

WHO PAYS?

A DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF
THE TAX SYSTEMS IN ALL 50 STATES



ABOUT ITEP

The Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (ITEP) is a non-profit, non-partisan tax policy organization. We conduct rigorous analyses of tax and economic proposals and provide data-driven recommendations on how to shape equitable and sustainable tax systems. ITEP's expertise and data uniquely enhance federal, state, and local policy debates by revealing how taxes affect both public revenues and people of various levels of income and wealth.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors of this report extend their gratitude to fiscal policy analysts at nonprofit organizations in the State Priorities Partnership and the Economic Analysis Research Network, and other organizations across the country for their assistance in evaluating each state's tax system, as well as the many state officials and other experts in the field who were so generous with their time, knowledge, and expertise.

We would like to thank our ITEP colleagues Stephanie Clegg, Alan Essig, Misha Hill, Ed Meyers, Richard Phillips, Jenice Robinson, and Alla Sapozhnikova, all of whom played vital roles in the study's publication. We also thank Nick Buffie, Daan De Leeuw, Tatiana Kimbo, and Ronald Mak for their research support.

This study was made possible through the generous support of our donors.



THE INSTITUTE ON TAXATION & ECONOMIC POLICY

1616 P Street, NW Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036
202.299.1066 itep@itep.org

WWW.ITEP.ORG

Copyright © 2018 by The Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy

WHO PAYS?

A DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE TAX SYSTEMS IN ALL 50 STATES

SIXTH EDITION

October 2018

Meg Wiehe
Aidan Davis
Carl Davis
Matt Gardner
Lisa Christensen Gee
Dylan Grundman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
Introduction.	3
In Most States, State and Local Tax Systems Worsen Inequality	5
The 10 Most Regressive State and Local Tax Systems.	7
The Least Regressive State and Local Tax Systems.	9
The Kind of Tax Matters.	11
Income Taxes	14
Sales and Excise Taxes	18
Property Taxes	21
Low Taxes or Just Regressive Taxes?	23
Conclusion	25

TEXT BOXES

State and Local Tax Systems Can Widen, or Narrow, Income Inequality	6
Race Matters	11
Progressive, Regressive, or Proportional?	13
A Word About Non-Tax Revenue	24

CHARTS & FIGURES

<i>Figure 1</i> Averages for All States	4
<i>Figure 2</i> ITEP Tax Inequality Index.	5
<i>Figure 3</i> State and Local Tax Systems Can Widen, or Narrow, Income Inequality	6
<i>Figure 4</i> ITEP's Terrible 10 Most Regressive State & Local Tax Systems	7
<i>Figure 5</i> Characteristics of More Equitable Tax Systems	10
<i>Figure 6</i> Comparing Types of Taxes: Average Effective Tax Rates for All States by Tax	12

<i>Figure 7</i> Not All Income Taxes are Created Equal	15
---	----

<i>Figure 8</i> Lack of Income Tax Means High Taxes for Poorer Households; Low Taxes for High-Income Households	17
--	----

<i>Figure 9</i> States Relying Heavily on Sales and Excise Taxes Levy Higher Effective Tax Rates on Low-Income Families	19
--	----

<i>Figure 10</i> The 10 States with the Highest Taxes on Low-Income Households.	23
--	----

APPENDICES

<i>Appendix A:</i> Who Pays Summary	26
--	----

<i>Appendix B:</i> Itep Tax Inequality Index and Additional Data	28
---	----

<i>Appendix C:</i> State Reliance on Non-Tax Revenue	30
---	----

DETAILED STATE-BY-STATE TABLES

A Roadmap to the State-By-State Pages	31
Alabama	32
Alaska.	34
Arizona	36
Arkansas	38
California.	40
Colorado	42
Connecticut.	44
Delaware.	46
District of Columbia.	48
Florida	50
Georgia.	52
Hawaii	54
Idaho	56
Illinois.	58

Indiana	60
Iowa.	62
Kansas	64
Kentucky.	66
Louisiana.	68
Maine.	70
Maryland.	72
Massachusetts	74
Michigan.	76
Minnesota	78
Mississippi.	80
Missouri	82
Montana	84
Nebraska.	86
Nevada	88
New Hampshire	90
New Jersey	92
New Mexico	94
New York.	96
North Carolina	98
North Dakota	100
Ohio.	102
Oklahoma	104
Oregon	106
Pennsylvania	108
Rhode Island	110
South Carolina	112
South Dakota	114
Tennessee	116
Texas	118
Utah.	120
Vermont	122
Virginia	124
Washington	126
West Virginia	128
Wisconsin	130
Wyoming	132

OTHER

Methodology	134
-----------------------	-----

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Who Pays: A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States (the sixth edition of the report) is the only distributional analysis of tax systems in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This comprehensive report assesses tax fairness by measuring effective state and local tax rates paid by all income groups.¹ No two state tax systems are the same; this report provides detailed analyses of the features of every state tax code. It includes state-by-state profiles that provide baseline data to help lawmakers and the public understand how current tax policies affect taxpayers at all income levels.

The report includes these main findings:



THE SIXTH EDITION OF *WHO PAYS? ASSESSES TAX FAIRNESS BY MEASURING EFFECTIVE STATE AND LOCAL TAX RATES PAID BY ALL INCOME GROUPS.*

THE VAST MAJORITY OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX SYSTEMS ARE INEQUITABLE AND UPSIDE-DOWN, taking a much greater share of income from low- and middle-income families than from wealthy families. The absence of a graduated personal income tax in many states and an overreliance on consumption taxes contribute to this longstanding problem.

THE LOWER ONE'S INCOME, THE HIGHER ONE'S OVERALL EFFECTIVE STATE AND LOCAL TAX RATE. On average, the lowest-income 20 percent of taxpayers face a state and local tax rate more than 50 percent higher than the top 1 percent of households. The nationwide average effective state and local tax rate is 11.4 percent for the lowest-income 20 percent of individuals and families, 9.9 percent for the middle 20 percent, and 7.4 percent for the top 1 percent.

TAX STRUCTURES IN 45 STATES EXACERBATE INCOME INEQUALITY. Most state and local tax systems worsen income inequality by making incomes more unequal after collecting state and local taxes. Five states and the District of Columbia somewhat narrow the gap between lower- and middle- income taxpayers and upper-income taxpayers, making income slightly more equitable after collecting state and local taxes.

¹ The 6th edition of *Who Pays?*, unless otherwise noted, shows the impact of permanent tax laws on non-elderly taxpayers, including the impact of all tax changes enacted through September 10, 2018, at 2015 income levels.

IN THE 10 STATES WITH THE MOST REGRESSIVE TAX STRUCTURES (THE TERRIBLE 10), THE LOWEST-INCOME 20 PERCENT PAY UP TO SIX TIMES AS MUCH OF THEIR INCOME IN TAXES AS THEIR WEALTHY COUNTERPARTS. Washington State is the most regressive, followed by Texas, Florida, South Dakota, Nevada, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

HEAVY RELIANCE ON SALES AND EXCISE TAXES ARE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOST REGRESSIVE STATE TAX SYSTEMS. Six of the 10 most regressive states derive roughly half to two-thirds of their tax revenue from sales and excise taxes, compared to a national average of about one-third. Seven of these states do not levy a broad-based personal income tax while the remaining three have a personal income tax rate structure that is flat or virtually flat. A calculation of effective sales and excise tax rates finds that, on average, the lowest-income 20 percent pays 7.1 percent, the middle 20 percent pays 4.8 percent and the top 1 percent pays a comparatively meager 0.9 percent rate.



10 STATES WITH THE MOST REGRESSIVE TAX STRUCTURES



Washington
Texas
Florida
South Dakota
Nevada
Tennessee
Pennsylvania
Illinois
Oklahoma
Wyoming

A PROGRESSIVE GRADUATED INCOME TAX IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE LEAST REGRESSIVE STATE TAX SYSTEMS. States with the most equitable state and local tax systems derive, on average, more than one-third of their tax revenue from income taxes, which is above the national average of 27 percent. These states promote progressivity through the structure of their income taxes, including their rates (higher marginal rates for higher-income taxpayers), deductions, exemptions, and use of targeted refundable credits.

STATES COMMENDED AS “LOW-TAX” ARE OFTEN HIGH-TAX FOR LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME FAMILIES. The 10 states with the highest taxes on the poor are Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington. Six of these are also among the “terrible ten” because they are not only high-tax for the poorest, they are also low-tax for their richest residents.

INTRODUCTION

The nation's public policies helped grow the middle class, improve public health and economic well-being, build the Interstate Highway System, and make access to K-12 education universal. Just as public policy has the power to improve well-being, the inverse is also true. Over the past four decades, wealth has increasingly concentrated among the highest-income households. The reasons are complex and vast, but legislation, regulation, and federal court rulings certainly have contributed.

State and local tax policies play a role in this persistent social problem. The vast majority of state tax systems are regressive, meaning lower-income people are taxed at higher rates than top-earning taxpayers. Further, those in the highest-income quintile pay a smaller share of all state and local taxes than their share of all income while the bottom 80 percent pays more. In other words, not only do the rich, on average, pay a lower effective state and local tax rate than lower-income people, they also collectively contribute a smaller share of state and local taxes than their share of all income. This adversely affects states' ability to raise revenue. Research shows that when income growth concentrates among the wealthy, state revenues grow more slowly, especially in states that rely more heavily on taxes that disproportionately fall on low- and middle-income households.²



THE VAST MAJORITY OF STATE TAX SYSTEMS ARE REGRESSIVE.

In these states, lower-income people are taxed at higher rates than top-earning taxpayers.

Further, tax-cut-heavy policy decisions often deprive state coffers of adequate revenue for vital programs and services that build opportunity and improve overall well-being for families and communities. The movement among teachers in states across the country to demand more investment in education and no more tax cuts, especially at the top, for example, is illustrative of the challenges that states face when they continually cut taxes and either fail to increase spending on vital services or fail to sustain spending at the rate of inflation.

This study provides important context for those interested in state and local tax policies and the role they play in funding vital programs and services as well as economic security for all families and communities. It examines tax fairness by providing a thorough analysis of how state and local tax policies affect taxpayers across the income spectrum. It finds that nearly every state fails the basic test of tax fairness, taking a much greater

² Income Inequality Weighs on State Tax Revenues, a September 2014 report from Standard and Poor's

share of income from low- and middle-income families than from wealthy families. This, of course, has broad implications, not only for taxpayers' after-tax income but also for the revenue states collect to fund basic programs and services.

The report shows which states have done the best job of moving toward more equitable tax structures and which state systems are most regressive and further exacerbate income inequality (for additional detail see Appendix B).

The national effective state and local tax rate is 11.4 percent for the lowest-income 20 percent; 9.9 percent for the middle 20 percent; and 7.4 percent for the top 1 percent (see Figure 1 and Appendix A). This means the poorest Americans are paying one and a half times as much of their income in taxes than the top 1 percent. Results vary widely by state. For detail on the impact in individual states, visit Appendix A for the state-by-state *Who Pays?* summaries.

FIGURE 1

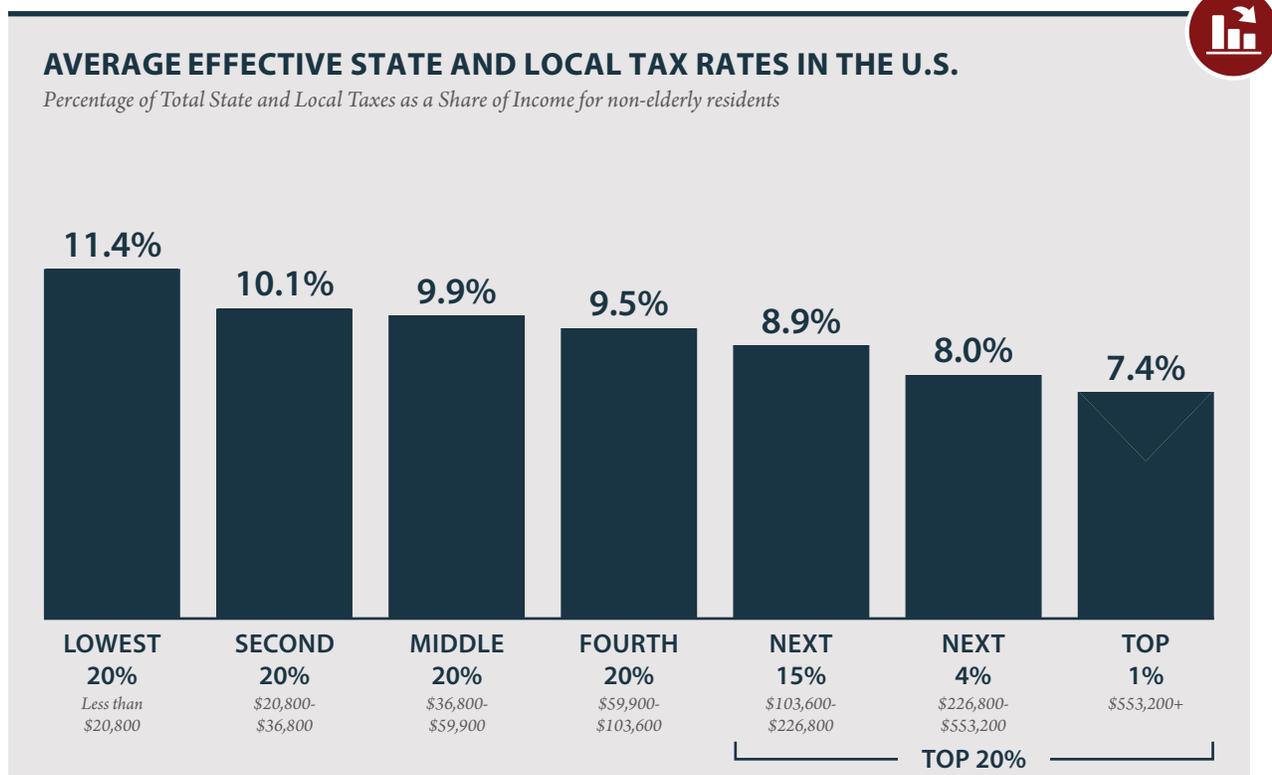




FIGURE 2

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX STATES IN ORDER OF RANK FROM LEAST EQUITABLE TO MORE EQUITABLE

- 1 Washington
- 2 Texas
- 3 Florida
- 4 South Dakota
- 5 Nevada
- 6 Tennessee
- 7 Pennsylvania
- 8 Illinois
- 9 Oklahoma
- 10 Wyoming
- 11 Arizona
- 12 Indiana
- 13 Ohio
- 14 Louisiana
- 15 Hawaii
- 16 New Hampshire
- 17 North Dakota
- 18 Alabama
- 19 New Mexico
- 20 Arkansas
- 21 Iowa
- 22 Michigan
- 23 Kansas
- 24 Mississippi
- 25 Kentucky
- 26 Alaska
- 27 Georgia
- 28 Missouri
- 29 Connecticut
- 30 Massachusetts
- 31 North Carolina
- 32 Rhode Island
- 33 Virginia
- 34 Wisconsin
- 35 Colorado
- 36 Nebraska
- 37 West Virginia
- 38 Idaho
- 39 South Carolina
- 40 Utah
- 41 Oregon
- 42 Maryland
- 43 Montana
- 44 New York
- 45 Maine
- 46 New Jersey
- 47 Minnesota
- 48 Delaware
- 49 Vermont
- 50 District of Columbia
- 51 California

NOTE: See Appendix B for detailed ITEP Tax Inequality Index and Methodology for more information

IN MOST STATES, STATE AND LOCAL TAX SYSTEMS WORSEN INEQUALITY

Forty-five states have regressive tax systems that exacerbate income inequality. When tax systems rely on the lowest-income earners to pay the greatest proportion of their income in state and local taxes, gaps between the most affluent and the rest of us continue to grow.

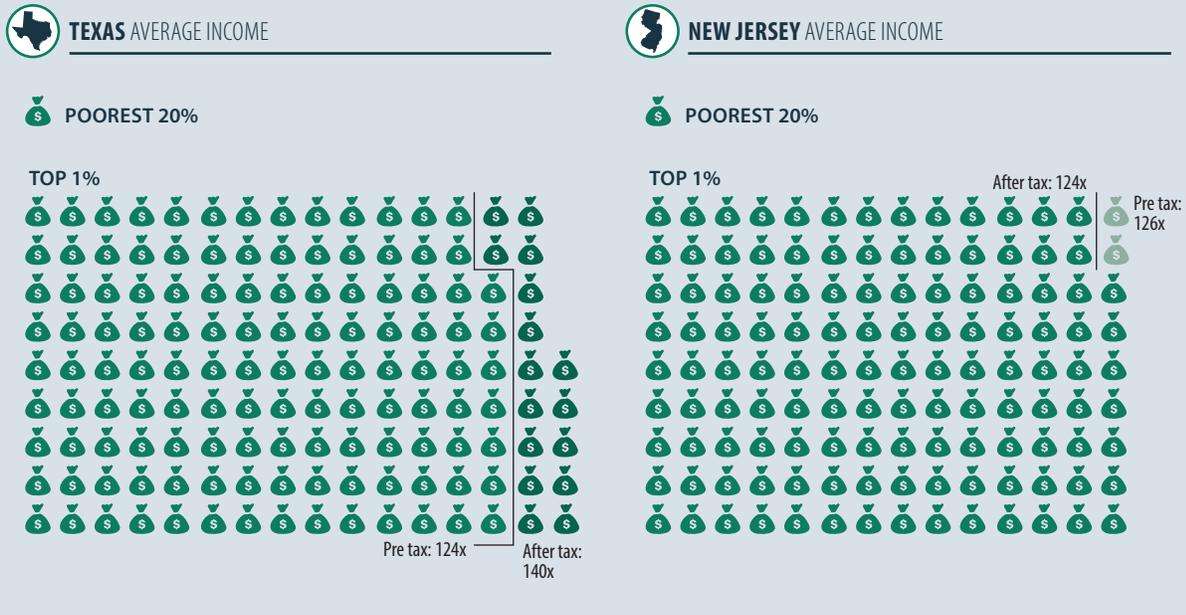
The ITEP Tax Inequality Index measures the effects of each state's tax system on income inequality by assessing the comparative impact a state's tax system has on the post-tax incomes of taxpayers at different income levels. Essentially, it answers the following question: Are incomes more equal, or less equal, after state taxes than before taxes?

For example, consider this scenario: if taxpayers in the top 1 percent are left with a higher percentage of their pre-tax income to spend on their day-to-day living and to save for the future than low- and middle-income taxpayers, the tax system is regressive and receives a negative tax inequality index score. This indicates that the income inequality that existed before the levying of state and local taxes has been made worse by those taxes. On the other hand, states with slightly progressive tax structures have positive tax inequality indexes. This means that after taking state and local taxes into account incomes are no less equal than they were before taxes; and tax systems in those states, at the very least, did not worsen income inequality.

FIGURE 3



STATE AND LOCAL TAX SYSTEMS CAN WIDEN, OR NARROW, INCOME INEQUALITY



The ITEP Inequality Index helps answer the question: are incomes more equal, or less equal, after taxes than before? It accomplishes this goal by comparing incomes at various points throughout the income distribution both before and after state and local taxes are collected. The actual calculation involves numerous steps, but the following example helps illustrate the basic idea underpinning the Index.

In Texas, before state and local taxes are collected the top 1 percent of taxpayers earn an average income that is 124 times larger than the average income of the state’s poorest 20 percent of residents. This state’s tax system, which ranks as the second most regressive on the Index, only exacerbates this divide. After state and local taxes are collected, the average after-tax income of Texas’s top earners stands at 140 times the size of the average after-tax income of the state’s low-income residents. This is the predictable result of charging low-income families a 13.0 percent effective tax rate, while asking high-income families to pay just 3.1 percent of their income in tax.

The story in New Jersey is very different. Prior to the application of state and local taxes, New Jersey’s top 1 percent of taxpayers enjoy an average income that is 126 times larger than the average income earned by the state’s poorest residents — a figure quite similar to Texas. But New Jersey’s tax system makes this vast divide somewhat narrower. By asking slightly more of high-income households (9.8 percent of income) than of the poor (8.7 percent of income), New Jersey’s ratio falls ever so slightly, with high-income households enjoying incomes 124 times larger than the state’s poorest residents, on average.

This example shows that while state tax codes are not a cure-all for economic inequality, well-designed systems can help lessen the problem while steeply regressive systems only make it worse.

THE 10 MOST REGRESSIVE STATE AND LOCAL TAX SYSTEMS

Ten states — Washington, Texas, Florida, South Dakota, Nevada, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Oklahoma, and Wyoming — are particularly regressive, with upside-down tax systems that ask the most of those with the least. These “Terrible Ten” states tax their poorest residents — those in the bottom 20 percent of the income scale — at rates up to six times higher than the wealthy. Middle-income families in these states pay a rate up to four times higher as a share of their income than the wealthiest families.

FIGURE 4



ITEP’S TERRIBLE 10 MOST REGRESSIVE STATE & LOCAL TAX SYSTEMS

Taxes as share of family income + Tax features driving the data

RANK	STATE	POOREST 20%	MIDDLE 60%	TOP 1%	Little or No Income Tax	Flat-Rate Income Tax	Top Income Tax Rate Starts at Low Amount	Lack of Refundable Credits	High Reliance on Sales & Excise Taxes	High Reliance on Property Tax
1	Washington	17.8%	10.9%	3.0%	✓			✓	✓	
2	Texas	13.0%	9.7%	3.1%	✓			✓	✓	✓
3	Florida	12.7%	8.1%	2.3%	✓			✓	✓	✓
4	South Dakota	11.2%	8.7%	2.5%	✓			✓	✓	
5	Nevada	10.2%	7.4%	1.9%	✓			✓	✓	
6	Tennessee	10.5%	8.4%	2.8%	✓			✓	✓	
7	Pennsylvania	13.8%	11.0%	6.0%		✓		✓	✓	
8	Illinois	14.4%	12.3%	7.4%		✓		EITC nonrefundable; small refundable low-income credit		✓
9	Oklahoma	13.2%	10.5%	6.2%			✓		✓	
10	Wyoming	9.6%	7.2%	2.6%	✓			✓		

NOTE: States are ranked by the ITEP Tax Inequality Index. The ten states in the table are those whose tax systems most increase income inequality. See Methodology for a full description of the Index.

What characteristics do states with particularly regressive tax systems have in common? See Figure 4 for a look at the ten states with the most regressive tax systems. Several important factors stand out:

SEVEN OF THE TEN STATES DO NOT LEVY A BROAD-BASED PERSONAL INCOME TAX — FLORIDA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEVADA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, WASHINGTON, AND WYOMING. Tennessee currently levies a limited personal income tax that only applies to interest and dividend income, but it will be eliminated by 2021.

THREE STATES DO LEVY PERSONAL INCOME TAXES BUT HAVE STRUCTURED THEM IN A WAY THAT MAKES THEM MUCH LESS PROGRESSIVE THAN IN OTHER STATES. Pennsylvania and Illinois use a flat rate, which taxes the income of the wealthiest family at the same marginal rate as the poorest wage earners. Oklahoma has a graduated rate structure but applies the top rate starting at taxable income of \$12,200 for married couples — making the tax virtually flat in practice.

SIX OF THE TEN MOST REGRESSIVE TAX SYSTEMS — FLORIDA, NEVADA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, SOUTH DAKOTA, AND WASHINGTON — RELY HEAVILY ON REGRESSIVE SALES AND EXCISE TAXES. These states derive roughly half to two-thirds of their tax revenue from these taxes, compared to the national average of 35 percent in fiscal year 2014-2015.

THE LEAST REGRESSIVE STATE AND LOCAL TAX SYSTEMS

Ten jurisdictions with more equitable state and local tax systems can be found in Figure 5. Six of the ten — California, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Vermont — had positive scores on ITEP’s Tax Inequality Index, meaning that their state and local tax systems do not worsen income inequality. Thoughtful, progressive tax policy decisions permitted these six jurisdictions to make their tax systems somewhat more equitable for those with the least ability to pay taxes.

But none of these six tax systems are robustly progressive in a traditional sense. Rather than seeing effective tax rates steadily rise throughout the entire income distribution, some of these jurisdictions see “peaks,” where taxes on middle-income families are somewhat higher than at the top, or “valleys,” where low-income families face higher rates than the middle-class.

Several important factors define states with more equitable tax systems. Here is what they have in common:

HIGHLY PROGRESSIVE INCOME TAX BRACKETS AND RATES. All of the most equitable tax systems include personal income taxes which are progressive (but to varying degrees). California’s overall tax system is relatively progressive largely because of graduated marginal income tax rates, additional tax on income over \$1 million, and limits on tax breaks for upper-income taxpayers.

THE USE OF TARGETED, REFUNDABLE LOW-INCOME CREDITS. All of the ten states with more equitable tax systems have refundable Earned Income Tax Credits; EITC’s in 7 of the 10 states exceed a quarter of the federal credit. Refundable credits to offset

sales and property taxes are also common. Maine, for instance, provides a sales tax credit, dependent care tax credit, and a property tax “circuit breaker” that was recently enhanced.

BROAD-BASED INCOME TAXES. State personal income taxes with few deductions or exemptions to benefit the rich (such as capital gains loopholes or itemized deductions) tend to be progressive. Targeted policy decisions to phasedown or phaseout these benefits for higher-income earners can improve both the progressivity and revenue yield of state income tax structures.

A HIGHER RELIANCE ON INCOME TAXES WITH A LOWER RELIANCE ON REGRESSIVE CONSUMPTION TAXES. Just as the combination of flat (or non-existent) income taxes and high sales and excise taxes leads to regressive tax systems, the least regressive tax systems have highly progressive income taxes and rely less on sales and excise taxes.

FIGURE 5



CHARACTERISTICS OF MORE EQUITABLE STATE AND LOCAL TAX SYSTEMS

Taxes as share of family income + Tax features driving the data

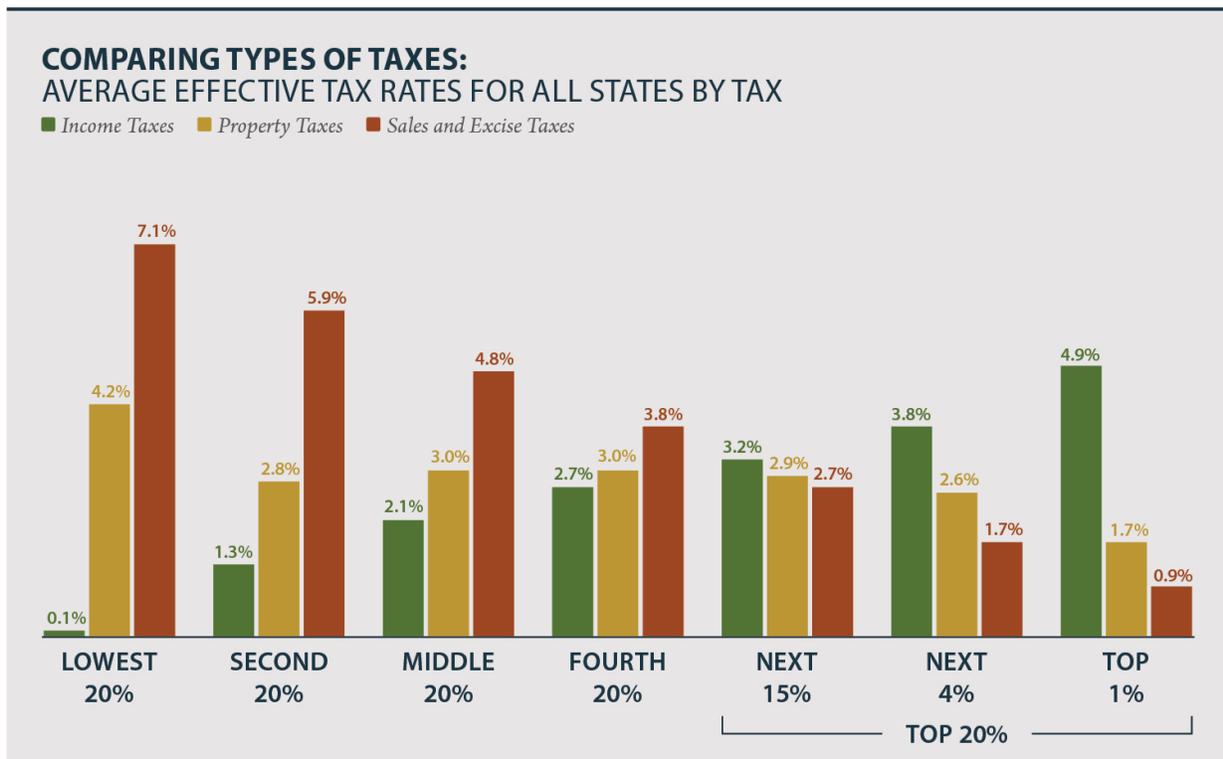
RANK	STATE	POOREST 20%	MIDDLE 60%	TOP 1%	Higher Income Tax Brackets/ Rates on Upper- Income	Limits Deductions and/or Exemptions for Upper- Income	High Reliance on PIT	Use of Refundable Credits	Low Use of Sales & Excise Taxes	Levies Estate or Inheritance Tax
51	California	10.5%	8.9%	12.4%	✓	✓		✓		
50	District of Columbia	6.3%	9.6%	9.5%	✓	✓		✓	✓	Estate Tax
49	Vermont	8.7%	9.4%	10.4%	✓	✓		✓	✓	Estate Tax
48	Delaware	5.5%	5.7%	6.5%				✓	✓	
47	Minnesota	8.7%	9.7%	10.1%	✓	✓		✓		Estate Tax
46	New Jersey	8.7%	9.8%	9.8%	✓	✓		✓	✓	Inheritance Tax
45	Maine	8.7%	9.2%	8.6%		✓		✓	✓	Estate Tax
44	New York	11.4%	12.2%	11.3%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Estate Tax
43	Montana	7.9%	6.7%	6.5%			✓	✓	✓	
42	Maryland	9.8%	10.3%	9.0%	✓		✓	✓		Both

NOTE: States are ranked by the ITEP Tax Inequality Index. The ten states in the table are those whose tax systems have the least detrimental impact on income inequality.

THE KIND OF TAX MATTERS

State and local governments seeking to fund public services have historically relied on three broad types of taxes: personal income, property, and consumption (sales and excise). States also rely on a range of other tax and non-tax revenue sources such as corporate income taxes, estate and inheritance taxes, user fees, charges, and gambling revenues. A few states rely heavily on non-traditional tax sources, such as severance taxes on the extraction of natural resources, which are not included in this analysis. (See Appendix C for information on both tax and “non-tax” revenues as shares of total state and local own-source revenues.)

FIGURE 6



As ITEP's analysis of the most and least regressive tax states shows, the relative fairness of state tax systems depends primarily on how heavily states rely on these different tax types. Each of these taxes has a distinct distributional impact, as the table on this page illustrates:



STATE PERSONAL INCOME TAXES ARE TYPICALLY PROGRESSIVE — AS INCOMES GO UP, EFFECTIVE TAX RATES GO UP. On average low-income families pay .04 percent of their incomes, middle-income families pay 2.1 percent of their incomes, and the top 1 percent pay 4.6 percent. Of the three major taxes used by states, the personal income tax is the only one under which effective tax rates rise with income levels. States often use progressive income taxes as tools to help offset more regressive state and local taxes.



PROPERTY TAXES, INCLUDING BOTH TAXES ON INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESS TAXES, ARE USUALLY SOMEWHAT REGRESSIVE. On average, poor homeowners and renters pay more of their incomes in property taxes than do any other income group — and the wealthiest taxpayers pay the least. On average low-income families pay 4.2 percent of their incomes, middle-income families pay 3.0 percent of their incomes, and the top 1 percent pay 1.7 percent.



SALES AND EXCISE TAXES ARE VERY REGRESSIVE. Poor families pay almost eight times more as a share of their incomes in these taxes than the best-off families, and middle-income families pay more than five times the rate of the wealthy. On average low-income families pay 7.1 percent of their incomes, middle-income families pay 4.8 percent of their incomes, and the top 1 percent pay 0.9 percent.

RACE MATTERS

The nation's longstanding system of unequal opportunities to access education, housing, jobs and capital, and other economic resources has resulted in a stark wealth gap between white families and most communities of color. Median wealth among black families is 10 times less than median wealth among white families. On average, black families earn \$28,000 less in income every year than white families and Latino families earn nearly \$18,000 less per year than their white counterparts.

The distributional impact of state and local tax systems based on income also have clear implications for wealth inequality among racial groups. State tax codes that worsen income inequality by taxing lower-income people at higher rates than wealthy people, taxing income derived from wealth (e.g. capital gains) at a lower rate than income derived from work, or relying heavily on consumption taxes, are worsening the racial wealth divide. The income and wealth gap between white families and communities of color will not be eliminated by making state tax systems fairer, but at the very least policymakers and the public should consider how tax policies are contributing to this persistent social problem.

A state's tax fairness is only partially determined by the mix of these three broad tax types. Equally important is how states design the structure of each tax. By design, some personal income taxes are far more progressive than others. The same is true, to a lesser extent, of



WASHINGTON STATE HAS THE MOST REGRESSIVE STATE AND LOCAL TAX SYSTEM.

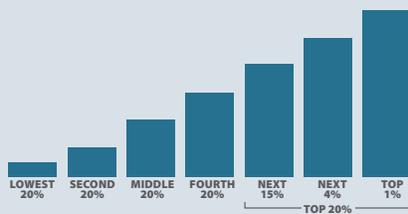
It levies no personal income tax but relies heavily on sales and excise taxes.

property and sales taxes; while any state that relies heavily on these taxes is likely to have a regressive tax structure, lawmakers can take steps to make these taxes less regressive. The overall regressivity of a state's tax system, therefore, ultimately depends both on a state's reliance on the different tax sources and on how the state designs each tax.

For example, California's level of reliance on sales and excise taxes is fairly in line with the national average. But it relies less heavily on property taxes and much more heavily on a state personal income tax that is substantially more progressive than most — and this makes California's tax system the least regressive one in the country.

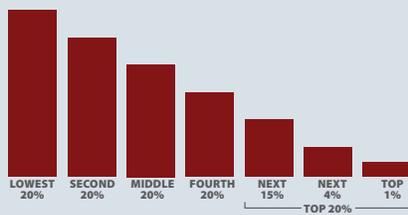
Washington State, on the other hand, has the most regressive state and local tax system. This is largely a result of the state levying no personal income tax and relying heavily on sales and excise taxes — according to the latest available data, these taxes make up over 60 percent of the state's total tax base. The average state reliance is nearly half that at 35 percent.

PROGRESSIVE, REGRESSIVE, OR PROPORTIONAL?



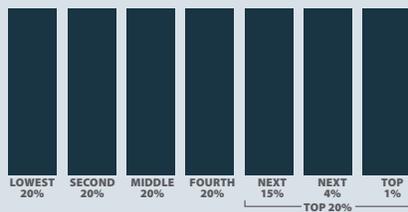
A PROGRESSIVE TAX

A progressive tax is one in which upper-income families pay a larger share of their incomes in tax than do those with lower incomes.



A REGRESSIVE TAX

A regressive tax requires the poor and middle-income to pay a larger share of their incomes in taxes than the rich.



A PROPORTIONAL TAX

A proportional tax takes the same percentage of income from everyone, regardless of how much or how little they earn.

INCOME TAXES

State personal income taxes — and their counterpart, corporate income taxes — are the main progressive element of state and local tax systems. In 2018, 41 states and the District of Columbia have broad-based personal income taxes that partially offset the regressivity of consumption taxes and property taxes. Yet some states have been more successful than others in creating a truly progressive personal income tax — one in which effective tax rates increase with income. Some states, such as California and Vermont as well as the District of Columbia, have very progressive income taxes. Others have only nominally progressive taxes. Very few states, such as Alabama and Pennsylvania, actually have effectively regressive income taxes.

These differences in the fairness of state income taxes are due to four broad policy choices: a graduated or flat-rate tax structure, the use of exemptions and deductions, refundable tax credits that benefit low-income taxpayers, and the use of regressive tax loopholes that benefit the wealthiest taxpayers.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX RATE STRUCTURE

Of the states currently levying a broad-based personal income tax, all but nine apply graduated tax rates (higher tax rates applied at higher income levels). Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Utah tax income at one flat rate. While most of the “Terrible Ten” states achieve membership in this club by having no income taxes at all, two of them — Pennsylvania and Illinois — achieve this dubious honor through their use of a flat-rate tax.

However, using a graduated rate structure is not enough to guarantee an overall progressive income tax; some graduated-rate income taxes are about as fair as some flat-rate taxes, and some even less fair. The level of graduation in state income tax rates varies widely. As does the level of progressivity. This is illustrated by a look at the income tax structures in the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, three jurisdictions with income taxes whose wide-ranging structures result in very different distributional impacts.

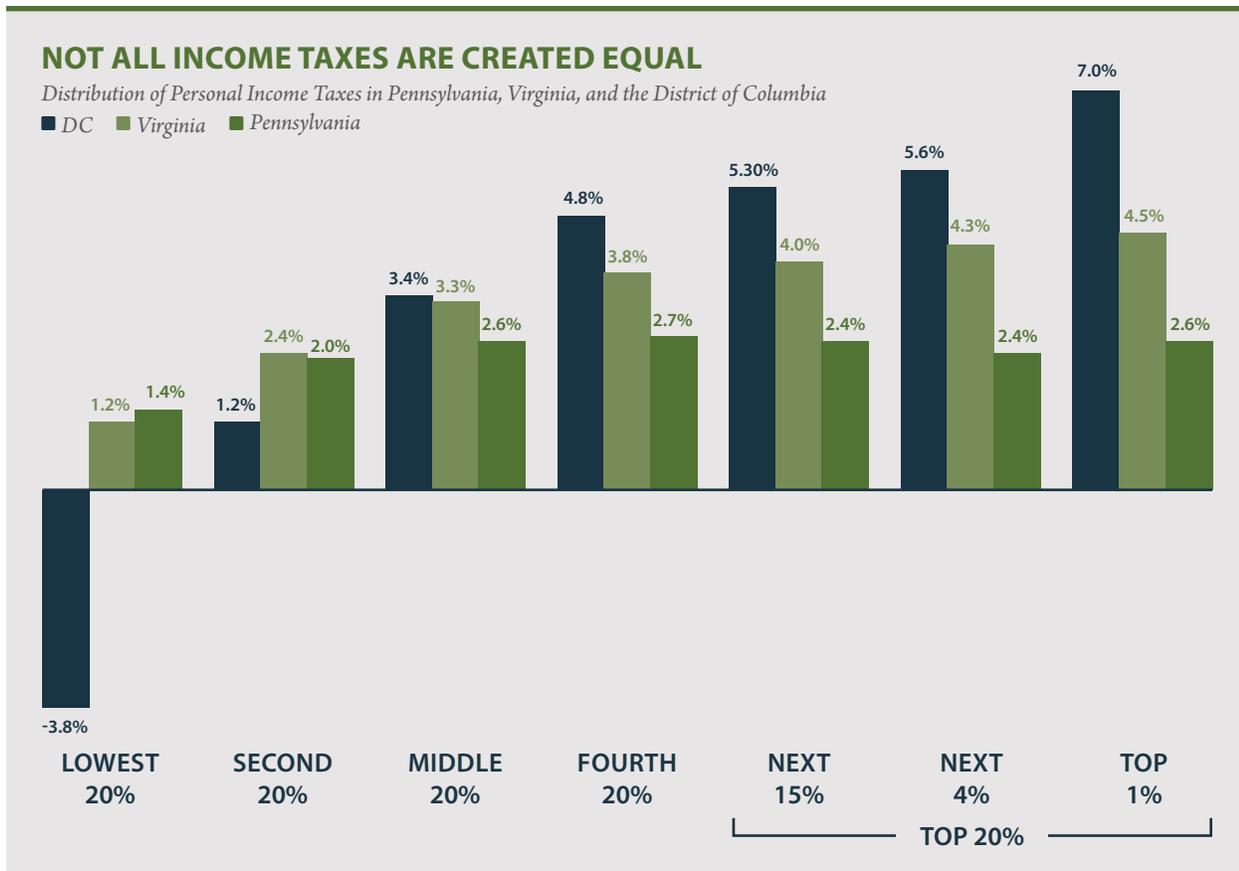
The District of Columbia’s income tax is quite progressive. Its six-tier graduated tax rates range from 4 percent to 8.95 percent. Because the top tax rate of 8.95 percent is a

“millionaire’s tax,” most District residents pay a lower top rate. And most of those at the bottom of the income scale are held harmless by a generous Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) provided at 40 percent of the federal credit for workers with children and 100 percent for workers without children in the home.

A neighboring state, Virginia, has a personal income tax with fewer tax brackets (four) over a narrower range (2 to 5.75 percent), and a top rate that begins at a modest \$17,000 of taxable income. The tax is progressive across the income scale, but low-income families still pay a comparatively high portion of their income in personal income taxes (The state’s 20 percent non-refundable Earned Income Tax Credit is helpful but does not offset the regressive effects of other taxes paid by low-income families). Further, a family in the top 1 percent, earning an average of \$1.4 million dollars a year, pays the same top rate as many families whose wages leave them near or even below the poverty line.

Pennsylvania is an example of an income tax structure that does little to improve the state’s tax progressivity. The Keystone State has a flat statutory income tax rate of 3.07 percent, offers no deductions or personal exemptions to reduce taxable income, and does not provide refundable tax credits (the state does offer a tax forgiveness credit that reduces taxes for the very lowest income taxpayers).

FIGURE 7



INCOME TAX PROVISIONS THAT BENEFIT LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES

A key tool that states have available to enhance income tax fairness and lift individuals up and out of poverty are low-income tax credits. These credits are most effective when they are refundable — that is, they allow a taxpayer to have a negative income tax liability which offsets the regressive nature of sales and property taxes — and are adjusted for inflation so they do not erode over time.



A KEY TOOL THAT STATES HAVE AVAILABLE TO ENHANCE INCOME TAX FAIRNESS AND LIFT INDIVIDUALS UP AND OUT OF POVERTY ARE LOW-INCOME TAX CREDITS.

Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia have enacted state Earned Income Tax Credits (EITCs).

Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia have enacted state Earned Income Tax Credits (EITCs). Most states allow taxpayers to calculate their EITC as a percentage of the federal credit. Doing so makes the credit easy for state taxpayers to claim (since they have already calculated the amount of their federal credit) and straightforward for state tax administrators.

Refundability is a vital component of state EITCs to ensure that workers and their families get the full benefit of the credit. Refundable credits do not depend on the amount of income taxes paid; rather, if the credit exceeds income tax liability, the taxpayer receives the excess as a refund. Thus, refundable credits usefully offset regressive sales and property taxes and can provide a much-needed income boost to help families pay for basic necessities. In all but five states (Hawaii, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Virginia), the EITC is fully refundable. The use of low-income tax credits such as the EITC is an important indicator of tax progressivity: only two of the ten most regressive state income taxes have a permanent EITC, while all of the ten relatively progressive state income taxes provide a permanent EITC.

Because the Earned Income Tax Credit is targeted to low-income families with children, it typically offers little or no benefit to older adults and workers without children. However, we have seen forward momentum on this issue in DC and Minnesota, and more recently in California and Maryland where lawmakers have taken steps to improve the credit for workers without children. Refundable low-income credits that are available to all residents regardless of family status are also good complementary policies to state EITCs.

Seven states offer an income tax credit to help offset the sales and excise taxes that low-income families pay. Some of the credits are specifically intended to offset the impact of sales taxes on groceries. These credits are normally a flat dollar amount for each family member and are available only to taxpayers with income below a certain threshold. They are usually administered on state income tax forms and are refundable — meaning that the full credit is given even if it exceeds the amount of income tax a claimant owes.

UNDERMINING PROGRESSIVITY WITH TAX BREAKS FOR WEALTHY TAXPAYERS

In contrast to states that improve tax fairness with tax credits for low-income families, more than a dozen states currently allow substantial tax breaks for the wealthy that undermine tax progressivity. Two of the most regressive state income tax loopholes are capital gains tax breaks (Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wisconsin) and deductions for federal income taxes paid (Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, and Oregon).

In combination with a flat (or only nominally graduated) rate structure, these tax breaks can create an odd —and unfair— situation where the highest income taxpayers devote a lower percentage of their income to income taxes than their middle-income neighbors.

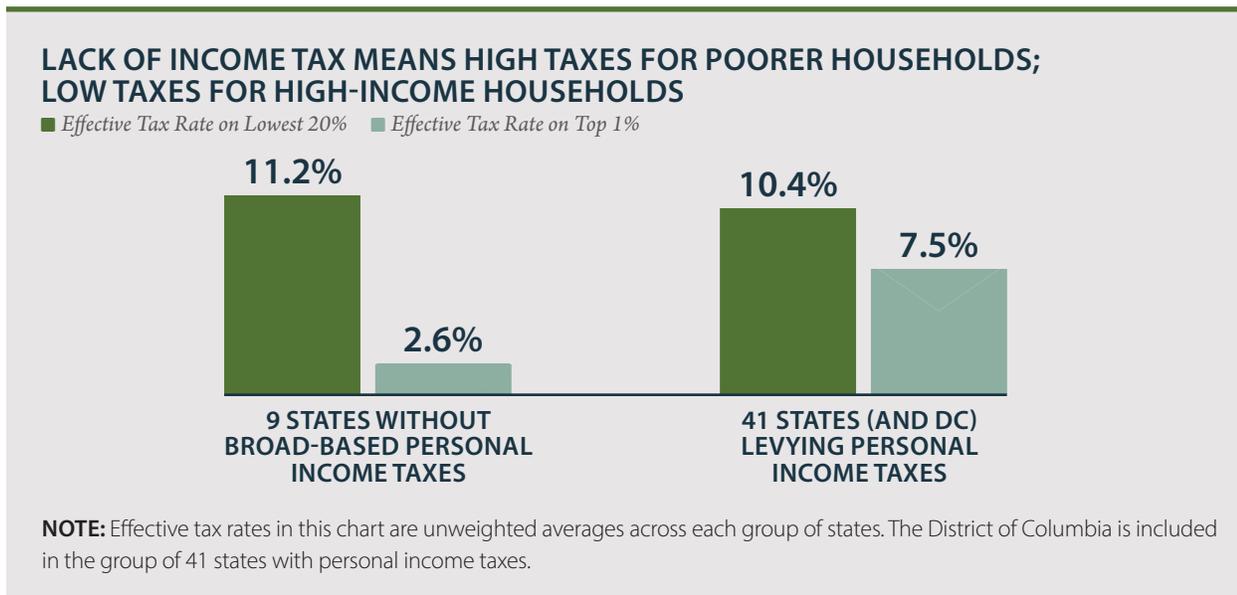
For example, Alabama allows a deduction for federal income taxes. Although Alabama’s income tax is essentially flat, the federal income tax is still progressive. So Alabama’s deduction for federal income taxes disproportionately benefits the state’s wealthiest taxpayers. As a result, effective marginal income tax rates in Alabama actually decline at the state’s highest income levels. Despite the 5 percent top tax rate, the effective income tax rate on the very wealthiest taxpayers is actually less than 3 percent. Among the six states that allow a deduction for federal taxes, three allow a full deduction for federal taxes, including Alabama, while the other three have a partial deduction.

Wisconsin allows a deduction for 30 percent of most capital gains income. Because capital gains are realized almost exclusively by the wealthiest 20 percent of taxpayers, this deduction makes the state income tax much less progressive. Eight other states allow substantial capital gains tax breaks.

WHAT ABOUT STATES WITHOUT INCOME TAXES?

Not levying a personal income tax requires tradeoffs that are often detrimental to tax fairness. It is a common misconception that states without personal income taxes are “low tax.” In reality, to compensate for lack of income tax revenues these state governments often rely more heavily on sales and excise taxes that disproportionately impact lower-income families. As a result, while the nine states without broad-based personal income taxes are universally “low tax” for households earning large incomes, these states tend to be higher tax for the poor.

FIGURE 8



Note: The nine states without broad-based personal income taxes are Alaska, Florida, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming. Tennessee levies a limited personal income tax that only applies to interest and dividend income; it is set to expire in 2021.

SALES AND EXCISE TAXES

Sales and excise taxes are the most regressive element in most state and local tax systems. Sales taxes inevitably take a larger share of income from low- and middle-income families than from rich families because sales taxes are levied at a flat rate and spending as a share of income falls as income rises. Thus, while a flat rate general sales tax may appear on its face to be neither progressive nor regressive, that is not its practical impact. Unlike an income tax, which generally applies to most income, the sales tax applies only to spent income and exempts saved income. Since high earners are able to save a much larger share of their incomes than middle-income families — and since the poor can rarely save at all — the tax is inherently regressive.



ON AVERAGE, STATES RELY MORE HEAVILY ON SALES AND EXCISE TAXES THAN ANY OTHER TAX SOURCE.

Inevitably, sales taxes take a larger share of income from low- and middle-income families than from rich families.

The average state's consumption tax structure is equivalent to an income tax with a 7.1 percent rate for the poor, a 4.8 percent rate for the middle class, and a 0.9 percent rate for the wealthiest taxpayers. Few policymakers would intentionally design an income tax that looks like this, but many have done so by relying heavily on consumption taxes as a revenue source.

On average, states rely more heavily on sales and excise taxes than any other tax source. Sales and excise taxes accounted for 35 percent of the state and local taxes collected in fiscal year 2015. However, states that rely much more heavily on consumption taxes increase the regressivity of their state and local tax systems:

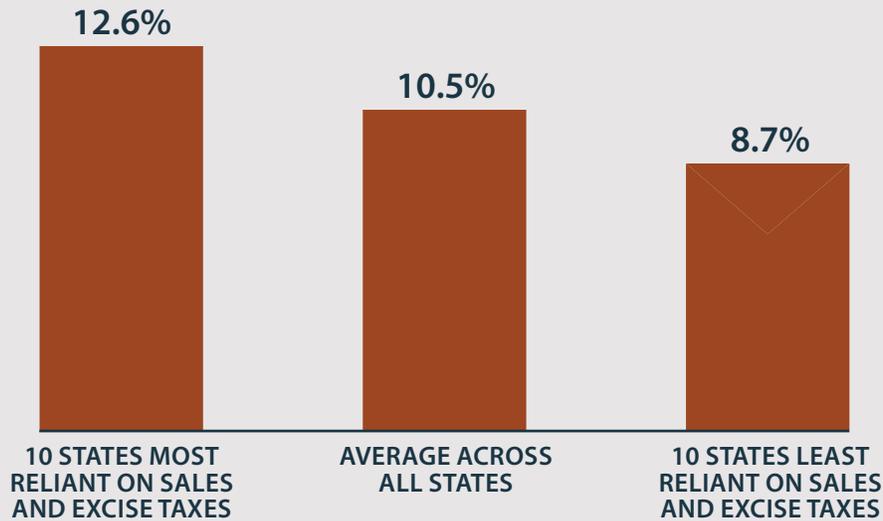
- In New Mexico, Arizona, Alabama, and Alaska, sales and excise taxes account for approximately 50 percent of all revenues.
- Sales and excise taxes in Texas, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, South Dakota, and Tennessee make up more than half of all revenues.
- Washington state and Nevada raise more than 60 percent of all revenue through regressive consumption taxes.

This high-reliance on consumption taxes helps land six of these states — Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington — on ITEP’s Terrible Ten list of the most regressive state and local tax systems.

FIGURE 9

STATES RELYING HEAVILY ON SALES AND EXCISE TAXES LEVY HIGHER EFFECTIVE TAX RATES ON LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Total State and Local Effective Tax Rate on Lowest 20 Percent of Taxpayers



NOTE: Effective tax rates in this chart are unweighted averages across each group of states.

