

# *City Sales as Indicated by Sales Tax*

## *Oxford, MS*

*November 2020 - October 2021*

*extension.msstate.edu/economic-profiles*



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

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

Even though these are not final data, we feel that the identification of trends in sales and the collection of sales could be valuable to the leaders of Mississippi's counties and municipalities. This Report uses data from November 2020 through October 2021 (the most current data available).

These profiles are organized in the following manner:

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

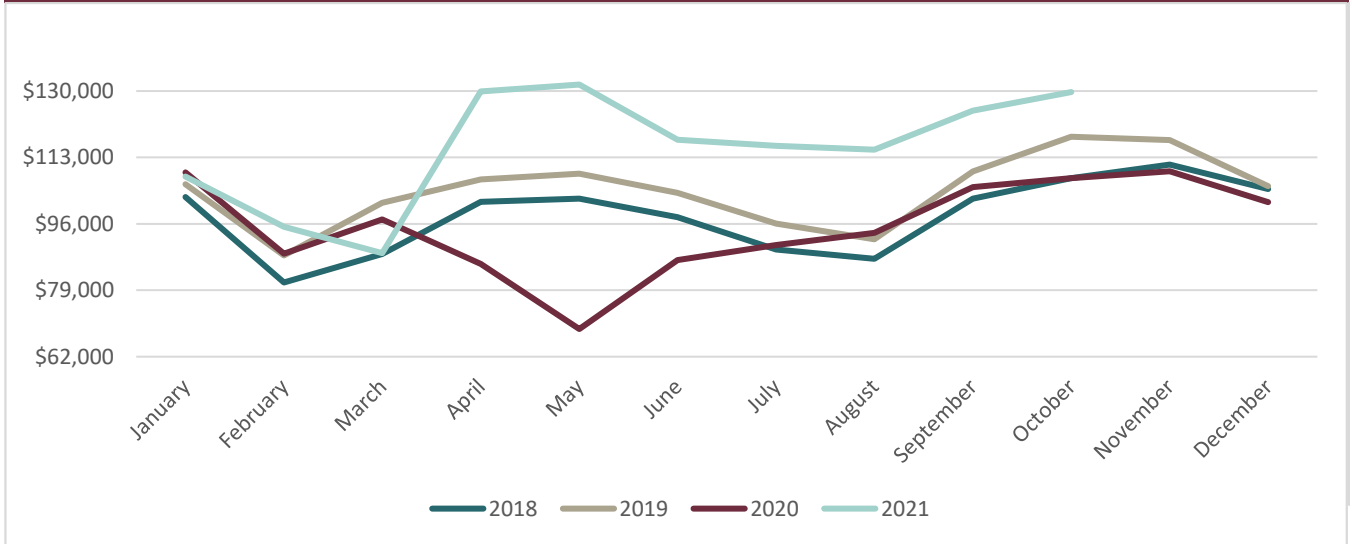
**Total Sales as Indicated by Sales Tax (\$000s)**

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	\$102,869	\$106,145	\$109,165	\$108,135
February	\$80,996	\$87,917	\$88,395	\$95,217
March	\$88,298	\$101,433	\$97,123	\$88,507
April	\$101,667	\$107,366	\$85,787	\$129,933
May	\$102,419	\$108,877	\$69,082	\$131,659
June	\$97,737	\$103,899	\$86,758	\$117,525
July	\$89,432	\$96,093	\$90,546	\$115,990
August	\$87,087	\$92,065	\$93,710	\$115,005
September	\$102,454	\$109,408	\$105,418	\$124,981
October	\$107,727	\$118,305	\$107,696	\$129,777
November	\$111,177	\$117,443	\$109,461	
December	\$104,949	\$105,655	\$101,591	

