Overview and Trends of Jackson County Finances 1999-2017
How can Jackson County continue to provide services for its citizens?

• What factors and trends are impacting county services and funding sources?
• Which of these can the county control or influence
  – In the short-run?
  – In the long-run?
• What are anticipated changes that might affect the county’s fiscal health?
• What might the county do to eliminate or minimize the impact of anticipated changes?
Jackson County
Population Estimates & Projections, 1999-2031

- The population of Jackson County decreased 8% from 18,600 in 1999 to 17,100 in 2018.
- From 2019 to 2031, the county's population is projected to decrease an additional 0.02% to 17,100.

Data Source: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Population Projections, Woods & Poole
Population Change, 1999-2017

Data Source: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
Population Change, 2010-2017

Data Source: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
Employment in Jackson County decreased from 8,700 in 1999 to 7,400 in 2017 or 14%.

How will future employment levels impact the county's fiscal situation?

Data Source: Employment Estimates, Regional Economic Accounts, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Employment Change, 1999-2017

Data Source: Employment Estimates, Regional Economic Accounts, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Employment Change, 2010-2017

Data Source: Employment Estimates, Regional Economic Accounts, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Revenue & Expenditures

Jackson County
Jackson County
Total Revenue & Expenditures, 1999-2017

- Total revenue received by Jackson County increased 42% between 1999 and 2017, from $6.7 million to $9.5 million.
- Expenditures increased from $6.6 million in 1999 to $8 million in 2017, a total change of about 21%.
- Spending spiked to a high of $11.8 million in 2015.

*Due to rounding, bars may appear slightly higher or lower than the values stated on this slide.

Data Sources: Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Change in Total Revenue, 1999-2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Change in Total Expenditures, 1999-2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Although trends in per capita total revenue and spending were similar to trends in the total numbers, the per capita measures increased at a faster rate than previously discussed.

Per capita revenue was $556 in 2017, $90 more than per capita expenditures ($466).

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**Data Sources:** Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Per Capita Total Revenue, 2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit
Per Capita Total Expenditures, 2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit
Revenue

Jackson County
The share of total revenue from intergovernmental transfers decreased slightly, from 24% in 1999 to 22% in 2017.

Jackson County property tax revenue as a share of total revenue was 20% in 1999 and less in 2017 (16%).

The share of total revenue from sales tax grew from 10% to 34%.

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**Data Source:** Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit
The share of total revenue from sales tax in the county (34%) was higher than the statewide average (25%).

The share of total revenue from property tax was 16% in the county in 2017, less than the statewide average of 24%.

The share of total revenue from intergovernmental transfers was about 22% in the county and statewide in 2017.

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Data Source: Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit
Sales tax revenue in Jackson County increased 409% between 1999 and 2017, from $639,500 to $3.3 million.

Property tax revenue grew 15%, from $1.3 million in 1999 to $1.5 million in 2017.

Jackson County's total intergovernmental revenue increased significantly, from $1.6 million in 1999 to $2.1 million in 2017, or 31%, and spiked to $4.2 million in 2006.

Data Sources: Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Trends in per capita major revenue sources were similar to the overall trends discussed in the previous slide. However, population decline caused the per capita measures to increase at a faster rate or decrease at a slower rate than the overall measures.

Sales tax revenue per capita was $190 in Jackson County in 2017, more than intergovernmental ($123) and property tax ($90) revenue per capita.

**Data Sources:** Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Per Capita Intergovernmental Revenue, 2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit
Change in per Capita Intergovernmental Revenue, 1999-2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Per Capita Property Tax Revenue, 2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit
Change in per Capita Property Tax Revenue, 1999-2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Per Capita Sales Tax Revenue, 2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit
Change in per Capita Sales Tax Revenue, 1999-2017

Note: Crawford County had sales tax revenue in only the 4th quarter of 1999, because this skews the percent change value for Crawford County is treated as 0 for this map.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Jackson County
Minor Sources of Revenue, 1999-2017

- Officers, Jail and 911 Fees decreased slightly in Jackson County (15%), from $437,200 in 1999 to $373,500 in 2017.
- Commissions and taxes apportioned grew significantly, from $432,900 to $628,900 or 45%.
- Fines, forfeitures and franchise taxes increased 68%, from $324,700 in 1999 to $547,000 in 2017.
- Other revenue was $1.9 million in 1999 and $1.1 million in 2017, a decline of 42%.

Data Sources: Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Trends in per capita minor revenue sources were similar to the overall trends discussed on the previous slide. However, as a result of population decline, the per capita measures increased at a faster rate or decreased at a slower rate than the overall measures.

Other revenue per capita in Jackson County was $63 in 2017, more than commissions & taxes apportioned ($37), fines, forfeitures and franchise taxes ($32), and officers, jail & 911 fees ($22).

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Expenditures

Jackson County
The share of total spending for law enforcement and public safety in Jackson County increased significantly from 22% in 1999 to 40% in 2017.

The share of total spending for highways & streets declined slightly from 20% in 1999 to 19% in 2017.

The share of total spending for general & other expenditures decreased from 34% in 1999 to 24% in 2017.

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**Data Source:** Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit
Jackson County’s share of expenditures for law enforcement and public safety (40%) was slightly more than the statewide share (38%) in 2017.

The share of total county expenditures for highways and streets was 19%, below the statewide average (23%).

The share of total county expenditures for general and other expenditures was 24%, slightly less than the statewide average (26%).