Which items are included or excluded from the sales tax base is another important factor affecting sales tax fairness. For example, taxing food is a particularly regressive policy because poor families spend most of their income on groceries and other necessities. Of the states that rely the heaviest on consumption taxes, Arkansas and Tennessee both tax food (though at a reduced rate) and Hawaii taxes food at the full rate but with a partially offsetting credit for taxpayers making less than \$50,000. Among the twelve states with higher-than-average effective consumption tax rates on the bottom 20 percent, six of them include food in their tax bases. In addition to Arkansas, Tennessee, and Hawaii already mentioned above, South Dakota fully taxes food, and Kansas and Oklahoma both tax food at the full sales tax rate while offering tax credits that do not fully offset the impact of the tax.

MORE ON EXCISE TAXES

Unlike sales taxes that are usually calculated as a percentage of the price of a fairly broad base of taxable items, excise taxes are imposed on a small number of goods, typically ones for which demand has a practical per-person maximum (for example, one can only use so much gasoline). Thus, wealthy people don’t keep buying more of these goods as their income increases. Moreover, excise taxes are typically based on volume rather than price — per gallon, per pack and so forth. Thus, better-off people pay the same absolute tax on an expensive premium beer as low-income families pay on a run-of-the-mill variety. As a result, excise taxes are usually the most regressive kind of tax.

Overall, state excise taxes on items such as gasoline, cigarettes and beer take about 1.7 percent of the income of the poorest families, 0.8 percent of the income of middle-income families, and just 0.1 percent of the income of the very best-off. In other words, these excise taxes are 17 times harder on the poor than the rich, and 8 times harder on middle-income families than the rich.

In addition to being the most regressive tax, excise taxes can be relatively poor revenue-raising tools because they decline in real value over time. Since excise taxes are levied on a per-unit basis rather than ad valorem (percentage of value), the revenue generated is eroded by inflation. That means excise tax rates must continually be increased merely to keep pace with inflation, not to mention real economic growth. Policymakers using excise tax hikes to close fiscal gaps should recognize that relying on excise tax revenues means balancing state budgets on the back of the very poorest taxpayers — and that these revenues represent a short-term fix rather than a long-term solution.

PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are an important revenue source, especially for local governments. Today, a state’s property tax base typically includes only a subset of total wealth: primarily homes and business real estate and, in some states, cars and business property other than real estate. Wealth in the form of business equity, stocks, bonds, patents, copyrights, savings, and other “intangible” assets is not generally taxed by any level of government. Our analysis shows that, overall, the property tax is a regressive tax — albeit far less regressive than sales and excise taxes. There are several reasons for this:

- For average families, a home represents the lion’s share of their total wealth, so most of their wealth is taxed. At high income levels, however, homes are only a small share of total wealth, which mostly consists of stock portfolios, business interests, and other assets that are generally completely exempt from property taxes.
- For homeowners, home values as a share of income tend to decline at higher incomes. A typical middle-income family’s home might be worth three times as much as the family’s annual income, while a rich person’s home might be valued at one-and-a-half times his or her annual income or potentially much less.
- Renters do not escape property taxes. A portion of the property tax on rental property is passed through to renters in the form of higher rent — and these taxes represent a much larger share of income for poor families than for the wealthy. This adds to the regressivity of the property tax.



PROPERTY TAXES ARE AN IMPORTANT REVENUE SOURCE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Our analysis shows that, overall, the property tax is a regressive tax — albeit far less regressive than sales and excise taxes.

Property taxes paid by businesses reduce the regressivity of the property tax as they generally fall on owners of capital and to a significant degree are “exported” to residents of other states. On average, this study finds that about 40 percent of a typical state’s property taxes fall on business (excluding the portion of taxes assigned to renters).

The regressivity of property taxes is also dependent on other factors within the control of policymakers, such as the use of exemptions, tax credits, and preferential tax rates for homeowners, and on external factors such as housing patterns in the state. The fairest property taxes currently are generally those that use the following strategies:

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

The most common form of broad-based state property tax relief for homeowners is the homestead exemption, which usually exempts a flat dollar amount or flat percentage of home value from property tax. Some states apply the exemption only to certain types of property tax levies, such as school taxes, while other states apply the exemption to all homeowner property taxes.

Allowing a generous homestead exemption is what sets less regressive property tax systems apart from the most regressive. While several states have increased the value of their homestead exemptions in recent years, many others have allowed the real value of their homestead exemptions to diminish, as increasing home values made fixed-dollar exemptions less valuable.

LOW-INCOME PROPERTY TAX CREDITS

A majority of states now offer some kind of credit designed to assist low-income taxpayers in paying their property tax bills. The most effective and targeted property tax credits are “circuit breaker” programs made available to low-income homeowners and renters regardless of age. Circuit breaker credits take effect when property tax bills exceed a certain percentage of a person’s income. Unfortunately, most circuit breaker credits are made available only to elderly taxpayers, a feature that reduces the impact of many low-income property tax credits. Only seven states offer substantial circuit breakers to all low-income property taxpayers regardless of age or disability. Notably, not a single one of the ten most regressive states has a true low-income circuit breaker available to low-income homeowners and renters of all ages. (Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wyoming provide less targeted property tax credits that are restricted to elderly taxpayers and/or based only on income without requiring property taxes to exceed a set percentage of income.)

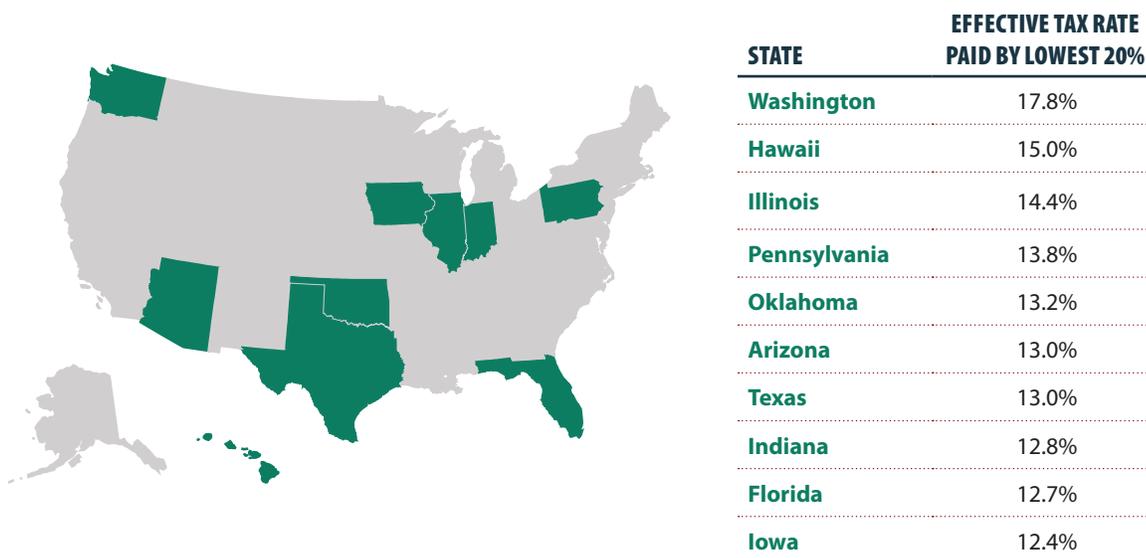
LOW TAXES OR JUST REGRESSIVE TAXES?

This report identifies the most regressive state and local tax systems and the policy choices that drive that unfairness. Many of the most upside-down tax systems have another trait in common: they are frequently hailed as “low-tax” states, often with an emphasis on their lack of an income tax. But this raises the question: “low tax” for whom?

No-income-tax states like Washington, Texas, and Florida do, in fact, have average to low taxes overall. However, they are far from “low-tax” for poor families. In fact, these states’ disproportionate reliance on sales and excise taxes make their taxes among the highest in the entire nation on low-income families.

FIGURE 10

THE 10 STATES WITH THE HIGHEST TAXES ON LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS



NOTE: See Appendix B for detailed ITEP Tax Inequality Index and Methodology for more information

Figure 10 shows the 10 states that tax poor families the most. Washington State, which does not have an income tax, is the highest-tax state in the country for poor people. In fact, when all state and local taxes are tallied, Washington's poor families pay 17.8 percent of their income in state and local taxes. Compare that to neighboring Idaho and Oregon, where the poor pay 9.2 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively, of their incomes in state and local taxes — far less than in Washington.

Arizona and Texas, both of which rely heavily on consumption taxes, tie for sixth highest taxes on the poor in the nation, at 13.0 percent. Florida is not far behind, as its 12.7 percent tax rate on the poor ranks ninth highest. The bottom line is that many so-called “low-tax” states are high-tax states for the poor, and most do not offer a good deal to middle-income families either. Only the wealthy in such states pay relatively little.

A WORD ABOUT NON-TAX REVENUE

Who Pays? examines how, and from whom, state and local governments collect tax revenue. But non-tax revenue is largely excluded from the analysis. Non-tax revenue can include fees, fines, service charges, or any other monies that are collected by a state or local government outside of the tax code. Non-tax revenue is often based on consumption by residents rather than ability to pay. For example, public parking is charged based on the purchase of a service, and is charged at the same rate regardless of one's income. Generally speaking, non-tax revenue tends to be a regressive revenue source. As more states and localities seek to cut or avoid raising taxes, many have increased their reliance on fees thus making most state and local tax codes even more regressive than this study shows. See Appendix C for a ranking of states based on their reliance on non-tax revenue vs. tax revenue.

CONCLUSION

The main finding of this report is that the vast majority of state and local tax systems are fundamentally unfair. An overreliance on consumption taxes and the absence of a progressive personal income tax in many states neutralizes whatever benefits low-income taxpayers receive from refundable low-income tax credits. The bleak reality is that even among the growing group of states that have taken steps to reduce low-income residents' tax share by enacting state EITCs, most still require their poorest taxpayers to pay a higher effective tax rate than any other income group.

The results of this study are an important reference for lawmakers seeking to understand the inequitable tax structures they have inherited from their predecessors or helped enact themselves. States may ignore these lessons and continue to demand that their poorest citizens pay the highest effective tax rates. Or, they may decide instead to ask wealthier families to pay tax rates more commensurate with their incomes. In either case, the path that states choose will have a major impact on the well-being of their citizens — and on the fairness of state and local taxes.

APPENDIX A:

WHO PAYS SUMMARY

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES AS A SHARE OF FAMILY INCOME FOR NON-ELDERLY TAXPAYERS IN ALL 50 STATES AND DC

STATE	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
Alabama	9.9%	9.8%	9.0%	7.9%	6.9%	5.7%	5.0%
Alaska	7.0%	4.8%	4.3%	4.1%	2.8%	2.3%	2.5%
Arizona	13.0%	10.9%	9.4%	8.5%	7.5%	6.7%	5.9%
Arkansas	11.3%	11.5%	10.8%	9.7%	9.2%	8.2%	6.9%
California	10.5%	9.4%	8.3%	9.0%	9.4%	9.9%	12.4%
Colorado	8.7%	9.0%	8.9%	8.3%	7.6%	6.6%	6.5%
Connecticut	11.5%	9.2%	12.2%	12.1%	11.1%	9.6%	8.1%
Delaware	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	6.5%
District of Columbia	6.3%	9.0%	9.8%	10.1%	9.8%	9.3%	9.5%
Florida	12.7%	9.5%	8.1%	6.8%	5.6%	4.5%	2.3%
Georgia	10.7%	9.7%	9.8%	9.3%	8.6%	7.9%	7.0%
Hawaii	15.0%	13.0%	11.6%	11.0%	9.4%	9.2%	8.9%
Idaho	9.2%	8.9%	8.1%	8.4%	7.6%	7.7%	7.2%
Illinois	14.4%	12.4%	12.6%	11.8%	11.0%	9.4%	7.4%
Indiana	12.8%	11.3%	11.1%	9.6%	8.4%	7.5%	6.8%
Iowa	12.4%	10.5%	10.7%	10.4%	9.8%	8.3%	7.7%
Kansas	11.4%	10.1%	10.6%	10.4%	9.9%	8.6%	7.4%
Kentucky	9.5%	10.5%	11.1%	10.1%	9.7%	8.4%	6.7%
Louisiana	11.9%	10.7%	10.0%	9.3%	8.0%	7.2%	6.2%
Maine	8.7%	8.6%	9.6%	9.4%	9.9%	9.5%	8.6%
Maryland	9.8%	9.5%	10.6%	11.0%	10.6%	9.7%	9.0%
Massachusetts	10.0%	9.0%	9.3%	9.4%	8.6%	7.7%	6.5%
Michigan	10.4%	9.4%	9.2%	9.2%	8.4%	7.5%	6.2%
Minnesota	8.7%	9.3%	9.7%	10.0%	9.5%	9.4%	10.1%

APPENDIX A: Who Pays Summary (cont.)

STATE	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
Mississippi	10.2%	10.1%	10.8%	9.2%	8.1%	6.5%	6.7%
Missouri	9.9%	8.8%	9.0%	9.2%	8.7%	7.8%	6.2%
Montana	7.9%	6.3%	7.1%	6.6%	6.9%	6.1%	6.5%
Nebraska	11.1%	10.0%	10.8%	9.8%	9.4%	8.7%	8.7%
Nevada	10.2%	8.1%	7.6%	6.4%	5.2%	4.5%	1.9%
New Hampshire	9.1%	6.7%	8.1%	6.6%	5.7%	4.5%	3.0%
New Jersey	8.7%	8.6%	10.1%	10.7%	10.1%	9.6%	9.8%
New Mexico	10.6%	10.7%	10.2%	9.7%	8.9%	7.4%	6.0%
New York	11.4%	11.3%	12.4%	12.9%	12.6%	11.6%	11.3%
North Carolina	9.5%	9.3%	9.4%	8.9%	8.3%	7.7%	6.4%
North Dakota	10.3%	8.9%	8.5%	6.8%	6.0%	4.5%	4.5%
Ohio	12.3%	10.8%	10.7%	10.4%	9.8%	8.3%	6.5%
Oklahoma	13.2%	11.2%	10.7%	9.8%	8.6%	7.4%	6.2%
Oregon	10.1%	8.2%	9.1%	8.9%	8.8%	8.8%	8.1%
Pennsylvania	13.8%	11.6%	11.1%	10.3%	9.5%	7.8%	6.0%
Rhode Island	12.1%	9.5%	9.5%	9.2%	9.1%	9.0%	7.9%
South Carolina	8.3%	8.0%	8.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.2%	6.8%
South Dakota	11.2%	9.8%	8.9%	7.4%	5.8%	4.0%	2.5%
Tennessee	10.5%	9.4%	8.5%	7.3%	5.7%	4.2%	2.8%
Texas	13.0%	10.9%	9.7%	8.6%	7.4%	5.4%	3.1%
Utah	7.5%	7.9%	8.2%	8.8%	7.9%	7.3%	6.7%
Vermont	8.7%	9.0%	10.1%	9.1%	10.4%	10.0%	10.4%
Virginia	9.8%	9.3%	9.2%	9.3%	8.6%	8.0%	7.0%
Washington	17.8%	12.4%	11.0%	9.2%	7.1%	4.7%	3.0%
West Virginia	9.4%	9.1%	8.5%	8.8%	8.7%	7.7%	7.4%
Wisconsin	10.1%	10.2%	10.1%	10.6%	10.1%	8.5%	7.7%
Wyoming	9.6%	8.2%	7.5%	6.1%	5.1%	3.8%	2.6%
ALL STATES	11.4%	10.1%	9.9%	9.5%	8.9%	8.0%	7.4%

NOTE: Table shows total state and local taxes enacted through September 10, 2018 as a share of 2015 non-elderly income

APPENDIX B:

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX AND ADDITIONAL DATA

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES AS A SHARE OF FAMILY INCOME FOR NON-ELDERLY TAXPAYERS IN ALL 50 STATES AND DC

RANK	STATE	INDEX SCORE	EFFECTIVE TAX RATES			HOW MUCH MORE AS A SHARE OF INCOME DO LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME TAXPAYERS PAY COMPARED TO THE TOP 1%?	
			LOWEST 20%	MIDDLE 60%	TOP 1%	LOWEST 20%	MIDDLE 60%
1	Washington	-12.5%	17.8%	10.4%	3.0%	5.9	3.5
2	Texas	-8.8%	13.0%	9.4%	3.1%	4.3	3.1
3	Florida	-8.6%	12.7%	7.7%	2.3%	5.6	3.4
4	South Dakota	-7.8%	11.2%	8.4%	2.5%	4.5	3.4
5	Nevada	-7.1%	10.2%	7.1%	1.9%	5.4	3.8
6	Tennessee	-6.9%	10.5%	8.1%	2.8%	3.7	2.9
7	Pennsylvania	-6.7%	13.8%	10.8%	6.0%	2.3	1.8
8	Illinois	-6.2%	14.4%	12.2%	7.4%	1.9	1.6
9	Oklahoma	-6.1%	13.2%	10.3%	6.2%	2.1	1.7
10	Wyoming	-6.1%	9.6%	6.9%	2.6%	3.8	2.7
11	Arizona	-5.8%	13.0%	9.3%	5.9%	2.2	1.6
12	Indiana	-5.3%	12.8%	10.4%	6.8%	1.9	1.5
13	Ohio	-5.1%	12.3%	10.6%	6.5%	1.9	1.6
14	Louisiana	-5.1%	11.9%	9.8%	6.2%	1.9	1.6
15	Hawaii	-5.1%	15.0%	11.5%	8.9%	1.7	1.3
16	New Hampshire	-5.0%	9.1%	7.1%	3.0%	3.0	2.3
17	North Dakota	-4.9%	10.3%	7.7%	4.5%	2.3	1.7
18	Alabama	-4.6%	9.9%	8.6%	5.0%	2.0	1.7
19	New Mexico	-4.5%	10.6%	10.0%	6.0%	1.8	1.7
20	Arkansas	-4.2%	11.3%	10.4%	6.9%	1.6	1.5
21	Iowa	-3.8%	12.4%	10.5%	7.7%	1.6	1.4
22	Michigan	-3.7%	10.4%	9.2%	6.2%	1.7	1.5

APPENDIX B: ITEP Tax Inequality Index and Additional Data (cont.)

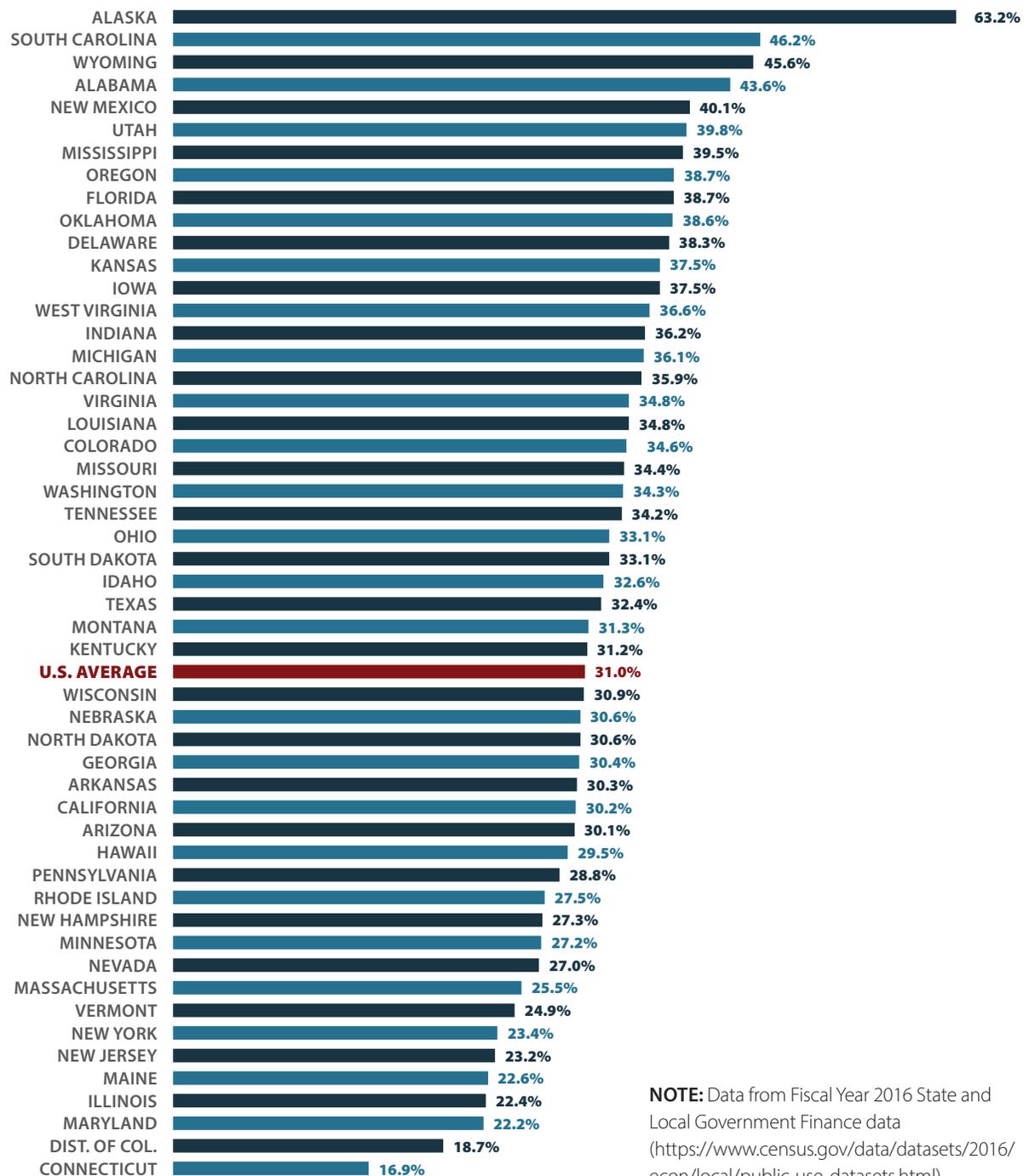
RANK	STATE	INDEX SCORE	EFFECTIVE TAX RATES			HOW MUCH MORE AS A SHARE OF INCOME DO LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME TAXPAYERS PAY COMPARED TO THE TOP 1%?	
			LOWEST 20%	MIDDLE 60%	TOP 1%	LOWEST 20%	MIDDLE 60%
23	Kansas	-3.6%	11.4%	10.4%	7.4%	1.6	1.4
24	Mississippi	-3.5%	10.2%	9.8%	6.7%	1.5	1.5
25	Kentucky	-3.3%	9.5%	10.5%	6.7%	1.4	1.6
26	Alaska	-3.3%	7.0%	4.3%	2.5%	2.8	1.7
27	Georgia	-3.2%	10.7%	9.5%	7.0%	1.5	1.4
28	Missouri	-3.2%	9.9%	9.1%	6.2%	1.6	1.5
29	Connecticut	-3.2%	11.5%	11.6%	8.1%	1.4	1.4
30	Massachusetts	-3.1%	10.0%	9.3%	6.5%	1.5	1.4
31	North Carolina	-3.0%	9.5%	9.1%	6.4%	1.5	1.4
32	Rhode Island	-2.8%	12.1%	9.3%	7.9%	1.5	1.2
33	Virginia	-2.5%	9.8%	9.3%	7.0%	1.4	1.3
34	Wisconsin	-2.5%	10.1%	10.4%	7.7%	1.3	1.3
35	Colorado	-2.4%	8.7%	8.6%	6.5%	1.4	1.3
36	Nebraska	-2.0%	11.1%	10.2%	8.7%	1.3	1.2
37	West Virginia	-1.7%	9.4%	8.8%	7.4%	1.3	1.2
38	Idaho	-1.7%	9.2%	8.4%	7.2%	1.3	1.2
39	South Carolina	-1.4%	8.3%	8.3%	6.8%	1.2	1.2
40	Utah	-1.2%	7.53%	8.4%	6.68%	1.1	1.3
41	Oregon	-1.2%	10.1%	8.8%	8.1%	1.2	1.1
42	Maryland	-1.0%	9.8%	10.6%	9.0%	1.1	1.2
43	Montana	-0.7%	7.9%	6.7%	6.5%	1.2	1.0
44	New York	-0.5%	11.4%	12.5%	11.3%	1.0	1.1
45	Maine	-0.2%	8.7%	9.3%	8.6%	1.0	1.1
46	New Jersey	0.6%	8.7%	10.2%	9.8%	0.9	1.0
47	Minnesota	0.9%	8.7%	9.8%	10.1%	0.9	1.0
48	Delaware	1.0%	5.5%	5.8%	6.5%	0.8	0.9
49	Vermont	1.5%	8.7%	9.4%	10.4%	0.8	0.9
50	District of Columbia	1.5%	6.3%	9.8%	9.5%	0.7	1.0
51	California	2.5%	10.5%	8.9%	12.4%	0.9	0.7

NOTE: See Methodology for description of ITEP's Tax Inequality Index

APPENDIX C:

STATE RELIANCE ON NON-TAX REVENUE

FISCAL YEAR 2016, GENERAL OWN SOURCE REVENUE SHARES FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



NOTE: Data from Fiscal Year 2016 State and Local Government Finance data (<https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2016/econ/local/public-use-datasets.html>)

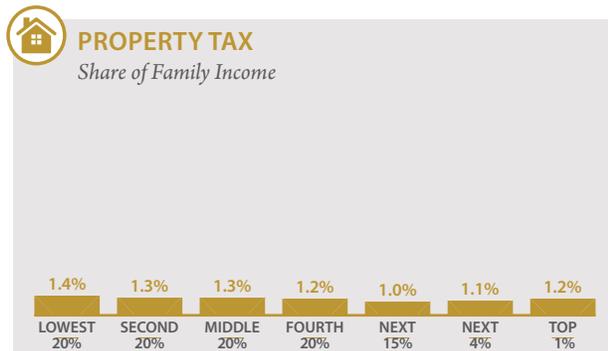
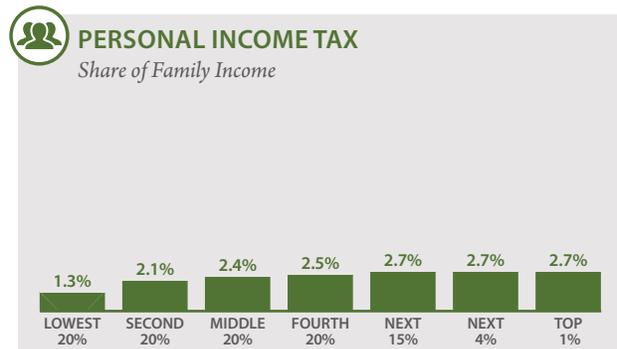
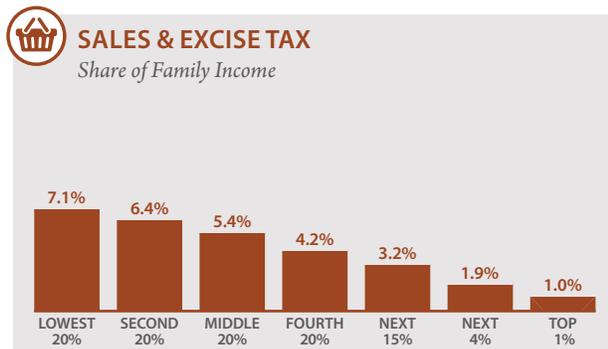
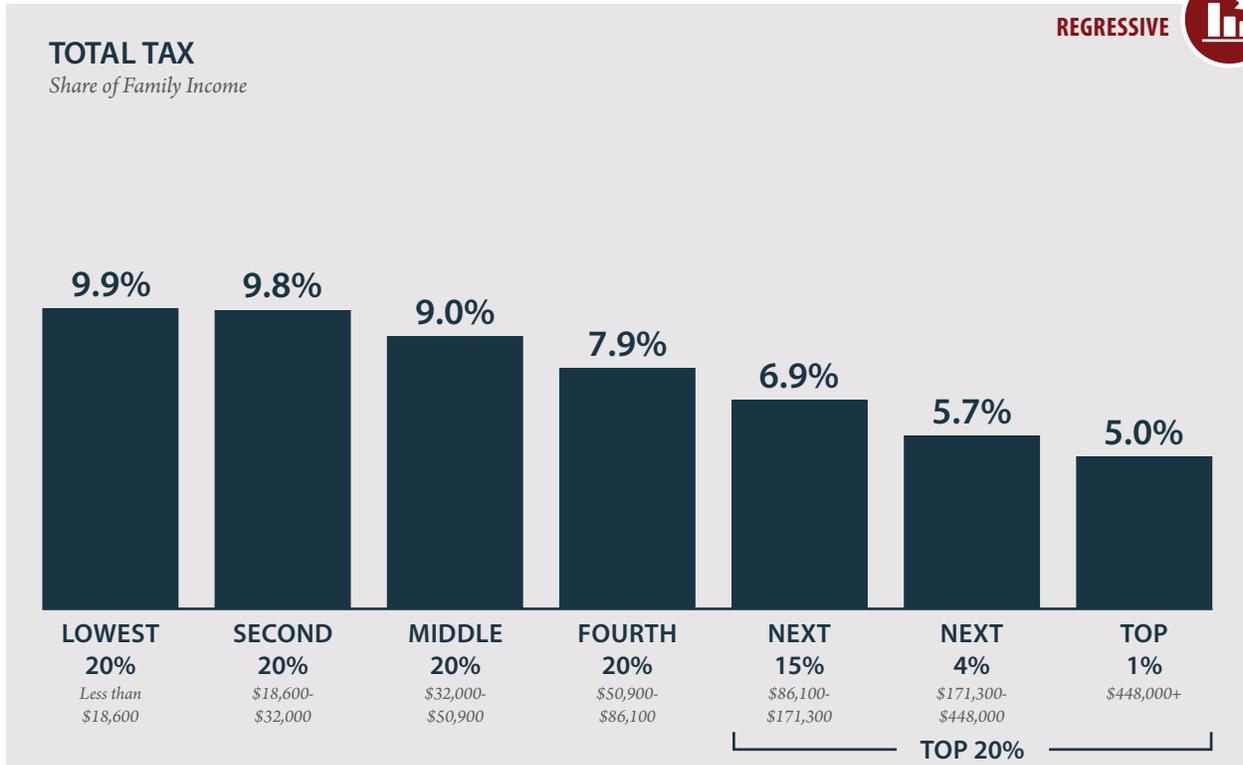
A ROADMAP TO THE STATE-BY-STATE PAGES

The following pages show state-by-state estimates of the distribution of state and local taxes by income group for non-elderly taxpayers. For each state, two pages of tax information are presented.

- 1 THE FIRST PAGE FOR EACH STATE SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN TAX YEAR 2018, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.**
In each distributional chart, the non-elderly population is divided into income quintiles (groups of 20 percent of the population). The highest-income quintile is further subdivided into three groups: the top one percent, the next highest four percent, and the next 15 percent. This is done because the highest-income quintile received 61 percent of all income in 2015 (the year of our income data) — and because income is distributed unequally within the top quintile.
- 2 THE LARGE CHART AT THE TOP OF EACH PAGE SHOWS TOTAL AVERAGE STATE AND LOCAL TAXES BY INCOME GROUP.** In a departure from past analyses, we no longer present this information post-federal offset due to policy changes under the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act that temporarily limited the extent to which the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes. Three smaller charts appear below it and show the distribution of each state's sales and excise, personal income, and property taxes by income group.
- 3 THE SECOND PAGE INCLUDES ADDITIONAL CHARTS AND INFORMATION THAT HELP CLARIFY THE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES** including a detailed table of Who Pays? results, ITEP's Tax Inequality Index ranking, and tax code features that drive the data in each state.

ALABAMA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Alabama enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

ALABAMA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$18,600	\$18,600 to \$32,000	\$32,000 to \$50,900	\$50,900 to \$86,100	\$86,100 to \$171,300	\$171,300 to \$448,000	over \$448,000
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,100	\$25,000	\$41,900	\$64,000	\$117,700	\$250,100	\$955,600
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	7.1%	6.4%	5.4%	4.2%	3.2%	1.9%	1.0%
General Sales—Individuals	3.7%	3.4%	3.0%	2.4%	1.9%	1.1%	0.6%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
 INCOME TAXES	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%
Personal Income Tax	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	9.9%	9.8%	9.0%	7.9%	6.9%	5.7%	5.0%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Alabama has the 18th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Alabama after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN ALABAMA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure; however, top rate kicks in at \$3,000 (single filers) so virtually flat
- Provides a large property tax homestead exemption

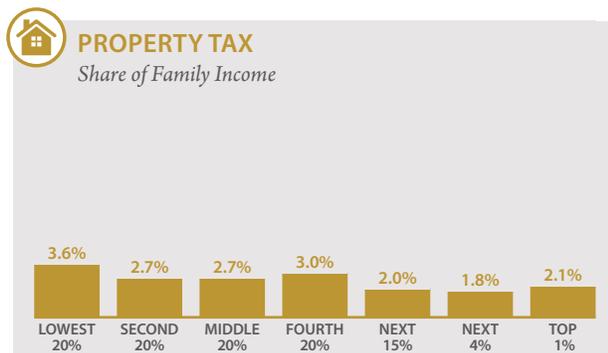
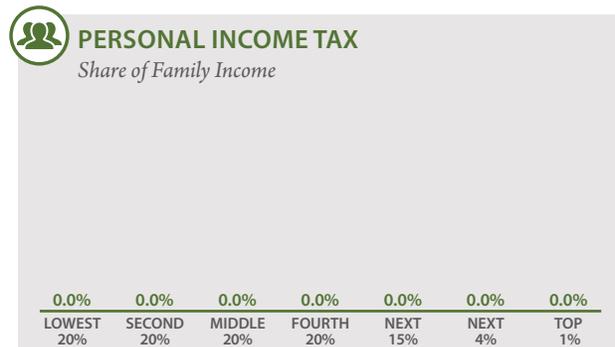
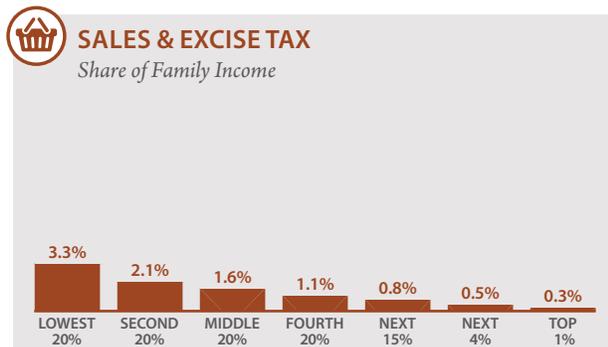
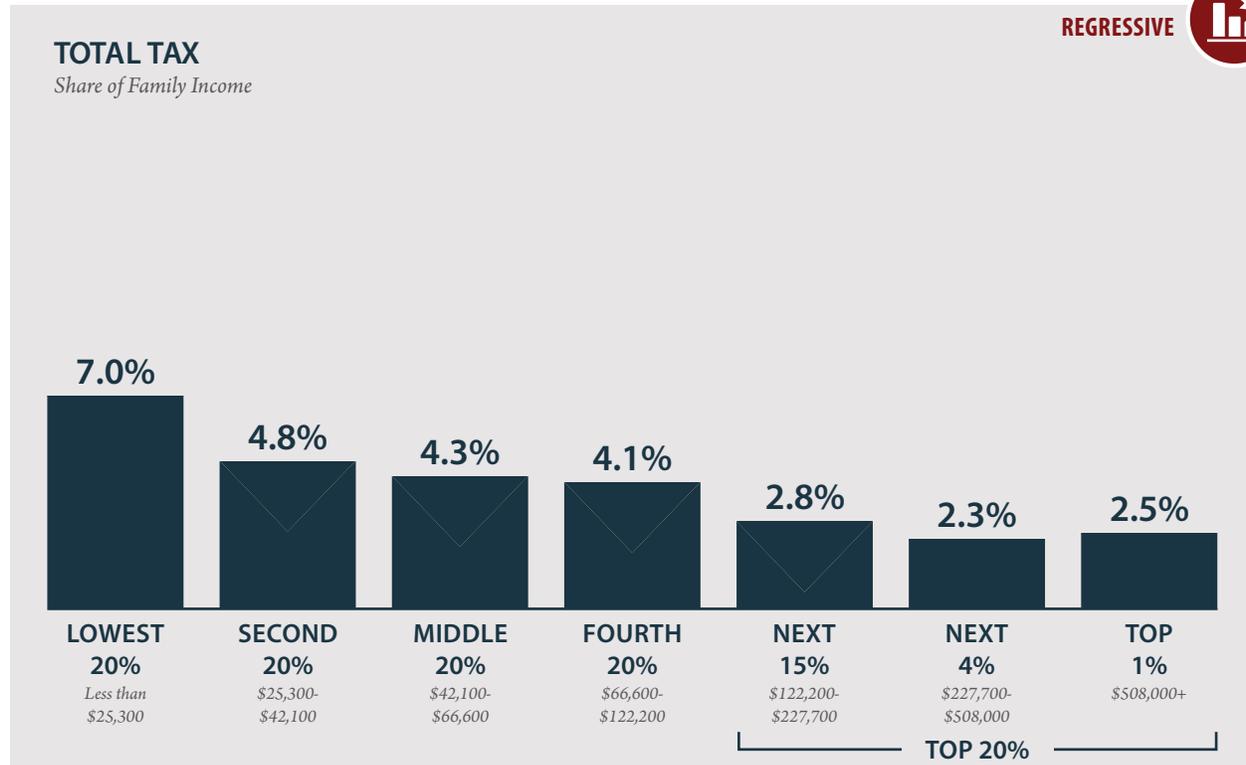


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Narrow income tax brackets mean majority of taxpayers pay top income tax rate
- Sales tax base includes groceries
- Provides an income tax deduction for federal income taxes paid
- Fails to provide refundable income tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

ALASKA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Alaska enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. The impact of the Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) payout is not accounted for in this analysis. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

ALASKA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$25,300	\$25,300 to \$42,100	\$42,100 to \$66,600	\$66,600 to \$122,200	\$122,200 to \$227,700	\$227,700 to \$508,000	over \$508,000
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$15,400	\$33,600	\$53,000	\$91,000	\$160,700	\$307,700	\$1,103,400
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	3.3%	2.1%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
General Sales—Individuals	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.6%	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.2%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	1.7%	1.5%	0.6%
Other Property Taxes	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.5%
 INCOME TAXES	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Personal Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	7.0%	4.8%	4.3%	4.1%	2.8%	2.3%	2.5%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Alaska has the 26th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Alaska after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN ALASKA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No statewide sales tax
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax

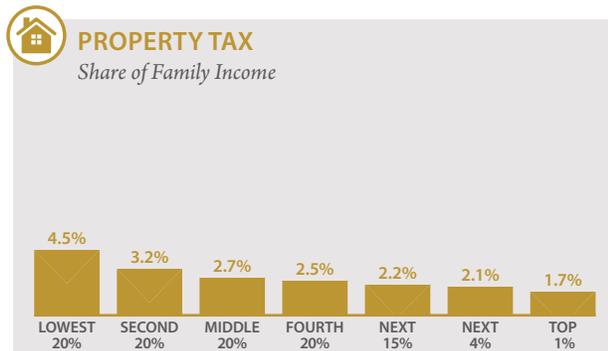
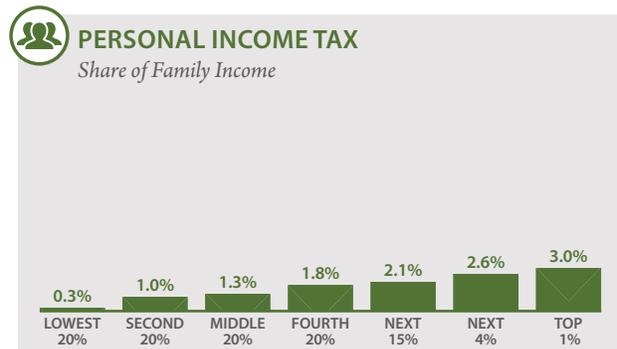
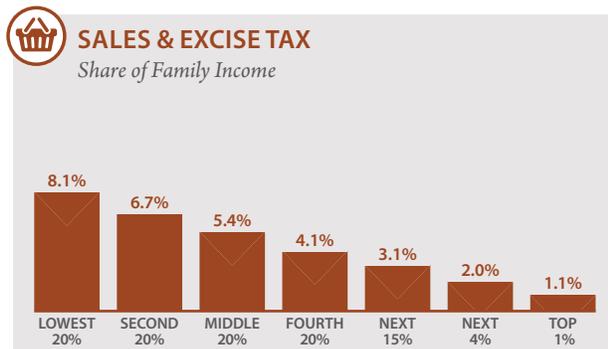
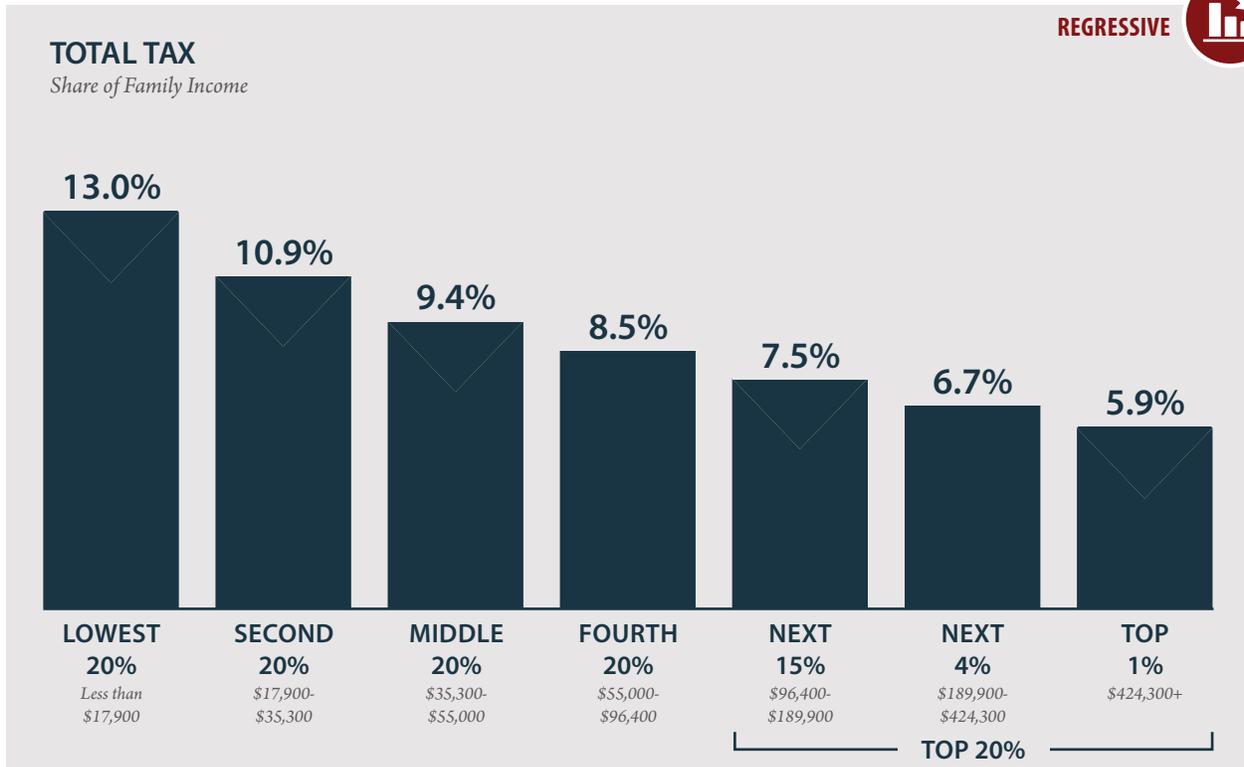


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No personal income tax
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to provide tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

ARIZONA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Arizona enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

ARIZONA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$17,900	\$17,900 to \$35,300	\$35,300 to \$55,000	\$55,000 to \$96,400	\$96,400 to \$189,900	\$189,900 to \$424,300	over \$424,300
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,900	\$28,000	\$43,200	\$73,900	\$128,000	\$271,100	\$1,124,700
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	8.1%	6.7%	5.4%	4.1%	3.1%	2.0%	1.1%
General Sales—Individuals	3.8%	3.4%	2.9%	2.3%	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	3.2%	2.6%	2.1%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%
 PROPERTY TAXES	4.5%	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	1.7%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	4.1%	2.8%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%
 INCOME TAXES	0.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.8%	2.2%	2.7%	3.1%
Personal Income Tax	0.3%	1.0%	1.3%	1.8%	2.1%	2.6%	3.0%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	13.0%	10.9%	9.4%	8.5%	7.5%	6.7%	5.9%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Arizona has the 11th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Arizona after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN ARIZONA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable income tax credit to offset the impact of sales taxes
- State sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax

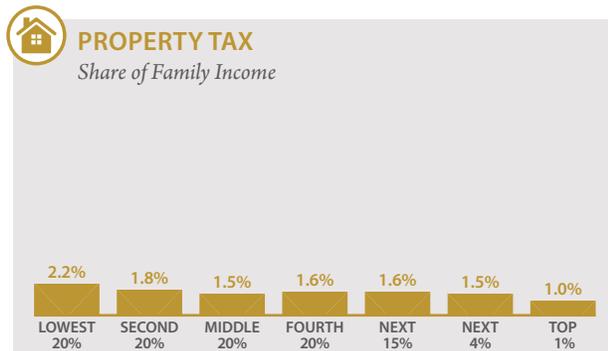
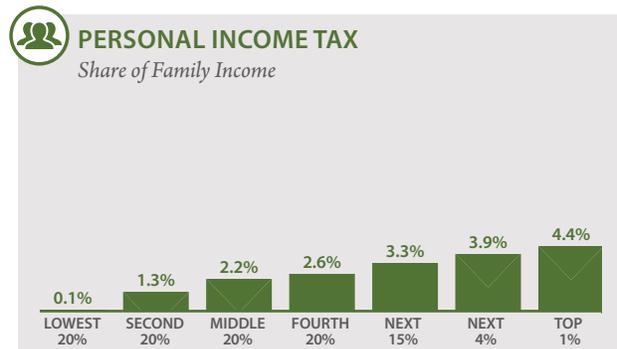
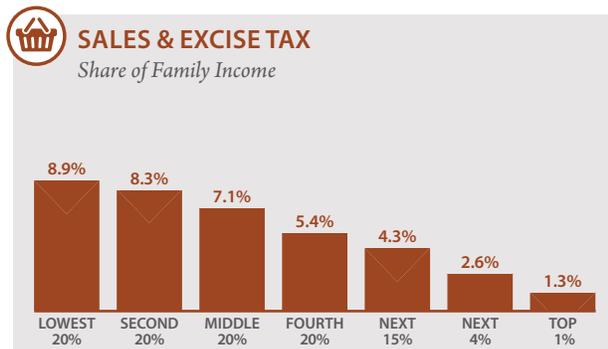
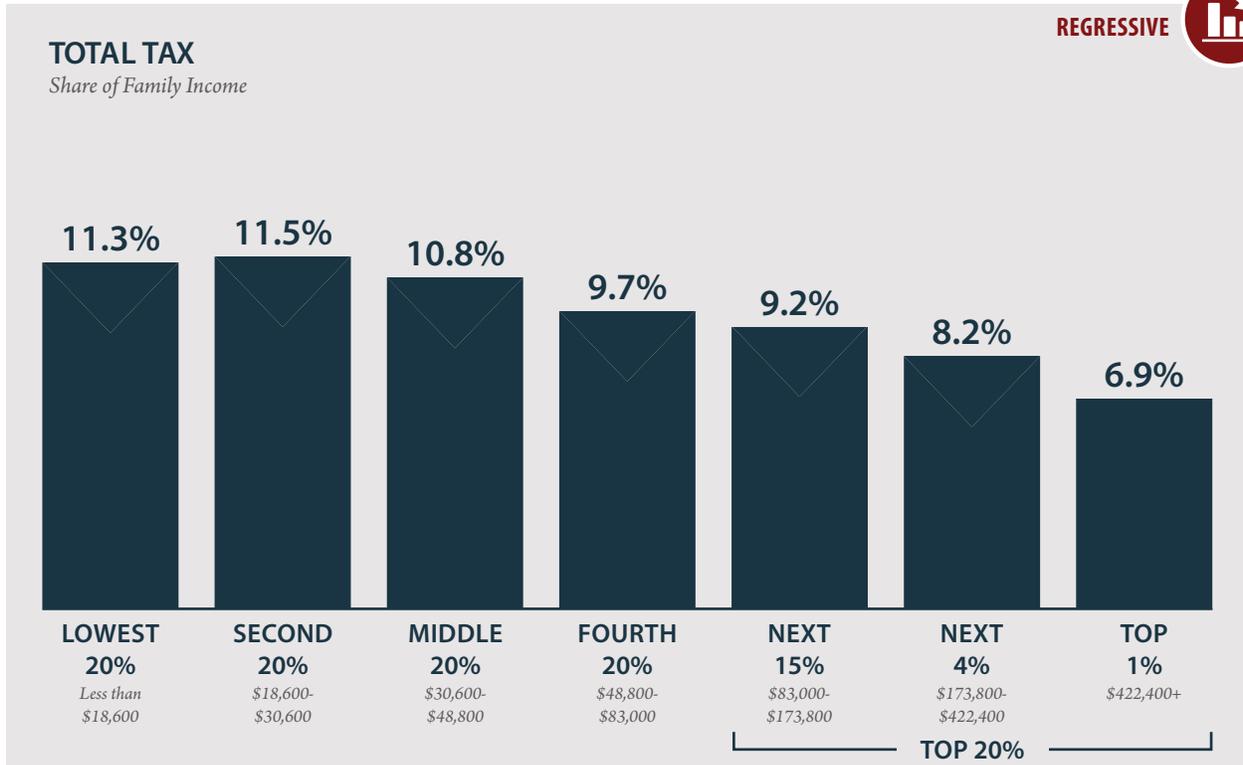


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides an income tax deduction for state income taxes paid
- Provides a partial income tax exclusion for capital gains income
- Comparatively high reliance on sales taxes
- Fails to provide a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income, non-elderly taxpayers
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

ARKANSAS

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Arkansas enacted through September 10, 2018 (with tax year 2019 personal income tax rates) at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

ARKANSAS State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$18,600	\$18,600 to \$30,600	\$30,600 to \$48,800	\$48,800 to \$83,000	\$83,000 to \$173,800	\$173,800 to \$422,400	over \$422,400
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,200	\$25,500	\$38,700	\$62,700	\$112,900	\$247,000	\$1,129,400
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	8.9%	8.3%	7.1%	5.4%	4.3%	2.6%	1.3%
General Sales—Individuals	5.2%	5.0%	4.5%	3.5%	2.8%	1.8%	0.9%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.0%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%
 INCOME TAXES	0.2%	1.4%	2.2%	2.6%	3.4%	4.0%	4.6%
Personal Income Tax	0.1%	1.3%	2.2%	2.6%	3.3%	3.9%	4.4%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	11.3%	11.5%	10.8%	9.7%	9.2%	8.2%	6.9%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Arkansas has the 20th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Arkansas after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN ARKANSAS



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a non-refundable low-income tax credit linked to the federal poverty level