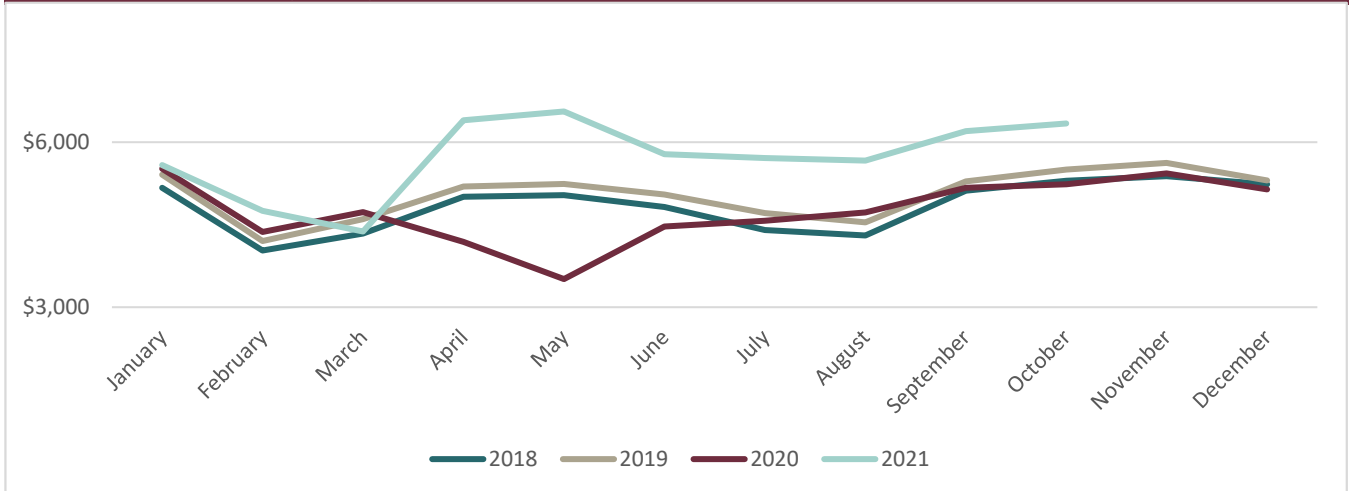
**Total Sales Tax Collected (\$000s)**

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	\$5,173	\$5,411	\$5,518	\$5,584
February	\$4,030	\$4,203	\$4,370	\$4,752
March	\$4,341	\$4,601	\$4,730	\$4,376
April	\$5,006	\$5,193	\$4,189	\$6,397
May	\$5,038	\$5,240	\$3,512	\$6,558
June	\$4,820	\$5,051	\$4,465	\$5,781
July	\$4,404	\$4,713	\$4,574	\$5,713
August	\$4,304	\$4,544	\$4,723	\$5,665
September	\$5,116	\$5,286	\$5,171	\$6,202
October	\$5,299	\$5,504	\$5,236	\$6,341
November	\$5,382	\$5,623	\$5,433	
December	\$5,237	\$5,302	\$5,144	

