars, 1994-1999

	Bexar	El Paso	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$21,072.18	\$14,971.59	\$26,265.78	\$11,702.44	\$23,905.72	\$24,748.53	\$12,811.45
1995	\$21,474.89	\$15,021.99	\$27,134.09	\$11,592.51	\$24,206.81	\$25,523.17	\$12,406.67
1996	\$21,833.00	\$15,081.00	\$28,118.00	\$11,815.00	\$24,507.00	\$26,245.00	\$12,617.00
1997	\$22,334.76	\$15,354.84	\$29,788.46	\$12,178.79	\$25,504.97	\$28,092.22	\$13,009.36
1998	\$22,977.56	\$15,687.57	\$31,449.94	\$12,449.18	\$26,651.32	\$31,519.95	\$13,260.45
1999	\$23,152.73	\$16,082.20	\$31,633.82	\$12,460.53	\$26,936.01	\$33,285.38	\$13,182.62
Change	\$2,080.55	\$1,110.61	\$5,368.03	\$758.09	\$3,030.29	\$8,536.85	\$371.18
% Change	9.9%	7.4%	20.4%	6.5%	12.7%	34.5%	2.9%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, Local Area Personal Income, Regional Economic Profiles for each county.

Chart F-1

Per Capita Personal Income in Current Dollars

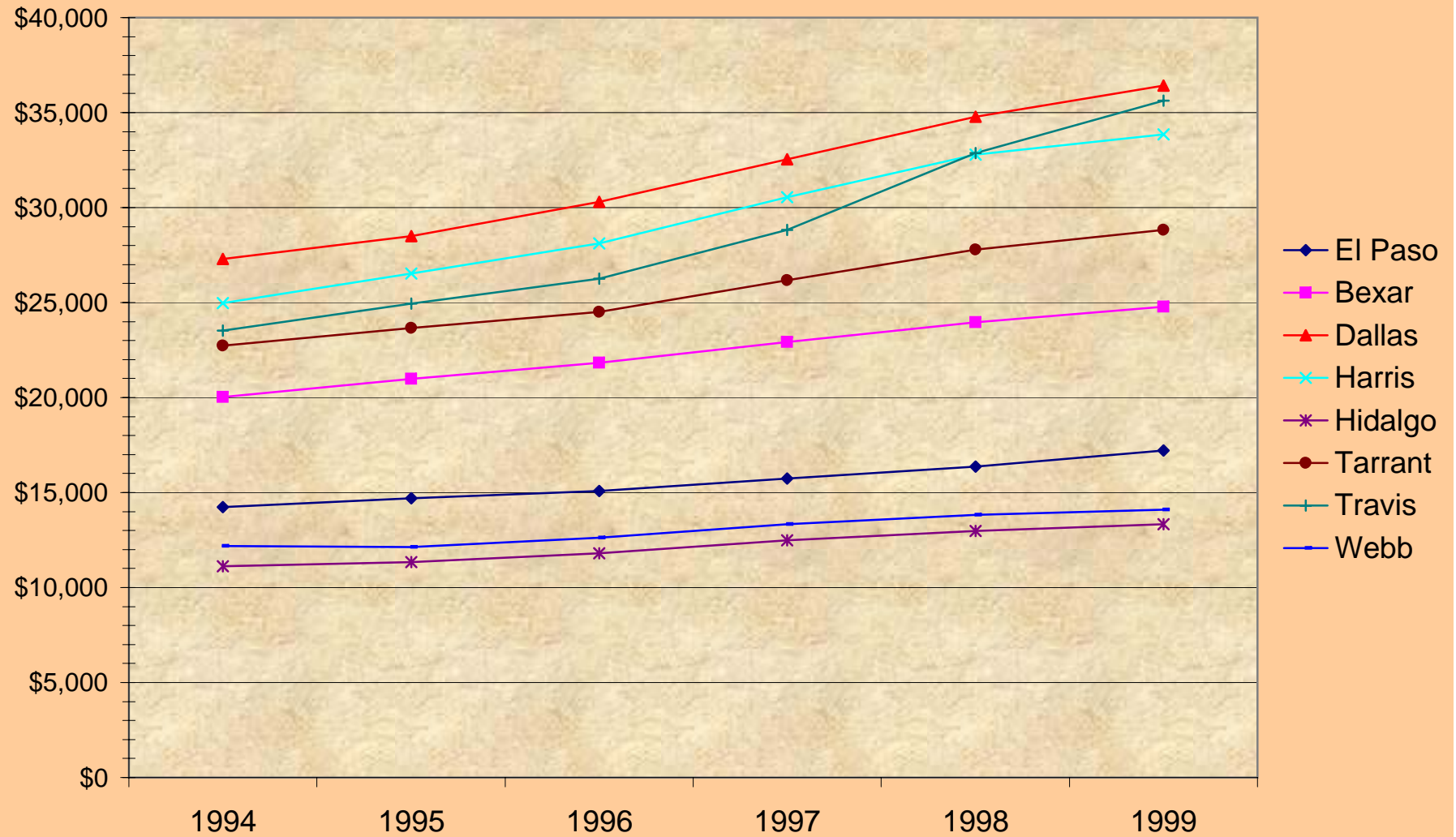


Table F-2 Continued

Components of Personal Income 1994-1999, cross county comparison: in current and constant dollars (1996 = 100)

Net earnings in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$6,382,641,000	\$17,694,266,000	\$39,620,365,000	\$58,310,763,000	\$3,036,404,000	\$21,707,268,000	\$11,178,227,000	\$1,383,336,000
1995	\$6,625,289,000	\$18,739,867,000	\$41,945,013,000	\$62,419,055,000	\$3,140,891,000	\$22,814,250,000	\$12,331,932,000	\$1,389,651,000
1996	\$6,729,708,000	\$19,821,066,000	\$45,374,839,000	\$67,546,532,000	\$3,356,802,000	\$24,018,377,000	\$13,305,978,000	\$1,477,617,000
1997	\$7,211,011,000	\$21,217,624,000	\$49,770,562,000	\$74,081,048,000	\$3,639,867,000	\$26,309,552,000	\$14,853,447,000	\$1,661,145,000
1998	\$7,665,124,000	\$22,548,686,000	\$54,354,168,000	\$81,358,943,000	\$3,983,933,000	\$28,603,470,000	\$17,598,127,000	\$1,791,371,000
1999	\$8,022,513,000	\$23,802,482,000	\$57,847,740,000	\$86,714,954,000	\$4,378,429,000	\$30,739,452,000	\$20,222,518,000	\$1,876,860,000
Change	\$1,639,872,000	\$6,108,216,000	\$18,227,375,000	\$28,404,191,000	\$1,342,025,000	\$9,032,184,000	\$9,044,291,000	\$493,524,000
% Change	26%	35%	46%	49%	44%	42%	81%	36%

Net earnings in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$6,715,741,793	\$18,617,704,125	\$41,688,094,487	\$61,353,917,298	\$3,194,869,529	\$22,840,138,889	\$11,761,602,483	\$1,455,530,303
1995	\$6,776,402,782	\$19,167,297,740	\$42,901,721,387	\$63,842,748,287	\$3,212,530,429	\$23,334,611,844	\$12,613,206,505	\$1,421,347,039
1996	\$6,729,708,000	\$19,821,066,000	\$45,374,839,000	\$67,546,532,000	\$3,356,802,000	\$24,018,377,000	\$13,305,978,000	\$1,477,617,000
1997	\$7,029,646,130	\$20,683,977,384	\$48,518,777,539	\$72,217,828,037	\$3,548,320,335	\$26,309,552,000	\$14,479,866,446	\$1,619,365,373
1998	\$7,350,521,672	\$21,623,212,505	\$52,123,291,139	\$78,019,699,847	\$3,820,419,064	\$27,429,487,917	\$16,875,841,005	\$1,717,847,142
1999	\$7,494,173,751	\$22,234,920,131	\$54,038,056,983	\$81,004,160,673	\$4,090,078,468	\$28,715,041,569	\$18,890,722,092	\$1,753,255,488
Change	\$778,431,958	\$3,617,216,006	\$12,349,962,496	\$19,650,243,375	\$895,208,939	\$5,874,902,680	\$7,129,119,609	\$297,725,185
% Change	12%	19%	30%	32%	28%	26%	61%	20%

Dividends, interest, and rent in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$1,342,682,000	\$4,285,749,000	\$8,925,782,000	\$10,600,025,000	\$753,208,000	\$3,972,025,000	\$2,737,643,000	\$196,688,000
1995	\$1,425,616,000	\$4,632,683,000	\$9,140,049,000	\$11,463,949,000	\$799,491,000	\$4,330,143,000	\$2,873,178,000	\$222,253,000
1996	\$1,509,607,000	\$4,788,310,000	\$9,752,793,000	\$12,003,938,000	\$839,516,000	\$4,643,774,000	\$3,069,006,000	\$233,422,000
1997	\$1,543,562,000	\$5,206,129,000	\$10,523,178,000	\$12,410,413,000	\$893,906,000	\$4,984,917,000	\$3,446,776,000	\$257,202,000
1998	\$1,626,806,000	\$5,466,896,000	\$11,387,387,000	\$13,083,235,000	\$940,842,000	\$5,256,349,000	\$3,614,687,000	\$273,456,000
1999	\$1,927,629,000	\$5,771,700,000	\$11,737,150,000	\$14,858,179,000	\$988,493,000	\$5,631,420,000	\$4,040,646,000	\$302,739,000
Change	\$584,947,000	\$1,485,951,000	\$2,811,368,000	\$4,258,154,000	\$235,285,000	\$1,659,395,000	\$1,303,003,000	\$106,051,000
% Change	44%	35%	31%	40%	31%	42%	48%	54%

Dividends, interest, and rent in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$1,342,681,999	\$4,509,416,035	\$9,391,605,640	\$11,153,224,958	\$792,516,835	\$4,179,319,234	\$2,880,952,625	\$206,952,862
1995	\$1,458,132,351	\$4,738,348,164	\$9,348,521,019	\$11,725,426,000	\$817,726,296	\$4,428,907,640	\$2,938,711,261	\$227,322,287
1996	\$1,509,607,000	\$4,788,310,000	\$9,752,793,000	\$12,003,938,000	\$839,516,000	\$4,643,774,000	\$3,069,006,000	\$233,422,000
1997	\$1,504,739,715	\$5,075,189,121	\$10,258,508,481	\$12,098,277,442	\$871,423,279	\$4,859,540,846	\$3,360,085,787	\$250,733,086
1998	\$1,560,036,440	\$5,242,516,302	\$10,920,010,549	\$12,546,255,274	\$902,226,697	\$5,040,610,855	\$3,466,328,155	\$262,232,451
1999	\$1,800,680,990	\$5,391,592,714	\$10,964,175,619	\$13,879,662,774	\$923,393,741	\$5,260,551,144	\$3,774,540,869	\$282,801,495
Change	\$457,998,991	\$882,176,678	\$1,572,569,979	\$2,726,437,816	\$130,876,906	\$1,081,231,910	\$894,024,244	\$75,848,633
% Change	34%	20%	17%	24%	17%	26%	31%	37%

Average earnings per job in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$23,910	\$27,936	\$35,706	\$35,808	\$20,464	\$29,107	\$28,387	\$21,759

Table F-2 Continued

1995	\$24,478	\$28,629	\$36,634	\$37,334	\$20,209	\$30,025	\$29,782	\$21,988
1996	\$24,881	\$29,502	\$38,577	\$39,347	\$20,583	\$30,348	\$31,048	\$22,831
1997	\$25,878	\$30,607	\$41,218	\$41,625	\$21,263	\$31,838	\$32,994	\$24,149
1998	\$26,816	\$32,016	\$43,664	\$43,534	\$22,423	\$33,397	\$37,181	\$24,715
1999	\$27,709	\$32,833	\$46,075	\$45,806	\$23,282	\$34,893	\$39,101	\$24,936
Change	\$3,799	\$4,897	\$10,369	\$9,998	\$2,818	\$5,786	\$10,714	\$3,177
% Change	16%	18%	29%	28%	14%	20%	38%	15%

Average earnings per job in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$25,158	\$29,394	\$37,569	\$37,677	\$21,532	\$30,626	\$29,868	\$22,895
1995	\$25,036	\$29,282	\$37,470	\$38,186	\$20,670	\$30,710	\$30,461	\$22,490
1996	\$24,881	\$29,502	\$38,577	\$39,347	\$20,583	\$30,348	\$31,048	\$22,831
1997	\$25,227	\$29,837	\$40,181	\$40,578	\$20,728	\$31,037	\$32,164	\$23,542
1998	\$25,715	\$30,702	\$41,872	\$41,747	\$21,503	\$32,026	\$35,655	\$23,701
1999	\$25,884	\$30,671	\$43,041	\$42,789	\$21,749	\$32,595	\$36,526	\$23,294
Change	\$726	\$1,277	\$5,471	\$5,113	\$217	\$1,969	\$6,657	\$399
% Change	3%	4%	15%	14%	1%	6%	22%	2%

Net earnings per capita in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$9,702	\$13,940	\$20,406	\$19,215	\$6,597	\$17,308	\$17,269	\$8,495
1995	\$9,905	\$14,508	\$21,390	\$20,367	\$6,590	\$17,909	\$18,536	\$8,188
1996	\$9,985	\$15,134	\$22,836	\$21,760	\$6,851	\$18,501	\$19,583	\$8,474
1997	\$10,521	\$15,881	\$24,676	\$23,521	\$7,221	\$19,848	\$21,466	\$9,210
1998	\$11,035	\$16,643	\$26,575	\$25,409	\$7,666	\$21,125	\$24,815	\$9,590
1999	\$11,430	\$17,338	\$28,053	\$26,678	\$8,185	\$22,236	\$27,816	\$9,716
Change	\$1,728	\$3,398	\$7,647	\$7,463	\$1,589	\$4,927	\$10,547	\$1,220
% Change	18%	24%	37%	39%	24%	28%	61%	14%

Net earnings per capita in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$10,208	\$14,667	\$21,471	\$20,218	\$6,941	\$18,212	\$18,170	\$8,939
1995	\$10,131	\$14,838	\$21,877	\$20,831	\$6,741	\$18,318	\$18,959	\$8,375
1996	\$9,985	\$15,134	\$22,836	\$21,760	\$6,851	\$18,501	\$19,583	\$8,474
1997	\$10,256	\$15,482	\$24,056	\$22,930	\$7,039	\$19,848	\$20,926	\$8,978
1998	\$10,582	\$15,960	\$25,484	\$24,366	\$7,352	\$20,258	\$23,796	\$9,196
1999	\$10,677	\$16,196	\$26,205	\$24,921	\$7,646	\$20,771	\$25,984	\$9,076
Change	\$468	\$1,528	\$4,735	\$4,703	\$705	\$2,560	\$7,814	\$137
% Change	5%	10%	22%	23%	10%	14%	43%	2%

Table F-2 Continued

Dividends, interest, and rent per capita in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$2,041	\$3,376	\$4,597	\$3,493	\$1,636	\$3,167	\$4,229	\$1,208
1995	\$2,131	\$3,586	\$4,661	\$3,741	\$1,678	\$3,399	\$4,319	\$1,310
1996	\$2,240	\$3,656	\$4,908	\$3,867	\$1,713	\$3,577	\$4,517	\$1,339
1997	\$2,252	\$3,897	\$5,217	\$3,940	\$1,773	\$3,761	\$4,981	\$1,426
1998	\$2,342	\$4,035	\$5,568	\$4,086	\$1,810	\$3,882	\$5,097	\$1,464
1999	\$2,746	\$4,204	\$5,692	\$4,571	\$1,848	\$4,074	\$5,558	\$1,567
Change	\$705	\$828	\$1,095	\$1,078	\$212	\$906	\$1,329	\$359
% Change	35%	25%	24%	31%	13%	29%	31%	30%

Dividends, interest, and rent per capita in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Dallas	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$2,041	\$3,553	\$4,837	\$3,675	\$1,722	\$3,332	\$4,450	\$1,271
1995	\$2,180	\$3,668	\$4,767	\$3,826	\$1,716	\$3,477	\$4,417	\$1,339
1996	\$2,240	\$3,656	\$4,908	\$3,867	\$1,713	\$3,577	\$4,517	\$1,339
1997	\$2,195	\$3,799	\$5,086	\$3,841	\$1,729	\$3,666	\$4,856	\$1,390
1998	\$2,246	\$3,869	\$5,339	\$3,918	\$1,736	\$3,723	\$4,888	\$1,404
1999	\$2,565	\$3,927	\$5,317	\$4,270	\$1,726	\$3,805	\$5,192	\$1,464
Change	\$524	\$375	\$480	\$595	\$5	\$473	\$742	\$193
% Change	26%	11%	10%	16%	0%	14%	17%	15%

Notes: 1. Table 2 contains data on two of the three components of personal income: net earnings; and dividends, interest, and rent. The third component, transfer payments, is treated separately in Table 3.

2. Constant dollars is calculated using U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, state and local government implicit price deflator.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, Local Area Personal Income, Regional Economic Profiles for each county.

Chart F-2

Average Earnings Per Job in Current Dollars

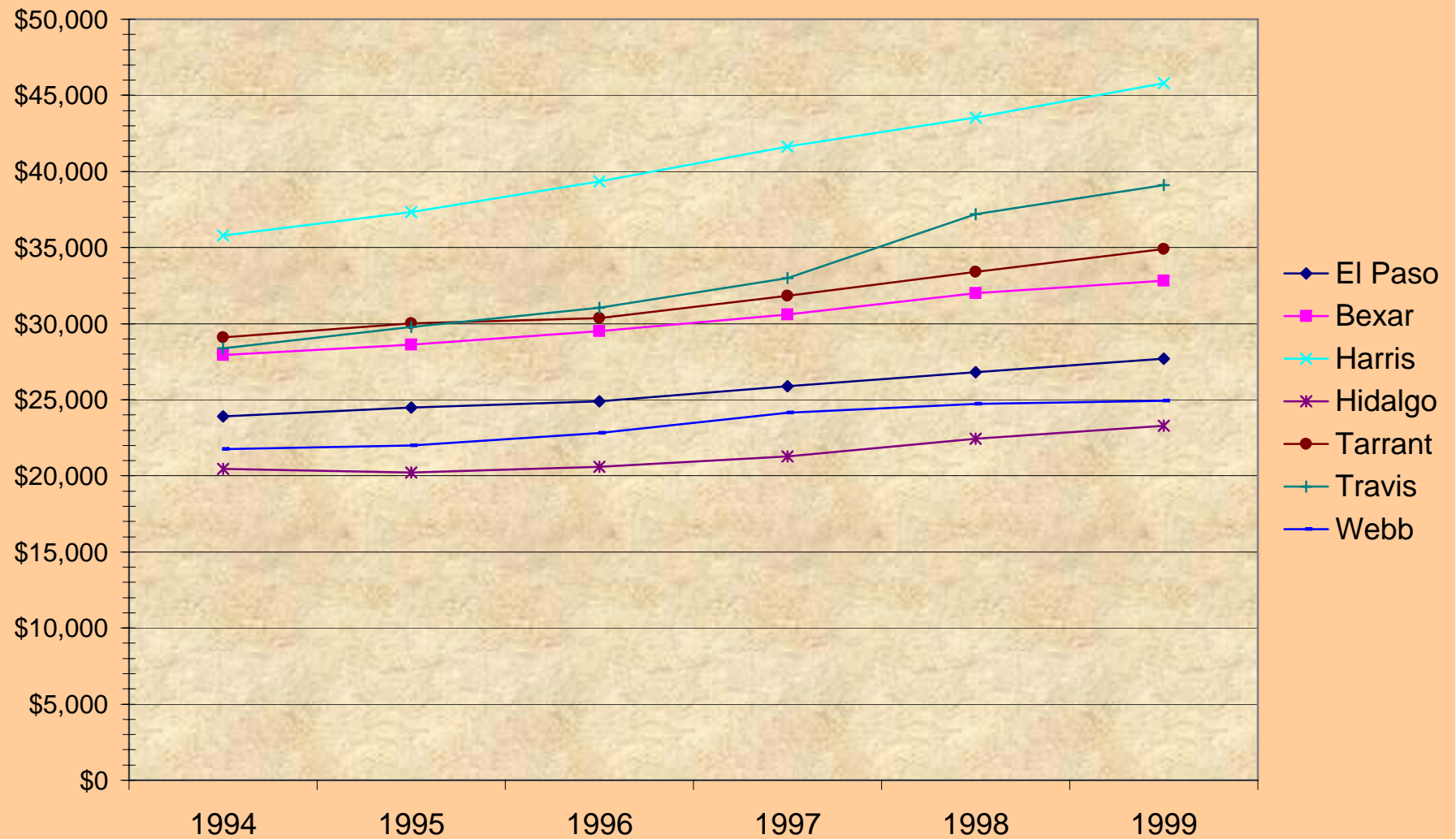


Chart F-3

Dividends, Interest, and Rent Per Capita in Current Dollars

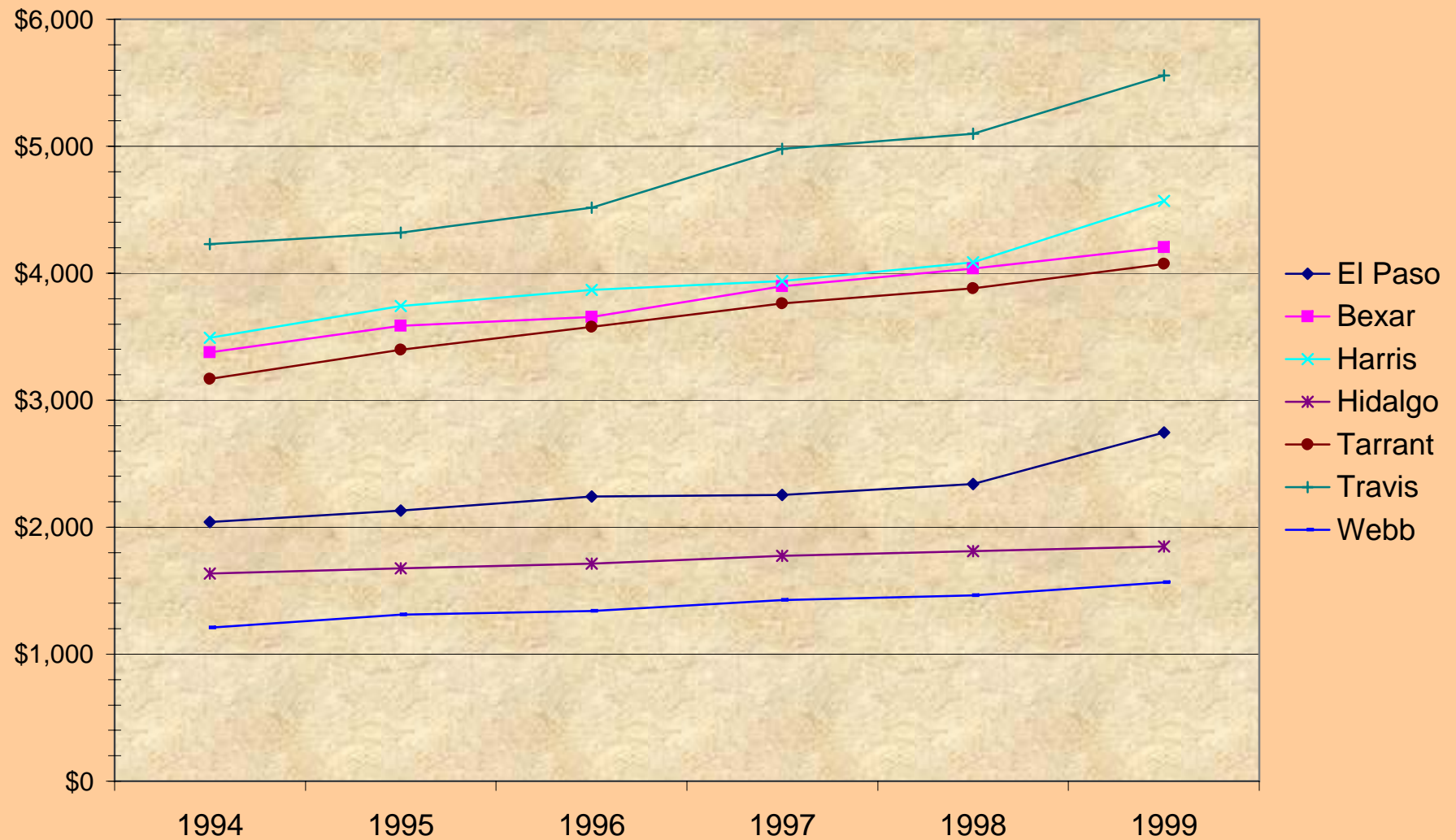


Table F-3 Continued

Federal Transfer Payments 1994-1999, cross county comparison: in current and constant dollars (1996 = 100)

Total transfer payments in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$1,635,416,000	\$3,441,020,000	\$6,842,973,000	\$1,329,820,000	\$2,815,676,000	\$1,309,399,000	\$402,718,000
1995	\$1,773,048,000	\$3,749,167,000	\$7,421,442,000	\$1,461,455,000	\$3,004,998,000	\$1,397,115,000	\$446,730,000
1996	\$1,925,413,000	\$3,985,101,000	\$7,733,029,000	\$1,592,395,000	\$3,153,141,000	\$1,457,430,000	\$488,897,000
1997	\$2,041,057,000	\$4,220,615,000	\$8,106,580,000	\$1,681,526,000	\$3,327,177,000	\$1,549,990,000	\$518,075,000
1998	\$2,071,141,000	\$4,300,595,000	\$8,190,534,000	\$1,705,751,000	\$3,427,913,000	\$1,586,038,000	\$526,063,000
1999	\$2,134,211,000	\$4,451,855,000	\$8,497,506,000	\$1,768,077,000	\$3,491,961,000	\$1,642,125,000	\$546,640,000
Change	\$498,795,000	\$1,010,835,000	\$1,654,533,000	\$438,257,000	\$676,285,000	\$332,726,000	\$143,922,000
% Change	30%	29%	24%	33%	24%	25%	36%

Total transfer payments in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$1,720,765,993	\$3,620,601,852	\$7,200,097,854	\$1,399,221,380	\$2,962,622,054	\$1,377,734,638	\$423,735,269
1995	\$1,813,488,800	\$3,834,680,372	\$7,590,714,943	\$1,494,788,790	\$3,073,537,895	\$1,428,981,283	\$456,919,300
1996	\$1,925,413,000	\$3,985,101,000	\$7,733,029,000	\$1,592,395,000	\$3,153,141,000	\$1,457,430,000	\$488,897,000
1997	\$1,989,722,168	\$4,114,461,883	\$7,902,690,583	\$1,639,233,769	\$3,243,494,833	\$1,511,006,044	\$505,044,843
1998	\$1,986,134,446	\$4,124,084,196	\$7,854,367,089	\$1,635,741,273	\$3,287,219,985	\$1,520,941,695	\$504,471,615
1999	\$1,993,658,104	\$4,158,668,846	\$7,937,885,100	\$1,651,636,618	\$3,261,990,659	\$1,533,979,449	\$510,639,888
Change	\$272,892,110	\$538,066,994	\$737,787,247	\$252,415,238	\$299,368,605	\$156,244,811	\$86,904,619
% Change	16%	15%	10%	18%	10%	11%	21%

Total transfer payments per capita in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$2,486	\$2,711	\$2,255	\$2,889	\$2,245	\$2,023	\$2,473
1995	\$2,651	\$2,902	\$2,422	\$3,066	\$2,359	\$2,100	\$2,632
1996	\$2,857	\$3,043	\$2,491	\$3,250	\$2,429	\$2,145	\$2,804
1997	\$2,978	\$3,159	\$2,574	\$3,336	\$2,510	\$2,240	\$2,872
1998	\$2,982	\$3,174	\$2,558	\$3,282	\$2,532	\$2,236	\$2,816
1999	\$3,041	\$3,243	\$2,614	\$3,305	\$2,526	\$2,259	\$2,830
Change	\$555	\$532	\$359	\$416	\$281	\$236	\$357
% Change	22%	20%	16%	14%	13%	12%	14%
Constant \$							
% Change	9%	6%	3%	2%	0%	-1%	2%

Components of Transfer Payments are listed on the following pages

Table F-3 Continued

Component 1:

Retirement and disability insurance benefit payments in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$482,741,000	\$1,122,824,000	\$2,341,417,000	\$309,266,000	\$1,117,275,000	\$492,136,000	\$91,048,000
1995	\$508,977,000	\$1,185,432,000	\$2,468,879,000	\$327,466,000	\$1,183,774,000	\$523,399,000	\$97,013,000
1996	\$533,706,000	\$1,247,353,000	\$2,588,214,000	\$344,745,000	\$1,237,251,000	\$545,917,000	\$102,969,000
1997	\$559,943,000	\$1,306,949,000	\$2,710,346,000	\$362,710,000	\$1,299,281,000	\$574,372,000	\$108,739,000
1998	\$582,186,000	\$1,361,739,000	\$2,815,291,000	\$377,524,000	\$1,353,021,000	\$601,465,000	\$114,795,000
1999	\$600,034,000	\$1,406,773,000	\$2,905,682,000	\$390,659,000	\$1,397,323,000	\$622,969,000	\$119,735,000
Change	\$117,293,000	\$283,949,000	\$564,265,000	\$81,393,000	\$280,048,000	\$130,833,000	\$28,687,000
% Change	24%	25%	24%	26%	25%	27%	32%

Retirement and disability insurance benefit payments in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$507,934,554	\$1,181,422,559	\$2,463,612,163	\$325,406,145	\$1,175,583,965	\$517,819,865	\$95,799,663
1995	\$520,586,069	\$1,212,470,083	\$2,525,190,754	\$334,935,052	\$1,210,774,266	\$535,337,015	\$99,225,734
1996	\$533,706,000	\$1,247,353,000	\$2,588,214,000	\$344,745,000	\$1,237,251,000	\$545,917,000	\$102,969,000
1997	\$545,859,817	\$1,274,077,793	\$2,642,177,812	\$353,587,444	\$1,266,602,652	\$559,925,911	\$106,004,094
1998	\$558,291,139	\$1,305,848,677	\$2,699,742,041	\$362,029,152	\$1,297,488,493	\$576,778,865	\$110,083,429
1999	\$560,517,515	\$1,314,127,043	\$2,714,322,279	\$364,931,340	\$1,305,299,393	\$581,942,083	\$111,849,603
Change	\$52,582,961	\$132,704,485	\$250,710,116	\$39,525,196	\$129,715,428	\$64,122,218	\$16,049,940
% Change	10%	11%	10%	12%	11%	12%	17%

Retirement and disability insurance benefit payments per capita in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$734	\$885	\$772	\$672	\$891	\$760	\$559
1995	\$761	\$918	\$806	\$687	\$929	\$787	\$572
1996	\$792	\$952	\$834	\$704	\$953	\$803	\$591
1997	\$817	\$978	\$861	\$720	\$980	\$830	\$603
1998	\$838	\$1,005	\$879	\$726	\$999	\$848	\$615
1999	\$855	\$1,025	\$894	\$730	\$1,011	\$857	\$620
Change	\$121	\$140	\$122	\$58	\$120	\$97	\$61
% Change	16%	16%	16%	9%	13%	13%	11%
Constant \$							
% Change	3%	3%	3%	-3%	1%	0%	-2%

Table F-3 Continued

Component 2:

Medical payments in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$598,189,000	\$1,362,970,000	\$2,693,239,000	\$562,602,000	\$1,030,239,000	\$467,441,000	\$174,618,000
1995	\$667,552,000	\$1,547,802,000	\$3,078,397,000	\$637,879,000	\$1,128,338,000	\$504,672,000	\$195,370,000
1996	\$756,734,000	\$1,668,101,000	\$3,295,458,000	\$724,417,000	\$1,220,658,000	\$532,980,000	\$219,445,000
1997	\$817,662,000	\$1,800,313,000	\$3,568,842,000	\$777,594,000	\$1,320,751,000	\$577,618,000	\$236,767,000
1998	\$818,048,000	\$1,799,767,000	\$3,568,652,000	\$776,484,000	\$1,320,683,000	\$578,593,000	\$236,812,000
1999	\$850,953,000	\$1,850,818,000	\$3,694,111,000	\$810,638,000	\$1,356,088,000	\$597,983,000	\$248,113,000
Change	\$252,764,000	\$487,848,000	\$1,000,872,000	\$248,036,000	\$325,849,000	\$130,542,000	\$73,495,000
% Change	42%	36%	37%	44%	32%	28%	42%

Medical payments in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$629,407,618	\$1,434,101,431	\$2,833,795,244	\$591,963,384	\$1,084,005,682	\$491,836,069	\$183,731,061
1995	\$682,777,948	\$1,583,105,247	\$3,148,611,026	\$652,428,148	\$1,154,073,847	\$516,182,878	\$199,826,123
1996	\$756,734,000	\$1,668,101,000	\$3,295,458,000	\$724,417,000	\$1,220,658,000	\$532,980,000	\$219,445,000
1997	\$797,096,900	\$1,755,033,145	\$3,479,081,692	\$758,036,654	\$1,287,532,657	\$563,090,271	\$230,812,049
1998	\$784,472,574	\$1,756,212,920	\$3,422,182,585	\$744,614,499	\$1,266,477,752	\$554,845,608	\$227,092,443
1999	\$794,911,723	\$1,728,928,538	\$3,450,827,651	\$757,251,752	\$1,266,780,009	\$558,601,588	\$231,773,003
Change	\$165,504,106	\$294,827,107	\$617,032,407	\$165,288,368	\$182,774,328	\$66,765,519	\$48,041,943
% Change	26%	21%	22%	28%	17%	14%	26%

Medical payments per capita in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$909	\$1,074	\$888	\$1,222	\$821	\$722	\$1,072
1995	\$998	\$1,198	\$1,004	\$1,338	\$886	\$759	\$1,151
1996	\$1,123	\$1,274	\$1,062	\$1,479	\$940	\$784	\$1,259
1997	\$1,193	\$1,348	\$1,133	\$1,543	\$996	\$835	\$1,313
1998	\$1,178	\$1,328	\$1,114	\$1,494	\$975	\$816	\$1,268
1999	\$1,212	\$1,348	\$1,137	\$1,515	\$981	\$823	\$1,284
Change	\$303	\$274	\$249	\$293	\$159	\$100	\$212
% Change	33%	26%	28%	24%	19%	14%	20%
Constant \$							
% Change	18%	11%	14%	10%	6%	1%	6%

Table F-3 Continued

Component 3:

Income maintenance benefit payments in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$306,364,000	\$483,377,000	\$930,560,000	\$318,648,000	\$257,996,000	\$142,351,000	\$92,479,000
1995	\$335,341,000	\$514,751,000	\$974,724,000	\$347,429,000	\$268,877,000	\$147,222,000	\$102,525,000
1996	\$364,098,000	\$554,791,000	\$950,067,000	\$370,555,000	\$272,519,000	\$149,907,000	\$115,207,000
1997	\$369,656,000	\$560,797,000	\$879,601,000	\$377,373,000	\$265,321,000	\$150,602,000	\$117,628,000
1998	\$360,626,000	\$556,076,000	\$841,915,000	\$374,974,000	\$256,073,000	\$149,188,000	\$115,999,000
1999	\$365,054,000	\$572,795,000	\$843,518,000	\$383,909,000	\$258,571,000	\$151,662,000	\$117,277,000
Change	\$58,690,000	\$89,418,000	-\$87,042,000	\$65,261,000	\$575,000	\$9,311,000	\$24,798,000
% Change	19%	18%	-9%	20%	0%	7%	27%