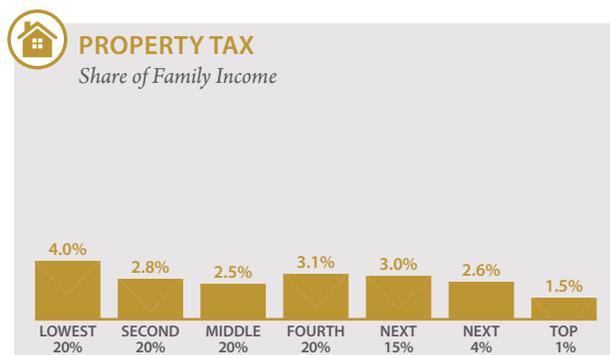
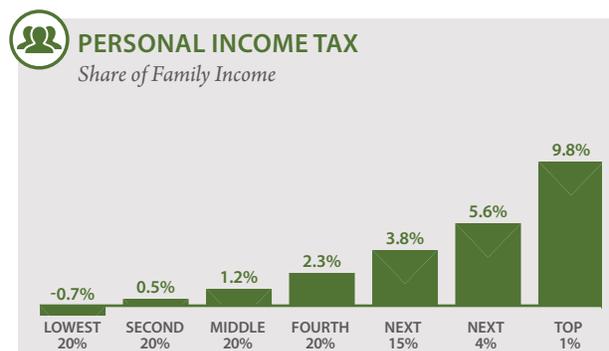
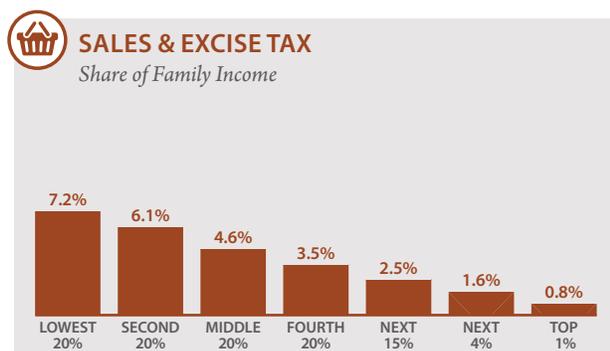
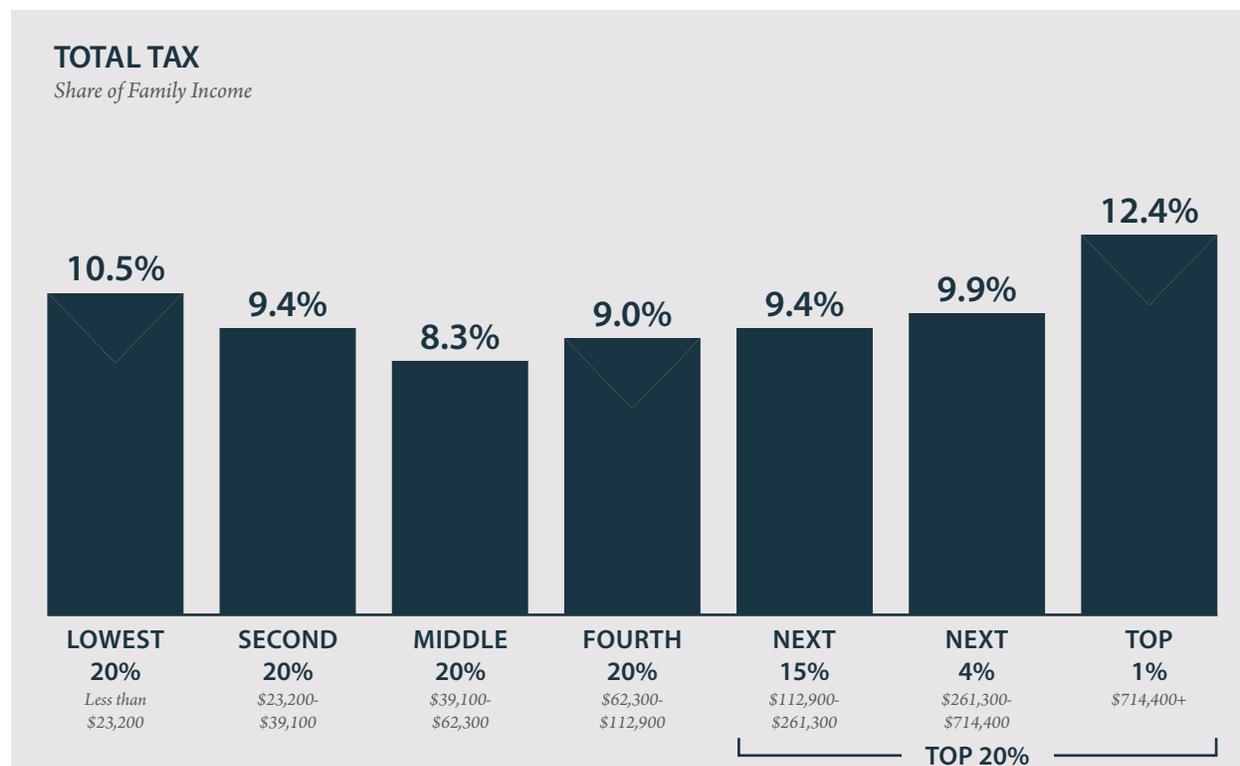


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides an income tax exclusion equal to 50 percent of capital gains income and fully excludes all gains above \$10 million
- State sales tax base includes groceries, though taxed at a lower rate
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to provide a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income taxpayers
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

CALIFORNIA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in California enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Personal income tax rates and brackets reflect law in effect through 2030. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

CALIFORNIA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$23,200	\$23,200 to \$39,100	\$39,100 to \$62,300	\$62,300 to \$112,900	\$112,900 to \$261,300	\$261,300 to \$714,400	over \$714,400
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$14,300	\$31,000	\$49,200	\$83,500	\$163,600	\$399,700	\$2,158,300
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	7.2%	6.1%	4.6%	3.5%	2.5%	1.6%	0.8%
General Sales—Individuals	3.1%	2.8%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.6%	2.1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	4.0%	2.8%	2.5%	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	1.5%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.9%	2.7%	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%	2.2%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.0%
 INCOME TAXES	-0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	2.4%	3.9%	5.7%	10.0%
Personal Income Tax	-0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	2.3%	3.8%	5.6%	9.8%
Corporate Income Tax	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
 TOTAL TAXES	10.5%	9.4%	8.3%	9.0%	9.4%	9.9%	12.4%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, **California's state and local tax system does not worsen income inequality and ranks 51st on the index.** The large income gap between lower- and middle-income taxpayers, as compared to the wealthy, is some-what narrower after state and local taxes than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology for additional detail.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN CALIFORNIA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides personal income tax credits in place of personal and dependent exemptions
- Limits itemized deductions for upper-income taxpayers
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

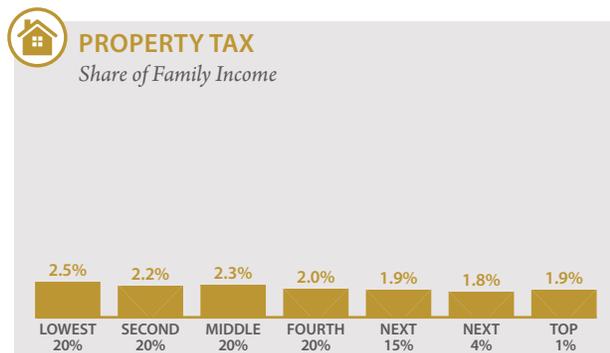
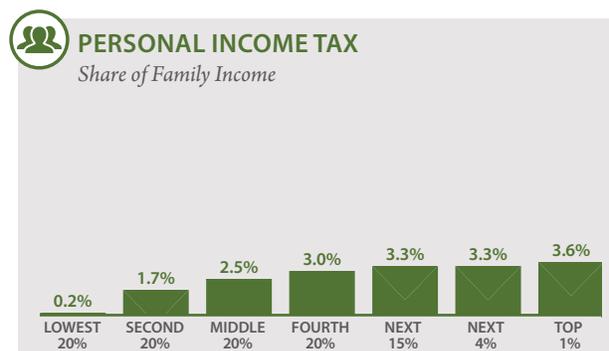
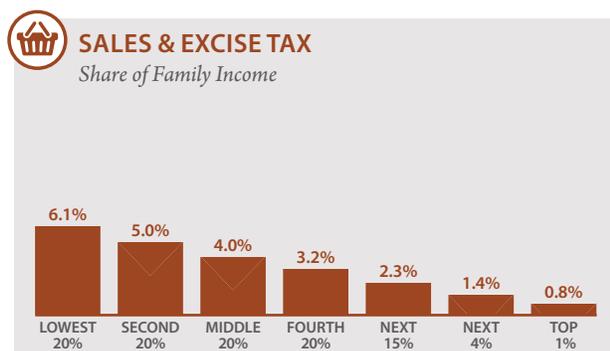
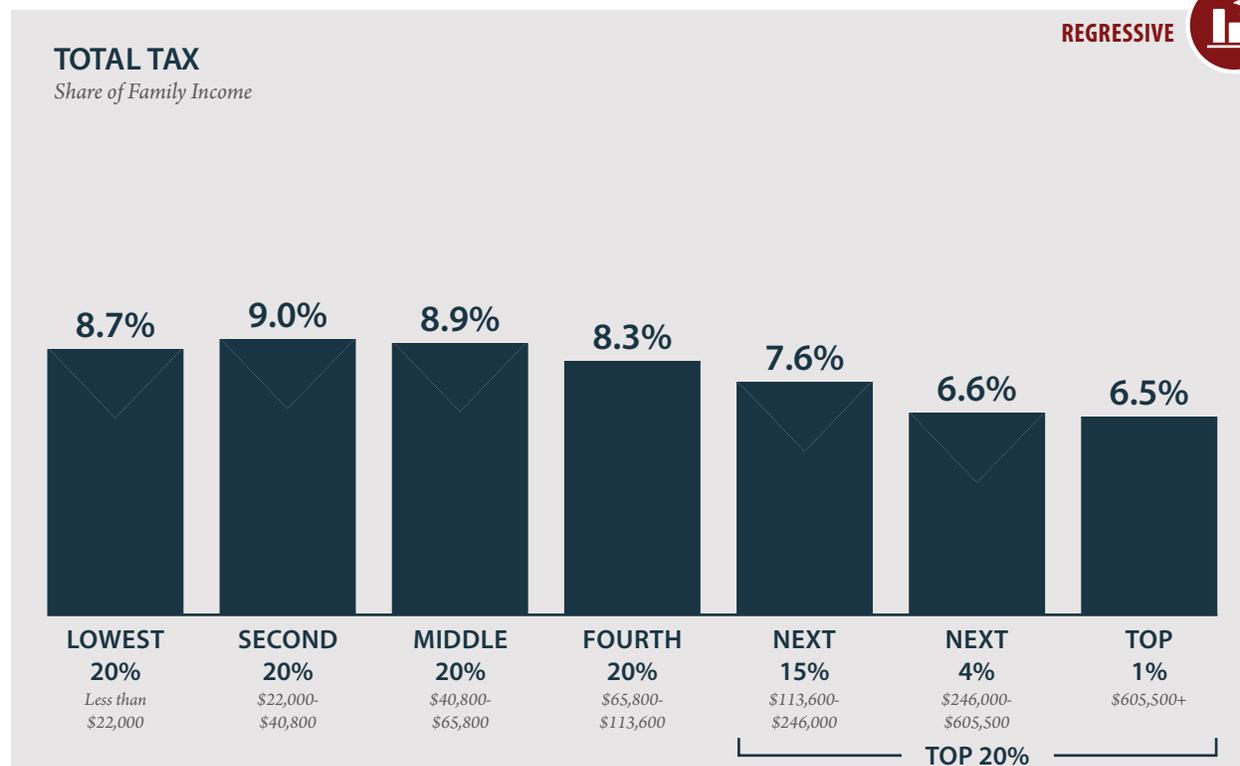


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively high combined state and local sales tax rate
- Comparatively high cigarette tax
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income, non-elderly taxpayers
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

COLORADO

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Colorado enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. They do not assume that current “triggers” in the law are reached to create a Child Tax Credit (CTC). Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

COLORADO State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$22,000	\$22,000 to \$40,800	\$40,800 to \$65,800	\$65,800 to \$113,600	\$113,600 to \$246,000	\$246,000 to \$605,500	over \$605,500
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$13,800	\$31,900	\$53,300	\$85,800	\$156,400	\$363,900	\$1,503,300
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.1%	5.0%	4.0%	3.2%	2.3%	1.4%	0.8%
General Sales—Individuals	2.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.3%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%
 INCOME TAXES	0.2%	1.7%	2.5%	3.0%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%
Personal Income Tax	0.2%	1.7%	2.5%	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	8.7%	9.0%	8.9%	8.3%	7.6%	6.6%	6.5%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Colorado has the 35th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Colorado after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN COLORADO



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides comparatively large standard deduction
- State sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a refundable dependent care tax credit

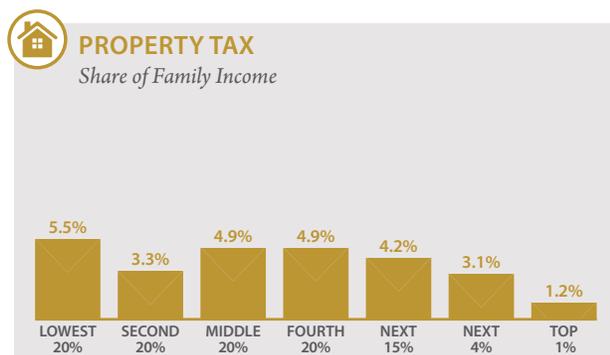
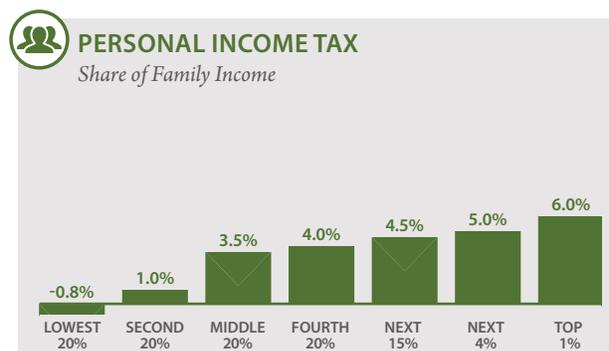
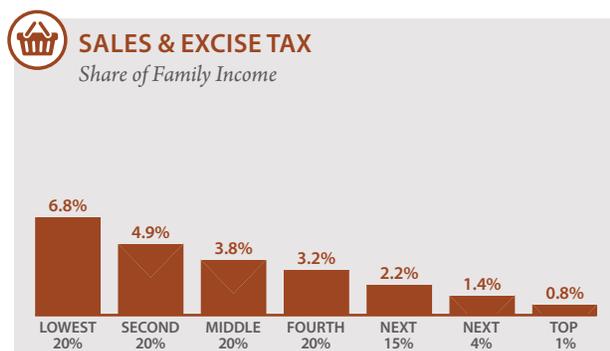
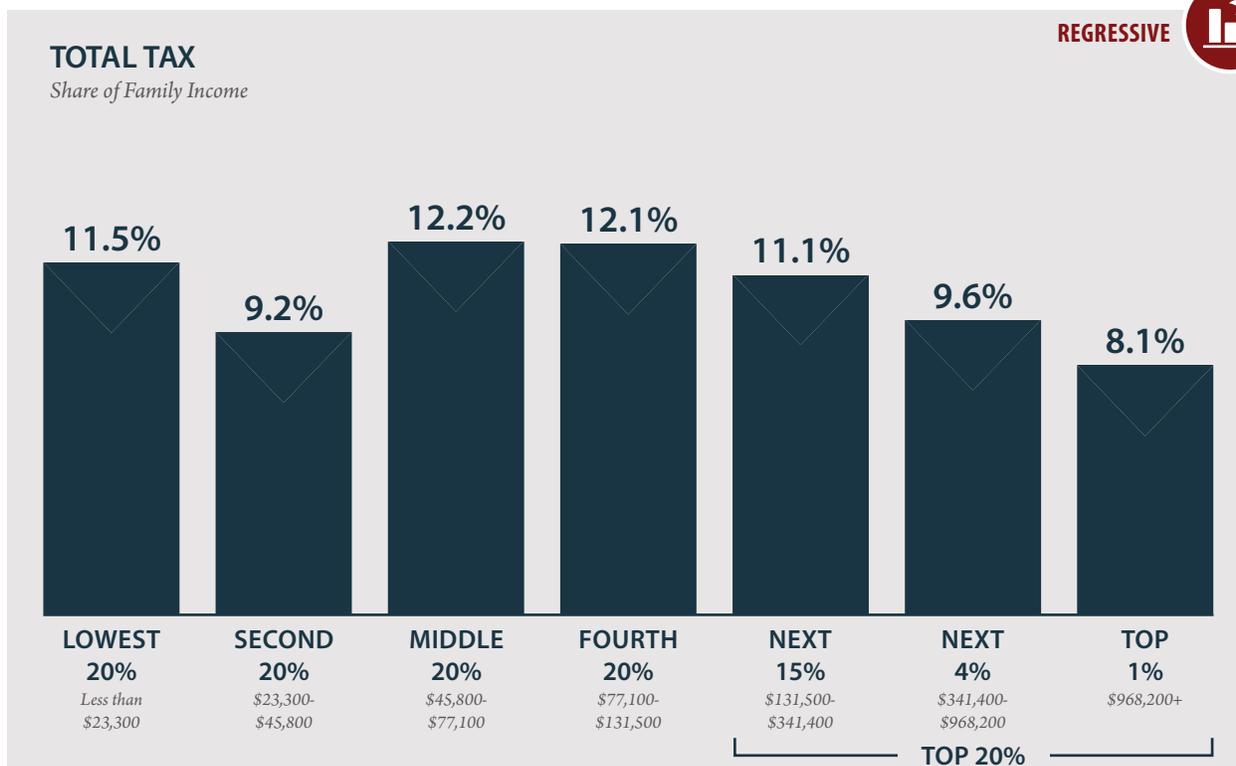


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Personal income tax uses a flat rate
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income, non-elderly taxpayers
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

CONNECTICUT

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Connecticut enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

CONNECTICUT State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$23,300	\$23,300 to \$45,800	\$45,800 to \$77,100	\$77,100 to \$131,500	\$131,500 to \$341,400	\$341,400 to \$968,200	over \$968,200
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,600	\$34,800	\$60,700	\$99,400	\$195,100	\$505,100	\$3,146,700
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.8%	4.9%	3.8%	3.2%	2.2%	1.4%	0.8%
General Sales—Individuals	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.3%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	5.5%	3.3%	4.9%	4.9%	4.2%	3.1%	1.2%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	5.4%	3.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.1%	2.6%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%
 INCOME TAXES	-0.8%	1.1%	3.5%	4.0%	4.6%	5.1%	6.2%
Personal Income Tax	-0.8%	1.0%	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	5.0%	6.0%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	11.5%	9.2%	12.2%	12.1%	11.1%	9.6%	8.1%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Connecticut has the 29th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Connecticut after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN CONNECTICUT



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (credit was reduced in 2017)
- Provides comparatively large personal exemptions and credits for low- and middle-income taxpayers
- Provides a property tax credit for low- and middle-income taxpayers
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a state estate tax

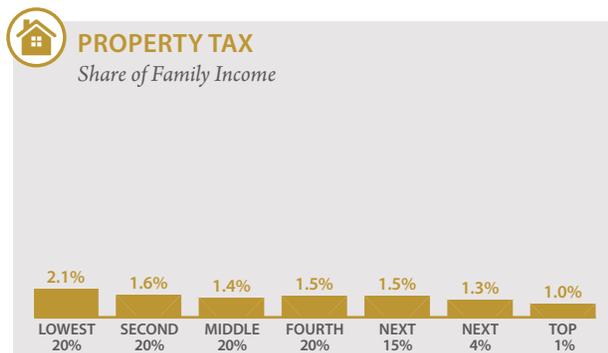
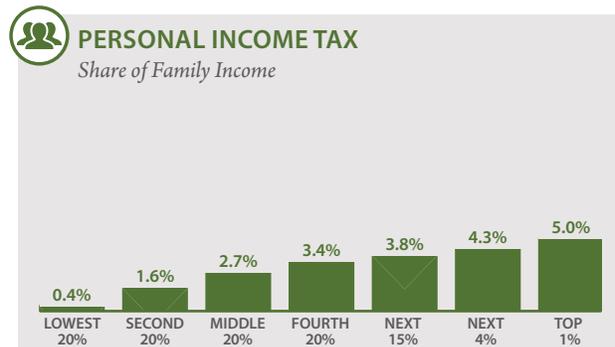
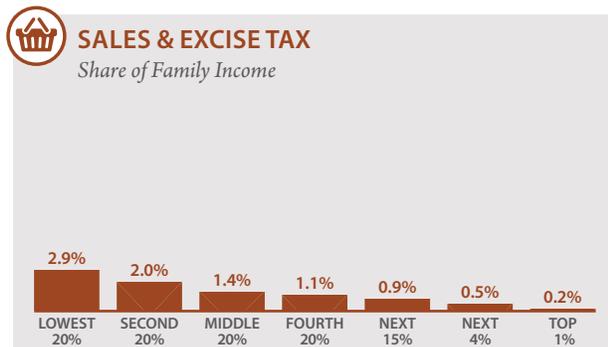
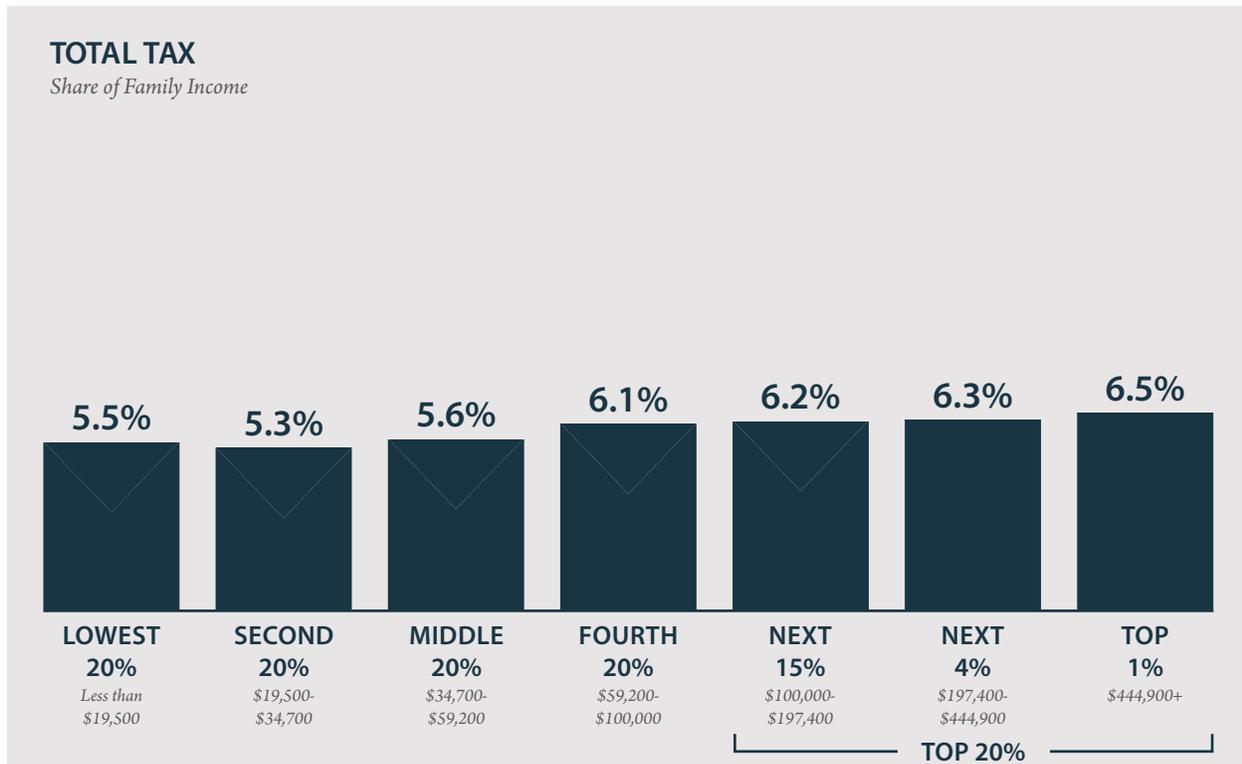


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively high reliance on property taxes
- Comparatively high cigarette tax rate
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income, non-elderly taxpayers

DELAWARE

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Delaware enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

DELAWARE State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$19,500	\$19,500 to \$34,700	\$34,700 to \$59,200	\$59,200 to \$100,000	\$100,000 to \$197,400	\$197,400 to \$444,900	over \$444,900
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$10,900	\$26,000	\$46,900	\$78,200	\$135,900	\$280,900	\$1,028,700
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	2.9%	2.0%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%
General Sales—Individuals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.2%	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%
 INCOME TAXES	0.5%	1.7%	2.8%	3.5%	3.9%	4.4%	5.3%
Personal Income Tax	0.4%	1.6%	2.7%	3.4%	3.8%	4.3%	5.0%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
 TOTAL TAXES	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	6.5%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, **Delaware's state and local tax system does not worsen income inequality and ranks 48th on the index.** The large income gap between lower- and middle-income taxpayers, as compared to the wealthy, is somewhat narrower after state and local taxes than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology for additional detail.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN DELAWARE



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides an exemption credit in place of personal exemption
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- No statewide sales tax
- Levies a state estate tax

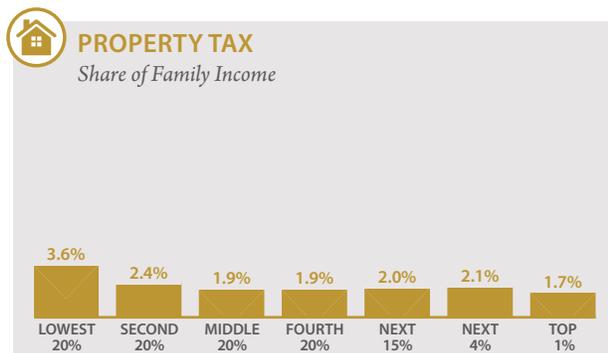
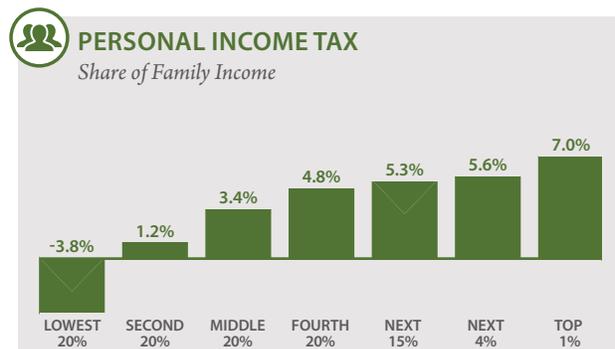
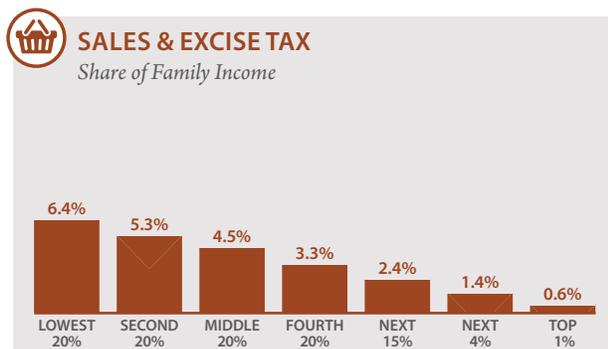
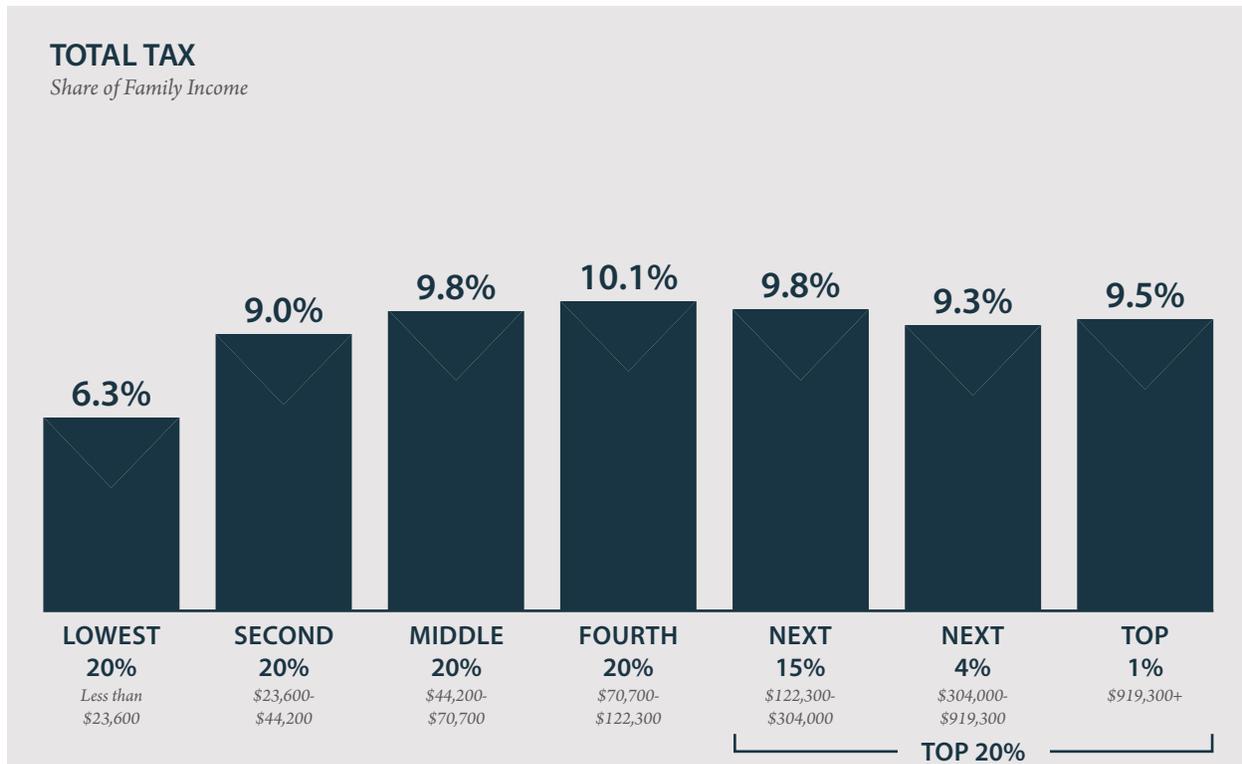


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively low EITC
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income taxpayers
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in the District of Columbia enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total District taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA District Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$23,600	\$23,600 to \$44,200	\$44,200 to \$70,700	\$70,700 to \$122,300	\$122,300 to \$304,000	\$304,000 to \$919,300	over \$919,300
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,800	\$34,000	\$55,300	\$91,400	\$186,300	\$473,800	\$2,264,800
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.4%	5.3%	4.5%	3.3%	2.4%	1.4%	0.6%
General Sales—Individuals	3.1%	2.5%	2.3%	1.8%	1.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.6%	2.4%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	1.7%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	0.6%
Other Property Taxes	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%
 INCOME TAXES	-3.8%	1.3%	3.4%	4.9%	5.4%	5.7%	7.2%
Personal Income Tax	-3.8%	1.2%	3.4%	4.8%	5.3%	5.6%	7.0%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	6.3%	9.0%	9.8%	10.1%	9.8%	9.3%	9.5%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, **the District of Columbia's local tax system does not worsen income inequality and ranks 50th on the index.** The large income gap between lower- and middle-income taxpayers, as compared to the wealthy, is somewhat narrower after local taxes than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology for additional detail.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for families with children and an enhanced credit to workers without children in the home
- Limits itemized deductions for upper-income taxpayers
- Provides a refundable property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income and elderly taxpayers
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a state estate tax



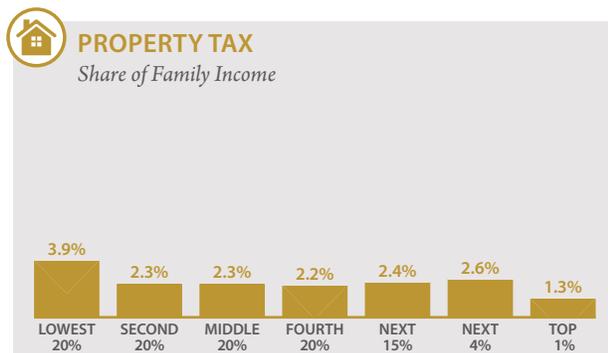
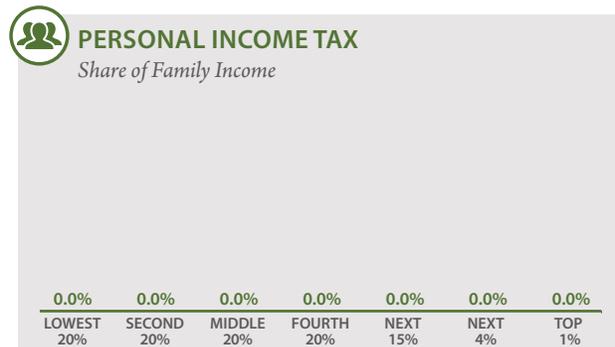
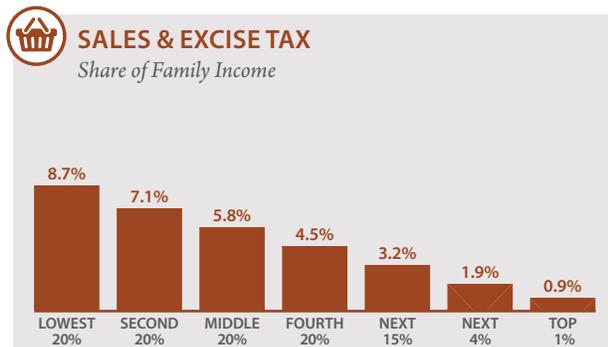
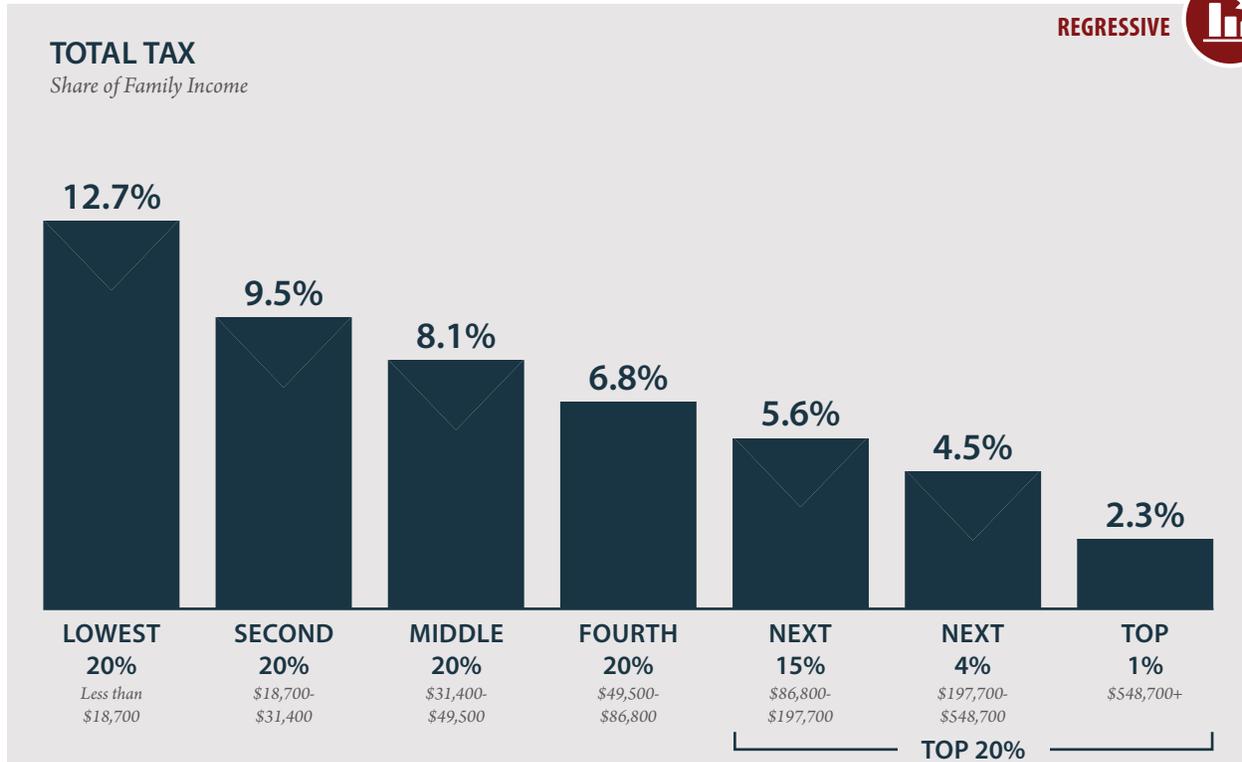
REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively high cigarette tax rate



FLORIDA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Florida enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

FLORIDA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$18,700	\$18,700 to \$31,400	\$31,400 to \$49,500	\$49,500 to \$86,800	\$86,800 to \$197,700	\$197,700 to \$548,700	over \$548,700
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,500	\$25,200	\$38,800	\$65,800	\$124,200	\$309,600	\$2,340,500
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	8.7%	7.1%	5.8%	4.5%	3.2%	1.9%	0.9%
General Sales—Individuals	3.5%	3.1%	2.7%	2.1%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.3%	1.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.9%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	1.3%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.7%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	0.3%
Other Property Taxes	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%
 INCOME TAXES	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Personal Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	12.7%	9.5%	8.1%	6.8%	5.6%	4.5%	2.3%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Florida has the 3rd most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Florida after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN FLORIDA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Sales tax base excludes groceries

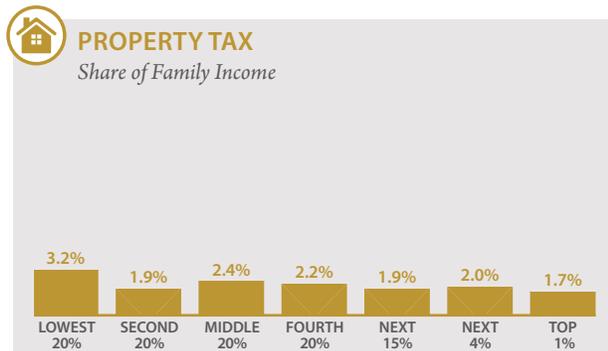
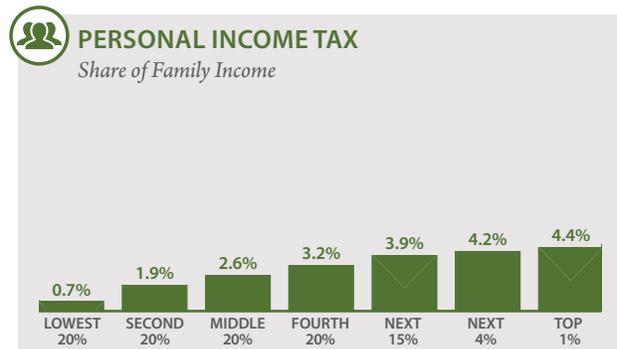
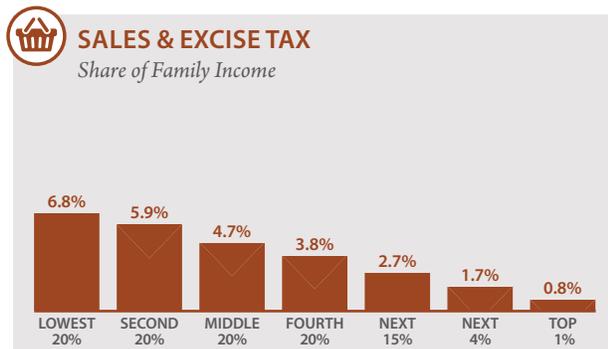
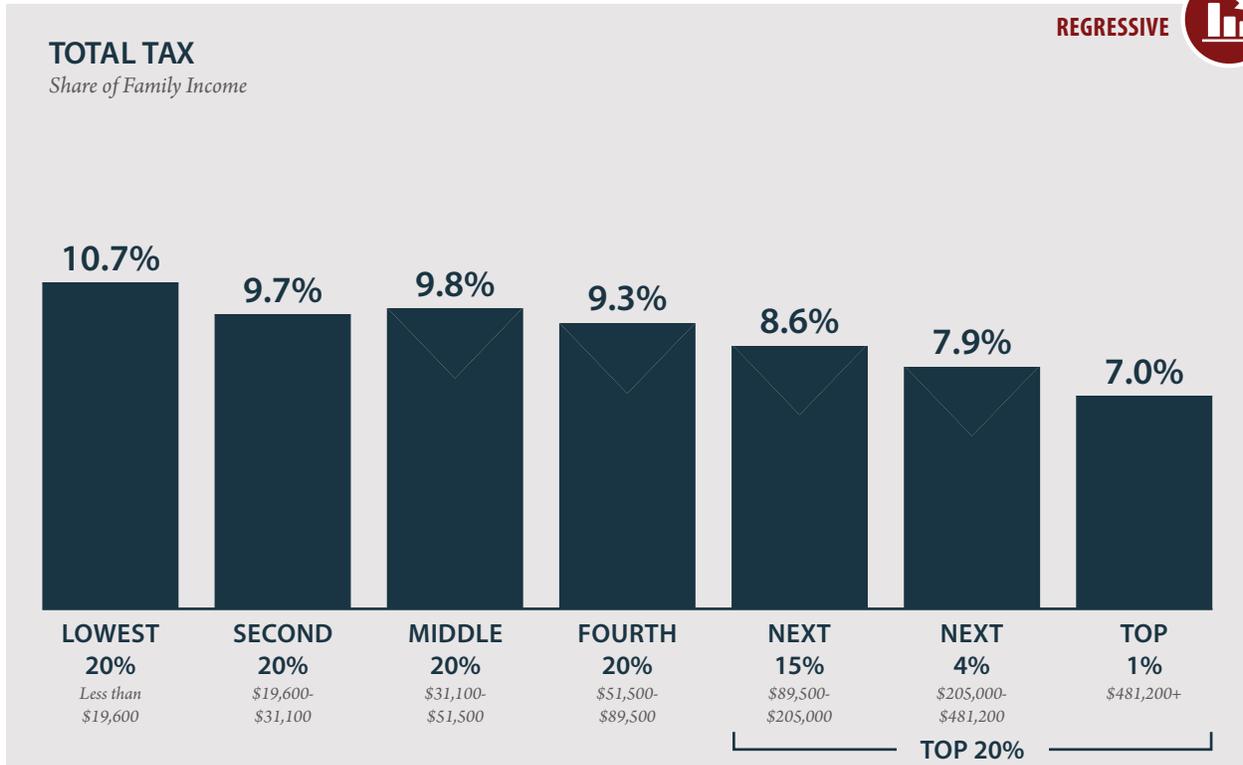


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No personal income tax
- Comparatively high reliance on sales taxes
- Fails to provide tax credits to offset impact of sales, excise, and property taxes
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

GEORGIA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Georgia enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. This includes a top income tax rate cut to 5.75% but not the cut to 5.5% that is dependent on a revenue trigger, nor the eventual scheduled expiration of the 2018 changes that are scheduled to sunset in 2025. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

GEORGIA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$19,600	\$19,600 to \$31,100	\$31,100 to \$51,500	\$51,500 to \$89,500	\$89,500 to \$205,000	\$205,000 to \$481,200	over \$481,200
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,700	\$24,900	\$41,200	\$67,300	\$131,700	\$302,300	\$1,161,100
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.8%	5.9%	4.7%	3.8%	2.7%	1.7%	0.8%
General Sales—Individuals	3.5%	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.2%	1.9%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.1%	1.8%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.2%
 INCOME TAXES	0.7%	2.0%	2.7%	3.2%	3.9%	4.3%	4.6%
Personal Income Tax	0.7%	1.9%	2.6%	3.2%	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	10.7%	9.7%	9.8%	9.3%	8.6%	7.9%	7.0%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Georgia has the 27th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Georgia after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN GEORGIA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure; however, top rate kicks in at \$7,000 (single filers) so virtually flat
- State sales tax base excludes groceries

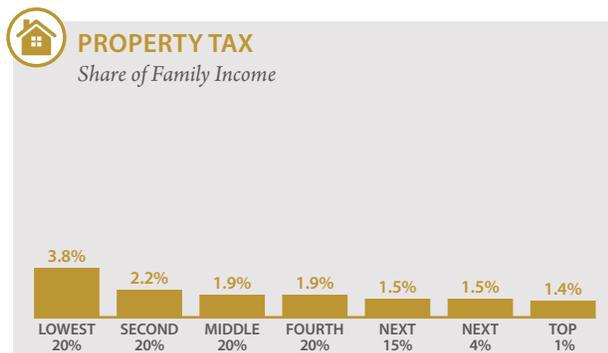
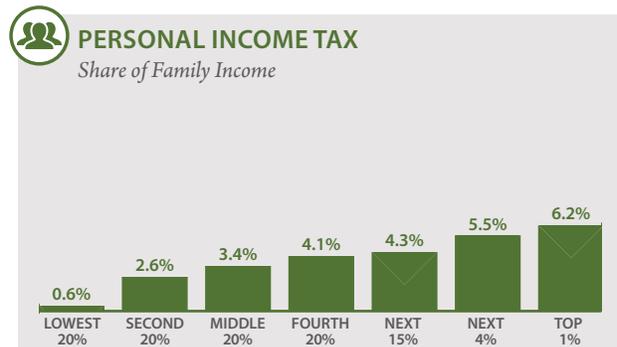
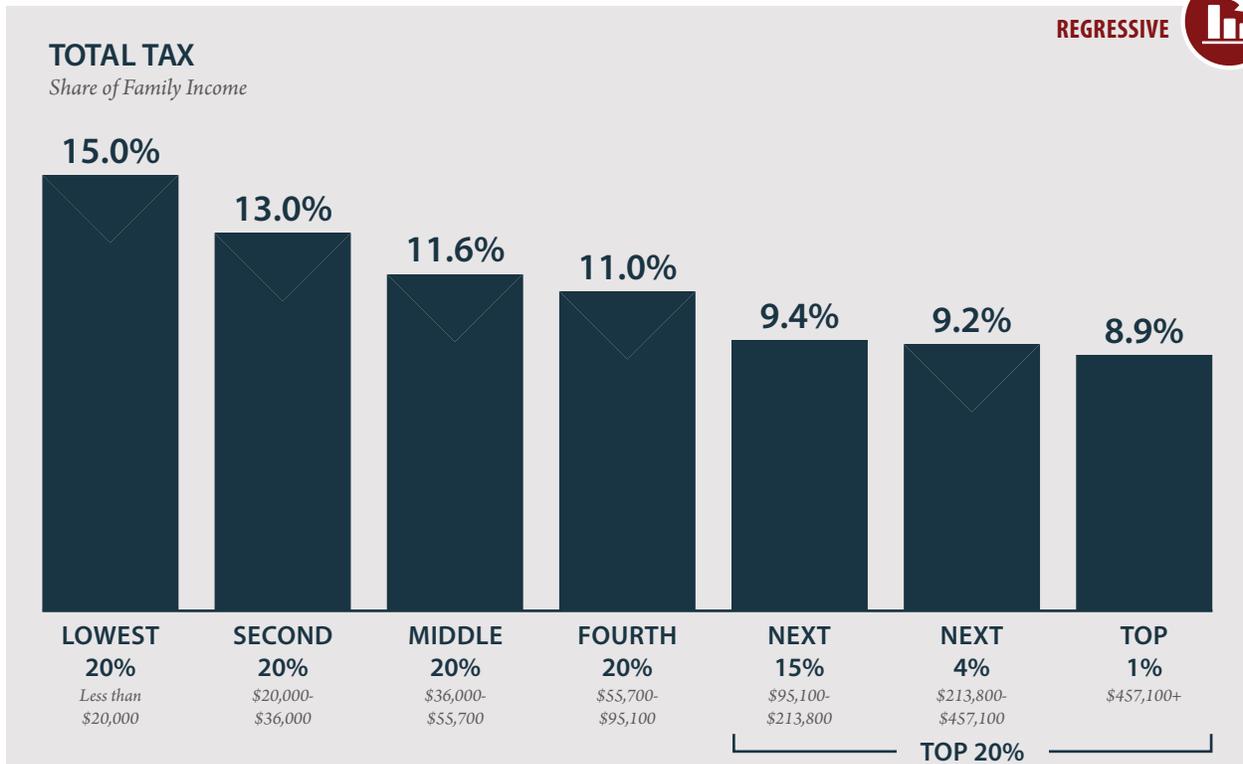


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Personal income tax rate cannot exceed 6%
- Provides an income tax deduction for state income taxes paid
- Fails to provide refundable income tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

HAWAII

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Hawaii enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels, along with the state's temporary EITC that is set to expire December 31, 2022. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

HAWAII State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$36,000	\$36,000 to \$55,700	\$55,700 to \$95,100	\$95,100 to \$213,800	\$213,800 to \$457,100	over \$457,100
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$10,200	\$26,700	\$45,000	\$72,500	\$134,500	\$299,700	\$984,200
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	10.5%	8.2%	6.2%	4.9%	3.6%	2.2%	1.2%
General Sales—Individuals	4.7%	3.8%	2.9%	2.3%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.1%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	3.8%	3.1%	2.4%	1.9%	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.8%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%
 INCOME TAXES	0.6%	2.6%	3.4%	4.2%	4.3%	5.5%	6.3%
Personal Income Tax	0.6%	2.6%	3.4%	4.1%	4.3%	5.5%	6.2%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	15.0%	13.0%	11.6%	11.0%	9.4%	9.2%	8.9%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Hawaii has the 15th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Hawaii after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN HAWAII



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Limits itemized deductions for upper-income taxpayers
- Personal exemption phases out for upper-income taxpayers
- Provides an Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides refundable income tax credits to reduce impact of sales, excise, and property taxes
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a state estate tax