**Oxford Total Sales (\$000s)**



**Oxford Total Sales Tax (\$000s)**



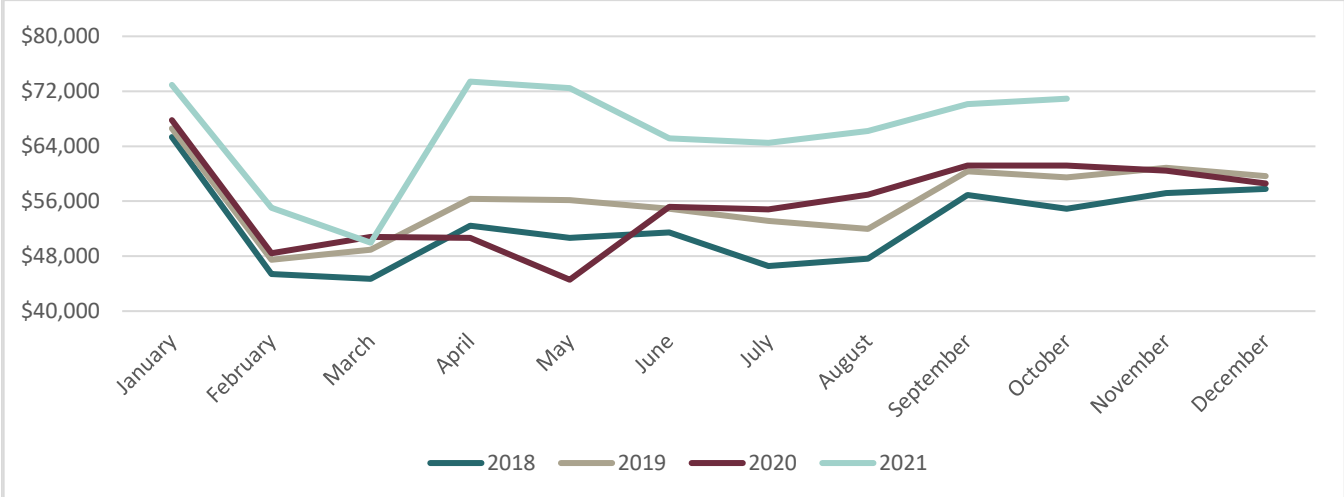
**Retail Sector Sales as Indicated by Sales Tax (\$000s)**

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	\$65,333	\$66,593	\$67,798	\$72,938
February	\$45,388	\$47,474	\$48,406	\$55,019
March	\$44,699	\$48,956	\$50,807	\$49,962
April	\$52,454	\$56,357	\$50,663	\$73,408
May	\$50,646	\$56,179	\$44,574	\$72,467
June	\$51,473	\$54,919	\$55,168	\$65,134
July	\$46,573	\$53,111	\$54,807	\$64,498
August	\$47,648	\$51,968	\$56,950	\$66,220
September	\$56,884	\$60,344	\$61,176	\$70,133
October	\$54,903	\$59,476	\$61,178	\$70,940
November	\$57,190	\$60,885	\$60,440	
December	\$57,799	\$59,646	\$58,603	

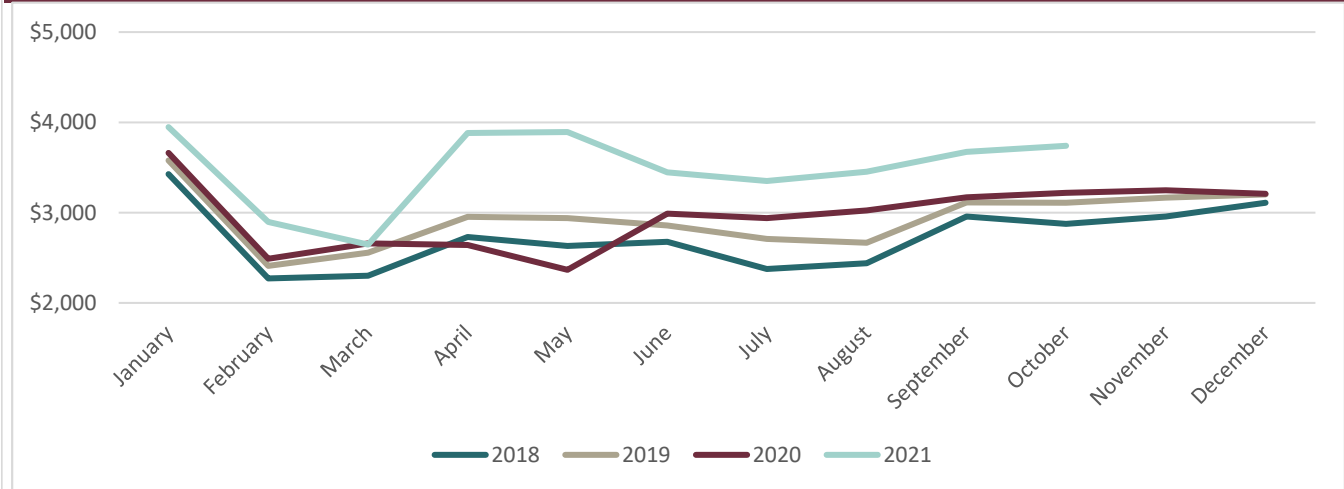
**Retail Sector Sales Tax Collected (\$000s)**