Income maintenance benefit payments in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$322,352,694	\$508,603,746	\$979,124,579	\$335,277,778	\$271,460,438	\$149,780,093	\$97,305,345
1995	\$342,989,670	\$526,491,766	\$996,956,122	\$355,353,380	\$275,009,717	\$150,579,932	\$104,863,455
1996	\$364,098,000	\$554,791,000	\$950,067,000	\$370,555,000	\$272,519,000	\$149,907,000	\$115,207,000
1997	\$360,358,744	\$546,692,338	\$857,478,066	\$367,881,653	\$258,647,885	\$146,814,194	\$114,669,526
1998	\$345,824,703	\$533,252,781	\$807,359,992	\$359,583,813	\$245,562,908	\$143,064,825	\$111,238,013
1999	\$341,012,611	\$535,072,396	\$787,966,371	\$358,625,876	\$241,542,270	\$141,673,984	\$109,553,480
Change	\$18,659,917	\$26,468,650	-\$191,158,208	\$23,348,098	-\$29,918,168	-\$8,106,108	\$12,248,135
% Change	6%	5%	-20%	7%	-11%	-5%	13%

Income maintenance benefit payments per capita in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$466	\$381	\$307	\$692	\$206	\$220	\$568
1995	\$501	\$398	\$318	\$729	\$211	\$221	\$604
1996	\$540	\$424	\$306	\$756	\$210	\$221	\$661
1997	\$539	\$420	\$279	\$749	\$200	\$218	\$652
1998	\$519	\$410	\$263	\$722	\$189	\$210	\$621
1999	\$520	\$417	\$260	\$718	\$187	\$209	\$607
Change	\$54	\$36	-\$47	\$25	-\$19	-\$11	\$39
% Change	12%	10%	-15%	4%	-9%	-5%	7%
Constant \$							
% Change	-1%	-3%	-25%	-8%	-19%	-16%	-5%

Table F-3 Continued

Component 3a:

Food Stamps in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$136,978,000	\$181,002,000	\$417,035,000	\$150,569,000	\$108,974,000	\$58,501,000	\$39,202,000
1995	\$136,996,000	\$171,442,000	\$393,690,000	\$151,403,000	\$97,510,000	\$53,596,000	\$40,411,000
1996	\$140,664,000	\$166,689,000	\$324,280,000	\$152,314,000	\$84,762,000	\$46,994,000	\$44,835,000
1997	\$125,617,000	\$139,371,000	\$220,240,000	\$135,450,000	\$64,965,000	\$40,018,000	\$40,513,000
1998	\$105,169,000	\$118,992,000	\$163,806,000	\$116,520,000	\$50,370,000	\$33,827,000	\$33,942,000
1999	\$97,461,000	\$112,451,000	\$134,854,000	\$110,950,000	\$43,230,000	\$31,652,000	\$31,477,000
Change	-\$39,517,000	-\$68,551,000	-\$282,181,000	-\$39,619,000	-\$65,744,000	-\$26,849,000	-\$7,725,000
% Change	-29%	-38%	-68%	-26%	-60%	-46%	-20%

Food Stamps in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$144,126,684	\$190,448,232	\$438,799,453	\$158,426,978	\$114,661,195	\$61,554,082	\$41,247,896
1995	\$140,120,691	\$175,352,358	\$402,669,531	\$154,856,295	\$99,734,070	\$54,818,451	\$41,332,720
1996	\$140,664,000	\$166,689,000	\$324,280,000	\$152,314,000	\$84,762,000	\$46,994,000	\$44,835,000
1997	\$122,457,594	\$135,865,666	\$214,700,721	\$132,043,283	\$63,331,059	\$39,011,503	\$39,494,053
1998	\$100,852,512	\$114,108,170	\$157,082,854	\$111,737,629	\$48,302,647	\$32,438,627	\$32,548,907
1999	\$91,042,504	\$105,045,306	\$125,972,910	\$103,643,157	\$40,382,999	\$29,567,492	\$29,404,017
Change	-\$53,084,180	-\$85,402,926	-\$312,826,543	-\$54,783,821	-\$74,278,197	-\$31,986,591	-\$11,843,879
% Change	-37%	-45%	-71%	-35%	-65%	-52%	-29%

Food Stamps per capita in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$208	\$143	\$137	\$327	\$87	\$90	\$241
1995	\$205	\$133	\$128	\$318	\$77	\$81	\$238
1996	\$209	\$127	\$104	\$311	\$65	\$69	\$257
1997	\$183	\$104	\$70	\$269	\$49	\$58	\$225
1998	\$151	\$88	\$51	\$224	\$37	\$48	\$182
1999	\$139	\$82	\$41	\$207	\$31	\$44	\$163
Change	-\$69	-\$61	-\$96	-\$120	-\$56	-\$47	-\$78
% Change	-33%	-43%	-70%	-37%	-64%	-52%	-32%
Constant \$							
% Change	-41%	-49%	-73%	-44%	-68%	-57%	-40%

Table F-3 Continued

Component 4:

Unemployment insurance benefit payments in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$15,589,000	\$57,585,000	\$240,209,000	\$36,740,000	\$94,817,000	\$29,339,000	\$7,154,000
1995	\$13,651,000	\$53,642,000	\$206,427,000	\$36,298,000	\$83,303,000	\$25,926,000	\$11,016,000
1996	\$14,486,000	\$55,760,000	\$201,310,000	\$37,096,000	\$72,540,000	\$28,841,000	\$9,495,000
1997	\$13,886,000	\$52,775,000	\$193,003,000	\$35,590,000	\$66,509,000	\$28,805,000	\$7,881,000
1998	\$16,797,000	\$53,770,000	\$180,026,000	\$39,212,000	\$110,608,000	\$28,724,000	\$8,063,000
1999	\$14,375,000	\$56,161,000	\$245,471,000	\$39,469,000	\$80,382,000	\$30,338,000	\$9,208,000
Change	-\$1,214,000	-\$1,424,000	\$5,262,000	\$2,729,000	-\$14,435,000	\$999,000	\$2,054,000
% Change	-8%	-2%	2%	7%	-15%	3%	29%

Unemployment insurance benefit payments in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$16,402,567	\$60,590,278	\$252,745,160	\$38,657,407	\$99,765,362	\$30,870,160	\$7,527,357
1995	\$13,962,361	\$54,865,501	\$211,135,318	\$37,125,908	\$85,203,028	\$26,517,337	\$11,267,260
1996	\$14,486,000	\$55,760,000	\$201,310,000	\$37,096,000	\$72,540,000	\$28,841,000	\$9,495,000
1997	\$13,536,752	\$51,447,651	\$188,148,762	\$34,694,872	\$64,836,225	\$28,080,523	\$7,682,784
1998	\$16,107,595	\$51,563,099	\$172,637,131	\$37,602,608	\$106,068,278	\$27,545,071	\$7,732,068
1999	\$13,428,305	\$52,462,401	\$229,304,998	\$36,869,687	\$75,088,277	\$28,340,028	\$8,601,588
Change	-\$2,974,263	-\$8,127,877	-\$23,440,162	-\$1,787,720	-\$24,677,085	-\$2,530,132	\$1,074,231
% Change	-18%	-13%	-9%	-5%	-25%	-8%	14%

Unemployment insurance benefit payments per capita in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$24	\$45	\$79	\$80	\$76	\$45	\$44
1995	\$20	\$42	\$67	\$76	\$65	\$39	\$65
1996	\$21	\$43	\$65	\$76	\$56	\$42	\$54
1997	\$20	\$40	\$61	\$71	\$50	\$42	\$44
1998	\$24	\$40	\$56	\$75	\$82	\$41	\$43
1999	\$20	\$41	\$76	\$74	\$58	\$42	\$48
Change	-\$3	-\$4	-\$4	-\$6	-\$17	-\$4	\$4
% Change	-14%	-10%	-5%	-8%	-23%	-8%	8%
Constant \$							
% Change	-23%	-20%	-15%	-18%	-32%	-18%	-4%

Table F-3 Continued

Component 5:

Veterans benefit payments in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$96,388,000	\$184,675,000	\$130,650,000	\$16,971,000	\$101,663,000	\$54,537,000	\$6,658,000
1995	\$101,371,000	\$197,371,000	\$135,617,000	\$17,729,000	\$105,320,000	\$60,459,000	\$6,625,000
1996	\$106,461,000	\$203,879,000	\$134,366,000	\$18,010,000	\$110,479,000	\$60,786,000	\$6,554,000
1997	\$113,559,000	\$218,588,000	\$136,216,000	\$19,451,000	\$110,460,000	\$64,851,000	\$7,563,000
1998	\$116,714,000	\$233,967,000	\$145,578,000	\$22,036,000	\$111,973,000	\$65,682,000	\$8,312,000
1999	\$126,088,000	\$262,143,000	\$146,320,000	\$23,996,000	\$113,184,000	\$71,962,000	\$8,789,000
Change	\$29,700,000	\$77,468,000	\$15,670,000	\$7,025,000	\$11,521,000	\$17,425,000	\$2,131,000
% Change	31%	42%	12%	41%	11%	32%	32%

Veterans benefit payments in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$101,418,350	\$194,312,921	\$137,468,434	\$17,856,692	\$106,968,645	\$57,383,207	\$7,005,471
1995	\$103,683,134	\$201,872,763	\$138,710,238	\$18,133,374	\$107,722,205	\$61,837,987	\$6,776,107
1996	\$106,461,000	\$203,879,000	\$134,366,000	\$18,010,000	\$110,479,000	\$60,786,000	\$6,554,000
1997	\$110,702,866	\$213,090,271	\$132,790,018	\$18,961,786	\$107,681,809	\$63,219,926	\$7,372,782
1998	\$111,923,667	\$251,383,774	\$139,602,992	\$21,131,569	\$107,377,254	\$62,986,191	\$7,970,848
1999	\$117,784,213	\$244,879,028	\$136,683,793	\$22,415,694	\$105,730,033	\$67,222,793	\$8,210,182
Change	\$16,365,863	\$50,566,108	-\$784,642	\$4,559,002	-\$1,238,612	\$9,839,586	\$1,204,711
% Change	16%	26%	-1%	26%	-1%	17%	17%

Veterans benefit payments per capita in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$147	\$145	\$43	\$37	\$81	\$84	\$41
1995	\$152	\$153	\$44	\$37	\$83	\$91	\$39
1996	\$158	\$156	\$43	\$37	\$85	\$89	\$38
1997	\$166	\$164	\$43	\$39	\$83	\$94	\$42
1998	\$168	\$173	\$45	\$42	\$83	\$93	\$44
1999	\$180	\$191	\$45	\$45	\$82	\$99	\$45
Change	\$33	\$45	\$2	\$8	\$1	\$15	\$5
% Change	23%	31%	5%	22%	1%	17%	11%
Constant \$							
% Change	9%	17%	-7%	8%	-10%	4%	-1%

Table F-3 Continued

Component 6:

Payments to nonprofit institutions in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$51,895,000	\$98,931,000	\$243,456,000	\$36,950,000	\$100,553,000	\$52,023,000	\$13,100,000
1995	\$56,248,000	\$106,999,000	\$261,350,000	\$40,645,000	\$108,521,000	\$56,852,000	\$14,528,000
1996	\$56,592,000	\$107,849,000	\$262,643,000	\$41,449,000	\$109,793,000	\$57,561,000	\$14,801,000
1997	\$60,122,000	\$114,266,000	\$278,603,000	\$44,591,000	\$117,143,000	\$61,229,000	\$16,019,000
1998	\$65,681,000	\$125,017,000	\$303,766,000	\$49,493,000	\$128,397,000	\$67,340,000	\$17,834,000
1999	\$67,786,000	\$130,440,000	\$316,613,000	\$51,937,000	\$134,362,000	\$70,607,000	\$18,742,000
Change	\$15,891,000	\$31,509,000	\$73,157,000	\$14,987,000	\$33,809,000	\$18,584,000	\$5,642,000
% Change	31%	32%	30%	41%	34%	36%	43%

Payments to nonprofit institutions in constant dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$54,603,325	\$104,094,066	\$256,161,616	\$38,878,367	\$105,800,715	\$54,738,005	\$13,783,670
1995	\$57,530,940	\$109,439,501	\$267,311,036	\$41,572,057	\$110,996,216	\$58,148,716	\$14,859,364
1996	\$56,592,000	\$107,849,000	\$262,643,000	\$41,449,000	\$109,793,000	\$57,561,000	\$14,801,000
1997	\$58,609,865	\$111,392,084	\$271,595,828	\$43,469,487	\$114,196,725	\$59,689,023	\$15,616,105
1998	\$62,985,232	\$119,885,884	\$291,298,427	\$47,461,642	\$123,127,158	\$64,576,141	\$17,102,033
1999	\$63,321,812	\$121,849,603	\$295,761,794	\$48,516,581	\$125,513,312	\$65,957,029	\$17,507,707
Change	\$8,718,487	\$17,755,537	\$39,600,177	\$9,638,214	\$19,712,596	\$11,219,024	\$3,724,037
% Change	16%	17%	15%	25%	19%	20%	27%

Payments to nonprofit institutions per capita in current dollars

	El Paso	Bexar	Harris	Hidalgo	Tarrant	Travis	Webb
1994	\$79	\$78	\$80	\$80	\$80	\$80	\$80
1995	\$84	\$83	\$85	\$85	\$85	\$85	\$86
1996	\$84	\$82	\$85	\$85	\$85	\$85	\$85
1997	\$88	\$86	\$88	\$88	\$88	\$88	\$89
1998	\$95	\$92	\$95	\$95	\$95	\$95	\$95
1999	\$97	\$95	\$97	\$97	\$97	\$97	\$97
Change	\$18	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$17
% Change	22%	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
Constant \$							
% Change	9%	8%	8%	7%	8%	7%	7%

Source : Same as Table F-1

Chart F-4

Per Capita Transfer Payments in Current Dollars

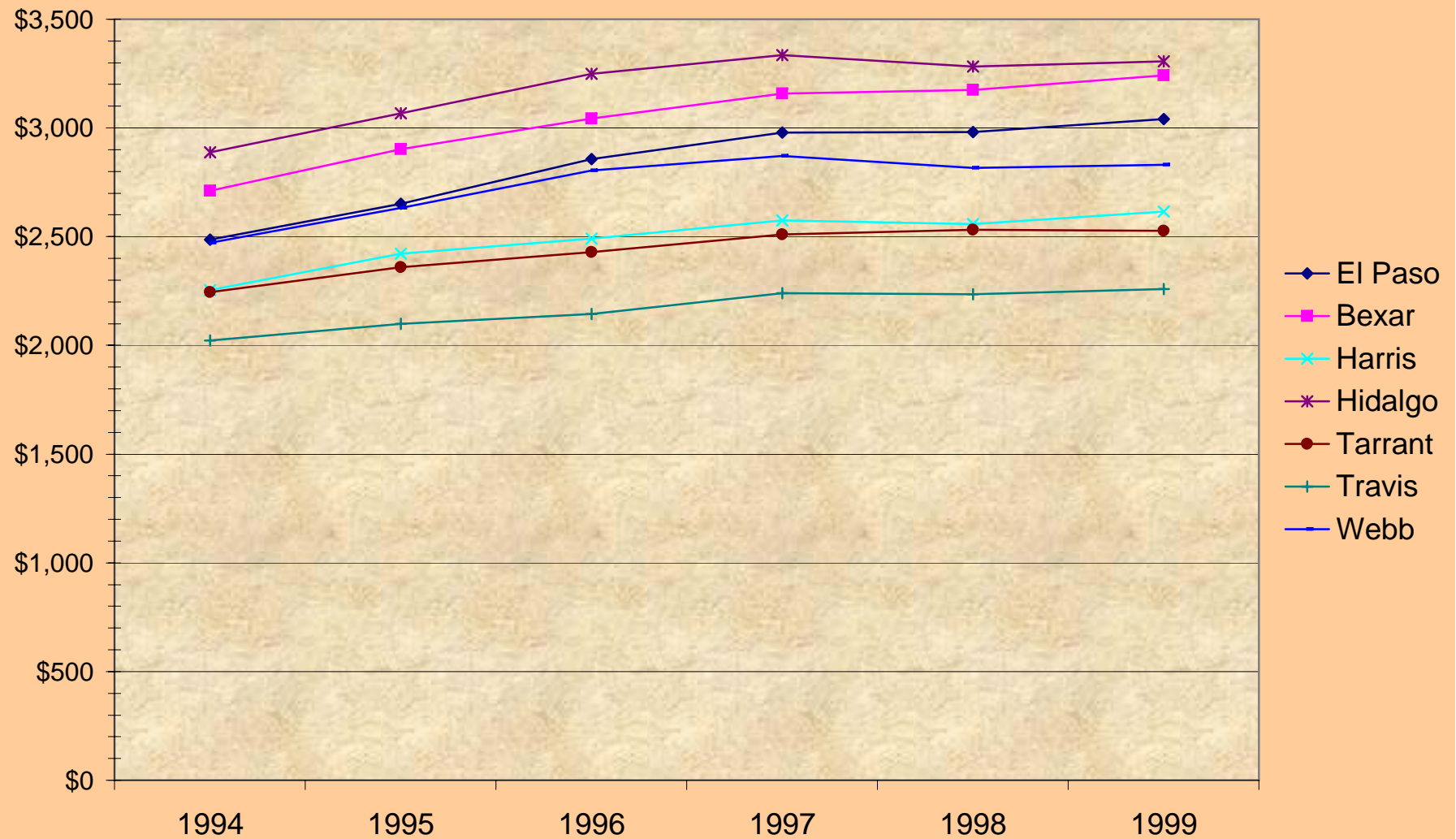


Chart F-5

Chart 3
Per Capita Transfer Payments in Constant Dollars
(Constant Dollars, 1996 = 100)

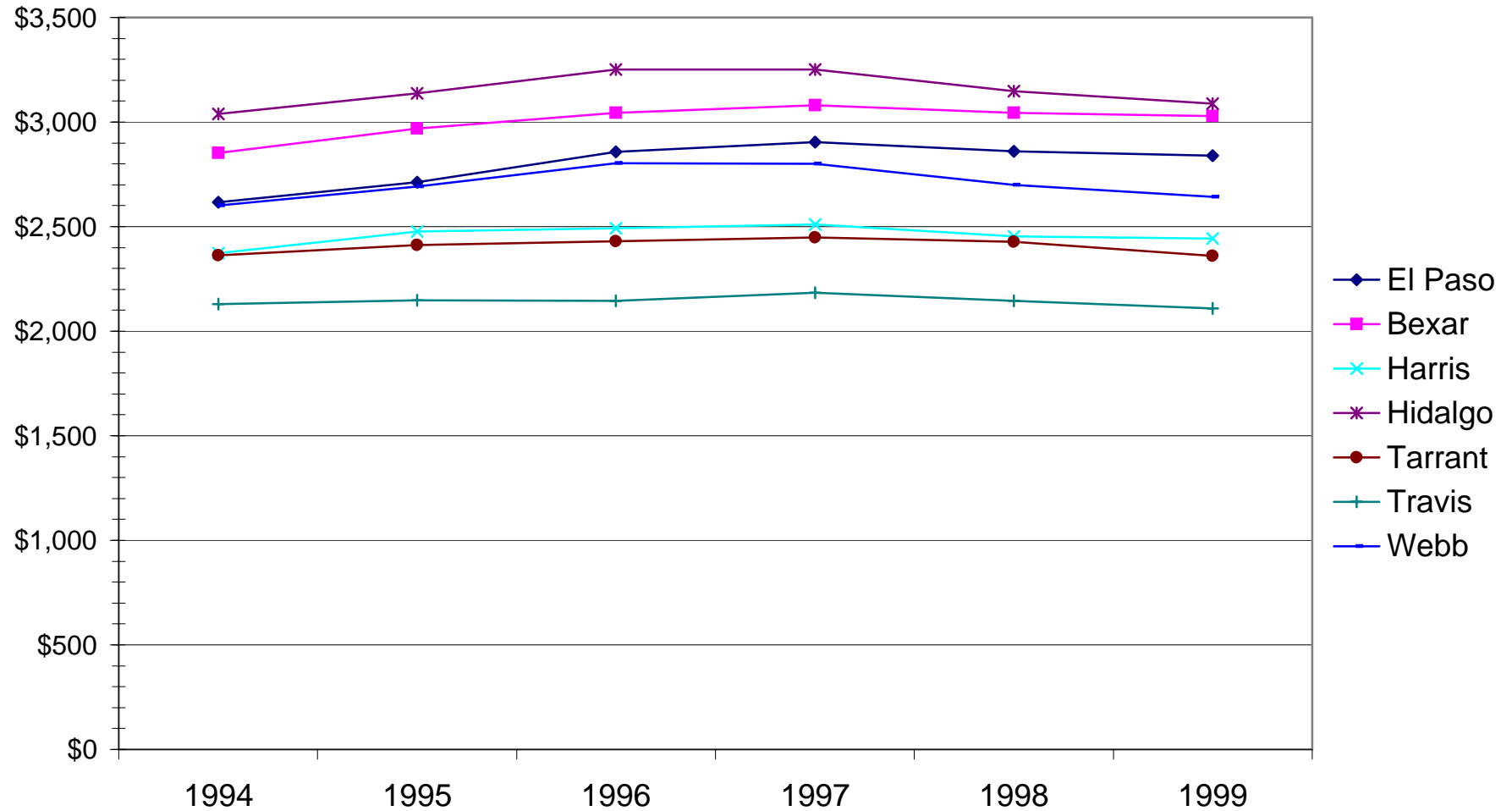


Table F-4

**Individual Income Tax Collections for El Paso County and Comparison
Counties: 1991 & 1997**

County	FY 1991 Total Collection	FY 1991 Per Capita Collections	FY 1997 Total Collections	FY 1997 Per Capita Collections	Percentage increase 1991-1997
El Paso	\$589,574,405	\$969	\$854,130,000	\$1,248	28.8%
Bexar	\$1,750,835,982	\$1,443	\$2,991,443,000	\$2,269	57.3%
Harris	\$6,526,392,946	\$2,262	\$11,071,765,000	\$3,541	56.5%
Hidalgo	\$274,558,072	\$697	\$455,349,000	\$919	31.8%
Tarrant	\$2,357,588,207	\$1,980	\$4,052,056,000	\$3,105	56.8%
Travis	\$129,427,767	\$2,196	\$2,968,506,000	\$4,340	97.6%
Webb	\$122,581,323	\$878	\$189,102,000	\$1,070	21.8%

Note: Regarding the federal "Balance of Payments" situation, total federal revenue is not available by county. IRS collections for the individual income tax are available for FY 1991 and 1997 (summarized above).

Source: Individual Zip Code Area data tables 1991 & 1997 from the IRS, July 1991 & July 1997. Mid-year population estimates from the U.S Bureau of the Census.

The Return Flow: State and Federal Program Expenditures

The fundamentals behind the concept of “fair share” are the return of dollars from state and federal governments and the degree to which a community receives, vis a vis another community, an equivalent set of expenditures for public goods and services. Measuring “fair returns” is not an easy task because federal funds come directly to local jurisdictions and also pass through state governments that then decide which cities and counties should receive funds based on requests, grant applications, and a variety of funding formulae. In order to explore this concept, we use a “top-down” approach, beginning with the federal government and followed by the state government to determine the expenditures these two higher-level jurisdictions direct back to El Paso in return for the revenues the city and county, and their residents, remit in the form of taxes and other mechanisms described in the previous section.

Federal Expenditures

On the federal expenditures side of the balance sheet there are more inclusive measures of annual payments to counties in the Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR) compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau, including data obtained from all federal agencies. The CFFR covers federal expenditures or obligations for the following broad categories: grants, salaries and wages, procurement contracts, direct payments to individuals, direct loans, etc.¹ The CFFR covers all federal spending except amounts which can not be divided up geographically, such as interest on the federal government debt, international payments and foreign aid.

In Table F-5 through Table F-9, we find information on federal expenditures for El Paso County and the six comparison counties for the years 1995 to 2000. These data are subdivided under the two major headings of defense and non-defense

spending. The division into defense and non-defense categories is of considerable importance to El Paso. The greater volatility of defense spending has a direct effect on the local economy because of Fort Bliss, Holloman Air Force Base and White Sands Missile Range, a direct impact shared with other defense communities throughout the United States. While total federal expenditures have grown in most states over the past decades, overall federal defense spending has been declining in relative terms. In the period studied by the Taubman Center for State and Local Government at Harvard University, fiscal year 1984 to 1999, defense spending fell as a portion of total spending from 26 percent of federal domestic expenditures to about 13 percent. The report also notes that the geographic distribution of defense spending varies more dramatically than that for non-defense spending. In addition to general declines, base closings have affected states differently. For contrast, consider California where there were 24 major base closings occurred through July 1997. In Texas, there were only three major base closings as a result of the recommendations of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission. Moreover, the increases in mandatory programs such as Medicare and Medicaid do not always offset losses in a local economy caused by decreases in defense spending.

In Table F-5 we discover that *total federal expenditures in El Paso County increased from \$5,004 per capita in 1994 to \$5,909 in 2000, an 18.1 percent increase, although only 5.7 percent in constant dollars*. In order to compare this level of spending with the other Texas counties it is essential to disaggregate the spending into the defense and non-defense categories because the differences in spending levels are extreme. The picture is also quite complex within each broad category. As the table inset below summarizes, per capita constant dollar defense expenditures in 2000 varied from \$2,785 in Tarrant County to a mere \$37 in Webb County. Non-defense expenditures varied from \$9,529 per capita in Harris County to \$3,849 in Tarrant County. Total

¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html).

spending ranged from \$9,768 per capita in Harris County to \$4,098 in Webb County. The border counties are clearly grouped at the lower end of the scale in total per capita expenditures. El Paso, however, is third and the largest recipient among border counties of per capita defense expenditures, a fact

directly linked to Fort Bliss. El Paso also lies in the middle among the comparison counties in non-defense spending, with Harris and Travis counties reporting federal expenditures at a considerably higher level than the border counties.

**Counties Rank Ordered by Level of Per Capita (constant dollars)
Federal Expenditures, 2000.**

Total Expenditures Per Capita		Defense Expenditures Per Capita		Non-Defense Expenditures Per Capita	
Harris	\$9,768	Tarrant	\$2,785	Harris	\$9,529
Travis	\$7,453	Bexar	\$2,555	Travis	\$6,894
Bexar	\$7,111	El Paso	\$1,216	Bexar	\$4,556
Tarrant	\$6,634	Travis	\$559	El Paso	\$4,227
El Paso	\$5,442	Harris	\$239	Webb	\$4,061
Hidalgo	\$4,187	Hidalgo	\$137	Hidalgo	\$4,051
Webb	\$4,098	Webb	\$37	Tarrant	\$3,849

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Consolidated Federal Funds Reports.

In the percentage change category from 1995-2000 in per capita constant dollar spending shown in Table F-5, Harris County experienced the largest increase (29.7percent); the border counties were in the 5.7 percent (El Paso) to 8.1 percent (Webb) increase range, with only Tarrant County experiencing a decline in this period in per capita constant dollar spending of -3.1 percent.

These figures include a number of expense categories and are worthy of more detailed analysis. In Table F-6, federal defense spending is examined by category, which includes, grants, salaries and wages paid to Department of Defense and related contract employees, direct payments to individuals and contractors, and procurement contracts. The data shows that 45 percent of defense spending in El Paso County in 2000 was for salaries and wages, a rate consistent with Bexar County, both of which have active military bases. By comparison, in Tarrant County procurement contracts are the largest category of defense spending, explained in large part by the location of Lockheed-Martin and other defense contractors. Defense grants, salaries and wages and direct payments to individuals

have all declined in current and constant dollar terms in El Paso County between 1995 and 2000, in part because of a move of some troops to other areas, as well as a general decline in defense spending in real dollars. Yet, we find that *procurement contracts have increased 41.9 percent or 27.3 percent in constant dollars during the study period, an important expenditure that transfers supply and contractor funds into the local economy.* In El Paso, Bexar and Tarrant counties, defense procurement contracts increased dramatically in 2000 over 1999, a significant shift of activity that will add greatly to local economic development if sustained. This also is a reflection of local effort to certify historically under-utilized businesses (HUB) and training in contract procurement by a number of local organizations.

A similar breakdown is necessary for non-defense spending. A dis-aggregation of non-defense spending begins with Table F-7. Table F-7 provides a cross-county comparison of the categories of grants, salaries and wages, and procurement contracts. As expected, there are wide differences in these figures in the counties studied. Beginning with grants per capita

we find that Travis County is the leader of the comparison set of counties with per capita constant dollar grants expenditures in the range of \$3,223 to \$4,451 in the six-year period examined. *Per capita constant dollar grant expenditures in El Paso County were only in the range of \$735 to \$791, which is less than for the other two border counties of Hidalgo (\$963-\$1,068) and Webb (\$1,075-\$1,288).* El Paso County did show growth of federal salaries and wages per capita that outpaced the other counties, an increase of 16.3 percent in constant dollars from 1995 to 2000. However, per capita levels remained higher in Harris, Tarrant, Travis and Webb counties. Harris County clearly had the highest level of non-defense procurement contracts per capita. El Paso County showed little growth in obtaining non-defense procurement contracts ranking second to last in non-defense spending by category in per capita terms.

Table F-8 looks at the levels of federal non-defense spending by category: direct loans, guaranteed and insured loans, and insurance payments in the seven counties. El Paso County fares better than all other counties in the group, followed by Hidalgo County, in terms of direct loans per capita with levels in the range of \$17 to \$76 per capita. In the category of guaranteed and insured loans, the per capita levels are highest in Bexar, Tarrant and Travis counties, while in El Paso County they range from \$248 to \$343 per capita in constant dollars, similar to Webb County but higher than in Hidalgo County. Insurance payments per capita vary widely among the counties, so much so that they are ten times higher in Harris County than in El Paso.

Table F-9 tracks the final category of non-defense spending, direct payments. The two major categories of direct payments are 1) retirement and disability; and, 2) unemployment insurance. Per capita retirement and disability payments in El Paso County have grown slightly from \$1,227 in 1995 to \$1,333 in 2000 (constant dollar), an 8.6 percent increase. Based on per capita calculations, payments in El Paso rank second among the comparison counties, after Bexar County where payments grew from \$1,612 to \$1,671 in the same period. Hidalgo, Tarrant, Travis and

Webb counties have both lower levels of per capita payments and have experienced slight decreases in per capita constant dollar payments between 1995 and 2000. Given Texas' status as a tax haven and the advantages of the climate enjoyed in the southwest, retirement and disability payments as a category of federal (non-defense) direct payments may be expected to increase. Lastly, unemployment insurance payments per capita fluctuated in all counties with an unemployment rate that reached its lowest rate in several decades. In all cases, the per capita payments were highest in 1996 and lowest in 1999 or 2000 with Bexar County the overall reporter of highest unemployment insurance benefits.

Conclusion: Federal Expenditures

Overall, we see that El Paso has enjoyed some increased federal expenditures in contract procurement and through retirement and disability payments and enjoys the continued benefits of a large military establishment. While El Paso fares better overall than other border counties, it lags urban counties not in the border area by a considerable degree.

State of Texas Expenditures

State investments in the local counties and cities of the state carry out the legislative mandates established every two years. The Texas Comptroller reports to the legislature the net expenditures by county for major spending categories. The net expenditures include the purchases of goods and services within a county for which the state bears responsibility. In the five-year period from 1995 to 2000, total state expenditures in El Paso County increased from \$1.3 billion to \$1.7 billion or by approximately one-third.

The major spending categories for state expenditures include intergovernmental payments, labor costs, public assistance, highway construction and maintenance, operating expenses, capital outlays and miscellaneous expenditures. The following discussion will focus on each of these spending categories as they are presented in Tables S-1 through Tables S-12, showing the total state expenditures in El Paso and the six comparison counties in the period

1995 to 2000. These represent a variety of particulars that are also presented for analytical purposes by per capita expenditures beginning with Table S-13.

Table S-13 presents information on total per capita expenditures in the selected counties from 1995 to 2000. *El Paso County experienced the second greatest percentage increase in total state expenditures per capita, 23.8 percent, over the six-year period.* Only Webb County had a larger increase at 27.9 percent. In 2000, total per capita expenditures in El Paso County were \$2,440, a \$469 increase from 1995.

Intergovernmental payments include state grants to public schools, colleges and universities, as well as to local governments and are considered in Table S-14. The state allocation of the mixed beverage tax that is returned to the cities and counties, approximately 11 percent of total collections, is included as an intergovernmental payment. Finally, intergovernmental payments incorporate the textbook purchases for public school children and the distribution of the Foundation School Program Funds to local school districts. In Table S-14 a 24.5 percent increase in intergovernmental payments to El Paso County can be seen. Harris County experienced the most significant growth in per capita intergovernmental payments, a 46 percent increase, with Bexar County's growth virtually identical to El Paso County's at 25.2 percent. *Upon examining the actual amount of the intergovernmental payments, it is the three border counties that are receiving the largest per capita payments.* For 2000, Hidalgo's per capita payments are the largest, \$1,579, with El Paso next at \$1,171 followed by Webb County with \$1,132. The explanation for these high rates is most likely tied to the property poor tax base of the local public school districts. Property poor districts receive larger portions of their total school budget from the state than more affluent districts and localities do.

The labor costs paid by the state are the salaries and wages earned by state employees. This category also includes employee benefits, travel expenses and professional consultation fees. The state

share of the retirement contributions for teachers and state employees is additionally reflected in these figures, a point sometimes overlooked. Travis County, with Austin as the state capital, receives disproportionately higher per capita labor cost expenditures, \$5,448 per capita in 2000 as shown in Table S-15. The other counties range in per capita expenditures from a low \$182 in Tarrant County to high of \$345 in Harris County for the same year. All of the comparison counties experienced a loss in labor revenue during the six-year period, except Harris County, which posted only a modest increase of 1.1 percent. In 2000, *El Paso County's per capita labor revenue was \$238, representing a 3.8 percent decrease since 1995.* All of this is fairly consistent with the push to downsize state government and outsource many of the labor functions to the private sector.

Public Assistance expenditures are a reflection of the poverty and age composition of the local county. These payments include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, grant-in-aid, child support payments, and similar kinds of state social service support expenditures. Table S-16 provides a dramatic indication of the needs in the poorest border counties, Webb and Hidalgo. Their per capita expenditures for public assistance were \$1,167 and \$1,244 respectively. El Paso County received \$881 per capita in 2000, a 30.9 percent increase over 1995. Per capita public assistance expenditures in Travis County decreased by one third and Harris County held constant throughout the six-year period. Overall, all of the other communities experienced increases of 23 percent or more during the same time span.