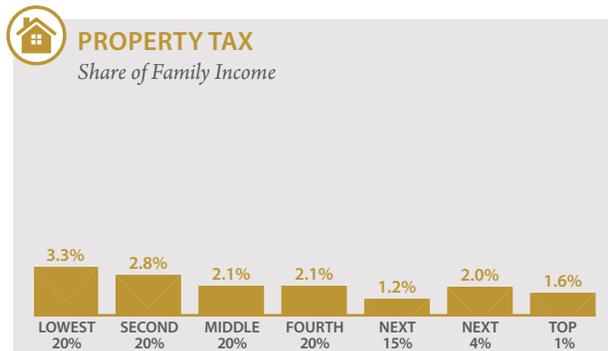
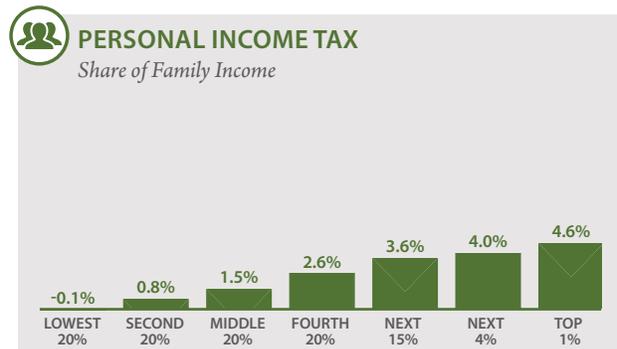
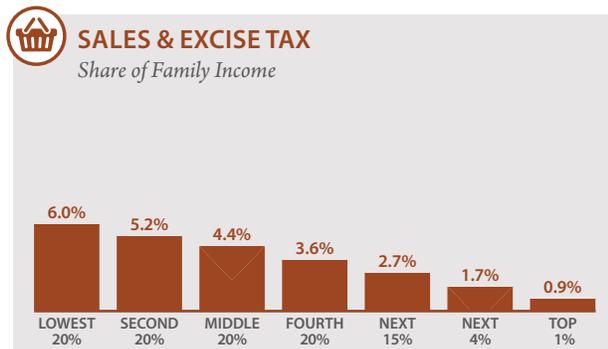
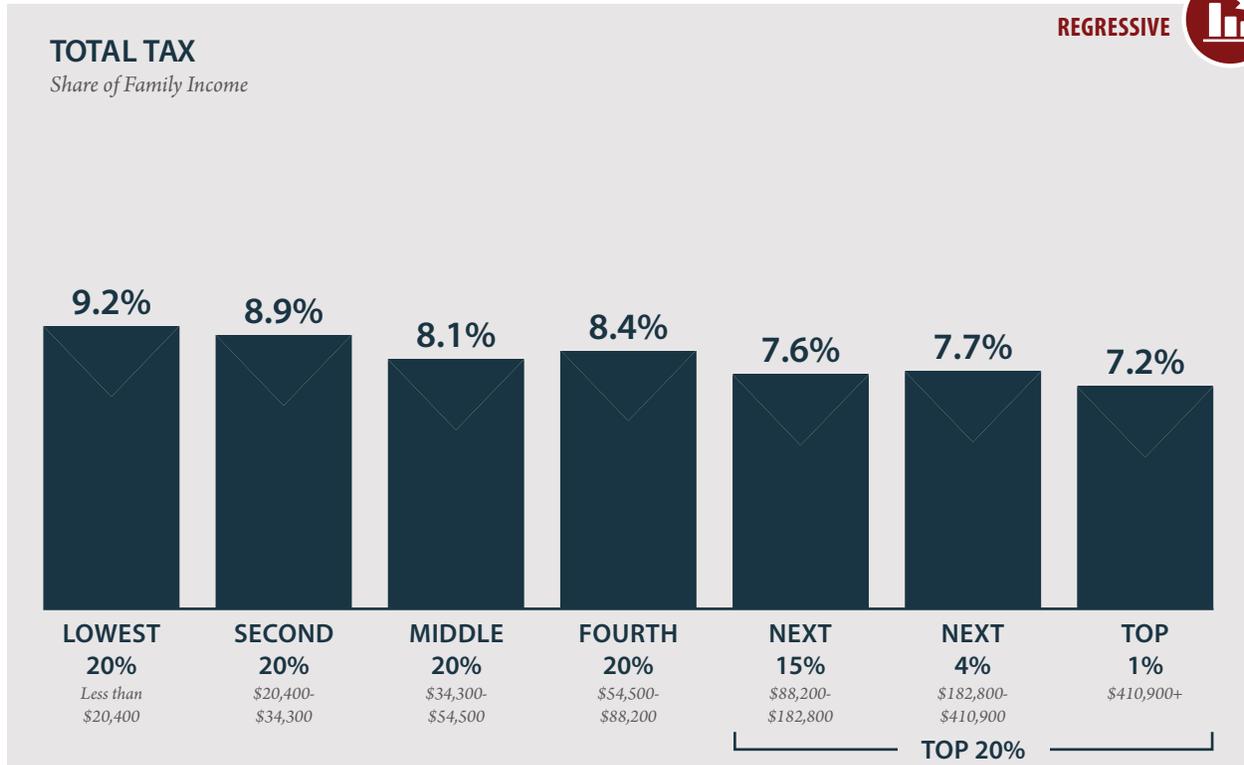


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- EITC is temporary and non-refundable
- Provides preferential income tax rates for income from capital gains
- Comparatively high reliance on sales and excise taxes
- State and local sales tax bases include groceries
- Provides a partial income tax deduction for state income taxes paid
- Comparatively high cigarette tax rate

IDAHO

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Idaho enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

IDAHO State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$20,400	\$20,400 to \$34,300	\$34,300 to \$54,500	\$54,500 to \$88,200	\$88,200 to \$182,800	\$182,800 to \$410,900	over \$410,900
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,300	\$27,500	\$43,900	\$71,500	\$120,800	\$258,800	\$1,037,500
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.0%	5.2%	4.4%	3.6%	2.7%	1.7%	0.9%
General Sales—Individuals	3.6%	3.2%	2.7%	2.4%	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.3%	2.8%	2.1%	2.1%	1.2%	2.0%	1.6%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.3%	2.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.1%	1.5%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	1.1%
 INCOME TAXES	-0.1%	0.8%	1.6%	2.6%	3.7%	4.1%	4.8%
Personal Income Tax	-0.1%	0.8%	1.5%	2.6%	3.6%	4.0%	4.6%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	9.2%	8.9%	8.1%	8.4%	7.6%	7.7%	7.2%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Idaho has the 38th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Idaho after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN IDAHO



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable income tax credit to offset the impact of its sales tax on groceries
- Provides a property tax homestead exemption
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax



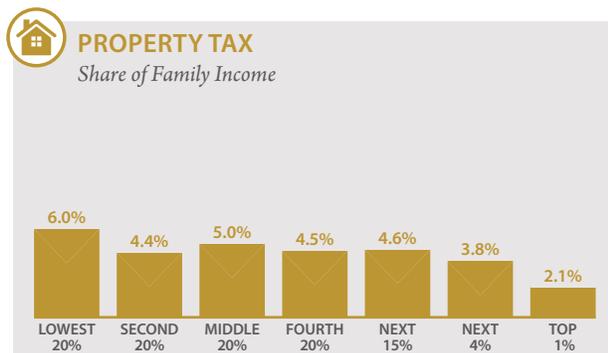
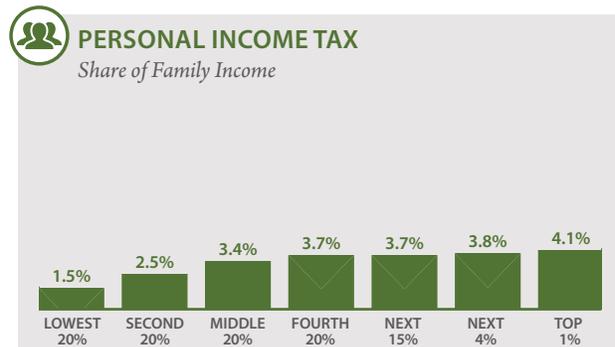
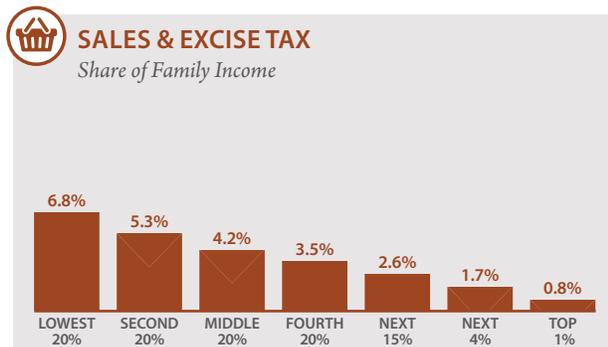
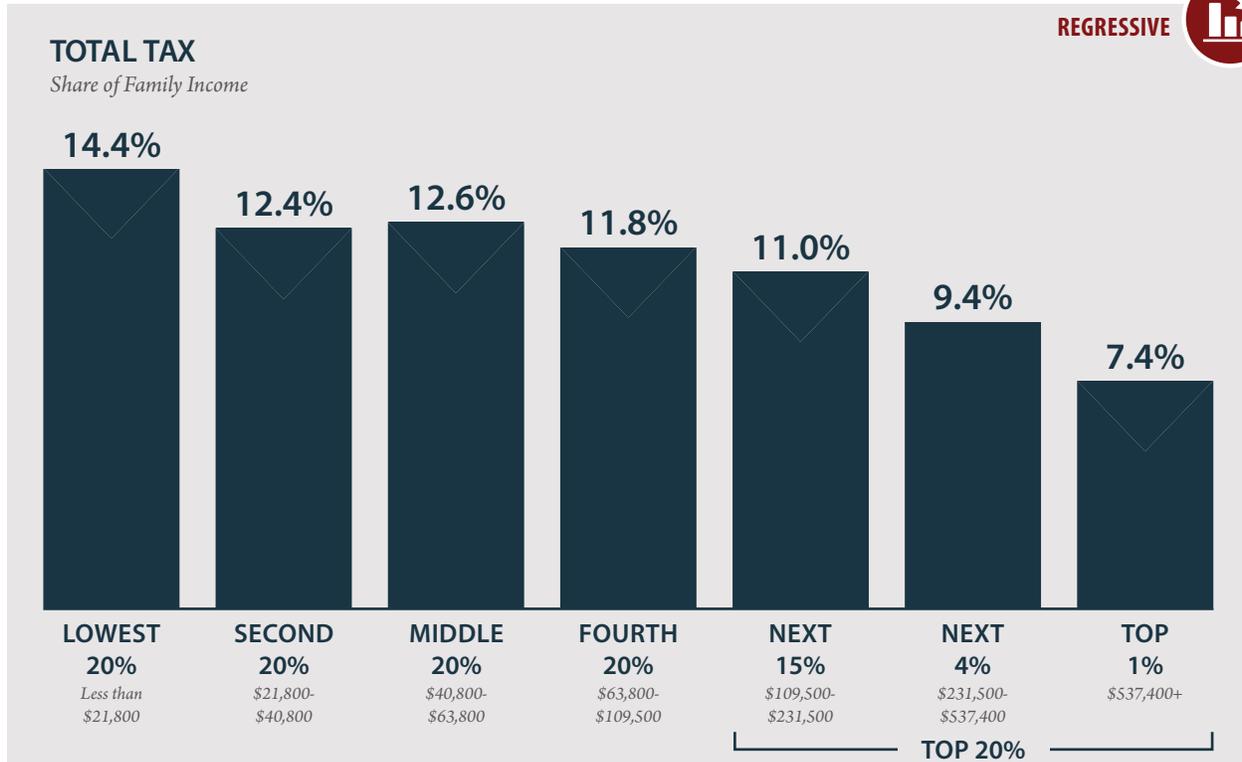
REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- State and local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to provide a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income, non-elderly taxpayers
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances



ILLINOIS

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Illinois enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

ILLINOIS State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$21,800	\$21,800 to \$40,800	\$40,800 to \$63,800	\$63,800 to \$109,500	\$109,500 to \$231,500	\$231,500 to \$537,400	over \$537,400
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,400	\$30,700	\$51,700	\$84,000	\$150,800	\$343,000	\$1,704,500
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.8%	5.3%	4.2%	3.5%	2.6%	1.7%	0.8%
General Sales—Individuals	3.4%	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.7%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	6.0%	4.4%	5.0%	4.5%	4.6%	3.8%	2.1%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	5.8%	4.2%	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%	3.2%	0.6%
Other Property Taxes	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	1.5%
 INCOME TAXES	1.5%	2.6%	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%	4.6%
Personal Income Tax	1.5%	2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%
Corporate Income Tax	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
 TOTAL TAXES	14.4%	12.4%	12.6%	11.8%	11.0%	9.4%	7.4%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Illinois has the 8th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Illinois after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN ILLINOIS



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a non-refundable property tax credit
- Personal exemption is targeted to low- and middle-income taxpayers
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a state estate tax

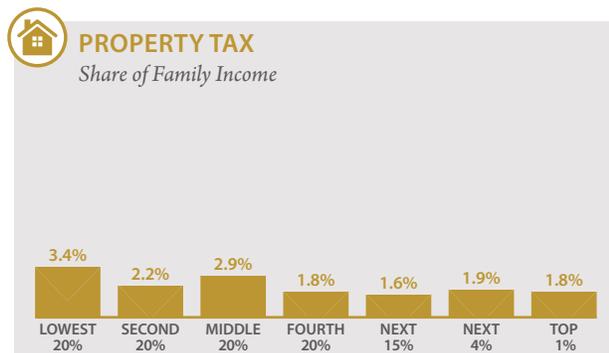
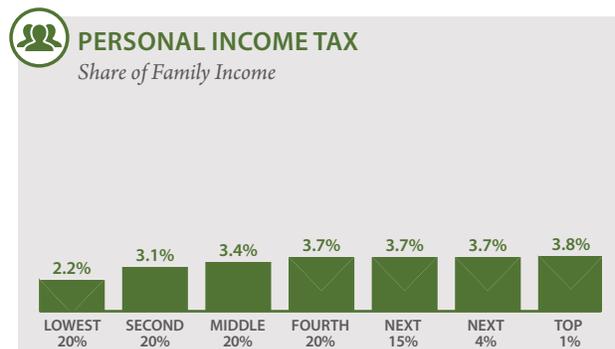
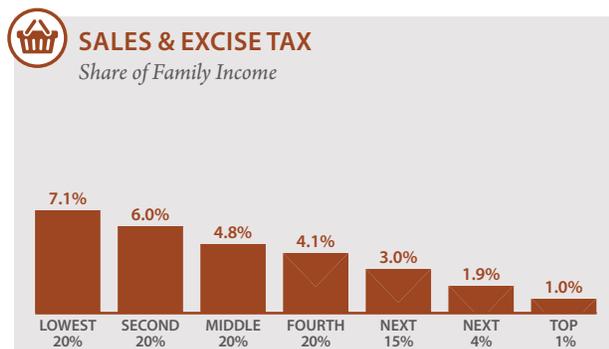
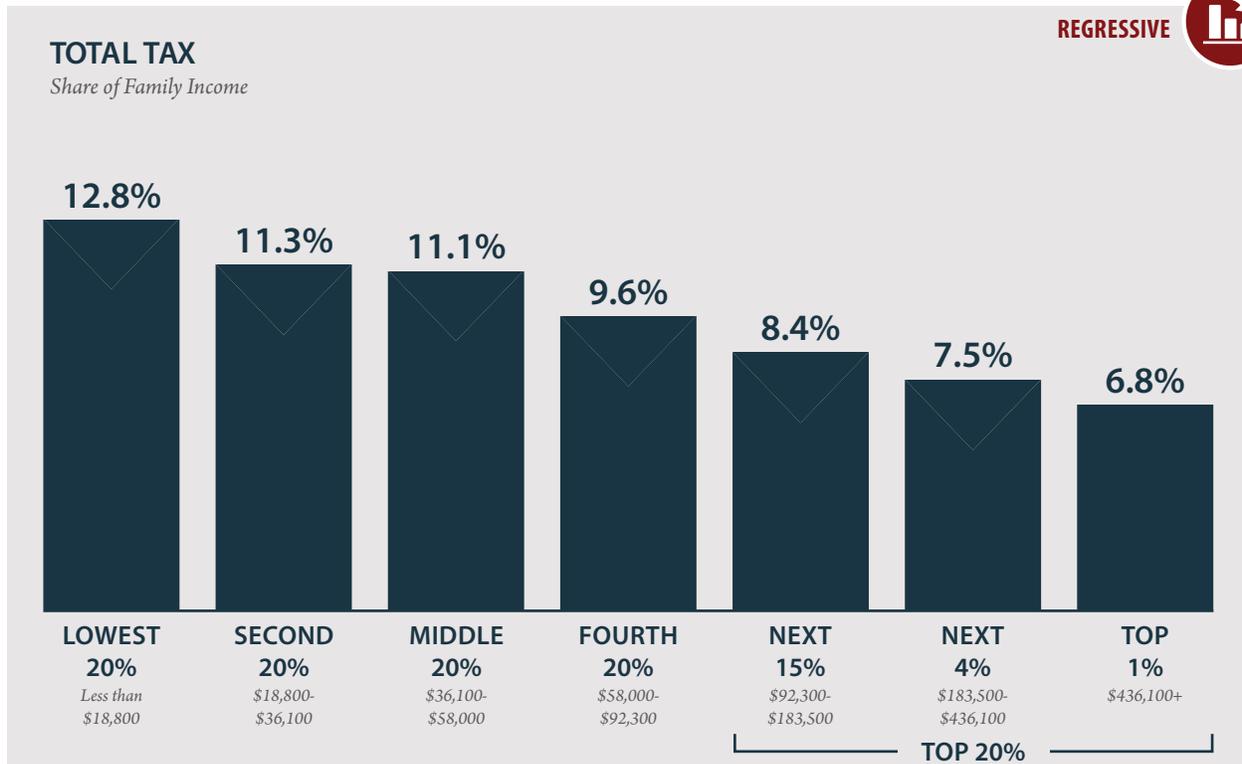


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Personal income tax uses a flat rate
- Comparatively low-income tax exemptions
- All retirement income is exempted from the personal income tax
- State sales tax base includes groceries, though taxed at a lower rate
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income taxpayers

INDIANA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Indiana enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Corporate income and financial institutions tax rates reflect tax year 2018 levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

INDIANA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$18,800	\$18,800 to \$36,100	\$36,100 to \$58,000	\$58,000 to \$92,300	\$92,300 to \$183,500	\$183,500 to \$436,100	over \$436,100
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,400	\$27,800	\$46,700	\$73,700	\$125,500	\$267,000	\$1,009,500
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	7.1%	6.0%	4.8%	4.1%	3.0%	1.9%	1.0%
General Sales—Individuals	4.0%	3.6%	3.0%	2.6%	1.9%	1.2%	0.6%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.4%	2.2%	2.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.1%	2.0%	2.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%
Other Property Taxes	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%
 INCOME TAXES	2.3%	3.1%	3.5%	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%	3.9%
Personal Income Tax	2.2%	3.1%	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	12.8%	11.3%	11.1%	9.6%	8.4%	7.5%	6.8%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Indiana has the 12th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Indiana after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN INDIANA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Sales tax base excludes groceries

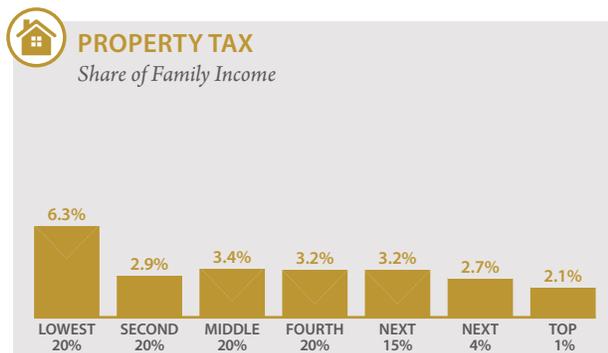
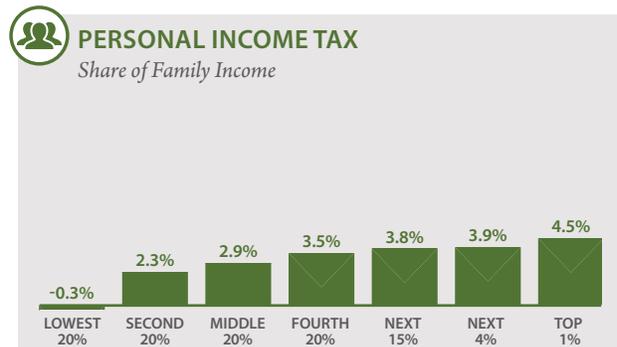
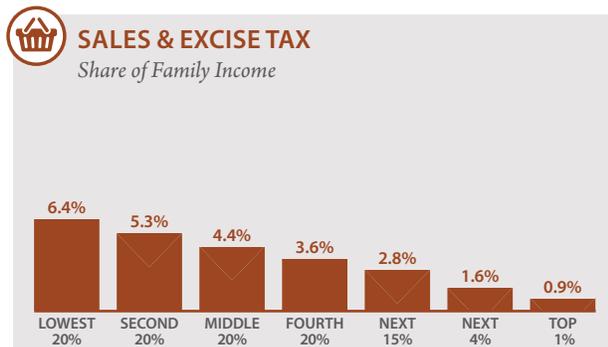
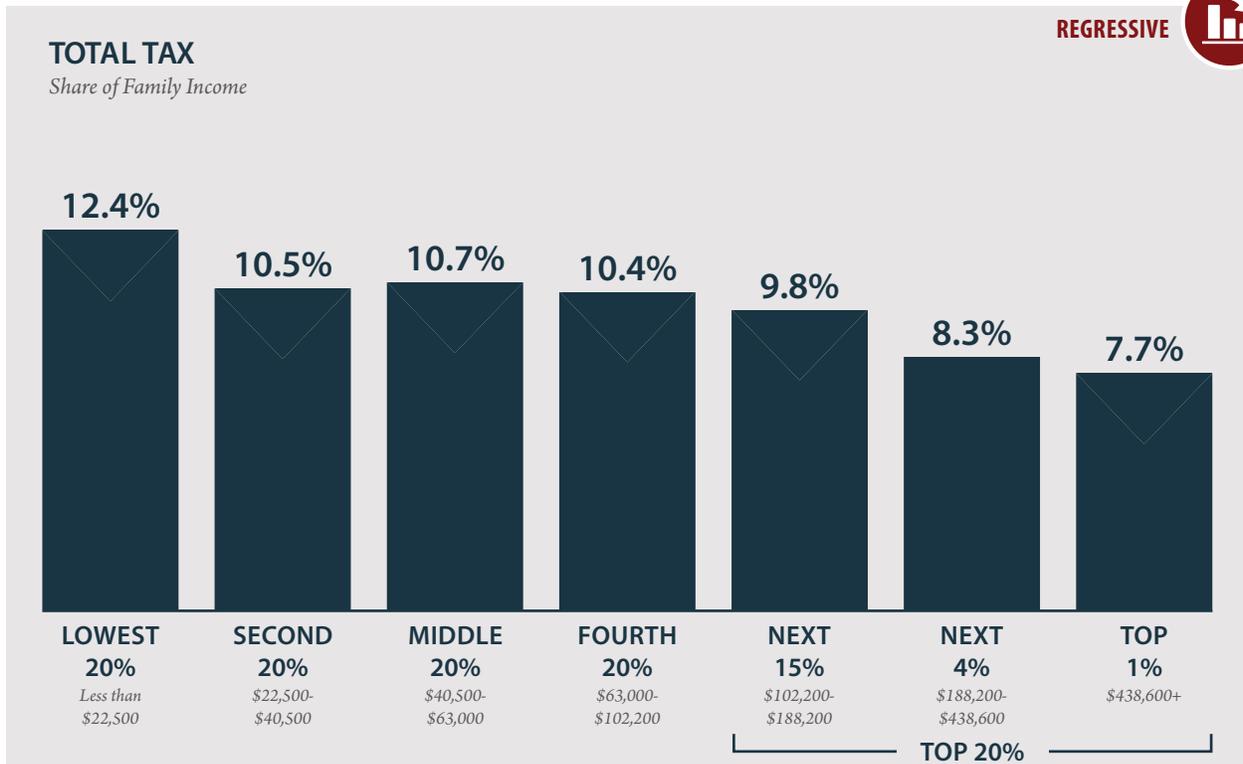


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Personal income tax uses a flat rate
- Comparatively low-income tax exemptions
- EITC is not coupled to enhancements in the federal credit for families with 3+ kids and married filers
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income taxpayers
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

IOWA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Iowa enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels, which includes all rate cuts and deductions changes enacted in 2018 and phasing in through 2021 that are not subject to a revenue trigger. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

IOWA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$22,500	\$22,500 to \$40,500	\$40,500 to \$63,000	\$63,000 to \$102,200	\$102,200 to \$188,200	\$188,200 to \$438,600	over \$438,600
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,000	\$33,300	\$50,800	\$80,800	\$130,700	\$261,900	\$960,000
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.4%	5.3%	4.4%	3.6%	2.8%	1.6%	0.9%
General Sales—Individuals	3.4%	3.1%	2.7%	2.3%	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	6.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%	2.7%	2.1%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	6.1%	2.6%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%	2.1%	0.6%
Other Property Taxes	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	1.5%
 INCOME TAXES	-0.3%	2.3%	2.9%	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	4.7%
Personal Income Tax	-0.3%	2.3%	2.9%	3.5%	3.8%	3.9%	4.5%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	12.4%	10.5%	10.7%	10.4%	9.8%	8.3%	7.7%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Iowa has the 21st most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Iowa after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN IOWA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a refundable dependent care tax credit
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Levies a state inheritance tax

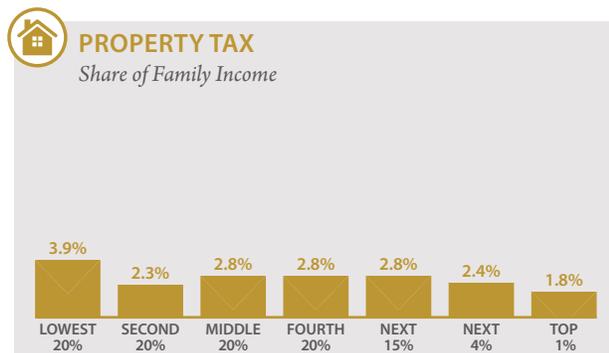
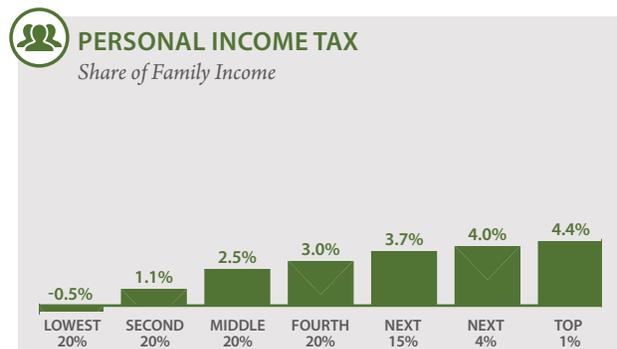
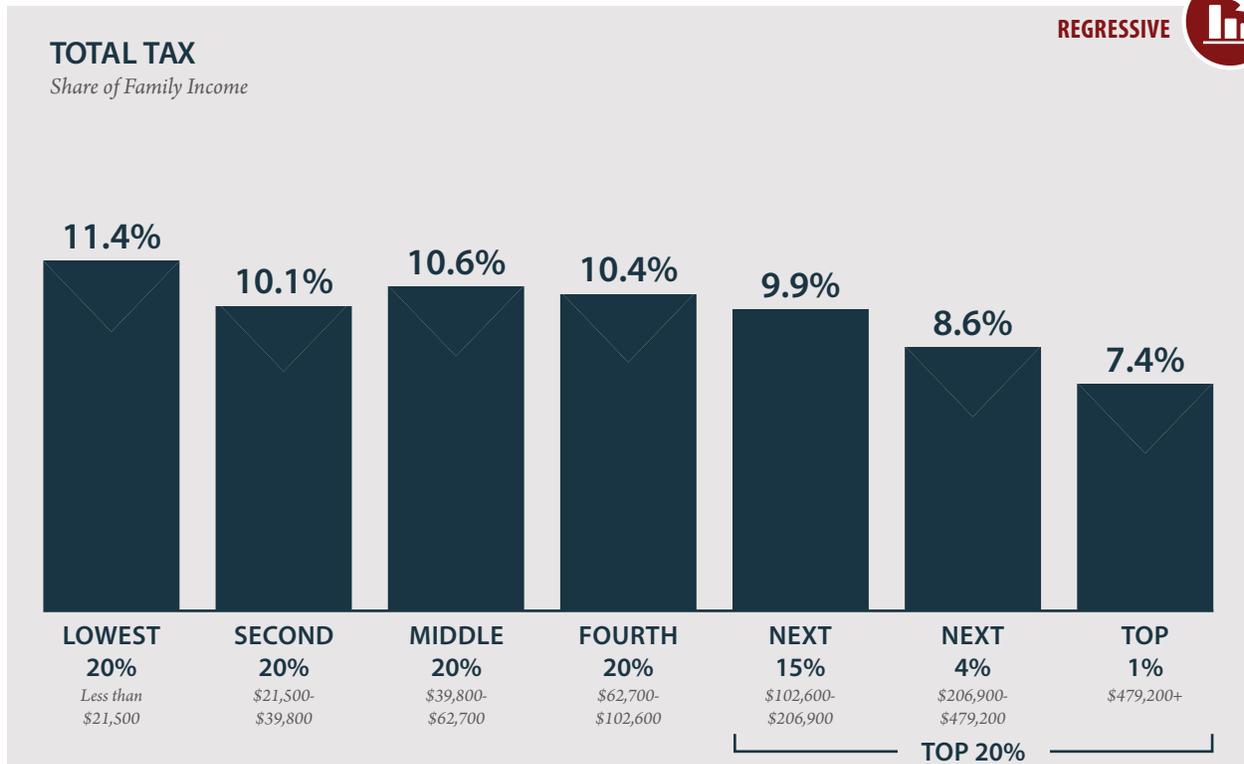


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides an income tax deduction for federal income taxes paid
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income, non-elderly taxpayers
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Personal income tax will be reduced and flattened if revenue triggers are met
- Allows income tax deduction for pass-through business income

KANSAS

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Kansas enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Allowable itemized deductions and the child care expense credit reflect fully phased-in levels (tax year 2020). Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

KANSAS State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$21,500	\$21,500 to \$39,800	\$39,800 to \$62,700	\$62,700 to \$102,600	\$102,600 to \$206,900	\$206,900 to \$479,200	over \$479,200
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,000	\$31,600	\$50,700	\$81,600	\$138,000	\$301,300	\$1,289,800
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	8.0%	6.6%	5.3%	4.6%	3.4%	2.1%	1.0%
General Sales—Individuals	4.7%	4.0%	3.3%	3.0%	2.2%	1.4%	0.7%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.9%	2.3%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.4%	1.8%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.9%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.0%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	1.3%
 INCOME TAXES	-0.5%	1.2%	2.5%	3.0%	3.7%	4.1%	4.6%
Personal Income Tax	-0.5%	1.1%	2.5%	3.0%	3.7%	4.0%	4.4%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	11.4%	10.1%	10.6%	10.4%	9.9%	8.6%	7.4%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Kansas has the 23rd most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Kansas after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN KANSAS



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax

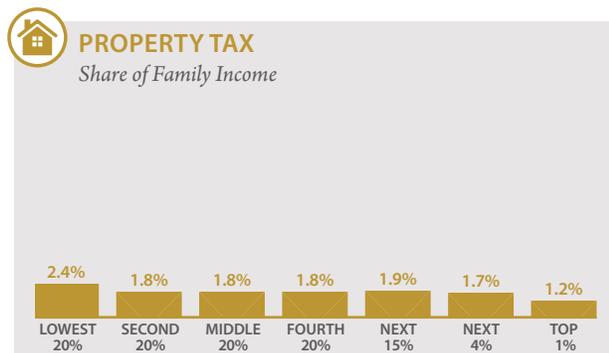
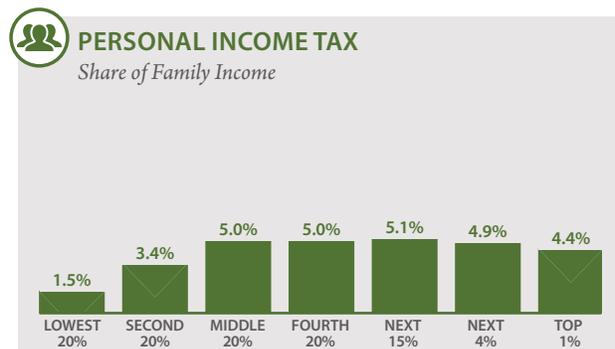
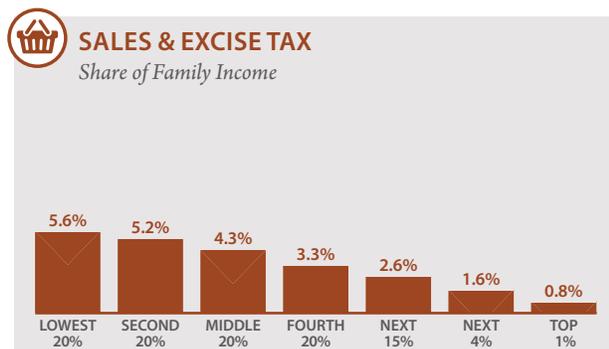
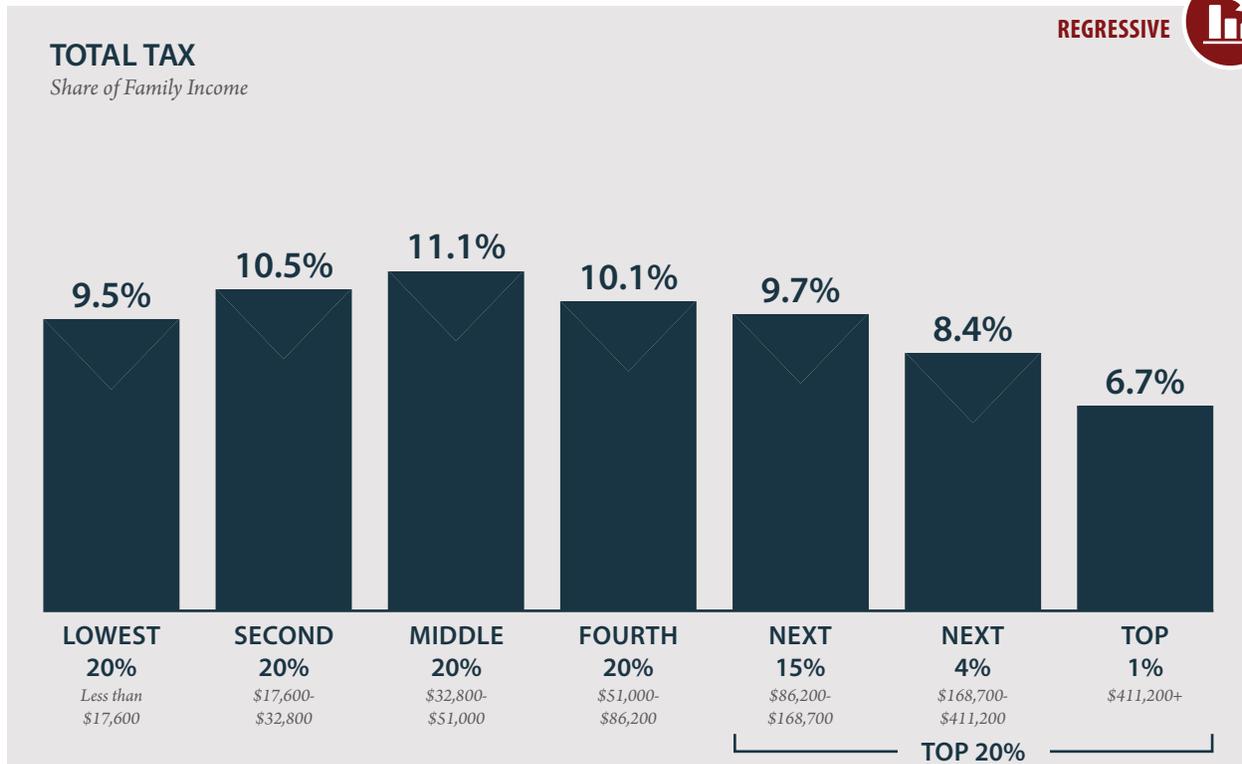


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- State and local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to provide a refundable credit to offset sales tax on groceries
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income, non-elderly renters and homeowners without dependent children
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

KENTUCKY

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Kentucky enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

KENTUCKY State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$17,600	\$17,600 to \$32,800	\$32,800 to \$51,000	\$51,000 to \$86,200	\$86,200 to \$168,700	\$168,700 to \$411,200	over \$411,200
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$10,000	\$24,700	\$40,400	\$66,300	\$115,400	\$237,900	\$935,400
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	5.6%	5.2%	4.3%	3.3%	2.6%	1.6%	0.8%
General Sales—Individuals	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
 INCOME TAXES	1.6%	3.4%	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	4.6%
Personal Income Tax	1.5%	3.4%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	4.9%	4.4%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	9.5%	10.5%	11.1%	10.1%	9.7%	8.4%	6.7%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Kentucky has the 25th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Kentucky after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN KENTUCKY



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a state inheritance tax

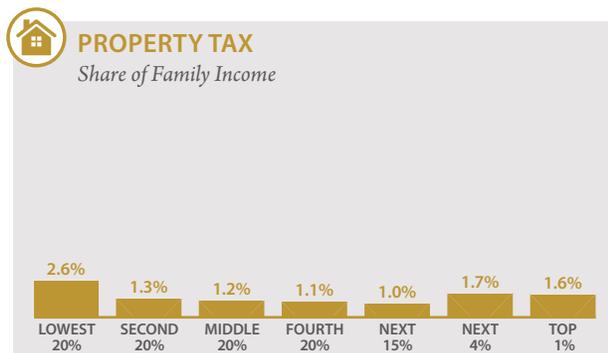
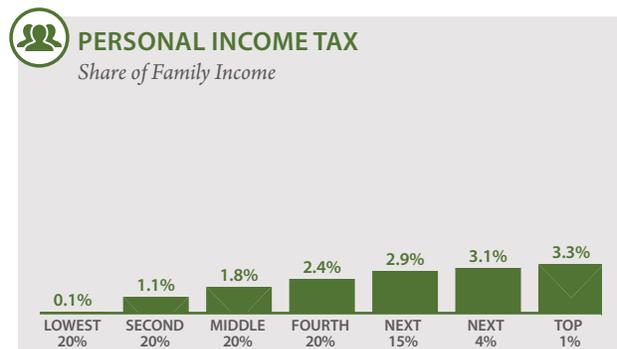
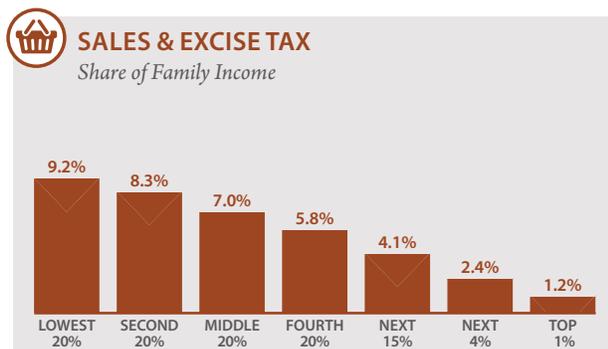
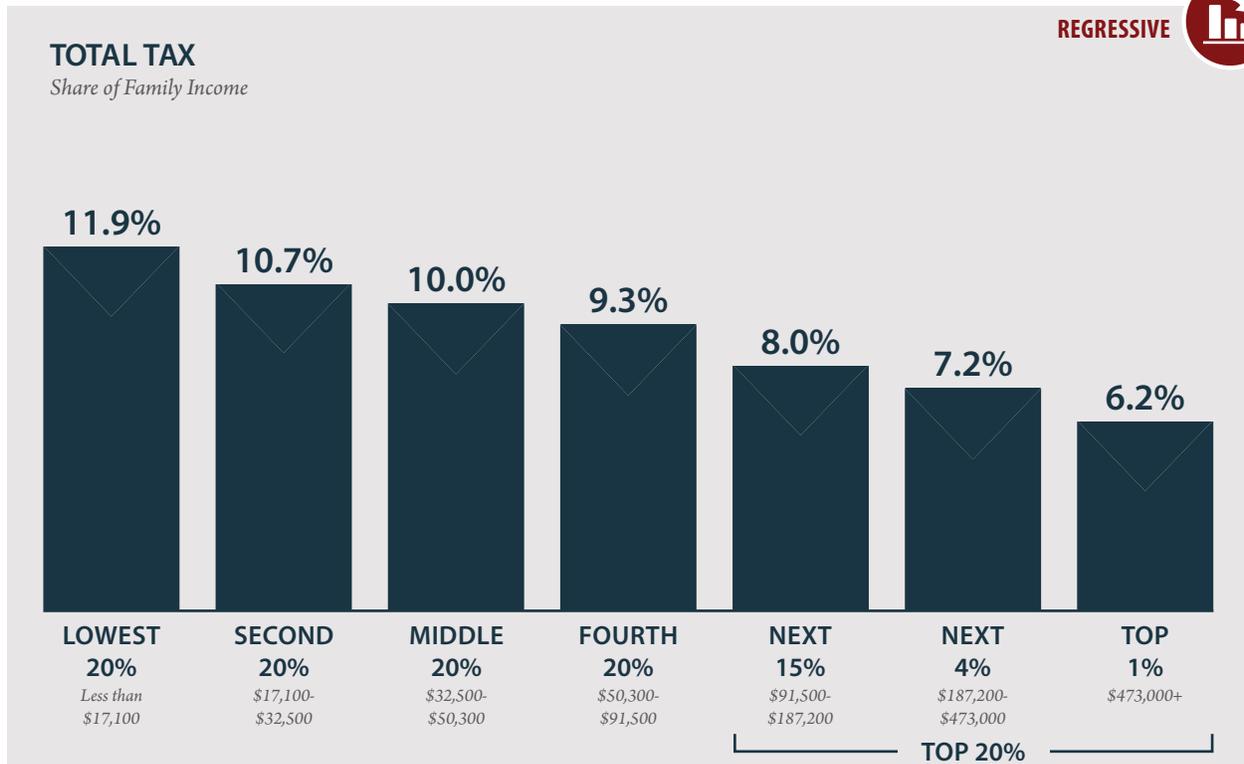


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Personal income tax uses a flat rate
- Fails to provide refundable income tax credits to offset sales, excise and property taxes

LOUISIANA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Louisiana enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. The sales tax figures reflect the 4.45% state general sales tax rate and base changes in effect through the end of FY 2025. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

LOUISIANA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$17,100	\$17,100 to \$32,500	\$32,500 to \$50,300	\$50,300 to \$91,500	\$91,500 to \$187,200	\$187,200 to \$473,000	over \$473,000
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$10,500	\$24,700	\$42,000	\$66,600	\$123,900	\$272,200	\$1,061,200
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	9.2%	8.3%	7.0%	5.8%	4.1%	2.4%	1.2%
General Sales—Individuals	5.9%	5.5%	4.9%	4.2%	3.0%	1.8%	0.9%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%	1.6%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%
 INCOME TAXES	0.1%	1.1%	1.8%	2.5%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%
Personal Income Tax	0.1%	1.1%	1.8%	2.4%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	11.9%	10.7%	10.0%	9.3%	8.0%	7.2%	6.2%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Louisiana has the 14th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Louisiana after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN LOUISIANA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a partially refundable dependent care tax credit
- State sales tax base excludes groceries

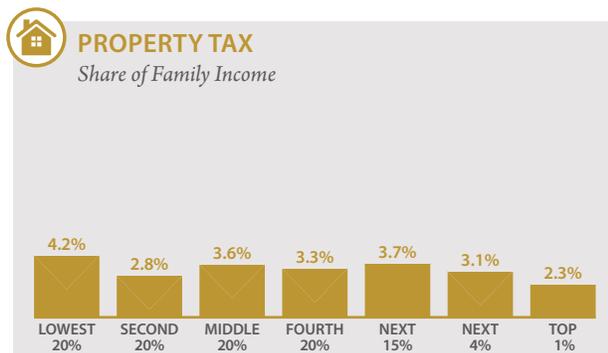
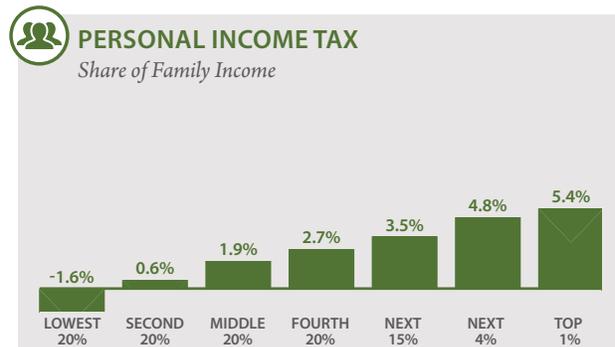
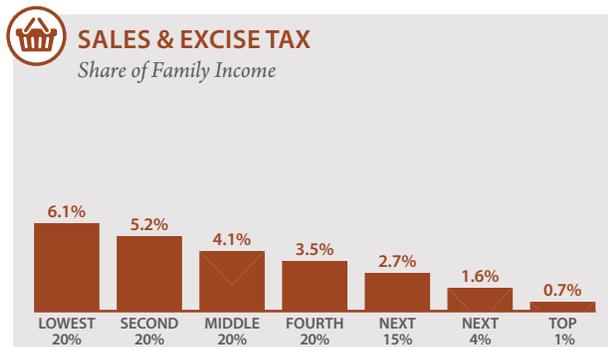
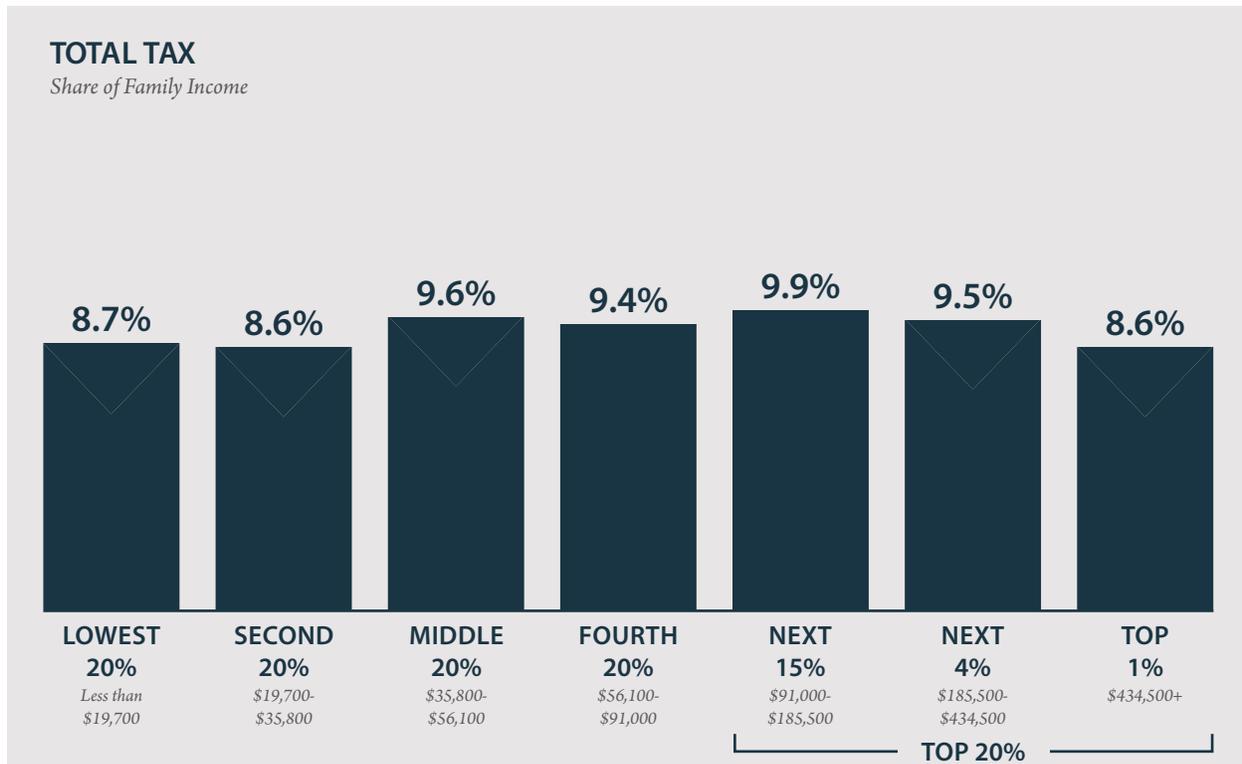


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively high reliance on sales and excise taxes
- Comparatively low EITC
- Provides an income tax deduction for federal income taxes paid
- Provides an income tax deduction for state income taxes paid
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

MAINE

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Maine enacted through September 10, 2018 (including legislative tax conformity agreement) at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

MAINE State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$19,700	\$19,700 to \$35,800	\$35,800 to \$56,100	\$56,100 to \$91,000	\$91,000 to \$185,500	\$185,500 to \$434,500	over \$434,500
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,500	\$27,700	\$44,900	\$72,000	\$126,700	\$265,000	\$877,200
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.1%	5.2%	4.1%	3.5%	2.7%	1.6%	0.7%
General Sales—Individuals	2.6%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%	0.9%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.8%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.7%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	4.2%	2.8%	3.6%	3.3%	3.7%	3.1%	2.3%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	4.0%	2.6%	3.3%	2.9%	3.3%	2.3%	0.9%
Other Property Taxes	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.4%
 INCOME TAXES	-1.6%	0.6%	1.9%	2.7%	3.5%	4.9%	5.5%
Personal Income Tax	-1.6%	0.6%	1.9%	2.7%	3.5%	4.8%	5.4%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	8.7%	8.6%	9.6%	9.4%	9.9%	9.5%	8.6%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Maine has the 45th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Maine after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN MAINE



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a targeted, refundable sales tax credit
- Provides a refundable dependent care tax credit
- Provides a refundable property tax "circuit breaker" credit via the personal income tax
- Eliminates itemized deductions for upper-income taxpayers
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- High standard deduction with phase-out for upper-income taxpayers
- Levies a state estate tax

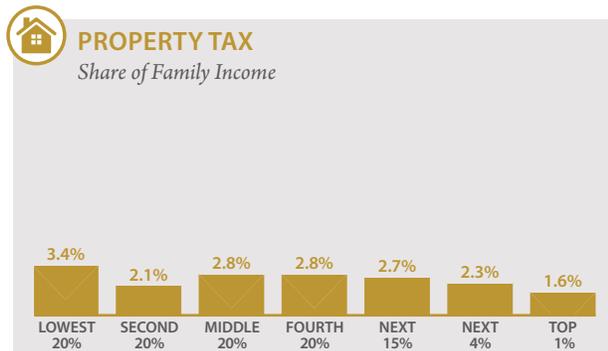
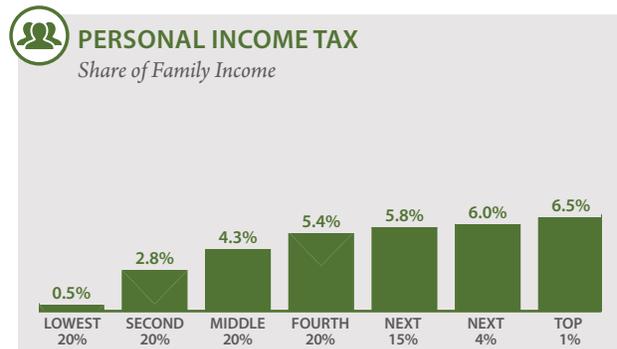
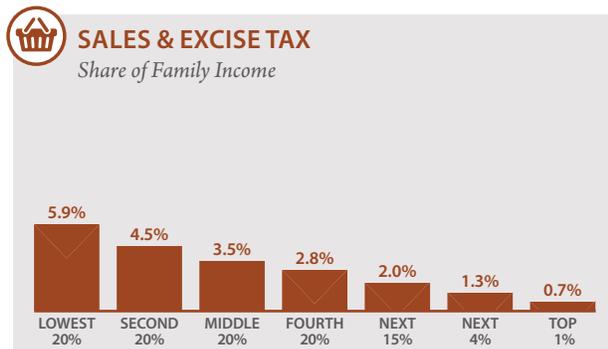
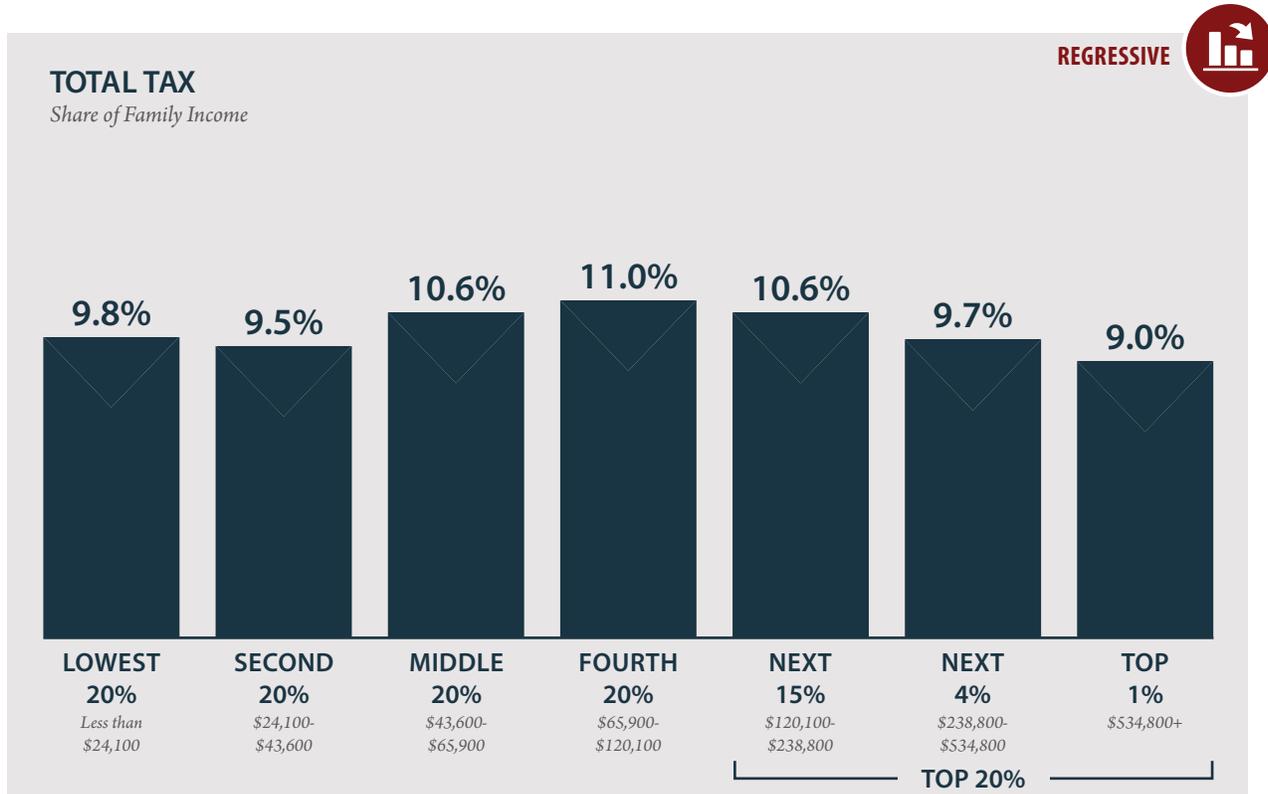