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	\$3,427	\$3,578	\$3,662	\$3,948
February	\$2,271	\$2,410	\$2,489	\$2,898
March	\$2,300	\$2,555	\$2,658	\$2,646
April	\$2,732	\$2,955	\$2,642	\$3,882
May	\$2,632	\$2,941	\$2,367	\$3,892
June	\$2,677	\$2,859	\$2,989	\$3,445
July	\$2,377	\$2,710	\$2,939	\$3,351
August	\$2,440	\$2,667	\$3,024	\$3,452
September	\$2,957	\$3,114	\$3,168	\$3,672
October	\$2,874	\$3,108	\$3,218	\$3,742
November	\$2,958	\$3,166	\$3,249	
December	\$3,110	\$3,203	\$3,210	

**Oxford Retail Sector Sales (\$000s)**



**Oxford Retail Sector Sales Tax (\$000s)**



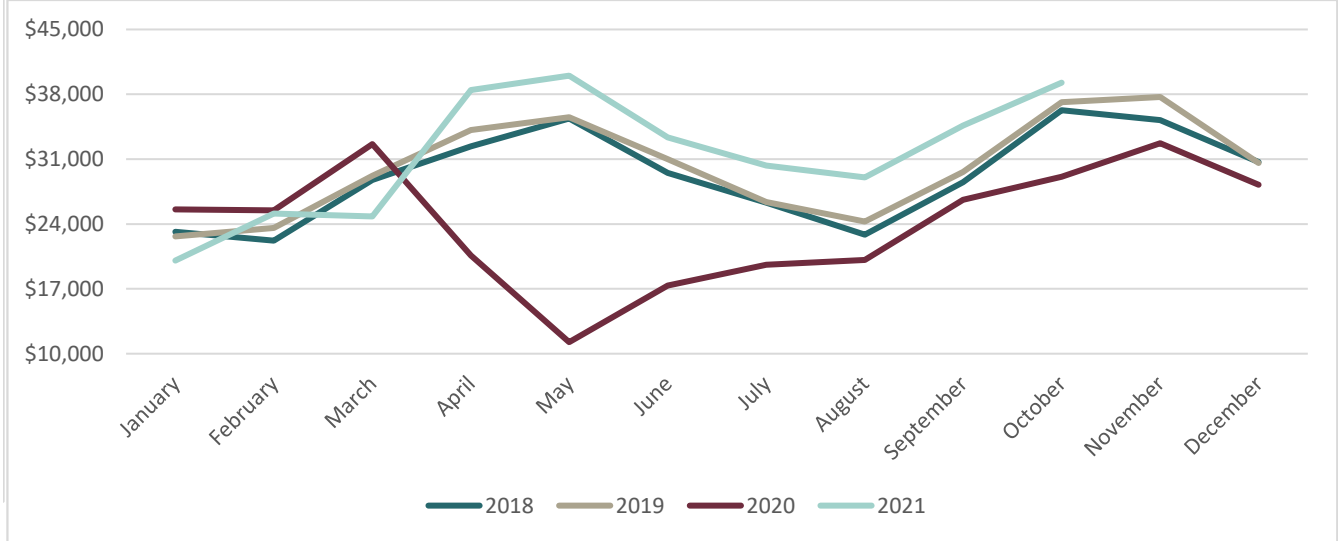
**Food Service and Accommodations Sector Sales  
Subject to Sales Tax (\$000s)**