The need for public infrastructure is critical to local communities. One of the largest expenditures the state makes is in the area of highway construction and maintenance, an issue that at times is quite controversial. The purchase of right-of-way and the expense of constructing and maintaining roads and bridges are important for the future growth of a community. Webb County, with its explosive post-NAFTA growth in truck transportation, saw a 240 percent increase in state funding for

highway construction in the study period as reported in Table S-17. It had the largest per capita expenditure in 2000 (\$348), while in the same fiscal year, El Paso County received \$96 per capita for road and bridge building. While this is a 65.5 percent increase from 1995, the figure does not adequately address the construction needs in the region. Harris and Travis Counties have seen decreases in per-capita state highway dollars while Tarrant County saw an 84.3 percent increase, Hidalgo County a 60.8 percent increase, and Bexar County a 56.8 percent adjustment to its funding.

Operating expenses cover the actual functioning of the state facilities within a given county. Supplies, maintenance, utilities, rentals and leases, printing, and non-capitalized equipment are included in this category and they are important inputs into a local economy. The size of the per capita expenditure in a county for operating expenses serves as a surrogate measure for the size of the state facilities in an area. Travis County, of course, has the largest operating expenditures because of the location of the state capitol. In some ways, it must be discounted in comparison to the other urban counties. In Table S-18 we see that El Paso, Hidalgo, Tarrant and Webb Counties all have small state operating expenditures, approximately \$20 per capita or less. Harris and Bexar Counties have more than twice that amount at \$47 and \$42 per capita respectively. The opening of the new state office building in El Paso may increase the county's per capita share in 2001 and is a data point that will be interesting to follow.

Capital outlays expenditures are for land and buildings plus any major improvements to state property. The upgrading and purchase of computer, furniture and other equipment, as well as, motor vehicles and aircraft all fall under this major spending category and are, once again, important to local economies. Again, in Table S-19, it is no surprise that Travis County has the highest per capita expenditures. El Paso County received \$17 per capita for capital outlays in 2000.

Miscellaneous spending runs the gambit from fees and court costs to lottery

payments. Except for Travis County, all the counties saw decreases in expenditures in this category for the six-year period as shown in Table S-20.

Conclusions: State of Texas Expenditures

The State of Texas has developed a supportive relationship with El Paso and the other border counties. El Paso has experienced growth in state expenditures and serves as a regional base for many state agencies. Because of high demand from NAFTA-related trucking, Webb County received a dramatic increase in funds for infrastructure while all other counties lagged considerably. As the region grows, inadequate outlays for infrastructure may be one factor that will hinder economic development and deter industrial and commercial movement into the area.

Table F-5

Federal Expenditures Summary 1995-2000, Cross County Comparison

Year	County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Expenditures	Defense Expenditures	Per Capita Defense Expenditures	Non-Defense Expenditures (1)	Per Capita Non-Defense Expenditures
1995	El Paso County	\$ 3,326,784,620	\$ 5,004.10	\$ 899,403,549.00	\$ 1,352.87	\$ 2,427,381,071	\$ 3,651.23
1996	El Paso County	\$ 3,577,321,351	\$ 5,380.95	\$ 989,160,641.00	\$ 1,487.88	\$ 2,588,160,710	\$ 3,893.07
1997	El Paso County	\$ 3,518,223,476	\$ 5,140.25	\$ 814,028,571.00	\$ 1,189.32	\$ 2,704,194,905	\$ 3,950.93
1998	El Paso County	\$ 3,637,952,366	\$ 5,173.96	\$ 831,018,777.00	\$ 1,181.89	\$ 2,806,933,589	\$ 3,992.07
1999	El Paso County	\$ 3,757,280,436	\$ 5,352.95	\$ 758,457,999.00	\$ 1,080.57	\$ 2,998,822,437	\$ 4,272.39
2000	El Paso County	\$ 4,016,058,647	\$ 5,909.25	\$ 897,128,087.00	\$ 1,320.04	\$ 3,118,930,560	\$ 4,589.21
Change		\$ 689,274,027	\$ 905	\$ (2,275,462)	\$ (32.83)	\$ 691,549,489	\$ 938
% Change 95-2000		20.7%	18.1%	-0.3%	-2.4%	28.5%	25.7%
Constant dollars							
1995	El Paso County	\$ 3,422,265,837	\$ 5,148	\$ 925,217,106	\$ 1,391.70	\$ 2,497,048,731	\$ 3,756
1996	El Paso County	\$ 3,577,321,351	\$ 5,381	\$ 989,160,641.00	\$ 1,487.88	\$ 2,588,160,710	\$ 3,893
1997	El Paso County	\$ 3,461,796,198	\$ 5,058	\$ 814,028,571.00	\$ 1,170.25	\$ 2,660,823,482	\$ 3,888
1998	El Paso County	\$ 3,545,762,540	\$ 5,043	\$ 831,018,777.00	\$ 1,151.94	\$ 2,735,802,718	\$ 3,891
1999	El Paso County	\$ 3,569,184,417	\$ 5,085	\$ 758,457,999.00	\$ 1,026.47	\$ 2,848,696,150	\$ 4,059
2000	El Paso County	\$ 3,698,709,382	\$ 5,442	\$ 897,128,087.00	\$ 1,215.73	\$ 2,872,472,426	\$ 4,227
Change		\$ 276,443,545	\$ 295	\$ (28,089,019)	\$ (175.97)	\$ 375,423,695	\$ 471
% Change 95-2000		8.1%	5.7%	-3.0%	-12.6%	15.0%	12.5%
1995	Bexar County	\$ 8,205,997,944	\$ 6,410.54	\$ 3,147,925,458.00	\$ 2,459.16	\$ 5,058,072,486	\$ 3,951.38
1996	Bexar County	\$ 8,770,090,379	\$ 6,851.21	\$ 3,290,032,472.00	\$ 2,570.18	\$ 5,480,057,907	\$ 4,281.03
1997	Bexar County	\$ 8,923,344,091	\$ 6,768.71	\$ 3,301,850,441.00	\$ 2,504.59	\$ 5,621,493,650	\$ 4,264.13
1998	Bexar County	\$ 9,304,967,383	\$ 6,877.02	\$ 3,343,534,728.00	\$ 2,471.11	\$ 5,961,432,655	\$ 4,405.92
1999	Bexar County	\$ 10,493,185,832	\$ 7,643.26	\$ 3,850,270,148.00	\$ 2,804.55	\$ 6,642,915,684	\$ 4,838.72
2000	Bexar County	\$ 10,754,730,798	\$ 7,720.94	\$ 3,864,044,587.00	\$ 2,774.04	\$ 6,890,686,211	\$ 4,946.90
Change		\$ 2,548,732,854	\$ 1,310	\$ 716,119,129	\$ 314.87	\$ 1,832,613,725	\$ 996
% Change 95-2000		31.1%	20.4%	22.7%	12.8%	36.2%	25.2%
Constant dollars							
1995	Bexar County	\$ 8,441,516,247	\$ 6,595	\$ 3,238,273,283	\$ 2,529.74	\$ 5,203,242,965	\$ 4,065
1996	Bexar County	\$ 8,770,090,379	\$ 6,851	\$ 3,290,032,472	\$ 2,570.18	\$ 5,480,057,907	\$ 4,281
1997	Bexar County	\$ 8,780,226,401	\$ 6,660	\$ 3,248,893,477	\$ 2,464.42	\$ 5,531,332,923	\$ 4,196
1998	Bexar County	\$ 9,069,168,989	\$ 6,703	\$ 3,258,805,778	\$ 2,408.49	\$ 5,810,363,212	\$ 4,294
1999	Bexar County	\$ 9,967,878,628	\$ 7,261	\$ 3,657,518,902	\$ 2,664.15	\$ 6,310,359,726	\$ 4,596
2000	Bexar County	\$ 9,904,891,138	\$ 7,111	\$ 3,558,707,485	\$ 2,554.83	\$ 6,346,183,654	\$ 4,556
Change		\$ 1,463,374,891	\$ 516	\$ 320,434,202	\$ 25.09	\$ 1,142,940,689	\$ 491
% Change 95-2000		17.3%	7.8%	9.9%	1.0%	22.0%	12.1%

Table F-5

Federal Expenditures Summary 1995-2000, Cross County Comparison

Year	County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Expenditures	Defense Expenditures	Per Capita Defense Expenditures	Non-Defense Expenditures (1)	Per Capita Non-Defense Expenditures
1995	Harris County	\$ 22,296,069,548	\$ 7,321.73	\$ 712,139,966.00	\$ 233.86	\$ 21,583,929,582	\$ 7,087.87
1996	Harris County	\$ 23,636,218,443	\$ 7,761.81	\$ 712,748,717.00	\$ 234.06	\$ 22,923,469,726	\$ 7,527.76
1997	Harris County	\$ 26,620,509,368	\$ 8,513.21	\$ 653,801,063.00	\$ 209.08	\$ 25,966,708,305	\$ 8,304.12
1998	Harris County	\$ 29,153,932,352	\$ 9,093.37	\$ 1,145,580,584.00	\$ 357.32	\$ 28,008,351,768	\$ 8,736.06
1999	Harris County	\$ 32,696,703,801	\$ 10,059.27	\$ 679,912,573.00	\$ 209.18	\$ 32,016,791,228	\$ 9,850.10
2000	Harris County	\$ 36,067,362,607	\$ 10,606.24	\$ 883,570,065.00	\$ 259.83	\$ 35,183,792,542	\$ 10,346.42
Change		\$ 13,771,293,059	\$ 3,285	\$ 171,430,099	\$ 25.97	\$ 13,599,862,960	\$ 3,259
% Change 95-2000		61.8%	44.9%	24.1%	11.1%	63.0%	46.0%
Constant dollars							
1995	Harris County	\$ 22,935,983,487	\$ 7,532	\$ 732,578,918	\$ 240.57	\$ 22,203,404,569	\$ 7,291
1996	Harris County	\$ 23,636,218,443	\$ 7,762	\$ 712,748,717	\$ 234.06	\$ 22,923,469,726	\$ 7,528
1997	Harris County	\$ 26,193,554,431	\$ 8,377	\$ 643,315,028	\$ 205.73	\$ 25,550,239,403	\$ 8,171
1998	Harris County	\$ 28,415,138,745	\$ 8,863	\$ 1,116,550,277	\$ 348.26	\$ 27,298,588,468	\$ 8,515
1999	Harris County	\$ 31,059,849,721	\$ 9,556	\$ 645,874,962	\$ 198.71	\$ 30,413,974,758	\$ 9,357
2000	Harris County	\$ 33,217,316,824	\$ 9,768	\$ 813,750,290	\$ 239.30	\$ 32,403,566,533	\$ 9,529
Change		\$ 10,281,333,336	\$ 2,236	\$ 81,171,372	\$ (1.27)	\$ 10,200,161,964	\$ 2,238
% Change 95-2000		44.8%	29.7%	11.1%	(0.01)	45.9%	30.7%
1995	Hidalgo County	\$ 1,774,014,876	\$ 3,847.97	\$ 30,321,000.00	\$ 65.77	\$ 1,743,693,876	\$ 3,782.20
1996	Hidalgo County	\$ 1,960,577,945	\$ 4,252.64	\$ 53,525,376.00	\$ 116.10	\$ 1,907,052,569	\$ 4,136.54
1997	Hidalgo County	\$ 1,982,291,787	\$ 3,999.83	\$ 20,920,584.00	\$ 42.21	\$ 1,961,371,203	\$ 3,957.62
1998	Hidalgo County	\$ 2,182,005,035	\$ 4,178.45	\$ 80,056,339.00	\$ 153.30	\$ 2,101,948,696	\$ 4,025.15
1999	Hidalgo County	\$ 2,422,233,084	\$ 4,528.33	\$ 91,570,000.00	\$ 171.19	\$ 2,330,663,084	\$ 4,357.14
2000	Hidalgo County	\$ 2,589,111,768	\$ 4,546.58	\$ 84,526,000.00	\$ 148.43	\$ 2,504,585,768	\$ 4,398.15
Change		\$ 815,096,892	\$ 699	\$ 54,205,000	\$ 82.66	\$ 760,891,892	\$ 616
% Change 95-2000		45.9%	18.2%	178.8%	1.26	43.6%	16.3%
Constant dollars							
1995	Hidalgo County	\$ 1,824,930,435	\$ 3,958	\$ 31,191,235	\$ 67.66	\$ 1,793,739,200	\$ 3,891
1996	Hidalgo County	\$ 1,960,577,945	\$ 4,253	\$ 53,525,376	\$ 116.10	\$ 1,907,052,569	\$ 4,137
1997	Hidalgo County	\$ 1,950,498,659	\$ 3,936	\$ 20,585,048	\$ 41.54	\$ 1,929,913,611	\$ 3,894
1998	Hidalgo County	\$ 2,126,710,560	\$ 4,073	\$ 78,027,621	\$ 149.42	\$ 2,048,682,940	\$ 3,923
1999	Hidalgo County	\$ 2,300,971,867	\$ 4,302	\$ 86,985,846	\$ 162.62	\$ 2,213,986,021	\$ 4,139
2000	Hidalgo County	\$ 2,384,519,956	\$ 4,187	\$ 77,846,749	\$ 136.70	\$ 2,306,673,207	\$ 4,051
Change		\$ 559,589,521	\$ 229	\$ 46,655,513	\$ 69.05	\$ 512,934,007	\$ 160
% Change 95-2000		30.7%	5.8%	149.6%	1.02	28.6%	4.1%

Table F-5

Federal Expenditures Summary 1995-2000, Cross County Comparison

Year	County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Expenditures	Defense Expenditures	Per Capita Defense Expenditures	Non-Defense Expenditures (1)	Per Capita Non-Defense Expenditures
1995	Tarrant County	\$ 8,366,087,990	\$ 6,654.56	\$ 3,900,308,852.00	\$ 3,102.39	\$ 4,465,779,138	\$ 3,552.17
1996	Tarrant County	\$ 8,513,265,912	\$ 6,771.63	\$ 3,713,835,751.00	\$ 2,954.06	\$ 4,799,430,161	\$ 3,817.57
1997	Tarrant County	\$ 7,281,098,461	\$ 5,578.59	\$ 2,244,508,842.00	\$ 1,719.69	\$ 5,036,589,619	\$ 3,858.91
1998	Tarrant County	\$ 7,721,576,876	\$ 5,697.43	\$ 2,236,140,666.00	\$ 1,649.96	\$ 5,485,436,210	\$ 4,047.48
1999	Tarrant County	\$ 7,959,339,163	\$ 5,757.45	\$ 2,409,158,939.00	\$ 1,742.68	\$ 5,550,180,224	\$ 4,014.77
2000	Tarrant County	\$ 10,416,875,152	\$ 7,202.83	\$ 4,372,791,282.00	\$ 3,023.60	\$ 6,044,083,870	\$ 4,179.23
Change		\$ 2,050,787,162	\$ 548	\$ 472,482,430	\$ (78.78)	\$ 1,578,304,732	\$ 627
% Change 95-2000		24.5%	8.2%	12.1%	-2.5%	35.3%	17.7%
<u>Constant dollars</u>							
1995	Tarrant County	\$ 8,606,200,998	\$ 6,846	\$ 4,012,250,645	\$ 3,191.43	\$ 4,593,950,353	\$ 3,654
1996	Tarrant County	\$ 8,513,265,912	\$ 6,772	\$ 3,713,835,751	\$ 2,954.06	\$ 4,799,430,161	\$ 3,818
1997	Tarrant County	\$ 7,164,320,044	\$ 5,489	\$ 2,208,510,127	\$ 1,692.11	\$ 4,955,809,917	\$ 3,797
1998	Tarrant County	\$ 7,525,903,388	\$ 5,553	\$ 2,179,474,333	\$ 1,608.14	\$ 5,346,429,055	\$ 3,945
1999	Tarrant County	\$ 7,560,880,748	\$ 5,469	\$ 2,288,552,236	\$ 1,655.44	\$ 5,272,328,511	\$ 3,814
2000	Tarrant County	\$ 9,593,732,872	\$ 6,634	\$ 4,027,252,977	\$ 2,784.68	\$ 5,566,479,895	\$ 3,849
Change		\$ 987,531,874	\$ (212)	\$ 15,002,332	\$ (406.75)	\$ 972,529,542	\$ 195
% Change 95-2000		11.5%	-3.1%	0.4%	-12.7%	21.2%	5.3%
1995	Travis County	\$ 5,455,758,129	\$ 8,439.66	\$ 611,535,327.00	\$ 946.00	\$ 4,844,222,802	\$ 7,493.66
1996	Travis County	\$ 5,449,907,949	\$ 8,430.61	\$ 672,064,564.00	\$ 1,039.63	\$ 4,777,843,385	\$ 7,390.97
1997	Travis County	\$ 5,461,193,183	\$ 7,984.59	\$ 464,519,024.00	\$ 679.15	\$ 4,996,674,159	\$ 7,305.43
1998	Travis County	\$ 5,725,226,479	\$ 8,056.60	\$ 381,452,343.00	\$ 536.78	\$ 5,343,774,136	\$ 7,519.81
1999	Travis County	\$ 6,934,184,232	\$ 9,537.79	\$ 435,873,407.00	\$ 599.53	\$ 6,498,310,825	\$ 8,938.26
2000	Travis County	\$ 6,573,336,263	\$ 8,092.45	\$ 493,269,919.00	\$ 607.27	\$ 6,080,066,344	\$ 7,485.19
Change		\$ 1,117,578,134	\$ (347)	\$ (118,265,408)	\$ (338.73)	\$ 1,235,843,542	\$ (8)
% Change 95-2000		20.5%	-4.1%	-19.3%	-35.8%	25.5%	-0.1%
<u>Constant dollars</u>							
1995	Travis County	\$ 5,612,342,484	\$ 8,682	\$ 629,086,850	\$ 973.15	\$ 4,983,255,634	\$ 7,709
1996	Travis County	\$ 5,449,907,949	\$ 8,431	\$ 672,064,564	\$ 1,039.63	\$ 4,777,843,385	\$ 7,391
1997	Travis County	\$ 5,373,603,447	\$ 7,857	\$ 457,068,803	\$ 668.26	\$ 4,916,534,644	\$ 7,188
1998	Travis County	\$ 5,580,142,767	\$ 7,852	\$ 371,785,909	\$ 523.18	\$ 5,208,356,858	\$ 7,329
1999	Travis County	\$ 6,587,046,862	\$ 9,060	\$ 414,052,823	\$ 569.52	\$ 6,172,994,039	\$ 8,491
2000	Travis County	\$ 6,053,910,723	\$ 7,453	\$ 454,291,692	\$ 559.28	\$ 5,599,619,031	\$ 6,893.71
Change		\$ 441,568,239	\$ (1,229)	\$ (174,795,158)	\$ (413.87)	\$ 616,363,397	\$ (815)
% Change 95-2000		7.9%	-14.2%	-27.8%	-42.5%	12.4%	-10.6%

Table F-5

Federal Expenditures Summary 1995-2000, Cross County Comparison

Year	County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Expenditures	Defense Expenditures	Per Capita Defense Expenditures	Non-Defense Expenditures (1)	Per Capita Non-Defense Expenditures
1995 Webb County		\$ 601,071,399	\$ 3,686.06	\$ 6,694,000.00	\$ 41.05	\$ 594,377,399	\$ 3,645.01
1996 Webb County		\$ 649,700,869	\$ 3,984.28	\$ 5,847,000.00	\$ 35.86	\$ 643,853,869	\$ 3,948.42
1997 Webb County		\$ 676,683,858	\$ 3,827.57	\$ 5,669,000.00	\$ 32.07	\$ 671,014,858	\$ 3,795.50
1998 Webb County		\$ 732,029,095	\$ 3,890.34	\$ 14,346,750.00	\$ 76.25	\$ 717,682,345	\$ 3,814.09
1999 Webb County		\$ 838,129,241	\$ 4,338.59	\$ 7,136,646.00	\$ 36.94	\$ 830,992,595	\$ 4,301.65
2000 Webb County		\$ 859,399,828	\$ 4,450.15	\$ 7,807,915.00	\$ 40.43	\$ 851,591,913	\$ 4,409.72
Change		\$ 258,328,429	\$ 764	\$ 1,113,915	\$ (0.62)	\$ 257,214,514	\$ 765
% Change 95-2000		43.0%	20.7%	16.6%	-1.5%	43.3%	21.0%
Constant dollars							
1995 Webb County		\$ 618,322,600	\$ 3,792	\$ 6,886,123	\$ 42.23	\$ 611,436,477	\$ 3,750
1996 Webb County		\$ 649,700,869	\$ 3,984	\$ 5,847,000	\$ 35.86	\$ 643,853,869	\$ 3,948
1997 Webb County		\$ 665,830,816	\$ 3,766	\$ 5,578,077	\$ 31.55	\$ 660,252,738	\$ 3,735
1998 Webb County		\$ 713,478,650	\$ 3,792	\$ 13,983,187	\$ 74.31	\$ 699,495,463	\$ 3,717
1999 Webb County		\$ 796,171,028	\$ 4,121	\$ 6,779,373	\$ 35.09	\$ 789,391,655	\$ 4,086
2000 Webb County		\$ 791,489,987	\$ 4,098	\$ 7,190,933	\$ 37.24	\$ 784,299,054	\$ 4,061
Change		\$ 173,167,388	\$ 307	\$ 304,810	\$ (4.99)	\$ 172,862,577	\$ 312
% Change 95-2000		28.0%	8.1%	4.4%	-11.8%	28.3%	8.3%

Note:(1) Non-defense expenditures and other federal assistance (direct loans, guaranteed loans and insurance)

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Consolidated Federal Funds Reports, (CFFR).

Table F-6

FEDERAL DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON

Year	County	Grants	Per Capita	Salaries and Wages	Per Capita	Direct payments for individuals	Per Capita	Procurement contracts	Per Capita
1995	El Paso	\$2,343,549	\$4	\$498,644,000	\$750	\$167,839,000	\$252	\$230,577,000	\$347
1996	El Paso	\$1,709,892	\$3	\$544,439,749	\$819	\$168,818,000	\$254	\$274,193,000	\$412
1997	El Paso	\$890,571	\$1	\$407,994,000	\$596	\$133,124,000	\$194	\$272,020,000	\$397
1998	El Paso	\$692,777	\$1	\$396,047,000	\$563	\$171,299,000	\$244	\$262,980,000	\$374
1999	El Paso	\$1,071,999	\$2	\$397,568,000	\$566	\$167,642,000	\$239	\$192,176,000	\$274
2000	El Paso	\$608,087	\$1	\$404,430,000	\$595	\$164,902,000	\$243	\$327,188,000	\$481
Change 95-2000		(\$1,735,462)	(\$3)	(\$94,214,000)	(\$155)	(\$2,937,000)	(\$10)	\$96,611,000	\$135
%change 95-2000		-74.1%	-74.6%	-18.9%	-20.7%	-1.7%	-3.9%	41.9%	38.8%
Constant dollars									
1995	El Paso	\$2,419,023	\$4	\$514,702,725	\$774	\$173,244,220	\$261	\$238,002,684	\$358
1996	El Paso	\$1,709,892	\$3	\$544,439,749	\$819	\$168,818,000	\$254	\$274,193,000	\$412
1997	El Paso	\$878,189	\$1	\$402,321,270	\$588	\$131,273,050	\$192	\$268,237,846	\$392
1998	El Paso	\$677,864	\$1	\$387,521,526	\$551	\$167,611,546	\$238	\$257,318,982	\$366
1999	El Paso	\$1,023,388	\$1	\$379,539,857	\$541	\$160,040,095	\$228	\$183,461,575	\$261
2000	El Paso	\$563,148	\$1	\$374,541,582	\$551	\$152,715,318	\$225	\$303,007,964	\$446
Change 95-2000		(\$1,855,875)	(\$3)	(\$140,161,143)	(\$223)	(\$20,528,902)	(\$36)	\$65,005,281	\$88
%change 95-2000		-76.7%	-77.2%	-27.2%	-28.8%	-11.8%	-13.8%	27.3%	24.5%
1995	Bexar	\$2,175,458	\$2	\$1,891,944,000	\$1,478	\$642,266,000	\$502	\$611,540,000	\$478
1996	Bexar	\$7,627,885	\$6	\$2,158,058,587	\$1,686	\$502,284,000	\$392	\$622,062,000	\$486
1997	Bexar	\$3,591,441	\$3	\$1,920,533,000	\$1,457	\$739,069,000	\$561	\$638,657,000	\$484
1998	Bexar	\$4,594,728	\$3	\$1,844,598,000	\$1,363	\$763,650,000	\$564	\$730,692,000	\$540
1999	Bexar	\$5,360,148	\$4	\$1,915,916,000	\$1,396	\$772,861,000	\$563	\$1,156,133,000	\$842
2000	Bexar	\$2,803,587	\$2	\$1,804,102,000	\$1,295	\$782,767,000	\$562	\$1,274,372,000	\$915
Change 95-2000		\$628,129	\$0	(\$87,842,000)	(\$183)	\$140,501,000	\$60	\$662,832,000	\$437
%change 95-2000		28.9%	18.4%	-4.6%	-12.4%	21.9%	12.0%	108.4%	91.5%
Constant dollars									
1995	Bexar	\$2,245,518	\$2	\$1,952,873,658	\$1,526	\$662,950,041	\$518	\$631,234,517	\$493
1996	Bexar	\$7,627,885	\$6	\$2,158,058,587	\$1,686	\$502,284,000	\$392	\$622,062,000	\$486
1997	Bexar	\$3,541,506	\$3	\$1,893,829,997	\$1,437	\$728,793,018	\$553	\$629,777,142	\$478
1998	Bexar	\$4,495,820	\$3	\$1,804,890,411	\$1,334	\$747,211,350	\$552	\$714,962,818	\$528
1999	Bexar	\$5,117,086	\$4	\$1,829,036,754	\$1,332	\$737,814,797	\$537	\$1,103,706,921	\$804
2000	Bexar	\$2,596,395	\$2	\$1,670,774,217	\$1,199	\$724,918,503	\$520	\$1,180,192,628	\$847
Change 95-2000		\$350,877	\$0	(\$282,099,441)	(\$326)	\$61,968,462	\$3	\$548,958,111	\$354
%change 95-2000		15.6%	6.3%	-14.4%	-21.4%	9.3%	0.5%	87.0%	71.8%

Table F-6

FEDERAL DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON

Year	County	Grants	Per Capita	Salaries and Wages	Per Capita	Direct payments for individuals	Per Capita	Procurement contracts	Per Capita
1995	Harris	\$6,517,966	\$2	\$81,327,000	\$27	\$129,502,000	\$43	\$494,793,000	\$162
1996	Harris	\$9,678,997	\$3	\$85,014,720	\$28	\$102,185,000	\$34	\$515,870,000	\$169
1997	Harris	\$8,821,063	\$3	\$66,632,000	\$21	\$106,046,000	\$34	\$472,302,000	\$151
1998	Harris	\$14,340,584	\$4	\$74,705,000	\$23	\$141,239,000	\$44	\$915,296,000	\$285
1999	Harris	\$13,834,573	\$4	\$86,145,000	\$27	\$151,801,000	\$47	\$428,132,000	\$132
2000	Harris	\$14,704,065	\$4	\$83,967,000	\$25	\$164,458,000	\$48	\$620,441,000	\$182
Change 95-2000		\$8,186,099	\$2	\$2,640,000	(\$2)	\$34,956,000	\$6	\$125,648,000	\$20
%change 95-2000		125.6%	102.0%	3.2%	-7.5%	27.0%	13.7%	25.4%	12.3%
Constant dollars									
1995	Harris	\$6,727,876	\$2	\$83,946,119	\$28	\$133,672,585	\$44	\$510,727,704	\$168
1996	Harris	\$9,678,997	\$3	\$85,014,720	\$28	\$102,185,000	\$34	\$515,870,000	\$169
1997	Harris	\$8,698,415	\$3	\$65,705,552	\$21	\$104,571,541	\$33	\$465,735,135	\$149
1998	Harris	\$14,031,883	\$4	\$73,096,869	\$23	\$138,198,630	\$43	\$895,592,955	\$279
1999	Harris	\$13,207,230	\$4	\$82,238,663	\$25	\$144,917,422	\$45	\$408,717,900	\$126
2000	Harris	\$13,617,397	\$4	\$77,761,623	\$23	\$152,304,130	\$45	\$574,588,813	\$169
Change 95-2000		\$6,889,521	\$2	(\$6,184,496)	(\$5)	\$18,631,546	\$1	\$63,861,108	\$1
%change 95-2000		102.4%	81.3%	-7.4%	-17.0%	13.9%	2.0%	12.5%	0.7%
1995	Hidalgo	\$0	\$0	\$3,506,000	\$8	\$16,749,000	\$36	\$10,066,000	\$22
1996	Hidalgo	\$0	\$0	\$2,939,376	\$6	\$17,691,000	\$38	\$32,895,000	\$71
1997	Hidalgo	\$76,584	\$0	\$3,148,000	\$6	\$16,776,000	\$34	\$920,000	\$2
1998	Hidalgo	\$142,339	\$0	\$3,439,000	\$7	\$18,719,000	\$36	\$57,756,000	\$111
1999	Hidalgo	\$0	\$0	\$4,078,000	\$8	\$19,035,000	\$36	\$68,457,000	\$128
2000	Hidalgo	\$0	\$0	\$5,043,000	\$9	\$19,668,000	\$35	\$59,815,000	\$105
Change 95-2000		\$0	\$0	\$1,537,000	\$1	\$2,919,000	(\$2)	\$49,749,000	\$83
%change 95-2000		N/A	N/A	43.8%	16.4%	17.4%	-4.9%	494.2%	381.1%
Constant dollars									
1995	Hidalgo	\$0	\$0	\$3,618,910	\$8	\$17,288,398	\$37	\$10,390,173	\$23
1996	Hidalgo	\$0	\$0	\$2,939,376	\$6	\$17,691,000	\$38	\$32,895,000	\$71
1997	Hidalgo	\$75,519	\$0	\$3,104,230	\$6	\$16,542,747	\$33	\$907,208	\$2
1998	Hidalgo	\$139,275	\$0	\$3,364,971	\$6	\$18,316,047	\$35	\$56,512,720	\$108
1999	Hidalgo	\$0	\$0	\$3,893,079	\$7	\$18,171,838	\$34	\$65,352,745	\$122
2000	Hidalgo	\$0	\$0	\$4,670,309	\$8	\$18,214,484	\$32	\$55,394,518	\$97
Change 95-2000		\$0	\$0	\$1,051,399	\$0	\$926,086	(\$6)	\$45,004,344	\$75
%change 95-2000		N/A	N/A	29.1%	4.5%	5.4%	-14.7%	433.1%	331.6%

Table F-6

FEDERAL DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON

Year	County	Grants	Per Capita	Salaries and Wages	Per Capita	Direct payments for individuals	Per Capita	Procurement contracts	Per Capita
1995	Tarrant	\$2,594,852	\$2	\$102,574,000	\$82	\$216,420,000	\$172	\$3,578,720,000	\$2,847
1996	Tarrant	\$511,775	\$0	\$109,490,976	\$87	\$224,693,000	\$179	\$3,379,140,000	\$2,688
1997	Tarrant	\$670,842	\$1	\$119,598,000	\$92	\$223,854,000	\$172	\$1,900,386,000	\$1,456
1998	Tarrant	\$2,796,666	\$2	\$99,523,000	\$73	\$235,854,000	\$174	\$1,897,967,000	\$1,400
1999	Tarrant	\$1,740,939	\$1	\$103,842,000	\$75	\$238,448,000	\$172	\$2,065,128,000	\$1,494
2000	Tarrant	\$14,317,282	\$10	\$106,376,000	\$74	\$243,709,000	\$169	\$4,008,389,000	\$2,772
Change 95-2000		\$11,722,430	\$8	\$3,802,000	(\$8)	\$27,289,000	(\$4)	\$429,669,000	(\$75)
%change 95-2000		451.8%	379.6%	3.7%	-9.8%	12.6%	-2.1%	12.0%	-2.6%
Constant dollars									
1995	Tarrant	\$2,678,419	\$2	\$105,877,374	\$84	\$223,389,761	\$178	\$3,693,971,924	\$2,938
1996	Tarrant	\$511,775	\$0	\$109,490,976	\$87	\$224,693,000	\$179	\$3,379,140,000	\$2,688
1997	Tarrant	\$661,515	\$1	\$117,935,115	\$90	\$220,741,544	\$169	\$1,873,963,120	\$1,436
1998	Tarrant	\$2,736,464	\$2	\$97,380,626	\$72	\$230,776,908	\$170	\$1,857,110,568	\$1,370
1999	Tarrant	\$1,661,994	\$1	\$99,133,174	\$72	\$227,635,322	\$165	\$1,971,482,578	\$1,426
2000	Tarrant	\$13,259,198	\$9	\$98,514,540	\$68	\$225,698,277	\$156	\$3,712,158,733	\$2,567
Change 95-2000		\$10,580,779	\$7	(\$7,362,834)	(\$16)	\$2,308,517	(\$22)	\$18,186,809	(\$371)
%change 95-2000		395.0%	330.3%	-7.0%	-19.1%	1.0%	-12.2%	0.5%	-12.6%
1995	Travis	\$126,735,327	\$196	\$75,974,000	\$118	\$159,398,000	\$247	\$249,428,000	\$386
1996	Travis	\$112,503,323	\$174	\$60,289,241	\$93	\$131,664,000	\$204	\$367,608,000	\$569
1997	Travis	\$32,576,024	\$48	\$35,174,000	\$51	\$168,265,000	\$246	\$228,504,000	\$334
1998	Travis	\$26,562,343	\$37	\$40,837,000	\$57	\$167,554,000	\$236	\$146,499,000	\$206
1999	Travis	\$35,711,407	\$49	\$51,031,000	\$70	\$168,364,000	\$232	\$180,767,000	\$249
2000	Travis	\$33,891,919	\$42	\$69,463,000	\$86	\$170,310,000	\$210	\$219,605,000	\$270
Change 95-2000		(\$92,843,408)	(\$154)	(\$6,511,000)	(\$32)	\$10,912,000	(\$37)	(\$29,823,000)	(\$115)
%change 95-2000		-73.3%	-78.7%	-8.6%	-27.2%	6.8%	-15.0%	-12.0%	-29.9%
Constant dollars									
1995	Travis	\$130,816,812	\$202	\$78,420,727	\$121	\$164,531,379	\$255	\$257,460,776	\$398
1996	Travis	\$112,503,323	\$174	\$60,289,241	\$93	\$131,664,000	\$204	\$367,608,000	\$569
1997	Travis	\$32,123,088	\$47	\$34,684,942	\$51	\$165,925,451	\$243	\$225,326,891	\$329
1998	Travis	\$25,990,551	\$37	\$39,957,926	\$56	\$163,947,162	\$231	\$143,345,401	\$202
1999	Travis	\$34,092,035	\$47	\$48,716,945	\$67	\$160,729,356	\$221	\$172,569,928	\$237
2000	Travis	\$31,387,219	\$39	\$64,329,505	\$79	\$157,723,653	\$194	\$203,375,625	\$250
Change 95-2000		(\$99,429,593)	(\$164)	(\$14,091,221)	(\$42)	(\$6,807,726)	(\$60)	(\$54,085,151)	(\$148)
%change 95-2000		-76.0%	-80.9%	-18.0%	-34.7%	-4.1%	-23.7%	-21.0%	-37.1%