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively low EITC

MARYLAND

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Maryland enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

MARYLAND State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$24,100	\$24,100 to \$43,600	\$43,600 to \$65,900	\$65,900 to \$120,100	\$120,100 to \$238,800	\$238,800 to \$534,800	over \$534,800
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,500	\$33,200	\$54,200	\$89,600	\$166,500	\$340,800	\$1,448,000
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	5.9%	4.5%	3.5%	2.8%	2.0%	1.3%	0.7%
General Sales—Individuals	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.8%	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.4%	2.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.3%	1.6%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.3%	2.1%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.0%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%
 INCOME TAXES	0.5%	2.8%	4.3%	5.4%	5.9%	6.1%	6.7%
Personal Income Tax	0.5%	2.8%	4.3%	5.4%	5.8%	6.0%	6.5%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	9.8%	9.5%	10.6%	11.0%	10.6%	9.7%	9.0%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Maryland has the 42nd most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Maryland after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN MARYLAND



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (28 percent refundable/50 percent non-refundable)
- Provides a refundable property tax "circuit breaker" credit via the personal income tax
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Levies a state estate tax and county inheritance tax

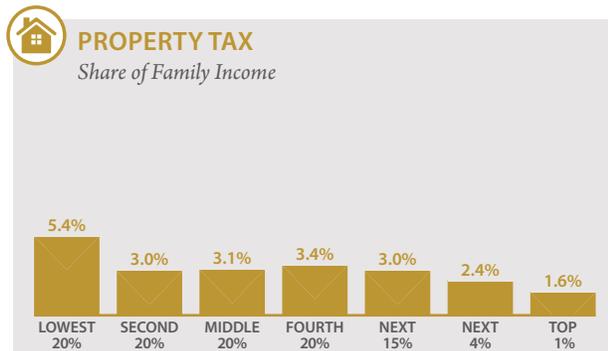
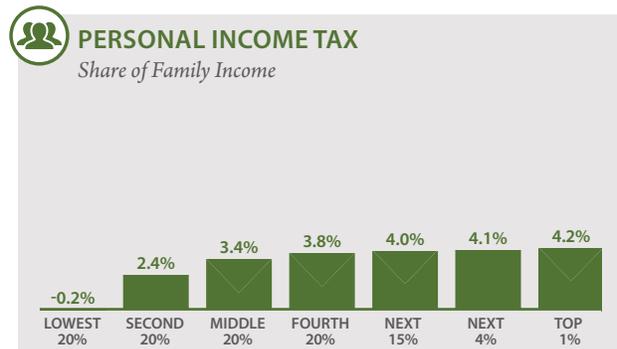
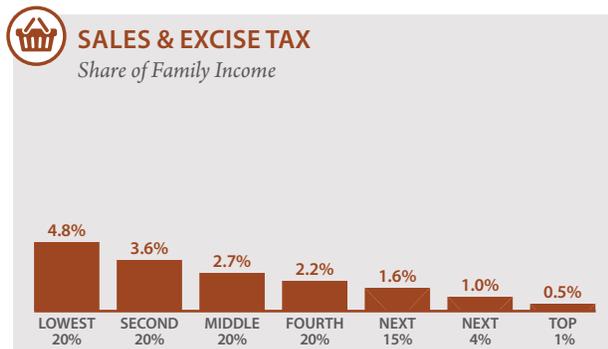
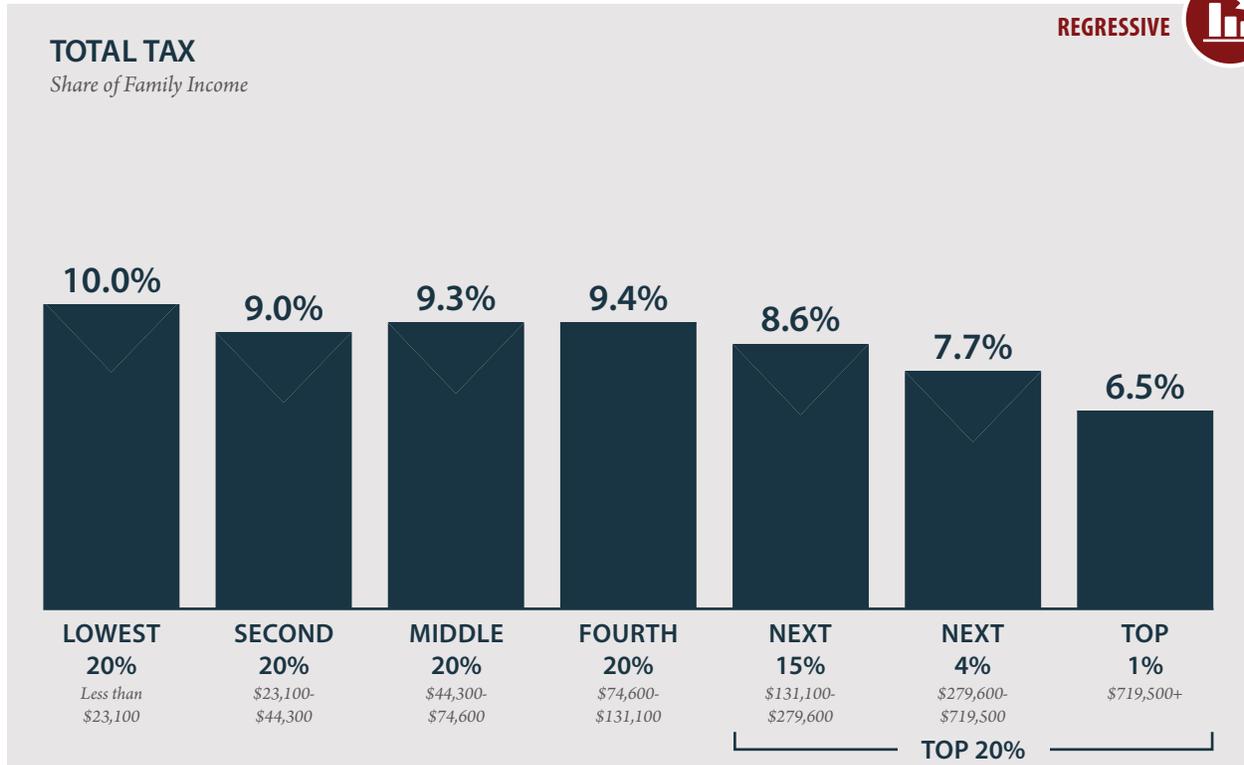


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Massachusetts enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

MASSACHUSETTS State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$23,100	\$23,100 to \$44,300	\$44,300 to \$74,600	\$74,600 to \$131,100	\$131,100 to \$279,600	\$279,600 to \$719,500	over \$719,500
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$13,000	\$33,800	\$58,600	\$98,700	\$183,600	\$438,100	\$2,507,300
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	4.8%	3.6%	2.7%	2.2%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%
General Sales—Individuals	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
 PROPERTY TAXES	5.4%	3.0%	3.1%	3.4%	3.0%	2.4%	1.6%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	5.3%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	2.8%	2.0%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%
 INCOME TAXES	-0.2%	2.4%	3.5%	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	4.5%
Personal Income Tax	-0.2%	2.4%	3.4%	3.8%	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%
Corporate Income Tax	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
 TOTAL TAXES	10.0%	9.0%	9.3%	9.4%	8.6%	7.7%	6.5%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Massachusetts has the 30th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Massachusetts after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN MASSACHUSETTS



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- "No-tax" threshold and low-income credit eliminate income tax liability for poorest taxpayers
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a state estate tax

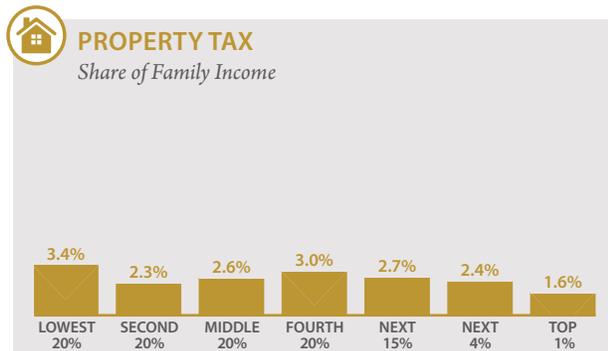
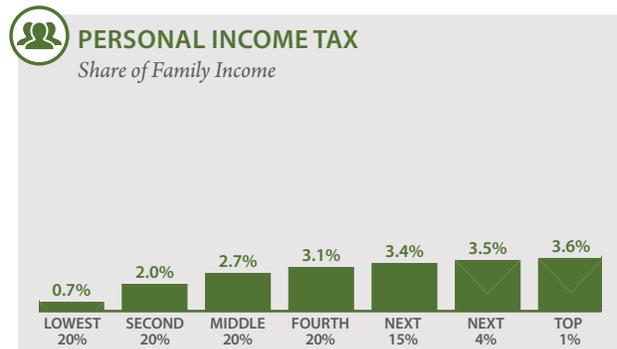
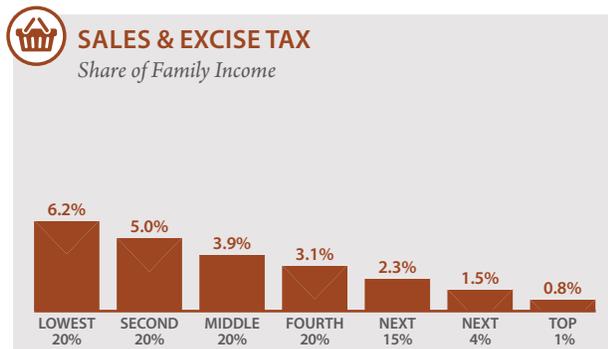
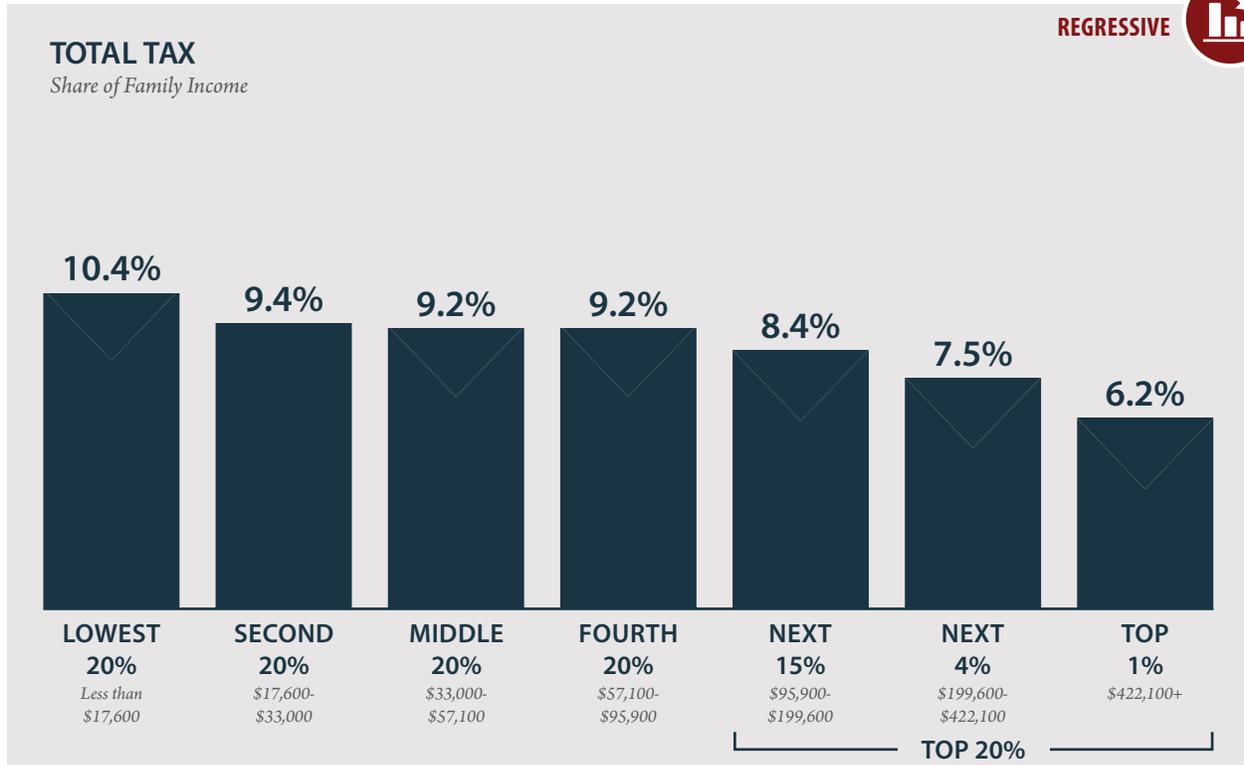


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Personal income tax uses a flat rate
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income, non-elderly taxpayers
- Comparatively high cigarette tax rate

MICHIGAN

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Michigan enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Personal income tax figures reflect fully phased-in changes to retirement exclusions and increases to the personal exemption (through 2022), but do not reflect reductions to marginal income tax rates scheduled to begin in 2023 if certain “triggers” are met. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

MICHIGAN State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$17,600	\$17,600 to \$33,000	\$33,000 to \$57,100	\$57,100 to \$95,900	\$95,900 to \$199,600	\$199,600 to \$422,100	over \$422,100
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$10,000	\$25,200	\$43,300	\$75,400	\$132,900	\$284,900	\$1,245,700
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.2%	5.0%	3.9%	3.1%	2.3%	1.5%	0.8%
General Sales—Individuals	2.9%	2.6%	2.1%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.4%	2.3%	2.6%	3.0%	2.7%	2.4%	1.6%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.3%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	2.0%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%
 INCOME TAXES	0.7%	2.1%	2.7%	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%
Personal Income Tax	0.7%	2.0%	2.7%	3.1%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	10.4%	9.4%	9.2%	9.2%	8.4%	7.5%	6.2%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Michigan has the 22nd most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Michigan after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN MICHIGAN



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides a refundable property tax "circuit breaker" credit via the personal income tax
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax

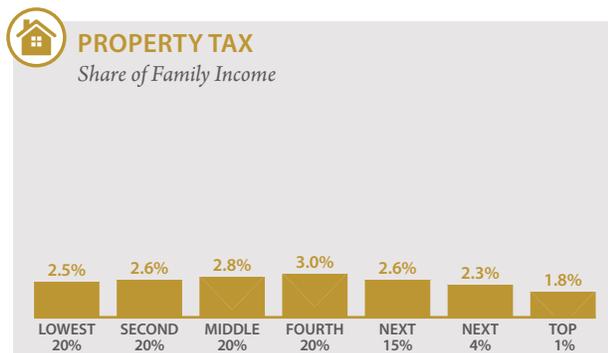
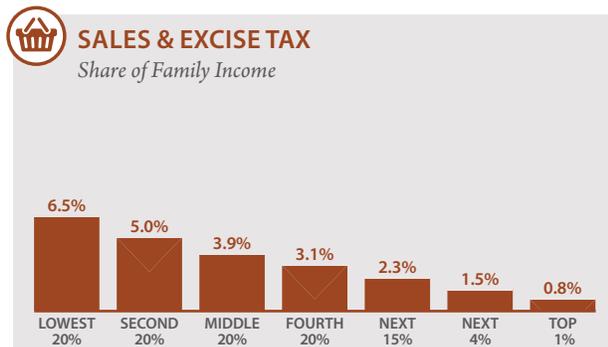
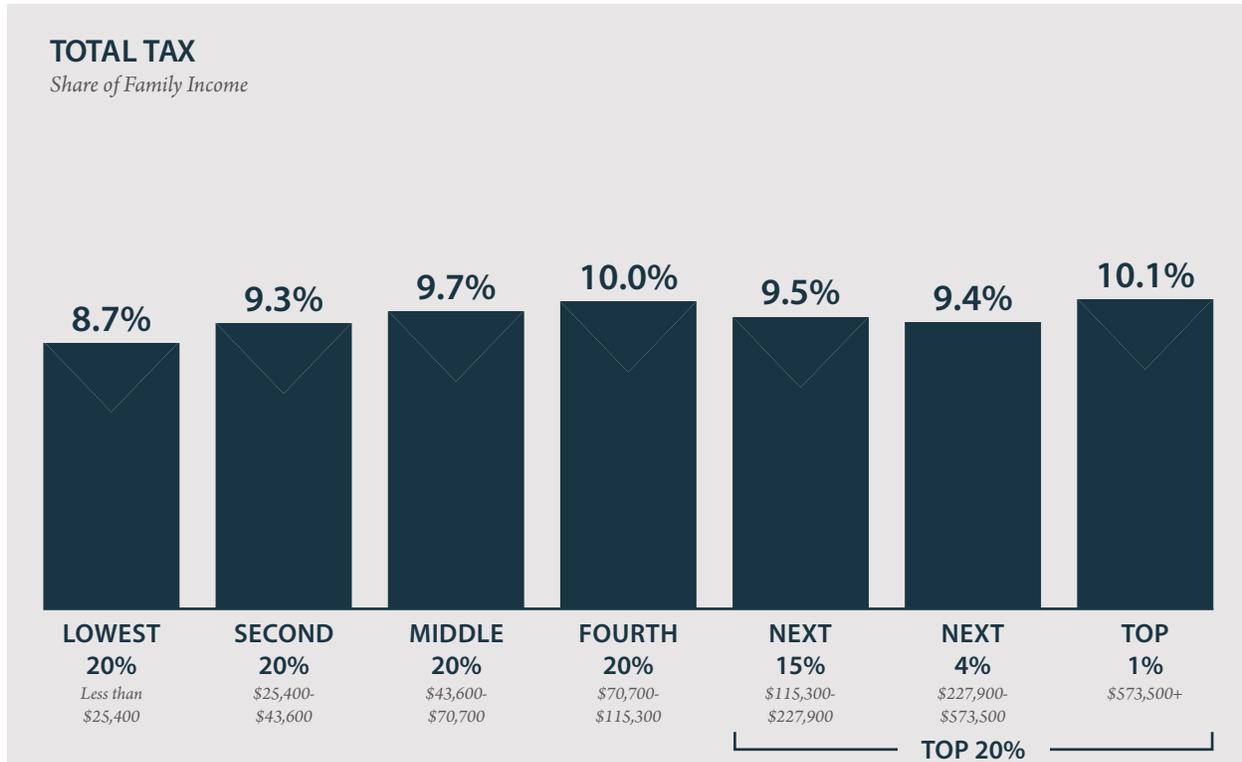


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Personal income tax uses a flat rate
- Comparatively low EITC
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

MINNESOTA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Minnesota enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

MINNESOTA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$25,400	\$25,400 to \$43,600	\$43,600 to \$70,700	\$70,700 to \$115,300	\$115,300 to \$227,900	\$227,900 to \$573,500	over \$573,500
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$13,800	\$34,100	\$56,400	\$90,300	\$152,200	\$337,200	\$1,452,500
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.5%	5.0%	3.9%	3.1%	2.3%	1.5%	0.8%
General Sales—Individuals	2.5%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.2%	1.9%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	1.8%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%
 INCOME TAXES	-0.3%	1.7%	3.1%	3.8%	4.6%	5.6%	7.6%
Personal Income Tax	-0.4%	1.6%	3.0%	3.8%	4.5%	5.5%	7.3%
Corporate Income Tax	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
 TOTAL TAXES	8.7%	9.3%	9.7%	10.0%	9.5%	9.4%	10.1%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, **Minnesota's state and local tax system does not worsen income inequality and ranks 47th on the index.** The large income gap between lower- and middle-income taxpayers, as compared to the wealthy, is somewhat narrower after state and local taxes than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology for additional detail.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN MINNESOTA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Limits itemized deductions for upper-income taxpayers
- Provides a refundable working families tax credit
- Provides a refundable property tax "circuit breaker" credit
- Provides a refundable dependent care tax credit
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a state estate tax

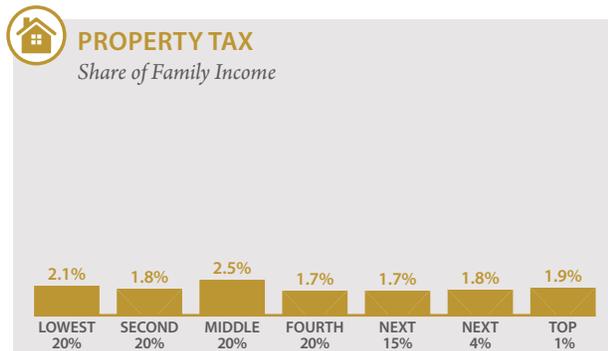
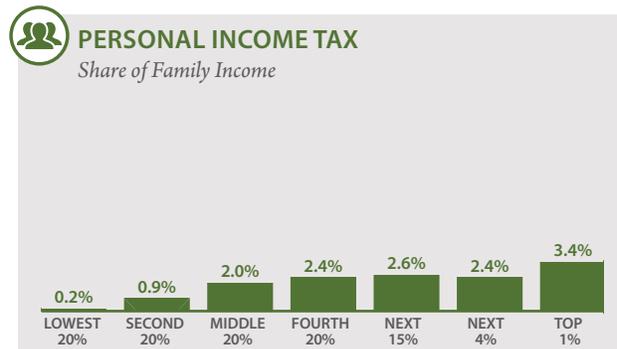
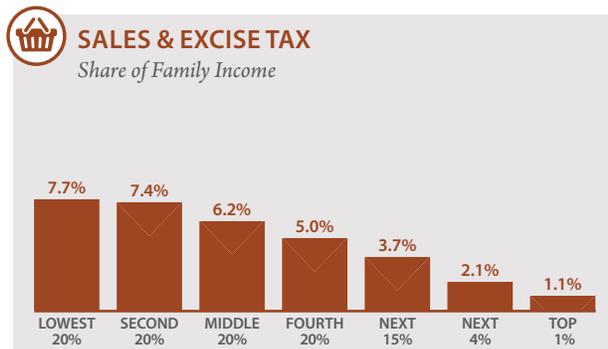
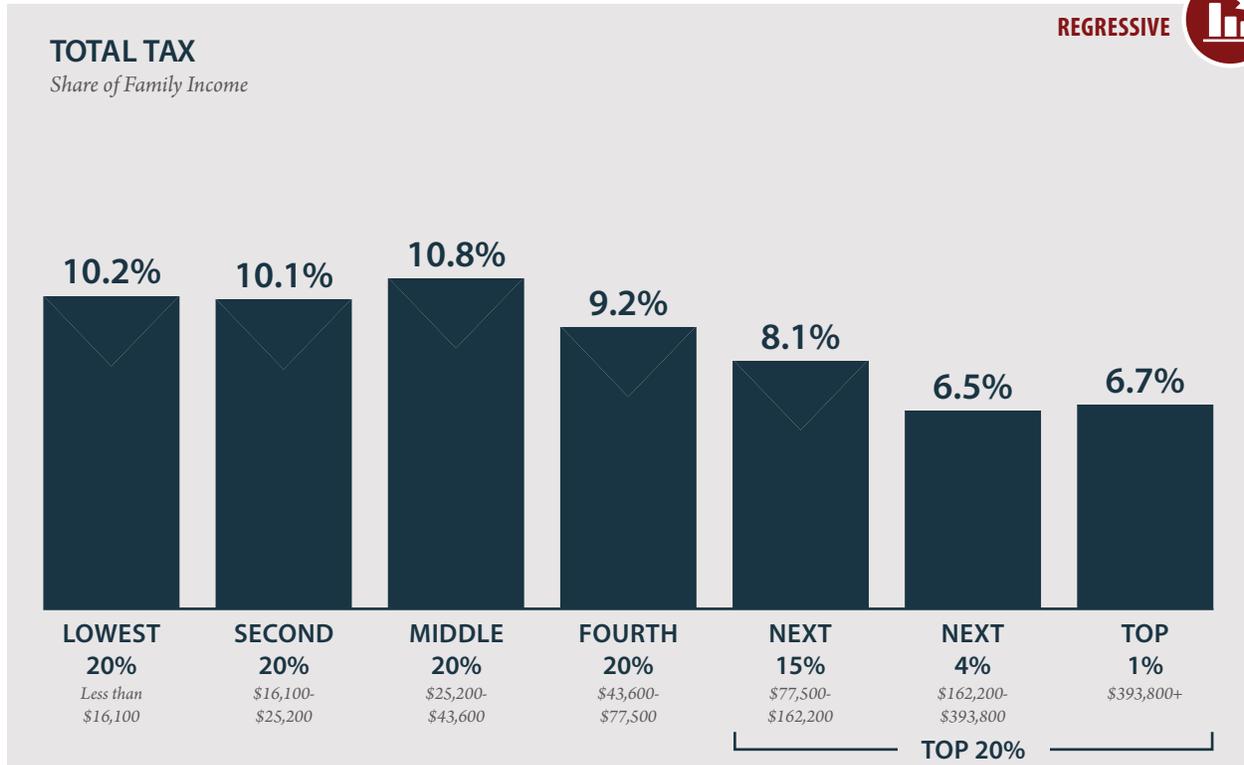


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively high sales tax rate
- Comparatively high cigarette tax rate

MISSISSIPPI

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show law in Mississippi as of September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

MISSISSIPPI State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$16,100	\$16,100 to \$25,200	\$25,200 to \$43,600	\$43,600 to \$77,500	\$77,500 to \$162,200	\$162,200 to \$393,800	over \$393,800
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$10,200	\$20,400	\$34,300	\$56,900	\$108,400	\$224,600	\$802,200
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	7.7%	7.4%	6.2%	5.0%	3.7%	2.1%	1.1%
General Sales—Individuals	4.6%	4.6%	4.0%	3.2%	2.5%	1.4%	0.7%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.1%	1.8%	2.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	0.6%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%
 INCOME TAXES	0.3%	1.0%	2.1%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	3.7%
Personal Income Tax	0.2%	0.9%	2.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	3.4%
Corporate Income Tax	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
 TOTAL TAXES	10.2%	10.1%	10.8%	9.2%	8.1%	6.5%	6.7%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Mississippi has the 24th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Mississippi after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN MISSISSIPPI



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure, however top rate kicks in at \$10,000 so virtually flat

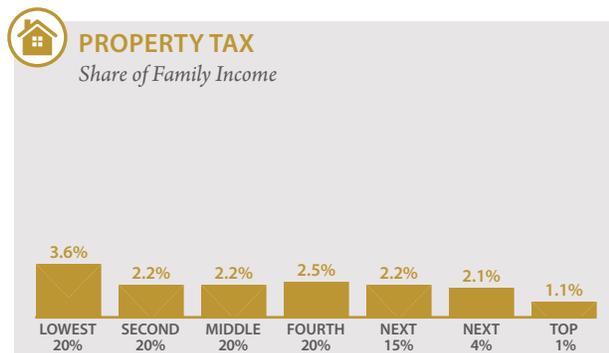
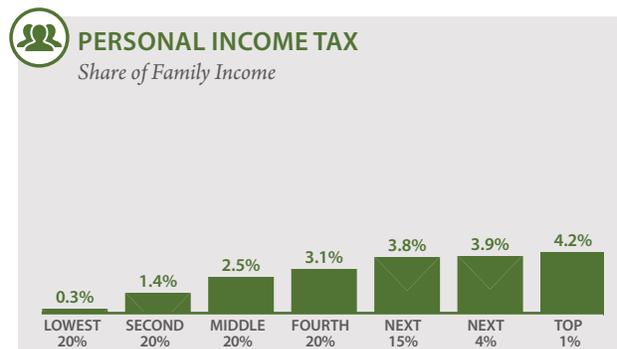
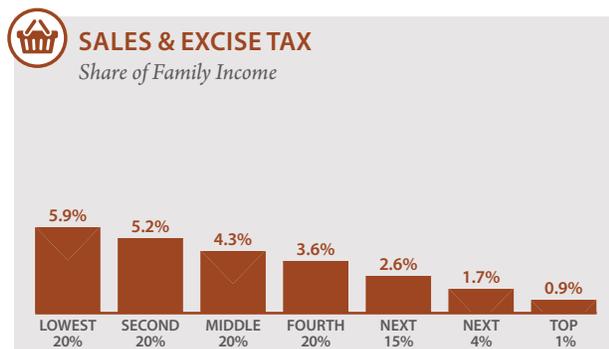
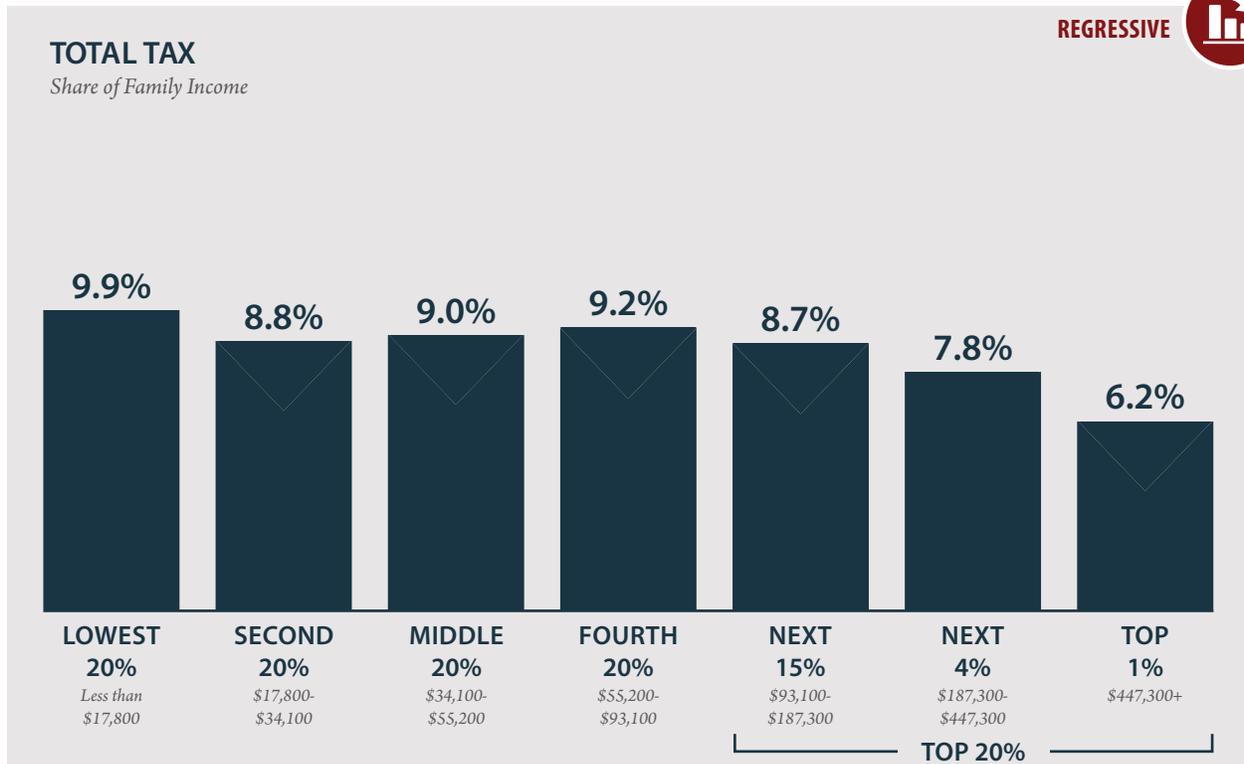


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Fails to provide refundable income tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- All retirement income is exempted from the personal income tax
- Comparatively high reliance on sales taxes
- Sales tax base includes groceries
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

MISSOURI

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Missouri enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels, which includes tax cuts enacted and triggered to date, but does not include the impact of tax cuts dependent on future triggers. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

MISSOURI State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$17,800	\$17,800 to \$34,100	\$34,100 to \$55,200	\$55,200 to \$93,100	\$93,100 to \$187,300	\$187,300 to \$447,300	over \$447,300
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$10,500	\$25,000	\$43,500	\$72,800	\$125,600	\$266,300	\$1,222,900
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	5.9%	5.2%	4.3%	3.6%	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%
General Sales—Individuals	3.6%	3.3%	2.8%	2.5%	1.8%	1.2%	0.6%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.6%	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	1.1%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.5%	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%
 INCOME TAXES	0.4%	1.5%	2.6%	3.1%	3.9%	4.0%	4.2%
Personal Income Tax	0.3%	1.4%	2.5%	3.1%	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	9.9%	8.8%	9.0%	9.2%	8.7%	7.8%	6.2%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Missouri has the 28th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Missouri after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN MISSOURI



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure; however, top rate kicks in at \$8,000 so virtually flat

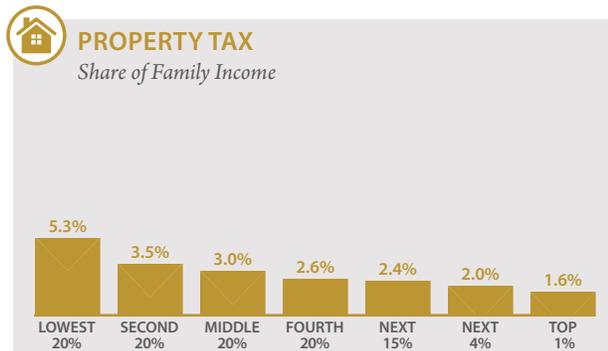
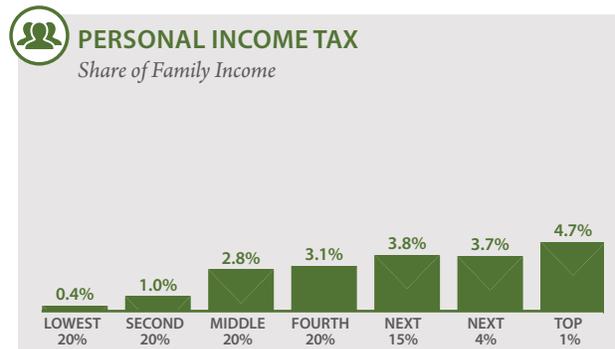
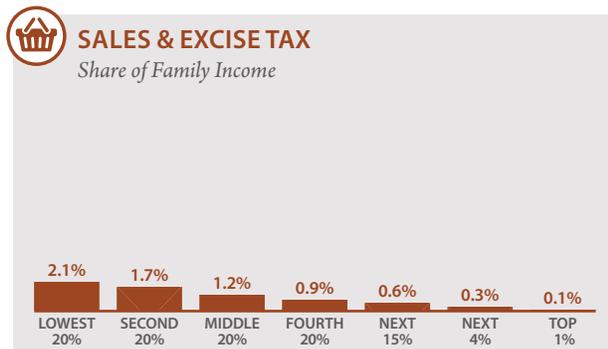
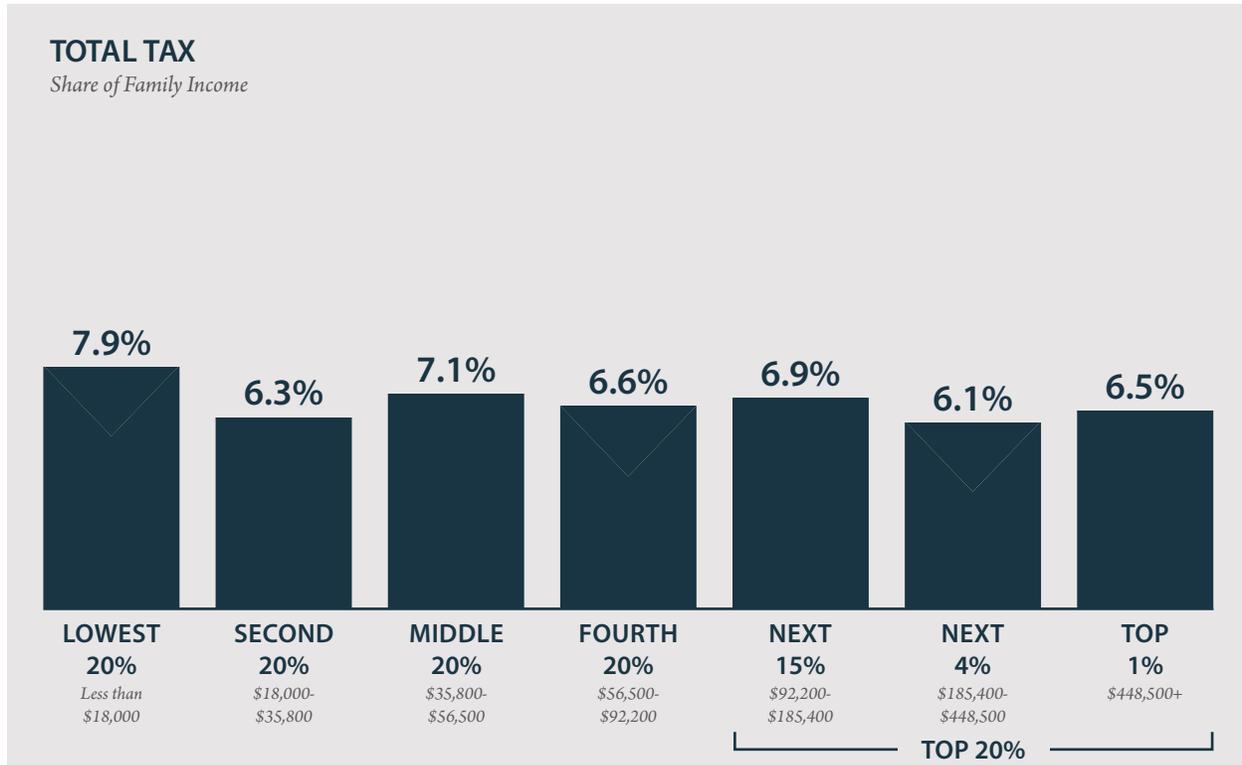


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides an income tax deduction for federal income taxes paid
- State sales tax base includes groceries, though taxed at a lower rate
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to provide refundable income tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Allows income tax exclusion for pass-through business income
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

MONTANA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Montana enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

MONTANA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$18,000	\$18,000 to \$35,800	\$35,800 to \$56,500	\$56,500 to \$92,200	\$92,200 to \$185,400	\$185,400 to \$448,500	over \$448,500
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$9,700	\$26,800	\$42,800	\$73,600	\$123,200	\$261,900	\$1,126,400
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%
General Sales—Individuals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.7%	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
 PROPERTY TAXES	5.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%	1.6%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	4.6%	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%	1.2%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%
 INCOME TAXES	0.5%	1.0%	2.8%	3.1%	3.9%	3.8%	4.8%
Personal Income Tax	0.4%	1.0%	2.8%	3.1%	3.8%	3.7%	4.7%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	7.9%	6.3%	7.1%	6.6%	6.9%	6.1%	6.5%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, **Montana's state and local tax system does not worsen income inequality and ranks 43rd on the index.** The large income gap between lower- and middle-income taxpayers, as compared to the wealthy, is somewhat narrower after state and local taxes than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology for additional detail.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN MONTANA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- No statewide sales tax
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a refundable property tax "circuit breaker" credit via the personal income tax
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax

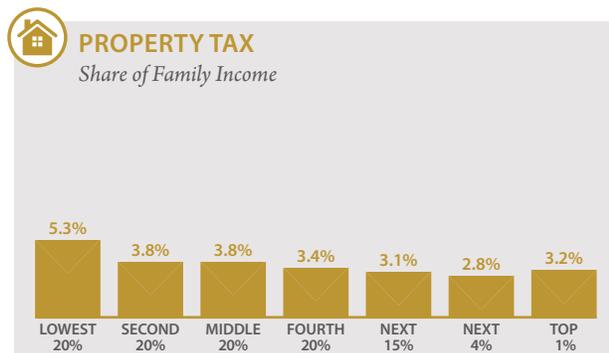
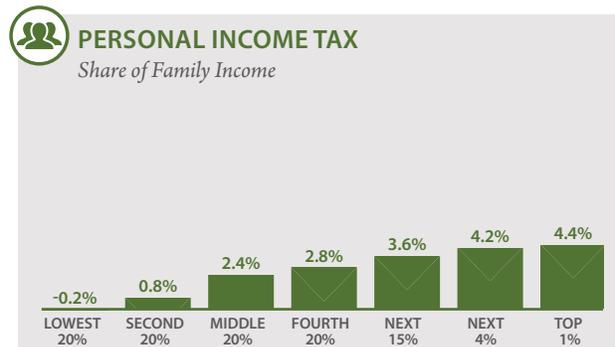
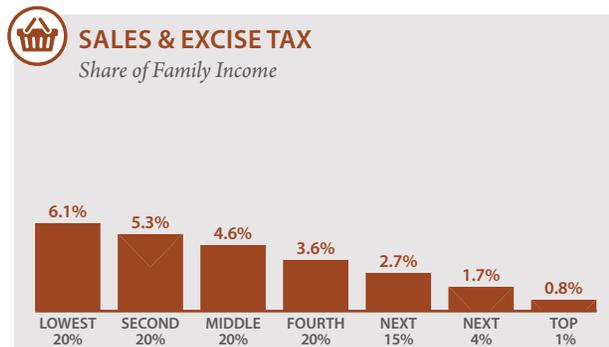
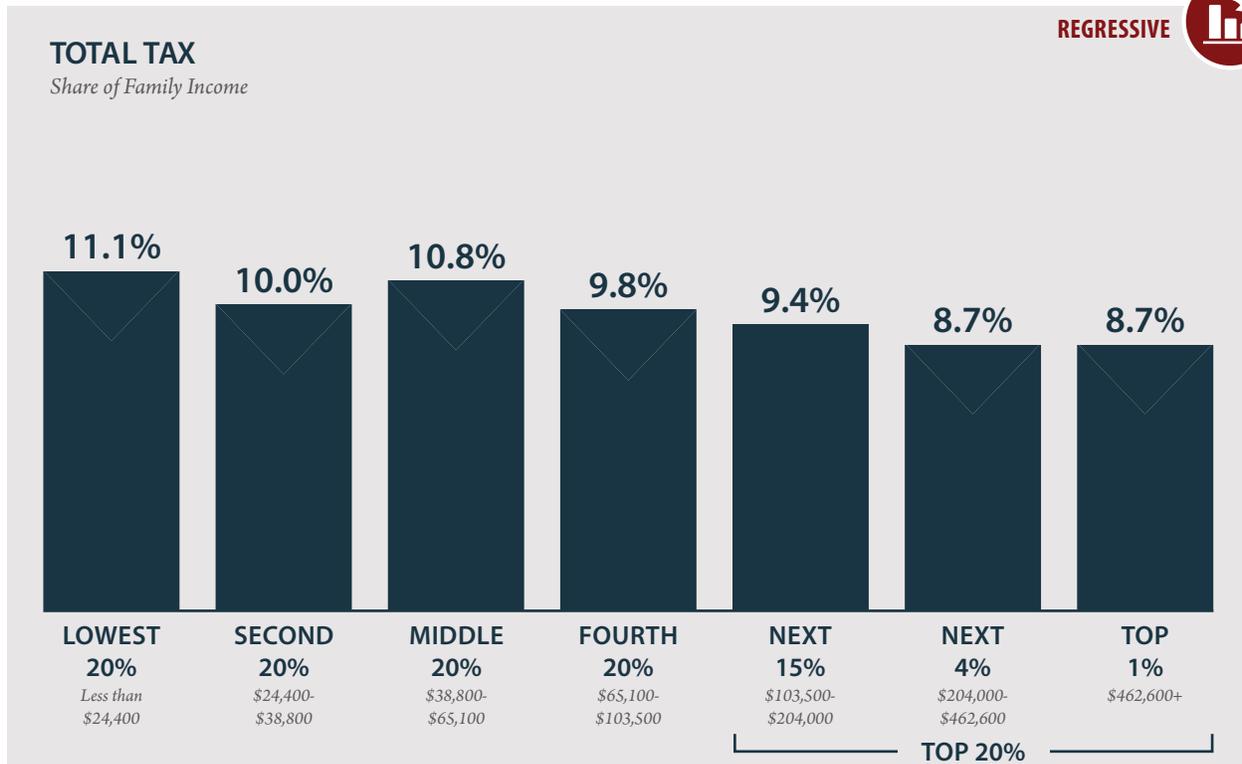


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively low EITC
- Provides an income tax deduction for federal income taxes paid
- Provides an income tax credit based on capital gains income
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

NEBRASKA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Nebraska enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

NEBRASKA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$24,400	\$24,400 to \$38,800	\$38,800 to \$65,100	\$65,100 to \$103,500	\$103,500 to \$204,000	\$204,000 to \$462,600	over \$462,600
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$13,800	\$32,400	\$50,500	\$82,700	\$139,500	\$286,000	\$1,063,600
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.1%	5.3%	4.6%	3.6%	2.7%	1.7%	0.8%
General Sales—Individuals	3.4%	3.0%	2.7%	2.2%	1.7%	1.1%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	5.3%	3.8%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%	3.2%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	5.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.8%	2.1%	0.8%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	2.4%
 INCOME TAXES	-0.2%	0.8%	2.5%	2.8%	3.6%	4.2%	4.7%
Personal Income Tax	-0.2%	0.8%	2.4%	2.8%	3.6%	4.2%	4.4%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	11.1%	10.0%	10.8%	9.8%	9.4%	8.7%	8.7%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Nebraska has the 36th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Nebraska after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN NEBRASKA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a partially refundable dependent care tax credit
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a county-level inheritance tax



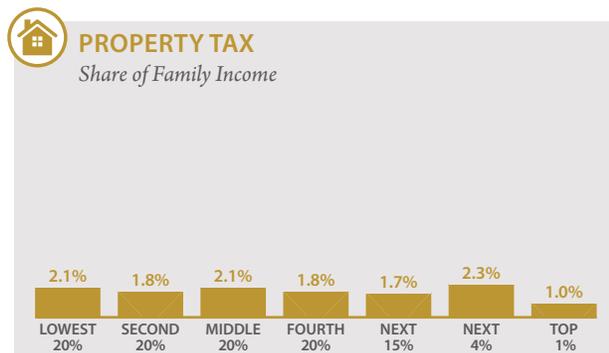
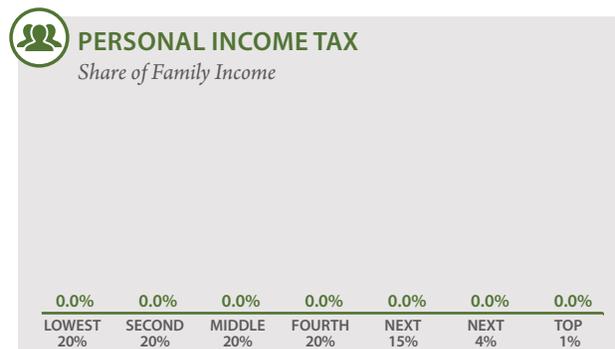
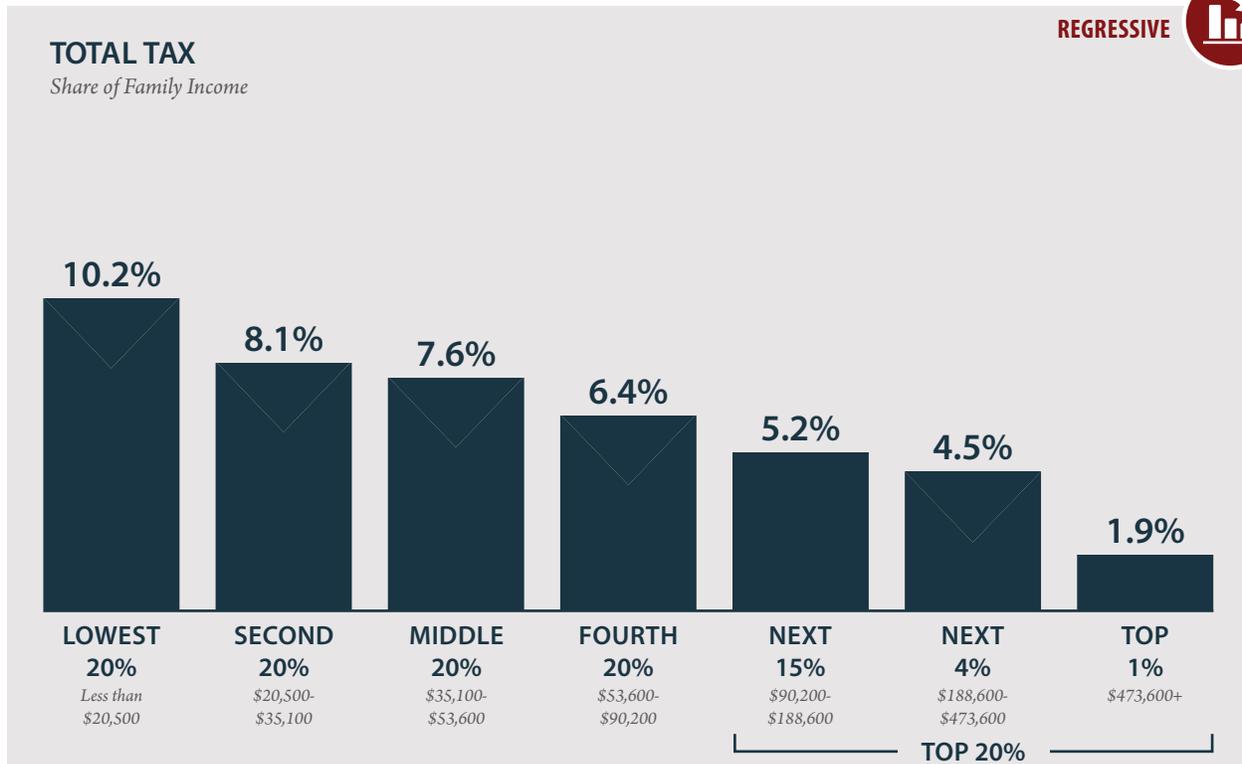
REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively high reliance on property taxes
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income taxpayers



NEVADA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Nevada enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

NEVADA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$20,500	\$20,500 to \$35,100	\$35,100 to \$53,600	\$53,600 to \$90,200	\$90,200 to \$188,600	\$188,600 to \$473,600	over \$473,600
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$13,700	\$26,800	\$42,200	\$69,700	\$126,400	\$283,600	\$1,698,500
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	7.1%	5.3%	4.5%	3.6%	2.6%	1.5%	0.7%
General Sales—Individuals	3.4%	2.8%	2.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.1%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	2.3%	1.0%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	0.2%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%
 INCOME TAXES	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%
Personal Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Corporate Income Tax	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%
 TOTAL TAXES	10.2%	8.1%	7.6%	6.4%	5.2%	4.5%	1.9%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Nevada has the 5th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Nevada after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN NEVADA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Sales tax base excludes groceries