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	\$23,174	\$22,659	\$25,578	\$20,052
February	\$22,201	\$23,561	\$25,479	\$25,139
March	\$28,757	\$29,219	\$32,634	\$24,833
April	\$32,386	\$34,132	\$20,612	\$38,454
May	\$35,391	\$35,538	\$11,246	\$40,012
June	\$29,523	\$30,987	\$17,369	\$33,343
July	\$26,302	\$26,365	\$19,599	\$30,312
August	\$22,851	\$24,270	\$20,124	\$29,022
September	\$28,501	\$29,606	\$26,622	\$34,613
October	\$36,281	\$37,134	\$29,101	\$39,245
November	\$35,224	\$37,708	\$32,718	
December	\$30,672	\$30,570	\$28,240	

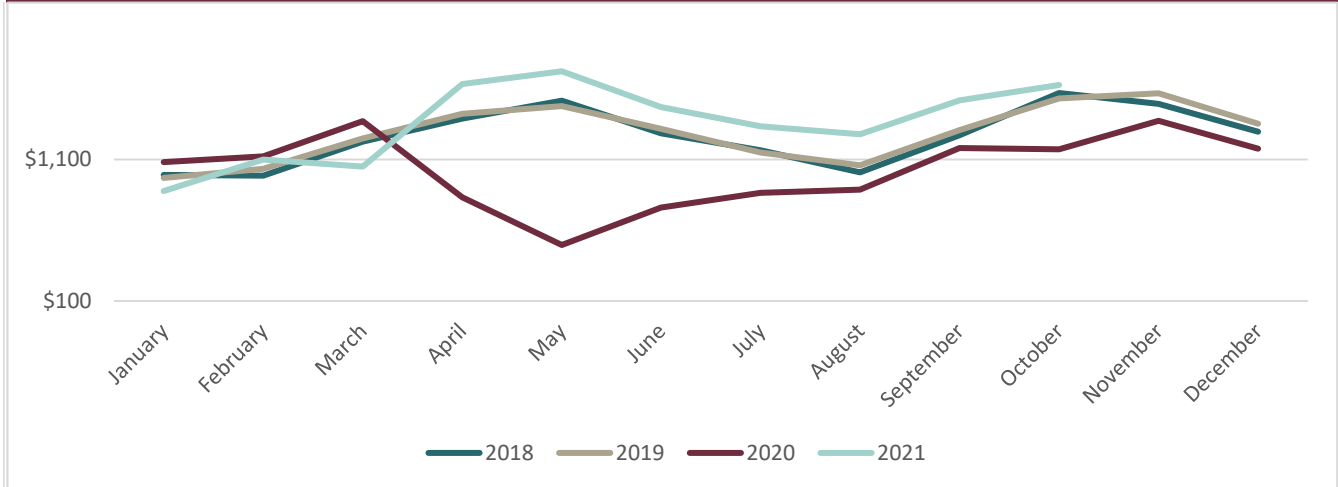
**Food Service and Accommodations Sector Sales  
Tax Collected (\$000s)**

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	\$992	\$970	\$1,082	\$877
February	\$986	\$1,034	\$1,122	\$1,100
March	\$1,225	\$1,249	\$1,370	\$1,050
April	\$1,390	\$1,423	\$832	\$1,633
May	\$1,515	\$1,477	\$496	\$1,723
June	\$1,284	\$1,316	\$760	\$1,470
July	\$1,165	\$1,149	\$864	\$1,334
August	\$1,009	\$1,058	\$887	\$1,279
September	\$1,272	\$1,307	\$1,180	\$1,518
October	\$1,569	\$1,531	\$1,172	\$1,627
November	\$1,494	\$1,568	\$1,373	
December	\$1,296	\$1,352	\$1,176	