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Data Source: Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit
Law enforcement and public safety expenditures in Jackson County increased 129%, from $1.4 million in 1999 to $3.2 million in 2017, and spiked to a high of $8.1 million in 2016.

Highways and streets spending increased 15%, from $1.3 million in 1999 to $1.5 million in 2017.

General and other spending declined slightly, from $2.2 million in 1999 to $1.9 million in 2017 or 14%.

Data Sources: Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Trends in per capita major category expenditures were similar to the overall trends discussed on the previous slide. However, population decline caused the per capita measures to grow at a faster rate or decrease at a slower rate than the overall measures.

Law enforcement & public safety per capita spending in Jackson County was $185 in 2017, more than general & other ($110) and highways & streets ($88) expenditures.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Per Capita Public Safety Expenditures, 2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit
Change in per Capita Public Safety Expenditures, 1999-2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Per Capita Road Expenditures, 2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit

Road Expenditures per Capita, 2017

- $33 to $80 (15)
- $80 to $119 (19)
- $119 to $169 (26)
- $169 to $318 (15)
Change in per Capita Road Expenditures, 1999-2017

Note: 2017 data for Benton, Faulkner and Perry counties was not available at the time of publication. For these counties, 2016 values were used in place of the missing data.

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Road expenditures per county road mile in Jackson County were less than the statewide average every year between 1999 and 2017.

During the same period, road expenditures per county road mile increased 12% in the county compared to growth of 45% statewide.

In 2017, road expenditures per county road mile in the county were $1,900, about $1,850 less than the statewide average ($3,750).

**Data Sources:** Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; Road & Street Report, Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department
Health & social services expenditures in Jackson County decreased 7%, from $120,900 in 1999 to $112,900 in 2017.

Recreation & culture spending in the county increased significantly (42%), from $239,100 to $340,400.

Capital outlay expenditures decreased from a high of $965,800 in 1999 to $0 in 2002.

Debt service spending in Jackson County increased 263%, from $270,300 in 1999 to $982,200 in 2017.

Data Sources: Revenue and Expenditure Statements, Arkansas Legislative Audit; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Trends in minor expenditures per capita were similar to the overall trends on the previous slide. However, population decline in Jackson County caused the per capita measure to grow at a faster rate or decrease at a slower rate than the overall measures.

Debt service per capita expenditures were $57 in 2017, more than recreation & culture ($20), health & social service ($7), and capital outlays ($0).
Tax Base

Jackson County
Property assessments in Jackson County increased 10%, from $211.7 million in 1999 to $231.9 million in 2017.

Data Sources: Assessed Values, Arkansas Assessment Coordination Department; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Per capita property assessments in the county were below the statewide average every year between 1999 and 2017.

Trends in per capita property assessments were similar to the overall trends discussed on the previous slide, but population decline caused the per capita measures to increase at a faster rate or decrease at a slower rate than the overall measures.

Per capita property assessments in the county were $13,500 in 2017, about $2,800 less than the statewide average ($16,300).

Data Sources: Assessed Values, Arkansas Assessment Coordination Department; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
Jackson County
Total Retail Sales, 1972-2012

- Retail sales in Jackson County decreased 22%, from $227.1 million in 1972 to $177.7 million in 2012.

*Due to rounding, bars may appear slightly higher or lower than the values stated on this slide.

Data Sources: Census of Retail Sales, U.S. Census Bureau; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Per capita retail sales in the county exceeded the statewide average in 1 of 9 years between 1972 and 2012.

Trends in per capita retail sales were similar to the overall trends discussed on the previous slide, but population decline caused the per capita measures to increase at a quicker rate or decrease at a slower rate than the overall measures.

Per capita retail sales in the county were $10,100 in 2012, about $2,400 less than the statewide average ($12,500).

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Data Sources: Census of Retail Sales, U.S. Census Bureau; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
Capacity and Effort

Capacity:
– The maximum amount that can be produced when all the resources in an economy are employed as fully as possible.
– Capacity constraints can be caused by lack of investment and skills shortages.
– Spare capacity can be caused by lack of demand.

Effort:
– The amount to which a county utilizes its ability to generate revenue through taxation.
Property Tax Capacity and Effort

Capacity:
- High capacity = County’s per capita property assessments were above the state average.
- Low capacity = County’s per capita property assessments were below the state average.

Effort:
- High effort = County’s millage rate was above the average of Arkansas counties.
- Low effort = County’s millage rate was below the average of Arkansas counties.
Property Tax Capacity & Effort, 2017

Data Sources: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Property Assessments and Millage Rates, the Arkansas Assessment Coordination Department

Community & Economic Development
Strengthening Arkansas Communities
Sales Tax Capacity and Effort

Capacity:
- High capacity = County’s per capita retail sales were above the state average.
- Low capacity = County’s per capita retail sales were below the state average.

Effort:
- High effort = County’s sales tax rate was above the average of Arkansas counties.
- Low effort = County’s sales tax rate was below the average of Arkansas counties.
Sales Tax Capacity & Effort, 2012

Data Sources: Census of Retail Sales and Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; South Urban CPI, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Sales Tax Rates, Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration
Options for Providing Services to Jackson County Residents

- **Increase cost effectiveness**
  - Improve management and productivity
  - Explore possibility of privatizing services
  - Consider intergovernmental agreements to offer shared services

- **Increase revenue**
  - Alternative (new) revenue sources
    - User charges,
    - Shift tax burden to non-residents
  - Expand the tax base
  - Increase tax rates

- **Reduce Services**
Contact

For more information and assistance on county government finance options, contact:

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