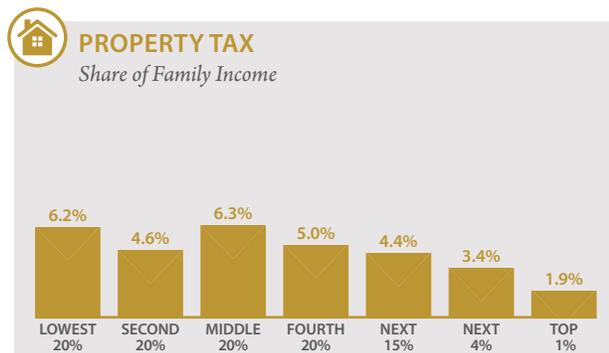
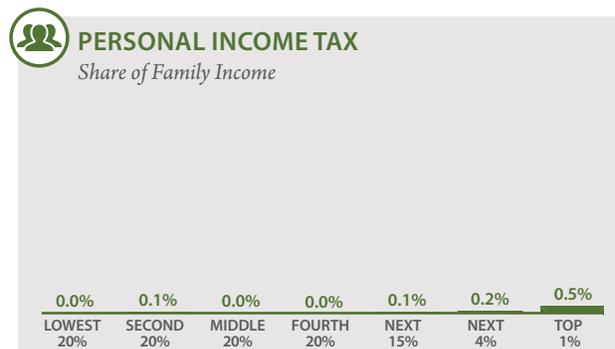
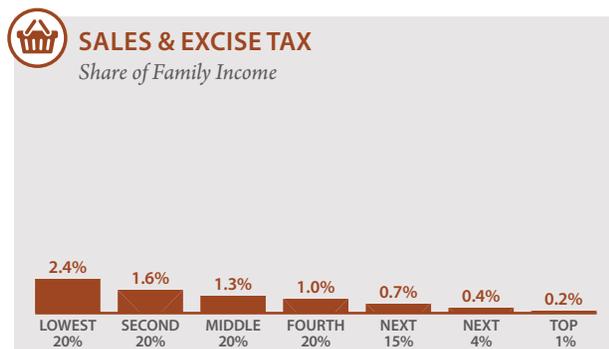
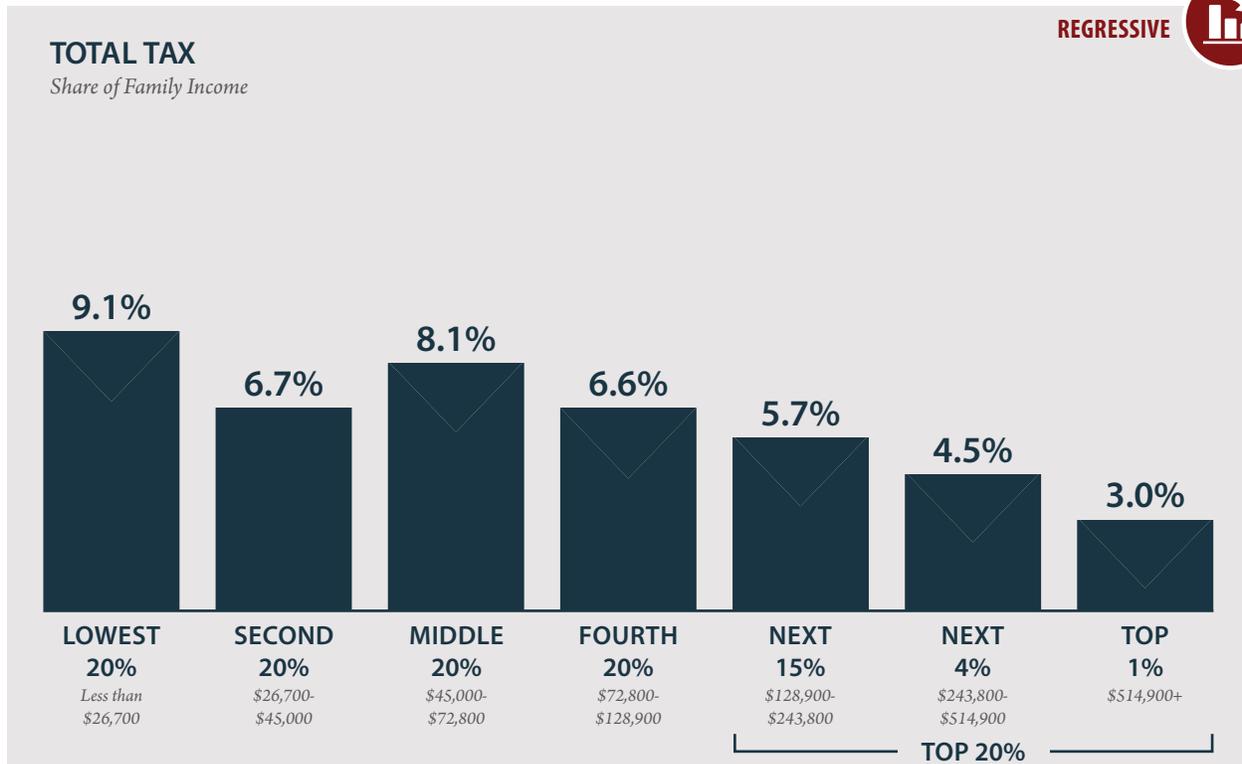


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No personal income tax
- Comparatively high reliance on sales and excise taxes
- Imposes a business payroll tax in lieu of a corporate profits tax
- Fails to provide tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in New Hampshire enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Rates for the state BPT and BET are reflected at 7.9 percent and 0.675 percent, respectively. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$26,700	\$26,700 to \$45,000	\$45,000 to \$72,800	\$72,800 to \$128,900	\$128,900 to \$243,800	\$243,800 to \$514,900	over \$514,900
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$16,100	\$35,800	\$57,200	\$97,500	\$169,200	\$350,500	\$1,461,900
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	2.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%
General Sales—Individuals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
 PROPERTY TAXES	6.2%	4.6%	6.3%	5.0%	4.4%	3.4%	1.9%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	6.0%	4.4%	6.1%	4.8%	4.1%	2.8%	0.8%
Other Property Taxes	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%
 INCOME TAXES	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%
Personal Income Tax	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Corporate Income Tax	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
 TOTAL TAXES	9.1%	6.7%	8.1%	6.6%	5.7%	4.5%	3.0%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **New Hampshire has the 16th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in New Hampshire after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No statewide sales tax
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax

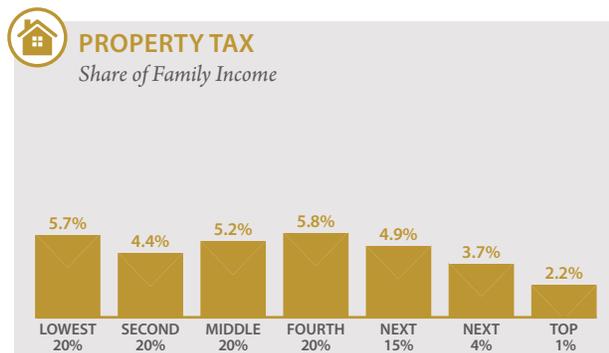
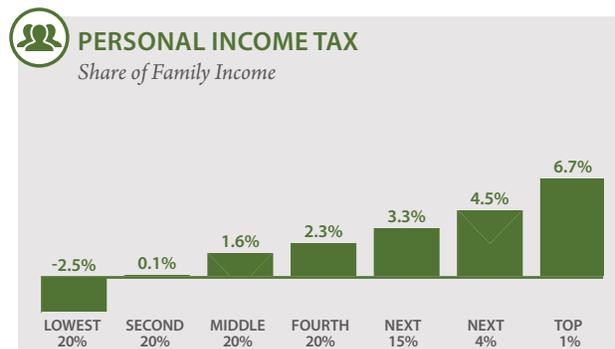
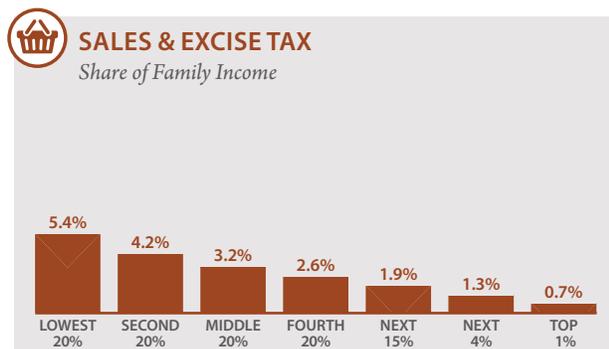
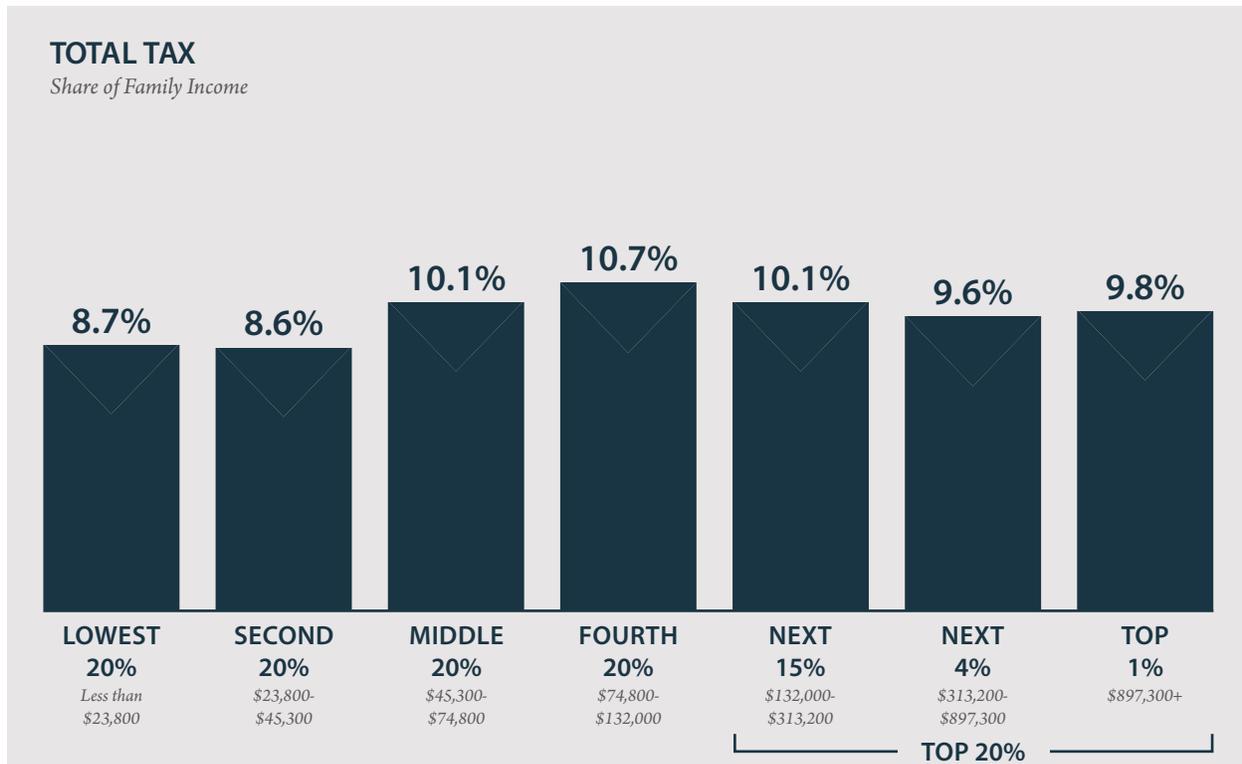


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No broad-based personal income tax
- Comparatively high reliance on property taxes
- Fails to provide tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

NEW JERSEY

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in New Jersey enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

NEW JERSEY State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$23,800	\$23,800 to \$45,300	\$45,300 to \$74,800	\$74,800 to \$132,000	\$132,000 to \$313,200	\$313,200 to \$897,300	over \$897,300
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$14,600	\$34,000	\$58,100	\$100,200	\$188,900	\$439,000	\$1,864,800
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	5.4%	4.2%	3.2%	2.6%	1.9%	1.3%	0.7%
General Sales—Individuals	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	5.7%	4.4%	5.2%	5.8%	4.9%	3.7%	2.2%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	5.6%	4.3%	5.0%	5.7%	4.6%	3.0%	0.6%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	1.5%
 INCOME TAXES	-2.4%	0.1%	1.7%	2.3%	3.4%	4.6%	7.0%
Personal Income Tax	-2.5%	0.1%	1.6%	2.3%	3.3%	4.5%	6.7%
Corporate Income Tax	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
 TOTAL TAXES	8.7%	8.6%	10.1%	10.7%	10.1%	9.6%	9.8%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, **New Jersey's state and local tax system does not worsen income inequality and ranks 46th on the index.** The large income gap between lower- and middle-income taxpayers, as compared to the wealthy, is somewhat narrower after state and local taxes than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology for additional detail.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN NEW JERSEY



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a refundable property tax "circuit breaker" credit via the personal income tax
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Levies a tax on inheritances
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax

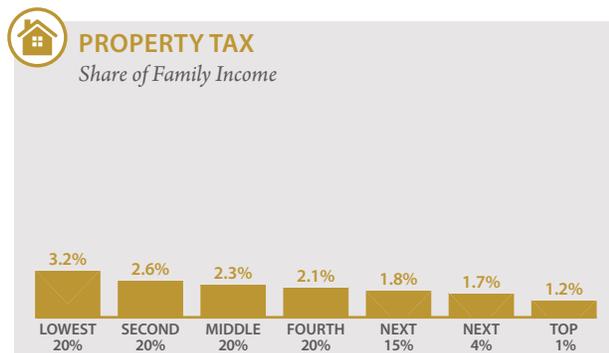
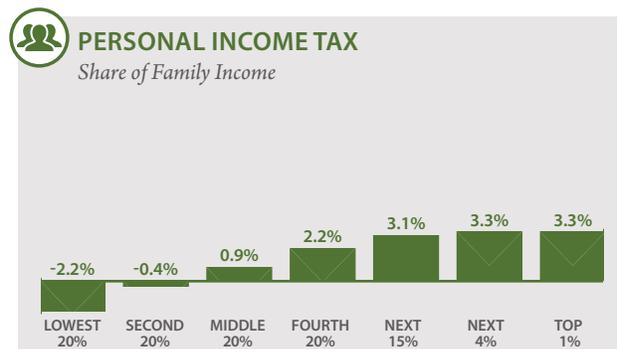
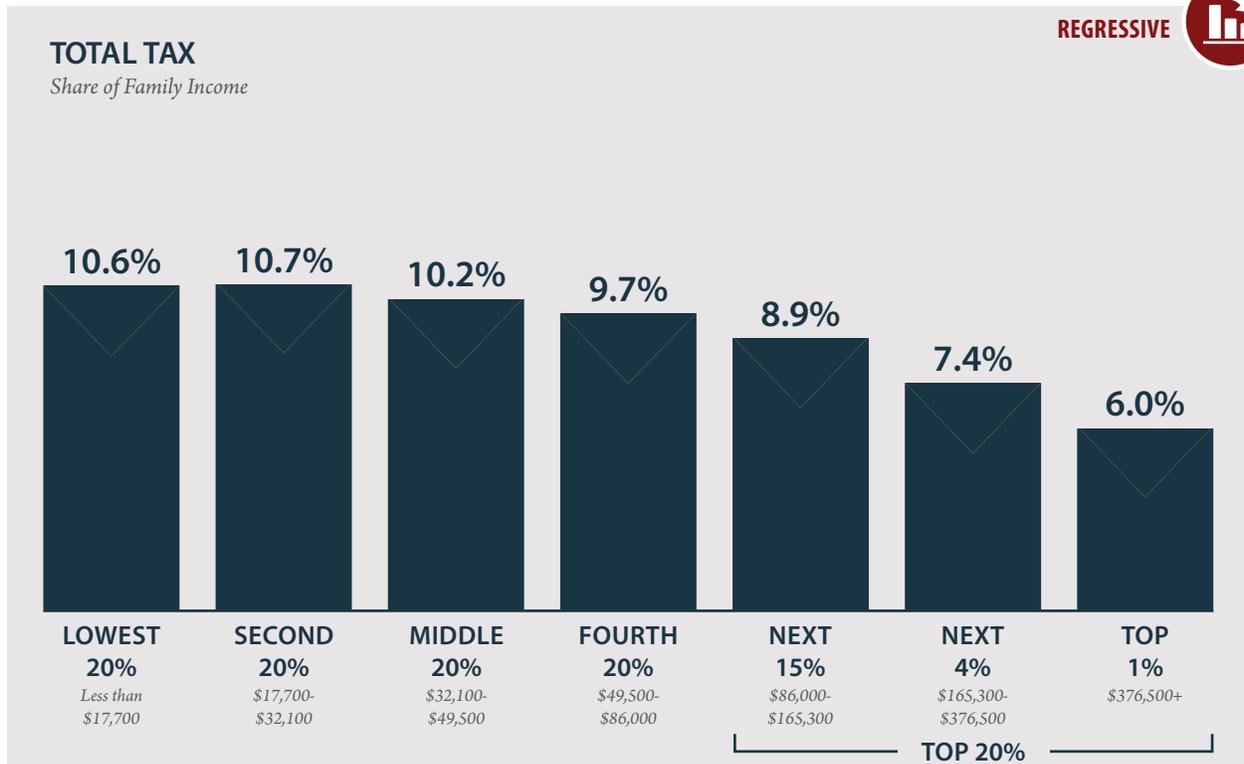


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively high reliance on property taxes
- Comparatively high cigarette tax rate
- Eliminated estate tax in 2018

NEW MEXICO

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in New Mexico enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

NEW MEXICO State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$17,700	\$17,700 to \$32,100	\$32,100 to \$49,500	\$49,500 to \$86,000	\$86,000 to \$165,300	\$165,300 to \$376,500	over \$376,500
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,500	\$25,100	\$39,400	\$65,400	\$116,400	\$229,700	\$845,400
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	9.6%	8.5%	6.9%	5.3%	4.0%	2.4%	1.4%
General Sales—Individuals	5.3%	5.1%	4.2%	3.3%	2.5%	1.5%	0.9%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	3.2%	2.8%	2.3%	1.7%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.2%	2.6%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.2%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.2%	2.5%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%
 INCOME TAXES	-2.2%	-0.4%	0.9%	2.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.5%
Personal Income Tax	-2.2%	-0.4%	0.9%	2.2%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	10.6%	10.7%	10.2%	9.7%	8.9%	7.4%	6.0%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **New Mexico has the 19th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in New Mexico after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN NEW MEXICO



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a refundable low-income tax credit
- Provides a refundable dependent care tax credit
- Sales tax base excludes groceries

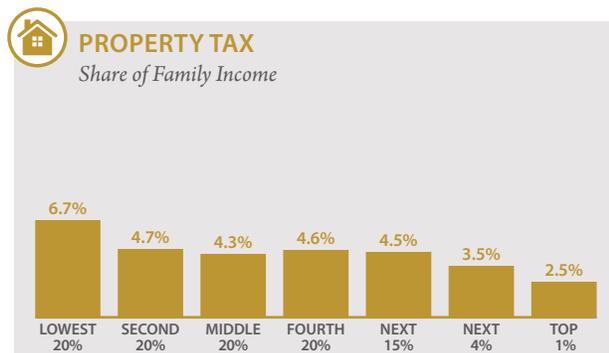
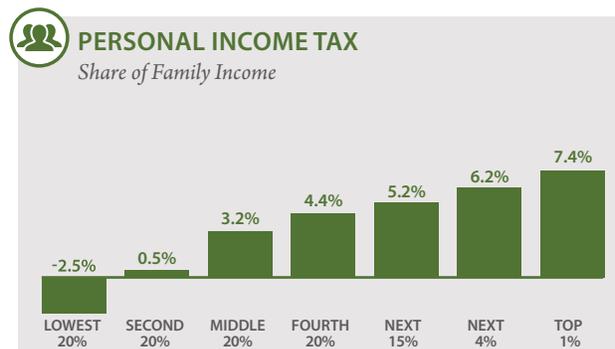
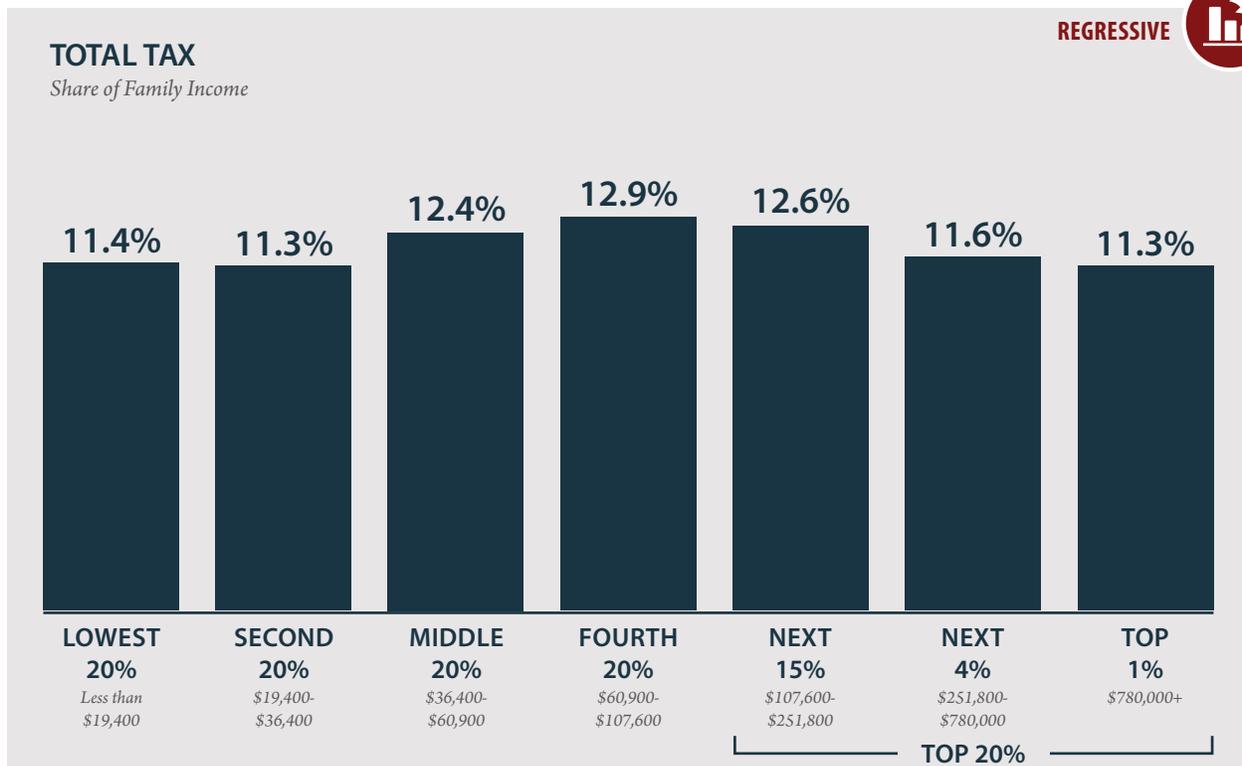


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides an income tax exclusion equal to at least half of capital gains income
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income, non-elderly taxpayers
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

NEW YORK

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in New York enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels including fully phased-in middle-income tax cuts. The millionaires tax bracket is not included since it is set to expire in 2019. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

NEW YORK State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$19,400	\$19,400 to \$36,400	\$36,400 to \$60,900	\$60,900 to \$107,600	\$107,600 to \$251,800	\$251,800 to \$780,000	over \$780,000
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,700	\$27,700	\$47,600	\$81,000	\$155,800	\$398,700	\$2,491,200
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	7.1%	6.0%	4.9%	3.8%	2.8%	1.7%	0.9%
General Sales—Individuals	3.6%	3.4%	2.8%	2.3%	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	6.7%	4.7%	4.3%	4.6%	4.5%	3.5%	2.5%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	6.0%	4.0%	3.6%	4.0%	3.9%	2.7%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	1.9%
 INCOME TAXES	-2.4%	0.6%	3.3%	4.5%	5.3%	6.4%	7.9%
Personal Income Tax	-2.5%	0.5%	3.2%	4.4%	5.2%	6.2%	7.4%
Corporate Income Tax	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
 TOTAL TAXES	11.4%	11.3%	12.4%	12.9%	12.6%	11.6%	11.3%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **New York has the 44th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in New York after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN NEW YORK



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) in New York State and an additional credit in New York City
- Provides a refundable child tax credit
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a state estate tax

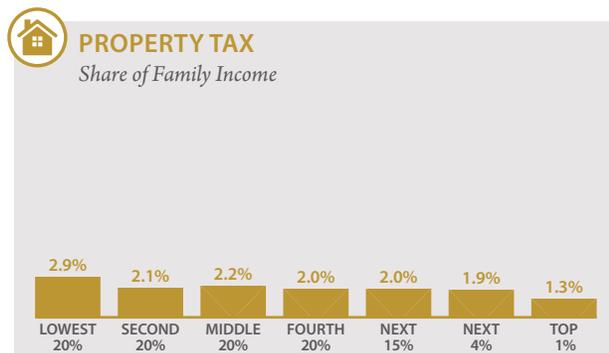
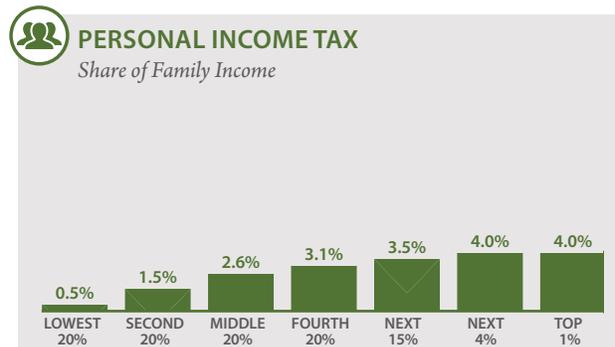
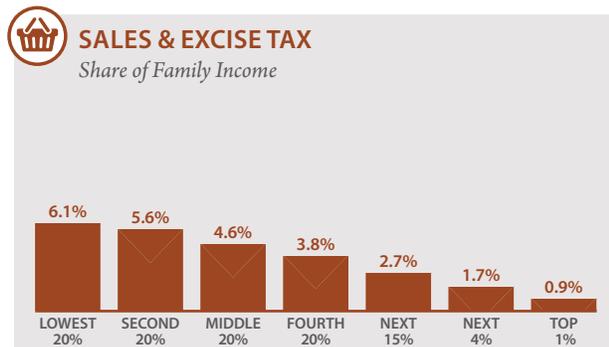
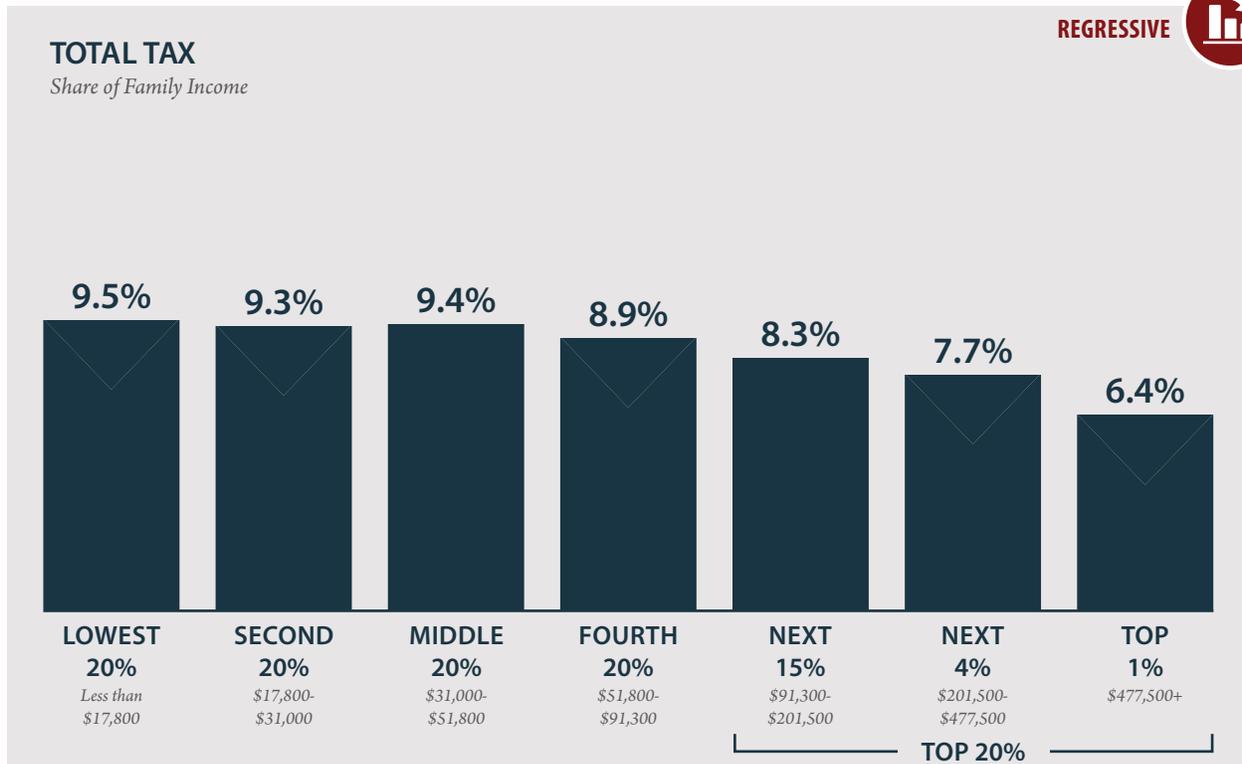


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively high combined state and local sales tax rates
- Comparatively high cigarette tax rate

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in North Carolina enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels including personal and corporate tax rate reductions scheduled to go into effect in 2019. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

NORTH CAROLINA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$17,800	\$17,800 to \$31,000	\$31,000 to \$51,800	\$51,800 to \$91,300	\$91,300 to \$201,500	\$201,500 to \$477,500	over \$477,500
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,200	\$24,700	\$40,100	\$68,900	\$126,800	\$289,700	\$1,085,000
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.1%	5.6%	4.6%	3.8%	2.7%	1.7%	0.9%
General Sales—Individuals	3.3%	3.1%	2.7%	2.3%	1.7%	1.1%	0.6%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.9%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.9%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%
 INCOME TAXES	0.5%	1.6%	2.6%	3.2%	3.5%	4.1%	4.2%
Personal Income Tax	0.5%	1.5%	2.6%	3.1%	3.5%	4.0%	4.0%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	9.5%	9.3%	9.4%	8.9%	8.3%	7.7%	6.4%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **North Carolina has the 31st most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in North Carolina after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN NORTH CAROLINA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- State sales tax base excludes groceries
- Comparatively high standard deduction
- Mortgage interest and property tax deductions are capped at \$20,000

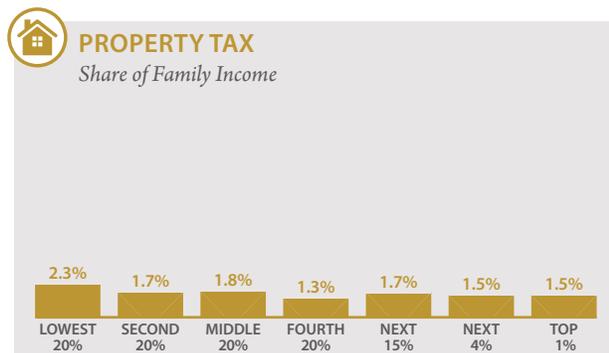
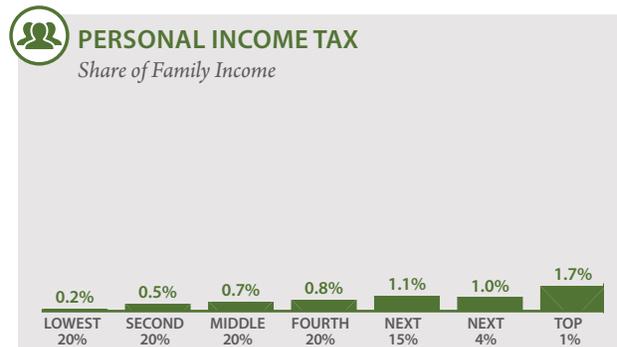
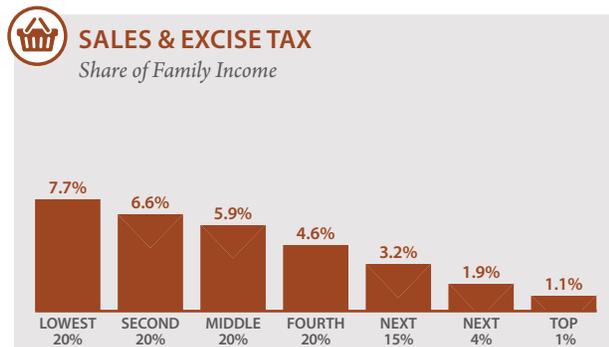
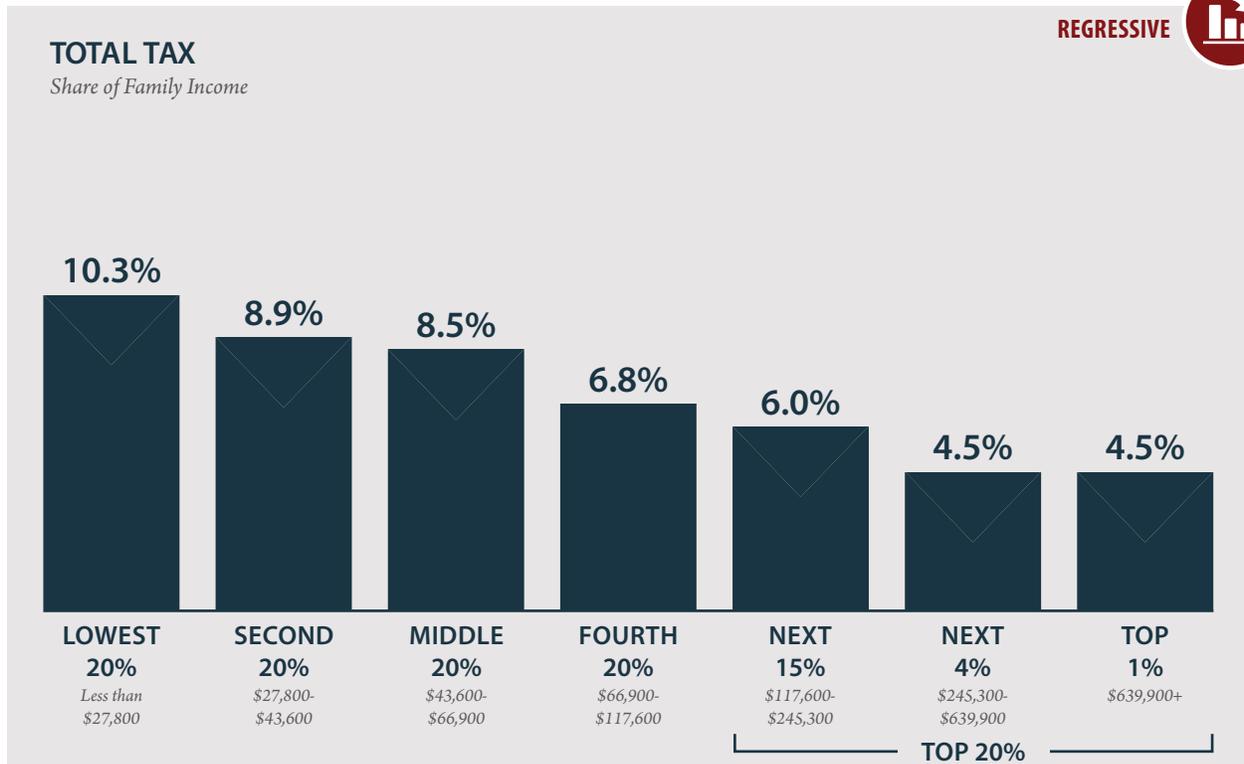


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Personal income tax uses a flat rate
- Comparatively high state and local sales tax rates
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to provide refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) since credit was eliminated in 2013
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income taxpayers
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

NORTH DAKOTA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in North Dakota enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

NORTH DAKOTA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$27,800	\$27,800 to \$43,600	\$43,600 to \$66,900	\$66,900 to \$117,600	\$117,600 to \$245,300	\$245,300 to \$639,900	over \$639,900
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$16,600	\$35,600	\$55,200	\$92,000	\$157,900	\$367,700	\$1,331,300
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	7.7%	6.6%	5.9%	4.6%	3.2%	1.9%	1.1%
General Sales—Individuals	3.5%	3.1%	2.9%	2.3%	1.7%	1.1%	0.7%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	3.4%	2.9%	2.6%	2.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.3%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%	1.0%	0.6%
Other Property Taxes	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%
 INCOME TAXES	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.8%
Personal Income Tax	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%
Corporate Income Tax	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	10.3%	8.9%	8.5%	6.8%	6.0%	4.5%	4.5%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **North Dakota has the 17th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in North Dakota after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN NORTH DAKOTA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax

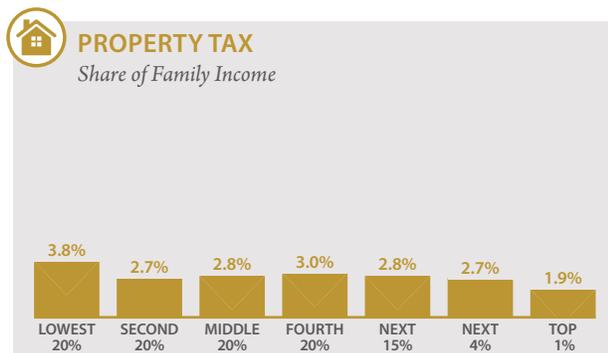
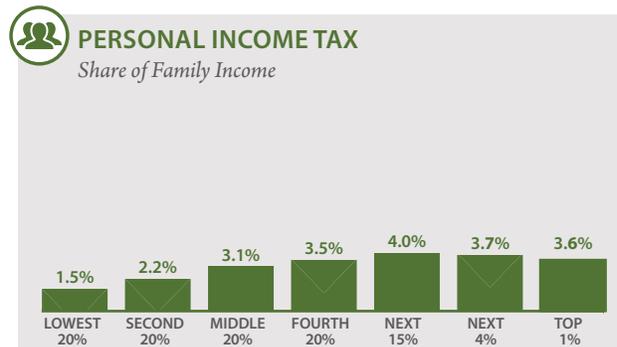
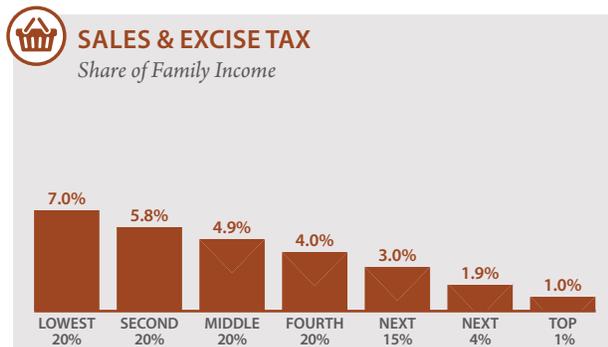
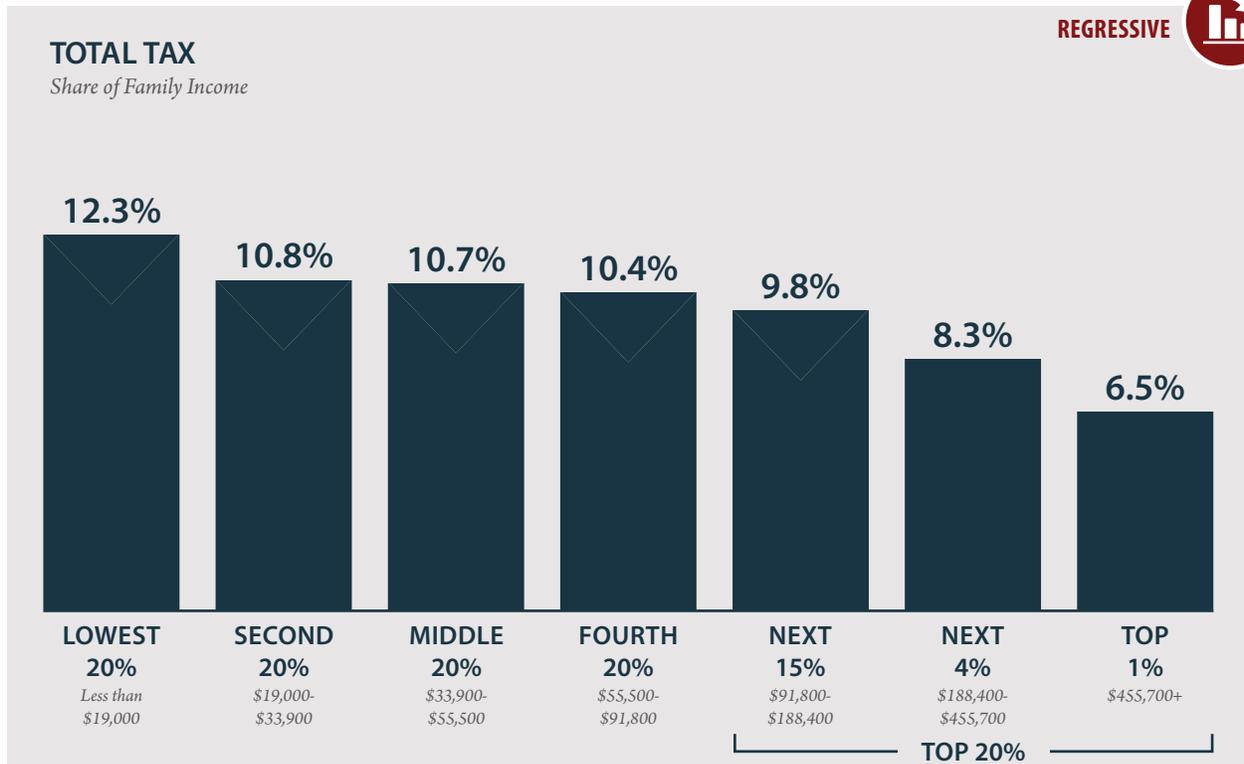


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides an income tax deduction for state income taxes paid
- Fails to provide refundable income tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Provides an income tax exclusion equal to 40 percent of long-term capital gains income
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

OHIO

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Ohio enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

OHIO State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$19,000	\$19,000 to \$33,900	\$33,900 to \$55,500	\$55,500 to \$91,800	\$91,800 to \$188,400	\$188,400 to \$455,700	over \$455,700
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,200	\$26,500	\$44,100	\$71,700	\$123,100	\$267,000	\$1,052,700
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	7.0%	5.8%	4.9%	4.0%	3.0%	1.9%	1.0%
General Sales—Individuals	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	1.7%	1.1%	0.6%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.1%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.8%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	1.9%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.2%	0.7%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	1.2%
 INCOME TAXES	1.5%	2.2%	3.1%	3.5%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%
Personal Income Tax	1.5%	2.2%	3.1%	3.5%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	12.3%	10.8%	10.7%	10.4%	9.8%	8.3%	6.5%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Ohio has the 13th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Ohio after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN OHIO



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides an Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Sales tax base excludes groceries



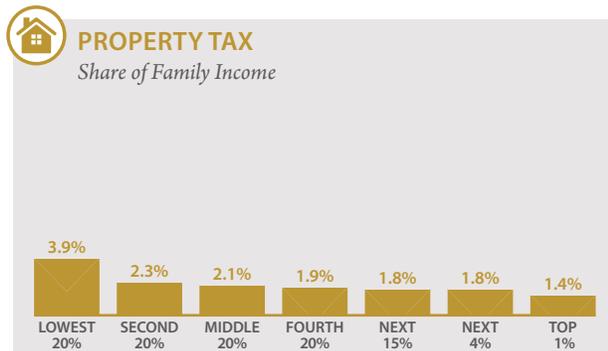
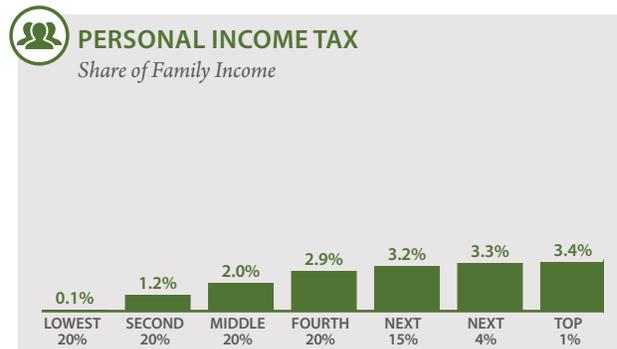
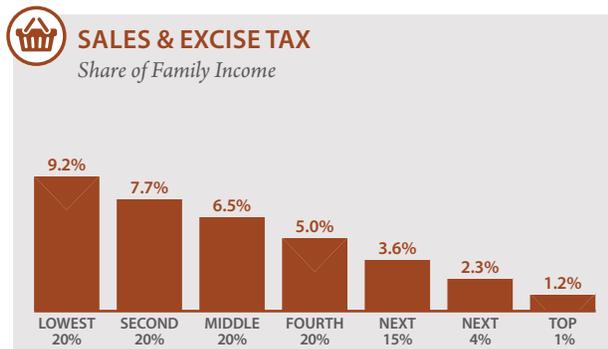
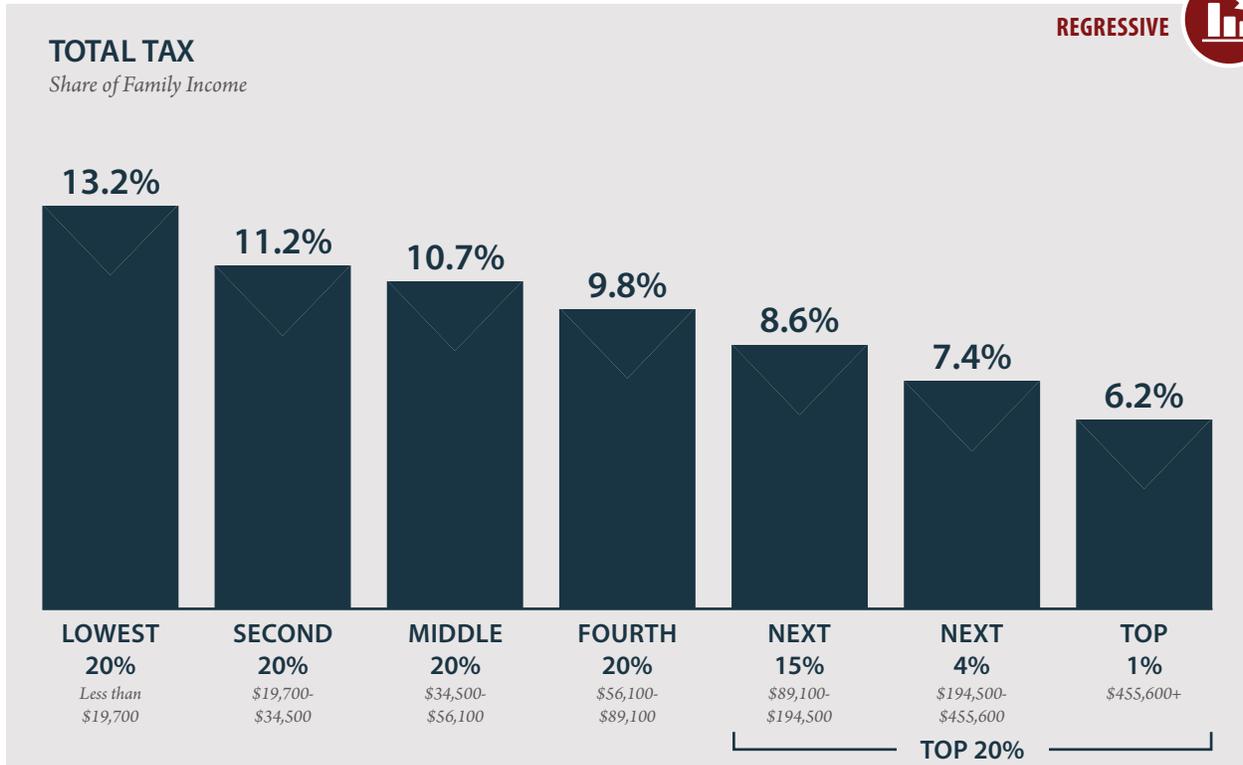
REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Imposes a gross receipts tax in lieu of a corporate profits tax
- EITC is limited and non-refundable
- Allows income tax exclusion and lower rate for pass-through business income
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances



OKLAHOMA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Oklahoma enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

OKLAHOMA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$19,700	\$19,700 to \$34,500	\$34,500 to \$56,100	\$56,100 to \$89,100	\$89,100 to \$194,500	\$194,500 to \$455,600	over \$455,600
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,000	\$26,100	\$43,700	\$71,800	\$127,900	\$278,600	\$1,135,300
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	9.2%	7.7%	6.5%	5.0%	3.6%	2.3%	1.2%
General Sales—Individuals	5.0%	4.5%	3.8%	3.1%	2.4%	1.5%	0.8%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.2%	1.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.9%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.4%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.8%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	0.6%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%
 INCOME TAXES	0.2%	1.2%	2.0%	2.9%	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%
Personal Income Tax	0.1%	1.2%	2.0%	2.9%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	13.2%	11.2%	10.7%	9.8%	8.6%	7.4%	6.2%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Oklahoma has the 9th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Oklahoma after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN OKLAHOMA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure, but essentially flat since the top rate starts at \$12,000
- Provides an Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a refundable tax credit to reduce the impact of its sales tax on groceries