**Oxford Food Service and Accommodations Sector Sales (\$000s)**



**Oxford Food Service and Accommodations Sector Sales Tax (\$000s)**



## Estimated Change in Sales

	Sales	Average Sales*	Change in
	Nov20 - Oct21	Nov - Oct	Sales
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utilities	\$22,400,000	\$19,100,000	\$3,299,610
Construction	\$29,400,000	\$24,100,000	\$5,299,356
Manufacturing	\$5,474,481	\$11,600,000	(\$6,090,116)
Wholesale Trade	\$26,700,000	\$26,000,000	\$721,588
Retail Trade	\$780,000,000	\$656,000,000	\$124,076,928
Transportation and Warehousing	\$0	\$133,192	(\$133,192)
Information	\$51,500,000	\$55,300,000	(\$3,790,392)
Finance and Insurance	\$310,757	\$613,451	(\$302,694)
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$6,439,095	\$5,446,943	\$992,152
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$10,400,000	\$7,537,936	\$2,900,828
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$0	\$0	\$0
Admin/Support/Waste Mgt & Remediation Svcs	\$9,951,041	\$9,287,637	\$663,404
Educational Services	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$0	\$2,774	(\$2,774)
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$8,571,821	\$7,900,268	\$671,554
Accommodation and Food Services	\$376,000,000	\$337,000,000	\$39,416,064
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$35,100,000	\$30,300,000	\$4,794,174
Public Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Change in Total of Sector Sales</b>	<b>\$1,362,247,195</b>	<b>\$1,190,322,201</b>	<b>\$172,516,490</b>

\*Average Sales is calculated as the sum of average monthly sales for the three previous years.

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

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1,752.2	\$54,586,506	\$99,698,727	\$86,385,591
Indirect Effect	59.5	\$1,678,230	\$4,783,710	\$8,390,579
Induced Effect	9.0	\$330,603	\$501,367	\$1,067,862
<b>Total Effect</b>	<b>1,127.1</b>	<b>\$42,331,044</b>	<b>\$73,950,894</b>	<b>\$46,954,551</b>

Estimated Change in Municipal Sales Tax Diversions (18.5%) **\$2,406,025**

See explanation of Municipal Sales Tax Diversions in the Data Key.

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

Description	Employment Compensation	Proprietor Income	Taxes on		
			Production and Imports	Households	Corporations
Dividends	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,129
Social Insurance	\$3,979	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOPI: Sales Tax	\$0	\$0	\$13,005,542	\$0	\$0
TOPI: Property Tax	\$0	\$0	\$7,587,607	\$0	\$0
TOPI: Other Tax	\$0	\$0	\$1,401,971	\$0	\$0
Corporate Profits Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$298,754
Personal Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,269,939	\$0
<b>Total State and Local Tax</b>	<b>\$2,921</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$15,386,133</b>	<b>\$951,527</b>	<b>\$193,220</b>

## Sales Tax Diversions and Special Levies

### Oxford Diversions

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	\$886,112	\$933,030	\$947,789	\$963,788
February	\$669,926	\$755,488	\$725,507	\$788,073
March	\$720,933	\$759,097	\$742,119	\$731,891
April	\$823,722	\$843,648	\$706,638	\$1,053,709
May	\$832,113	\$856,149	\$609,736	\$1,089,614
June	\$794,938	\$840,529	\$776,964	\$962,344
July	\$714,534	\$764,606	\$750,758	\$956,650
August	\$721,687	\$752,215	\$752,138	\$949,111
September	\$847,736	\$848,489	\$895,582	\$1,047,603
October	\$881,541	\$783,644	\$878,688	\$1,066,835
November	\$919,315	\$913,929	\$512,195	
December	\$880,848	\$832,544	\$866,942	

### Oxford Stadium Tax

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	\$207,464	\$234,739	\$243,305	\$214,335
February	\$219,061	\$328,319	\$248,736	\$257,928
March	\$244,027	\$266,970	\$271,314	\$239,293
April	\$278,602	\$317,716	\$218,806	\$364,704
May	\$301,314	\$310,491	\$146,594	\$387,876
June	\$265,228	\$296,570	\$201,260	\$332,262
July	\$232,565	\$242,167	\$205,558	\$292,271
August	\$235,605	\$236,354	\$236,670	\$288,933
September	\$267,387	\$273,698	\$278,295	\$333,402
October	\$299,074	\$333,607	\$279,740	
November	\$291,727	\$321,040	\$297,948	
December	\$265,477	\$246,201	\$262,686	