Table F-6

FEDERAL DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON

Year	County	Grants	Per Capita	Salaries and Wages	Per Capita	Direct payments for individuals	Per Capita	Procurement contracts	Per Capita
1995	Webb	\$0	\$0	\$857,000	\$5	\$3,772,000	\$23	\$2,065,000	\$13
1996	Webb	\$0	\$0	\$457,000	\$3	\$5,254,000	\$32	\$136,000	\$1
1997	Webb	\$0	\$0	\$437,000	\$2	\$5,031,000	\$28	\$201,000	\$1
1998	Webb	\$129,750	\$1	\$385,000	\$2	\$5,799,000	\$31	\$8,033,000	\$43
1999	Webb	\$118,646	\$1	\$524,000	\$3	\$6,021,000	\$31	\$473,000	\$2
2000	Webb	\$177,915	\$1	\$541,000	\$3	\$6,379,000	\$33	\$710,000	\$4
Change 95-2000		\$177,915	\$1	(\$316,000)	(\$2)	\$2,607,000	\$10	(\$1,355,000)	(\$9)
%change 95-2000		N/A	N/A	-36.9%	-46.7%	69.1%	42.8%	-65.6%	-71.0%
<u>Constant dollars</u>									
1995	Webb	\$0	\$0	\$884,600	\$5	\$3,893,476	\$24	\$2,131,503	\$13
1996	Webb	\$0	\$0	\$457,000	\$3	\$5,254,000	\$32	\$136,000	\$1
1997	Webb	\$0	\$0	\$430,924	\$2	\$4,961,049	\$28	\$198,205	\$1
1998	Webb	\$126,957	\$1	\$376,712	\$2	\$5,674,168	\$30	\$7,860,078	\$42
1999	Webb	\$113,266	\$1	\$500,239	\$3	\$5,747,971	\$30	\$451,551	\$2
2000	Webb	\$164,767	\$1	\$501,019	\$3	\$5,907,575	\$31	\$657,529	\$3
Change 95-2000		\$164,767	\$1	(\$383,581)	(\$3)	\$2,014,099	\$7	(\$1,473,974)	(\$10)
%change 95-2000		N/A	N/A	-43.4%	-52.2%	51.7%	28.1%	-69.2%	-74.0%

Table F-7

FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON; current & constant dollars

Year	County	Grants	Grants per Capita	Salaries & Wages	Salaries & Wages per Capita	Procurement Contracts	Procurement Contracts per Capita
1995	El Paso County	\$478,335,778	\$720	\$197,054,494	\$296	\$46,232,511	\$70
1996	El Paso County	\$493,925,808	\$743	\$199,978,521	\$301	\$55,438,422	\$83
1997	El Paso County	\$530,054,110	\$774	\$214,936,602	\$314	\$50,076,886	\$73
1998	El Paso County	\$551,251,493	\$784	\$227,009,808	\$323	\$50,816,510	\$72
1999	El Paso County	\$589,883,081	\$840	\$236,958,822	\$338	\$56,703,625	\$81
2000	El Paso County	\$579,309,685	\$852	\$262,581,437	\$386	\$56,646,105	\$83
Change 95-2000		\$100,973,907	\$133	\$65,526,943	\$90	\$10,413,594	\$14
% change 95-2000		21.1%	18.5%	33.3%	30.3%	22.5%	19.9%
Constant dollars							
1995	El Paso County	\$488,596,300	\$735	\$201,281,403	\$303	\$47,224,220	\$71
1996	El Paso County	\$493,925,808	\$743	\$199,978,521	\$301	\$55,438,422	\$83
1997	El Paso County	\$519,355,389	\$759	\$210,598,277	\$308	\$49,066,124	\$72
1998	El Paso County	\$533,279,958	\$758	\$219,608,985	\$312	\$49,159,824	\$70
1999	El Paso County	\$555,079,591	\$791	\$222,978,095	\$318	\$53,358,074	\$76
2000	El Paso County	\$527,989,141	\$777	\$239,319,574	\$352	\$51,627,876	\$76
Change 95-2000		\$39,392,840	\$42	\$38,038,171	\$49	\$4,403,656	\$5
% change 95-2000		8.1%	5.7%	18.9%	16.3%	9.3%	6.9%

Table F-7

FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON; current & constant dollars

Year	County	Grants	Grants per Capita	Salaries & Wages	Salaries & Wages per Capita	Procurement Contracts	Procurement Contracts per Capita
1995	Bexar County	\$945,956,029	\$739	\$346,194,457	\$270	\$140,502,953	\$110
1996	Bexar County	\$933,890,438	\$730	\$348,697,668	\$272	\$138,769,623	\$108
1997	Bexar County	\$934,026,062	\$708	\$372,112,504	\$282	\$178,133,942	\$135
1998	Bexar County	\$1,013,345,378	\$749	\$384,550,909	\$284	\$225,071,490	\$166
1999	Bexar County	\$1,165,344,900	\$849	\$400,948,094	\$292	\$284,784,832	\$207
2000	Bexar County	\$1,305,611,789	\$937	\$423,377,489	\$304	\$248,250,173	\$178
Change 95-2000		\$359,655,760	\$198	\$77,183,032	\$33	\$107,747,220	\$68
% change 95-2000		38.0%	26.8%	22.3%	12.4%	76.7%	62.4%
Constant dollars							
1995	Bexar County	\$966,247,221	\$755	\$353,620,487	\$276	\$143,516,806	\$112
1996	Bexar County	\$933,890,438	\$730	\$348,697,668	\$272	\$138,769,623	\$108
1997	Bexar County	\$915,173,488	\$694	\$364,601,709	\$277	\$174,538,450	\$132
1998	Bexar County	\$980,308,966	\$725	\$372,014,036	\$275	\$217,733,859	\$161
1999	Bexar County	\$1,096,588,783	\$799	\$377,291,892	\$275	\$267,982,339	\$195
2000	Bexar County	\$1,189,948,769	\$854	\$385,870,843	\$277	\$226,257,905	\$162
Change 95-2000		\$223,701,548	\$99	\$32,250,356	\$1	\$82,741,099	\$50
% change 95-2000		23.2%	13.2%	9.1%	0.3%	57.7%	44.9%

Table F-7

FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON; current & constant dollars

Year	County	Grants	Grants per Capita	Salaries & Wages	Salaries & Wages per Capita	Procurement Contracts	Procurement Contracts per Capita
1995	Harris County	\$2,167,925,775	\$712	\$1,161,170,779	\$381	\$2,656,412,742	\$872
1996	Harris County	\$2,029,855,959	\$667	\$1,150,133,984	\$378	\$2,820,527,529	\$926
1997	Harris County	\$2,188,459,529	\$700	\$1,214,090,416	\$388	\$3,912,970,014	\$1,251
1998	Harris County	\$2,360,638,632	\$736	\$1,262,737,453	\$394	\$3,892,610,318	\$1,214
1999	Harris County	\$2,248,240,204	\$692	\$1,285,221,032	\$395	\$4,007,589,510	\$1,233
2000	Harris County	\$2,290,048,928	\$673	\$1,387,205,728	\$408	\$4,653,695,416	\$1,369
Change 95-2000		\$122,123,153	(\$38)	\$226,034,949	\$27	\$1,997,282,674	\$496
% change 95-2000		5.6%	-5.4%	19.5%	7.0%	75.2%	56.9%
Constant dollars							
1995	Harris County	\$2,214,428,779	\$727	\$1,186,078,426	\$389	\$2,713,394,016	\$891
1996	Harris County	\$2,029,855,959	\$667	\$1,150,133,984	\$378	\$2,820,527,529	\$926
1997	Harris County	\$2,144,287,212	\$686	\$1,189,584,966	\$380	\$3,833,989,824	\$1,226
1998	Harris County	\$2,283,678,661	\$712	\$1,221,570,526	\$381	\$3,765,706,025	\$1,175
1999	Harris County	\$2,115,592,551	\$651	\$1,209,392,145	\$372	\$3,771,139,089	\$1,160
2000	Harris County	\$2,087,175,472	\$614	\$1,264,314,371	\$372	\$4,241,428,560	\$1,247
Change 95-2000		(\$127,253,307)	(\$113)	\$78,235,945	(\$18)	\$1,528,034,544	\$356
% change 95-2000		-5.7%	-15.6%	6.6%	-4.5%	56.3%	40.0%

Table F-7

FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON; current & constant dollars

Year	County	Grants	Grants per Capita	Salaries & Wages	Salaries & Wages per Capita	Procurement Contracts	Procurement Contracts per Capita
1995	Hidalgo County	\$481,936,401	\$1,045	\$105,098,205	\$228	\$17,846,926	\$39
1996	Hidalgo County	\$488,533,650	\$1,060	\$108,827,033	\$236	\$22,566,903	\$49
1997	Hidalgo County	\$487,157,236	\$983	\$114,751,730	\$232	\$27,572,059	\$56
1998	Hidalgo County	\$533,753,761	\$1,022	\$123,530,354	\$237	\$21,703,798	\$42
1999	Hidalgo County	\$574,618,409	\$1,074	\$123,054,488	\$230	\$34,065,436	\$64
2000	Hidalgo County	\$599,861,392	\$1,053	\$118,199,592	\$208	\$27,267,036	\$48
Change 95-2000		\$117,924,991	\$8	\$13,101,387	(\$20)	\$9,420,110	\$9
% change 95-2000		24.5%	0.8%	12.5%	-8.9%	52.8%	23.7%
Constant dollars							
1995	Hidalgo County	\$492,274,158	\$1,068	\$107,352,610	\$233	\$18,229,751	\$40
1996	Hidalgo County	\$488,533,650	\$1,060	\$108,827,033	\$236	\$22,566,903	\$49
1997	Hidalgo County	\$477,324,354	\$963	\$112,435,558	\$227	\$27,015,539	\$55
1998	Hidalgo County	\$516,352,676	\$989	\$119,503,100	\$229	\$20,996,225	\$40
1999	Hidalgo County	\$540,715,544	\$1,011	\$115,794,192	\$216	\$32,055,553	\$60
2000	Hidalgo County	\$546,720,190	\$960	\$107,728,392	\$189	\$24,851,473	\$44
Change		\$54,446,031	(\$108)	\$375,782	(\$44)	\$6,621,722	\$4
% change 95-2000		11.1%	-10.1%	0.4%	-18.8%	36.3%	10.4%

Table F-7

FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON; current & constant dollars

Year	County	Grants	Grants per Capita	Salaries & Wages	Salaries & Wages per Capita	Procurement Contracts	Procurement Contracts per Capita
1995	Tarrant County	\$618,570,419	\$492	\$557,669,642	\$444	\$176,189,336	\$140
1996	Tarrant County	\$572,113,860	\$455	\$563,100,944	\$448	\$123,875,603	\$99
1997	Tarrant County	\$542,080,832	\$415	\$585,030,865	\$448	\$166,852,624	\$128
1998	Tarrant County	\$654,960,617	\$483	\$621,553,442	\$459	\$169,793,848	\$125
1999	Tarrant County	\$517,658,778	\$374	\$651,382,630	\$471	\$153,668,373	\$111
2000	Tarrant County	\$547,585,402	\$379	\$696,680,078	\$482	\$250,117,911	\$173
Change 95-2000		(\$70,985,017)	(\$113)	\$139,010,436	\$38	\$73,928,575	\$33
% change 95-2000		-11.5%	-23.0%	24.9%	8.6%	42.0%	23.4%
Constant dollars							
1995	Tarrant County	\$631,839,039	\$503	\$569,631,912	\$453	\$179,968,678	\$143
1996	Tarrant County	\$572,113,860	\$455	\$563,100,944	\$448	\$123,875,603	\$99
1997	Tarrant County	\$531,139,361	\$407	\$573,222,482	\$439	\$163,484,836	\$125
1998	Tarrant County	\$633,608,027	\$468	\$601,289,970	\$444	\$164,258,342	\$121
1999	Tarrant County	\$487,116,569	\$352	\$612,950,626	\$443	\$144,601,838	\$105
2000	Tarrant County	\$499,075,284	\$345	\$634,961,792	\$439	\$227,960,181	\$158
Change		(\$132,763,754)	(\$157)	\$65,329,880	(\$14)	\$47,991,503	\$14
% change 95-2000		-21.0%	-31.3%	11.5%	-3.1%	26.7%	10.1%

Table F-7

FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON; current & constant dollars

Year	County	Grants	Grants per Capita	Salaries & Wages	Salaries & Wages per Capita	Procurement Contracts	Procurement Contracts per Capita
1995	Travis County	\$2,546,401,902	\$3,939	\$353,006,043	\$546	\$108,992,438	\$169
1996	Travis County	\$2,190,745,659	\$3,389	\$350,371,718	\$542	\$123,200,843	\$191
1997	Travis County	\$2,378,797,531	\$3,478	\$359,672,403	\$526	\$136,956,630	\$200
1998	Travis County	\$2,474,298,629	\$3,482	\$375,325,901	\$528	\$170,446,015	\$240
1999	Travis County	\$3,438,892,105	\$4,730	\$386,108,638	\$531	\$149,572,841	\$206
2000	Travis County	\$2,872,422,216	\$3,536	\$409,942,625	\$505	\$158,082,347	\$195
Change 95-2000		\$326,020,314	(\$403)	\$56,936,582	(\$41)	\$49,089,909	\$26
% change 95-2000		12.8%	-10.2%	16.1%	-7.6%	45.0%	15.4%
Constant dollars							
1995	Travis County	\$2,601,023,393	\$4,024	\$360,578,185	\$558	\$111,330,376	\$172
1996	Travis County	\$2,190,745,659	\$3,389	\$350,371,718	\$542	\$123,200,843	\$191
1997	Travis County	\$2,330,783,393	\$3,408	\$352,412,701	\$515	\$134,192,269	\$196
1998	Travis County	\$2,393,633,190	\$3,368	\$363,089,776	\$511	\$164,889,247	\$232
1999	Travis County	\$3,235,995,206	\$4,451	\$363,327,974	\$500	\$140,747,945	\$194
2000	Travis County	\$2,617,956,814	\$3,223	\$373,626,162	\$460	\$144,077,968	\$177
Change 95-2000		\$16,933,420	(\$801)	\$13,047,977	(\$98)	\$32,747,593	\$5
% change 95-2000		0.7%	-19.9%	3.6%	-17.5%	29.4%	3.0%

Table F-7

FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON; current & constant dollars

Year	County	Grants	Grants per Capita	Salaries & Wages	Salaries & Wages per Capita	Procurement Contracts	Procurement Contracts per Capita
1995	Webb County	\$189,132,296	\$1,160	\$57,969,791	\$355	\$19,640,250	\$120
1996	Webb County	\$193,986,888	\$1,190	\$59,609,374	\$366	\$19,245,370	\$118
1997	Webb County	\$189,617,311	\$1,073	\$68,813,503	\$389	\$14,812,195	\$84
1998	Webb County	\$214,865,976	\$1,142	\$76,824,344	\$408	\$22,145,007	\$118
1999	Webb County	\$311,350,416	\$1,612	\$87,529,736	\$453	\$19,732,907	\$102
2000	Webb County	\$272,887,672	\$1,413	\$91,787,239	\$475	\$26,825,580	\$139
Change 95-2000		\$83,755,376	\$253	\$33,817,448	\$120	\$7,185,330	\$18
% change 95-2000*		44.3%	21.8%	58.3%	33.7%	36.6%	15.3%
Constant dollars							
1995	Webb County	\$193,189,271	\$1,185	\$59,213,270	\$363	\$20,061,542	\$123
1996	Webb County	\$193,986,888	\$1,190	\$59,609,374	\$366	\$19,245,370	\$118
1997	Webb County	\$190,071,417	\$1,075	\$58,406,206	\$330	\$18,856,917	\$107
1998	Webb County	\$207,861,058	\$1,105	\$74,319,768	\$395	\$21,423,050	\$114
1999	Webb County	\$292,980,536	\$1,517	\$82,365,424	\$426	\$18,568,652	\$96
2000	Webb County	\$248,712,789	\$1,288	\$83,655,887	\$433	\$24,449,125	\$127
Change 95-2000		\$55,523,518	\$103	\$24,442,617	\$70	\$4,387,583	\$4
% change 95-2000		28.7%	8.7%	41.3%	19.3%	21.9%	2.9%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, CFFRs.

Table F-8 Continued

**FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON;
current & constant dollars**

Year	County	Direct Loans	Direct loans per Capita	Guaranteed Insured loans	Guaranteed Insured loans per capita	Insurance	Insurance per capita
1995	El Paso County	\$28,487,189	\$43	\$165,498,163	\$249	\$256,388,498	\$386
1996	El Paso County	\$11,389,543	\$17	\$180,568,473	\$272	\$283,887,870	\$427
1997	El Paso County	\$35,473,080	\$52	\$173,298,918	\$253	\$302,481,516	\$442
1998	El Paso County	\$37,301,641	\$53	\$200,375,632	\$285	\$330,198,721	\$470
1999	El Paso County	\$53,445,159	\$76	\$252,909,207	\$360	\$359,170,869	\$512
2000	El Paso County	\$18,204,770	\$27	\$256,071,019	\$377	\$372,279,183	\$548
Change 95-2000		(\$10,282,419)	(\$16)	\$90,572,856	\$128	\$115,890,685	\$162
%change 95-2000		-36.1%	-37.5%	54.7%	51.4%	45.2%	42.0%
Constant dollars							
1995	El Paso County	\$29,098,252	\$44	\$169,048,175	\$254	\$261,888,149	\$394
1996	El Paso County	\$11,389,543	\$17	\$180,568,473	\$272	\$283,887,870	\$427
1997	El Paso County	\$34,757,084	\$51	\$169,801,017	\$248	\$296,376,167	\$433
1998	El Paso County	\$36,085,558	\$51	\$193,843,119	\$276	\$319,433,802	\$454
1999	El Paso County	\$50,291,859	\$72	\$237,987,397	\$339	\$337,979,551	\$482
2000	El Paso County	\$16,592,025	\$24	\$233,385,909	\$343	\$339,299,292	\$499
Change 95-2000		(\$12,506,227)	(\$19)	\$64,337,734	\$89	\$77,411,143	\$105
%change 95-2000		-43.0%	-44.2%	38.1%	35.1%	29.6%	26.7%

Table F-8 Continued

**FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON;
current & constant dollars**

Year	County	Direct Loans	Direct loans per Capita	Guaranteed Insured loans	Guaranteed Insured loans per capita	Insurance	Insurance per capita
1995	Bexar County	\$425,298	\$0	\$448,335,752	\$350	\$142,436,039	\$111
1996	Bexar County	\$9,394,486	\$7	\$620,077,724	\$484	\$166,258,910	\$130
1997	Bexar County	\$4,313,864	\$3	\$572,539,671	\$434	\$201,671,173	\$153
1998	Bexar County	\$4,769,636	\$4	\$643,050,399	\$475	\$232,662,640	\$172
1999	Bexar County	\$20,714,282	\$15	\$821,620,695	\$598	\$371,405,301	\$271
2000	Bexar County	\$3,998,516	\$3	\$671,919,799	\$482	\$423,005,541	\$304
Change 95-2000		\$3,573,218	\$3	\$223,584,047	\$132	\$280,569,502	\$192
%change 95-2000		840.2%	764.0%	49.9%	37.7%	197.0%	172.9%
Constant dollars							
1995	Bexar County	\$434,421	\$0	\$457,952,760	\$358	\$145,491,358	\$114
1996	Bexar County	\$9,394,486	\$7	\$620,077,724	\$484	\$166,258,910	\$130
1997	Bexar County	\$4,226,792	\$3	\$560,983,413	\$426	\$197,600,601	\$150
1998	Bexar County	\$4,614,139	\$3	\$622,086,098	\$460	\$225,077,527	\$166
1999	Bexar County	\$19,492,126	\$14	\$773,144,533	\$563	\$349,492,144	\$255
2000	Bexar County	\$3,644,291	\$3	\$612,395,005	\$440	\$385,531,846	\$277
Change 95-2000		\$3,209,870	\$2	\$154,442,245	\$82	\$240,040,488	\$163
%change 95-2000		738.9%	670.9%	33.7%	22.9%	165.0%	143.5%

Table F-8 Continued

**FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON;
current & constant dollars**

Year	County	Direct Loans	Direct loans per Capita	Guaranteed Insured loans	Guaranteed Insured loans per capita	Insurance	Insurance per capita
1995	Harris County	\$74,359,829	\$24	\$633,184,664	\$208	\$9,969,305,295	\$3,274
1996	Harris County	\$56,985,738	\$19	\$747,249,236	\$245	\$10,802,179,013	\$3,547
1997	Harris County	\$30,738,868	\$10	\$763,157,094	\$244	\$12,230,322,060	\$3,911
1998	Harris County	\$25,485,373	\$8	\$962,735,833	\$300	\$13,790,614,029	\$4,301
1999	Harris County	\$46,276,763	\$14	\$1,000,245,054	\$308	\$17,589,674,229	\$5,412
2000	Harris County	\$30,321,304	\$9	\$1,152,240,962	\$339	\$19,360,013,621	\$5,693
Change 95-2000		(\$44,038,525)	(\$16)	\$519,056,298	\$131	\$9,390,708,326	\$2,419
%change 95-2000		-59.2%	-63.5%	82.0%	63.0%	94.2%	73.9%
Constant dollars							
1995	Harris County	\$75,954,882	\$25	\$646,766,766	\$212	\$10,183,151,476	\$3,344
1996	Harris County	\$56,985,738	\$19	\$747,249,236	\$245	\$10,802,179,013	\$3,547
1997	Harris County	\$30,118,428	\$10	\$747,753,374	\$239	\$11,983,462,728	\$3,832
1998	Harris County	\$24,654,516	\$8	\$931,349,360	\$290	\$13,341,021,601	\$4,161
1999	Harris County	\$43,546,404	\$13	\$941,229,937	\$290	\$16,551,871,863	\$5,092
2000	Harris County	\$27,635,166	\$8	\$1,050,164,931	\$309	\$17,644,926,742	\$5,189
Change 95-2000		(\$48,319,716)	(\$17)	\$403,398,165	\$96	\$7,461,775,266	\$1,845
%change 95-2000		-63.6%	-67.4%	62.4%	45.4%	73.3%	55.2%

Table F-8 Continued

**FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON;
current & constant dollars**

Year	County	Direct Loans	Direct loans per Capita	Guaranteed Insured loans	Guaranteed Insured loans per capita	Insurance	Insurance per capita
1995	Hidalgo County	\$14,743,935	\$32	\$47,841,739	\$104	\$256,276,013	\$556
1996	Hidalgo County	\$24,961,140	\$54	\$42,344,388	\$92	\$292,411,370	\$634
1997	Hidalgo County	\$16,401,021	\$33	\$50,792,640	\$102	\$292,637,459	\$590
1998	Hidalgo County	\$20,063,816	\$38	\$52,377,068	\$100	\$384,932,737	\$737
1999	Hidalgo County	\$21,688,912	\$41	\$52,463,705	\$98	\$520,552,580	\$973
2000	Hidalgo County	\$20,085,000	\$35	\$69,938,877	\$123	\$558,755,688	\$981
Change 95-2000		\$5,341,065	\$3	\$22,097,138	\$19	\$302,479,675	\$425
%change 95-2000		36.2%	10.3%	46.2%	18.4%	118.0%	76.5%
Constant dollars							
1995	Hidalgo County	\$15,060,199	\$33	\$48,867,966	\$106	\$261,773,251	\$568
1996	Hidalgo County	\$24,961,140	\$54	\$42,344,388	\$92	\$292,411,370	\$634
1997	Hidalgo County	\$16,069,979	\$32	\$49,767,431	\$100	\$286,730,804	\$579
1998	Hidalgo County	\$19,409,709	\$37	\$50,669,506	\$97	\$372,383,416	\$713
1999	Hidalgo County	\$20,409,252	\$38	\$49,368,312	\$92	\$489,839,635	\$916
2000	Hidalgo County	\$18,305,687	\$32	\$63,743,052	\$112	\$509,256,004	\$894
Change 95-2000		\$3,245,488	-\$1	\$14,875,086	\$6	\$247,482,753	\$326
%change 95-2000		21.6%	-1.6%	30.4%	5.6%	94.5%	57.5%

Table F-8 Continued

**FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON;
current & constant dollars**

Year	County	Direct Loans	Direct loans per Capita	Guaranteed Insured loans	Guaranteed Insured loans per capita	Insurance	Insurance per capita
1995	Tarrant County	\$5,553,465	\$4	\$515,706,938	\$410	\$418,557,933	\$333
1996	Tarrant County	\$2,382,217	\$2	\$702,278,849	\$559	\$462,248,716	\$368
1997	Tarrant County	\$1,479,220	\$1	\$722,755,078	\$554	\$507,826,345	\$389
1998	Tarrant County	\$1,670,493	\$1	\$889,769,757	\$657	\$570,154,250	\$421
1999	Tarrant County	\$9,312,250	\$7	\$987,990,155	\$715	\$627,526,088	\$454
2000	Tarrant County	\$13,931,675	\$10	\$1,070,893,737	\$740	\$678,317,102	\$469
Change 95-2000		\$8,378,210	\$5	\$555,186,799	\$330	\$259,759,169	\$136
%change 95-2000		150.9%	118.1%	107.7%	80.5%	62.1%	40.9%
Constant dollars							
1995	Tarrant County	\$5,672,589	\$5	\$526,769,089	\$419	\$427,536,193	\$340
1996	Tarrant County	\$2,382,217	\$2	\$702,278,849	\$559	\$462,248,716	\$368
1997	Tarrant County	\$1,449,363	\$1	\$708,166,841	\$543	\$497,576,274	\$381
1998	Tarrant County	\$1,616,033	\$1	\$860,762,075	\$635	\$551,566,460	\$407
1999	Tarrant County	\$8,762,821	\$6	\$929,698,085	\$673	\$590,501,635	\$427
2000	Tarrant County	\$12,697,480	\$9	\$976,024,186	\$675	\$618,225,576	\$427
Change 95-2000		\$7,024,891	\$4	\$449,255,097	\$256	\$190,689,383	\$87
%change 95-2000*		123.8%	94.6%	85.3%	61.1%	44.6%	25.7%

Table F-8 Continued

**FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON;
current & constant dollars**

Year	County	Direct Loans	Direct loans per Capita	Guaranteed Insured loans	Guaranteed Insured loans per capita	Insurance	Insurance per capita
1995	Travis County	\$1,853,586	\$3	\$376,928,452	\$583	\$384,306,006	\$594
1996	Travis County	\$8,851,696	\$14	\$527,802,537	\$816	\$443,163,055	\$686
1997	Travis County	\$9,697,055	\$14	\$426,869,216	\$624	\$483,398,619	\$707
1998	Travis County	\$11,261,607	\$16	\$509,276,072	\$717	\$560,835,246	\$789
1999	Travis County	\$4,699,215	\$6	\$549,024,910	\$755	\$624,705,515	\$859
2000	Travis County	\$3,342,807	\$4	\$570,205,045	\$702	\$681,034,144	\$838
Change 95-2000		\$1,489,221	\$1	\$193,276,593	\$119	\$296,728,138	\$244
%change 95-2000		80.3%	43.5%	51.3%	20.4%	77.2%	41.0%
Constant dollars							
1995	Travis County	\$1,893,346	\$3	\$385,013,741	\$596	\$392,549,546	\$607
1996	Travis County	\$8,851,696	\$14	\$527,802,537	\$816	\$443,163,055	\$686
1997	Travis County	\$9,501,328	\$14	\$418,253,200	\$612	\$473,641,602	\$692
1998	Travis County	\$10,894,464	\$15	\$492,672,992	\$693	\$542,551,268	\$763
1999	Travis County	\$4,421,958	\$6	\$516,632,079	\$711	\$587,847,478	\$809
2000	Travis County	\$3,046,671	\$4	\$519,691,073	\$640	\$620,701,918	\$764
Change 95-2000		\$1,153,324	\$1	\$134,677,332	\$44	\$228,152,371	\$157
%change 95-2000		60.9%	28.1%	35.0%	7.4%	58.1%	25.8%

Table F-8 Continued

**FEDERAL NON-DEFENSE SPENDING BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS COUNTY COMPARISON;
current & constant dollars**

Year	County	Direct Loans	Direct loans per Capita	Guaranteed Insured loans	Guaranteed Insured loans per capita	Insurance	Insurance per capita
1995	Webb County	\$278,900	\$2	\$37,425,821	\$230	\$34,922,608	\$214
1996	Webb County	\$756,830	\$5	\$44,154,064	\$271	\$40,645,039	\$249
1997	Webb County	\$30,000	\$0	\$50,763,713	\$287	\$48,194,026	\$273
1998	Webb County	\$37,500	\$0	\$55,006,282	\$292	\$58,121,262	\$309
1999	Webb County	\$4,800	\$0	\$50,248,048	\$260	\$61,959,590	\$321
2000	Webb County	\$30,600	\$0	\$69,594,120	\$360	\$68,054,977	\$352
Change 95-2000		(\$248,300)	(\$2)	\$32,168,299	\$131	\$33,132,369	\$138
%change 95-2000		-89.0%	-90.7%	86.0%	57.0%	94.9%	64.5%
Constant dollars							
1995	Webb County	\$284,883	\$2	\$38,228,622	\$234	\$35,671,714	\$219
1996	Webb County	\$756,830	\$5	\$44,154,064	\$271	\$40,645,039	\$249
1997	Webb County	\$741,554	\$4	\$43,262,849	\$245	\$39,824,651	\$225
1998	Webb County	\$36,277	\$0	\$53,213,004	\$283	\$56,226,431	\$299
1999	Webb County	\$4,517	\$0	\$47,283,380	\$245	\$58,303,933	\$302
2000	Webb County	\$27,889	\$0	\$63,428,837	\$328	\$62,026,045	\$321
Change 95-2000		(\$256,993)	(\$2)	\$25,200,215	\$94	\$26,354,331	\$102
%change 95-2000		-90.2%	-91.7%	65.9%	40.1%	73.9%	46.8%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, CFFRs.