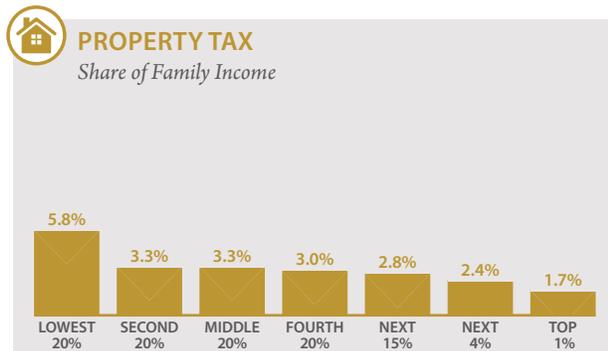
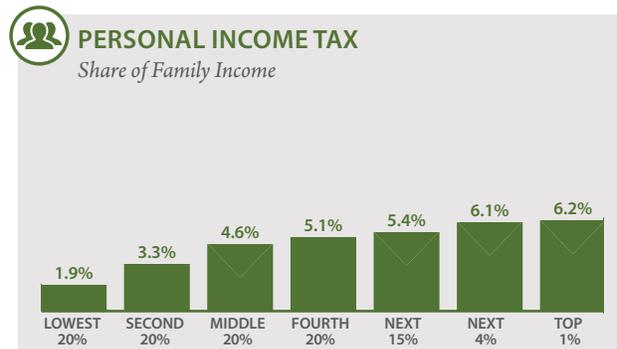
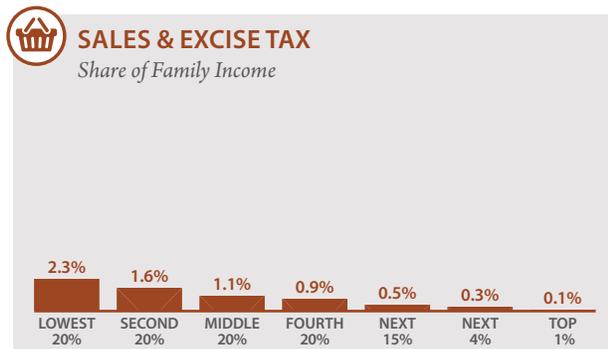
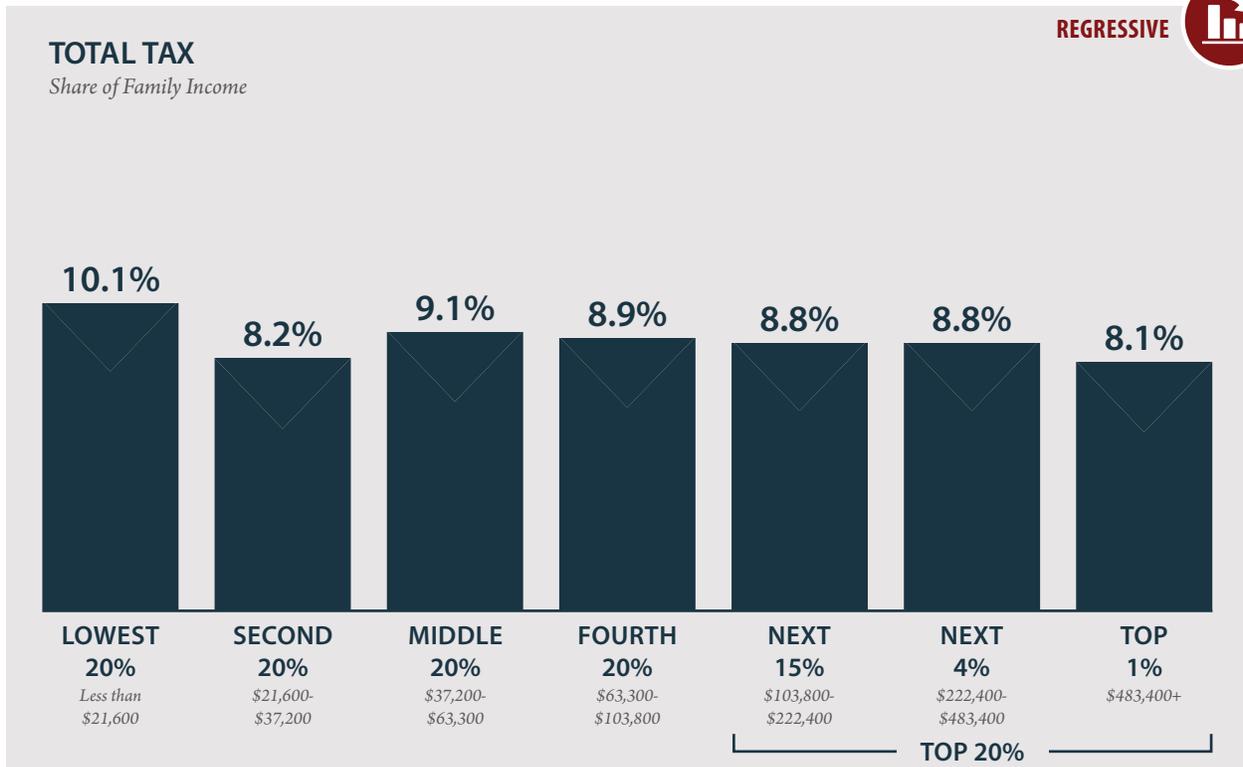


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Comparatively low, non-refundable EITC
- State sales tax base includes groceries
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Comparatively high combined state and local sales tax rate
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income, non-elderly taxpayers
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

OREGON

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Oregon enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

OREGON State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$21,600	\$21,600 to \$37,200	\$37,200 to \$63,300	\$63,300 to \$103,800	\$103,800 to \$222,400	\$222,400 to \$483,400	over \$483,400
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,700	\$29,000	\$48,200	\$80,300	\$144,700	\$307,700	\$1,122,100
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	2.3%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
General Sales—Individuals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.0%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
 PROPERTY TAXES	5.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.4%	1.7%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	5.7%	3.1%	3.1%	2.8%	2.6%	1.9%	0.7%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%
 INCOME TAXES	1.9%	3.3%	4.6%	5.1%	5.5%	6.2%	6.3%
Personal Income Tax	1.9%	3.3%	4.6%	5.1%	5.4%	6.1%	6.2%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	10.1%	8.2%	9.1%	8.9%	8.8%	8.8%	8.1%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Oregon has the 41st most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Oregon after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN OREGON



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a refundable property tax "circuit breaker" credit for renters via the personal income tax
- Provides refundable dependent care tax credit
- No statewide sales tax
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a state estate tax



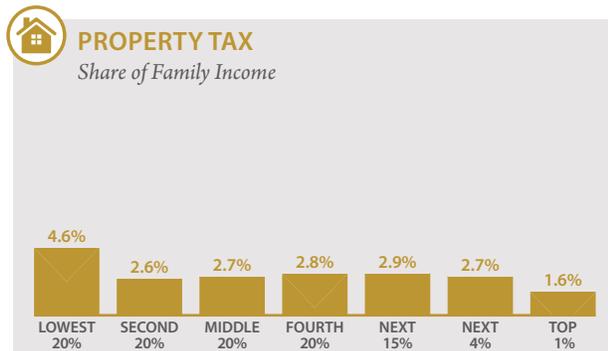
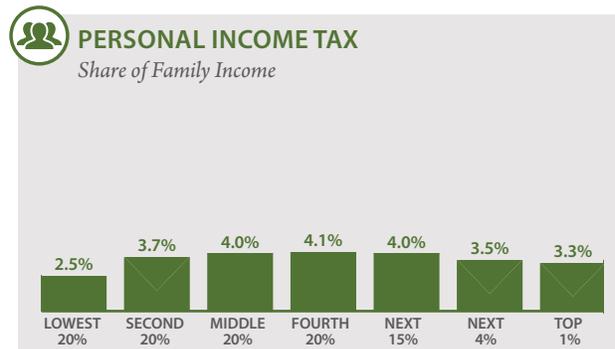
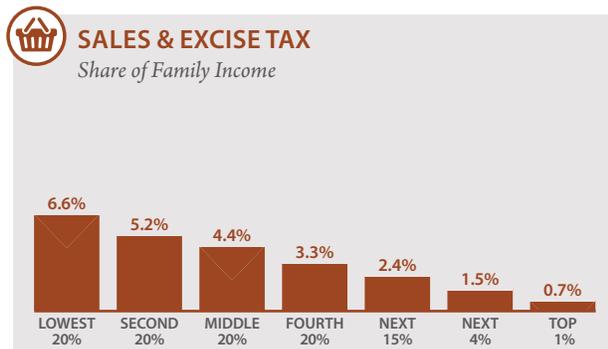
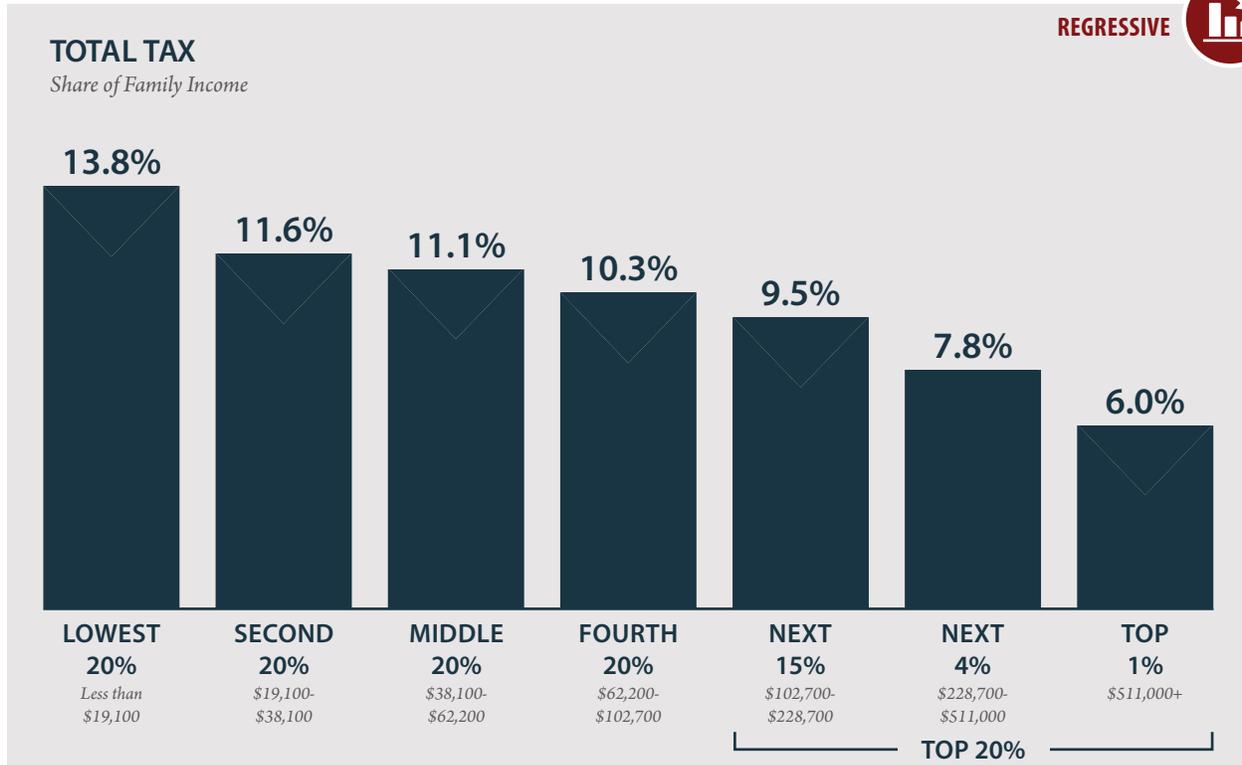
REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides a limited income tax deduction for federal income taxes paid
- Allows lower personal income tax rates for pass-through business income
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income homeowners



PENNSYLVANIA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Pennsylvania enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

PENNSYLVANIA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$19,100	\$19,100 to \$38,100	\$38,100 to \$62,200	\$62,200 to \$102,700	\$102,700 to \$228,700	\$228,700 to \$511,000	over \$511,000
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,600	\$28,600	\$49,400	\$81,200	\$142,600	\$329,400	\$1,327,500
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.6%	5.2%	4.4%	3.3%	2.4%	1.5%	0.7%
General Sales—Individuals	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.6%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	4.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	1.6%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	4.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.2%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%
 INCOME TAXES	2.6%	3.8%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	3.7%	3.7%
Personal Income Tax	2.5%	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	3.5%	3.3%
Corporate Income Tax	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
 TOTAL TAXES	13.8%	11.6%	11.1%	10.3%	9.5%	7.8%	6.0%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Pennsylvania has the 7th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Pennsylvania after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN PENNSYLVANIA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides non-refundable "tax forgiveness" credit to low-income taxpayers
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Levies a state inheritance tax

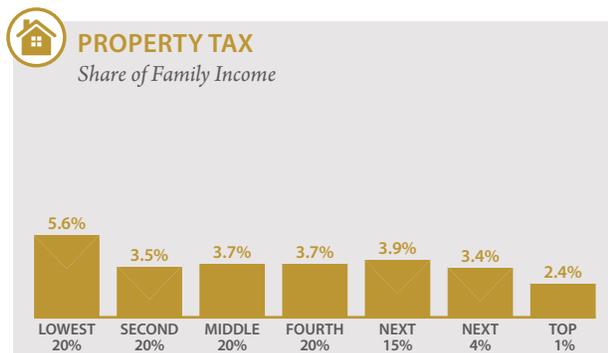
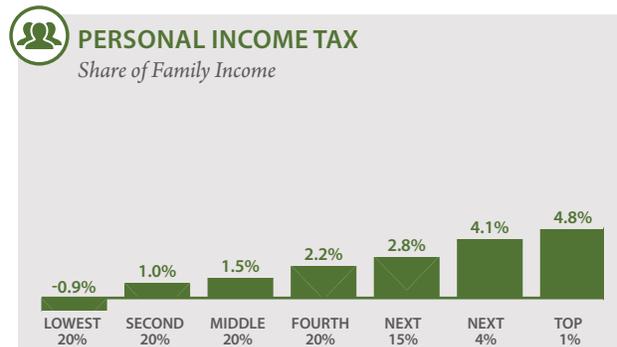
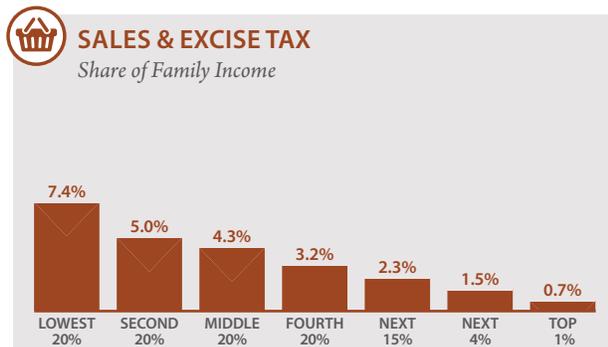
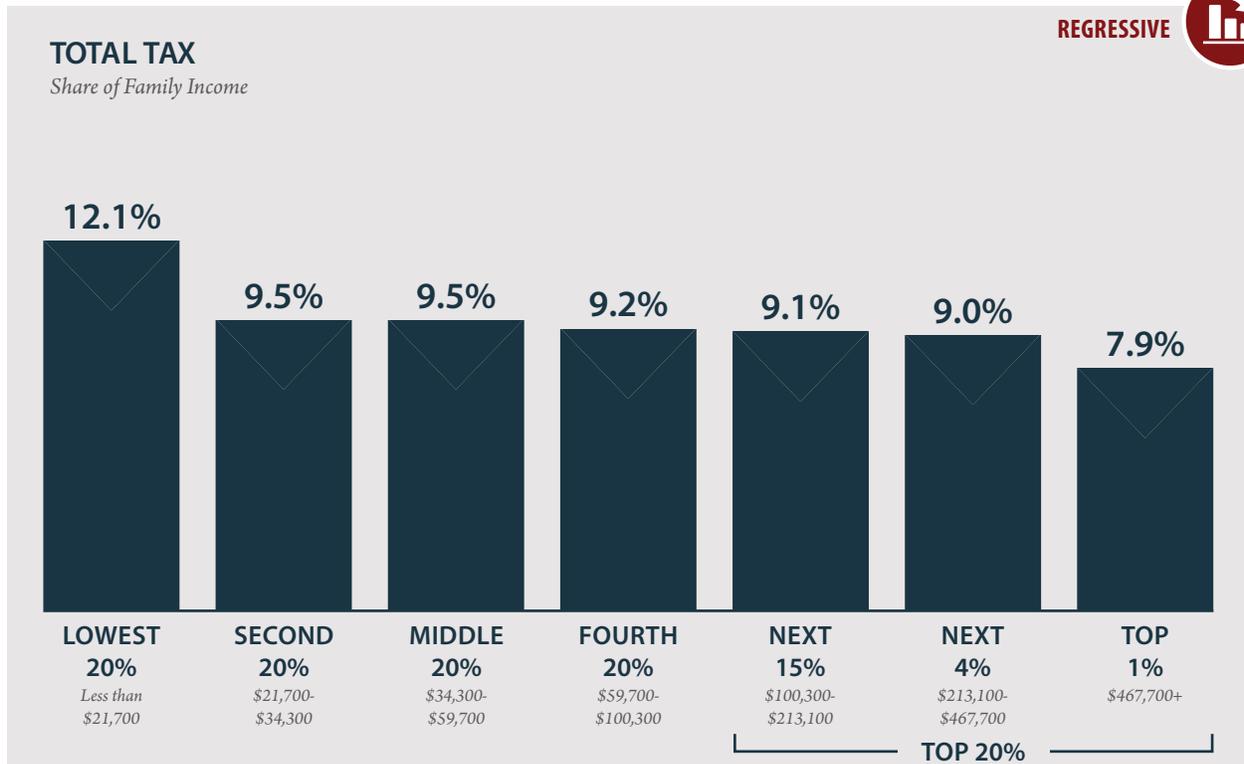


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Personal income tax uses a flat rate
- Fails to provide a standard deduction or personal exemption
- All retirement income is exempted from the personal income tax
- Fails to provide refundable income tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Comparatively high cigarette tax

RHODE ISLAND

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Rhode Island enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

RHODE ISLAND State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$21,700	\$21,700 to \$34,300	\$34,300 to \$59,700	\$59,700 to \$100,300	\$100,300 to \$213,100	\$213,100 to \$467,700	over \$467,700
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,000	\$28,600	\$45,700	\$75,600	\$141,700	\$292,600	\$1,123,300
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	7.4%	5.0%	4.3%	3.2%	2.3%	1.5%	0.7%
General Sales—Individuals	3.1%	2.4%	2.2%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.7%	1.4%	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	5.6%	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%	3.9%	3.4%	2.4%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	5.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%	2.7%	0.8%
Other Property Taxes	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	1.6%
 INCOME TAXES	-0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	2.3%	2.8%	4.1%	4.9%
Personal Income Tax	-0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	2.2%	2.8%	4.1%	4.8%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	12.1%	9.5%	9.5%	9.2%	9.1%	9.0%	7.9%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Rhode Island has the 32nd most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Rhode Island after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN RHODE ISLAND



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Comparatively high standard deduction, personal exemption, and dependent exemption
- Standard deduction and personal exemption phase-out for upper-income taxpayers
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a state estate tax

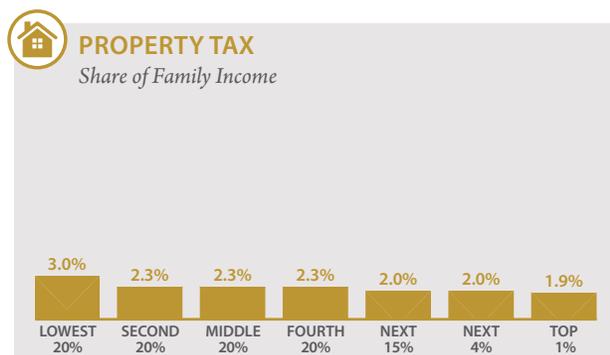
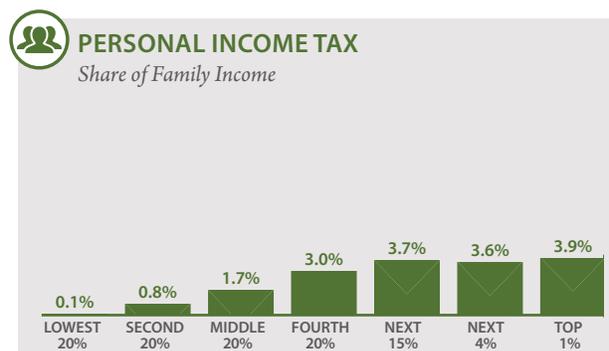
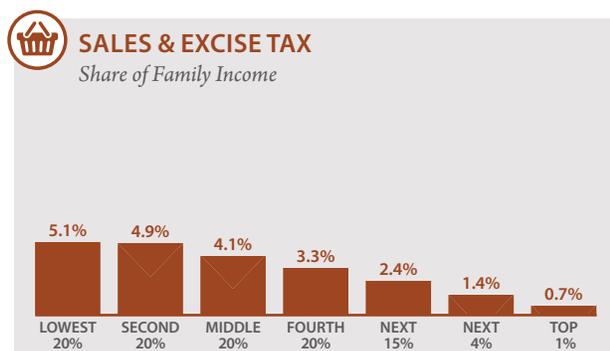
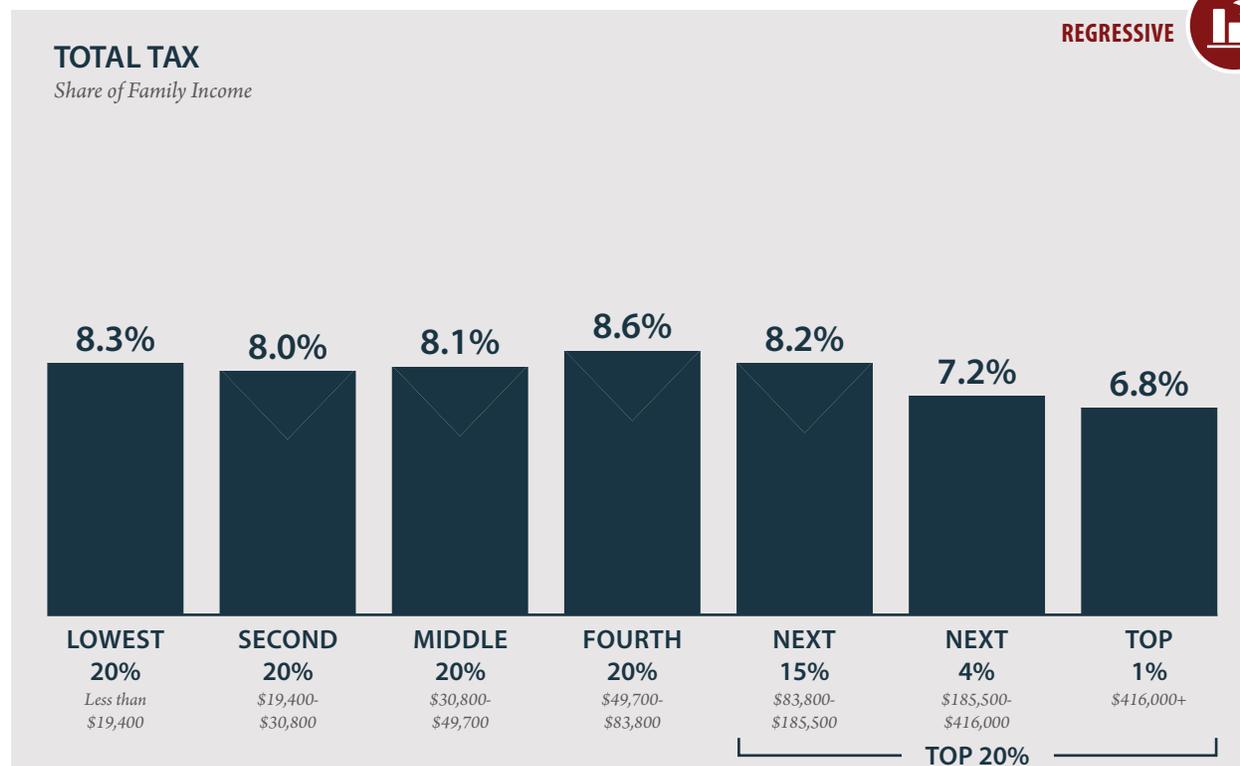


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income, non-elderly taxpayers
- Comparatively high cigarette tax rate

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in South Carolina enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

SOUTH CAROLINA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$19,400	\$19,400 to \$30,800	\$30,800 to \$49,700	\$49,700 to \$83,800	\$83,800 to \$185,500	\$185,500 to \$416,000	over \$416,000
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,000	\$25,300	\$39,500	\$64,500	\$119,300	\$261,300	\$992,300
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	5.1%	4.9%	4.1%	3.3%	2.4%	1.4%	0.7%
General Sales—Individuals	2.8%	2.8%	2.4%	1.9%	1.5%	0.9%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.5%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	1.4%
 INCOME TAXES	0.1%	0.8%	1.7%	3.0%	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%
Personal Income Tax	0.1%	0.8%	1.7%	3.0%	3.7%	3.6%	3.9%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	8.3%	8.0%	8.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.2%	6.8%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **South Carolina has the 39th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in South Carolina after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN SOUTH CAROLINA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Provides an Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)



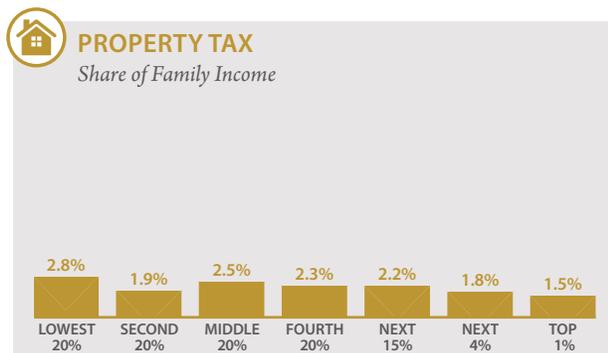
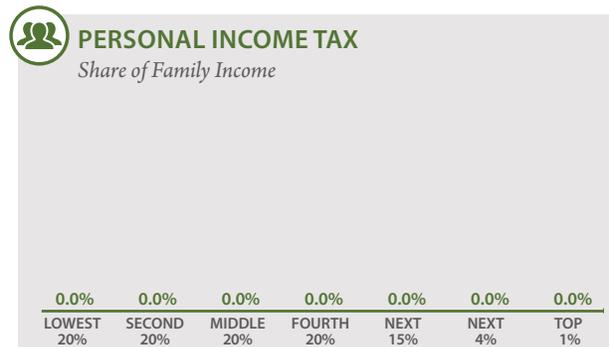
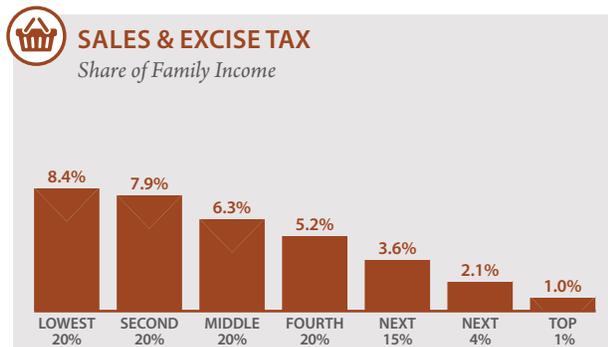
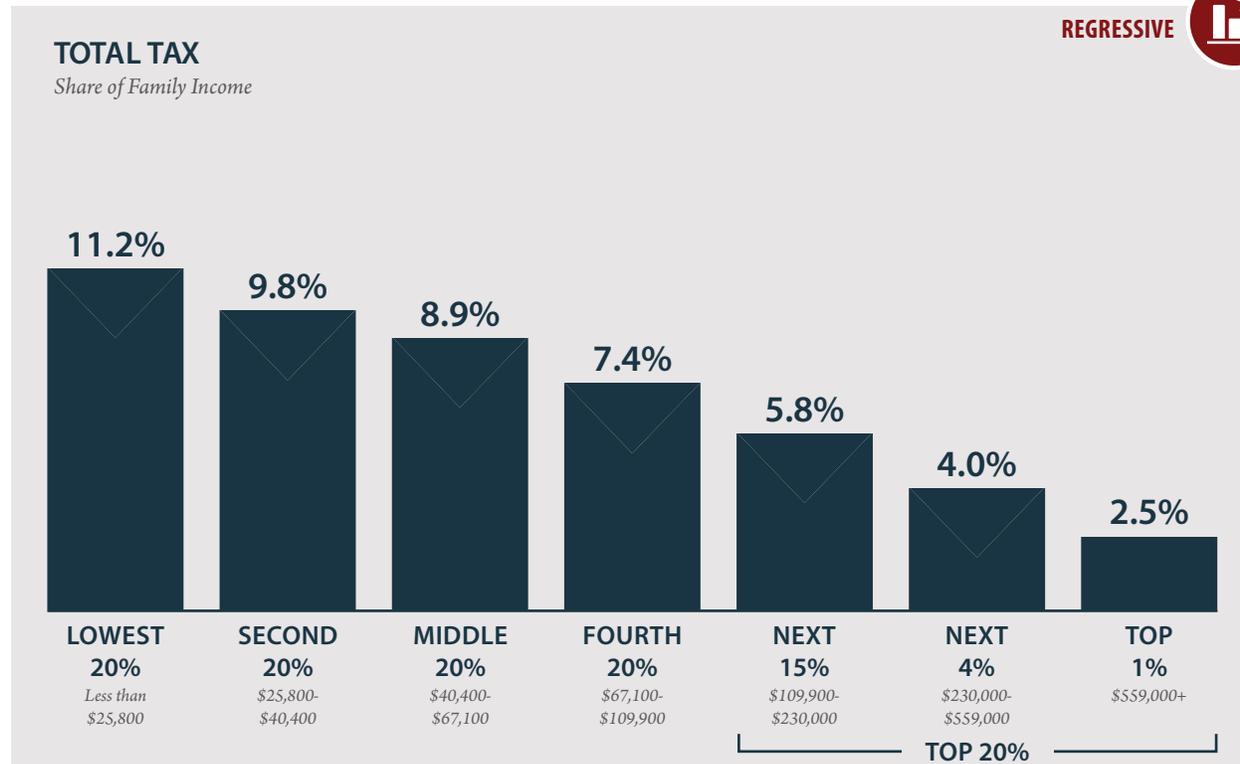
REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- EITC is non-refundable
- Provides an income tax deduction equal to 44 percent of capital gains income
- Allows lower personal income tax rates for pass-through business income
- Fails to provide refundable income tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances



SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in South Dakota enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

SOUTH DAKOTA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$25,800	\$25,800 to \$40,400	\$40,400 to \$67,100	\$67,100 to \$109,900	\$109,900 to \$230,000	\$230,000 to \$559,000	over \$559,000
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$14,900	\$32,800	\$52,600	\$84,800	\$148,500	\$319,700	\$1,499,400
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	8.4%	7.9%	6.3%	5.2%	3.6%	2.1%	1.0%
General Sales—Individuals	4.4%	4.1%	3.4%	2.8%	2.1%	1.3%	0.6%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.7%	2.8%	2.3%	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.8%	1.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.8%	1.8%	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%	1.3%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%
 INCOME TAXES	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
 TOTAL TAXES	11.2%	9.8%	8.9%	7.4%	5.8%	4.0%	2.5%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **South Dakota has the 4th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in South Dakota after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN SOUTH DAKOTA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No significant progressive features



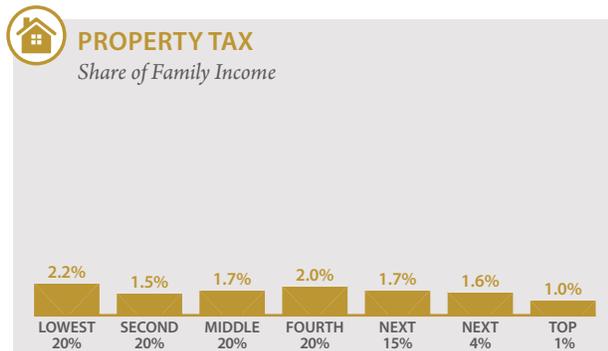
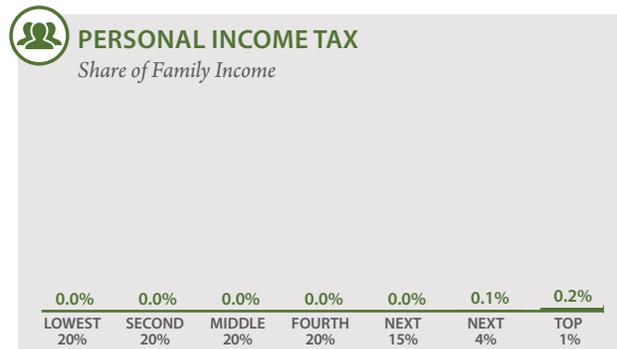
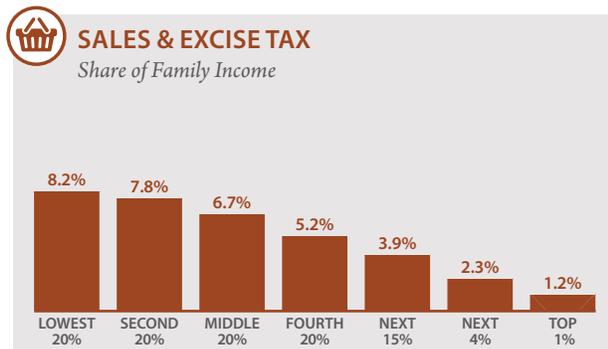
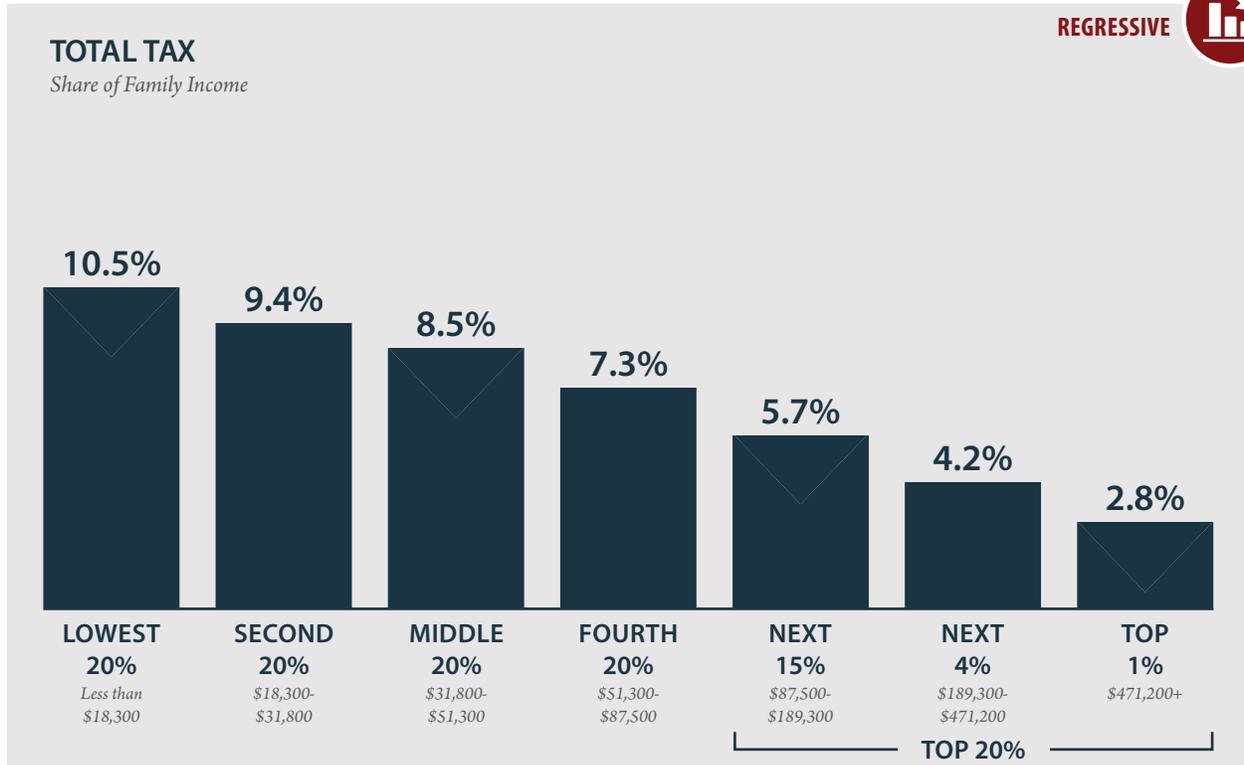
REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No personal income tax
- No corporate income tax
- State sales tax base includes groceries
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to provide tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances



TENNESSEE

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show law in Tennessee enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels, which includes reductions in the “Hall” income tax on interest and dividends down to 3 percent. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

TENNESSEE State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$18,300	\$18,300 to \$31,800	\$31,800 to \$51,300	\$51,300 to \$87,500	\$87,500 to \$189,300	\$189,300 to \$471,200	over \$471,200
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,000	\$25,600	\$40,800	\$66,600	\$120,900	\$283,000	\$1,344,600
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	8.2%	7.8%	6.7%	5.2%	3.9%	2.3%	1.2%
General Sales—Individuals	4.8%	4.7%	4.1%	3.3%	2.5%	1.5%	0.8%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%	1.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.2%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.0%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	0.3%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%
 INCOME TAXES	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%
Personal Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Corporate Income Tax	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
 TOTAL TAXES	10.5%	9.4%	8.5%	7.3%	5.7%	4.2%	2.8%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Tennessee has the 6th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Tennessee after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN TENNESSEE



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Narrow personal income tax includes only interest, dividend, and capital gains income, and is being phased out



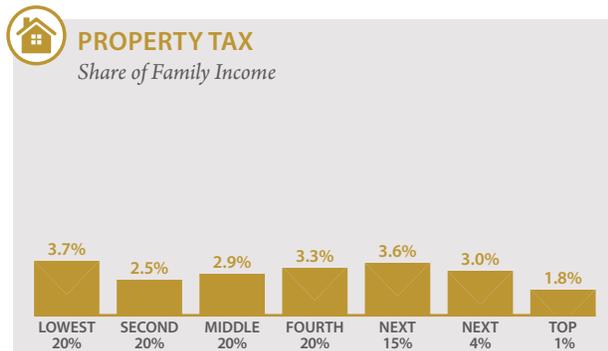
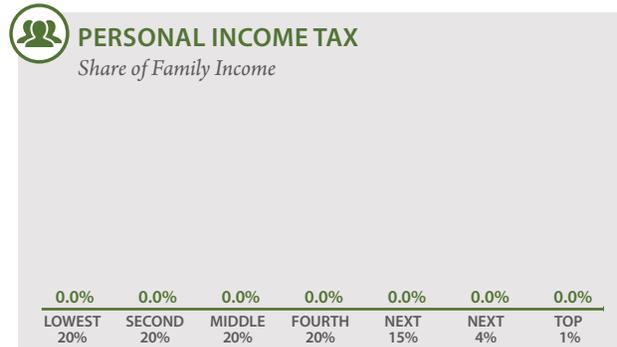
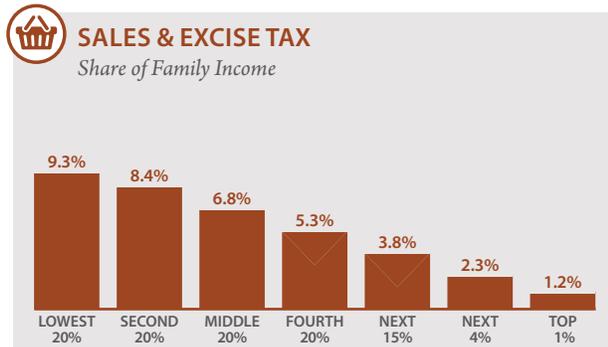
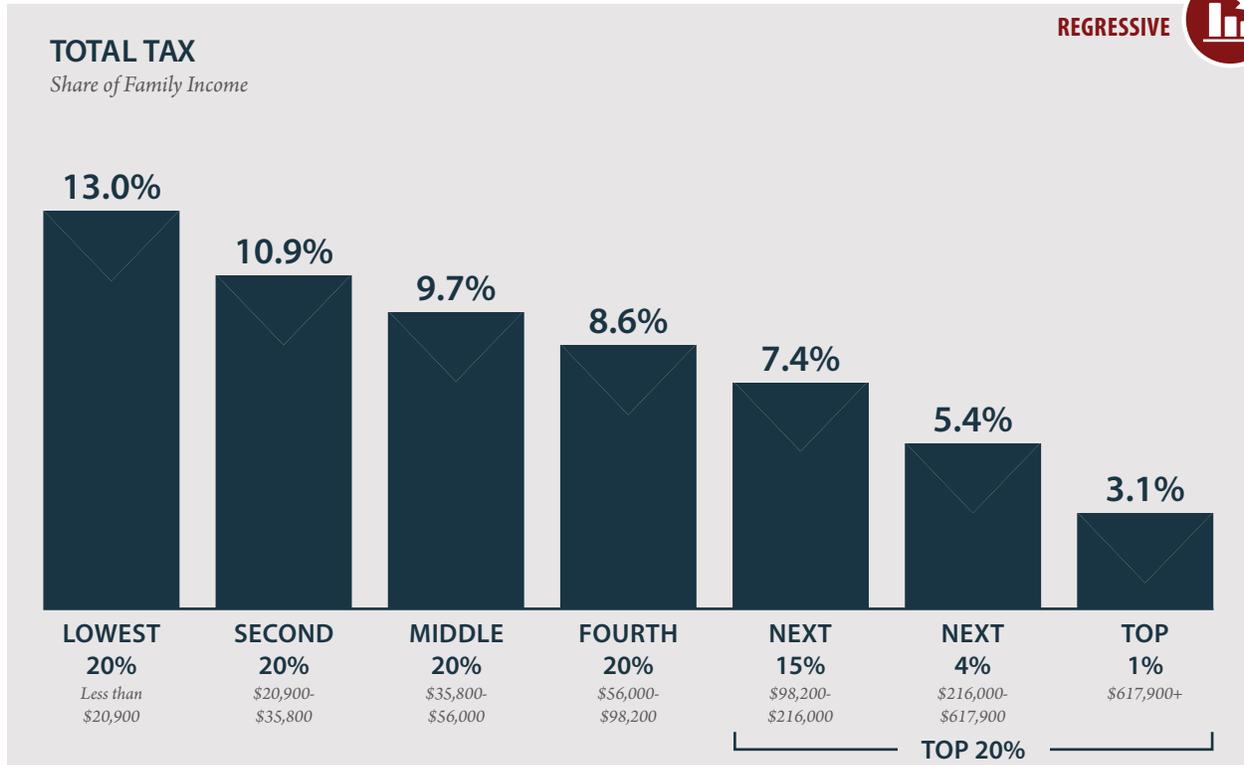
REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No broad-based personal income tax
- Comparatively high reliance on sales taxes
- State sales tax base includes groceries, though taxed at a lower rate
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Fails to provide tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances



TEXAS

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Texas enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

TEXAS State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$20,900	\$20,900 to \$35,800	\$35,800 to \$56,000	\$56,000 to \$98,200	\$98,200 to \$216,000	\$216,000 to \$617,900	over \$617,900
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$13,000	\$28,400	\$45,300	\$74,200	\$138,200	\$326,000	\$1,636,700
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	9.3%	8.4%	6.8%	5.3%	3.8%	2.3%	1.2%
General Sales—Individuals	4.2%	4.0%	3.3%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%	0.7%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	3.2%	2.9%	2.3%	1.8%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.7%	2.5%	2.9%	3.3%	3.6%	3.0%	1.8%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.6%	2.4%	2.8%	3.2%	3.4%	2.6%	0.7%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%
 INCOME TAXES	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
 TOTAL TAXES	13.0%	10.9%	9.7%	8.6%	7.4%	5.4%	3.1%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Texas has the 2nd most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Texas after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN TEXAS



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires combined reporting for the Texas franchise tax

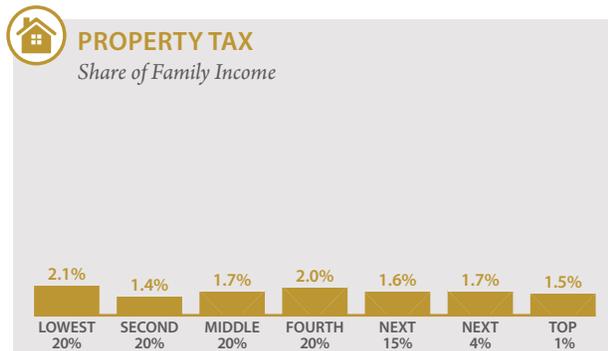
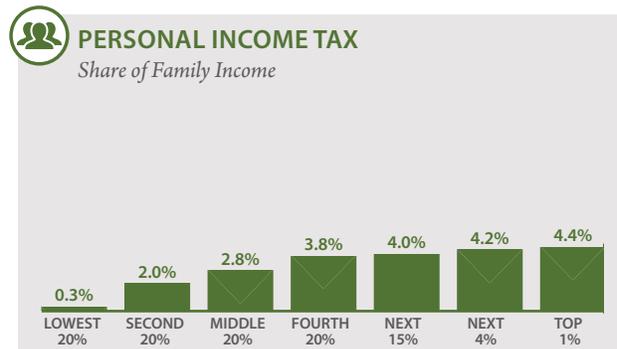
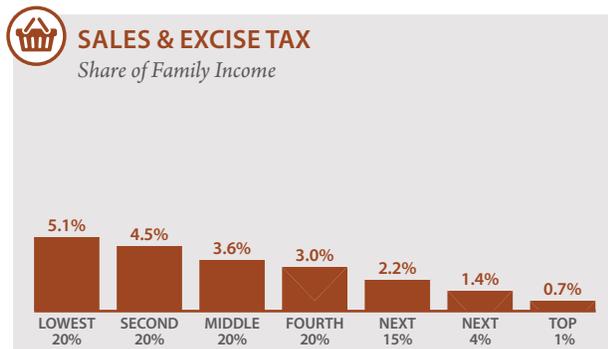
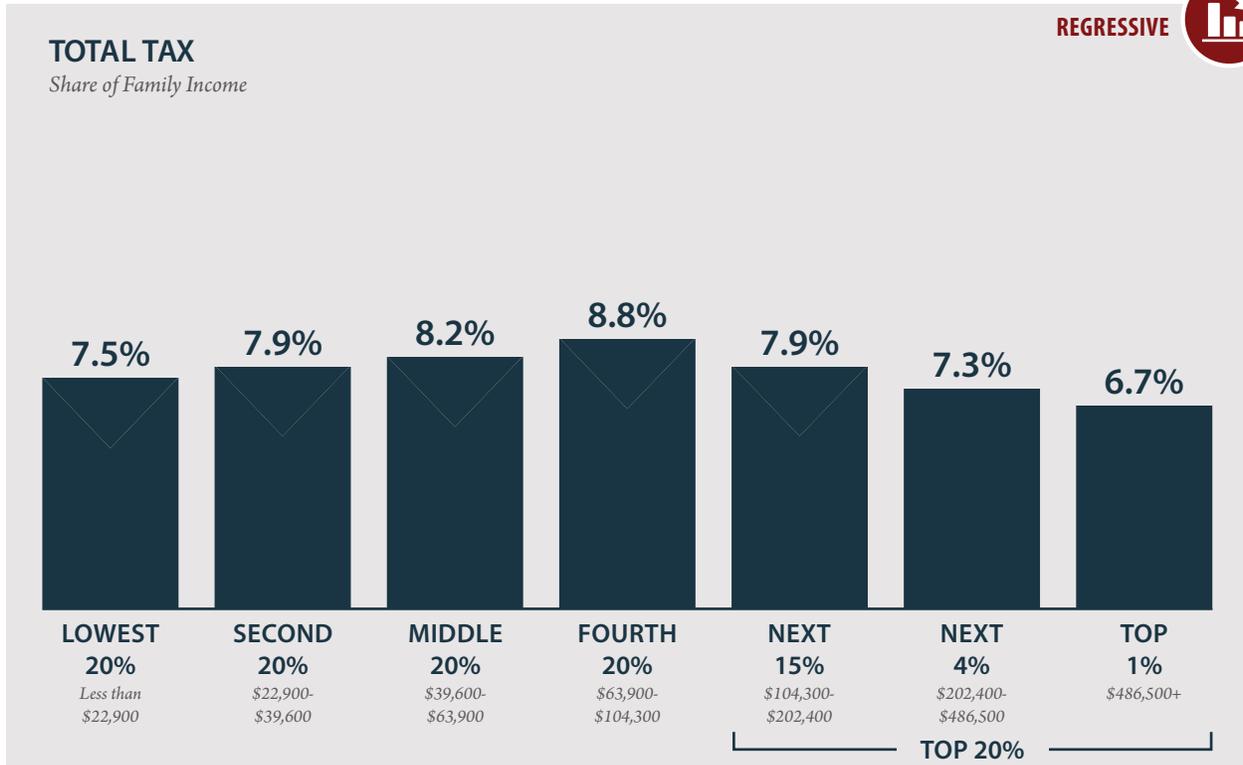


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No personal income tax
- Imposes a gross receipts tax in lieu of a corporate profits tax
- Fails to provide tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

UTAH

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Utah enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

UTAH State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$22,900	\$22,900 to \$39,600	\$39,600 to \$63,900	\$63,900 to \$104,300	\$104,300 to \$202,400	\$202,400 to \$486,500	over \$486,500
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$14,100	\$32,500	\$50,600	\$80,800	\$139,400	\$288,400	\$1,300,500
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	5.1%	4.5%	3.6%	3.0%	2.2%	1.4%	0.7%
General Sales—Individuals	2.6%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.1%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.1%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.1%
 INCOME TAXES	0.3%	2.0%	2.9%	3.8%	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%
Personal Income Tax	0.3%	2.0%	2.8%	3.8%	4.0%	4.2%	4.4%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	7.5%	7.9%	8.2%	8.8%	7.9%	7.3%	6.7%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Utah has the 40th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Utah after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN UTAH



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides targeted credit based on federal standard or itemized deductions to low- and middle-income filers
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax

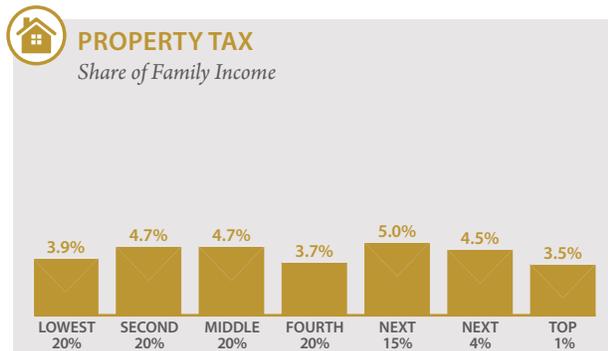
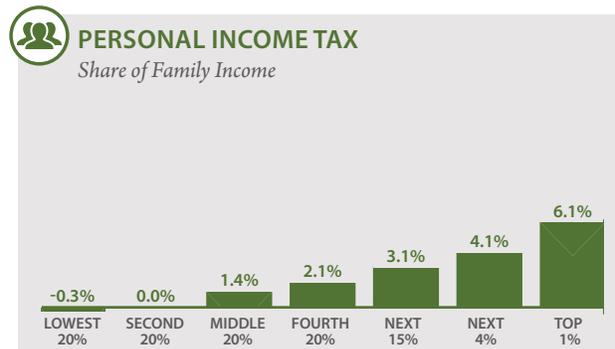
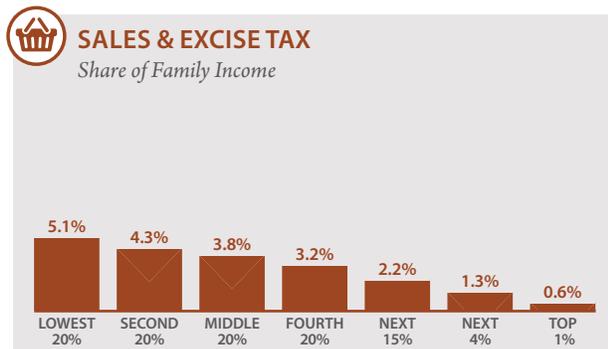
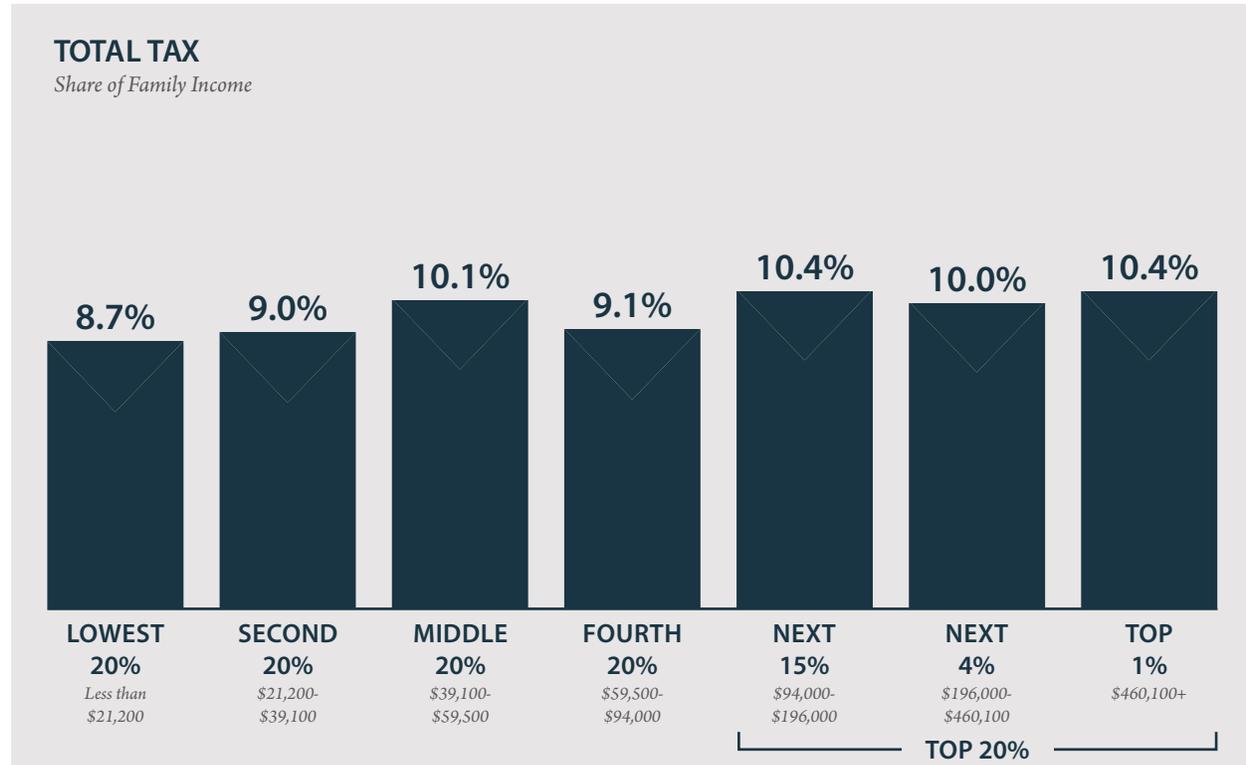