### Oxford Tourism

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	\$24,035	\$19,007	\$28,306	\$13,488
February	\$23,967	\$18,744	\$24,455	\$14,909
March	\$34,929	\$27,896	\$16,146	\$24,415
April	\$39,242	\$43,940	\$23,377	\$35,952
May	\$46,600	\$41,290	\$10,795	\$48,215
June	\$41,631	\$41,489	\$12,124	\$41,766
July	\$41,431	\$43,548	\$21,251	\$43,484
August	\$26,702	\$27,623	\$18,754	\$35,230
September	\$41,006	\$46,914	\$34,015	\$47,313
October	\$45,426	\$48,440	\$19,112	\$45,613
November	\$49,361	\$51,651	\$33,486	
December	\$39,129	\$33,792	\$32,363	

### No Special Levy

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January				
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

### No Special Levy

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January				
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

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

Description	Taxes on				
	Employment Compensation	Proprietor Income	Production and Imports	Households	Corporations
Social Insurance	\$6,457,732	\$427,699	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOPI: Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$3,049,929	\$0	\$0
Corporate Profits Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$657,622
Personal Tax: Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,019,966	\$0
<b>Total Federal Tax</b>	<b>\$4,740,032</b>	<b>\$344,948</b>	<b>\$2,133,502</b>	<b>\$2,262,769</b>	<b>\$397,226</b>

## DATA Key

### Total Sales as Indicated by Sales Tax

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

### Retail Sector Sales

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

### Accommodation and Food Service Sector Sales

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

### Estimated Change in Sales

To determine the economic impact of changes in specific sector sales, the average monthly sales by sector (using sales from the thirty-six months prior to the study time frame) was subtracted from the sales for that sector in the study time frame. For this publication, each month’s sector sales from April 2018 through March 2020 were averaged and subtracted from sector sales occurring in the April 2020 through March 2021 time period to obtain the Change in Sales estimate. The estimated changes in sales for all sectors were summed to obtain the estimate for the change in Total of Sector Sales.

Municipalities are assigned to the county in which the largest proportion of the municipality’s population resides (e.g., while the city of Jackson lies in Hinds, Madison, and Rankin Counties, Jackson was “assigned” to Hinds County because the majority of its population resides in Hinds County).

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

### Estimated Change in Municipal Sales Tax Diversions

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

### **Economic Impact Summary from Change in Total of Sector Sales**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Publication 3480- 276 (06-20)**

By **Alan Barefield**, Extension Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, **Emily V. Durr**, Student Assistant, Department of Agricultural Economics, **Thaddeus A. Webb**, Student Assistant, Department of Agricultural Economics, **Zarina Davletova**, Student Assistant, Department of Agricultural Economics, and **Adam Nathan**, Student Assistant, Department of Agricultural Economics.

*Copyright 2021 by Mississippi State University. All rights reserved. This publication may be copied and distributed without alteration for nonprofit educational purposes provided that credit is given to the Mississippi State University Extension Service.*

Mississippi State University is an equal opportunity institution. Discrimination in university employment programs or activities based on race, color, ethnicity, sex, pregnancy, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation, genetic information, status as a U.S. veteran, or any other status protected by applicable law is prohibited. Questions about equal opportunity programs or compliance should be directed to the Office of Compliance and Integrity, 56 Morgan Avenue, P.O. Box 6044, Mississippi State, MS 39762, (662) 325-5839.

Extension Service of Mississippi State University, cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture. Published in furtherance of Acts of Congress, May 8 and June 30, 1914. GARY B. JACKSON, Director.