Table F-9

DIRECT PAYMENTS(NON-DEFENSE) BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS, COUNTY COMPARISON: current & constant dollars

Year	County	Total Direct Payments	Per Capita	Retirement & Disability	Per Capita	Unemployment Compensation (1)	Per Capita	Other (2)	Per Capita
1995	El Paso County	\$1,255,384,438	\$1,888	\$798,804,868	\$1,202	\$456,579,570	\$687	\$0	\$0
1996	El Paso County	\$1,362,972,073	\$2,050	\$825,129,216	\$1,241	\$537,842,857	\$809	\$0	\$0
1997	El Paso County	\$1,397,873,793	\$2,042	\$850,813,885	\$1,243	\$543,777,223	\$794	\$3,282,685	\$5
1998	El Paso County	\$1,409,979,784	\$2,005	\$890,745,892	\$1,267	\$516,595,052	\$735	\$2,638,840	\$4
1999	El Paso County	\$1,448,088,894	\$2,063	\$930,907,399	\$1,326	\$505,302,597	\$720	\$11,878,898	\$17
2000	El Paso County	\$1,572,409,331	\$2,314	\$994,221,653	\$1,463	\$526,402,775	\$775	\$51,784,903	\$76
Change		\$317,024,893	\$425	\$195,416,785	\$261	\$69,823,205	\$88	\$48,502,218	\$71
% change 95-2000		25.3%	22.5%	24.5%	21.8%	15.3%	12.8%	1477.5%	1488.7%
<u>Constant dollars</u>									
1995	El Paso County	\$1,282,313,011	\$1,929	\$815,939,600	\$1,227	\$466,373,412	\$702	\$0	\$0
1996	El Paso County	\$1,362,972,073	\$2,050	\$825,129,216	\$1,241	\$537,842,857	\$809	\$0	\$0
1997	El Paso County	\$1,369,658,821	\$2,001	\$833,640,883	\$1,218	\$532,801,512	\$778	\$3,216,427	\$5
1998	El Paso County	\$1,364,012,561	\$1,940	\$861,706,387	\$1,226	\$499,753,364	\$711	\$2,552,810	\$4
1999	El Paso County	\$1,362,650,695	\$1,941	\$875,983,249	\$1,248	\$475,489,411	\$677	\$11,178,035	\$16
2000	El Paso County	\$1,433,110,947	\$2,109	\$906,144,416	\$1,333	\$479,769,208	\$706	\$47,197,323	\$69
Change		\$150,797,936	\$180	\$90,204,816	\$106	\$13,395,796	\$4	\$43,980,897	\$65
% change 95-2000		11.8%	9.3%	11.1%	8.6%	2.9%	0.6%	1367.4%	1377.8%
1995	Bexar County	\$3,034,221,958	\$2,370	\$2,020,199,183	\$1,578	\$1,014,022,775	\$792		\$0
1996	Bexar County	\$3,262,969,058	\$2,549	\$2,088,185,838	\$1,631	\$1,174,783,220	\$918		\$0
1997	Bexar County	\$3,358,696,434	\$2,548	\$2,132,816,903	\$1,618	\$1,213,572,720	\$921	\$12,306,811	\$9
1998	Bexar County	\$3,457,982,203	\$2,556	\$2,263,432,464	\$1,673	\$1,186,421,359	\$877	\$8,128,380	\$6
1999	Bexar County	\$3,577,790,513	\$2,606	\$2,364,543,525	\$1,722	\$1,170,740,470	\$853	\$42,506,518	\$31
2000	Bexar County	\$3,813,845,009	\$2,738	\$2,553,629,666	\$1,833	\$1,230,068,370	\$883	\$30,146,973	\$22
Change		\$779,623,051	\$368	\$533,430,483	\$255	\$216,045,595	\$91	\$17,840,162	\$12
% change 95-2000		25.7%	15.5%	26.4%	16.2%	21.3%	11.5%	145.0%	131.8%
<u>Constant dollars</u>									
1995	Bexar County	\$3,099,307,414	\$2,421	\$2,063,533,384	\$1,612	\$1,035,774,030	\$809	\$0	\$0
1996	Bexar County	\$3,262,969,058	\$2,549	\$2,088,185,838	\$1,631	\$1,174,783,220	\$918	\$0	\$0
1997	Bexar County	\$3,290,903,815	\$2,496	\$2,089,767,689	\$1,585	\$1,189,077,719	\$902	\$12,058,408	\$9
1998	Bexar County	\$3,345,247,367	\$2,472	\$2,189,641,544	\$1,618	\$1,147,742,439	\$848	\$7,863,384	\$6
1999	Bexar County	\$3,366,698,516	\$2,452	\$2,225,033,900	\$1,621	\$1,101,666,011	\$802	\$39,998,605	\$29
2000	Bexar County	\$3,475,979,775	\$2,495	\$2,327,405,820	\$1,671	\$1,121,097,676	\$805	\$27,476,279	\$20
Change		\$376,672,361	\$74	\$263,872,436	\$59	\$85,323,646	(\$4)	\$15,417,871	\$11
% change 95-2000		12.2%	3.1%	12.8%	3.6%	8.2%	-0.5%	127.9%	115.7%

Table F-9

DIRECT PAYMENTS(NON-DEFENSE) BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS, COUNTY COMPARISON: current & constant dollars

Year	County	Total Direct Payments	Per Capita	Retirement & Disability	Per Capita	Unemployment Compensation (1)	Per Capita	Other (2)	Per Capita
1995	Harris County	\$4,921,570,498	\$1,616	\$2,972,331,281	\$976	\$1,949,239,217	\$640	\$0	\$0
1996	Harris County	\$5,316,538,267	\$1,746	\$3,090,322,520	\$1,015	\$2,226,215,747	\$731	\$0	\$0
1997	Harris County	\$5,626,970,324	\$1,799	\$3,264,573,121	\$1,044	\$2,313,401,702	\$740	\$48,995,501	\$16
1998	Harris County	\$5,713,530,130	\$1,782	\$3,430,042,182	\$1,070	\$2,246,289,899	\$701	\$37,198,049	\$12
1999	Harris County	\$5,833,249,469	\$1,795	\$3,530,052,337	\$1,086	\$2,207,297,395	\$679	\$95,899,737	\$30
2000	Harris County	\$6,303,618,152	\$1,854	\$3,799,794,200	\$1,117	\$2,450,425,207	\$721	\$53,398,745	\$16
Change		\$1,382,047,654	\$238	\$827,462,919	\$141	\$501,185,990	\$80	\$4,403,244	\$0
% change 95-2000		28.1%	14.7%	27.8%	14.5%	25.7%	12.6%	9.0%	0.2%
Constant dollars									
1995	Harris County	\$5,027,140,447	\$1,651	\$3,036,089,153	\$997	\$1,991,051,294	\$654	\$0	\$0
1996	Harris County	\$5,316,538,267	\$1,746	\$3,090,322,520	\$1,015	\$2,226,215,747	\$731	\$0	\$0
1997	Harris County	\$5,513,394,399	\$1,763	\$3,198,680,307	\$1,023	\$2,266,707,527	\$725	\$48,006,566	\$15
1998	Harris County	\$5,527,261,420	\$1,724	\$3,318,218,228	\$1,035	\$2,173,057,849	\$678	\$35,985,343	\$11
1999	Harris County	\$5,489,083,908	\$1,689	\$3,321,776,924	\$1,022	\$2,077,065,395	\$639	\$90,241,589	\$28
2000	Harris County	\$5,745,186,066	\$1,689	\$3,463,173,715	\$1,018	\$2,233,344,155	\$657	\$48,668,196	\$14
Change		\$718,045,619	\$39	\$427,084,562	\$21	\$242,292,861	\$3	\$661,631	(\$1)
% change 95-2000		14.3%	2.3%	14.1%	2.1%	12.2%	0.4%	1.4%	-6.8%
1995	Hidalgo County	\$819,950,657	\$1,779	\$444,668,295	\$965	\$375,282,362	\$814	\$0	\$0
1996	Hidalgo County	\$927,408,085	\$2,012	\$462,550,721	\$1,003	\$464,857,364	\$1,008	\$0	\$0
1997	Hidalgo County	\$972,059,058	\$1,961	\$493,322,926	\$995	\$466,249,466	\$941	\$12,486,666	\$25
1998	Hidalgo County	\$965,587,162	\$1,849	\$509,439,261	\$976	\$444,160,565	\$851	\$11,987,336	\$23
1999	Hidalgo County	\$1,004,219,554	\$1,877	\$535,586,104	\$1,001	\$435,957,809	\$815	\$32,675,641	\$61
2000	Hidalgo County	\$1,110,478,183	\$1,950	\$593,608,288	\$1,042	\$464,197,353	\$815	\$52,672,542	\$92
Change		\$290,527,526	\$172	\$148,939,993	\$78	\$88,914,991	\$1	\$40,185,876	\$67
% change 95-2000		35.4%	9.6%	33.5%	8.1%	23.7%	0.1%	321.8%	267.1%
Constant dollars									
1995	Hidalgo County	\$837,538,975	\$1,817	\$454,206,634	\$985	\$383,332,341	\$831	\$0	\$0
1996	Hidalgo County	\$927,408,085	\$2,012	\$462,550,721	\$1,003	\$464,857,364	\$1,008	\$0	\$0
1997	Hidalgo County	\$952,438,818	\$1,922	\$483,365,595	\$975	\$456,838,591	\$922	\$12,234,633	\$25
1998	Hidalgo County	\$934,107,731	\$1,789	\$492,830,861	\$944	\$429,680,338	\$823	\$11,596,533	\$22
1999	Hidalgo County	\$944,969,939	\$1,767	\$503,986,171	\$942	\$410,236,011	\$767	\$30,747,757	\$57
2000	Hidalgo County	\$1,012,101,880	\$1,777	\$541,021,043	\$950	\$423,074,511	\$743	\$48,006,327	\$84
Change		\$174,562,905	(\$39)	\$86,814,408	(\$35)	\$39,742,169	(\$89)	\$35,771,694	\$60
% change 95-2000		20.8%	-2.2%	19.1%	-3.6%	10.4%	-10.6%	292.4%	241.5%

Table F-9

DIRECT PAYMENTS(NON-DEFENSE) BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS, COUNTY COMPARISON: current & constant dollars

Year	County	Total Direct Payments	Per Capita	Retirement & Disability	Per Capita	Unemployment Compensation (1)	Per Capita	Other (2)	Per Capita
		\$0							
1995	Tarrant County	\$2,173,531,405	\$1,729	\$1,466,860,918	\$1,167	\$706,670,487	\$562	\$0	\$0
1996	Tarrant County	\$2,373,429,972	\$1,888	\$1,530,767,431	\$1,218	\$842,662,541	\$670	\$0	\$0
1997	Tarrant County	\$2,510,564,655	\$1,924	\$1,618,599,873	\$1,240	\$877,477,006	\$672	\$14,487,776	\$11
1998	Tarrant County	\$2,577,533,803	\$1,902	\$1,682,181,654	\$1,241	\$877,768,352	\$648	\$17,583,797	\$13
1999	Tarrant County	\$2,598,512,286	\$1,880	\$1,717,674,350	\$1,242	\$866,923,498	\$627	\$13,914,438	\$10
2000	Tarrant County	\$2,778,502,374	\$1,921	\$1,841,938,800	\$1,274	\$917,924,056	\$635	\$18,639,518	\$13
Change		\$604,970,969	\$192	\$375,077,882	\$107	\$211,253,569	\$73	\$4,151,742	\$2
% change 95-2000		27.8%	11.1%	25.6%	9.2%	29.9%	12.9%	28.7%	16.1%
Constant dollars									
1995	Tarrant County	\$2,220,154,653	\$1,766	\$1,498,325,759	\$1,192	\$721,828,894	\$574	\$0	\$0
1996	Tarrant County	\$2,373,429,972	\$1,888	\$1,530,767,431	\$1,218	\$842,662,541	\$670	\$0	\$0
1997	Tarrant County	\$2,459,890,902	\$1,885	\$1,585,929,721	\$1,215	\$859,765,830	\$659	\$14,195,352	\$11
1998	Tarrant County	\$2,493,502,760	\$1,840	\$1,627,340,286	\$1,201	\$849,151,932	\$627	\$17,010,542	\$13
1999	Tarrant County	\$2,445,198,349	\$1,769	\$1,616,330,432	\$1,169	\$815,774,441	\$590	\$13,093,477	\$9
2000	Tarrant County	\$2,532,357,249	\$1,751	\$1,678,763,033	\$1,161	\$836,605,957	\$578	\$16,988,259	\$12
Change		\$312,202,597	(\$15)	\$180,437,274	(\$31)	\$114,777,063	\$4	\$2,792,907	\$1
% change 95-2000		14.1%	-0.8%	12.0%	-2.6%	15.9%	0.8%	19.7%	8.0%
		\$0							
1995	Travis County	\$1,072,734,375	\$1,659	\$726,891,853	\$1,124	\$345,842,522	\$535	\$0	\$0
1996	Travis County	\$1,133,707,877	\$1,754	\$760,475,042	\$1,176	\$373,232,835	\$577	\$0	\$0
1997	Travis County	\$1,201,282,705	\$1,756	\$800,188,169	\$1,170	\$390,619,722	\$571	\$10,474,814	\$15
1998	Travis County	\$1,242,330,666	\$1,748	\$842,654,003	\$1,186	\$392,262,281	\$552	\$7,414,382	\$10
1999	Travis County	\$1,343,691,721	\$1,848	\$946,188,183	\$1,301	\$373,620,768	\$514	\$23,882,770	\$33
2000	Travis County	\$1,384,348,660	\$1,704	\$942,859,802	\$1,161	\$413,306,736	\$509	\$28,182,122	\$35
Change		\$311,614,285	\$45	\$215,967,949	\$36	\$67,464,214	(\$26)	\$17,707,308	\$19
% change 95-2000*		29.0%	2.7%	29.7%	3.2%	19.5%	-4.9%	169.0%	126.5%
Constant dollars									
1995	Travis County	\$1,095,745,020	\$1,695	\$742,484,017	\$1,149	\$353,261,003	\$546	\$0	\$0
1996	Travis County	\$1,133,707,877	\$1,754	\$760,475,042	\$1,176	\$373,232,835	\$577	\$0	\$0
1997	Travis County	\$1,177,035,768	\$1,721	\$784,037,007	\$1,146	\$382,735,373	\$560	\$10,263,388	\$15
1998	Travis County	\$1,201,829,028	\$1,691	\$815,182,358	\$1,147	\$379,474,007	\$534	\$7,172,663	\$10
1999	Travis County	\$1,264,413,024	\$1,739	\$890,362,457	\$1,225	\$351,576,897	\$484	\$22,473,671	\$31
2000	Travis County	\$1,261,710,408	\$1,553	\$859,332,667	\$1,058	\$376,692,249	\$464	\$25,685,492	\$32
Change		\$165,965,388	(\$142)	\$116,848,649	(\$91)	\$23,431,246	(\$83)	\$15,422,104	\$17
% change 95-2000		15.1%	-8.4%	15.7%	-7.9%	6.6%	-15.1%	150.3%	110.7%
		\$0							
1995	Webb County	\$255,007,733	\$1,564	\$140,693,956	\$863	\$114,313,777	\$701	\$0	\$0
1996	Webb County	\$285,456,304	\$1,751	\$146,011,510	\$895	\$139,444,794	\$855	\$0	\$0
1997	Webb County	\$298,784,110	\$1,690	\$155,367,771	\$879	\$141,877,483	\$803	\$1,538,856	\$9
1998	Webb County	\$290,681,974	\$1,545	\$156,398,061	\$831	\$133,362,890	\$709	\$921,023	\$5
1999	Webb County	\$300,167,098	\$1,554	\$168,118,743	\$870	\$129,323,450	\$669	\$2,724,905	\$14

Table F-9

DIRECT PAYMENTS(NON-DEFENSE) BY CATEGORY 1995-2000 CROSS, COUNTY COMPARISON: current & constant dollars

Year	County	Total Direct Payments	Per Capita	Retirement & Disability	Per Capita	Unemployment Compensation (1)	Per Capita	Other (2)	Per Capita
2000	Webb County	\$322,411,725	\$1,670	\$185,878,960	\$963	\$134,565,121	\$697	\$1,967,644	\$10
Change		\$67,403,992	\$106	\$45,185,004	\$100	\$20,251,344	(\$4)	\$428,788	\$1
% change 95-2000		26.4%	6.8%	32.1%	11.6%	17.7%	-0.6%	27.9%	17.1%
Constant dollars									
1995	Webb County	\$260,477,766	\$1,597	\$143,711,906	\$881	\$116,765,860	\$716	\$0	\$0
1996	Webb County	\$285,456,304	\$1,751	\$146,011,510	\$895	\$139,444,794	\$855	\$0	\$0
1997	Webb County	\$292,753,390	\$1,656	\$152,231,796	\$861	\$139,013,799	\$786	\$1,507,795	\$9
1998	Webb County	\$281,205,354	\$1,494	\$151,299,275	\$804	\$129,015,082	\$686	\$890,996	\$5
1999	Webb County	\$282,457,041	\$1,462	\$158,199,626	\$819	\$121,693,281	\$630	\$2,564,134	\$13
2000	Webb County	\$293,849,549	\$1,522	\$169,412,104	\$877	\$122,644,113	\$635	\$1,793,332	\$9
Change		\$33,371,783	(\$76)	\$25,700,198	(\$4)	\$5,878,253	(\$81)	\$285,537	\$1
% change 95-2000		12.8%	-4.7%	17.9%	-0.5%	5.0%	-11.3%	18.9%	8.9%

notes: (1) Unemployment Compensation Benefit payments and federal government payments for excess earned income tax credits.

(2) Other: U.S Postal Service, Other expenditures; Federal Employees Life & Health premium payments- employer share; Legal Services Corporation grant payments.

Table S-1

1995 Texas State Expenditures in Selected Counties

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVERN- MENTAL PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	\$2,513,279,541	\$926,812,114	\$421,206,986	\$866,742,101	\$70,565,540	\$59,591,262	\$58,016,339	\$111,346,200
El Paso	\$1,281,605,172	\$611,315,215	\$160,889,500	\$437,574,419	\$37,709,357	\$12,716,071	\$7,098,556	\$14,302,053
Harris	\$5,378,234,569	\$1,439,545,193	\$1,038,031,764	\$1,962,752,685	\$302,399,953	\$167,801,933	\$142,003,411	\$325,699,630
Hidalgo	\$1,198,718,607	\$620,411,413	\$137,544,163	\$392,160,685	\$24,476,994	\$10,423,742	\$869,267	\$12,832,344
Tarrant	\$1,517,046,584	\$534,403,256	\$287,885,072	\$521,648,727	\$78,452,356	\$26,703,244	\$9,528,606	\$58,425,322
Travis	\$4,747,875,776	\$246,151,839	\$2,309,743,091	\$829,031,121	\$85,853,038	\$217,247,790	\$237,014,444	\$822,834,454
Webb	\$372,309,985	\$165,843,681	\$44,657,230	\$137,895,355	\$16,669,850	\$2,740,601	\$150,561	\$4,352,707

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Table S-2

1995 Per Capita Texas State Expenditures in Selected Counties

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVERN- MENTAL PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	\$1,964	\$724	\$329	\$677	\$55	\$47	\$45	\$87
El Paso	\$1,971	\$940	\$247	\$673	\$58	\$20	\$11	\$22
Harris	\$1,769	\$474	\$342	\$646	\$99	\$55	\$47	\$107
Hidalgo	\$2,616	\$1,354	\$300	\$856	\$53	\$23	\$2	\$28
Tarrant	\$1,211	\$427	\$230	\$417	\$63	\$21	\$8	\$47
Travis	\$7,379	\$383	\$3,590	\$1,288	\$133	\$338	\$368	\$1,279
Webb	\$2,288	\$1,019	\$274	\$848	\$102	\$17	\$1	\$27

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Total Population Estimates for Texas Counties, Texas State Data Center, Texas A&M.

Table S-3

1996 Texas State Expenditures in Selected Counties

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVERN- MENTAL PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	2,374,472,847	938,383,438	417,209,391	784,817,313	95,007,849	41,414,314	44,125,871	53,514,674
El Paso	1,261,648,319	629,890,237	156,800,182	387,642,089	53,186,961	11,515,791	7,730,033	14,883,022
Harris	4,958,948,154	1,467,374,971	927,174,067	1,667,896,223	425,308,432	146,799,797	115,327,477	209,067,201
Hidalgo	1,205,048,378	651,356,545	134,158,997	359,540,593	34,939,588	12,131,256	2,768,698	10,152,705
Tarrant	1,574,308,359	573,843,838	274,944,110	515,057,681	116,541,829	28,433,570	25,560,382	39,926,945
Travis	5,028,688,051	214,544,251	1,976,804,330	1,868,939,476	86,296,046	219,963,203	104,078,513	558,062,243
Webb	416,783,487	198,768,848	44,716,486	134,674,292	24,597,735	2,378,572	7,717,097	3,930,465

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Table S-4

1996 Per Capita State Expenditures in Selected Texas Counties

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	\$1,813	\$717	\$319	\$599	\$73	\$32	\$34	\$41
El Paso	\$1,888	\$942	\$235	\$580	\$80	\$17	\$12	\$22
Harris	\$1,606	\$475	\$300	\$540	\$138	\$48	\$37	\$68
Hidalgo	\$2,483	\$1,342	\$276	\$741	\$72	\$25	\$6	\$21
Tarrant	\$1,222	\$445	\$213	\$400	\$90	\$22	\$20	\$31
Travis	\$7,411	\$316	\$2,913	\$2,755	\$127	\$324	\$153	\$822
Webb	\$2,364	\$1,127	\$254	\$764	\$140	\$13	\$44	\$22

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Total Population Estimates for Texas Counties, Texas State Data Center, Texas A&M.

Table S-5

1997 Texas State Expenditures in Selected Counties

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	\$2,477,251,166	\$970,912,475	\$364,824,235	\$915,640,622	\$88,394,790	\$49,687,888	\$36,943,250	\$50,847,911
El Paso	\$1,330,991,468	\$671,823,590	\$133,435,265	\$434,590,060	\$54,668,125	\$12,051,542	\$8,703,323	\$15,719,558
Harris	\$4,964,347,868	\$1,599,436,488	\$825,233,353	\$1,766,366,338	\$321,068,093	\$150,644,932	\$92,950,373	\$208,648,294
Hidalgo	\$1,303,268,404	\$701,606,605	\$114,847,148	\$420,105,905	\$32,511,176	\$12,941,063	\$8,855,223	\$12,401,281
Tarrant	\$1,616,986,181	\$597,317,728	\$218,600,384	\$627,712,630	\$97,769,928	\$26,548,746	\$9,630,927	\$39,405,841
Travis	\$5,261,285,499	\$225,170,102	\$2,204,004,910	\$1,824,635,263	\$71,500,698	\$187,200,104	\$76,958,037	\$671,816,383
Webb	\$430,111,832	\$205,894,939	\$39,409,407	\$156,466,593	\$17,680,138	\$2,347,252	\$3,975,696	\$4,337,801

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Table S-6

1997 Per Capita State Expenditures in Selected Texas Counties

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	\$1,865	\$731	\$275	\$689	\$67	\$37	\$28	\$38
El Paso	\$1,958	\$988	\$196	\$639	\$80	\$18	\$13	\$23
Harris	\$1,580	\$509	\$263	\$562	\$102	\$48	\$30	\$66
Hidalgo	\$2,571	\$1,384	\$227	\$829	\$64	\$26	\$17	\$24
Tarrant	\$1,223	\$452	\$165	\$475	\$74	\$20	\$7	\$30
Travis	\$7,647	\$327	\$3,203	\$2,652	\$104	\$272	\$112	\$976
Webb	\$2,389	\$1,144	\$219	\$869	\$98	\$13	\$22	\$24

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Total Population Estimates for Texas Counties, Texas State Data Center, Texas A&M.

Table S-7

1998 Texas State Expenditures in Selected Counties

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	\$ 2,631,496,346	\$ 1,063,741,382	\$ 426,407,668	\$ 901,274,868	\$ 97,586,219	\$ 55,776,902	\$ 27,324,235	\$ 59,385,072
El Paso	\$ 1,391,902,353	\$ 707,425,201	\$ 172,630,311	\$ 408,004,600	\$ 67,001,442	\$ 13,485,642	\$ 9,134,295	\$ 14,220,862
Harris	\$ 5,359,406,098	\$ 1,823,261,950	\$ 1,000,688,402	\$ 1,858,557,914	\$ 243,803,820	\$ 164,123,168	\$ 74,945,361	\$ 194,025,482
Hidalgo	\$ 1,365,659,470	\$ 744,577,575	\$ 149,983,176	\$ 392,657,225	\$ 49,766,108	\$ 12,081,083	\$ 4,171,155	\$ 12,423,148
Tarrant	\$ 1,793,451,263	\$ 689,501,236	\$ 265,514,863	\$ 658,308,347	\$ 104,938,452	\$ 26,111,081	\$ 7,232,030	\$ 41,845,255
Travis	\$ 5,061,915,959	\$ 225,417,411	\$ 2,603,313,546	\$ 1,474,479,987	\$ 57,887,814	\$ 178,895,235	\$ 64,409,331	\$ 457,512,635
Webb	\$ 461,310,454	\$ 208,991,955	\$ 52,144,146	\$ 152,787,748	\$ 19,678,006	\$ 3,032,255	\$ 342,457	\$ 24,333,887

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Table S-8

1998 Per Capita Texas State Expenditures in Selected County

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	\$1,960	\$792	\$318	\$671	\$73	\$42	\$20	\$44
El Paso	\$2,021	\$1,027	\$251	\$592	\$97	\$20	\$13	\$21
Harris	\$1,686	\$574	\$315	\$585	\$77	\$52	\$24	\$61
Hidalgo	\$2,632	\$1,435	\$289	\$757	\$96	\$23	\$8	\$24
Tarrant	\$1,338	\$515	\$198	\$491	\$78	\$19	\$5	\$31
Travis	\$7,232	\$322	\$3,719	\$2,106	\$83	\$256	\$92	\$654
Webb	\$2,440	\$1,106	\$276	\$808	\$104	\$16	\$2	\$129

Table S-9

1999 Texas State Expenditures in Selected Counties -

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	\$ 2,783,763,930	\$ 1,134,776,942	\$ 393,753,637	\$ 1,023,831,577	\$ 94,470,216	\$ 60,743,384	\$ 19,389,683	\$ 56,528,490
El Paso	\$ 1,470,796,246	\$ 749,272,082	\$ 150,048,589	\$ 436,991,337	\$ 80,623,594	\$ 13,534,411	\$ 15,146,601	\$ 25,179,632
Harris	\$ 5,650,042,213	\$ 1,972,380,293	\$ 900,248,250	\$ 2,022,854,698	\$ 288,512,062	\$ 168,167,864	\$ 69,837,980	\$ 228,041,066
Hidalgo	\$ 1,498,935,243	\$ 812,048,130	\$ 137,851,528	\$ 479,533,939	\$ 46,327,996	\$ 11,388,822	\$ 1,500,792	\$ 10,284,035
Tarrant	\$ 1,882,001,031	\$ 742,030,417	\$ 230,054,240	\$ 686,027,745	\$ 139,734,130	\$ 27,292,600	\$ 19,356,467	\$ 37,505,432
Travis	\$ 5,573,235,084	\$ 253,476,454	\$ 3,752,126,664	\$ 635,550,743	\$ 65,273,905	\$ 162,767,949	\$ 177,208,202	\$ 526,831,167
Webb	\$ 476,490,876	\$ 203,083,458	\$ 43,246,730	\$ 179,266,713	\$ 32,912,109	\$ 2,136,614	\$ 208,245	\$ 15,637,006

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Table S-10

1999 Per Capita Texas State Expenditures in Selected Counties

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	\$2,047	\$834	\$290	\$753	\$69	\$45	\$14	\$42
El Paso	\$2,117	\$1,079	\$216	\$629	\$116	\$19	\$22	\$36
Harris	\$1,750	\$611	\$279	\$626	\$89	\$52	\$22	\$71
Hidalgo	\$2,840	\$1,539	\$261	\$909	\$88	\$22	\$3	\$19
Tarrant	\$1,375	\$542	\$168	\$501	\$102	\$20	\$14	\$27
Travis	\$7,763	\$353	\$5,226	\$885	\$91	\$227	\$247	\$734
Webb	\$2,403	\$1,024	\$218	\$904	\$166	\$11	\$1	\$79

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Total Population Estimates for Texas Counties, Texas State Data Center, Texas A&M.

Table S-11

2000 Texas State Expenditures in Selected Counties

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	\$ 3,079,108,992	\$ 1,250,960,017	\$ 410,598,069	\$ 1,149,441,558	\$ 119,230,000	\$ 58,435,563	\$ 30,317,023	\$ 60,126,762
El Paso	\$ 1,705,099,496	\$ 818,056,339	\$ 166,423,074	\$ 615,664,126	\$ 67,100,205	\$ 13,798,565	\$ 11,713,862	\$ 12,343,324
Harris	\$ 6,279,632,922	\$ 2,265,224,138	\$ 1,131,003,454	\$ 2,139,412,553	\$ 304,235,722	\$ 155,254,209	\$ 86,477,656	\$ 198,025,189
Hidalgo	\$ 1,744,678,750	\$ 856,381,400	\$ 147,265,000	\$ 674,685,216	\$ 46,599,288	\$ 11,181,163	\$ 2,128,299	\$ 6,438,383
Tarrant	\$ 2,060,568,748	\$ 830,326,308	\$ 255,242,679	\$ 725,730,305	\$ 161,581,729	\$ 29,111,314	\$ 15,283,306	\$ 43,293,107
Travis	\$ 6,304,394,212	\$ 302,678,385	\$ 4,003,326,102	\$ 634,486,707	\$ 81,838,042	\$ 148,924,011	\$ 86,358,254	\$ 1,046,782,711
Webb	\$ 580,585,493	\$ 224,675,817	\$ 48,819,967	\$ 231,581,803	\$ 69,100,784	\$ 2,618,368	\$ (196,393)	\$ 3,985,147

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Table S-12

2000 Per Capita Texas State Expenditures in Selected Counties

County	TOTAL	INTERGOVT PAYMENTS	LABOR COSTS	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	OPERATING EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	MISC
Bexar	\$2,233	\$907	\$298	\$833	\$86	\$42	\$22	\$44
El Paso	\$2,440	\$1,171	\$238	\$881	\$96	\$20	\$17	\$18
Harris	\$1,917	\$692	\$345	\$653	\$93	\$47	\$26	\$60
Hidalgo	\$3,216	\$1,579	\$271	\$1,244	\$86	\$21	\$4	\$12
Tarrant	\$1,472	\$593	\$182	\$519	\$115	\$21	\$11	\$31
Travis	\$8,580	\$412	\$5,448	\$864	\$111	\$203	\$118	\$1,425
Webb	\$2,926	\$1,132	\$246	\$1,167	\$348	\$13	(\$1)	\$20

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Total Population Estimates for Texas Counties, Texas State Data Center, Texas A&M.

Table S-13**Texas Per Capita State Expenditures by Selected Counties 1995 - 2000**

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change	Percent Change
Bexar	\$ 1,964	\$ 1,813	\$ 1,865	\$ 1,960	\$ 2,047	\$ 2,233	\$ 269	13.7%
El Paso	\$ 1,971	\$ 1,888	\$ 1,958	\$ 2,021	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,440	\$ 469	23.8%
Harris	\$ 1,769	\$ 1,606	\$ 1,580	\$ 1,686	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,917	\$ 148	8.3%
Hidalgo	\$ 2,616	\$ 2,483	\$ 2,571	\$ 2,632	\$ 2,840	\$ 3,216	\$ 600	22.9%
Tarrant	\$ 1,211	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,223	\$ 1,338	\$ 1,375	\$ 1,472	\$ 261	21.5%
Travis	\$ 7,379	\$ 7,411	\$ 7,647	\$ 7,232	\$ 7,763	\$ 8,580	\$ 1,201	16.3%
Webb	\$ 2,288	\$ 2,364	\$ 2,389	\$ 2,440	\$ 2,403	\$ 2,926	\$ 638	27.9%

Table S-14**Texas Per Capita Intergovernmental Payments in Selected Counties, 1995-2000**

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change	Percent Change
Bexar	\$724	\$ 717	\$ 731	\$ 792	\$ 834	\$ 907	\$ 183	25.2%
El Paso	\$940	\$ 942	\$ 988	\$ 1,027	\$ 1,079	\$ 1,171	\$ 230	24.5%
Harris	\$474	\$ 475	\$ 509	\$ 574	\$ 611	\$ 692	\$ 218	46.0%
Hidalgo	\$1,354	\$ 1,342	\$ 1,384	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,539	\$ 1,579	\$ 225	16.6%
Tarrant	\$427	\$ 445	\$ 452	\$ 515	\$ 542	\$ 593	\$ 167	39.0%
Travis	\$383	\$ 316	\$ 327	\$ 322	\$ 353	\$ 412	\$ 29	7.7%
Webb	\$1,019	\$ 1,127	\$ 1,144	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,132	\$ 113	11.1%

Table S-15**Texas Per Capita Expenditures for Labor Costs in Selected Counties, 1995-2000**

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change	Percent Change
Bexar	\$ 329	\$ 319	\$ 275	\$ 318	\$ 290	\$ 298	\$ (31)	-9.6%
El Paso	\$ 247	\$ 235	\$ 196	\$ 251	\$ 216	\$ 238	\$ (9)	-3.8%
Harris	\$ 342	\$ 300	\$ 263	\$ 315	\$ 279	\$ 345	\$ 4	1.1%
Hidalgo	\$ 300	\$ 276	\$ 227	\$ 289	\$ 261	\$ 271	\$ (29)	-9.6%
Tarrant	\$ 230	\$ 213	\$ 165	\$ 198	\$ 168	\$ 182	\$ (47)	-20.7%
Webb	\$ 274	\$ 254	\$ 219	\$ 276	\$ 218	\$ 246	\$ (28)	-10.3%
Travis	\$ 3,590	\$ 2,913	\$ 3,203	\$ 3,719	\$ 5,226	\$ 5,448	\$ 1,859	51.8%

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Total Population Estimates for Texas Counties, Texas State Data Center, Texas A&M

Table S-16**Texas Per Capita Expenditures for Public Assistance in Selected Counties, 1995-2000**

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change	Percent Change
Bexar	\$ 677	\$ 599	\$ 689	\$ 671	\$ 753	\$ 833	\$ 156	23.0%
El Paso	\$ 673	\$ 580	\$ 639	\$ 592	\$ 629	\$ 881	\$ 208	30.9%
Harris	\$ 646	\$ 540	\$ 562	\$ 585	\$ 626	\$ 653	\$ 7	1.1%
Hidalgo	\$ 856	\$ 741	\$ 829	\$ 757	\$ 909	\$ 1,244	\$ 388	45.3%
Tarrant	\$ 417	\$ 400	\$ 475	\$ 491	\$ 501	\$ 519	\$ 102	24.5%
Travis	\$ 1,288	\$ 2,755	\$ 2,652	\$ 2,106	\$ 885	\$ 864	\$ (425)	-33.0%
Webb	\$ 848	\$ 764	\$ 869	\$ 808	\$ 904	\$ 1,167	\$ 320	37.7%

Table S-17**Texas Per Capita Expenditures for Highway Construction and Maintenance in Selected Counties, 1995-2000**

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change	Percent Change
Bexar	\$ 55	\$ 73	\$ 67	\$ 73	\$ 69	\$ 86	\$ 31	56.8%
El Paso	\$ 58	\$ 80	\$ 80	\$ 97	\$ 116	\$ 96	\$ 38	65.5%
Harris	\$ 99	\$ 138	\$ 102	\$ 77	\$ 89	\$ 93	\$ (7)	-6.6%
Hidalgo	\$ 53	\$ 72	\$ 64	\$ 96	\$ 88	\$ 86	\$ 32	60.8%
Tarrant	\$ 63	\$ 90	\$ 74	\$ 78	\$ 102	\$ 115	\$ 53	84.3%
Travis	\$ 133	\$ 127	\$ 104	\$ 83	\$ 91	\$ 111	\$ (22)	-16.5%
Webb	\$ 102	\$ 140	\$ 98	\$ 104	\$ 166	\$ 348	\$ 246	240.0%

Table S-18**Texas Per Capita Expenditures for Operating Expenses in Selected Counties, 1995-2000**

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change	Percent Change
Bexar	\$ 47	\$ 32	\$ 37	\$ 42	\$ 45	\$ 42	\$ (4)	-9.0%
El Paso	\$ 20	\$ 17	\$ 18	\$ 20	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 0	1.0%
Harris	\$ 55	\$ 48	\$ 48	\$ 52	\$ 52	\$ 47	\$ (8)	-14.1%
Hidalgo	\$ 23	\$ 25	\$ 26	\$ 23	\$ 22	\$ 21	\$ (2)	-9.4%
Tarrant	\$ 21	\$ 22	\$ 20	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 21	\$ (1)	-2.4%
Travis	\$ 338	\$ 324	\$ 272	\$ 256	\$ 227	\$ 203	\$ (135)	-40.0%
Webb	\$ 17	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 16	\$ 11	\$ 13	\$ (4)	-21.6%

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Total Population Estimates for Texas Counties, Texas State Data Center, Texas A&M.

Table S-19

Texas Per Capita Expenditures for Capital Outlays in Selected Counties, 1995-2000

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change	Percent Change
Bexar	\$ 45	\$ 34	\$ 28	\$ 20	\$ 14	\$ 22	\$ (23)	-51.5%
El Paso	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 22	\$ 17	\$ 6	53.5%
Harris	\$ 47	\$ 37	\$ 30	\$ 24	\$ 22	\$ 26	\$ (20)	-43.5%
Hidalgo	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ 17	\$ 8	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 2	106.8%
Tarrant	\$ 8	\$ 20	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 14	\$ 11	\$ 3	43.5%
Travis	\$ 368	\$ 153	\$ 112	\$ 92	\$ 247	\$ 118	\$ (251)	-68.1%
Webb	\$ 1	\$ 44	\$ 22	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ (2)	-207.0%

Table S-20

Texas Per Capita Miscellaneous Expenditures in Selected Counties, 1995-2000

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change	Percent Change
Bexar	\$ 87	\$ 41	\$ 38	\$ 44	\$ 42	\$ 44	\$ (43)	-49.9%
El Paso	\$ 22	\$ 22	\$ 23	\$ 21	\$ 36	\$ 18	\$ (4)	-19.7%
Harris	\$ 107	\$ 68	\$ 66	\$ 61	\$ 71	\$ 60	\$ (47)	-43.6%
Hidalgo	\$ 28	\$ 21	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ 19	\$ 12	\$ (16)	-57.6%
Tarrant	\$ 47	\$ 31	\$ 30	\$ 31	\$ 27	\$ 31	\$ (16)	-33.7%
Travis	\$ 1,279	\$ 822	\$ 976	\$ 654	\$ 734	\$ 1,425	\$ 146	11.4%
Webb	\$ 27	\$ 22	\$ 24	\$ 129	\$ 79	\$ 20	\$ (7)	-24.9%

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Total Population Estimates for Texas Counties, Texas State Data Center, Texas A&M.

Education Taxation: A Special Case in Taxation

El Paso is faced with a complex taxation and expenditures picture in the area of education. With nine school districts, the myriad of school choices for property purchasers to consider is linked to a range of taxation rates for the Independent School Districts (ISDs). In addition, the El Paso Community College serves as a separate taxing unit, and the University of Texas at El Paso adds to the equation, not as a taxing unit, but as a major recipient of state education funds. In this section we consider how education plays a role in the balance of payments of El Paso, realizing that educational financing is a rather unique activity that is best understood when separated out from city to state, county to state, city and county to federal fund flows.