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Personal income tax uses a flat rate
- Fails to provide refundable income tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- State sales tax base includes groceries, though taxed at a lower rate
- Local sales tax bases include groceries
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

VERMONT

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Vermont enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

VERMONT State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$21,200	\$21,200 to \$39,100	\$39,100 to \$59,500	\$59,500 to \$94,000	\$94,000 to \$196,000	\$196,000 to \$460,100	over \$460,100
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$11,500	\$29,200	\$49,200	\$74,800	\$131,100	\$279,700	\$993,600
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	5.1%	4.3%	3.8%	3.2%	2.2%	1.3%	0.6%
General Sales—Individuals	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.9%	4.7%	4.7%	3.7%	5.0%	4.5%	3.5%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.5%	4.6%	4.3%	3.4%	4.6%	3.7%	1.6%
Other Property Taxes	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.9%
 INCOME TAXES	-0.3%	-0.0%	1.5%	2.2%	3.2%	4.2%	6.3%
Personal Income Tax	-0.3%	-0.0%	1.4%	2.1%	3.1%	4.1%	6.1%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	8.7%	9.0%	10.1%	9.1%	10.4%	10.0%	10.4%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, **Vermont's state and local tax system does not worsen income inequality and ranks 49th on the index.** The large income gap between lower- and middle-income taxpayers, as compared to the wealthy, is somewhat narrower after state and local taxes than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology for additional detail.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN VERMONT



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a refundable property tax "circuit breaker" credit to low-income taxpayers via the income tax
- Many resident homeowners pay school taxes based on income rather than property value
- Provides a partially refundable dependent care tax credit
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax
- Levies a state estate tax

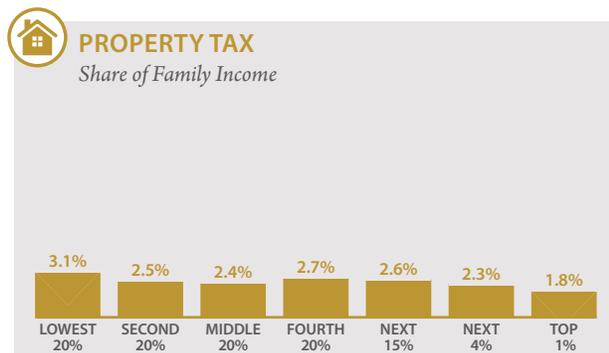
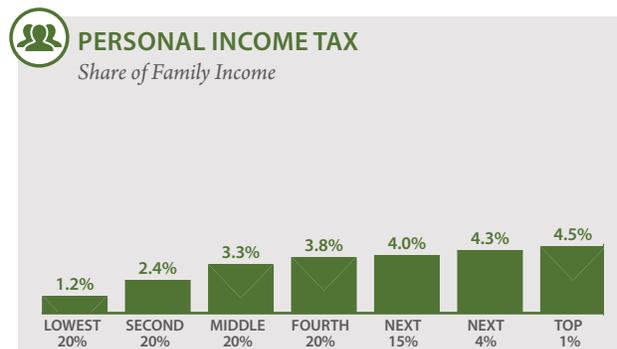
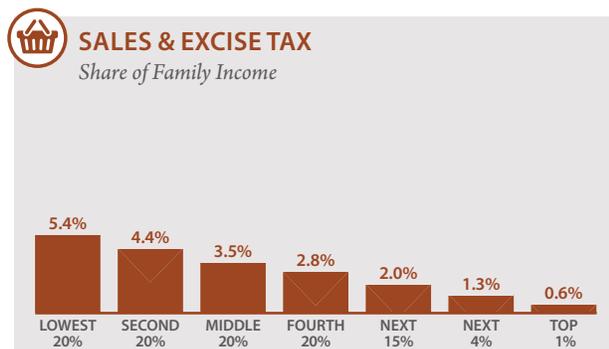
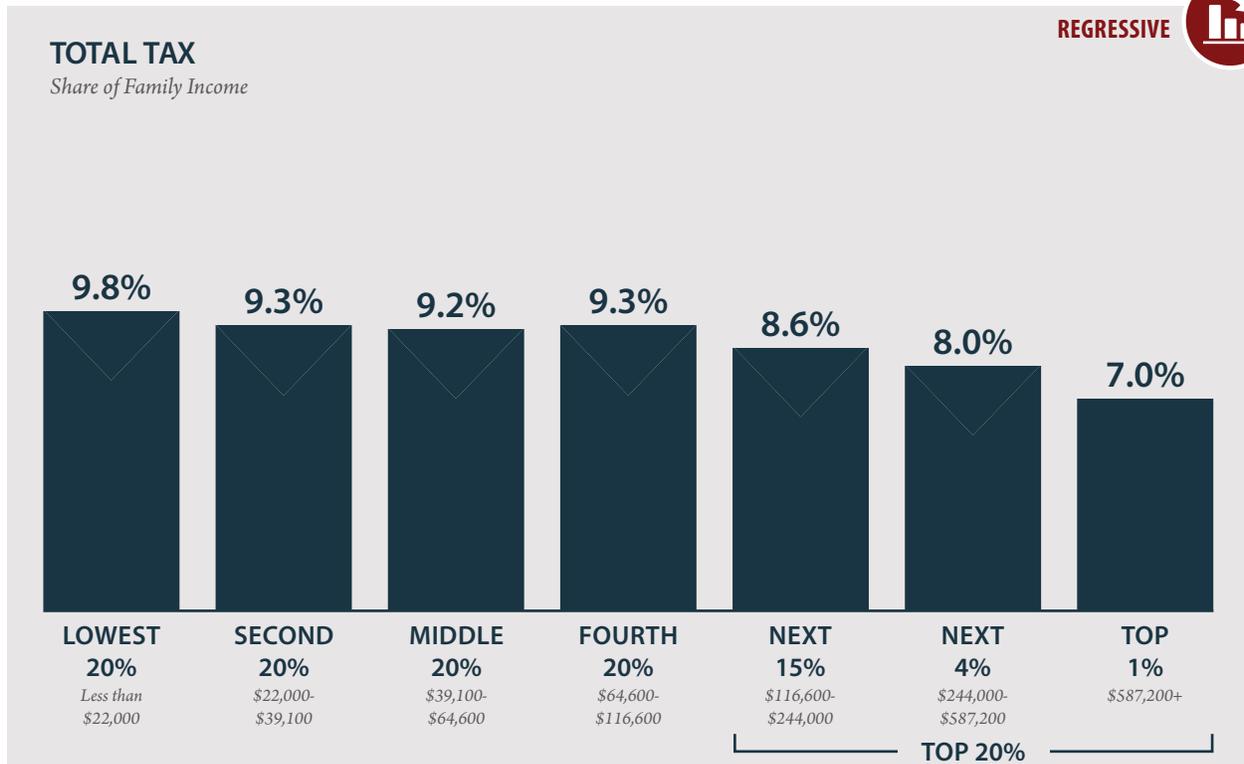


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides a capital gains tax break
- Comparatively high cigarette tax rate

VIRGINIA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Virginia enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

VIRGINIA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$22,000	\$22,000 to \$39,100	\$39,100 to \$64,600	\$64,600 to \$116,600	\$116,600 to \$244,000	\$244,000 to \$587,200	over \$587,200
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$12,900	\$29,300	\$50,800	\$87,100	\$162,600	\$337,800	\$1,415,500
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	5.4%	4.4%	3.5%	2.8%	2.0%	1.3%	0.6%
General Sales—Individuals	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%	1.8%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
 PROPERTY TAXES	3.1%	2.5%	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.6%	2.4%	1.9%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%
 INCOME TAXES	1.2%	2.5%	3.3%	3.8%	4.0%	4.4%	4.6%
Personal Income Tax	1.2%	2.4%	3.3%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.5%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	9.8%	9.3%	9.2%	9.3%	8.6%	8.0%	7.0%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Virginia has the 33rd most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Virginia after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN VIRGINIA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure, though the top rate starts at \$17,000
- Provides an Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)



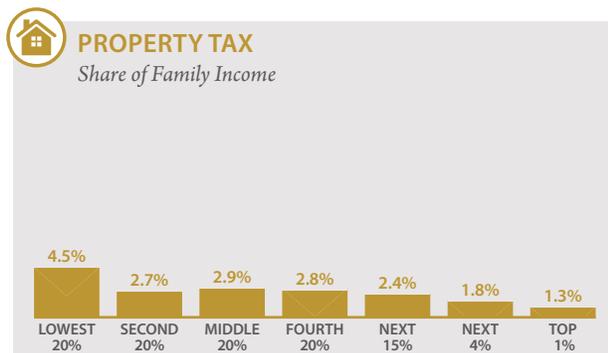
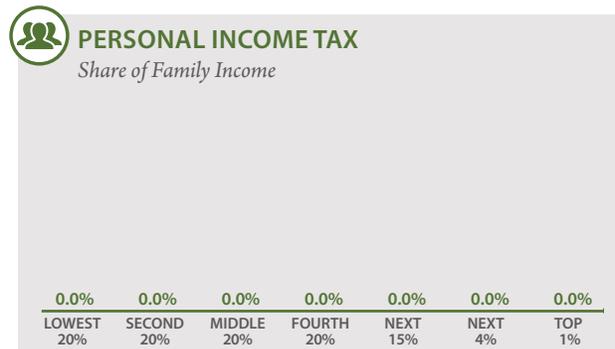
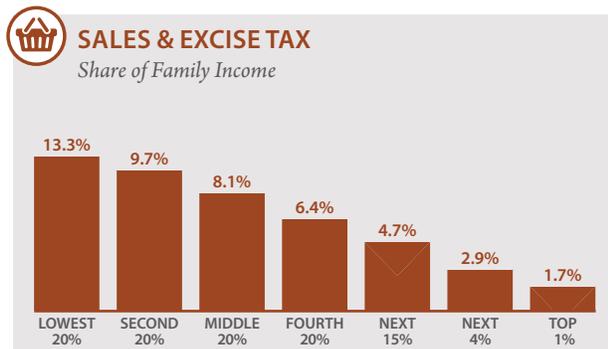
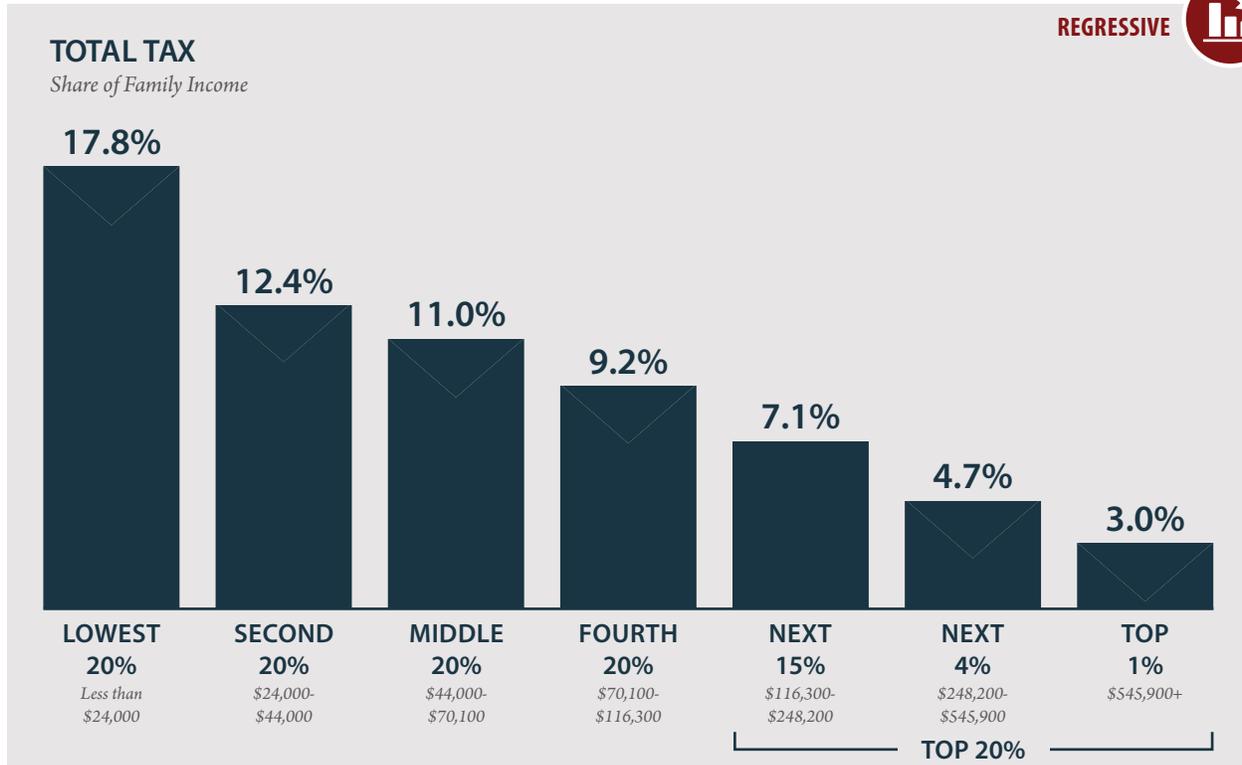
REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- EITC is non-refundable
- Narrow income tax brackets mean majority of taxpayers pay top income tax rate
- Fails to provide refundable income tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes or to help workers and their families
- State sales tax base includes groceries, though taxed at a lower rate
- Fails to use combined reporting as part of its corporate income tax
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances



WASHINGTON

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Washington enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

WASHINGTON State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$24,000	\$24,000 to \$44,000	\$44,000 to \$70,100	\$70,100 to \$116,300	\$116,300 to \$248,200	\$248,200 to \$545,900	over \$545,900
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$13,500	\$33,300	\$56,300	\$91,000	\$158,900	\$348,900	\$1,618,200
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	13.3%	9.7%	8.1%	6.4%	4.7%	2.9%	1.7%
General Sales—Individuals	4.0%	3.3%	2.9%	2.3%	1.8%	1.2%	0.6%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	4.4%	2.8%	2.2%	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%
Sales & Excise on Business	4.8%	3.7%	3.1%	2.4%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%
 PROPERTY TAXES	4.5%	2.7%	2.9%	2.8%	2.4%	1.8%	1.3%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	4.4%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.3%	1.5%	0.4%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%
 INCOME TAXES	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
 TOTAL TAXES	17.8%	12.4%	11.0%	9.2%	7.1%	4.7%	3.0%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Washington has the most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Washington after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN WASHINGTON



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Levies a state estate tax

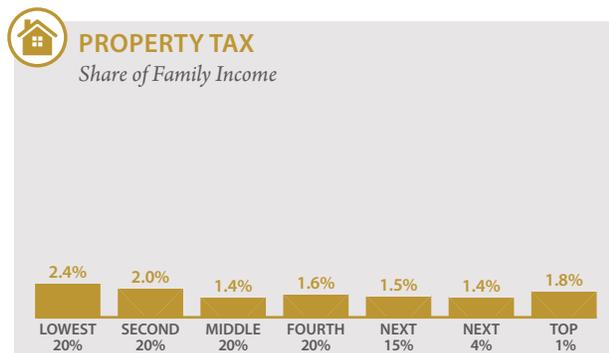
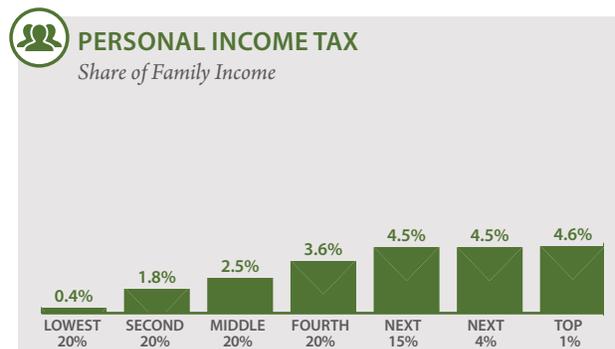
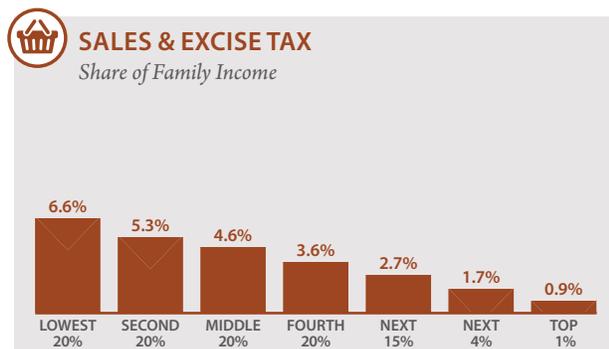
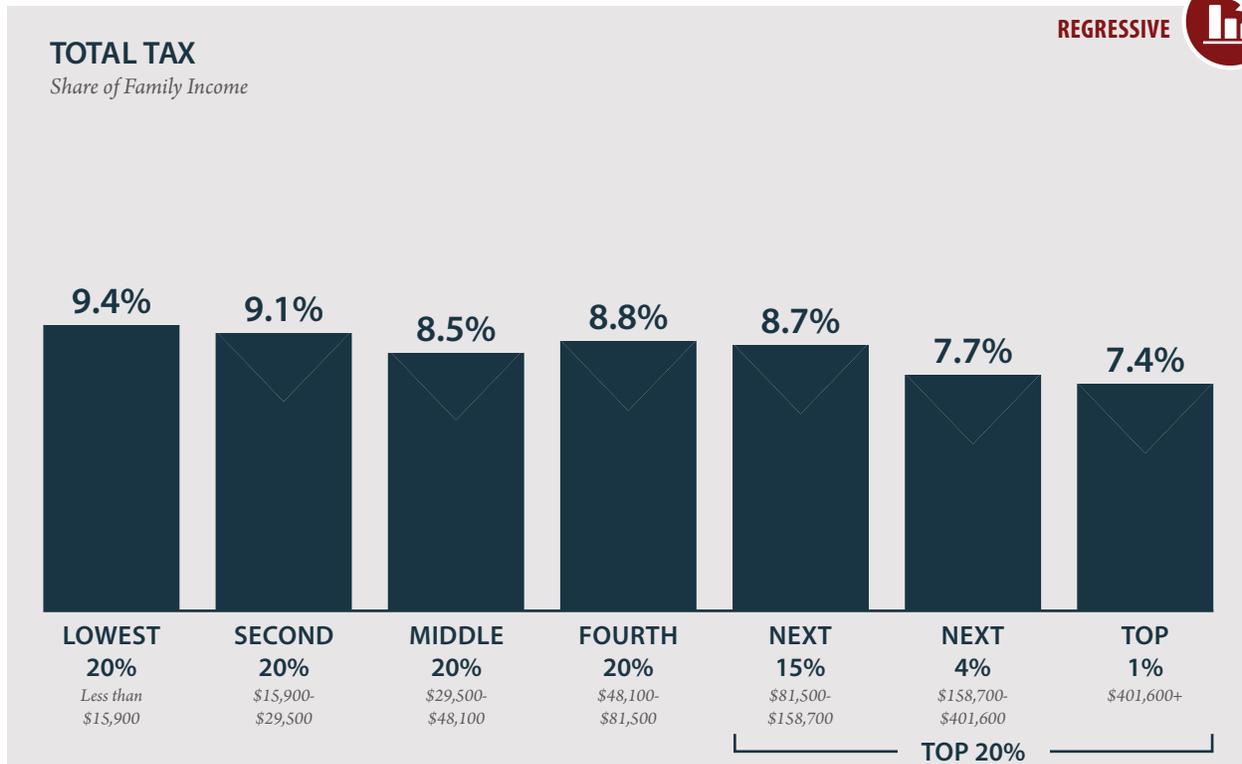


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No personal income tax
- Imposes a gross receipts tax in lieu of a corporate profits tax
- Enacted a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), but lawmakers have failed to provide funding for the credit
- Comparatively high reliance on sales taxes
- Comparatively high combined state and local sales tax rate
- Comparatively high cigarette tax rate
- Fails to provide a property tax "circuit breaker" credit for low-income taxpayers

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in West Virginia enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

WEST VIRGINIA State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$15,900	\$15,900 to \$29,500	\$29,500 to \$48,100	\$48,100 to \$81,500	\$81,500 to \$158,700	\$158,700 to \$401,600	over \$401,600
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$8,900	\$22,700	\$37,000	\$61,600	\$107,400	\$220,500	\$702,400
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.6%	5.3%	4.6%	3.6%	2.7%	1.7%	0.9%
General Sales—Individuals	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.6%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	2.7%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.4%	2.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.3%	1.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%	0.5%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%
 INCOME TAXES	0.5%	1.9%	2.5%	3.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%
Personal Income Tax	0.4%	1.8%	2.5%	3.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
 TOTAL TAXES	9.4%	9.1%	8.5%	8.8%	8.7%	7.7%	7.4%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **West Virginia has the 37th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in West Virginia after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN WEST VIRGINIA



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- State sales tax base excludes groceries
- Provides a refundable property tax "circuit breaker" credit to low-income taxpayers via the income tax
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax

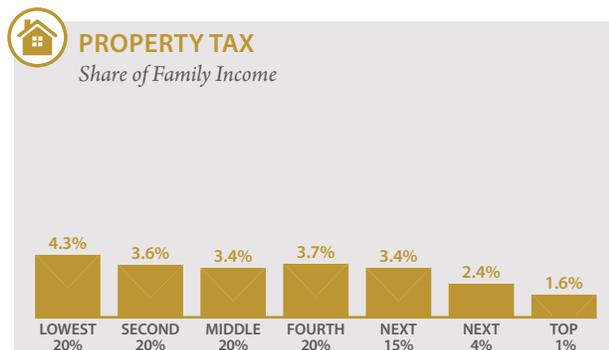
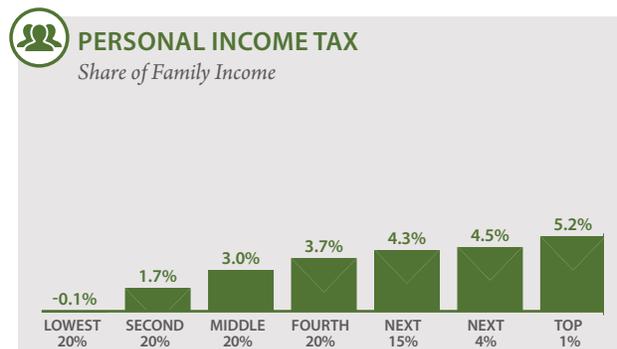
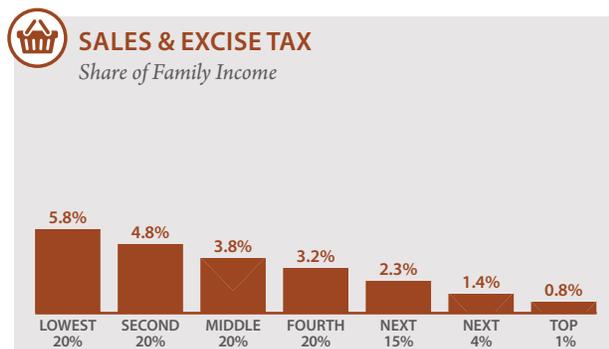
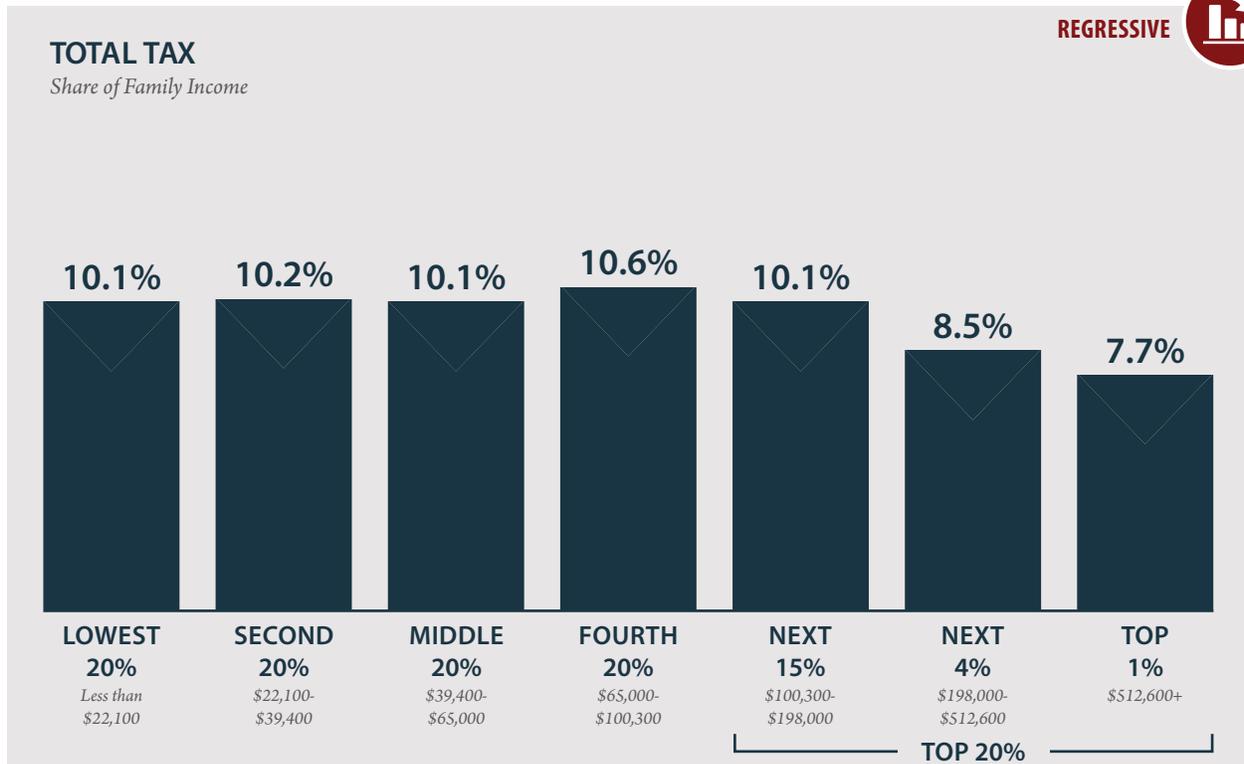


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Fails to provide a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

WISCONSIN

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Wisconsin enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

WISCONSIN State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

INCOME GROUP	TOP 20%						
	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$22,100	\$22,100 to \$39,400	\$39,400 to \$65,000	\$65,000 to \$100,300	\$100,300 to \$198,000	\$198,000 to \$512,600	over \$512,600
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$14,700	\$30,400	\$50,800	\$79,500	\$133,200	\$302,300	\$1,169,400
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	5.8%	4.8%	3.8%	3.2%	2.3%	1.4%	0.8%
General Sales—Individuals	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	1.8%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
Sales & Excise on Business	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	4.3%	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%	3.4%	2.4%	1.6%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	4.3%	3.6%	3.3%	3.5%	3.3%	2.1%	0.6%
Other Property Taxes	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%
 INCOME TAXES	-0.0%	1.7%	3.0%	3.8%	4.4%	4.6%	5.4%
Personal Income Tax	-0.1%	1.7%	3.0%	3.7%	4.3%	4.5%	5.2%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
 TOTAL TAXES	10.1%	10.2%	10.1%	10.6%	10.1%	8.5%	7.7%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Wisconsin has the 34th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Wisconsin after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index.)

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN WISCONSIN



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Graduated personal income tax structure
- Provides a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Provides a refundable property tax "circuit breaker" credit to low-income taxpayers via the income tax
- Sales tax base excludes groceries
- Requires the use of combined reporting for the corporate income tax

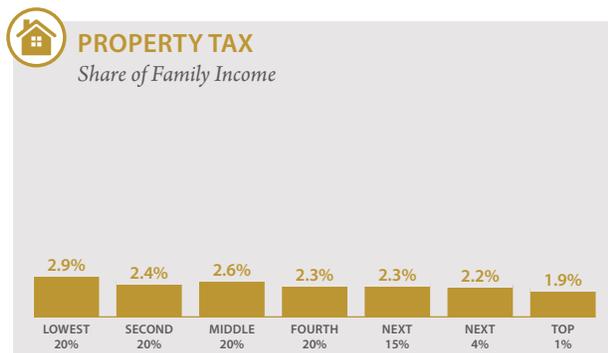
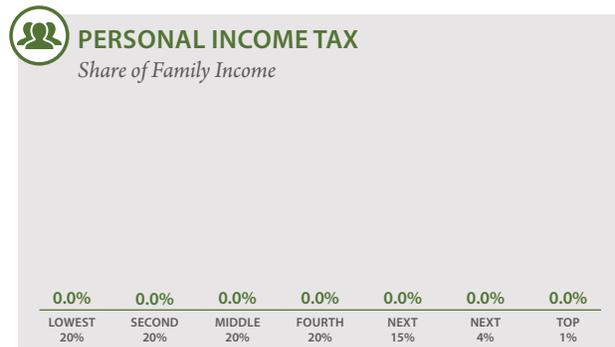
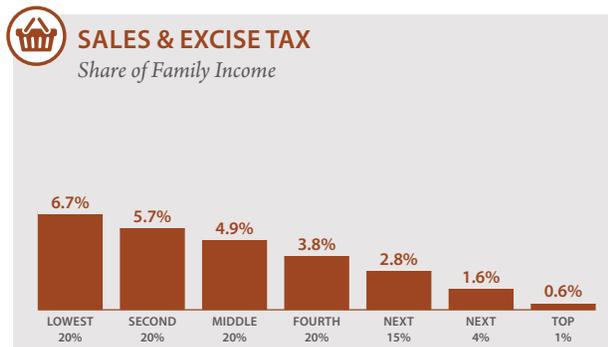
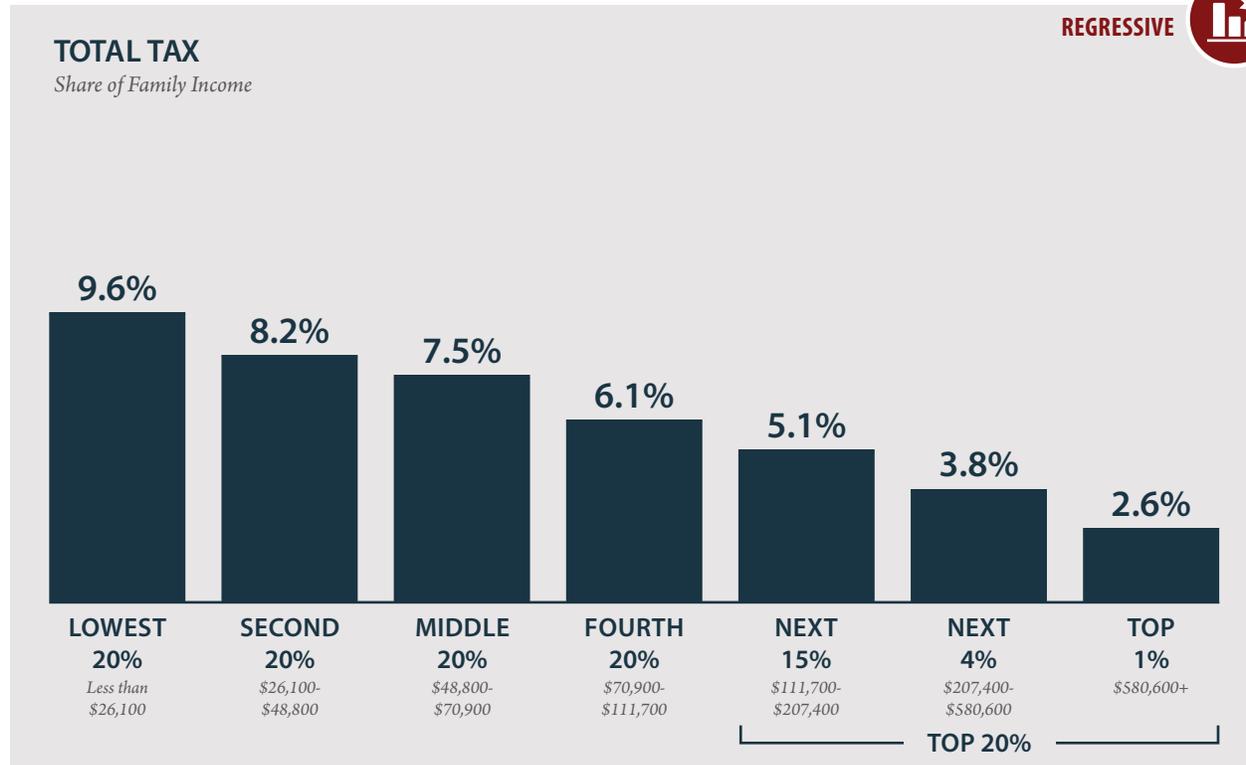


REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Provides an income tax exclusion equal to 30 percent of capital gains income
- Comparatively high cigarette tax rate
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

WYOMING

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SHARES OF FAMILY INCOME for non-elderly taxpayers



NOTE:

Figures show permanent law in Wyoming enacted through September 10, 2018 at 2015 income levels. Top figure represents total state and local taxes as a share of income. The 6th edition of Who Pays does not include the impact of the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT) because policy changes in the 2017 federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act temporarily limited the extent to which the SALT deduction functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes.

WYOMING State and Local Taxes (cont.)

TOTAL TAX

Share of Family Income

TOP 20%

INCOME GROUP	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
INCOME RANGE	Less than \$26,100	\$26,100 to \$48,800	\$48,800 to \$70,900	\$70,900 to \$111,700	\$111,700 to \$207,400	\$207,400 to \$580,600	over \$580,600
AVERAGE INCOME IN GROUP	\$15,600	\$35,900	\$60,700	\$88,700	\$146,300	\$314,000	\$2,017,000
 SALES & EXCISE TAXES	6.7%	5.7%	4.9%	3.8%	2.8%	1.6%	0.6%
General Sales—Individuals	3.7%	3.4%	2.9%	2.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise—Ind.	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Sales & Excise on Business	2.1%	1.9%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%
 PROPERTY TAXES	2.9%	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%
Home, Rent, Car—Individuals	2.6%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.3%	0.3%
Other Property Taxes	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	1.6%
 INCOME TAXES	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Corporate Income Tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
 TOTAL TAXES	9.6%	8.2%	7.5%	6.1%	5.1%	3.8%	2.6%

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding

ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

According to ITEP's Tax Inequality Index, which measures the impact of each state's tax system on income inequality, **Wyoming has the 10th most unfair state and local tax system** in the country. Incomes are more unequal in Wyoming after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the methodology section for additional detail on the index).

TAX FEATURES DRIVING THE DATA IN WYOMING



PROGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- Sales tax base excludes groceries



REGRESSIVE TAX CODE FEATURES

- No personal income tax
- No corporate income tax
- Fails to provide refundable tax credits to offset sales, excise, and property taxes
- Does not levy a tax on estates or inheritances

METHODOLOGY

The Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy has engaged in research on tax issues since 1980, with a focus on the distributional consequences of both current law and proposed changes. Much of ITEP’s research, including this report, is based on ITEP’s proprietary microsimulation tax model, which estimates the amount of federal, state and local taxes paid by residents of every state at different income levels under current law and alternative tax structures.

ABOUT *WHO PAYS?*

Since 1996, ITEP has published a series of reports that measure and compare the fairness, or incidence, of state and local taxes in all fifty states and the District of Columbia. The reports, entitled “Who Pays?,” each show a single-year snapshot of state and local tax incidence, including the effects of all enacted tax changes. This is the sixth edition of this report. In general, the results of these reports are not strictly comparable with prior editions because of frequent improvements to the model’s data sources and methodology.

The report shows the effect of current state and local tax laws, reflecting the effect of tax changes enacted through September 10, 2018. This includes the effect of automatic changes in state tax policy related to “The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act,” Pub. L. No. 115-97, as well as law changes enacted in dozens of states in the wake of that law. In cases where tax changes enacted have not yet taken full effect, we model changes as if they were already fully implemented (we do not include tax changes dependent on a revenue trigger). This choice ensures that our analysis reflects the real long-term fairness challenges facing each state’s tax system. A notable exception to this rule is state responses to the recent United States Supreme Court decision in *South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc.* (2018), which clarified the conditions under which state sales and use taxes can be applied to sales made by businesses with no physical presence in the state. While several states have already enacted reforms designed to bolster sales and use tax collections in response to this ruling, the likely revenue impact of these changes is unclear. For this reason, our analysis excludes the impact of Wayfair-related reforms.

While the report looks at the law as it exists in 2018, our analysis is applied to the population of each state at 2015 levels, showing the amount of income, consumption and property taxes paid by residents in that year. This choice is made because as of mid-2018,

tax year 2015 was the last year for which detailed data on the amounts and composition of personal income were available on a fifty-state basis. These data, published by the Internal Revenue Service, are important in ensuring the accuracy of our analyses. These two analytical choices mean that an accurate summary of the report's approach is "2018 law at 2015 income levels."

The report's universe of taxpayers includes most, but not all, of the residents of each state. We exclude elderly taxpayers, dependent filers, and those with negative incomes; all other Americans living in each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia are included. These exclusions mean the report's universe includes all non-elderly taxpayer units, including single taxpayers, families headed by married couples, and families headed by single parents.

TAXES INCLUDED IN THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The report focuses on the major state and local taxes levied in each state and in the District of Columbia. The report breaks these taxes into three broad groups: consumption taxes, including general sales taxes and specialized excise taxes; property taxes, including taxes on homes, businesses and motor vehicles; and income taxes paid by individuals and businesses. To provide a clear picture of the policy choices within the reach of each state's lawmakers, the report looks only at how the taxes collected by a given state fall on that state's residents, excluding the impact of taxes levied by other states. The taxes included in this report represent about 90 percent of all state and local taxes collected in 2015.

SALES AND EXCISE TAXES

- The report includes the statewide general sales and use taxes levied by 45 states and the District of Columbia. The report also includes the local sales and use taxes currently levied by about two-thirds of the states. Where the base of these local taxes differs from the base of the state tax, the differences are reflected in our analysis.
- The analysis includes excise taxes on alcohol, tobacco, and motor vehicle fuels, each of which are levied by all the states and many local governments. In the increasing number of states and localities now levying special excise taxes on soft drinks or recreational cannabis, these taxes are included as well.
- The report also includes the effect of indirect consumption taxes: the sales and excise taxes that are paid initially by businesses rather than individuals. These taxes are usually passed through to consumers in the form of higher prices; a substantial fraction of these taxes are exported to these businesses' customers in other states, which means a share of these taxes are excluded from our presentation of the distributional impact of each state's taxes on its own residents.

PROPERTY TAXES

- State and local governments levy taxes on real property (e.g., homes) and, in some states, on personal property such as motor vehicles. While locally-administered rates can vary substantially within a state, our analysis models

a uniform statewide-average tax rate on real and personal property in each state. This is necessary because the ITEP microsimulation model's unique identifiers for each record include geographic information only on the state of residence. Property taxes on rental property are distributed partly to property owners and partly to tenants. The analysis of motor vehicle property taxes includes the effect of charges levied on taxpayers registering motor vehicles, as these are close substitutes for tax policies such as value-based vehicle property taxes and even motor fuel taxes. The analysis also includes taxes levied by some states on estates and inheritances.

- A substantial share of real and personal property taxes are paid initially by businesses, and these taxes are ultimately passed through to individual business owners and/or the customers and employees of these businesses. The analysis calculates the share of property taxes falling initially on businesses — including but not limited to real property taxes, tangible personal property taxes, and inventory taxes — and allocates these taxes to residents according to their shares of capital income, wages and consumption. As is the case with the corporate income tax and consumption taxes, a substantial share of the business property tax is exported to residents of other states and is therefore excluded from our presentation of the distributional impact of each state's taxes on its own residents.

INCOME TAXES

- Forty-one states and the District of Columbia levy broad, statewide taxes on personal income, usually based partly on federal rules. Local governments in more than a dozen states also levy income-based taxes, either on local wages or the same broad measure of personal income used at the state level. Each of these taxes are included in the analysis.
- Most states also levy entity-level taxes on corporations, usually based primarily on the amount of profits reported in the state. These taxes are also sometimes based on the value of capital stock in each state. The report includes all of these taxes. Most of the final incidence of these taxes is assumed to fall on owners of corporate stock, and about a quarter is assumed to fall on workers in the form of lower wages. Since most of the taxes paid on corporate income are typically paid by large, multi-state corporations with sales and employees in many states, a significant fraction of the corporate income tax incidence is exported to other states, and thus excluded from our presentation of the distributional impact of each state's taxes on its own residents.

INCOME INCLUDED IN THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

There are two broad ways in which a distributional analysis can sort taxpayers by income level. One approach, used by legislative fiscal analysts in most states, uses income definitions based on "Adjusted Gross Income." In this approach, the starting point is the

income that is actually subject to income taxes in a given state. The other approach, used by ITEP, is to use a more universal income definition, including both income that is subject to tax and income that is exempt.

For components of income that are subject to income taxes, ITEP relies on information from the Internal Revenue Service's "Statistics of Income" publication, which provides detailed state-specific information on components of income at different income levels. For components of income that are either fully or partially tax-exempt, ITEP uses data from the Congressional Budget Office and the Current Population Survey to estimate income levels in each state. The generally non-taxable income items for which ITEP makes state-by-state estimates (which are included in our measure of "total income") include: Social Security benefits, Worker's Compensation benefits, unemployment compensation, VA benefits, child support, financial assistance, public assistance, and SSI.

It's widely understood that taxpayers at all income levels tend to under-report certain income categories, especially capital gains, pass-through business income, rental income and farm income. For this reason, ITEP's modeling incorporates estimates of the amount of unreported income of each type. This unreported income is included in our "total income" estimates for each state.

WHY THE TOP QUINTILE IS REPORTED AS THREE SUBGROUPS

The best-off twenty percent of Americans are a diverse group, including everyone from solidly middle-class couples earning \$105,000 per year, all the way up to multimillionaire executives. For this reason, this study reports effective tax rates for three subgroups: the "Next 15 percent," or 80th-94th percentile, the "Next 4 percent," or 95th-99th percentile, and the "Top 1 percent."

The best-off twenty percent of Americans enjoyed more than half of nationwide personal income in 2015, according to ITEP's estimates. The best-off 1 percent of taxpayers alone enjoyed 19 percent of nationwide personal income. (By contrast, the poorest 20 percent of Americans earned about 3 percent of nationwide income.) This means that incremental differences in the tax treatment of the best-off taxpayers can have substantial implications for state tax collections.

Moreover, many states have rules in place that provide special tax breaks for capital gains and other income sources that are highly concentrated in the hands of the best-off 1 percent. An analysis showing the impact of a capital gains tax break on families in the top 20 percent of the income distribution would gloss over the substantial differences in how such a tax break treats taxpayers residing at various points throughout the top 20 percent.

WHY THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY IS LIMITED TO NON-ELDERLY TAXPAYERS

The analyses contained in this report show the tax incidence of singles and couples, with and without children, who are under the age of 65. State tax structures routinely treat elderly families more generously than other families; for this reason, including seniors in distributional analyses of state tax systems can present an inaccurate view of how tax systems affect most families.

Virtually every state conforms to at least one of the federal government's elderly income tax breaks. All 41 states and the District of Columbia that levy broad-based income taxes

follow the federal exemption for Social Security benefits, with many states exempting them altogether. Many states allow their seniors to claim the same higher federal standard deduction.

But most income tax states go far beyond these tax preferences inherited from federal income tax rules to allow special elderly-only tax breaks of their own. Thirty-six states allow an income tax exemption for private or public pension benefits. These range from fully exempting all pension benefits for adults above a certain age (three states — Illinois, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania) to only exempting very specific benefits such as those for military veterans. More than a dozen states allow senior citizens an extra personal exemption or exemption credit, allowing these taxpayers to shelter twice as much of their income from tax as similar non-elderly taxpayers can claim.

For example, Illinois exempts all pension and retirement income from their tax base which costs the state more than \$1 billion annually. If retirement income were taxed, the middle twenty percent of Illinoisans would see a tax increase equivalent to 0.2 percent of their income on average. Those in the next quintile would see their taxes increased by 0.3 percent of their income.

State and local property tax laws also provide tax breaks for senior citizens that can dramatically change the apparent incidence of property taxes.

Because so many states offer special consideration for elderly taxpayers, including elderly families in the *Who Pays?* analysis would not give an accurate depiction of how the tax structure treats the majority of taxpayers.

THE ITEP TAX INEQUALITY INDEX

The ITEP Tax Inequality Index measures the effects of each state's tax system on income inequality. Essentially, it answers the following question: Are incomes more or less equal after state taxes than before taxes? For each state, the index compares incomes by income group before and after state and local taxes.

The index for each state equals one minus the average of the following ratios: 1) the after-tax income of the richest one percent as a share of pretax income over the after-tax income of the poorest 20 percent as a share of pretax income; 2) the after-tax income of the richest one percent as a share of pretax income over the after-tax income of the middle 60 percent as a share of pretax income; and 3) the after-tax income of the best-off 20 percent as a share of pretax income over the after-tax income of the poorest 40 percent as a share of pretax income, half-weighted.

States with regressive tax structures have negative tax inequality indexes, meaning that incomes are less equal in those states after state and local taxes than before. In states with positive tax inequality indexes, incomes are at least somewhat more equal after state and local taxes than before.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE FEDERAL OFFSET?

Unlike previous editions of *Who Pays?*, this 6th Edition does not include a “federal deduction offset” because of restrictions placed on the deduction by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Specifically, the increased standard deduction will deny its benefits to most previous claimants, and the \$10,000 cap on the deduction means that for most current claimants, the deduction will not vary significantly in proportion to state and local taxes paid. The combined result of these two changes is that the deduction no longer functions as a generalized offset of state and local taxes. These federal policy changes are in place temporarily, through the end of 2025.

COMPARISONS TO PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF *WHO PAYS?*

The methodology used in this study is broadly similar to the approach used in previous editions of the report. However, we have recently made several methodological improvements impacting both income estimation and tax modeling. For this reason, we discourage direct comparison of the report’s results with prior editions.

The effective tax rates calculated in this report also differ, in many states, from those reported in prior editions of the study because of changes attributable not to state and local tax laws but to the business cycle. Cyclical trends in components of personal income such as capital gains realizations are especially pronounced, for instance.

Long-run structural issues can also lead to changes in tax incidence over time, even absent specific changes in tax law. For example, some states’ effective sales tax rates show a visible decline from the previous edition because their sales tax collections have shrunk substantially, as a share of income. This trend reflects the outdated, slow-growing tax bases in use in most states.

ITEP MICROSIMULATION MODEL OVERVIEW

The ITEP model is a tool for calculating revenue yield and incidence, by income group, of federal, state and local taxes. It calculates revenue yield for current tax law and proposed amendments to current law. Separate incidence analyses can be done for categories of taxpayers specified by marital status, the presence of children, and age.

In computing its estimates, the ITEP model relies on one of the largest databases of tax returns and supplementary data in existence, encompassing close to three quarters of a million records. To forecast revenues and incidence, the model relies on government or other widely respected economic projections.

The ITEP model’s federal tax calculations are very similar to those produced by the congressional Joint Committee on Taxation, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Congressional Budget Office (although each of these four models differs in varying

degrees as to how the results are presented). The ITEP model, however, adds state-by-state estimating capabilities not found in those government models.

Below is an outline of each area of the ITEP model and what its capabilities are:



THE PERSONAL INCOME TAX MODEL ANALYZES THE REVENUE AND INCIDENCE OF CURRENT FEDERAL AND STATE PERSONAL INCOME TAXES AND AMENDMENT OPTIONS INCLUDING CHANGES IN:

- Rates, including special rates on capital gains
- Inclusion or exclusion of various types of income
- Inclusion or exclusion of federal and state adjustments
- Exemption amounts and a broad variety of exemption types and, if relevant, phase-out methods
- Standard deduction amounts and a broad variety of standard deduction types and phase-outs
- Itemized deductions and deduction phase-outs, and
- Credits, such as earned-income and child-care credits.



THE CONSUMPTION TAX MODEL ANALYZES THE REVENUE YIELD AND INCIDENCE OF CURRENT SALES AND EXCISE TAXES. It also has the capacity to analyze the revenue and incidence implications of a broad range of base and rate changes in general sales taxes, special sales taxes, and excise taxes on products such as gasoline and tobacco. There are more than 250 base items available to amend in the model, reflecting, for example, sales tax base differences among states and the impact of proposed expansions or reductions in the base.



THE PROPERTY TAX MODEL ANALYZES REVENUE YIELD AND INCIDENCE OF CURRENT STATE AND LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES. It can also analyze the revenue and incidence impacts of statewide policy changes in property tax, including the effect of circuit breakers, homestead exemptions, and rate and assessment caps.



THE CORPORATE INCOME TAX MODEL ANALYZES REVENUE YIELD AND INCIDENCE OF CURRENT CORPORATE INCOME TAX LAW, POSSIBLE RATE CHANGES AND CERTAIN BASE CHANGES. The majority of the corporate income tax is assigned to owners of corporate stock, with the remainder falling on labor income.



LOCAL TAXES: THE MODEL CAN ANALYZE THE STATEWIDE REVENUE AND INCIDENCE OF AGGREGATE LOCAL TAXES (NOT, HOWEVER, BROKEN DOWN BY INDIVIDUAL LOCALITIES) . This capacity is especially important for taxes on real and personal property, which are almost entirely levied at the local level.

ITEP MODEL DATA SOURCES

The ITEP model is a “microsimulation model.” That is, it works on a very large stratified sample of tax returns and other data, aged to the year being analyzed. This is the same kind

of tax model used by the U.S. Treasury Department, the congressional Joint Committee on Taxation and the Congressional Budget Office. The ITEP model uses the following micro-data sets and aggregate data:

MICRO-DATA SETS:

IRS 1988 Individual Public Use Tax File, Level III Sample; IRS Individual Public Use Tax Files; Current Population Survey; Consumer Expenditure Survey; U.S. Census; American Community Survey.

PARTIAL LIST OF AGGREGATED DATA SOURCES:

Miscellaneous IRS data; Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation forecasts; other economic data (Commerce Department, WEFA, etc.); state tax department data; data on overall levels of consumption for specific goods (Commerce Department, Census of Services, etc.); state specific consumption and consumption tax data (Census data, Government Finances, etc.); state-specific property tax data (Govt. Finances, etc.); American Housing Survey; Census of Population Housing; Energy Information Administration; Federal Highway Administration; BDS Analytics; s for Disease Control and Prevention.