El Paso Independent School Districts

Independent school districts (ISDs) are responsible for providing public educational services to children residing in their districts from pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade. There are nine independent school districts and one charter school located in El Paso County. In the 1999-2000 school year, 154,454 students attended public schools in El Paso County. The combined enrollments of El Paso, Ysleta and Socorro ISDs (El Paso's Big Three) comprise 86 percent of the total county student population, as shown in Chart ISD-1. During the six-year period 1995-2000, the housing boom in the Lower Valley saw Socorro ISD's enrollment increase by 25.8 percent as shown in Table ISD-1. Landlocked Ysleta ISD, which has limited growth options, and the urban core district of El Paso ISD have both seen decreasing student enrollments for the past two years. The overall enrollment is down 0.4 percent in Ysleta and 3.0 percent in EPISD since the 1994-95 school year. Of the smaller districts, Tornillo experienced the largest growth of 44.5 percent. Clint ISD (19.9 percent) and San Elizario (9.2 percent) also face the challenge of increased enrollment and the press for additional facilities that presents. Modest growth rates of less than 8 percent characterized Anthony (0.9 percent), Canutillo (7.3 percent) and Fabens (4.0 percent.)

The El Paso Collaborative for Academic Excellence, housed in the College of Education at the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP),

the county's school districts and the local business community have focused a tremendous amount of time and energy in analyzing the educational challenges faced by El Paso students. Culminating in the 2000 Education Summit, local efforts have focused on improving teacher education, increasing student academic success and improving relations between the academic and business community. Of the 7,488 students who graduated from the big three districts in 2000, only 0.6 percent earned the top three academically distinguished high school diplomas offered by the State of Texas. Table ISD-2 reveals that *half of the graduates earned their diplomas by completing the minimum high school program, which requires much less of students, particularly in the areas of math and science.* Those same students who may choose to pursue higher education must then spend the early portion of their college years addressing those deficiencies. According to data collected by the Collaborative, *three-quarters of all El Paso Community College students and just under half of UTEP students are placed in developmental or remedial, math courses.* One of the major emphases emerging from the summit process was a community-wide effort to encourage more high school students to pursue academically rigorous programs.

The federal, state and local government share the funding of public education. In Texas, the average proportion of the funding for districts is 52 percent local property tax, 44 percent state and the federal government contributes approximately 4 percent in grant money. Charter schools, established in the late 1990s, are unique in that 100 percent of their resources are provided by the state. They receive funds based on the average state education cost per pupil and, as such, a charter school has no power to levy taxes. The next section will discuss local ISD property taxation and the revenue from the state and federal government to fund El Paso County school districts.

In 1999 the total assessed valuation for the independent school districts in El Paso County varied from a high of \$10.1 billion in El Paso ISD to \$68 million in Tornillo ISD. The real picture of the changing tax base for school districts within El Paso County must be told on an individual district level, as shown in Table ISD-3. Of the

big three districts, Socorro ISD experienced tremendous growth in its tax base from 1995 to 1999. The additional \$776.5 million in constant dollars added to their tax roles represents a 42.3 percent increase. At the same time, Ysleta ISD simply maintained its tax base, experiencing an increase of less than one percent when constant dollars are used for comparison. El Paso ISD posted the modest gain of 4.3 percent by expanding its tax base by \$386.3 million in constant dollars. Canutillo, Clint and Tornillo ISDs demonstrated substantial increases in their total assessed valuations with percentage increases of 28.2 percent, 11.3 percent and 23.9 percent respectively (constant dollars.) Fabens, Anthony and San Elizario did not fair nearly as well. All three showed diminishing tax bases, the most significant of which was in San Elizario ISD with a 15.3 percent constant dollar loss over the 5-year period.

Another factor influencing the appraised valuation is the share of the burden born by residential, commercial and industrial property. In Socorro and San Elizario ISDs local property owners bear 50 and 60 percent respectively of the total tax burden as shown in Chart ISD-2 for 1999. In a property-poor community, the capacity of a local district to shift the burden of the taxation from the local property owner to the business community is especially important. The long-term fiscal health of a district is ideally built on its commercial and industrial tax base. El Paso ISD has the largest commercial share, followed by Ysleta ISD. The Canutillo and Anthony districts have the strongest industrial property tax base, while Fabens and Tornillo ISDs lose a large portion of their tax base through agricultural productivity exemptions.

Exemptions play a major role in determining the actual taxable value an independent school district can assess. The state-mandated exemptions include the homestead exemption, disabled veterans exemptions and exemptions for tax abatement and reinvestment zones. School districts have the local option of granting an additional percentage homestead exemption, granting exemptions to persons 65 years old or older, or disabled, and allowing freeport exemptions.¹ Other deductions authorized by state legislation include pollution control exemptions, tax abatements, tax increment

financing, and exemptions for solar/wind power. Beginning in 1997, state tax ceilings were established for over-65 homeowners, which in effect froze their tax valuation. Finally, agricultural lands are appraised according to their productivity value rather than the market value of the land, which lowers the taxable value of the property.

Of the nine El Paso County school districts, only the Ysleta ISD offers a local option homestead exemption. Set at 20 percent, this exemption resulted in a *de facto* loss of \$422 million in taxable property value in 1999. Such an exemption relieves the burden on the homeowner and shifts the tax responsibility more to the business community within the district. The tax rates, or millage rates, are applied to the remaining total taxable value, representing the source of the tax levy that can be raised by the school district. In the five-year period from 1995-1999, the taxable value of property in constant dollars in El Paso and Ysleta ISDs fell by 12.1 and 13.0 percent respectively, as shown in Table ISD-4. At the same time, fueled by the local housing boom, Socorro ISD enjoyed a 24.9 percent growth in taxable value. Canutillo ISD (17.4 percent) and Tornillo ISD (32.2 percent) also saw large constant dollar increases in taxable value. Clint ISD had a modest gain of 2.4 percent, while the remaining districts saw declines in their taxable value ranging from 7.3 percent in San Elizario to 19.5 percent in Fabens.

The impact of the changing taxable value of property can be seen in Table ISD-5, which includes the actual tax levy collected by each district from 1995-1999. Again constant dollar comparisons are important because they provide a more realistic measure of the buying power of the districts. Socorro, Canutillo, San Elizario and Tornillo all experienced increases of 20 percent or more in tax levy. Small decreases of 5 percent or less were seen in Clint, Fabens, El Paso and Anthony. Ysleta ISD experienced the most serious drop in tax levy with a loss of \$7.25 million over the 5-year period, an 11.8 percent decrease in constant dollars.

Despite a major reduction in 1999, the effective tax rate in El Paso ISD in 1999 was 2.33 percent higher than in 1995, as shown in Table ISD-6. The most encouraging fact is that the interest and sinking fund portion of the rate, which represents debt service, fell throughout the

¹ Freeport exemptions are applied to property inventories that are in transit through Texas.

period from 19 percent of the total tax rate in 1995 to 7 percent in 1999. The tax rate for Ysleta ISD decreased by 3.39 percent from 1995 to 1999. Debt service as a portion of total tax rate also diminished from 12.6 percent in 1995 to 3.32 percent in 1999. *Decreasing debt service is a positive indicator of fiscal health for both districts.* Socorro ISD's tax rate in 1999 was almost the same as it was in 1995, a mere 0.19 percent increase. The debt ratio in Socorro ISD has been much higher than in the other two large urban districts. Fueled by the burgeoning population growth within the district, Socorro has been forced to build many new facilities. It began the five-year period with a debt ratio accounting for 39 percent of the total tax levy, a ratio reduced by 1999 to 14.2 percent. Table ISD-6 also illustrates that of the smaller districts in the county, Fabens (15.8 percent) and San Elizario (21.9 percent) had the most significant increases in total tax rate, and Anthony's rate increased by 4.88 percent. The remaining districts saw a decrease in total tax rate of 5 percent or less. Housing starts and growth in student population have created the demand for new schools. The debt service associated with this growth can be seen in both Socorro and Canutillo, which have higher ratios than the other districts.

The Texas Education Code has set \$1.50 per \$100 assessed valuation as the maximum limit for the maintenance and operations (M&O) portion of the tax rate. Ysleta ISD has already reached the statutory limit of \$1.50 and El Paso and San Elizario, with respective M&O rates of \$1.44916 and \$1.41931, may be approaching that threshold in coming years. Table ISD-6 further illustrates that bumping against this legal rate ceiling may limit the local options available for raising the tax levy necessary to operate the school districts.

Cross-district comparisons of school district wealth are done on a per pupil basis. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) defines taxable value per pupil "as total taxable property value divided by the total number of students." This measure is used as an indicator of a district's ability to raise local funds on a per pupil basis.² This establishes a baseline for the actual resources available for the student in the classroom. Table ISD-7 illustrates the disparity between the average state taxable value per

pupil and taxable value per student for the independent school districts in El Paso County. As a ratio of the local ISD taxable value per pupil to the state average, Anthony and El Paso ISDs fare the best, ranging from 71 percent to 60 percent in the study period. The poorest districts in El Paso County, San Elizario, Fabens, Tornillo, and Clint ISDs, are consistently below 30 percent of the state average. Socorro and Ysleta districts hover at approximately 45 percent of the state average.

Unequal access to educational dollars has been a matter of court record since the original lawsuit of *Edgewood v. Kirby* was filed in 1984. Legislative action throughout the decade-long litigation has attempted to redress the inequities of funding. The Foundation School Program established legislative formulas related to costs for each district. TEA notes that Tier 1 of the program provides a basic allotment for all districts based on their average daily attendance to ensure that each school district can provide instructional programs suitable to meet the basic educational needs of its students. Supplemental allotments are made on the basis of special student populations, such as bilingual education, career and technology enrollment, gifted/talented, special and compensatory education, to account for the higher costs of these educational services. Tier 2 is a guaranteed yield program available to enrich Tier 1 funding. Districts qualify for this funding by setting their tax rates above the level required for Tier 1 funding (\$0.86 per \$100 valuation). TEA establishes the goal of Tier 2 funding as being able to help equalize the state and local revenue among property rich and poor districts. Chart ISD-3 illustrates the average state aid per pupil received by El Paso County school districts.

In El Paso County none of the school districts achieve parity with the state average of percentage of total revenue raised by local sources, which is 52 percent, as shown in Chart ISD-4. As a result, the percentage of total district revenue born by the State of Texas is very high in El Paso County. Chart ISD-5 illustrates that the average district in Texas receives 40-45 percent of its total revenue from the state; however, San Elizario, one of the poorest districts in Texas, receives over 80 percent of its total revenue from the state. Of the big three districts, Socorro ISD relies on the state for nearly 70 percent of its total budget,

² Texas Education Agency, Snapshot 1999

while Ysleta and El Paso ISD receive an average of 65 and 55 percent respectively. *The average state aid per pupil from 1995 through 2000 was between \$2,000 and \$2,500.*

The 75th Texas Legislature authorized the issuance of Instructional Facilities Allotments in 1997. This program “provides assistance to school districts in making debt service payments on qualifying bonds and lease-purchase agreements” (Texas Education Agency). The proceeds from the bond sales or lease-purchase proceeds are earmarked for construction or renovation of instructional facilities. While local districts must levy sufficient taxes to cover the local share of the allotment, the program provides access to a badly needed external funding source to address the building needs of local districts.

Table ISD-8 presents the balance of payments picture for the Instructional Facility Allotment Program. In the three school years that El Paso County school districts have participated in this shared construction-funding program, the participating districts have had a combined positive balance of payments totaling \$12 million. Table ISD-8 shows that *for every \$1 in local tax levied for facility construction, the districts received \$3.70 in return from the state.* The relative wealth of the districts determined the amount of leverage districts received with San Elizario seeing \$14.92 state investment for their \$1 in local taxation for the 2000-2001 school year, as shown in Table ISD-9.

The role of the federal government in education has been limited. The primary constitutional responsibility for education has been at the state level. However, the federal government since the 1960s has funded targeted programs, particularly in the area of compensatory education. Because of the compensatory nature of the programs, which are usually designed for children functioning two or more years below grade level, there is an inverse relationship between the property wealth of a district and the amount of federal funds received. Federal funding is designed to supplement existing programs, not to supplant the role of the state in meeting its obligation to provide free public education to all children of the state. Factors such as the presence of economically disadvantaged children and students with limited English proficiency influence the amount of federal money a local school district receives. In

this regard, federal funding is more important in El Paso County school districts than in some other portions of the state. Even so, Chart ISD-6 shows the decreasing level of federal funding for education in El Paso County ISDs from 1995 through 1997. From 1997 through the 2000 school year, levels of federal funding have remained fairly constant. San Elizario ISD again receives the greatest portion of federal funding, 8 percent. Other federal funding for local districts ranges from 7 percent in Fabens ISD to 4 percent in Socorro ISD, which places it at the state average.

El Paso Community College

El Paso Community College (EPCC) depends on a mix of revenue sources. It has local taxing authority, which UTEP does not have, giving it a local appropriation. In the last four fiscal years (1995/96 to 1998/99), its current fund revenues have grown from \$97.5 million to \$115.5 million, an 18.5 percent increase as reported in Table EPCC-1.

The contribution to the EPCC budget of the four most important revenue sources has remained constant over the past four fiscal years. As mentioned, state appropriations are the most important revenue source, increasing from \$33.9 million in 1995/96 to \$38.2 million in 1998/99 and making up a consistent 33 to 35 percent of the budget. Second in importance are federal grants and contracts which have grown from \$26.6 to \$30.1 million in this same period and constitute from 26 to 27 percent of the budget. Tuitions and fees grew from \$17.2 to \$22.9 million over the four years and increased from 17.7 to 19.8 percent of the budget. The local appropriation from property taxes has increased from \$16 million to \$19 million and constitutes a steady 16 to 17 percent of the budget. The remaining revenue sources (state grants and contracts, local grants and contracts, and auxiliary enterprises) are minor and each contributes less than two percent to the revenue budget.

Enrollment at EPCC has declined by 1,507 students from the 1995/96 academic year to 1999/2000, falling from 20,162 to 18,655 students, a -7.5 percent decline, as shown in Table EPCC-2. At the same time the total number of degrees and certificates conferred has increased by almost 32 percent, most of this increase occurring in 1999-2000. The number of

certificates conferred per year in the past five years has remained in the range of 209 to 233; however, the number of associate degrees conferred has jumped from a low of 669 in 1996-1997 to 957 in 1999-2000. Overall, degrees conferred increased by almost 200 between 1998-1999 and 1999-2000.

University of Texas at El Paso

The role of the University of Texas at El Paso is unique because there is no local taxing relationship, but the university plays a significant role in the local economy. Total UTEP revenue has increased 23.8 percent in five years, from \$138.7 million in 1995 to \$171.7 million in 1999 as recorded in Table UTEP-1. The four primary sources of income for UTEP are Texas state appropriations, tuition and fees, federal funds and educational and auxiliary enterprises, in that order. *The largest revenue source continues to be the state appropriation; however, tuition and fees and federal funds have increased in importance from 1995 to 1999.*

As set forth in Table UTEP-1, state appropriations made up 34.7 percent of total income in 1999, a slight decline from 1995 when state appropriations accounted for 38.2 percent of the annual income. This percentage shift, however, is a result of growth in other income categories. State appropriations remained in the range of \$52 to \$53 million from 1995 to 1997 and increased to \$58.6 million in 1998 and \$59.7 million in 1999. Tuition and fees have increased as a percent of total income from 18.6 percent of income in 1995 to 25.4 percent in 1999. Income from tuition and fees has seen a steady increase from \$25.8 million in 1995 to \$43.5 million in 1999. Federal funds (grants and contracts) constitute approximately 20 percent of income, also increasing steadily each year from \$27.6 million in 1995 to \$36.2 million in 1999. Grants and contract funding is targeted as a growth area for UTEP. It injects largely external funds into the local economy. Educational and auxiliary enterprises are fourth in importance, 11.3 percent of income in 1999. This category includes income from, for example, the student union, student programs, and intercollegiate athletics. Income from this source has fluctuated, dropping in 1996 and 1997 from the level of \$19.7 million in 1995, while income for 1998 and 1999 totaled \$19.6 and \$19.4 million respectively.

External grant income has vied with tuition and fees in importance as a revenue source to the university. The total amount of external grants received by UTEP has fluctuated in the past five years from a low of \$14.25 million in 1997 to \$54.6 million in 1999 as shown in Table UTEP-1. Federal grants and contracts are the primary source of external grant income. At \$33.5 million, federal grants and contracts accounted for 89 percent of all external grants in 1995. By 1999, the federal funding level had increased to \$45.3 million; however the percentage of total external grant funding from federal contracts had fallen by 6 percent to 83 percent of the total. State grants and contracts have ranged from \$2.1 million to \$3.6 million in the last five years, ranging from 5.7 percent of external funding in 1995 to 12.1 percent in 1997. Foundation grants have increased in importance as a source of grant income, increasing from 2.6 percent of income in 1995 to 7.7 percent in 1999 when \$4.2 million in foundation grants were received.

From 1995 to 2000 UTEP total enrollment declined 6.5 percent from 16,275 to 15,224, consistent with national trends following demographics and full employment in the economy. In the last six years, the lowest enrollment was in 1997-1998 (14,677); the total number of students climbed slightly in 1998-1999 and by 530 students in 1999-2000 (422 undergraduates and 107 graduate students). In the year 2000, 85.1 percent of all students were undergraduates and 14.9 percent were graduate students.

The Fall 2000 one-year retention rate for students who were first-time, full-time freshmen in Fall 1999 was 70 percent. This rate is slightly lower than that for New Mexico State University (NMSU) (73 percent) but higher than for the University of Texas-San Antonio (60 percent) or University of Texas-Pan American (53 percent). The UTEP graduation rate (six-year graduation of first-time, full-time freshman) is 25 percent. The graduation rate includes provisional students who do not meet admission requirements but excludes all part-time students. The graduation rates for NMSU, UT-San Antonio and UT-Pan American are 44 percent, 24 percent and 22 percent respectively. Over the past ten years, the UTEP graduation rate has varied from 22 to 28 percent, a rate that has been achieved at the same time that admissions to students have been opened to many who come to UTEP needing additional

developmental coursework before they are prepared to handle college-level courses.

Conclusions

There are no simple conclusions to make about education. The role of the state in funding education in El Paso cannot be overstated. The urban sprawl to the east and west of the core city will continue to put expensive educational needs before districts that have not fully developed their tax bases. Every effort to increase achievement in K through 12 will come with costs, but these costs, in part, are offset by better preparation for higher education and a subsequent reduction in the costs of providing developmental courses at the community college and UTEP. Demographic shifts will also play a role in the make up of schools as the youthful character of the border region places added demands on the education system. Support for education outside the state and local revenue streams is limited, except in the cases of EPCC and UTEP which are best poised to bring new funds from growth in research grants and contracts.

Chart ISD.1
Share of Appraised Value by Category in El Paso County School Districts, 1995

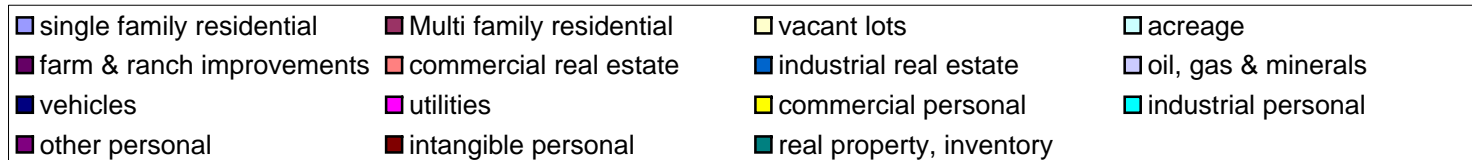
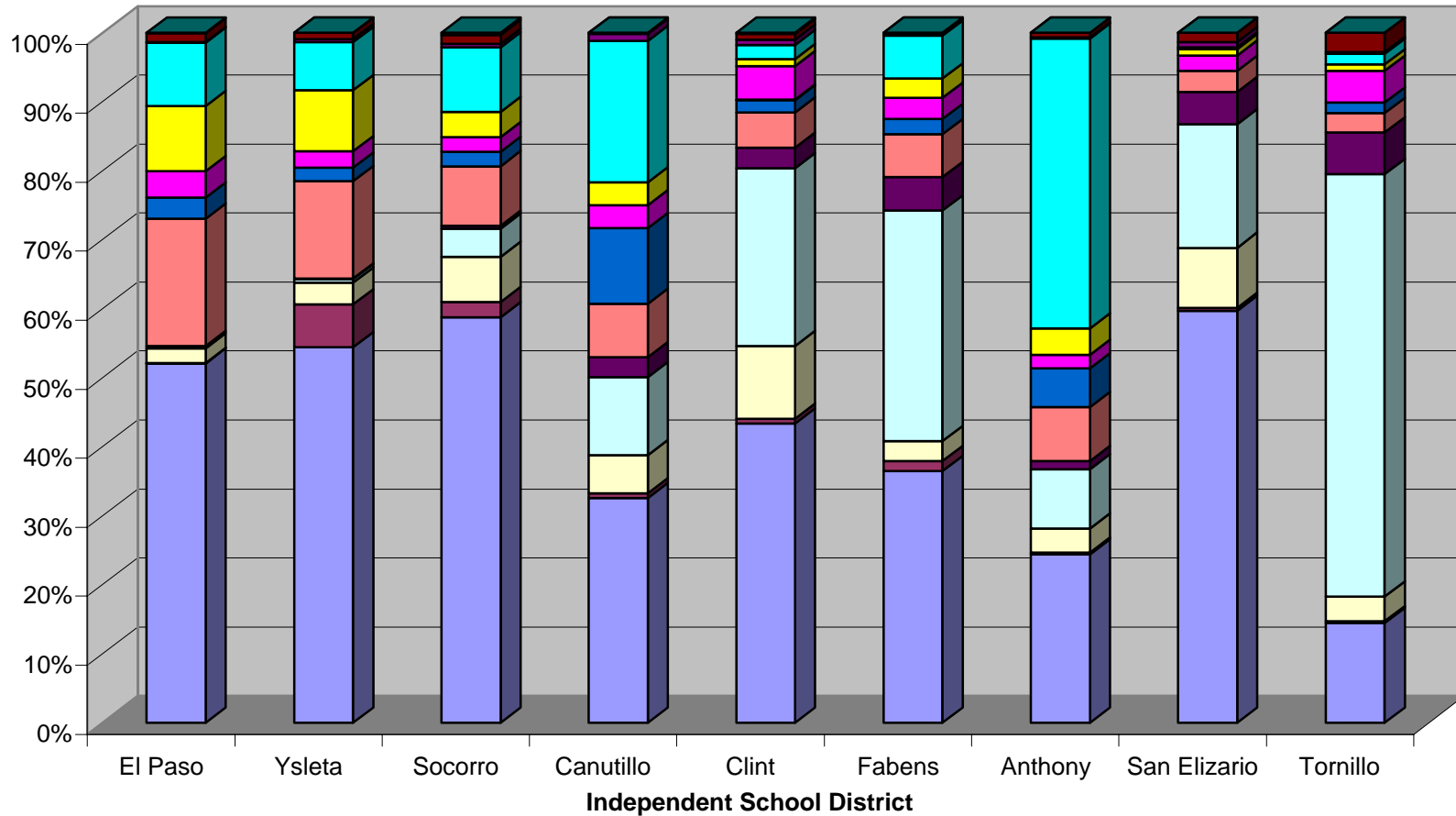


Table ISD-1

Student Population of Independent School Districts in El Paso County, 1995-2000

School Year	Anthony	Canutillo	Clint	El Paso	Fabens	San Elizario	Socorro	Tornillo	Ysleta
1994-1995	810	4,206	6,064	64,260	2,681	3,315	20,115	616	47,144
1995-1996	813	4,518	6,641	64,444	2,827	3,416	21,098	674	47,366
1996-1997	821	4,494	6,966	63,909	2,811	3,470	22,051	757	47,616
1997-1998	821	4,494	6,966	63,909	2,811	3,470	22,051	757	47,616
1998-1999	803	4,550	7,000	62,945	2,819	3,625	23,566	842	47,238
1999-2000	817	4,511	7,268	62,306	2,787	3,620	25,305	890	46,950
change	7	305	1,204	(1,954)	106	305	5,190	274	(194)
% change	0.9%	7.3%	19.9%	-3.0%	4.0%	9.2%	25.8%	44.5%	-0.4%

Source: Texas Education Agency.

Table ISD-2

1999-2000 High School Graduates by Graduation Plan

Degree Earned	El Paso	Socorro	Ysleta	Total	% Total
Advanced HS Honors	0	0	2	2	0.03%
Advanced HS	3	0	8	11	0.15%
Distinguished Achievement	8	0	21	29	0.39%
Recommended HS	1,465	444	1,800	3,709	49.53%
Minimum HS	1,708	688	1,218	3,614	48.26%
Completion of IEP	63	57	3	123	1.64%
Total	3,247	1,189	3,052	7,488	100.00%

Source: El Paso Collaborative for Academic Excellence.

Table ISD-3

Total Assessed Valuation for El Paso County Independent School Districts

Year	El Paso	Constant Dollars EPISD	Ysleta	Constant Dollars YISD	Socorro	Constant Dollars SISD
1995	\$8,843,671,799	\$9,045,383,859	\$4,726,795,973	\$4,834,607,725	\$1,794,177,188	\$1,835,099,916
1996	\$9,784,706,135	\$9,784,706,135	\$4,821,373,873	\$4,821,373,873	\$2,044,516,698	\$2,044,516,698
1997	\$9,923,708,885	\$9,674,116,675	\$4,934,421,160	\$4,810,315,032	\$2,215,764,287	\$2,160,035,374
1998	\$9,960,706,992	\$9,551,886,260	\$5,106,090,845	\$4,896,519,798	\$2,459,734,076	\$2,358,778,362
1999	\$10,096,662,960	\$9,431,726,259	\$5,176,348,948	\$4,835,449,741	\$2,795,738,344	\$2,611,619,191
change	\$1,252,991,161	\$386,342,400	\$449,552,975	\$842,016	\$1,001,561,156	\$776,519,275
% change	14.2%	4.3%	9.5%	0.02%	55.8%	42.3%

Year	Canutillo	Constant Dollars Canutillo	Clint	Constant Dollars Clint	Fabens	Constant Dollars Fabens
1995	\$420,846,277	\$430,445,205	\$355,754,234	\$363,868,502	\$166,135,397	\$169,924,718
1996	\$446,866,061	\$446,866,061	\$367,656,510	\$367,656,510	\$169,030,295	\$169,030,295
1997	\$473,616,157	\$461,704,189	\$364,350,774	\$355,186,951	\$171,603,988	\$167,287,959
1998	\$532,587,183	\$510,728,024	\$387,576,334	\$371,668,905	\$177,482,689	\$170,198,206
1999	\$590,907,339	\$551,991,909	\$433,549,300	\$404,997,011	\$174,566,412	\$163,069,979
change	\$170,061,062	\$121,546,704	\$77,795,066	\$41,128,509	\$8,431,015	(\$6,854,740)
% change	40.4%	28.2%	21.9%	11.3%	5.1%	-4.0%

Year	Anthony	Constant Dollars Anthony	San Elizario	Constant Dollars San Elizario	Tornillo	Constant Dollars Tornillo
1995	114,127,712	116,730,809	130,469,508	133,445,339	50,109,058	51,251,977
1996	115,254,516	115,254,516	106,764,749	106,764,749	52,309,465	52,309,465
1997	118,356,034	115,379,249	108,660,388	105,927,460	57,023,019	55,588,827
1998	111,894,441	107,301,919	116,581,609	111,796,710	60,361,117	57,883,695
1999	120,853,778	112,894,702	120,986,100	113,018,309	67,981,934	63,504,843
change	6,726,066	(3,836,108)	(9,483,408)	(20,427,030)	17,872,876	12,252,866
% change	5.89%	-3.3%	-7.3%	-15.3%	35.7%	23.9%

Source: Texas Property Tax Annual Report, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Chart ISD-2

El Paso County Taxable Value Per Pupil 1995-2000 by ISD

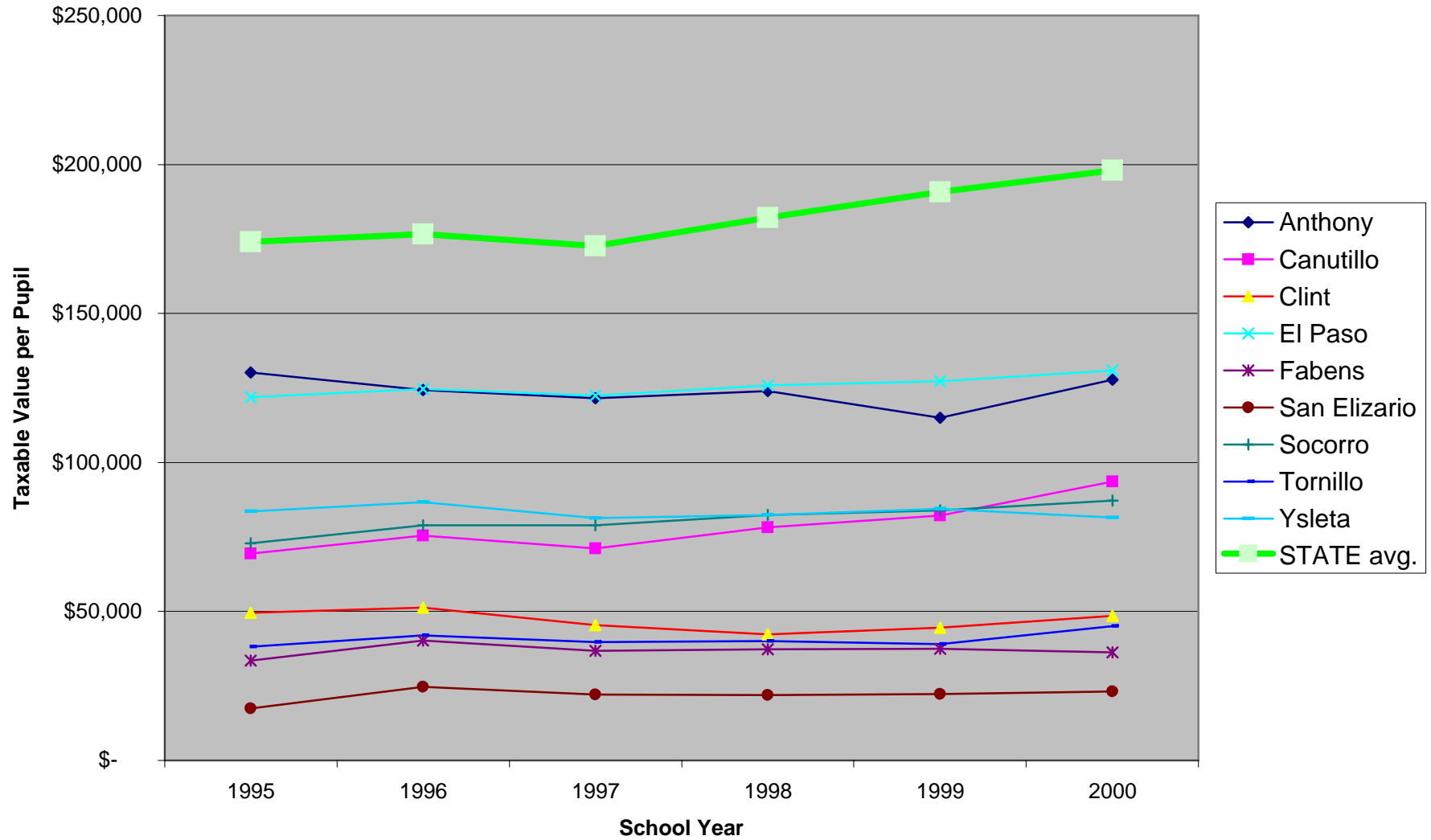


Table ISD-4

Total Tax Rate for El Paso County Independent School Districts

								San	
Year	El Paso	Ysleta	Socorro	Canutillo	Clint	Fabens	Anthony	Elizario	Tornillo
1995	1.52468	1.60597	1.47000	1.57399	1.43540	1.23000	1.36500	1.17212	1.33000
1996	1.51498	1.64952	1.47000	1.67000	1.56042	1.31332	1.38500	1.50000	1.36080
1997	1.51523	1.58025	1.38000	1.67000	1.64240	1.37000	1.35000	1.47516	1.23175
1998	1.65388	1.63000	1.55000	1.67000	1.64240	1.46000	1.58000	1.50000	1.48000
1999	1.56015	1.55148	1.47283	1.53660	1.40000	1.46000	1.43168	1.50000	1.26840
Change	0.03547	-0.05449	0.00283	-0.03739	-0.03540	0.23000	0.06668	0.32788	-0.06160
% change	0.022735	-0.03512	0.001921	-0.02433	-0.02529	0.157534	0.046575	0.21858667	-0.04857

Interest and Sinking Tax Rate (Debt Service Cost) for El Paso County Independent School District

								San	
Year	El Paso	Ysleta	Socorro	Canutillo	Clint	Fabens	Anthony	Elizario	Tornillo
1995	0.29131	0.20285	0.58012	0.64399	0.40090	0.34461	0.20000	0.50940	0.73508
1996	0.24784	0.19731	0.54715	0.65115	0.65419	0.34062	0.20000	0.83249	0.67970
1997	0.24166	0.20396	0.62887	0.67543	0.65980	0.34272	0.16043	0.59833	0.58615
1998	0.26611	0.21856	0.65659	0.62465	0.61764	0.42640	0.25043	0.62400	0.92036
1999	0.11100	0.05148	0.20895	0.21998	0.08000	0.09576	0.14531	0.08070	0.10880
Change	-0.18031	-0.15137	-0.37117	-0.42401	-0.32090	-0.24885	-0.05469	-0.42870	-0.62628
% change	-1.62441	-2.94037	-1.77636	-1.92749	-4.01125	-2.59868	-0.37637	-5.3122677	-5.75625

Maintenance and Operation Tax Rate for El Paso County Independent School Districts

								San	
Year	El Paso	Ysleta	Socorro	Canutillo	Clint	Fabens	Anthony	Elizario	Tornillo
1995	1.23337	1.40312	0.88988	0.93000	1.03450	0.88538	1.16500	0.66272	0.59491
1996	1.26713	1.45221	0.92284	1.01884	0.90623	0.97269	1.18500	0.66750	0.68110
1997	1.27357	1.37630	0.75113	0.99457	0.98260	1.02728	1.18957	0.87683	0.64560
1998	1.38777	1.41144	0.89342	1.04535	1.02476	1.03360	1.32957	0.87600	0.55964
1999	1.44916	1.50000	1.26388	1.31662	1.32000	1.36424	1.28637	1.41931	1.15960
Change	0.21579	0.09688	0.37400	0.38662	0.28550	0.47886	0.12137	0.75659	0.56469
% change	0.148907	0.064587	0.295914	0.293646	0.216288	0.351009	0.094351	0.53306889	0.48697

Table ISD-5

Taxable Value per Pupil by District and Percent of State Average

	1994	% of State	1995	% of State	1996	% of State	1997	% of State
Anthony	\$124,178	71%	\$130,176	75%	\$124,320	70%	\$121,633	70%
Canutillo	\$ 67,978	39%	\$ 69,466	40%	\$ 75,431	43%	\$ 71,149	41%
Clint	\$ 45,664	26%	\$ 49,631	29%	\$ 51,336	29%	\$ 45,461	26%
El Paso	\$117,537	67%	\$121,817	70%	\$124,657	71%	\$122,471	71%
Fabens	\$ 34,596	20%	\$ 33,537	19%	\$ 40,149	23%	\$ 36,815	21%
San Elizario	\$ 17,337	10%	\$ 17,352	10%	\$ 24,624	14%	\$ 22,100	13%
Socorro	\$ 70,638	41%	\$ 72,856	42%	\$ 78,914	45%	\$ 78,969	46%
Tornillo	\$ 45,630	26%	\$ 38,100	22%	\$ 42,002	24%	\$ 39,738	23%
Ysleta	\$ 82,071	47%	\$ 83,640	48%	\$ 86,635	49%	\$ 81,325	47%
STATE avg.	\$174,272		\$174,084		\$176,591		\$172,673	
	1998	% of State	1999	% of State	2000	% of State		
Anthony	\$123,902	68%	\$114,926	60%	\$127,743	64%		
Canutillo	\$ 78,266	43%	\$ 82,259	43%	\$ 93,590	47%		
Clint	\$ 42,370	23%	\$ 44,470	23%	\$ 48,490	24%		
El Paso	\$125,829	69%	\$127,204	67%	\$130,895	66%		
Fabens	\$ 37,207	20%	\$ 37,386	20%	\$ 36,291	18%		
San Elizario	\$ 22,010	12%	\$ 22,358	12%	\$ 23,208	12%		
Socorro	\$ 82,404	45%	\$ 83,937	44%	\$ 87,213	44%		
Tornillo	\$ 40,136	22%	\$ 39,103	20%	\$ 44,997	23%		
Ysleta	\$ 82,401	45%	\$ 84,505	44%	\$ 81,482	41%		
STATE avg.	\$182,154		\$190,769		\$198,090			

Source: Snapshot, 1995-2000, Texas Education Agency

Table ISD-6

Total Tax Rate for El Paso County Independent School Districts

Year	El Paso	Ysleta	Socorro	Canutillo	Clint	Fabens	Anthony	San Elizar	Tornillo
1995	1.52468	1.60597	1.47	1.57399	1.4354	1.23	1.365	1.17212	1.33
1996	1.51498	1.64952	1.47	1.67	1.56042	1.31332	1.385	1.5	1.3608
1997	1.51523	1.58025	1.38	1.67	1.6424	1.37	1.35	1.47516	1.23175
1998	1.65388	1.63	1.55	1.67	1.6424	1.46	1.58	1.5	1.48
1999	1.56015	1.55148	1.47283	1.5366	1.4	1.46	1.43168	1.5	1.2684
Change	0.03547	-0.05449	0.00283	-0.03739	-0.0354	0.23	0.06668	0.32788	-0.0616
% change	2.30%	-3.50%	0.20%	-2.40%	-2.50%	15.80%	4.70%	21.90%	-4.90%

Interest and Sinking Tax Rate (Debt Service Cost) for El Paso county Independent School District

Year	El Paso	Ysleta	Socorro	Canutillo	Clint	Fabens	Anthony	San Elizar	Tornillo
1995	0.29131	0.20285	0.58012	0.64399	0.4009	0.34461	0.2	0.5094	0.73508
1996	0.24784	0.19731	0.54715	0.65115	0.65419	0.34062	0.2	0.83249	0.6797
1997	0.24166	0.20396	0.62887	0.67543	0.6598	0.34272	0.16043	0.59833	0.58615
1998	0.26611	0.21856	0.65659	0.62465	0.61764	0.4264	0.25043	0.624	0.92036
1999	0.111	0.05148	0.20895	0.21998	0.08	0.09576	0.14531	0.0807	0.1088
Change	-0.18031	-0.15137	-0.37117	-0.42401	-0.3209	-0.24885	-0.05469	-0.4287	-0.62628
% change	-162%	-294%	-178%	-193%	-401%	-260%	-38%	-531%	-576%

Maintenance and Operation Tax Rate for El Paso County Independent School Districts

Year	El Paso	Ysleta	Socorro	Canutillo	Clint	Fabens	Anthony	San Elizar	Tornillo
1995	1.23337	1.40312	0.88988	0.93	1.0345	0.88538	1.165	0.66272	0.59491
1996	1.26713	1.45221	0.92284	1.01884	0.90623	0.97269	1.185	0.6675	0.6811
1997	1.27357	1.3763	0.75113	0.99457	0.9826	1.02728	1.18957	0.87683	0.6456
1998	1.38777	1.41144	0.89342	1.04535	1.02476	1.0336	1.32957	0.876	0.55964
1999	1.44916	1.5	1.26388	1.31662	1.32	1.36424	1.28637	1.41931	1.1596
Change	0.21579	0.09688	0.374	0.38662	0.2855	0.47886	0.12137	0.75659	0.56469
% change	14.90%	6.50%	29.60%	29.40%	21.60%	35.10%	9.40%	53.30%	48.70%

Source: Texas Property Tax Annual Report, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Table ISD-7

Taxable Value per Pupil by District and Percent of State Average

	1994	% of State	1995	% of State	1996	% of State	1997	% of State
Anthony	\$124,178	71%	\$130,176	75%	\$124,320	70%	\$121,633	70%
Canutillo	\$67,978	39%	\$69,466	40%	\$75,431	43%	\$71,149	41%
Clint	\$45,664	26%	\$49,631	29%	\$51,336	29%	\$45,461	26%
El Paso	\$117,537	67%	\$121,817	70%	\$124,657	71%	\$122,471	71%
Fabens	\$34,596	20%	\$33,537	19%	\$40,149	23%	\$36,815	21%
San Elizario	\$17,337	10%	\$17,352	10%	\$24,624	14%	\$22,100	13%
Socorro	\$70,638	41%	\$72,856	42%	\$78,914	45%	\$78,969	46%
Tornillo	\$45,630	26%	\$38,100	22%	\$42,002	24%	\$39,738	23%
Ysleta	\$82,071	47%	\$83,640	48%	\$86,635	49%	\$81,325	47%
STATE avg.	\$174,272		\$174,084		\$176,591		\$172,673	
	1998	% of State	1999	% of State	2000	% of State		
Anthony	\$123,902	68%	\$114,926	60%	\$127,743	64%		
Canutillo	\$78,266	43%	\$82,259	43%	\$93,590	47%		
Clint	\$42,370	23%	\$44,470	23%	\$48,490	24%		
El Paso	\$125,829	69%	\$127,204	67%	\$130,895	66%		
Fabens	\$37,207	20%	\$37,386	20%	\$36,291	18%		
San Elizario	\$22,010	12%	\$22,358	12%	\$23,208	12%		
Socorro	\$82,404	45%	\$83,937	44%	\$87,213	44%		
Tornillo	\$40,136	22%	\$39,103	20%	\$44,997	23%		
Ysleta	\$82,401	45%	\$84,505	44%	\$81,482	41%		
STATE avg.	\$182,154		\$190,769		\$198,090			

Source: Snapshot, 1995-2000, Texas Education Agency.

Chart ISD-3

El Paso County ISD State Aid Per Pupil 1995-2000

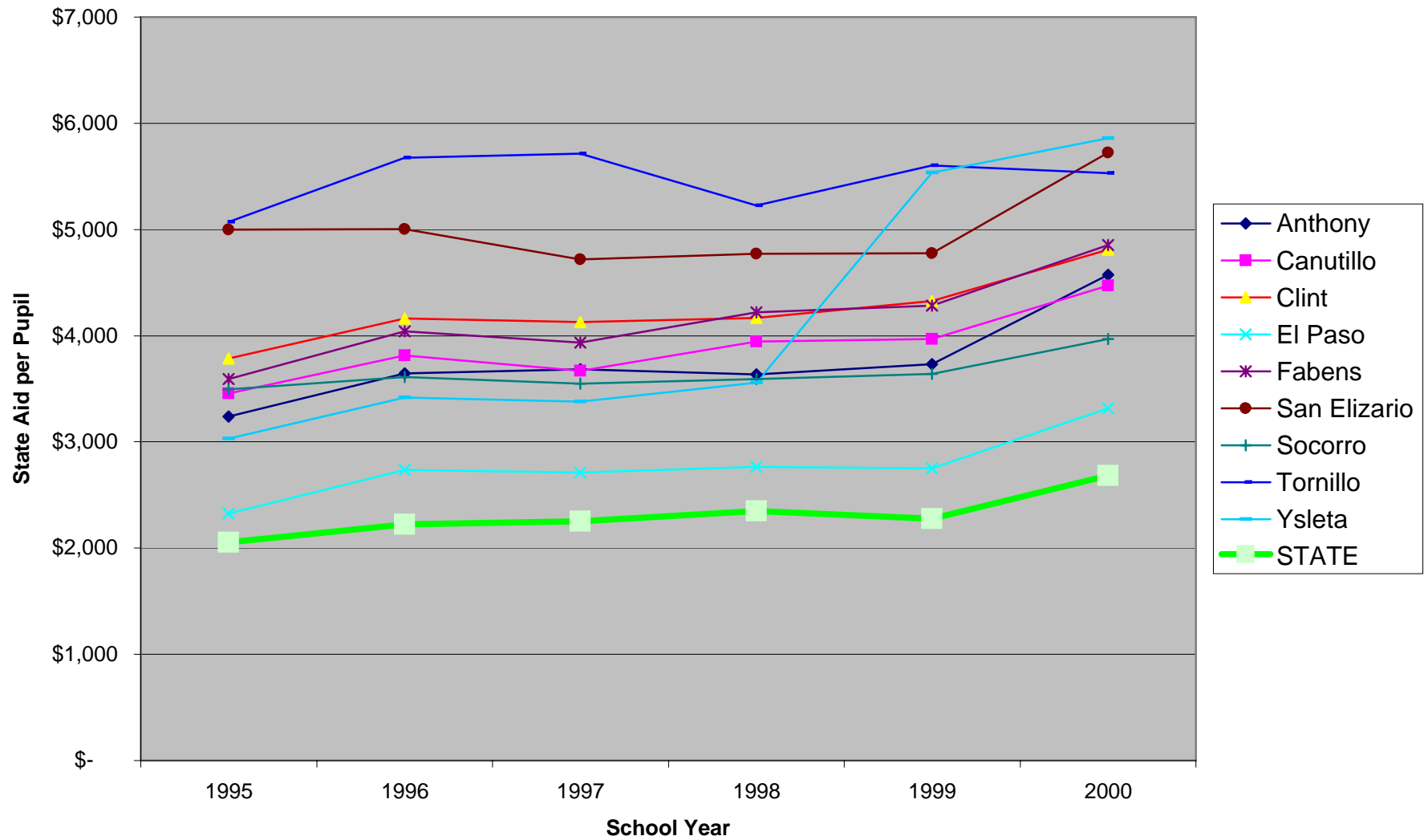


Chart ISD-4

Percentage of Total ISD Revenue Received from Federal Government by El Paso County ISD, 1995-2000

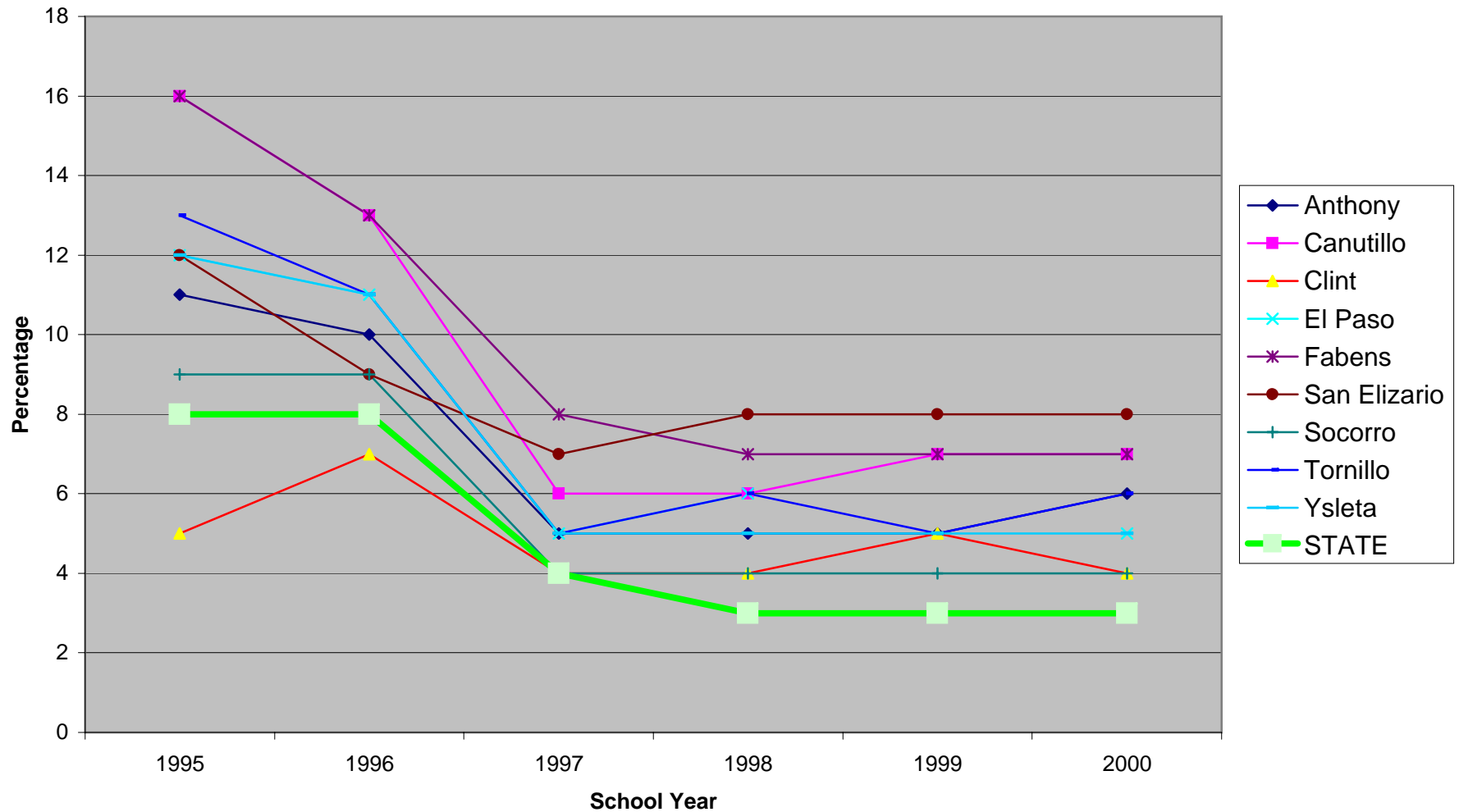


Chart ISD-5

Percentage of Total ISD Revenue Received from State of Texas by El Paso County ISD, 1995-2000

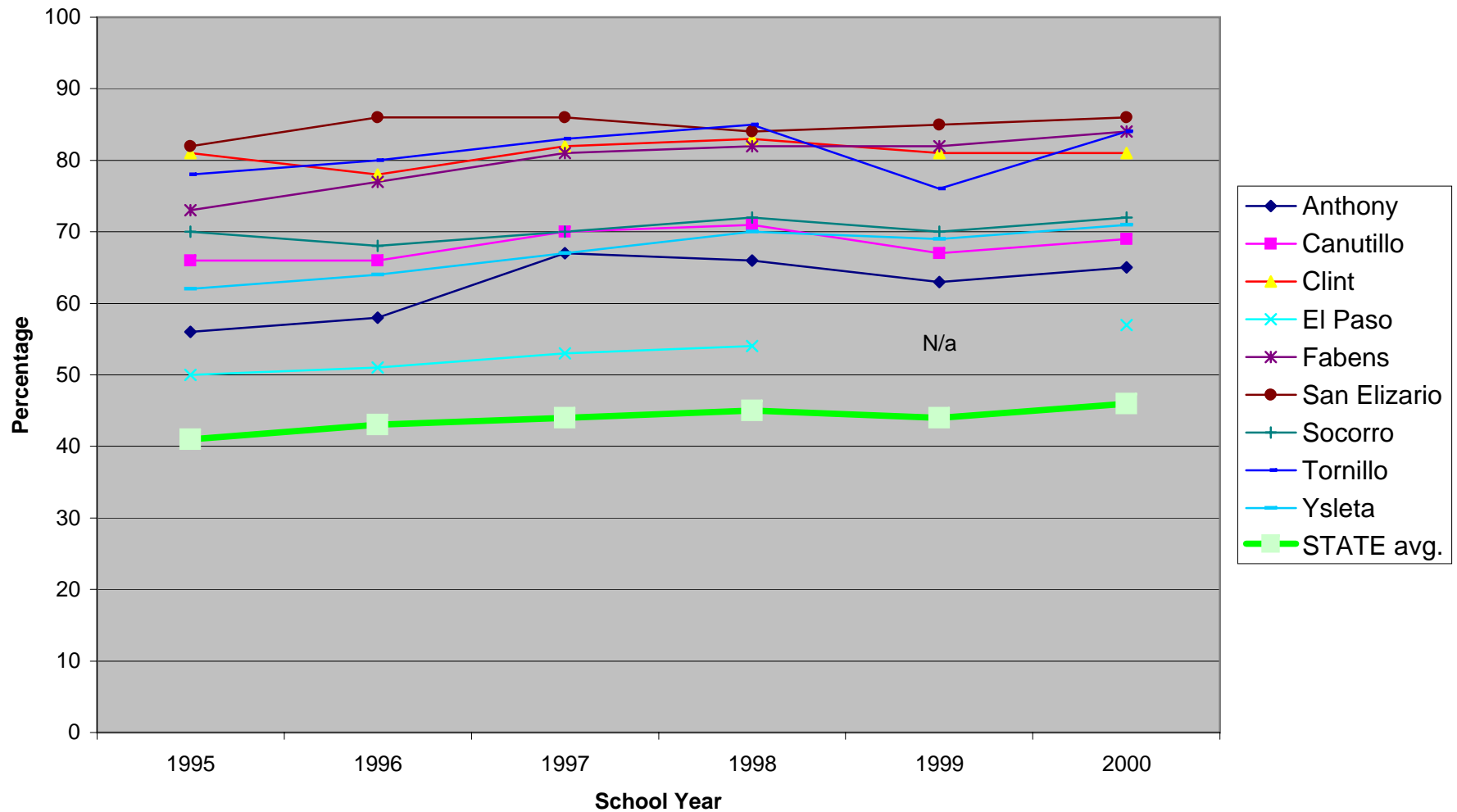


Table ISD-8

El Paso County ISD's Total Instructional Facility Allotment Balance of Payments

School Year	TOTAL State Share	TOTAL Local Share	School District Balance of Payments	Ratio of State Expenditures to Local Share
1998-1999	\$ 2,219,602	\$ 746,251	\$ 1,473,351	\$2.97
1999-2000	\$ 5,706,798	\$ 1,297,229	\$ 4,409,570	\$4.40
2000-2001	\$ 8,463,555	\$ 2,384,708	\$ 6,078,847	\$3.55
Total	\$ 16,389,955	\$ 4,428,187	\$ 11,961,768	\$3.70

Table ISD-9

El Paso's ISD's Instructional Facility Allotment Balance of Payments 1998-1999 School Year

School District	TOTAL State Share	TOTAL Local Share	School District Balance of Payments	Ratio of State Expenditures to Local Share
Anthony ISD	\$ 98,852	\$ 100,447	\$ (1,595)	\$0.98
Clint ISD	\$ 445,562	\$ 85,185	\$ 360,377	\$5.23
Fabens ISD	\$ 571,853	\$ 94,099	\$ 477,754	\$6.08
Socorro ISD	\$ 1,064,412	\$ 460,533	\$ 603,879	\$2.31
Tornillo ISD	\$ 38,923	\$ 5,987	\$ 32,936	\$6.50
County TOTAL	\$ 2,219,602	\$ 746,251	\$ 1,473,351	\$2.97

1999-2000 School Year

School District	TOTAL State Share	TOTAL Local Share	School District Balance of Payments	Ratio of State Expenditures to Local Share
Anthony ISD	\$ 191,672	\$ 99,579	\$ 92,094	\$1.92
Canutillo ISD	\$ 470,650	\$ 151,821	\$ 318,830	\$3.10
Clint ISD	\$ 1,366,207	\$ 192,323	\$ 1,173,884	\$7.10
Fabens ISD	\$ 590,633	\$ 75,319	\$ 515,314	\$7.84
San Elizario ISD	\$ 960,533	\$ 66,006	\$ 894,527	\$14.55
Socorro ISD	\$ 1,141,879	\$ 383,066	\$ 758,813	\$2.98
Tornillo ISD	\$ 63,774	\$ 7,714	\$ 56,060	\$8.27
Ysleta ISD	\$ 921,450	\$ 321,401	\$ 600,048	\$2.87
County TOTAL	\$ 5,706,798	\$ 1,297,229	\$ 4,409,570	\$4.40

2000-2001 School Year

School District	TOTAL State Share	TOTAL Local Share	School District Balance of Payments	Ratio of State Expenditures to Local Share
Anthony ISD	\$ 179,234	\$ 112,037	\$ 67,197	\$1.60
Canutillo ISD	\$ 454,321	\$ 166,991	\$ 287,330	\$2.72
Clint ISD	\$ 1,354,285	\$ 202,375	\$ 1,151,911	\$6.69
Fabens ISD	\$ 593,563	\$ 72,389	\$ 521,174	\$8.20
San Elizario ISD	\$ 955,385	\$ 64,036	\$ 891,349	\$14.92
Socorro ISD	\$ 1,117,937	\$ 407,008	\$ 710,929	\$2.75
Tornillo ISD	\$ 64,740	\$ 17,180	\$ 47,559	\$3.77
Ysleta ISD	\$ 3,744,089	\$ 1,342,692	\$ 2,401,397	\$2.79
County TOTAL	\$ 8,463,555	\$ 2,384,708	\$ 6,078,847	\$3.55

Chart ISD-6

Percentage of Total ISD Revenue Received from Local and Other Sources by El Paso County ISD, 1995-2000

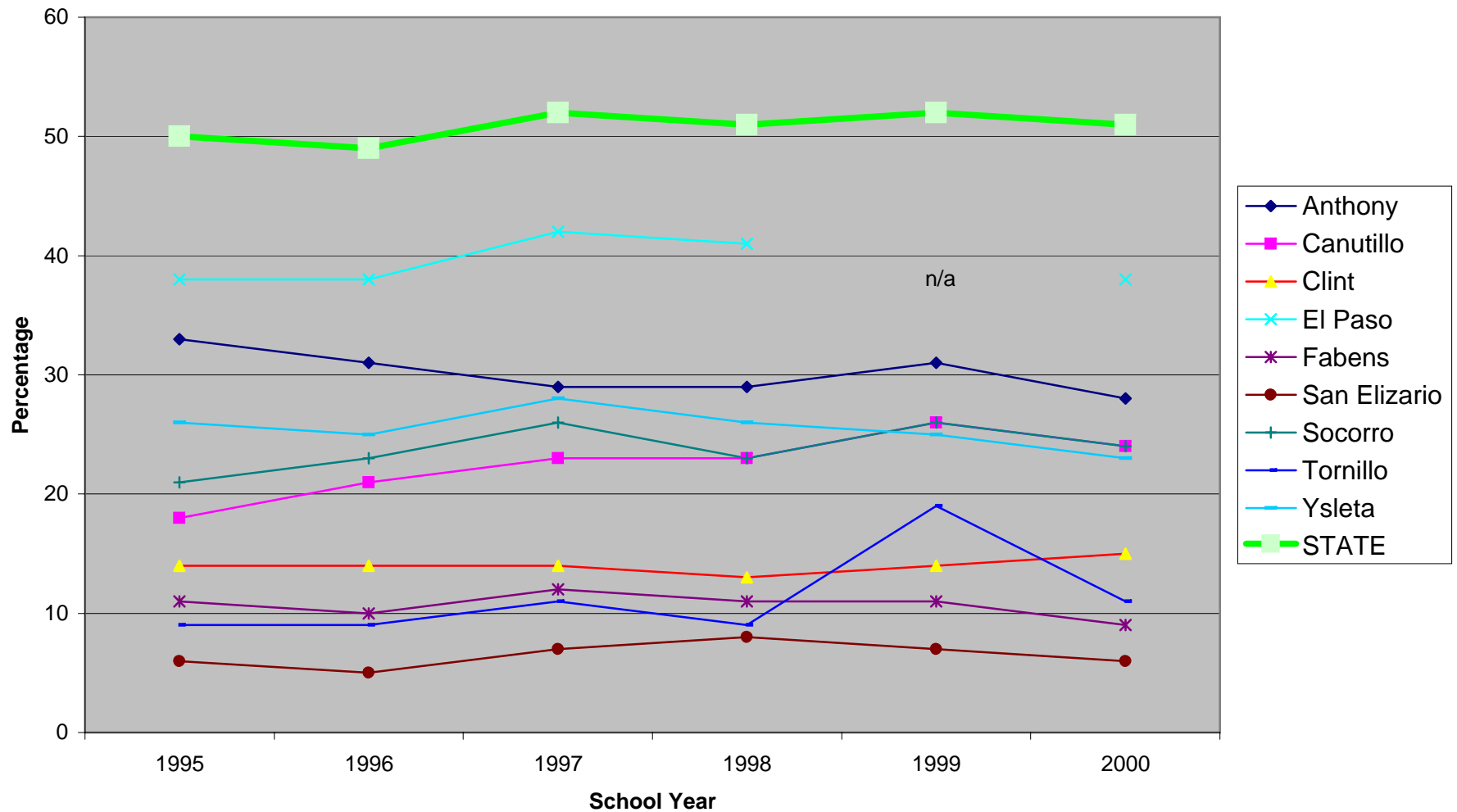


Table EPCC-1

El Paso Community College Current Funds Revenues for Fiscal Years 1995/1996 - 1998/1999

Revenues	FY 1995/1996	Percent of Total	FY 1996/1997	Percent of Total	FY 1997/1998	Percent of Total	FY 1998/1999	Percent of Total
State Appropriations	\$33,924,886	34.8%	\$33,715,570	33.7%	\$36,367,728	33.9%	\$38,216,698	33.1%
Tuitions & Fees	\$17,267,298	17.7%	\$18,155,636	18.2%	\$19,820,957	18.5%	\$22,861,270	19.8%
Local Appropriations	\$15,995,177	16.4%	\$17,366,845	17.4%	\$17,559,769	16.4%	\$19,194,928	16.6%
Federal Grants & Contracts	\$26,590,776	27.3%	\$27,171,628	27.2%	\$28,007,276	26.1%	\$30,107,044	26.1%
State Grants & Contracts	\$342,889	0.4%	\$21,922	0.0%	\$931,725	0.9%	\$1,162,951	1.0%
Local Grants & Contracts	\$924,158	0.9%	\$331,230	0.3%	\$783,966	0.7%	\$866,556	0.8%
Auxiliary enterprises	\$679,860	0.7%	\$902,001	0.9%	\$1,546,303	1.4%	\$977,088	0.8%
Other	\$1,774,193	1.8%	\$2,244,314	2.2%	\$2,166,604	2.0%	\$2,118,723	1.8%
Total Current Funds Revenues	\$97,499,237	100.0%	\$99,909,146	100.0%	\$107,184,328	100.0%	\$115,505,258	100.0%

Source: El Paso Community College District Fact Book 2000-2001

Table EPCC-2

El Paso Community College enrollment and Degrees Conferred 1995-2000

Year	Total Unduplicated Enrollment	Degrees Conferred	Certificates Conferred	Total Degrees & Certificates Conferred
1995-1996	n/a	698	209	907
1996-1997	19,312	669	217	886
1997-1998	19,371	690	221	911
1998-1999	18,672	759	230	989
1999-2000	18,655	957	233	1190
change	-657	259	24	283
% change	-3.4%	38.7%	11.1%	31.9%

Source: El Paso Community College

Table UTEP-1

University of Texas at El Paso Summary of Annual Income 1995-1999, by Source & Fiscal Year¹

Source	1995	% of Total	1996	% of Total	1997	% of Total	1998	% of Total	1999	% of Total
State Appropriation	\$52,917,718	38.2%	\$51,829,584	36.9%	\$52,882,355	34.7%	\$58,631,452	35.0%	\$59,652,324	34.7%
Tuition & Fees	\$25,802,172	18.6%	\$27,688,433	19.7%	\$39,275,684	25.8%	\$40,736,809	24.3%	\$43,522,467	25.4%
State/Local/Private Funds	\$7,923,453	5.7%	\$7,776,010	5.5%	\$7,074,170	4.6%	\$7,522,712	4.5%	\$7,395,111	4.3%
Federal Funds ²	\$27,649,608	19.9%	\$29,749,643	21.2%	\$32,551,801	21.4%	\$35,336,771	21.1%	\$36,218,353	21.1%
Endowment	\$2,689,931	1.9%	\$2,268,532	1.6%	\$2,372,488	1.6%	\$2,715,321	1.6%	\$3,124,153	1.8%
Ed. & Auxiliary Enterprises	\$19,714,036	14.2%	\$18,813,310	13.4%	\$16,085,155	10.6%	\$19,640,780	11.7%	\$19,394,429	11.3%
Interest Income	\$1,550,600	1.1%	\$1,711,505	1.2%	\$1,495,546	1.0%	\$2,412,484	1.4%	\$1,914,083	1.1%
Other Sources ³	\$443,169	0.3%	\$490,324	0.3%	\$541,126	0.4%	\$552,875	0.3%	\$459,401	0.3%
Total Income	\$138,690,687	100.0%	\$140,327,341	100.0%	\$152,278,325	100.0%	\$167,549,204	100.0%	\$171,680,321	100.0%

University of Texas at El Paso External Grants 1995-1999, by Source & Fiscal Year

Source	1995	% of Total	1996	% of Total	1997	% of Total	1998	% of Total	1999	% of Total
Federal Grants & Contracts ²	\$33,460,820	89.0%	\$29,299,900	89.2%	\$10,915,926	76.6%	\$24,991,664	81.3%	\$45,337,285	83.0%
State Grants & Contracts	\$2,148,313	5.7%	\$1,991,614	6.1%	\$1,725,637	12.1%	\$1,815,026	5.9%	\$3,563,618	6.5%
Local	\$582,819	1.6%	\$367,462	1.1%	\$443,234	3.1%	\$486,834	1.6%	\$721,347	1.3%
Industry	\$188,708	0.5%	\$326,460	1.0%	\$52,415	0.4%	\$263,749	0.9%	\$327,455	0.6%
Foundation	\$982,075	2.6%	\$760,547	2.3%	\$809,570	5.7%	\$3,103,824	10.1%	\$4,210,294	7.7%
Other	\$216,022	0.6%	\$95,579	0.3%	\$302,913	2.1%	\$91,406	0.3%	\$485,827	0.9%
Total Grants	\$37,578,757	100.0%	\$32,841,562	100.0%	\$14,249,695	100.0%	\$30,752,503	100.0%	\$54,645,826	100.0%

Notes: ¹UTEP financial accounting includes only the actual amount spent in that fiscal year. UTEP fiscal year may differ from fiscal year for contracts and grants.

Notes: ²UTEP contracts and grants counts the total amount of the grant in the year it was received.

³ Includes net increase/decrease in fair market value of investments.

UTEP-2

University of Texas in El Paso Enrollment, 1995-2000

	<u>Number of Undergraduate Students</u>	<u>Number of Graduate Students</u>	<u>Total</u>
1994-1995	13,915	2,360	16,275
1995-1996	13,159	2,227	15,386
1996-1997	12,855	2,321	15,176
1997-1998	12,545	2,132	14,677
1998-1999	12,533	2,162	14,695
1999-2000	12,955	2,269	15,224
change	-960	-91	-1,051
% change	-6.9%	-3.9%	-6.5%

University of Texas in El Paso Enrollment, 1995-2000

	<u>Number of Undergraduate Students</u>	<u>Undergraduate Degrees Conferred</u>	<u>Number of Graduate Students</u>	<u>Graduate Degrees Conferred</u>
1994-1995	13,915	n/a	2,360	n/a
1995-1996	13,159	1,705	2,227	436
1996-1997	12,855	1,707	2,321	460
1997-1998	12,545	1,571	2,132	444
1998-1999	12,533	1,740	2,162	447
1999-2000	12,955	1,695	2,269	395

Federal Assistance Grants Passed Through State Agencies

The federal government offers two different types of financial aid to local communities. Congress legislatively designs categorical grants for specific purposes, such as adoption assistance or child welfare. These funds can only be used for the purpose outlined in the legislation resulting in relatively little discretion for state and local governments. Alternatively, the other form of federal aid, mainly block grants, maximizes local decision-making. The major policy areas covered by federal block grants include education, health and human services, criminal justice, workforce training and transportation. State and local governments have greater latitude and discretion in administration of federal block grants that can be of great value in meeting service and infrastructure needs.

Part of the federal “devolution revolution” begun in 1994 after the Republicans took control of both houses of Congress was increased emphasis on the use of federal block grants, the most notable of which was the welfare reform package of 1996. Many of the federal reforms initiated in the mid-1990s direct large block grants to the states. States are charged with the responsibility of overseeing the local distribution of those funds. The primary argument in favor of this re-orientation in federal funding is that governments closest to the people are better able to make decisions for their citizens.

As a result of these reforms, the State of Texas is responsible for legislatively establishing, within federal guidelines, how to distribute block grants to local governments (city, county, and independent school districts). When the money arrives in the local community it is usually the appropriate state agency that acts as the pass through conduit for the federal funds. For example, El Paso County received a program grant of \$343 thousand in 1999 for the *Colonia* Plumbing Loan Program. It was a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency grant received through the Texas Water Development Board. Another example is the \$4.5 million grant received by the City of El Paso in fiscal year 2000 for the Women, Infants and Children Special Supplemental

Feeding Program (WIC). WIC is a U.S. Department of Agriculture program; in Texas the funds are distributed by the Texas Department of Health.

Between 1995 and 2000, El Paso County received federal program or award amounts through the state totaling \$102.5 million, as shown in Table FS-1. The annual award amounts have increased by 61.6 percent over the 6-year period. Some of the grants are multi-year awards, so the award amount is higher than the revenue realized during a given fiscal year. During the same period of time, El Paso County’s actual income from federal assistance grants passed through state agencies was \$50 million. In fiscal year 2000, the \$9.2 million received was 38 percent greater than the 1995 amount of \$6.6 million. El Paso County has also been judicious in their use of funds, expending \$48 of the \$50 million received during the 6-year period. The unexpended portion is within normal range for such programs and is carried over into the next fiscal year.

A portion of the county’s special revenue funds is derived from federal and state grants that are legally restricted to special purpose expenditures. An example of such a federal assistance state pass through program would be the U.S. Department of Justice’s Community Oriented Policing Service’s (COPS) grant to the El Paso County Sheriff’s Department to work with local schools in problem solving and identification of crime problems. This grant comes through the State of Texas’s Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Table FS-2 shows the tremendous increase in federal pass through grants received as special revenue by the County of El Paso, from \$50,000 in 1995 to \$4 million in 2000. Clearly, the County of El Paso has been taking advantage of the devolution revolution by actively seeking these designated special revenues. It is important to note that while federal grants have increased by a remarkable 8000 percent, direct state grants have fallen by 34 percent during the same period.

The unfortunate communication problem surrounding the county's most recent lack of application for reimbursement of costs for criminal undocumented persons from the federal government under the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program does indicate a need for more comprehensive oversight of the grants program by the county. The loss of \$1 million in federal funding places additional burdens on the local taxpayer. Since the size of the federal grants have risen so quickly in the past 6-years, attention to intergovernmental grant coordination will be essential for the continued fiscal health of the county.

The City of El Paso receives a much larger share of its grants directly from the federal government than does the County. The audit of grants received by the City of El Paso shows that of the total of \$49 million in grants received in 1999 and \$59.6 in 2000, the vast majority of the funds were received as direct grants from the federal government (Table FS-3). Almost 80 percent of grants in 1999 and 81.8 percent in 2000 were direct grants from the federal government.

For El Paso, federal funds passed through Texas state agencies amounted to 14.5 percent of total grants in 1999 (\$7.1 million) and 11.8 percent of the total in 2000 (\$7.0 million) as seen in Table FS-3. Direct state grants amounted to \$3.4 million in 1999 and \$3.8 million in 2000, 6.9 percent and 6.4 percent respectively of total grant receipts. *Thus federal grants passed through state agencies represent a relatively small portion of total grant receipts by the City of El Paso.*

Impact of Pass Through Grants on Balance of Payments Ratios

The net impact of the pass through grants on the balance of payments ratios between El Paso County and the state and federal governments is negligible. Tables FS-4 and FS-5 examine federal pass through grants to the County and City of El Paso as a percentage of total state expenditures in the county. Pass through grants to the County as a percent of total state expenditures in the county averaged less than 0.6 percent per year between 1995 and 2000 (Table FS-4). Federal funds passed through Texas state agencies to the City of El Paso were in

an equivalent range to that for the County. In 1999 these grants to the City totaled 0.5 percent of total state expenditures in the county and 0.4 percent in 2000. *In general, it is safe to say that these pass-through amounts are too small to affect the overall county-state or county-federal balance of payments ratios.*

Table FS-1
El Paso County Federal Assistance Grants Passed Through
State Agencies , 1995-1999

	Program or Award Amount	Revenue Recognized	Expenditures in Fiscal Year
1995	\$13,361,298	\$6,643,417	\$7,408,025
1996	\$16,659,897	\$8,783,270	\$8,996,251
1997	\$17,611,462	\$7,825,763	\$7,166,452
1998	\$15,580,313	\$8,946,556	\$7,327,146
1999	\$17,672,620	\$8,680,147	\$8,732,394
2000	\$21,590,496	\$9,169,783	\$8,655,584
6 yr Total	\$102,476,086	\$50,048,936	\$48,285,852
change	\$8,229,198	\$2,526,366	\$1,247,559
% change	61.6%	38.0%	16.8%

Source: El Paso County Auditor

Table FS-2
El Paso County Special Revenue - Intergovernmental Grants 1995-2000

	Federal Grants	State Probation*	State Public Inebtrated*	State Grants	State Agency**	USDA	TOTAL
1995	\$50,000	\$44,923	\$5,029	\$6,597,838	\$81,902	\$0	\$6,779,692
1996	\$385,226	\$27,645	-\$3,625	\$6,902,002	\$85,728	\$0	\$7,396,976
1997	\$3,062,842	\$0	\$0	\$5,044,516	\$111,627	\$0	\$8,218,985
1998	\$2,602,128	\$0	\$0	\$3,537,792	\$97,176	\$0	\$6,237,096
1999	\$2,729,252	\$0	\$0	\$3,644,820	\$81,396	\$0	\$6,455,468
2000	\$4,085,299	\$0	\$0	\$4,381,874	\$91,022	\$133,499	\$8,691,694
6 yr Total	\$12,914,747	\$72,568	\$1,404	\$30,108,842	\$548,851	\$133,499	\$43,779,911
change	\$4,035,299	-\$44,923	-\$5,029	-\$2,215,964	\$9,120	\$133,499	\$1,912,002
% change	8071%	-100%	-100%	-34%	11%		28%

* Programs discontinued

**Revenue from state agency is income to the county to specific operate state programs within the geographical location of the county.

Source: El Paso County Auditor

Table FS-3
City of El Paso Federal and State Grants, 1999-2000

	1999	Percent of Total	2000	Percent of Total	Change 1999-2000	Percent Change
Federal Grants	\$38,520,497	78.6%	\$48,719,733	81.8%	\$10,199,236	26.50%
Fed Pass Thru State	\$7,119,589	14.5%	\$7,010,499	11.8%	-\$109,090	-1.50%
State Grants	\$3,357,167	6.9%	\$3,835,830	6.4%	\$478,663	14.30%
TOTAL	\$48,997,253	100.0%	\$59,566,062	100.0%	\$10,568,809	21.60%

Source: City of El Paso Audit Report, KPMG.

Table FS-4
Federal Pass Through Grants to the County of El Paso as Percentage of Total State Expenditures in the County

	Total State Expenditures in County¹	County Revenue Realized from Federal Pass Through Grants	Pass Through Grants as Percent of Total State Expenditures in County
1995	\$ 1,281,605,172	\$ 6,643,417	0.5%
1996	\$ 1,261,648,319	\$ 8,783,270	0.7%
1997	\$ 1,330,991,468	\$ 7,825,763	0.6%
1998	\$ 1,391,902,353	\$ 8,946,556	0.6%
1999	\$ 1,470,796,246	\$ 8,680,147	0.6%
2000	\$ 1,705,099,496	\$ 9,169,783	0.5%

Table FS-5
Federal Pass Through Grants to the City of El Paso as Percentage of Total State Expenditures in the County

	Total State Expenditures in County¹	City Revenue Realized from Federal Pass Through Grants	Pass Through Grants as Percent of Total State Expenditures in County
1999	\$ 1,470,796,246	\$ 7,119,589	0.5%
2000	\$ 1,705,099,496	\$ 7,010,499	0.4%

¹Total State Expenditures in County includes payments to city, county, other governmental jurisdictions as well as to state agencies located in the county.

Balance of Payments: How Does El Paso Fare?

State and federal government fiscal relationships are continually evolving for both political and programmatic reasons. The area of intergovernmental responsibility, who defines programs, who pays for programs and who decides the eligibility criteria for participation are just some of the questions that must be resolved. *The model of fiscal federalism operating in the later 1990s has restored much of the decision-making and control over policy making to state and local levels of government.* The 1995 Federalism Summit, convened by supporters of the concept of New Federalism, focused on recommendations to strengthen the role of states in the federal system. *The increased delegation of power and programs from the federal to the state and local governments is referred to as the "devolution revolution."*

One of the primary motivations for the devolution revolution was the need for flexibility to meet the needs of local citizens. The New Federalism argues that creative solutions to public policy dilemmas are best formulated at the state and local level. In fiscal terms this has primarily been accomplished through the use of federal block grants to the states. Overall, it is safe to say that improved intergovernmental delivery of services has been the hallmark of the new federalism. In 1996, federal grant-in aid represented 24 percent of all state and local government expenditures according to the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In Texas, federal funding represents only 30 percent of the total net state revenue, a point to which we shall return.

Balance of Payments and the State of Texas

In the State of Texas the devolution revolution has meant greater flexibility in spending across the broad functional areas of government. Texans have a long tradition of distrust of government reflected in the structuring of the state constitution. The adoption of the Texas Constitution in 1876 resulted in development of state fiscal policy that is characterized by the notion of a balanced budget achieved by a combination of low tax rates and low to moderate levels of

government spending. As a result, Texas' fiscal policies have been predicated on "hostility to state indebtedness," an open opposition to taxes and belief in limiting expenditures for public goods and services. Thus, both political will and economic capacity enter into Texas' approach to revenue generation and expenditure policy decisions.

Following the oil bust of the 1980s, Texas has built its financial house on the back of the state sales tax. In a state whose economy has seen the overall benefits of the 1990s technology boom, the *Texas sales tax has been both a strong and stable source of income.* State sales tax receipts grew from \$10.3 billion in 1995 to \$14 billion in 2000, representing 28 percent of total state revenue. However, when focusing on only the revenues generated through taxation, the sales tax comprises 55.3 percent of all state tax funds. The percentage of net state revenue from the state sales tax has been fairly consistent throughout the six-year period of the study.

Set at a rate of 6.25 percent, the *state sales tax generated from a county represents the largest outflow of local dollars to the state coffers.* Because the other location-specific state taxes represent less than 1 percent of the total tax contributions of counties, the balance of payments analysis will focus on state sales tax revenues. Using data provided by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, the Texas balance of payments compares the total state expenditures in a county with the total state sales tax collected from the county. Comparisons between counties are feasible when the balance of payments is viewed on a per capita basis. The ratio of state expenditures to sales tax collected presents a picture of how counties are able to leverage their contributions locally, as seen in Table BOP-1.

Table BOP-2 presents the per capita state balance of payments for El Paso and the six comparison counties. As noted earlier in this study, it is no surprise that Travis County, as the seat of state government, consistently receives the largest positive per capita balance of payments from the State of Texas. *After accounting for Travis County's role as the state capitol, it is the border counties that*

have been the most successful in leveraging state funds. The study findings reveal that, most likely, the higher the level of poverty in the border county, the greater the size of the per capita state balance of payments. In this regard, Table BOP-1 reports that for every one dollar raised locally in state sales tax in 2000, Hidalgo County received \$9.30 back in state expenditures. Likewise, Webb County received \$7.00 and El Paso County realized \$6.50 in return from the state.

Not surprisingly then, although the racial/ethnic demographics in San Antonio are

similar to El Paso, Bexar County's higher median income results in a return of only \$3.50 for every state sales tax dollar collected. Harris and Tarrant Counties receive \$2.50 and \$2.10 respectively. In the 6-year time period, only El Paso and Webb Counties have seen an increase in the local leverage of state funds. Thus, it is safe to say that without state expenditures, El Paso County would suffer greatly because of an income gap that places it at the other end of the spectrum from wealthier urban counties in Texas.

Table BOP-1
Summary of Balance of Payments Between El Paso and the State of Texas
Based on Sales Tax

Ratio of Total State Expenditures to Total State Sales Tax Collected in Selected Counties

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change
Travis	10.3	10.3	10.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	-1.7
Hidalgo	9.5	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.7	9.3	-0.2
Webb	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.0	0.3
El Paso	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.5	0.6
Bexar	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	-0.5
Harris	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	-0.3
Tarrant	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.0

Table BOP-2
Per Capita State of Texas Balance of Payments in Selected Counties, 1995-2000

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Change	% Change
Travis	\$ 6,661	\$6,695	\$6,895	\$6,400	\$6,863	\$7,582	\$921	13.8%
Hidalgo	\$2,340	\$2,206	\$2,292	\$2,337	\$2,515	\$2,870	\$531	22.7%
Webb	\$1,946	\$2,030	\$2,021	\$2,060	\$2,022	\$2,508	\$562	28.9%
El Paso	\$1,636	\$1,555	\$1,634	\$1,688	\$1,753	\$2,063	\$427	26.1%
Bexar	\$1,466	\$1,272	\$1,306	\$1,375	\$1,431	\$1,589	\$123	8.4%
Harris	\$1,135	\$952	\$904	\$948	\$1,001	\$1,140	\$5	0.5%
Tarrant	\$633	\$639	\$629	\$671	\$667	\$755	\$122	19.2%

Conclusion

El Paso County receives a positive return on the income it sends to the state in terms of state sales and use taxation. Other than Travis with the anomaly of the state capital, El Paso and the border counties receive greater returns on sales tax generated than the other

urban counties considered in this study. While the needs of the community are still great in addressing the challenges associated with poverty and post-NAFTA infrastructure development, El Paso is receiving a larger share of state expenditures per capita than the non-border urban counties.

Balance of Payments and the Federal Government

As an addendum to the discussion of federal expenditures, it is important to summarize the findings on the State of Texas of the Taubman Center report previously mentioned. The Taubman Center report is a study of federal financial flows to the fifty states that has been published annually by the Office of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan and the Taubman Center for State and Local Government at Harvard University. The latest edition of this report provides useful perspective on the fiscal relationship between the State of Texas and the federal government. Overall, it finds the State of Texas to in be *close to a neutral fiscal relationship* with the federal government since 1988. Its balance of payments situation for 1999 is calculated at negative \$189 per capita, a level of federal spending of \$5,377 per capita, compared to federal taxes collected from Texas of \$5,566 per capita. The per capita balance of payments has ranged from -\$3 (1988) to -\$252 (1998). As with most states, federal spending and taxes collected have increased steadily over these years beginning at a level of \$4,552 per capita spending and \$4,801 per capita federal taxes paid in 1988. The Taubman report notes that, *"as of fiscal year 1999, Texas' tax payments were about 1% above the national average (reflecting its approximately average per capita income), with spending about 2% below average and a resulting balance of payments deficit of about \$200 per capita."*¹ Texas ranks above average in the important area of defense spending, even though this only places it in the top twenty states and about 15 percent above the national average. The table below details federal per capita spending by major category for fiscal year 1999 in Texas.

The Taubman Center report notes that because Texas has a rapidly growing and relatively young population, its per capita Social Security and Medicare payments are below the national average. It adds, that although Texas has a relatively high poverty rate, its receipt of federal funds for Assistance Programs is 7 percent below average.

¹ Taubman Center for State and Local Government, Harvard University and Office of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, 2000. *The Federal Budget and the States, FY 1999*, p. 101.

Federal Spending in Texas, Fiscal Year 1999

Category	Per Capita	National Rank	National Average
Defense (including veteran's benefits)	\$1,037	19	\$907
Non-defense Discretionary	\$1,801	21	\$1,693
Social Security	\$1,278	45	\$1,508
Medicare	\$686	26	\$761
Assistance Programs	\$574	29	\$616
TOTAL SPENDING	\$5,377	29	\$5,486

Federal Balance of Payments and El Paso

The financial flows between El Paso County and the federal government are measured by a subset of federal revenues and expenditures. The largest source of federal revenues is the individual income tax; it produced 47.7 percent of all federal receipts over the three-year period 1997 to 1999, \$1.827 trillion nationally in 1999. The other primary sources of revenue, in order of importance, are social insurance and retirement receipts, the corporate income tax and excise taxes. Information on these tax collections in El Paso County is not available. Further, the IRS has compiled data on individual income tax collections by county (zip code tables) only for the years 1991 and 1997, although future releases are anticipated. Therefore, individual income tax collected in El Paso County for 1997 is the measure of dollars flowing into the federal fisc. On the expenditure side of the federal balance sheet, the Consolidated Federal Funds Reports (CFFR) for each year reports approximately 80 percent of total federal spending. The unreported share of federal spending includes amounts that cannot be divided up among states and localities, such as interest on the federal debt and international payments. The 1997 CFFR total for El Paso County is the measure of federal dollars leveraged by individual income tax collections in the county

Table BOP-3
1997 Federal Balance of Payments Between
The Federal Government and Selected Texas Counties

County	Total Federal Expenditures	Total Income Tax Paid by Individuals	County Balance of Payments	Ratio of Federal Expenditures to Federal Income Tax Collected
Hidalgo	\$1,982,291,787	\$455,349,000	\$1,526,942,787	4.35
El Paso	\$3,518,223,476	\$854,130,000	\$2,664,093,476	4.12
Webb	\$676,683,858	\$189,102,000	\$487,581,858	3.58
Bexar	\$8,923,344,091	\$2,991,443,000	\$5,931,901,091	2.98
Harris	\$26,620,509,368	\$11,071,765,000	\$15,548,744,368	2.40
Travis	\$5,461,193,183	\$2,968,506,000	\$2,492,687,183	1.84
Tarrant	\$7,281,098,461	\$4,052,056,000	\$3,229,042,461	1.80

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Consolidated Federal Funds Report 1997. Internal Revenue Service Individual Zip Code Area Data Tables 1997.

and reflects the data provided in the rest of this study summarily.

For El Paso County, the balance of payments ratio for 1997 indicates that for every dollar of individual income taxes paid by El Paso County residents, \$4.12 is returned to the county in federal payments as measured by the Consolidated Federal Funds Report (Table BOP-3). Among the comparison group of counties, the per capita ratio is more favorable only for Hidalgo County with \$4.49 returned for every \$1 of individual income tax collected, as shown in Table BOP-4. *The three border counties together (El Paso, Hidalgo and Webb) have the highest ratios of dollars leveraged to taxes collected among all of the Texas counties examined.* In general, the rule is that the poorer border counties are receiving a larger return on tax dollars remitted consistent with the goals of redistribution of wealth. The per capita ratio for Bexar County (San Antonio) is approximately \$3 leveraged for every dollar of individual income tax

collected and for Harris, Tarrant and Travis counties, \$2.43, \$1.87 and \$1.83 respectively. While there is no data on other federal taxes collected in El Paso County, if these collections were reflected on the revenue side of the balance sheet, the ratio of federal spending to taxes would, in turn, decreased slightly.

Conclusions

El Paso is supported by federal expenditures in a fashion that reflects a formula that favors poor counties and jurisdictions within them. There is little evidence that El Paso does not receive its fair share by comparison to other urban counties in Texas. Moreover, as the community grows and, hopefully, attains greater overall affluence, federal funds can be expected to diminish and be replaced with local substitutes.

Table BOP-4
1997 Per Capita Federal Balance of Payments Between
The Federal Government and Selected Texas Counties

County	Federal Expenditures	Individual Income Tax Collected	County Balance of Payments	Ratio of Federal Expenditures to Federal Income Tax Collected
Hidalgo	\$4,000	\$891	\$3,109	4.49
El Paso	\$5,140	\$1,249	\$3,891	4.12
Webb	\$3,828	\$1,022	\$2,806	3.75
Bexar	\$6,769	\$2,241	\$4,528	3.02
Harris	\$8,513	\$3,506	\$5,007	2.43
Travis	\$7,985	\$4,280	\$3,705	1.87
Tarrant	\$5,579	\$3,050	\$2,529	1.83

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Consolidated Federal Funds Report 1997.
Internal Revenue Service Individual Zip Code Area Data Tables 1997.

Policy Considerations and Conclusions

Fiscal federalism has become an issue of great concern among state and local policy and decision makers as the role of the federal government declines in favor of more local and state autonomy over expenditures. In this study, one clear conclusion is that El Paso overall receives far greater funds from the State of Texas and the United States government than other Texas counties because of its low income level and consequent lower tax generating capacity. In part, this aspect of federalism helps poor counties, such as those along the United States-Mexican border, by allowing for a redistribution of funds from more affluent areas. From another perspective, one can draw the conclusion that these funds are stop-gap measures that will not drive economic development. Like the Dutch boy with his finger in the dike, in-flows from the state and federal government, i.e., transfer payments to insure minimal standards, simply hold back what could be a rush of poverty if they were not in place. (Charts BOP-1 and BOP-2 characterize the overall state and federal relationships.)

Thus, those who favor economic development may look at these data and ask how we lessen the dependency on the state and the federal government. From another perspective, state and federal employment, such as the military or regional agency offices, may provide some of the wherewithal to build the economic base of the community. Military expenditures alone can have a dramatic impact as they grow and a major consequence if they are called-back. From yet another point of view, some may argue that we should continue to seek more state and federal funds for our least advantaged citizens in order to provide them with support programs or educational opportunities, including job skills training.

Without a doubt, the data presented suggests that there are many options before the community. A literal cafeteria plan of action needs to be developed and coordinated to insure that growth changes the return flow ratios at the right time. At the same time, we must provide the opportunities that will allow individual citizens, and especially our school

age children, the intellectual growth they require, providing schools every plausible resource needed to raise education opportunities. Yet, the agenda becomes more complex as a result of a need for infrastructure to attract outside industries and commercial interests that will provide the higher paying jobs and opportunities on which other policy and spending choices depend. Thus, a dependency on the state and federal governments remains to insure a flow of funds for roads and other infrastructure.

Several policy considerations emerge from this study. They are not all-inclusive or mutually exclusive. They are presented at one level as food for thought and at another level as a springboard for determining the next steps the El Paso community needs to take.

Income, Education and Job Skill Related

- I. El Paso needs to monitor return flows to insure that the tax burden is in line with what it receives from the state and federal governments.
- II. El Paso must seek better paying jobs for its residents in order to reduce the dependency on state and federal funds.
- III. Education appears to be an area where need is greatest in order to enhance the labor pool skill base, and an area where stable funding needs to be supplemented by aggressive strategies to build the educated and skilled work force of tomorrow that will attract new industries.
- IV. From III above, new industries will shift the tax base burden away from residential property owners.
- V. Additional local taxes will be a burden, and, if enacted, should be used to build the potential tax base.
- VI. Higher education should be broadened to include more options for careers in trades where serious workforce demands are likely to emerge in the not-too-distant future and where supplemental funding is

likely to be available from public and private sources.

Process Choices

VII. El Paso must realize that each choice has an opportunity cost and carefully prioritize its goals, including:

- a. Working with other communities, not just border cities and counties, realizing that major urban areas in the state (i.e., Dallas, Houston) have serious problems of poverty and associated economic development concerns that can be used in political settings to leverage support for urban programs – viewing challenges as urban not just border problems.
- b. Continue working through important border alliances, such as the U.S. – Mexico Border Counties Coalition and the Texas Border Infrastructure Coalition, to monitor and lobby for fair share in the border region.
- c. Consider expanding partnerships with communities in the southwest, other major urban cities and international partners that can bring political clout to funding issues that will assist in the growth of the economic base.
- d. Aggressively pursue programs and grants that make long-term investments, versus merely assisting with short-term cash flow needs of local governments.
- e. View investments with the goal of building the property tax base and improving high-skill, high-wage job opportunities for individuals, actions that will increase the disposable income that individuals can invest in the local economy.

VIII. Set goals for reducing balance of payments ratios over reasonable time periods, realizing growth and prosperity will lead to reductions that can be a measure of economic success.

IX. Consider the costs of tax abatements and incentives that serve short-term needs, but will not necessarily enhance the tax base in the long run.

X. Fully pursue opportunities for attracting new residents, both wage-earners and retirees, and commercial/industrial interests attracted by Texas' tax-haven status.

XI. Develop joint policy teams from all levels of government and the private sector to monitor programs and insure fair share is received.

XII. Develop joint policy teams to explore non-traditional economic development.

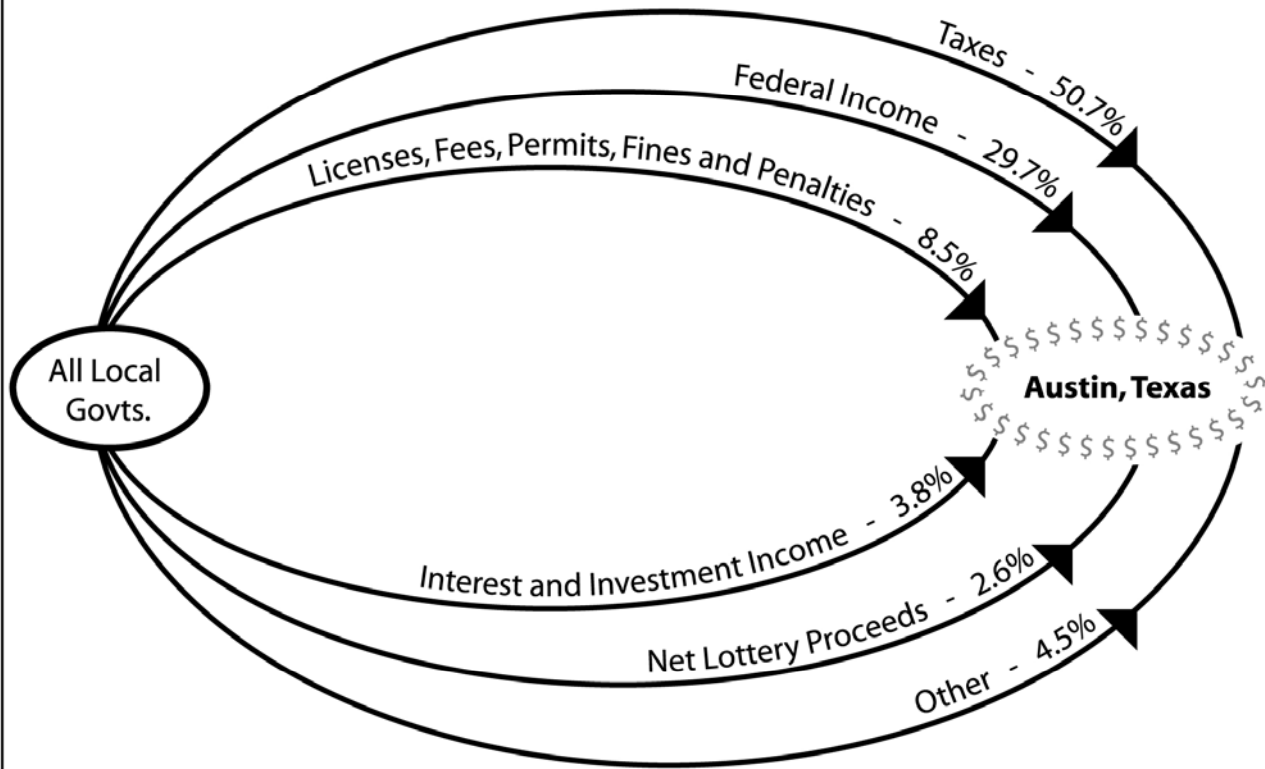
XIII. Recognize that the conditions of the border almost always create the need to support undocumented individuals who are drawn to opportunities in the United States and support legislation that will allow them to more easily be placed on tax roles and bear part of the tax burden.

XIV. Educate federal lawmakers about the costs of NAFTA, including addressing infrastructure needs and human needs, such as indigent health care and costs of immigration administration, with the goals of increasing federal assistance that will improve the delivery of goods and services from the border to the interior of the U.S.

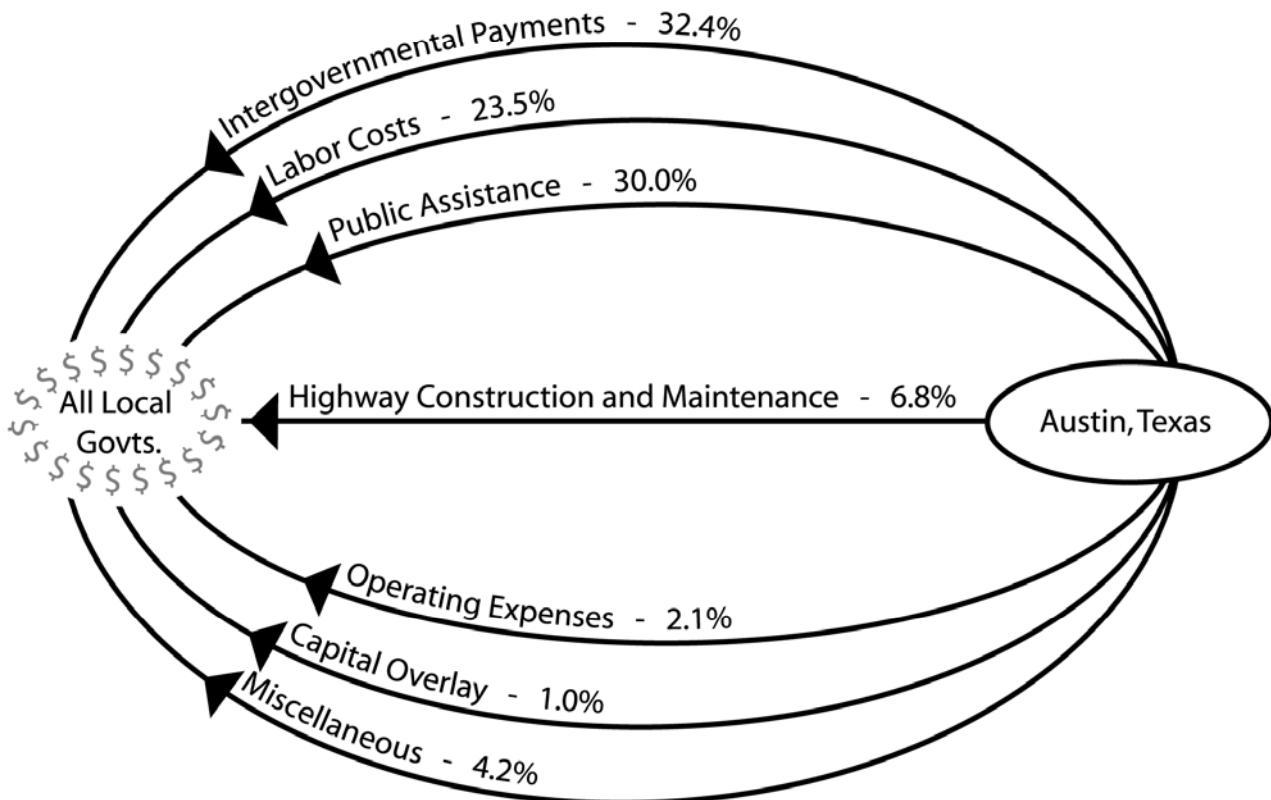
XV. Work with Mexican partners to obtain international support for NAFTA infrastructure.

XVI. Use institutions of higher education as catalysts to build higher standards in K through 12 education.

State Revenues

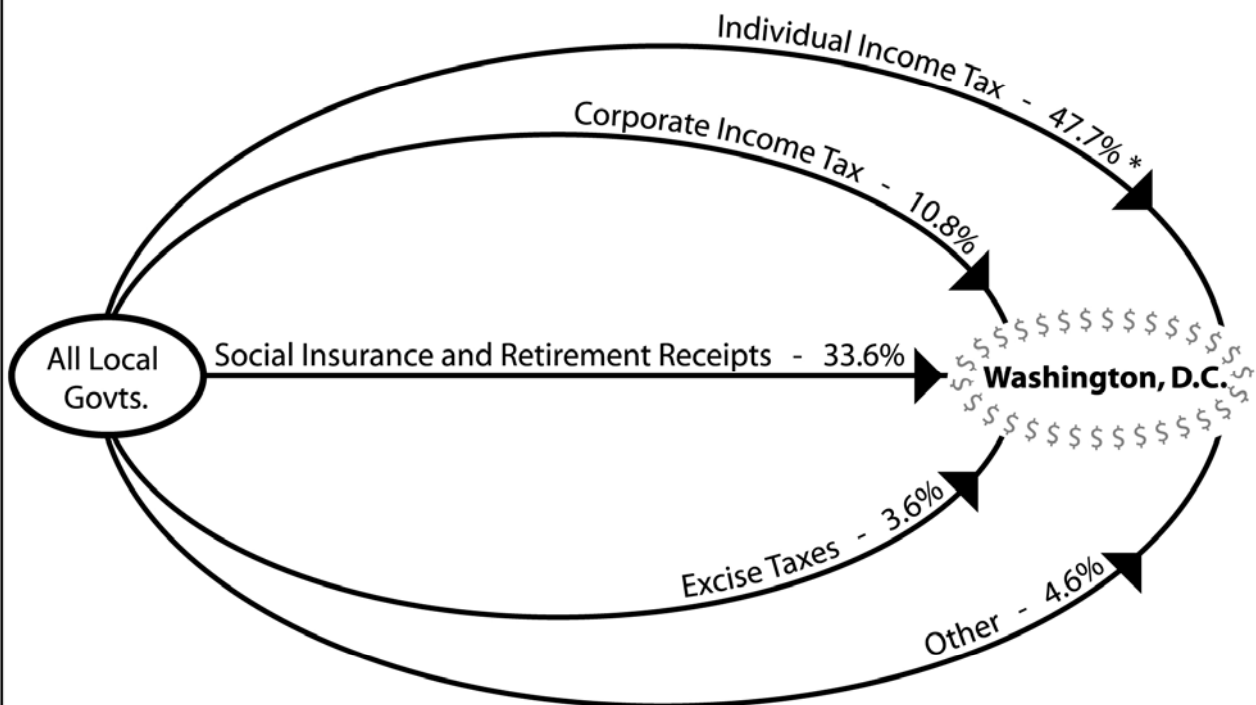


State Expenditures



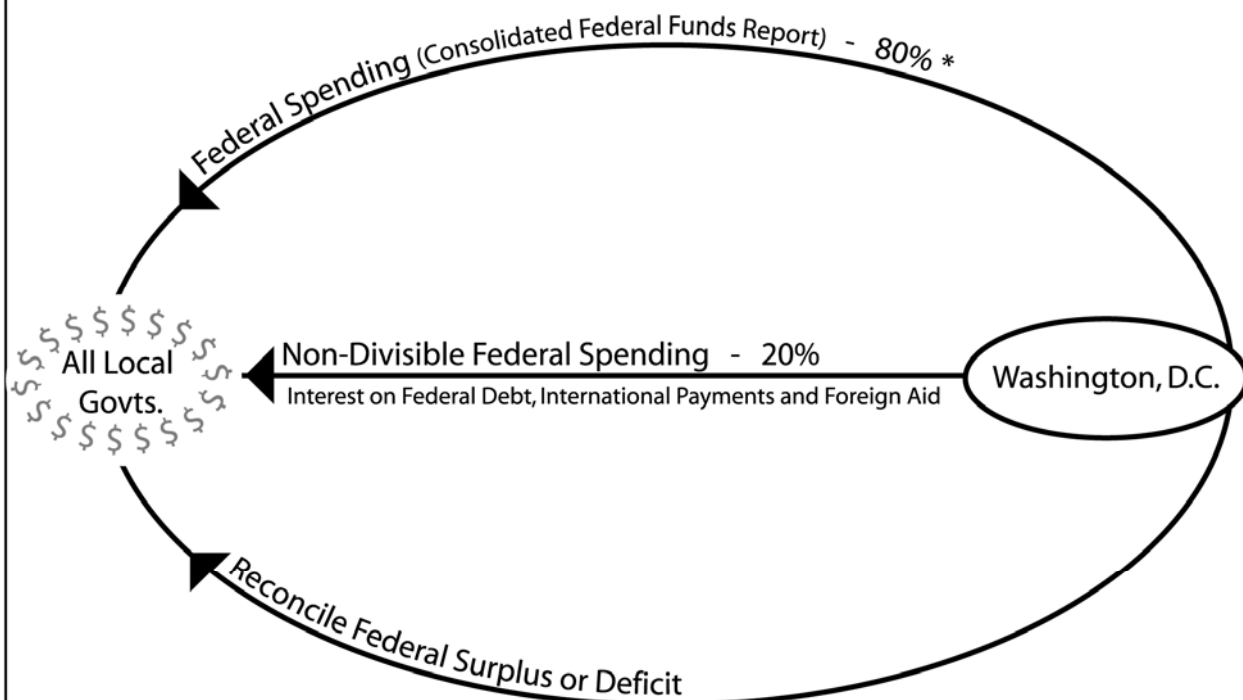
* State Expenditures in Counties 91.40%
Expenditures Unallocable to Counties 8.6%

Federal Revenues



* Percent of Federal Receipts 1997, 1998, and 1999; US Office of Management and Budget, Analytical Perspectives, Annual.

Federal Expenditures



* Grants, Salaries and Wages, Direct Payments to Individuals (Retirement, Social Security, Etc.), Other Direct Payments (Medicare, Unemployment, Etc.), Procurement Contracts, Other (Direct and Guaranteed Loans and Insurance)